

FIRSTNAME	MIDDLEINITIAL	LASTNAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	TITLESUBMISSION	ABSTRACT
Sami		Abdel-Salam	Dr.	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Inspiring Student Research	Those who have been in academe for any length of time have encountered difficulties inspiring students (both undergraduate and graduate) to conduct research. The very term "research" instills fear in many students. The only way to get students over the fear of research is to demystify it by integrating research at all levels of teaching? (Project Information Literacy, 2011). This roundtable is for the purpose of sharing ideas and techniques designed to inspire student involvement in research.
Bakhtiah	ib	Abdul-Ra'uf	Dr.	Radford University	Social Justice and Police Work: A Need for Police to Apply Equitable Principles	Social Justice, in the United States, is a concept that has, at its core, the equalization of many relationships in American society that are the manifestations of American cultural patterns. Equalization signifies the creation of parity. Parity reflects sameness in value and worth, and equalization indicates an acknowledgement of that sameness in all areas of social participation in a social setting governed by socially accepted norms. Equality is the name of that creation. It is a concept central to relations between all people. The question is: Does Social Justice entail a legislative restructuring; or, is the process one of the need for police to apply equitable principles?
Iman		Abubaker	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Female Adaptations to Sociopolitical Turmoil in Alexandria, Egypt	Egyptian people were forced to adapt to the stresses created by the sociopolitical changes of the Arab Spring and the nation's transition from the Mubarak regime to the Morsy regime. Qualitative research conducted in Alexandria, Egypt during the summer of 2013 explored women's perceptions of daily stresses and events. Collected narratives help to clarify aspects of strain theory.
Kayley		Ackley	Ms.	Western New England University	Roper v. Simmons: Age Appropriate?	This paper examines contemporary case studies of violent juvenile offenders in the United States. Etiologies of juvenile criminal behavior such as biological, sociological, and psychological factors are presented. The issue of cultural violence is considered, whether violent media exposure is affecting the collective conscious and unconscious minds of American youth in that children are increasingly desensitized to violence and are maturing at a more accelerated rate than previous generations. Finally, the case of Roper v. Simmons is discussed in the context of rapidly maturing American youth. Policy implications as to age appropriate legal remedies, both rehabilitative and punitive, are presented.
Benjamin		Adams	Mr.	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Making Recidivism a Meaningful Performance Measure for Juvenile Corrections	States across the country are beginning to collect, report, and utilize juvenile recidivism data in an effort to inform policy and practice decisions. Unfortunately, in many states, gaps and inconsistencies in the availability of reliable juvenile recidivism data remain. Pew will present results from a 50-state survey documenting current state practices in juvenile recidivism measurement and reporting. It will also describe ongoing studies in a number of states that will provide a model for what states should measure and how they can maximize the utility of the recidivism data they collect as an indicator of system performance.
Eileen	M	Ahlin	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Use of Kiosk Reporting among Probationers in the United States	Due to increasing constraints on correctional budgets, electronic reporting among probationers has expanded in recent decades as the number of adults under community supervision has increased. Kiosks typically use biometric identification and prompt probationers to provide a variety of information, such as housing and employment status, as well as allowing them to pay fees and fines. Kiosk reporting reduces the need for a face-to-face meeting with a probation officer, saving both the offender and officer time. This presentation provides an overview of the current use of kiosk reporting and highlights nationwide research on electronic reporting among probationers.
Heather		Ahn-Redding	Dr.	High Point University	Operationalizing Attempted Mass Murder	This project seeks to re-examine the traditional definition of mass murder by expanding it to include instances where three lives were not lost, but the intent to take at least three lives was evident. These instances would include cases where victims survived potentially fatal attacks, or where evidence suggests the intent of the offender who engaged in a single act of violence was to take at least three lives. This study looks at whether the demographic profile of traditionally defined mass murderers changes when the definition is expanded. Implications for prevention are discussed.
Sanaz		Alasti	Dr.	Lamar University	Capital Punishment in Authoritarian Regimes	This study indicates that there is a correlation between execution trends and political events. In general, execution numbers are high when authorities fear protests and the numbers are low when the world's focus is on the execution. In some societies such as Italy, Iran and South Korea capital punishment has changed dramatically since dictators held power. Must abolition of death penalty await the decline of authoritarian governments or will hardline regimes abolish the state killings to coordinate with the contemporary standards. This research demonstrates the death penalty is not a question of religion, but of political dynamics and political will.
Gianna	Nicole	Albanese	Ms.	Western New England University	Exploring Violence in Lesbian Relationships	This paper highlights the reoccurring and over-looked issue of same-sex intimate partner violence and how, similar to heterosexual couples, they experience domestic violence within their home. This paper discusses factors as to why lesbians do not report intimate partner violence including: fear for being 'outed' in their sexual orientation, stress components, and fear for the threats of their abuser. A variety of feminist approaches about lesbian couples is discussed, supported by theories based on past societal status of lesbian women in society. This outlines ways in how lesbians seek help and support in different ways or not at all.
Megan		Alderden	Dr.	Saint Xavier University	Timing of Forensic Evidence Results in Sexual Assault Cases	More understanding of the process linking forensic evidence to sexual assault case outcomes is needed. Important questions include: How often is forensic evidence obtained prior to arrest and criminal charging, and therefore affects case decision-making? How often is forensic evidence obtained after arrest and criminal charging, and forensic evidence is thus sought to support prosecutors once decisions have been made? This presentation will report findings from a National Institute of Justice funded study examining the impact of forensic evidence on sexual assault case outcomes, focusing on the timing of crime laboratory results relative to the timing of arrest and charging.
Ryan		Alexander	Dr.	Washburn University	Trick or Treat? A cost effectiveness analysis of conducting home contacts on sex offenders during Halloween	Supervising sex offenders in the community has been an ongoing issue for many years. Different strategies and tactics have been implemented without regard to their effectiveness. However, the need to implement evidence based practices has grown as resources have become strained. One of those tactics has been to conduct home contacts on sex offenders under community supervision during Halloween. This study evaluated the costs incurred by the US Probation Office, District of Kansas along with the benefits of these targeted contacts. There were certainly financial costs however, the cost were rewarded with manifest and latent outcomes.

Brittany	Alfano	Ms.	York College of PA	Effectiveness of crime scene procedures	This research examines the effectiveness of current crime scene procedures. Data were obtained from a sample of undergraduate students (n=30) at a four year college in the northeastern United States. Additional information was gathered through interviews conducted with five local experts. Findings and recommendations are presented.	
Daniele	Alge	Dr.	University of Huddersfield	Plea Bargaining in England and Wales: A Comparison	In the UK, plea bargaining does not formally exist, although its informal use is widespread. Recent pressures on legal aid and the court system to become more "efficient" are increasing its prevalence still further, yet it remains unregulated and under-researched. There is one exception to this state of affairs: since 2009, the Serious Fraud Office has had the power to enter into plea bargains in cases of serious and complex fraud. This paper compares that model of plea bargaining with models adopted in the USA, with the aim of exploring common ground, perceptions of difference, and lessons to be learnt. Previous computational research demonstrated the potential value of MO information in Bayesian crime linkage analysis. However, this research modeled offender behavior with little empirical basis. As a result, the practical value of MO information remains unclear. The present study empirically grounds previous efforts by incorporating observations of actual offender behavior into simulation models. Using MO data from 45 murder series and 46 commercial robbery series, empirical distributions for offenders' behavioral consistency are generated. The predictive validity of the Bayesian linkage analysis is tested using these distributions to define simulated offender behavior. The impact of MO information is discussed.	
Jonathan	Allen		Texas State University	Linking serial crimes: Behavioral consistency among offenders	The purpose of this study is to examine the attractiveness and vulnerability of eco-terrorism targets in the United States. The topic of target selection in terrorism studies has been largely conceptual with only preliminary applications to assessing high-profile targets. By drawing from opportunity theory and the situational crime prevention approach, specifically Clarke and Newman's (2006) EVIL DONE model, we ask how do elements of attractiveness and vulnerability vary across eco-terrorism targets? Data on prevented and executed eco-terrorist attacks come from the American Terrorism Study. Findings will be helpful for law enforcement in assessing risks to potential targets.	
Kayla	Allison	Ms.	University of Arkansas	Assessing the attractiveness and vulnerability of eco-terrorism targets in the United States	This study aims to analyze the criminal justice system in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) focusing on laws, regulations and procedures currently applied in the police, prisons and courts. The study will make some recommendations aimed at developing the UAE criminal justice system in the institutions under study.	
Ahmad	Falah	Alomosh	Prof.	University of Sharjah	The Criminal Justice Systems in the United Arab Emirates	In addition, the study examines the possibility of drawing some benefits from advanced experiences in the criminal justice systems "in particular those applied in the United States of America.
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Shahid	Alvi	Dr.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Criminology and Criminal Justice	Critical Criminology in the 21st Century: Where Do We Go From Here?	It has now been more than four decades since the National Deviancy Conference, at which luminaries of critical criminology first began to question the theoretical assumptions, methodology and goals of orthodox British and American criminology. Since then, critical criminology has flourished, contending with numerous social and political transformations, including neo-liberalism and the punitive turn". I discuss the potential futures of critical criminology as the world moves through heightening political, economic and environmental crises. I attempt to address questions such as: can critical criminology become more relevant by embracing interdisciplinary and intersectionality? Can there even be a critical criminology? Where do we go from here?	
Judith	P.	Andersen	Prof.	University of Toronto Mississauga	LGBT community members' attitudes about police officers' role, as first responders, in supporting LGBT trauma survivors	Research highlights the challenges that LGBT populations experience when they contact police officers (Davidoff & Nadai, 2013). LGBT populations' attitudes about the way officers treat LGBT trauma survivors are examined. Researchers investigate how LGBT individuals feel about asking for police assistance for the resolution of experienced trauma. Authors hypothesize that inadequate training in these areas make officers less confident in providing competent services to LGBT survivors, which may then be perceived as the officers' unwillingness to consider survivors' experiences seriously. Findings will be used to inform police departments about possible barriers that exist in helping LGBT populations during critical incidents.
Michael	Edward	Antonio	Dr.	West Chester University	Reinforcing Positive Behavior in a State Correctional Institution	Pennsylvania's Department of Corrections (PADOC) is dedicated to providing its staff with current research findings about evidence-based practices that impact offender rehabilitation. Specifically, information sessions traditionally were provided during the new employee training to the Department about reinforcing positive behavior among inmates. As inmates are always watching and learning from correctional personnel, each staff has the opportunity to model pro-social behaviors and appropriately correct anti-social misconducts. This presentation will highlight findings gathered from a series of studies conducted in PADOC, related to staff acceptance of responsibility for reinforcing positive behavior, with specific emphasis on variations in responses by job type.
Gaylene	St.	Armstrong		Sam Houston State University	Perceptions of Procedural Justice in an Adult Drug Court	Over the years, researchers have found drug courts to significantly reduce drug use and recidivism for drug court participants. The promising findings regarding drug courts calls for an examination as to the reasons why drug courts are effective. Procedural justice scholars hypothesize that individuals who are treated fairly by legal authorities will not only have higher levels of satisfaction with those authorities, but will also be more willing to comply with court mandates and change behavior. This study seeks to expand on prior drug court and procedural justice research by examining the impact of drug court clients' perceptions of procedural justice on future drug use and recidivism.
Hasan	T.	Anslan	Dr.	Pace University	Building a National Database for U.S. Police Shootings	Many researchers who study the use of police force nationally have difficulty determining how many police shootings occur across the country and over time. In fact, many police departments do not keep separate records for officer-involved shootings. This project is a collaborative work of the Criminal Justice and Information Technology Departments that developed a prototype of a comprehensive database to define and consolidate information of police shooting incidences throughout the U.S. Such repository of national data will enable law enforcement officials the ability to analyze shootings and be better prepared to make the right judgment call during a hostile situation.
Jana	Arsovska	Prof.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Mafia' Migration and Criminal Adaptation: The Evolution of Albanian Organized Crime in New York and New Jersey"	This NU-funded research studies the relationship between migration, criminal adaptation and transnational organized crime. The case selected is on ethnic Albanian OC in NY/NJ areas. First, the paper examines the abilities of Albanian OC groups to take advantage of globalization in an effort to expand their criminal markets. Are these groups rational, profit-driven organizations that migrate easily to advanced market economies? Second, the paper studies the capacity and willingness of Albanian OC groups to acquire knowledge and adapt to their new environments. Have these groups learned from their mistakes and changed their methods/structure in order to avoid detection and increase profits? Data is collected through interviews with ethnic Albanians migrants, law enforcement experts, Albanian offenders, and cultural experts.	

Lindsay	M.	Ashworth		Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology	Sexual assault resource availability on Texas higher education campuses	Sexual assault on college campuses remains an extensive problem. The Clery Act requires rape prevention and response policies on federally-funded campuses. This does not always translate to standardized services across universities. Some campuses have had difficulty providing quality services and programs due to a lack of funding or limited resources during economic hard times. In addition, depending on the exposure of the program or service, students may not be aware of what is available to them. Through web-based content analysis, the current research presents data on 74 UCR-reporting Texas college campus' sexual assault services. Directions for future policy are outlined.
Jibey		Asthappan	Dr.	University of New Haven	The Cost of War: Weighing Civilian Losses in the Afghan War	Spending almost \$700 billion to combat insurgents in Afghanistan, the U.S. population should be hopeful that they "bought" something of value as we conclude this War. This study focuses on evaluating operations within Afghanistan by accounting for enemy and civilian losses. Integration of civilian losses offers an opportunity to evaluate operations that accounts for societal losses. Regression estimates using zero-inflated negative binomial models indicate that military operations resulted in more civilians than enemy losses.
Yasin		Atac	Dr.	Turkish National Police Academy	The Evidence Perception of Turkish National Police Academy (TNPA) Students	Perspective of law enforcement officials on evidences varies in regard to their education level. In this research study, students from TNPA Faculty of Security Studies are selected based on the probability of at least 100 students from each period (N = 400), and Evidence Perception Survey (EPS) that are prepared by the researchers (5 level Likert type) is applied to those students. The EPS includes nine evidence groups (biological, chemical, ballistic, document, trace, data, crime scene investigation techniques, bombs and other evidences) to measure the perception of students on different types of evidences. The findings, policy implications, limitations and discussion of the findings end the study.
Lornie		Athers	Prof.	Criminal Justice Program	Violentization Theory: Its Unique, but Ignored Features	The theory of violentization is based on three ideas. The first idea, violent dominance encounters explains the formation of violent criminal acts. The second one, violentization process explains the development of violent criminals. The final idea, violent communal disorganization and organization explains the maintenance and transformation of communities in which violent criminal acts are committed and violent criminals are created. The theory is relatively unique in the sense that it provides a multi-levelled, nuanced, and agentic explanation of the violent crime problem. Critics are rebutted for not closely attending to the theory, and, thereby, proffering only specious negative cases.
Cassandra		Atkin-Plunk		Sam Houston State University	Examining the impact of adult social bonds on inmates' visitation and recidivism	A growing number of studies have examined the impact of adult social bonds on desistance from criminal behavior crime. Few studies, however, have examined the impact of adult social bonds on the process of reentry and reintegration following release from incarceration. Additionally, studies have examined the impact of prison visitation on the subsequent recidivism of incarcerated offenders. This study seeks to expand upon prior researcher by examining the impact that inmates' adult social bonds upon intake into prison have on inmates' visitation. Using structural equation modeling, the study examines how inmates' social bonds impacts visitation, which in turn, impacts recidivism.
Philip	Franklin	Austin	Mr.	Department of Criminology	The Steak-house Restaurant as a Generating Milieu of Norm-breaking	Based upon a year of participant observation in a small town steak-house, this study explores the nature of norm-violation and occasional law-breaking associated with the restaurant setting. The research focuses on restaurant social structure, its unique culture, and the relationships between patrons, servers, cashiers, kitchen workers, and management. With similar eateries in most every town and city, this research pertains to a global audience. A relevance to strain and neutralization theory helps clarify some of the more basic aspects of human interaction in a sometimes stressful atmosphere.
Lee	E.	Ayers	Dr.	Southern Oregon University	Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative: HB 3194	States participating in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) reinvest savings into evidence-based and high-performing criminal justice programs. Oregon's HB 3194 approach includes: (1) Reduce use of prisons for less serious offenders; (2) Incentivize good behavior and reduce the likelihood of recidivism; (3) Enhance evidence-based, cost-effective community supervision practices; (4) Establish performance objectives and measure outcomes; and (5) Promote sustainable use of corrections resources. Currently, these reinvestment have taken three main forms: reinvestment of tangible savings, up-front reinvestment, and reallocation of existing funding. This paper focuses on the initial implementation and process of JRI in a bifurcated system (state/court) such as Oregon.
Lee	E.	Ayers	Dr.	Southern Oregon University	Teenage Suicide: Is There Hope?	Family members, friends, and the community are left to pick up the pieces and work through the feelings of grief, confusion, guilt and the "what if's" when a youth commits suicide. This research paper examines Latino youth from a specific geographic location and compares the rising suicide rate to comparative youth in juvenile justice system. LIFE ART began as a youth suicide prevention program for Latino youth in 2011, following three suicide deaths. Foundational to the program are three principles, operationalized through a therapeutic mentorship model: (A)Authenticity, (R)esiliency, and (T)rauma-informed care. Does this intervention program reduce suicide rates?
Lee	E.	Ayers	Dr.	Southern Oregon University	Right Sizing Administration: Hoops, Hurdles, and Reality	Academic structures within a university can become cumbersome and are often referred to as siloes. The traditional structure of a having a president, provost, dean, chairs and schools or colleges is no longer the norm. As a small liberal arts institution moving away from a centralized chancellor system, what is the right approach for governance and how do you restructure a campus to meet the needs of the faculty, students, staff and state? This paper reviews the path of a state institution and the fuel ejected ride to getting this task done in less than one year!
Hyunji		Baek		Criminal Justice and Criminology in Georgia State University	The Impact of University Student's Stress and University Culture on Crime: AUDIT as a Mediating Variable	Despite drinking in Korea caused a variety of social problems, people are excessively generous for the drinking problem behavior. University students in Korea were known as the most boozey group. Especially, their drinking made problems like the low academic performance, accidents, unwanted sexual experience, and violence. The purpose of this study was to explain the cause related to the drinking problem behavior of them. This data surveyed in 2013 and was conducted by four universities selected. According to the results of this study, stress and university culture affected misdemeanor and there was mediation effect. However, this study didn't show a significant influence on serious crime.
Se'Quia	Nicole	Bailey		Cabrini College	The Effect of Religiosity on Criminal Justice Ethics and Judgments	Previous studies show correlations between higher levels of religiosity and individuals' morals and values (Bave, 2012: 1). Thus, future judgments can be based on one's personal beliefs, contempt and anger (Rozin, 1999). The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of religiosity on general decision making, particularly decisions related to deviant behavior. The study used an established Religious Commitment Scale to define levels of religiosity. The sample comes from students (n=125) in a liberal arts college. The data were analyzed using bivariate correlations and multivariate regression. Preliminary results along with policy implications will be presented.
Thomas		Baker	Dr.	Virginia Commonwealth University	Female Inmates' Perceived Procedural Justice and Legitimacy of Courts: Examining the Effect of Shared Racial Identity	Little research on procedural justice and legitimacy has focused on process-based problem solving in the courts. The literature that exists examines populations with only minor contact with legal authorities, focusing mostly on the general population or minor offenders. At the same time, researchers have started to examine the relationship between people's ability to socially identify with authorities and their perceptions of those authorities. This study aims to combine and expand these research areas by examining the impact of female inmates' shared racial identity with their defense attorney, prosecutor, and judge on their perceived procedural justice and legitimacy of courts.

Paula		Baker	Dr.	University of Pikeville	Public Service Announcements: Information or self-serving	This round table is a presentation and discussion on the use of public service announcements (PSA). Often special interest groups use PSAs as a means not only to raise awareness, but also to forward an agenda. During this discussion we will present some PSAs developed and produced by students in a victimology course and then open the floor for discussion.
Jennifer	M.	Balboni	Dr.	Curry College	Measuring Prosecutorial Performance	The organization of the prosecutor's office has undergone major change in the past few decades. As recently as 1975, only large urban areas employed full-time prosecutors. The code of conduct for prosecutors was drawn up when most were lawyers in private practice. Today most prosecutors work in organizations. Beyond a prosecutor's win/loss record, how can we tell when a prosecutor is doing his or her job appropriately? We survey the literature and recent case law to outline the issues raised by the changing nature of the prosecutorial function.
Julie	Marie	Baldwin	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Veterans Treatment Courts: Examining Veteran Experience, Perception, and Success	
Julie	Marie	Baldwin	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Perceptions of Justice: The Veteran Experience in Veterans Treatment Courts	Veterans treatment courts (VTCs) are the newest emergence from the specialized court movement, which aim to rehabilitate and reintegrate veterans who are in contact with the criminal justice system. Using 59 in-depth interviews with veterans in contact with a VTC, we examine these veterans' perceptions of and experiences with the VTC team and treatment providers, as well as the VTC program as a whole. To fully understand these veterans' perceptions and the reasoning behind them, both qualitative and quantitative findings are presented and discussed. The paper concludes with a discussion of legitimacy and future recommendations for research and policy.
Kathleen		Bantley	Prof.	Central Connecticut State University	Coping With Reentry Barriers: Strategies Used By Women Offenders	The goal of this research was to explore female offenders' coping strategies during the reentry phase. The participants in the study were dual diagnosis women offenders who had been recently released from prison (n=20). Our study sought to analyze a gendered approach to this phenomenon. Interviews were used to investigate themes surrounding coping strategies once released. Data analysis for this study was primarily qualitative. The Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CIS; Endler & Parker, 1999) was used to further support the interviews to determine specific coping strategies used during stressful situations.
Perry		Barbara		University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Criminology and Criminal Justice	The Marginal Within the Marginal: Silences in Canadian Critical Criminology	Canadian critical criminology, like its counterparts elsewhere, has been dominated by class and gender based analysis of crime, victimization, offending and the law. While crucial, this tendency has excluded other similarly important identities which are also impacted by our definitions of and responses to crime. In particular, the scholarship has paid limited attention to race, or to sexuality and gender identity. This paper is a call to broaden our lens, to engage in an inclusive scholarship of differences.
Andrew		Barbato	Mr.	Western New England University	NYPD: Stop and Frisk	This presentation examines the New York Police Department's controversial "Stop and Frisk" policy along with the reaction from the community as a result of its practice. Supreme Court case Terry v. Ohio (1968) set the groundwork for Article 140.50 of the New York State Criminal Procedure Law that allows the Stop and Frisk policy to exist. While Commissioner Kelly and Mayor Bloomberg look to clean the streets of crime with this proactive approach, the public fights back with cries of injustice and demands answers of the racially motivated actions taken by New York's finest.
Nina Steven		Barbieri Barkan	Mrs. Prof.	University of Texas-Dallas University of Maine	A Case Study Approach to Understanding Fraud Against the Elderly: MOOCs! Boom or Bust for Criminal Justice Education?	Research tends to find that the general public perceives the elderly as exceptionally vulnerable to crime victimization and that the elderly tend to be more fearful of crime than other groups, and yet despite this knowledge, research examining the actual crime types against the elderly and criminals that prey on them is insufficient. This research seeks to add to the body of literature of crimes against the elderly by examining media reports of fraud and identifying, if possible, offender, offense, and victim information.
Melissa	Hickman	Barlow	Dr.	Fayetteville State University	Civil Disobedience and Ideology: Moral Monday Protests in North Carolina	Beginning in April 2013, North Carolinians have participated in a series of demonstrations, known as "Moral Monday" protests, led by the NAACP and including a wide array of participants. Protesting legislation in such areas as voting rights, unemployment benefits, fracking, women's health, racial justice, same-sex marriage, and public education, demonstrators have engaged in non-violent civil disobedience, resulting in over 900 arrests. This paper explores public discourse surrounding the protests, with a focus on ideological struggle over the significance of the new civil disobedience. The paper presentation is accompanied by a photo essay on the Moral Monday demonstrations.
Allan	R.	Barnes	Dr.	University of Alaska Anchorage	Justice student perceptions of POGIL techniques	The movement towards a team-based interactive classroom experience for students has increased in recent years. The paper presents student feedback on Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) techniques as applied in upper division justice courses. Likert Scale questions were used to measure student perceptions of the value of POGIL as a viable pedagogical technique for improving discussion and retention of material. The results are discussed in reference to the perceived benefits to the instructor and student as well as the problems instructors may encounter in implementing the technique.
Kevin		Barnes-keeney	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Putting the community in community corrections: NYC's model of probation	The NeON research study is a rigorous, qualitative, action research evaluation of the implementation of New York City Department of Probation's NeON initiative. Involving interviews with probation staff, probation clients, service providers and community members, focus groups with young people living in some of the most disadvantaged neighborhoods in NYC, observations of probation activities, and ongoing feedback to senior probation staff, the study seeks to shape and inform NeON implementation while also telling the NeON story. This paper outlines the successes and organizational challenges of the NYC Department of Probation's shift to a community-justice focused approach to probation work.
Kevin		Barnes-Keeney	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	From trailing, hailing, and jailing to community engagement and community benefit: Findings from the NeON evaluation	This paper uses hierarchical linear regression and county-by-county arrest and incarceration data from Iowa and Missouri to examine racial disparity in prison admissions. Although these states share a border, demographically and culturally they differ in significant ways. Previous research shows that in comparison to Missouri, Iowa has higher rates of incarceration disproportionately despite a substantially lower black population. The current study builds on this work by testing claims from racial threat and urbanization hypotheses. Results show support for racial threat but not urbanization hypotheses. Analyses also show very little unexplained disproportionality in rural counties, but significant amounts in urban areas.
Timothy		Barnum		University of Nebraska Omaha	Racial disproportionality in prison admissions: A county-by-county analysis	This paper reports the findings from a study that examines how increasing reports of violent crime in the media affect a police department's traffic stop activity. The analyses show that escalations in media accounts of violent crime are associated with increases in racial disparity in traffic stops. Importantly, this effect occurs irrespective of actual increases in crime rates. Data are drawn from a medium size Midwestern community during a time period ranging from 2005 ? 2012. Hypotheses from moral panic and defended neighborhood theory are tested as explanations of these findings.
Christopher		Barnum	Dr.	St. Ambrose University	Moral Panic and Racially Biased Policing	

Jennifer		Barthel		Texas Christian University	Treatment of Sex Offenders: Examining Effectiveness Towards Reducing Recidivism from the Offender's Perspective	Housing child sex offenders in prison is not going to prevent reoffending when released, but teaching the individual to change his deviant sexual thoughts will. This paper looks at treatment of sex offenders from the perspective of the offender. Five offenders were interviewed regarding their treatment process and how it changed their outlook. Researchers expected to find the treatment process does alter their sexual fantasies away from children and lessens their compulsion to reoffend. If an effective treatment plan works for these sex offenders, there is hope that treatment can be universalized to help individuals before they commit sexual crimes. Research exploring the impact of social climate on student success and development has failed to gather perceptions of the environment from the rural school personnel perspective. This study surveys school personnel in a rural mid-Western United States community regarding their on and off campus victimization experiences, indicators of social climate characteristics, and perceptions of safety and support from students, teachers, and other staff in the context of victimization. Data gathered from this study establishes a framework for more extensive study of teacher victimization both on- and off-campus in both rural and urban school environments.
Shannon	M.	Barton-Belessa	Dr.	Indiana State University	An Exploratory Study of School Crime and Rural Teacher and Staff Victimization: A Research Note	Effective advising can be a challenge for most criminal justice and criminology programs due to the high enrollment and the variety of careers available in the field. One technique designed to address these challenges is group advising. The purpose of this study was to examine the details of a particular group advising method, called student advising seminars, and its impact on student satisfaction and accountability. Advisor availability, advising helpfulness, and overall satisfaction were found to be favorable towards the advising methods employed, while student accountability was maintained. These findings indicate student advising seminars, as it is described in this case study, have a potential of providing effective and efficient advising.
Joshua	Robert	Battin	Dr.	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	IMPROVING ACADEMIC ADVISING THROUGH STUDENT SEMINARS: A CASE STUDY	The program coordinators responsible for shepherding their program through the ACJS Certification Process will provide guidance for successfully pursuing ACJS Academic Certification. Both baccalaureate and master's level programs are represented and the participants' advice translates to associate programs. Participants will make recommendations and provide guidance for conducting a pre-assessment, applying for certification, conducting the program certification self-study, and preparing for the site visit by the team of certification reviewers. There will be an opportunity for questions and answers.
Gary		Bayens	Dr.	Washburn University	Certification Session 7 Best Practices for Achieving Certification: Advice from Certification Coordinators	Consent sex offending legislation and public opinion present an image of sexual offenders as specialized predators who are likely to exhibit continued sexually deviant behavior over the life-course. Although sex offending continuity and post-release recidivism has been independently assessed in prior research, the potential link between sex offending continuity and post-release recidivism has yet to be investigated. Using data collected from a Northeastern state, the present study examines the predictability of sex offender continuity and its potential linkages with general and sex recidivism, as well as identifying distinguishable risk factors related to these outcomes. Policy implications and study limitations are discussed.
Maude		Beaudry-Cyr		Department of Criminology, University of South Florida	A life-course approach to sexual offending: Examining continuity and recidivism of sexual offending	This study examines combinations of risk factors known to the police? i.e., perpetrator and situational characteristics of the incidents? leading to two outcomes in hostage and barricade incidents: autoaggressive and heteroaggressive behaviors from the perpetrator. Using conjunctive analysis on a sample of 534 hostage and barricade incidents, results show that, depending on the combination of factors, the likelihood of violence varies, suggesting that the checklist approach is not adequate for risk assessment in hostage and barricade incidents. HIGH-RISK represents a decision support system that can be easily integrated to any police unit dealing with hostage and barricade incidents.
Eric		Beauregard	Dr.	Simon Fraser University School of Criminology	?HIGH-RISK?: A Useful Tool for Improving Police Decision-Making in Hostage and Barricade Incidents	Cyber extortion of online businesses, where cyber-criminals disrupt online services demanding payment to cease attacks, is difficult to manage. These difficulties are attributed to cyberspace's inherent properties, specifically anonymity and operational flexibility. However, managing extortion of businesses in physical space is also problematic. To investigate the nature of this commonality, an analysis of 75 documents from 2005-2013 is conducted to compare the source(s) of enforcement complications in both spaces. Though causality is inconclusive, this study finds that cyberspace's "inherent" properties also exist in physical space, and arise under conditions which, innate to cyberspace, are circumstantial in physical space.
Wilfred		Beaue	Mr.	Temple University	(Cyber) Extortion: An Assessment of the Enforcement Complications in Cyber and Physical Space	Most U.S. citizens believe memory works like a camera (Simons & Chabris, 2011). Thus, it is unsurprising that citizens tend to believe a single confident witness should be enough to convict (Simons & Chabris, 2011). Confidence in the accuracy of eyewitness testimony has contributed to innocent people being convicted of crimes. Indeed, studies have indicated misidentification to be one of the leading types of evidence supporting wrongful convictions (Garrett, 2008; Innocence Project). The goal of this study was to explore the influence of erroneous post-event information on the accuracy of eyewitness identification, when controlling for a variety of factors.
Victoria	Simpson	Beck	Dr.	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	Eyewitness Accounts: False Facts, False Memories and False Identification	Current research indicates that African American schoolboys are three times more likely to be incarcerated than non-African American males. Research reveals that the numbers of African American boys within the Juvenile Justice system have a relationship to the practices of teachers and counselors to label, condemn and criminalize school boys. This study investigated how biases directly relate to schoolboy outcomes. How this impacts the numbers gaining higher education, numbers entering the penal system. The research investigated several interventions in place to remedy this problem and how effective they have been to stem the flow into the Juvenile Justice System.
Dahlia		Beckford	Ms.	Prairie View A&M University	The School to Prison pipeline: Labeling, subjectivity and the zero tolerance policy among teachers and counselors	The Texas Highway Patrol Service (THP) has done an excellent job in developing leaders at the rank of sergeant and beyond. However, there is not a leadership succession plan at the rank from trooper to sergeant. An analysis of THP current practices determined the need for such a program. And, following an evaluation of leadership development programs in other agencies a succession program for first line supervisors was proposed. This program will prepare troopers to become sergeants and increase the leadership and effectiveness in THP Sergeant Areas. This plan conveys a commitment to the professional growth and development of troopers.
Charles		Beckworth		Texas Department of Public Safety	Developing a Succession Program for First Line Supervisor Positions	According to a national survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, about 8% of all juveniles in custody in 2010 reported being sexually abused. Overall, this presentation examines the sexual abuse of confined children in North Carolina (NC) within the backdrop of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003. Specific emphasis is placed on (1) PREA's history and goal to eliminate sexual abuse among confined juveniles, (2) PREA's audit process, (3) the consequences of audits, and (4) the barriers to as well as possible facilitators of efforts to increase NC's compliance with PREA and related federal regulations.
Art		Beeler	Mr.	North Carolina Central University	The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003: Implications for North Carolina's Use of Adult Jails and Prisons with Children	

Monic Barbara	F	Bethken Bellot	Dr. Dr.	Iowa State University University of Houston-Downtown	Linking Early ADHD to Later Positive and Negative Outcomes Among African Americans The Supreme Court and Habeas Corpus	This study proposes a mediational model for the mechanisms through which a diagnosis of ADHD between the ages of 10 to 12 predicts positive and negative early adult outcomes for African Americans. The study sample (n = 211) was drawn from Des Moines, Iowa. Participants were assessed between the ages of 10 to 12, 12 to 18, and finally between 18 to 23. Consistent with dynamic cascade theories, findings indicate that an ADHD diagnosis before age 13 indirectly predicted subsequent exclusionary school discipline and juvenile arrest in adolescence, and both arrests and educational attainment in young adulthood. A review of decisions involving habeas appeals
Jessica		Bell	Mrs.	West Liberty University	The role of rural health clinics on domestic violence in Appalachia	The role of rural health clinics on domestic violence in Appalachia details the impact of reporting, protection, and program success outcomes for the conflicting methods and budgetary concerns of rural clinics offered in low income, poverty stricken areas of Appalachia.
Christopher	Michael	Bellas	Dr.	Youngstown State University	The Politics and Policy of Juvenile Diversion Programs	This research examines the historical and political development of one crime policy related to juvenile delinquency, diversion programs. First, an examination of the Child Saver's Movement is highlighted as it was the impetus for separating juveniles from adults on matters related to criminal justice. The paper then shifts to the theoretical foundations for juvenile diversion programs in the criminological literature. Finally using case studies, a comprehensive contextual analysis on four diverse state diversion programs were analyzed. A detailed analysis of these programs suggests one ingredient for success, community participation. When several members of the community got involved in a delinquency case the completion rate was high while recidivism was low. Institutional Review Boards exist to help protect human subjects and ensure the ethical conduct of researchers. Those researchers who choose to go out into the field to collect their data face many unique challenges and obtaining approval from the IRB is one of the first hurdles. This roundtable features a candid discussion of the challenges faced by field researchers during this process based on experience and literature.
Sydney	Anne	Bender	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	The IRB: A Challenging Process for Field Researchers	
Sydney Katherine	Anne Bennett	Bender Bennett	Ms. Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania Armstrong Atlantic State University	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: The Latigo Rodeo as a Case Study The Suprem Court and Sentencing	For more the fifty years, the Latigo Rodeo has been held annually in a town of 2,500 in upstate New York. The four day event attracts approximately 10,000 fans and 270 competitors. After the three evening performances, the rodeo association hosts a party on the rodeo grounds. Despite the mix of excessive alcohol consumption and transient and local participants, police report few encounters or problems with the rodeo. This presentation focuses on this rodeo as a case study of crime prevention through environmental design based on data collected during a qualitative study of the rodeo in the summer of 2013. A review of decisions involving juries and sentencing issues
Richard	R.	Bennett	Dr.	American University	The Effects of Community Cohesion and Confidence in the Police on Expectations of Informal Control in Domestic Violence	This study investigates the effects of individual and community characteristics on the expectation of informal social control in cases involving domestic violence. In addition, the conceptual model tested here suggests that the relationship between individual and community characteristics and informal control is mediated by the level of community cohesion and confidence in the police. The data used to test the model were collected in a 2011 United Nations Development Survey using a representative samples in each of seven Caribbean nations. Policy implications stemming from these findings are presented and discussed.
Sara	E.	Berg	Ms.	University at Albany	Exploring the Prevention of Plastic Card Fraud Victimization using the British Crime Survey	This study uses data from the 2007-2011 annual waves of the British Crime Survey to focus on one specific type of computer crime - plastic (credit) card fraud, where the card was not physically stolen (card not present, or CNP). Applying a situational crime prevention approach, it examines the relationships between computer security use, demographic characteristics, and CNP plastic card fraud victimization. Results are relevant to policy as it relates to the shared responsibility for information protection and computer security implementation and findings inform recommendations for how individuals use computing and network technology as well as how other organizations provide technology services to individuals.
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Michael	M.	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Community Oriented Criminal Justice at Coppin State University an Urban Historically Black College and University (HBCU).	Coppin State University is an urban university located in the heart of Baltimore, Maryland. Coppin State is urban university located in the heart of West Baltimore. Coppin State faculty are engaged in a wide variety of partnership and research projects involving law enforcement, the courts, corrections, juvenile justice and other criminal justice agencies. Graduate and undergraduate students participate in many of these projects. This poster session will highlight key aspects and relevant findings of these partnerships and research projects. Coppin State graduate and undergraduate students will have the opportunity to showcase their research in this session.
Michael	M.	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Legal Challenges to ?Aggressive Enforcement? and Extensive Use of Stop and Frisk: Implications for Policing Strategies	This presentation examines legal challenges to aggressive ?quality of life? enforcement and extensive use of stop and frisk in urban settings. The presentation analyzes key aspects of court decisions, consent decrees and litigation in Baltimore, Maryland, New York City, New York and other jurisdictions. Critical legal issues are considered in the context of the facts and circumstances surrounding implementation of the policing strategies in each jurisdiction. Disproportionate minority stops, arrests and citations are addressed. Legal, political and practical implications of these policing strategies are discussed and preliminary recommendations made to avoid future litigation, facilitate effective enforcement and improve public perception.
Michael	M.	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Current Trends and Critical Issues in Police Training	This roundtable will address current trends and critical issues in police training including entrance level, in-service and specialty trainings. Following a brief overview of police training in the U.S., we will consider the role of police training in advancing both traditional and contemporary policing strategies, community policing, compstat and intelligence led policing. Topics discussed will include: types of academies, the role of higher education, curriculum content, course content, instructional delivery methods, outcomes assessment, training environment, POST commission requirements and the impact of recent budget cuts on training. The need to reconcile conflicts between traditional enforcement and community-oriented policing through the strategic integration of training and departmental philosophy will be discussed.
Frances		Bemat	Dr.	Texas A&M International University/ Arizona State U.	Cyber-harassment, Cyber-bullying and Cyber-stalking: What are our college kids doing and what do they know?	Crime cyber-harassment, cyber-bullying and cyber-stalking have gained attention in recent years. As more youth in the United States have access to iPhones, iPads cell phones and other computing devices, the potential for both offending and victimization of these types of cybercrimes increases. We surveyed college students about their knowledge of cybercrime and cybervictimization, and their computer usage behaviors; gender differences are noted.
Phyllis	E.	Berry	Dr.	Washburn University	A Preliminary Examination of Abducted Child Brides and Their Abductors	The purpose of this research was to examine a sampling of child abduction cases to determine the similarities and differences between them. The researchers were curious to find out what type(s) of individuals abduct female children for the purpose of using them as child brides and what type(s) of female children are most likely to be targeted for abduction. Existing literature was reviewed to address these research concerns. The preliminary findings will be discussed.

Colleen	Margaret	Beryessa	Ms.	Stanford University	Judicial Perceptions of Punishment, Sentencing and Incarceration Concerning Offenders with Autistic Spectrum Disorders	Evidence has shown individuals with High Functioning Autistic Spectrum Disorders (HfASDs) are overrepresented in forensic populations compared to general populations, yet research has neglected to examine how these offenders are viewed and handled within the criminal justice system. Based on interviews and a case-study survey of California Superior Court Judges, this paper concentrates specifically on findings concerning how judges view the sentencing process of offenders with HfASDs, focusing on judges' perceptions of sentencing these offenders to prison time, how the characteristics and genetics of the disorder might result in mitigation of punishment versus responsibility and potential treatment and sentencing alternatives.
Nisha		Bhardwaj	Ms.	Rutgers University, Newark	The Natasha Trade: Sex Trafficking in Ukraine	This paper discusses the problem of sex trafficking in Ukraine also known as the Natasha trade. It emphasizes the need to understand that trafficking exists due to the interplay between demand and supply. Therefore successful interventions would provide a balance between the two. A summary of evaluations of different trafficking interventions targeted at the supply side is provided. However due to the limited literature most of the studies are evaluating interventions that target trafficking from the demand side and interventions aimed at tackling the issue of prostitution. Recommendations are provided to address the issue of trafficking in Ukraine from the supply side.
Meghna		Bhat	Ms.	University of Illinois at Chicago	Violence against women in Bollywood cinema: Exploring gender differences among Asian Indians' perceptions in the USA	Representations of women in popular culture often normalize male violence against women (VAW), reinforce rape myths, and foster sexist ideologies (Virdi, 1999). This exploratory study investigates possible gender differences in the film interpretations of VAW depicted in Bollywood films. Using gender-specific focus group interviews of Indians living in the United States (N= 40), this study examines how men and women from India perceive, define and justify portrayal of VAW in films. Next, the purpose is to determine if the film interpretations differ from film audiences' real life knowledge about VAW. Demographic and contextual differences are analyzed. Recommendations will be presented.
Galib		Bhayani	Dr.	Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Police Accountability in British Columbia	This paper explores the concepts of accountability and public confidence as it applies to the police in British Columbia, specifically examining the existing model of accountability, and the erosion of public trust with the police, in British Columbia. The paper answers the questions: "What is the current accountability model within British Columbia?"; "Has public trust with the police in British Columbia eroded, and if so, can public trust be restored with the police in British Columbia?"; and "What steps or measures can be taken to restore this trust, including constructing an accountability model that may be better suited for the police?"
Wells	Anthony	Bibo	Mr.	University of West Florida	Legitimacy Granted: Placing the Police Gang Suppression Unit within the Context of Moral Panic	This paper presents findings from a content analysis of gang-related news coverage in circulation between years 2005 and 2008. The analysis was conducted in the context of shifts within state and local law enforcement policy on gang-related issues. Previous research on the novelty of gang suppression units (GSUs) indicates that the formation and implementation of these units reached unprecedented heights in 2007. Additionally, much of the moral panic literature highlights the process by which arbitrary phenomena are raised to folk devil status via media representation. A purposive sample of the QJLDP National Gang Center's archival newspaper data was analyzed to identify tone and common themes. We argue that the recent salience of police GSUs is better understood as the result of moral panic vis-à-vis fear of crime and symbolic policy than as a rational response to actual gang violence.
Robert	L	Bing III	Prof.	University of Texas at Arlington	A Look At Stand Your Ground Legislation	The poster board presentation will graphically illustrate the states with stand your ground legislation, with emphasis on "triggering" factors for implementation of such legislation. We will examine the genius of stand your ground legislation, while also exploring the political dynamics, regional differences, crime rates and racial/ethnic populations in each state with stand your ground legislation. We will highlight populations most affected by such legislation and conclude with recommendations for impact studies and data about the impact of such legislation on crime rates.
Jocelyn		Bisui	Ms.	Nico Hale & Co law firm	Gender and Crimes In Cameroon	Crimes against women in Cameroon are on the rise. Nearest ironing and Female Genital Mutilations are common. The pounding and massaging of the breast of young girls using hard objects to flatten it in an effort to delay it development and cutting off of sexual organs to prevent them from premarital sex and unwanted pregnancies is alarming as well. As such, women end up being victims of breast cancer and lack of sexual satisfaction. This paper addresses how the Law, traditional authorities and Society can assist in denouncing these superstitious ways of thinking which violates Human Rights.
Steve		Bisnon	Dr.	Carroll Police Institute	Exposure to Violence and Suicide Ideation Among Police Officers: A General Strain Approach	Policing is widely considered one of the most stressful occupations in the world (Anshel, 2000). Faced with stress, officers learn to adapt by incorporating coping techniques. Unfortunately, a large number of police officers employ maladaptive coping techniques that result in potentially tragic results. Over 1400 police officers working in three large cities in Texas were surveyed. Utilizing logit regression statistical methods, we find that stress is indeed significantly related to officers' suicide ideation; however, there are several intervening variables that impact this relationship. Additionally, some intriguing gender differences in suicide ideation outcomes were found between male and female police officers.
Ashley	G.	Blackburn	Dr.	University of Houston - Downtown	Gender Differences in Reentry Success: An Examination of Violent Offenders on Parole	Female parolees, particularly those who have histories of violence, are an understudied population. To fill a gap in the literature, this research focuses on whether gender moderates the relationship between a history of violence and successful reentry. Data from parolee case files were analyzed to determine the relevance of factors such as commitment offense, institutional violence, mental health, stability upon release and other demographic variables (e.g. age, race) in predicting success on parole. Findings and their implications for practice and further research on this topic will be addressed.
Roger	Lee	Blackwell	Dr.	East Tennessee State University	Victimization Among HIV-positive Men in Rural Appalachia	The study employed qualitative research methods to examine victimization among HIV-positive men who have sex-with-men (MSM) in rural South Central Appalachia. Face-to-face, semi-structured interviews were conducted with twenty-four HIV-positive men from the Appalachian mountains of Northwestern North Carolina and Northeastern Tennessee. Using OSR Nvivo software, interview data were analyzed to reveal themes and relationships. Themes included domestic or family violence, homophobia, fear of contagion, religiosity, and rurality; relationships between key variables were discerned. Results of this analysis were then used to specify a conceptual model to explain both verbal and physical victimization of HIV-positive men in a rural locality.
James	E.	Blair	Mr.	South Texas College	Pushing Past Boundaries: First Generation College Students in South Texas	This paper explores the obstacles faced by first generation college students in south Texas border towns. Although American by birth or naturalization, many are subjected to barriers to pursuing higher education that are atypical among American college students in general. Students must in some instances disassociate from family and friends in order to pursue and achieve academic success. In almost all cases, students are forced to reconcile their native cultural norms with the expectations of the American higher educational institution. Examples presented are from a random selection of students surveyed in regard to hindrances of expectations of the south Texas culture.

J. Pete		Blair	Dr.	Texas State University - ALERTT	Low-Light Police Operations: Findings and Implications	<p>Law enforcement officers are routinely called upon to search buildings.</p> <p>Empirical research regarding daytime room entry methods has begun (see Blair et al., 2013); however, tactics law enforcement officers utilize in low-light situations have yet to be empirically tested. Low-light tactics are utilized to clear buildings and rooms without the aid of natural or artificial lighting; rather, the officer utilizes a personal light source. In the present study, trained police officers performed three independent low-light tactics (i.e., peak, probe, & push). The participants, playing a hidden perpetrator, were randomly assigned to condition groups. The findings and implications are presented.</p> <p>Criminal justice actors such as members of police departments, correctional facilities, and probation offices are the most visible component of a complex system. The past 40 years has seen many studies from academic and non-academic research outlets alike that have observed a higher rate of occupational turnover from criminal justice actors compared to individuals from other professions. Some studies have even tried to answer the question, "why does this disparity exist?" To date there has been no study which evaluates the variables associated with occupational turnover and job satisfaction from a meta-analytic perspective. The current study fills this void.</p>
Nicholas	James	Blasco	Mr.	University of South Carolina	Job Satisfaction and Occupational Turnover Intentions among Criminal Justice Actors: A Meta-analysis	<p>It is widely known that, whereas most county sheriff's departments are under the leadership of an elected sheriff, the municipal Chief of Police is generally appointed to office by the top government official. However, the extent to which the practice of electing municipal police chiefs exists remains largely unknown. This study aims to: 1) identify municipal police departments with elected police chiefs, and 2) examine the characteristics of these cities and police departments. These characteristics, once identified, will form a basis for the scholarly inquiry on elected police chiefs and the communities who have elected them.</p>
Raleigh		Blasdel	Prof.	Southeast Missouri State University	An exploratory examination of elected police chiefs	<p>In an age where our students and classes are becoming increasingly dependent on technology, how can we use the technologies available to have the students in our hybrid classes come to class prepared for discussion as opposed to coming prepared to hear a lecture? This seminar will focus on different technologies and strategies to allow our students to get the information we want to give them prior to class so that during class we can concentrate on how that information can be applied to their field of study.</p>
Ronda	Marlene	Blevins	Mrs.	Roane State Community College	Using Technology to Flip Your Hybrid Classroom	<p>Although the implications are wide-ranging, very little research has considered the mindset of offenders before they enter correctional institutions. This study uses an internet message board to explore the concerns and fears of individuals who are expecting to be incarcerated. A content analysis is performed on a total of 344 posts from unique posters on the forum. The results show that these individuals have a broad range of concerns, however the most common themes relate to relationships, violence and safety, possessions, and medical concerns. Recognizing the gap in the policing literature created due to the lack of research on police officers attitudes toward the general public, the present study was conducted to bridge this gap by examining the general perceptions of officers of the public, and to determine whether such perceptions influence officers behavior on the street and their perception of effectiveness. Using a randomized sample of 145 police officers selected from five police districts in Accra, Ghana, the study found that police officers in Ghana generally hold negative views of the public they serve. Findings also revealed that officers perception of public cooperation significantly predict their behavior and perception of effectiveness in controlling crime in the community.</p>
Steven		Block	Mr.	Central Connecticut State University	An Exploratory Analysis of Pre-Incarceration Concerns	<p>Police studies conducted in Ghana have shown that public trust in the police is low. Due to this observation, there is the need to build and maintain Ghanaians' trust in the police. The current paper adopted a multidimensional framework for building trust in the Ghanaian police. The framework is based on the assumption that there is no single most effective way of building citizen's trust in the police, instead, a constellation of strategies work together to build trust. Broad recommendations include: implementation of fear reduction strategies, increasing citizen's satisfaction, adherence to professional standards, institutional involvement, police-community partnership, and police-researcher collaboration.</p>
Francis	Danso	Boateng	Mr.	Washington State University	LET ME SPEAK: OFFICER PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN GHANA	<p>Restoring the Lost Hope: A Multidimensional Approach for Building Public Trust in the Police</p>
Francis	Danso	Boateng	Mr.	Washington State University	Restoring the Lost Hope: A Multidimensional Approach for Building Public Trust in the Police	<p>This session has become a fixture at ACJS meetings. It explores recent trends in the death penalty in the United States. Audience participation is encouraged.</p>
Robert		Bohm	Prof.	University of Central Florida	The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	<p>This session has become a fixture at ACJS meetings. Presentations address trends, research, and events about the death penalty in the United States. Audience participation is encouraged.</p>
Robert		Bohm	Prof.	University of Central Florida	Perceptions of Crime & Justice: The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	<p>The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 was signed into law for the purpose of increasing the safety and reducing the time to permanency for children who have been removed from their homes due to allegations of abuse and neglect. This study examines of the perceptions of the professional group that determine parents' progress in having their child returned to the home, along with the parents' perception of their own progress. The results find a distinctive difference between parent perceptions and those of the professionals involved in the child's case and implications for how to improve these relationships.</p>
Ashley	Kay	Boillot-Fansher	Ms.	San Houston State University	Perceptions of Team Members in Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect	<p>A substantial amount of research has been conducted to identify the most influential predictors of police decisions. Attempts to summarize the works, however, have so far been primarily limited to narrative literature reviews. While these works are important contributions, there are inherent methodological weaknesses to this approach, such as the inability to eliminate subjectivity from the process. Following a recent summative manuscript by Kochel et al. (2011), this paper applies the meta-analytic method to the police decision to use force against citizens. The resulting analysis found that the primary correlates of police decisions to use force were situational characteristics.</p>
Philip	Colin	Bolger	Mr.	Miami University	A Meta-Analysis of Police Officer Use Force Decisions	<p>All law enforcement officers are bound to uphold their oath to serve and protect citizens. In this project, the impact on public perception of popular media coverage of police officer behavior is examined. It is hypothesized that participants' positive view of the police will decrease after exposure to the negative condition, but those with a neutral or negative view of the police will remain unchanged, irrespective of the scenario. This study aims to demonstrate how positive and negative portrayals of law enforcement may impact social attitudes about the efficacy, professionalism, and reliability of law enforcement.</p>
Alexandra		Bonilla	Ms.	Dominican College	Cops and Community: Measuring Public Attitudes about the Police	<p>Urban ethnographies of marginalized black men have made substantial contributions to criminological thought. In this paper, we draw on observation and interview data with persons operating in and around a public chess park located in the heart of downtown Atlanta. This research focuses mainly on interpersonal dynamics between the chess players (predominantly black men on the periphery of society) and other figures (bypassers, shopkeepers, and police). Topics to be explored include how the chess players exert and respond to informal control among themselves, public perceptions of them, and how the chess players are affected by agents of formal control.</p>
Elizabeth		Bonomo		Georgia State University	Chess Park: The Social World of Marginalized Black Men	

Paige		Bosnyak		Bayfront East Side Taskforce	A Case for Place: The Built Environment and Perceptions of Public Safety	The topic of crime prevention and reducing the likelihood of victimization continues to be a salient issue in criminal justice. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is an area of research with notable outcomes. This includes neighborhood revitalization initiatives and neighborhood engagement. This paper will review findings on the effectiveness of a revitalization project by examining how the built environment affects perceptions of crime and safety. The project was conducted in a targeted neighborhood in a mid-sized city. Citizen perceptions are compared to reported crime data. Implications of the findings are reviewed.
Adam	M	Boesler	Dr.	Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia Southern University	The Evans County (GA) Smart Policing Initiative: The use of technology to improve communication and job readiness in rural law enforcement throughout the US.	Communication and technology limitations continue to plague rural law enforcement throughout the US. The Evans County, Georgia SPP is an effort to improve communication and crime analysis between a county Sheriff's office and two small municipalities' police departments using technology in the forms of smart phones, computer analytic tools, and synchronized databases. The evaluation has three parts: (1) the successes and roadblocks of implementing technology in rural agencies; (2) whether the technology improved communication leading to increased readiness; and (3) how the communication and effectiveness of these three agencies and departments fare with comparison agencies and departments in the area.
Lisa Jeffrey		Bostaph A	Dr.	Boise State University Sam Houston State University	Professionalizing the Discipline: Supervisor Views of a State Victim Assistance Academy Expanding Our Knowledge of Specialty Courts	Victim assistance, as a profession, has developed significantly in the past 40 years (Bostaph & Jackson, 2008). Towards that goal, the federal government has funded the development and implementation of state-level victim assistance academies (SVAs). SVAs exist in over half of the states in the country. A previous analysis examined the perceptions and satisfaction of participants in a state level victim assistance academy. The current study focuses on perceptions of satisfaction among supervisors of participants and their views of the impact of the academy on the provision of services to crime victims in their communities in the Western United States.
Paul		Bowdre	Prof.	State University of New York at Canton	Is Homeland Security an Academic Discipline?	Since September 11, 2001, the term "homeland security" has become part of the lexicon of American communication. But what is homeland security? There is little consensus on what is and is not homeland security but some may ask what isn't homeland security. Due to the events of 9/11 and the role that homeland security has played American educational institutions have moved quickly to create programs in homeland security education. This paper provides an overview of why we are concerned with homeland security, what is homeland security, and discusses where homeland security is as an academic discipline.
Paul		Bowdre	Prof.	State University of New York at Canton	The Use of Simulations in Understanding Critical Infrastructure Protection in Homeland Security Education	Since September 11, 2001, much focus has been directed toward homeland security and its challenges and concerns. Critical to homeland security is the continuous operation and protection of the complex web of interdependent infrastructures that include banking and finance, transportation, power, telecommunications, public health and public safety. Homeland security continues to be challenged by the need to protect such an infrastructure. One reason that this challenge continues is that a good understanding of the interrelationships of the infrastructure components does not exist. This presentation will explore the use of simulations to understand the complexities of critical infrastructure protection.
Peggy		Bowen-Hartung	Dr.	Alvernia University	Best Practices for Emergency Preparedness in Higher Education: A Pilot Study	The focus of this study includes the history and evolution of current practices of emergency preparedness and implications for higher education leaders. The basis of this study is a quantitative analysis of a pilot survey distributed to higher education administrators during the 2013-2014 academic year. Institutions surveyed included community colleges and four-year institutions in urban and rural Pennsylvania. The paper concludes with recommendations for updates to best practice and areas for future research.
Janine		Bower	Dr.	Keuka College	Developing Research & Thinking Skills through Active Learning and Assessment in Undergraduate Criminology Core	This paper chronicles efforts toward creating a student-centered, active learning environment in a criminology core to promote development of research and higher order thinking skills. Students engage in exercises using data analysis software and online tools, and apply theoretical principles and concepts to analyze criminological data. Exercises progressively challenge students to critically evaluate information and perform analytical tasks independently. A capstone project gives students opportunity to draw upon skills and generate outcomes demonstrating their abilities, providing direct evidence of learning for assessment. An evaluation rubric facilitates consistent use of performance benchmarks and feedback for assessment and improvement at multiple levels.
James		Bowers	Dr.	Saginaw Valley State University	Michigan Sex Offender Perceptions of Megan's Law	The purpose of this research is to examine techniques of neutralization of registered sex offenders on the Michigan Megan's Law website. The results from interviews will be presented. Offenders were asked their beliefs on what crimes should be placed on the website and whether they believed their crime warrants their placement on the website.
David	Alexander	Bowers	Prof.	University of South Alabama	The Correlates of Sex Abuse in Juvenile Institutions Across the American States	This paper uses the National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2012 to do an analysis of why certain states seem to suffer from much higher levels of sexual abuse in their juvenile facilities. We examine a series of correlates that could impact on this behavior. The first set involves the nature of juvenile facilities in the state: the extent to which facilities are privatized, the extent of overcrowding, funding for juvenile facilities and staff salaries. The second set of correlates examine factors outside the facility such as the amount of juvenile sex crime, attitudes about sex crimes, and political conservatism.
Scott	W	Bowman	Dr.	Texas State University	Using Probation Narratives to Examine Probationer Process and Outcome	Using a subsample of 930 felony probationers in a large Southwestern city, qualitative analysis was conducted to explore the written narratives of probation officers as they described their professional interactions with their probationers. Initial themes were developed and utilized and emerging themes were incorporated into the analysis. Results indicate a significant disconnect between the efforts of the probation officers and the completion/revocation outcomes for probationers. These findings generate recommendations for probation officers as they supervise felony probationer, particularly shifting to a more cooperative, structural process. Future research possibilities and research limitations of the study will also be discussed.
John		Bowman		University of Wyoming	The Ramifications of using group-offenses and/or solo-offenses in peer delinquency scales	Recent literature on perceptions of peer deviance has revealed inconsistencies in how perceptions relate to the peer's self-reported crime. Using dyadic data and perceptions of peer deviance as dependent variables, this paper demonstrates how the respondent's and the peer's self-reported deviance relate to perceptions of peer deviance. By splitting the offenses into separate categories of group- and solo-crimes, significant differences in the relationship between 1) self-reported deviance and perceptual peer deviance and 2) peer self-reported deviance and perceptual peer deviance are discovered. The differences observed have implications for how to measure both self-reported crime and perceptual peer deviance.
Michael		Bradshaw	Mr.	York College of PA	Background checks and firearms purchases: What happens to applicants who are turned down?	The issue of obtaining firearms has been much researched. However, the specific problem presented by those who do not pass background checks and are turned down for gun purchases has produced little research. Using data from a sample of undergraduates (n=30) and five experts, recommendations are made concerning the future of background checks.

Nicole	T	Branch	Dr.	Bowie State University	In their own words: Labeling theory examined in Barbados	Little is known about the affects of negative labels on juveniles who have come into conflict with the justice system in the Caribbean. Using Barbados as a case study, youth detained in juvenile detention were surveyed. This mixed method study explored the extent to which arrest and incarceration affected the likelihood that juveniles would label themselves negatively and examined the impact of detention on youths' perceptions of their future. This research revealed that labeling was less likely to be internalized based, in part, to the practices of social control agents who buffered the acceptance of a deviant label.
Steven		Brandl	Dr.	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	The Effectiveness of Weapons-Based Tactics in Ending Use-of-Force Incidents	There is much debate about the effects and effectiveness of the various forms of physical force used by the police in use-of-force incidents. This paper contributes to that discussion by analyzing 600 use-of-force incidents where the police used a weapons-based tactic (e.g., CED, OC) during the event. Data were obtained from a large municipal police department on incidents that occurred in 2010 and 2011. We examine the characteristics of officers who used force, subjects who had force used upon them, the level of subject resistance encountered by officers, and the specific type(s) of force used by officers in bringing the incident to a conclusion. Policy implications and directions for further research are discussed.
Steven	G.	Brandl	Dr.	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Retired Police Officers? Length of Retirement and Age at Death: A Multi-City Comparison	In a previous study of ours we compared retired Detroit police officers with other retired City of Detroit employees in terms of the length of their retirements and the age at which they die. We found that retired officers died significantly younger and had significantly shorter retirements prior to death than other city employees. In this study we examine the generalizability of those findings. We compare age at death and length of retirement of retired officers and other city employees in Boston, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia. The results show variability across cities. Implications of the findings are discussed.
Rick		Brazier		Police Foundation	The Complexity of Multi-Agency Response Efforts: A Sentinel Event Approach to the Dorner Case	This presentation reports on the Police Foundation-funded sentinel event study examining the case of Christopher Dorner, a former law enforcement officer who disrespected much of Southern California by targeting and killing officers and their family members. Data for this study comes from interviews of law enforcement personnel from the multiple agencies involved in this event, along with the review of case files, policies and other records that are related to this event. The findings highlight the utility of a sentinel event approach to examining how complex systems can produce unintended error. Discussion is also given to operational and policy considerations.
Steven		Brewer	Dr.	Penn State Shergango	Pathways to bullying: A decision tree approach	The purpose of this research was to determine if the decision tree analytical techniques offered improvement in predicting school bullying outcomes. Two dependent variables were used to examine the research question. The first variable represents a dichotomy: bullying versus no bullying. The second dependent variable included: verbal bullying, physical bullying, and no bullying. Both models included the following independent categories: school environment, extra-curricular activities, student fear, drug availability, avoidance behaviors, weapons, and student demographics. Logistic regression and decision trees were used to assess the outcome and were compared to one another for predictive accuracy.
Mary		Brewster	Dr.	West Chester University	Patterns and Trends in Homeland Security and Emergency Management Educational Programs	In recent years, there has been a proliferation of academic programs in homeland security and emergency management. Content analysis of the websites and recruiting materials of 120 undergraduate, graduate, and certificate programs was conducted to examine several variables including type of program, institutional characteristics, year of implementation, curricular emphases, method of delivery (traditional/online/hybrid), types of students being recruited, admissions standards, program requirements, and faculty characteristics and qualifications. Overall patterns and trends in homeland security and emergency management program implementation and structure are presented.
Timothy		Brezina	Dr.	Georgia State University	Offender Recidivism and the Emotional Rewards of Crime	Prior studies reveal that many offenders associate criminal activity with powerful emotional rewards, including excitement and thrills. Further, these emotional associations appear to be closely linked to the threat of apprehension and punishment; that is, crime is exciting precisely because it is challenging and risky for the offender. These observations have implications for deterrence, as offenders who are driven by the emotional rewards of crime may respond in a unique way to punishment, resulting in a relatively high probability of recidivism following punishment. We use a multi-methods approach to examine this possibility, drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data.
Susan		Brinkley	Dr.	University of Tampa	Human Rights Issues in European Prisons	European prisons operate in accordance with the European Prison Rules to ensure that the goal of reentry is accomplished. The European Prison Rules are based upon a human rights perspective that is foreign to many Americans. This paper will explore some human rights violations that have been reported in some European Prisons and the outcomes of those reports will be discussed. Further, these alleged violations will be examined in relationship to some prisoner rights cases in the United States. Finally, a comparison will be offered on the resolution of complaints.
Kadee Duvell		Brinker	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Mapping Victim Services across Houston, Texas	Research suggests that relatively few victims of crime make use of victim services. One reason may be difficulty in accessing those services. In 2003, a report published by DOJ's Office for Victims of Crime advocated for bringing GIS mapping techniques into the victim service field, but it is unclear how far this has progressed since then. Contrary to other domains, such as AIDS care and correctional supervision, little research has addressed the availability of victim services from a geographic/mapping perspective. The current study uses GIS techniques to assess the availability, location, and characteristics of victim service agencies in Houston, Texas.
		Brody	Dr.	Washington State University	The Supreme Court and Miranda	A review of decisions involving Miranda warnings
Miriam	Y.	Brooks		The University of Southern Mississippi	School, Disability Status, and Delinquency: An Examination of Delinquency among Rural Adolescents	Extensive research has been devoted to identifying risk-factors that contribute to the onset of juvenile delinquency. Yet, there is a substantial gap in empirical research that explores the possible relationship between learning disabilities and delinquent behavior. The purpose of the current study is to assess how specific learning disabilities relate to various forms of delinquent behavior among adolescents from rural high schools in a southern state. Furthermore, adolescents' perceptions regarding academic achievement will also be addressed. Relevant policy implications and future research will be discussed.
Andy		Brooks	Mr.	University of Arkansas	Extremism and The Thin Blue Line: Analyzing the Impact of Local Law Enforcement on Terrorism.	Key Words: learning disabilities, learning disability indicators, juvenile delinquency, self-esteem, victimization, and high school students. This research project explores the impact of local law enforcement in the fight against domestic terrorism, specifically right-wing terrorism. This analysis will enable us to see how different factors such as Police Department accreditation and proportion of officers to population affect whether terrorist incidents are successful or prevented. Analyses will be conducted using data on police departments and right-wing incidents utilizing the American Terrorism Study. The results of this study could have an impact in the future allocation of funds towards accrediting more departments or increasing the officer/population ratio.

Stephanie	Brooks	Holliday	Independent Consultant	Criminal Justice-Referred Substance Abuse Treatment: Factors Associated with Treatment Outcomes	The criminal justice system is a large source of substance abuse treatment referrals. For example, the SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) indicates that approximately 37% of substance abuse treatment referrals were made through the criminal justice system. This study will utilize the TEDS-Discharge data to identify factors associated not only with successful treatment completion, but also attrition (including "drop out" and incarceration) among justice-referred individuals. We will consider type of criminal justice referral, recent criminal justice contact, and treatment-related factors. An appreciation of these factors is important to maximize the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment for a justice-involved population.	
Alison	McKenney	Brown	Prof.	Wichita State University	Human Trafficking: Laws and Legal Trends	Human Trafficking has become a "hot topic" in general media, yet the perception that victims of human trafficking bear a responsibility for their victimization has long hampered the criminal justice system from increasing the priority associated with preventing and ending these types of offenses. The laws in many States have only recently begun to allow the criminal justice system to effectively address these crimes while protecting victims. This paper will provide an overview of federal human trafficking laws as well as review the legal trends within States associated with recognizing human trafficking and effectively preventing and prosecuting those crimes.
Robert	Brown	Dr.	Fayetteville State University	The Efficacy of Supplemental Instruction for Social Science Courses: The Case for Introduction to Criminal Justice	While Supplemental Instruction (SI) is a well-recognized method of academic support for students taking historically challenging courses, little research has been done on the impact of SI on criminal justice courses. The proposed study examines the influence of SI on the academic performance of students taking Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, while controlling for other correlates of student success (e.g., grade point average, standardized test scores, etc.). Students enrolled in an undergraduate course, Statistical Analysis for Criminology & Criminal Justice, have been followed for several semesters since implementation of the course requirement. This paper reports on assessments to date of student D.R.A.M.A. (disinterest, relevance argumentation, math anxiety) and questions-asking comfort. Interrelationships between these student negativity variables will be reported as well as any differences between residential vs online students, native vs community college transfers, genders and other variables. Implications for design of undergraduate statistics classes in the discipline will be considered.	
Steve	Brown	Dr.	Western Carolina University	Tracking DRAMA: A Longitudinal Analysis of Student Responses to Learning Statistics	In the last several years, disasters ? both manmade and natural ? have taken their toll on college campuses. Extant research shows that college campuses are working on disaster plans to aid in response and recovery efforts; however, little is known about what efforts universities are taking to disseminate emergency management information to their stakeholders. This research investigates the use of university websites to inform stakeholders about emergency management issues. Data were gathered in 2007 and in 2013 from the websites of public institutions in Indiana. Comparisons over the six year period and implications of the findings will be presented.	
Kelly	Brown	Indiana University Kokomo	Disseminating Preparedness and Response Information on College Websites: A Six Year Study	This exploratory research examines financial literacy among incarcerated individuals in Arkansas' correctional institutions. Over the past decade there has been a substantial increase in both the number of financial literacy educational programs as well as research on the financial literacy of Americans. But to our knowledge, there has never been a comprehensive study of the level of financial literacy among prisoners. This is crucial because low levels of financial literacy provide barriers to wealth and asset accumulation which may increase the probability of recidivism. We specifically focus on disparities between whites and African-Americans, and among other socio-economic classes as well.		
Timothy	C. Brown	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Financial Knowledge Among Insiders in Arkansas' Correctional Institutions	ABSTRACT Understanding attitudes of criminal justice majors is important to curricular development. Research on student attitudes has focused predominantly on advanced college students and may lack validity if responses reflect efforts by students to mimic perceived programmatic goals rather than their actual beliefs. Existing literature lacks knowledge of student beliefs prior to secondary education, thus hampering curricular planning. Our study adds to the research on student attitudes and criminal justice issues by using data from students on the verge of secondary education; considers factors influencing beliefs; and discusses implications for curricular development.	
Alan	S. Bruce	Dr.	Quinnipiac University	Student Attitudes on Criminal Justice Issues and Curriculum Development	In efforts to better understand the relationship between higher education and police performance, qualitative data from 55 police officers of all ranks and educational backgrounds examine attitudes pertaining to the necessity of a college-educated force. Explanations are offered as to why officers do or do not believe a college education is an essential ingredient to police work. Overall views express the significance of a college education with incongruities in the amount of education officers should attain. Accounts and opinions related to officers' respective motivations and impetuses for choosing their profession are scrutinized. Career roles, future goals and aspirations are identified.	
Diana	Lynne	Bruns	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Police Officer Perspectives on Higher Education: Is the Degree a Necessary Ingredient for the Performance and Behavior	Being convicted of a crime you did not commit has to be a horrible situation. Fortunately, there are many groups in the United States devoted to overturning wrongful convictions. While it is good news that innocent people are being released from jail, the question remains as to why, and where, people are wrongfully convicted. The purpose of this research project is to examine geographical location of wrongful convictions to determine if there is a higher instance of wrongful convictions in rural areas as opposed to urban areas in the United States. From these findings, recommendations can be made for improvements.
Christina	Ann	Buchanan	Mrs.	University of Central Oklahoma	Geographical Disparities in Wrongful Conviction Cases	One method by which academicians and academic organizations may impact public policy is through Amicus Curiae ("Friend of the Court") briefs. This study analyzes academic participation in Amicus Curiae briefs for criminal procedure cases decided in the 1994 through 2012 terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. The analysis focuses on the characteristics of the cases academicians are most likely to engage in Amicus Curiae participation, the types of arguments and data presented to the Court by academicians, and the impact of the Amicus Curiae brief on the Court's decision.
Kevin	Buckler	Dr.	University of Texas at Brownsville	Academicians as Friends of the U.S. Supreme Court in Criminal Procedure Cases (1994-2012 Terms): What is the Impact?	The original articulation of Third-Party Policing (Buerger and Mazerolle, 1998) focused on the positive aspects of police recruitment of nominally empowered private citizens to curb disruptive behavior. Though subtle coercion lay behind the police initiatives, the overt goal of the police effort was one of mutual benefit. Since that time, the immigration issue and other localized efforts have changed the nature of police intervention. This speculative essay reexamines the principles in light of the redefinition of "public good" in the light of Kelo v. City of New London.	
Michael	E. Buerger	Prof.	Criminal Justice Program, Bowling Green State University	Revisiting Third-Party Policing: The Dark Side Emerges		

Jacqueline		Buffington-Vollum	Dr.	University of Minnesota Duluth	Psycho Killer: News Media Depictions of Mental Illness in the Wake of Mass Shootings	This study analyzes depictions of mental illness in widely-circulated newspaper accounts of recent mass murders/shootings. These media accounts will be discussed in the context of various misconceptions about mental illness (e.g., basic misunderstandings of mental disorders, the confusion or blurring of psychosis and psychopathy, etc.), emphasizing the media's tendency to demonize and marginalize those with mental illness (e.g., depicting them as defective, dangerous and untreatable). This phenomenon is examined as a potential example of moral panic, the differentiation of 'us' from the 'other,' and the legitimization and extension of state control. The impact of news media depictions will also be considered in terms of stigma and broader social reaction to and attitudes about those with mental illness.
Jacqueline	K.	Buffington-Vollum	Dr.	University of Minnesota Duluth	Mental Illness Curriculum in Criminal Justice and Criminology Programs	People with mental illness represent a growing proportion of the offender population. As such, it is important for criminal justice practitioners to understand mental illness and how best to respond to the needs of these offenders. Given the increasing salience of this topic, it is important to assess to what degree criminology and criminal justice departments are offering curricula pertaining to mental illness and mentally ill offenders. To do this, we surveyed ACJS and ASC members about the availability of coursework and experiential opportunities for students in their programs. We also asked about their attitudes and perspectives regarding such curricula. This presentation will discuss the preliminary findings of this survey and their implications.
Rachel		Burdge	Ms.	Washburn University	Exploring the Policies for Transgender Individuals within Correctional Facilities	This study will be a qualitative investigation of incarcerated Transgender individuals. The purpose is to explore the Transgender perspective on the policies in place within correctional facilities and their rights within the criminal justice system. This study will compare the benefits and drawbacks surrounding the policies regarding Transgender inmates by interviewing inmates, staff, and administrators. The current institutional policies surrounding transgender inmates will be examined from the perspectives of all parties. This study will also look into possible solutions for ineffective policies.
Melissa	W	Burek	Dr.	Bowling Green State University	Talking 'Bout Generational Differences in Binge Drinking: An Empirical Examination	In 1998, then-US Attorney General Satcher wrote an open letter that appeared in the syndicated 'Dear Ann Landers' column where he announced that nearly 50% of college students reported engaging in binge drinking. Satcher further emphasized that such risky behavior was a 'serious public health problem' that could lead to alcohol-related car crashes, homicides, suicides, and other dire consequences. While Satcher's concerns were data-driven, what was intriguing is when Satcher nationalized this information -- on the coasts of a new generation entering college for the first time. Many studies have observed significant individual characteristics of college student binge drinkers, but few have addressed the relevance of generational differences in alcohol consumption. Controlling for other commonly known significant variables, our study attempts to fill this gap by testing the relationship between generational differences and levels of binge drinking.
Kyle		Burgason	Mr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Gats and Gashes: Street Culture and Distinctions in the Nature of Violence between Youth and Adult Offenders	Only recently has research explored patterns in the nature of violence within and across communities. Recent reports highlight the importance of both the individual characteristics and contextual environments of violent offenders, especially youth offenders. The current study examines the effects of both individual and contextual-level characteristics on the nature of violence committed by youths as compared to adults. Specifically, we merge incident data from the National Incident Based Reporting System with contextual data on the cities in which the incidents occurred. We then use hierarchical linear modeling techniques to explore variations in predictors of offender gun use and victim injury.
Amy		Burkman	Dr.	American Public University System	The Use of Play Therapy and a Token Economy in Alternative Education Programs	In Texas school systems students that have persistent misbehavior or are arrested or convicted of certain crimes are required to attend an Alternative Education Program (AEP). As the administrator of the elementary and intermediate AEP in a large urban district in Texas, I was required to implement changes designed to encourage parent participation in the student rehabilitation process and to decrease the recidivism rate amongst students assigned to the program. This paper shares what was learned about what works and what doesn't work in an elementary and intermediate Alternative Education Program.
Amy		Burkman	Dr.	American Public University System	Educating the Juvenile Offender	Much research has been done on the process of educating juvenile offenders; however, a comprehensive overview is missing from the literature. Most research has been done on a local or state level without providing a comprehensive analysis. This paper evaluates current research from across the United States and identifies common themes and trends in educating juvenile offenders.
Ron	R.	Burnett	Mr.	Texas Southern University- Administration of Justice Dept	Socio-Economics and Social Stratification: The Relationship between Poor Education and the Criminal Justice System	Socio-Economics and Social Stratification: The Relationship between Poor Education and the Criminal Justice System Abstract: This work attempts to expose why there are so many poorly educated youth in the throes of the criminal justice system. In this paper, factors and variables are examined from a qualitative perspective in an effort to understand why this problem plagues certain social groups in this society more often than others. This work highlights those who are marginalized based on socio-economics and social stratification. Finally, proposed solutions to stem the flow of 'students to inmates' are offered for both education and criminal justice policies.
Shannon		Burnett	Ms.	North Carolina Central University	Experience or education? The perceived value of formal instruction in correctional careers	Ron Burnett Texas Southern University The current study explores the relationship between higher education and the work place. The goal is to determine whether there is a uniform view among correctional administrators in reference to the utility of undergraduate and graduate degrees in the field. From the perspective of administrators, is experience or education valued most highly in hiring and promotion decisions? Is the value placed on education contingent upon the specific institutional position? Data for the study were gathered utilizing online surveys, completed by a sample of correctional administrators in North Carolina. Results and implications for higher education will be discussed.
Cheryse	A.	Burton	Ms.	Tiffin University	Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes: Is there a Difference in the Psychological Impact on Victims?	The purpose of this research is to explore the difference in the psychological impact of victims of violent crimes versus those of property crimes if there is any. The previous research available suggests that victims of both types of crimes suffer equally psychologically. In order to determine if there is a difference between the different types of victims, this research focuses specifically on personal crime victims of assault, simple assault, and robbery compared to those of property crime particularly identity theft, burglary, and larceny-theft victims. Psychological impact was assessed through a questionnaire measuring symptoms related to depression and through Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale.
H.	Daniel	Butler	Mr.	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Assessing the Effect of Exposure to Disciplinary Segregation on Offenders? Odds of Recidivism	Disciplinary segregation is used to temporarily incapacitate and punish inmates for violating the rules of conduct within a prison. Disciplinary segregation is also expected to deter offenders from future misbehavior. Yet few researchers have examined the relationship between the use of segregation (e.g., number of placements, length of time served) and behavioral outcomes (e.g., subsequent misconduct, recidivism). We use data collected from offenders released under post-release supervision in Ohio to examine the effects of exposure to disciplinary segregation on offenders' odds of recidivism.

Deeanna	M	Button	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Adolescent Well-Being and Teen Dating Relationships: The Gender Effects of Violent and Non-Violent Dating Relationships	Using a probability sample from the Delaware School Survey, this study examines gendered differences in the frequency of negative well-being outcomes for adolescents in non-violent, verbally aggressive, and physically aggressive relationships. Results show that negative outcomes are prevalent in both non-violent and violent dating relationships, particularly for girls. Adolescents in violent relationships, notably verbally violent relationships, are more likely to experience negative outcomes related to well-being than adolescents in non-violent relationships. Further, findings suggest that while gender differences in the impact of physical violence on well-being outcomes exist, the impact of verbal violence on well-being does not vary by gender.
Brandy		Bynum	Ms.	Action for Children North Carolina	Keeping Youth Out of the Adult System: North Carolina's Campaign to Raise the Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	for juveniles prosecuted in juvenile courts as compared to criminal courts. North Carolina (NC) remains one of only two states that automatically prosecutes (regardless of the crime) all 16- and 17-year-olds as adults. This presentation highlights the successes and challenges of a juvenile justice reform campaign -- Raise the Age NC. This presentation includes an in-depth analysis of the campaign's legislative, messaging, and outreach strategies. Conclusions focus on policy suggestions that emphasize the importance of employing a coordinated, multi-strategy approach involving a diverse group of stakeholders.
Calli	M	Cain	Ms.	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Female Sex Offenders: Public Awareness and Attributions	Researchers have suggested there is a code of denial associated with female sex offenders. Sexual victimization by women may go unnoticed or unreported if there is a general lack of awareness that females commit these crimes. This paper uses survey data to examine two primary questions. First, does the public think females are capable of sexually offending? Second, why does the public think females sexually offend? Researchers, media, and politicians have primarily focused on male sex offenders and existing gender stereotypes held by the public introduce the possibility of sex differences in perceptions of female sex offenders, thus I also test for sex differences in both questions.
Corey		Call		Virginia Commonwealth University	The current status of sex offender laws: A look at Virginia	Over the last two decades, an unprecedented number of sex crime laws have been adopted both at the national and state levels. These sex crime reforms reflect a "get tough" approach to dealing with sex offenders. Recent scholarship however suggests that variation exists in the extent of sex crime laws in the U.S as well as in their content and implementation. In turn, these research findings indicate that a nuanced approach is needed to understand the extent of "get tough" sex crime reforms. For this reason, this study examines one state-- Virginia--as a case study. Research and policy implications are discussed.
Jay		Camacho	Ms.	University of South Florida	Green Crime: Does Crime Against Mother Nature Constitute Real Crime?	Crime is often marked by arrest and injury. When the criminal justice system allows those that cause the most public injury to continue their behavior without arrest or sanction, is the injurious behavior a crime? The rule of corporate economics trumps justice for those injured by environmental destruction. With the power available to corporations and political influence, the welfare of individuals caught in the path of corporate profit has few options for legal redress. In this study, we examine effects of environmental waste and destruction of corporations, analyze the public injury, and debate the inclusion of green crime as real crime.
Esperanza		Camargo	Dr.	Albany State University	Are perceptions favorable to family violence associated with the use of violence in other social contexts?	Are perceptions favorable to family violence associated with the use of violence in other social contexts? The purpose of this project is to analyze Colombian college students' attitudes and perceptions regarding disciplinary practices, the relationship with their parents and actual partners, and to compare them with attitudes and perceptions of their U.S. counterparts. In addition, this study explores the association between perceptions favorable to violence at home and perceptions favorable to the use of violence in other social settings and intends answering the following question: Are perceptions favorable to violent family relationships related to favorable opinions towards harsh punishment in more general contexts?
Damon Michael	F	Camp Campagna	Dr. Mr.	Georgia State University Washington State University	The Atlanta Police Leadership Institute Advancing Risk, Need, and Responsibility in Washington State	The Atlanta Police Leadership Institute is a joint program of the Atlanta Police Department, the Atlanta Police Foundation and the Department of Criminal Justice/Criminology at Georgia State University. The program focuses on identifying and developing Atlanta Police leaders from the time that they step into the academy as recruits, and up through the ranks of the department? developing their leadership skills and style as they progress. Each step or ?Tier? of the program is designed to identify departmental leaders and provide cutting edge leadership training. In the Showcase, the program will be outlined with various strategies discussed and displayed.
Julie		Campbell	Dr.	The University of Nebraska at Kearney	Service Learning in Criminal Justice: Two Innovative Projects	Embedding Service Learning opportunities in the Criminal Justice curriculum encourages the development of critical thinking and problem solving skills in University student populations, as well as promotes civic engagement and responsibility. This presentation will highlight two separate service learning projects: The Step OUT Against Violence Walk and the Juvenile Reentry Project. The Step OUT project is a student-driven public event designed to raise awareness about domestic violence and sexual assault in one Midwestern region. The Juvenile Reentry Project matches college student mentors with youth who are reentering their communities after a period of confinement, with the goal of reduced recidivism.
Andrea		Cantora	Dr.	University of Baltimore	From the Classroom to the Field: Graduate Student Experiences with Research	Traditionally, students come to learn about conducting research from lectures, assigned readings, and developing mock research proposals. Opportunities to participate in research projects provide students with the practical experience needed to truly understand their discipline. Graduate students from the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Baltimore will discuss current research projects they have been working on in collaboration with faculty. Students will present an overview of each project, including project goals and current stage of research. The focus of each presentation will involve highlighting the benefits and challenges encountered during the early stages of research projects.
Andrea		Cantora	Dr.	University of Baltimore	Conducting Focus Groups to Understand Drivers of Urban Crime	Urban areas are frequently associated with high rates of crime, unemployment, poor educational systems, poor housing conditions, and health related problems. Theories of social disorganization, social isolation, and broken windows all explain how and why social problems develop and persist within urban settings. Drawing on these theories, this study examines how residents perceive local community problems in a high-crime inner city neighborhood. Eight focus groups were conducted with participants who live and/or work in the area to identify common neighborhood issues. Findings include themes related to quality of life issues, limited local resources, lack of resident accountability, and low collective efficacy. Implications for improving neighborhood disadvantage will be discussed.
Liqun		Cao	Prof.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE	Based on 2009 General Social Survey of Canada, this article examines the influence of Aboriginal status on confidence in the police. Consistent with the theoretical prediction, results of multiple regression analyses show that Aboriginal people and visible minorities have a significantly lower level of confidence than other Canadians after the effects of both expressive and instrumental concerns are controlled for. The persistent effects of Aboriginal and visible minorities statuses raise questions about racial relationships in Canada. Other predictors of confidence in the police are trust, community context, crime experiences, perceptions of crime in one's own neighborhood, and police contact.

Maribeth	Capelli	Ms.	Richard Stockton College of NJ	An analysis of competency evaluations for Michigan homicide defendants	In Dusky v. The United States (1960), the U.S. Supreme Court reversed a criminal conviction since there was insufficient evidence that the defendant was mentally competent to stand trial. Defendants need to be competent enough to work with attorneys and be capable of having a basic understanding of court procedures. Homicide defendants in Michigan who need competency evaluations are housed at The Center for Forensic Psychiatry. The researchers reviewed homicide case files (N=331) for defendants subject to competency evaluations at the center from the late 1990s to early 2000s. Demographic, criminal and clinical variables were included in the analysis.	
Maribeth	Capelli	Ms.	Richard Stockton College of NJ	An analysis of competency evaluations for Michigan homicide defendants	In Dusky v. The United States (1960), the U.S. Supreme Court reversed a criminal conviction since there was insufficient evidence that the defendant was mentally competent to stand trial. Defendants need to be competent enough to work with attorneys and be capable of having a basic understanding of court procedures. Homicide defendants in Michigan who need competency evaluations are housed at The Center for Forensic Psychiatry. The researchers reviewed homicide case files (N=331) for defendants subject to competency evaluations at the center from the late 1990s to early 2000s. Demographic, criminal and clinical variables were included in the analysis.	
Jennifer	Elizabeth	Capps	Dr.	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Preserving Academic Freedom in Program Assessment	Assessment of academic programs in criminal justice is becoming more commonplace as stakeholders continue to require evidence of effective academic programming. Academic freedom and students' freedom to learn are important concepts to consider when assessing criminal justice programs as many faculty are concerned that these liberties are lost when assessment is introduced. This paper discusses the application of program assessment on criminal justice programs while applying strategies to maintain academic freedom. The history of assessment and academic freedom and how they intersect will be discussed.
Gail	A	Caputo	Dr.	Rutgers	Agency and Resistance at a reentry center for women	Based on ethnographic research of a residential reentry center for female offenders, this paper discusses women's agency and resistance produced by oppressive systems of regulation, supervision, and treatment. Resistance efforts ranging from silent protest and other backstage efforts to unmistakable forms of protest demonstrate the many ways women retain agency to control their lives within their limitations in a place that promises reform and reintegration.
Stephanie	Michelle	Cardwell		University of Texas at Dallas	Do Positive Peer Relationships Modify the Effects of ADHD on Delinquency?	A number of researchers have noted a relationship between attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) and antisocial outcomes in youth such as delinquency. ADHD has also been linked to strained peer relationships. Past research has shown that positive relationships with peers among adolescents with ADHD can help in counteracting negative outcomes associated with the disorder. However, few studies have assessed whether or not this is the case in regards to delinquent outcomes. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (AddHealth), this research will test whether positive peer associations buffer the relationship between ADHD and delinquency. This research sought to determine the economic cost savings of a mental health jail diversion program (MHJDP). The MHJDP sought to remove inmates with mental health needs from the local county jail and divert them to appropriate treatment settings. Prior research with a sample of participants indicated notable cost savings to the county as well as a decline in recidivism. The present study was conducted to determine if prior results could be replicated with the entire population of MHJDP participants. Specifically, it was expected that jail costs and recidivism would be reduced.
Michael		Carey		Loras College	Cost-Benefit Analysis of a Mental Health Jail Diversion Population	
Ama	L	Carlock		University at Albany SUNY	Predicting Gang-Related Gun Carrying in the Rochester Youth Development Study	Gang members are significantly more likely to carry firearms than their nongang peers. However, not all gang members arm themselves. In this study, we seek to determine what distinguishes gang members who carry a firearm from those who do not. Specifically, we examine the relationships between carrying a firearm while in a gang and other gang-related factors such as leadership position and reason for joining the gang. For example, one who joins the gang in search of protection may be more inclined to carry a gun. Identifying predictors of gun carrying can assist practitioners in combating gang-related violence.
Keith	Bevon	Carrington	Dr.	St. John's University	The Impact of Race on Civilian Complaints	This study found that race influences the filing and processing of civilian complaints. This is not surprising as racial bias permeates every facet of society. This problem persists even today. However, many academics and practitioners have imputed the findings to methodological flaws. This study used data from the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board from 1990 to 1994 to reexamine complaints filed against New York City police officers to determine the impact of race on the outcomes of complaints.
David	L	Carter	Dr.	Michigan State University	Homicide Process Mapping: Critical Factors in Successful Homicide Investigations	This BJA-funded project investigated factors critical for successful homicide investigations. Seven law enforcement agencies were identified that had 25 or more homicides per year and a clearance rate of 80% or higher. Site visits were conducted by a team consisting of the author, as team leader, and two experienced homicide investigators. Detailed interviews and reviews of documents identified critical factors that were consistent across all seven agencies as being important strategic and tactical factors for successful homicide investigations. In addition, critical tasks that needed to be performed within the first 48 hours of the homicide investigation were identified.
Lisa	Marie	Carter	Dr.	Florida Southern College	Examining Barriers to Employment through the Perspectives of Female Ex-offenders	Finding employment can be a major obstacle for those returning to society after incarceration (Petersilia, 2003). Often limited in educational attainment, skills, and sporadic work histories, women (especially) may experience difficulties during their searches for employment (Visher & Travis, 2011; Harlow, 2003). This qualitative study examined the perspectives of female ex-offenders pertaining barriers to employment during reentry. A primary concern, as reported by this sample, was anxiety experienced due to the limitations brought about by the collateral consequences of felony convictions. Correctional, vocational and educational programming participation and the relevance to employment after incarceration is also discussed.
James	Castagnera	Prof.	Rider University	Teaching a MOOC on American Counter-Terrorism Law	The author will discuss his experience in teaching a MOOC on American Counter-Terrorism Law and will comment on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach for criminal justice education.	
Erin	Castro		Sam Houston State University	Sniffing out the Legality of the Fourth Amendment: Legislation and Policy Effects	U.S. v. Place (1983) redefined the parameters of the Fourth Amendment by establishing the legality of canine searches during routine traffic stops under the guise of reasonable suspicion. The development of legal precedent since this time period as reaffirmed the ability of officers to use canine sniff during traffic stops under reasonable suspicion and has clarified what circumstances constitute illegal searches. This article addresses the reasoning of U.S. v. Place (1983) and the recent legal precedent of canine searches during routine traffic stops. A broader discussion of level of proof and reliability of canine sniffs will also be included in this legal analysis.	
Erin	Castro	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Expansion of Control Balance Theory: How Control Balance Predicts Intimate Partner Victimization and Perpetration	Using the results from a 647 college student survey sample, an empirical test of control balance theory on intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration was conducted. Power and control are often purported to be the cause and antecedents to intimate partner violence, but few studies have examined this connection in detail. Created by Tittle (1995) as an integrative theory, utilizing aspects of self-control, strain, and routine activities, the central focus was to account for how perceived control subjected and extended influence individual behavior in deviant behavior. As the first empirical test of control balance theory on intimate partner violence victimization or perpetration, results and policy implications are discussed.	

						This paper is written from my experience as a former U.N. War Crimes Investigator and my interaction with a number of NGOs. These organizations are often viewed strictly as "humanitarian" in nature, and their ability to provide useful and substantive information in a number of criminal justice settings is overlooked. I will discuss the utility of effective partnerships, particularly in connection with international criminal investigations. I will also point out situations where reliance on NGOs may be counterproductive to the criminal justice mission, or may place NGO representatives and others in jeopardy from an international security perspective.	
John	Robert	Cencich	Dr.	California University of Pennsylvania	International Security: The Valuable Roles of NGOs	The Integral perspective's wide-ranging landscape offers numerous dimensions to understand the complexities of human behavior, including criminality. Elements of Integral Theory, particularly the four quadrants and the developmental lines, mesh well with Gerber and Gerber's work in narrative psychology as an overall framework to discuss potential sources and motivations of criminal behavior. Narrative psychology advances the notion of the importance of stories in the overall understanding of how stories shape people's behaviors, perceptions and constructions about meaning within their lives. This work discusses how this line of inquiry may relate to the overall template of the Integral vision.	
David	R	Champion	Dr.	Sloppy Rock University	The Narrative of Crime: Explorations from the Quadrants	Law enforcement departments across America have developed community wellness programs, bringing police and citizens together to solve problems that impact the quality of life in their communities. Central to the success of community wellness programs is the level of social capital in a community. Social capital and community wellness will be examined in the context of community policing. Emphasis will be placed on strategies to assess and develop social capital to improve community wellness and the delivery of police services. The paper will conclude with the challenges and opportunities for law enforcement leaders.	
Darl	H.	Champion	Dr.	Methodist University	The Role of Social Capital in Improving Community Wellness in a Community Policing Context: Challenges & Opportunities	For almost two decades, the New Orleans Police Department has been looked upon as the poster child for police deviance and corruption. This presentation attempts to chronicle the downward spiral of the NOPD, conditions that appear to contribute to the ongoing problems in the NOPD, and proffers suggestions for remediation of current conditions.	
Loretta	Charles	Ms.	Penn State Harrisburg		A Culture of Corruption? An Exploratory Review of the New Orleans Police Department	As media coverage increases on human trafficking, the general public is more aware of the extent and dangers of human trafficking. This study examines perceptions of human trafficking and whether coordinated action against human trafficking at the European Union level is desirable using the Eurobarometer Survey from 2003. The Eurobarometer Survey was administered to citizens age 15 and over residing in 15 countries in the European Union and carried out by the European Opinion Research Group using a multi-stage national probability sample. I analyzed the concern of human trafficking and attitudes of coordinated action against human trafficking using ordinal logistic regression analyses. Findings indicate that women, married persons, and the elderly are consistently more concerned about human trafficking and desire coordinated action against trafficking across all models.	
Jennifer	Cheek	Ms.	Mississippi State University		European's Perception of Human Trafficking as a Social Problem	Research examining reporting decisions of women physically assaulted by any type of perpetrator is scarce. The present study used data from the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) to examine how victim characteristics, assault characteristics, emotions during the assault, and post assault disclosure to informal social support sources affect victim and third party reporting decisions in physical assault incidents. Results showed that victim education, race/ethnicity, victim-offender relationship, crime severity, perceived life threat, and disclosure to informal social support sources were related to victim reporting, whereas victim employment and marital status were associated with third party reporting.	
Yingzu	Chen	Dr.	Asia University, TAIWAN		Women's reporting of physical assaults to police: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey	The purpose of this paper is to examine police officers' perceptions of drug enforcement in Taiwan. Using survey data collected from about 450 police officers in New Taipei City, this study assesses the influences of background characteristics, police-citizen contact experience, organizational conditions, and locality on officers' attitudes toward the effects of drug enforcement as well as job satisfaction. Officers who were older, belonged to specialized units, and perceived a transformational leadership style in the department were more in favor of the deterrent effect of drug enforcement. The transformational leadership style, better equipment are accompanied by higher levels of job satisfaction.	
Fai-lin	Chen	Dr.	Taiwan Police College		Police Officers' Perceptions of Drug Enforcement in Taiwan	Feminist criminology, in the new millennium, must undertake two key things in my estimation. First, it must become global in scope, and second it must embrace not only the primacy of gender in social relations, but also the importance of patriarchy, both national and globally. An essential element in this project will be theorizing patriarchy, as well as the patriarchal backlash that is currently occurring both in the U.S. and elsewhere. The paper will focus on key fronts in the backlash, including the attack and re-criminalization of abortion, the misdirected focus on women's perpetration of violence (and the role of corporate media in spreading this notion), as well as the criminalization of girls? and women's survival strategies.	
Meda	Chesney-Lind	Dr.	University of Hawaii at Manoa		Toward a Global Feminist Criminology: Theorizing Patriarchal Backlash	The current study examined differences in levels of self-control between parolees (n=566) from the Step'n Out study (Friedmann et al., 2008) who self-reported engaging in post-treatment recidivism, substance use, and analogous behaviors versus parolees who did not self-report engaging in those post-treatment outcomes. Based on Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) low self-control theory, the present study hypothesizes that parolees who self-reported engaging in post-treatment substance use, recidivism, and analogous behaviors will have statistically significantly lower levels of self-control compared to parolees who did not self-report post-treatment outcomes. The results from independent sample t-tests and logistic regression models will be presented.	
Sriram	Chintakindi	Mr.	Graduate Center, CUNY		Examining post-treatment outcomes from the Step'n Out study through low self-control theory	The current study examined whether officers assigned full time to address auto theft had an impact on motor vehicle theft rate in 370 cities with populations greater than 50,000. Multivariate analysis revealed having no officers assigned full time had a significant negative impact on motor vehicle theft rate. Contrary to expectations, police use of license plate readers and stolen vehicle tracking systems significantly increased motor vehicle theft rate. These findings may be due to discovering additional thefts. Alternatively, agencies may adopt technology in response to the auto theft problem. Demographic control variables were also included in the analysis.	
Kimberly	A.	Chiam	Ms.	Sam Houston State University		A multivariate analysis of law enforcement activity on motor vehicle theft	While numerous studies have been conducted on exposure to violent video games and its effect on behaviors, little is known about how the number hours of video games played may aggravate real life antisocial behavior. The purpose of the current study is to explore the relationship between video game hours and a specific form of aggressive behavior, by examining both perpetrators and victims of bullying. Using a nationally representative longitudinal data set from South Korea, we explain the phenomenon of school bullying, video game, and its correlation and causation among school aged youths.
Ahram	Cho			Sam Houston State University	Exposure to Violent Video Games and School Bullying Behaviors: An Examination of South Korean Perpetrators and Victims		

Yeok-il	Cho	Dr.	University of Central Missouri	Institutional anomie and latent class growth modeling	A great number of academic studies have been conducted on testing an institutional anomie theory by utilizing cross-sectional perspectives. However, very few studies have drawn on longitudinal approaches. So, this study applies one of growth modeling methods, latent class growth model (LCGM), to the analysis of cross-national homicide rates. LCGM enables the current study to classify the crime trends of the countries into several groups. After the group-based trajectory analysis, this study explores the effect of institutional anomie on the group trends of the homicide rates. Also, the policy implications of these findings for country-level homicide trends as well as institutional anomie-homicide linkage are indicated.
Youngh	Cho	Dr.	Dongguk University, Seoul, Korea	The Impact of Cyber Bullying Victim Experience and the Influence of Mediating Effect of Depression	This study aims at investigating the impact of cyber bullying on the delinquent behaviors of victims in Korea. Cyber bullying has become a serious issues since smart phone, internet, electronic means, and new social network services were used. However, the negative effect of being victimized on online has not fully tested. The current study conducted survey toward 2,044 students in Seoul, Korea in 2012. The data was statistically analyzed by multi-regression analysis and Sobel test. The result demonstrated that approximately 4% of participants had cyber bullying victim experience. The multi regression analysis showed that students who had experienced cyber bullying victim were more likely to commit delinquent behavior than youth who had not experienced bullying when depression variable functioned as mediating factor. Further policy implications will be discussed.
Hoan Suk	Choi	Mr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Effectiveness of the law and policy banning the victimless crime; The Anti Prostitution law and policy in S. Korea	Many countries struggle with victimless crime, and solutions vary. The United States criminalized prostitution, and South Korea followed the U. S. lead. It enacted a Strong Anti Prostitution Law in 2003. However after 10 years, it has not eradicated prostitution, but has forced it underground making women vulnerable to violence. The law created a serious strain on the budget and resources, but it did not stop victimless crime. This study seeks to determine the most effective way to control victimless crime with limited law enforcement resources. The relationship between strong regulation of victimless crime and the effectiveness in prevention will be examined.
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Jisun	Choi		CUNY Graduate Center / John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Effects of Fear of Crime and Carefulness on Criminal Victimization	Can fear of crime significantly affect individuals' lifestyles, thus making them less likely to become victims of crime? Using data from the Korean National Crime Victimization Survey (KNVCS), the current cross-sectional study will examine the relationship between fear of crime, carefulness, and levels of victimization.
Liza	Chowdhury	Ms.	Rutgers University Newark, NJ School of Criminal Justice	The Interaction Effects of Race, Gender and Victimization on Back-End Sentencing	The prison boom of the 1990's placed several strains on the physical and logistical capacities of state correctional systems (Clear, 2007; Jacobson, 2006). In addition to incarcerating offenders for new offenses, prison populations have also grown because of probation and parole revocations (Travis, 2007). The purpose this study is to enhance scholarship about back-end sentencing by evaluating how the intersections of race, gender, and childhood victimization affect criminal justice outcomes. The interaction effects will be gathered by researching a large sample of incarcerated inmates throughout the United States and by utilizing quantitative research methods for analysis.
Danielle	Christenson	Ms.	Bridgewater State University	Chain of Command: The Barriers of Reporting Sexual Assault in the Military	Reported rates of sexual assault in the military have increased dramatically over the past 10 years (Groves, 2013). One reason for the pervasiveness of sexual assault is the reporting structure. Despite changes in the way sexual assault complaints are handled, numerous scandals still demonstrate a high prevalence of sexual assault (Childress, 2013). The purpose of this study is to examine how the military's chain of command influences the reporting procedures, and how this impediment may influence the military's ability to prevent sexual assaults. This study will use three case studies specifically focusing on the reporting of assaults through the chain of command.
Marissa	Ciccone	Ms.	York College of PA	Juvenile delinquency and family influences	This research examines the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family influences. Previous research indicates that juvenile delinquency can be related to not only the family but also the environment, peers, and education. Thirty students were surveyed on the subjects of self-reported criminal history and influences upon their decisions, including their family. A sample of five experts who work with troubled youth was interviewed. Findings are presented.
Irfan	Ciftci	Dr.	Turkish National Police (TNP)	THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN POLICE TRAINING ON GLOBAL SECURITY: THE PRACTICES OF TURKEY	Globalization of transnational crime has pushed law enforcement organizations to cooperate in fighting transnational criminal networks in a world characterized by rapid technological advancements. Police training plays a vital role to create a common ground to increase the knowledge and ability of the police organizations struggling against transnational crime. The purpose of this study is to examine the contributions of the international police trainings on international security and the reflections of relationship among countries in the context of globalization. Besides the contributions of other international actors in the field of police training, Turkish National Police (TNP)'s contributions are emphasized throughout the paper.
Abdullah	Cihan	Dr.	East Carolina University	Examining the effects of police performance on assault calls	Using agency-generated data collected from the Houston Police Department and the 2000 census statistics, this article examines the relationship between police performance and neighborhood disorganization through an analysis of the distribution of police response to in-progress assault calls across different Houston neighborhoods. The results suggest that concentrated disadvantage, immigrant concentration, and residential stability are significantly related to the distribution of agency response time patterns. More specifically, police responses were quicker to in-progress assault calls in disorganized neighborhoods. Understanding police response time patterns across different neighborhoods may provide important feedback to agencies to improve the police-community relationship and patrol strategies.
Myma	Cintron	Dr.	Prairie View A&M University	Changes in school policy and impact on school to prison pipeline	Policies intended to enhance school safety can have unintended side effects. The paper utilizes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Healthy and Safe School Environment survey in an effort to clarify the connection between school policy changes and the movement known as school to prison pipeline.

Renzetti	Claire	Dr.	University of Kentucky	What Can the Interdisciplinary Field of Violence Against Women Contribute to a Transformative Feminist Criminology?	Although many feminist criminologists conduct research on various aspects of the problem of violence against women, the violence against women field encompasses a variety of disciplines and interdisciplinary collaborations, as well as researcher-practitioner partnerships. The present paper discusses the development of the violence against women field with the goal of applying lessons learned to current efforts to develop a transformative critical feminist criminology.
Catie	Lynn Clark	Ms.	Florida State University	Assessing the Impact of Post-Prison Supervision: Preliminary Findings Regarding the Role that Post-Prison Supervision Pl	Over the last 30 years there has been a policy shift from indeterminate to determinate sentencing, which has resulted in a significant portion of prison releases having no supervision to follow incarceration. Almost no empirical research exists to determine whether this lack of post-prison supervision impacts reentry outcomes. Florida has made this shift to determinate sentencing and currently releases two-thirds of all inmates with no form of supervision. Using a cohort of over 250,000 inmates released between 2004 and 2011, this study presents findings regarding the impact of post-prison supervision on a variety of reentry outcomes for Florida offenders.
Richard	Clark	Dr.	John Carroll University	CSI Investigators and Critical Incident Trauma - An Assessment	This paper examines how exposure to critical-incident trauma affects crime scene investigators. Using self report data taken from a large midwestern state, this paper analyzes key variables in the job of a crime scene investigator in an effort to determine the level of stress related to CSI work and the nature of organizational support available. While initial findings suggest a high level of satisfaction with the job, the nature of the job can lead to high levels of both professional and personal stress. Preliminary findings indicate that while CSI officers feel they can turn to fellow officers for support, they do not hold similar feelings towards their Departments. Policy implications for reducing officer stress as well as future research questions are discussed.
Colleen	Margaret Clarke	Dr.	Minnesota State University, Mankato	Studying Police Education Abroad in the Wake of Transnational Organized Crime	Utilizing the conceptual framework of Transnational Governance a strong argument is made in favor of students studying abroad to reinforce their understanding of the interconnectedness of crime on a global scale. International study may ultimately give students, studying to be police officers, the knowledge and networking connections to investigate transnational organized crime and terrorist activities more effectively at the street level.
Jennifer	E. Cobbina	Dr.	Michigan State University	Job Satisfaction among Security Officers	This study examines the relationship between organizational and environmental characteristics in predicting security guards' job satisfaction. We use in-depth interviews with 10 US security officers to assess how organizational characteristics such as job challenges, autonomy, innovation, supervisory support, and benefits influence their job satisfaction. In addition, given the nature of their work, which brings them in close contact with citizens and other employees in their organizations, we also examine to what extent environmental factors such as perceived citizen and employee support also affect their job satisfaction. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.
Joshua	Cochran	Dr.	University of South Florida	Spatial Distance Effects on Inmate Access to Social Ties	Qualitative and quantitative studies have highlighted a range of potential benefits of inmate visitation. Theory and scholarship highlight, however, that economic and logistical barriers may exist that make visitation unlikely for most prisoners. Here, we examine the effects of one potential barrier, distance from a facility to inmates' former residences, on the likelihood of visitation. Drawing on theories of social welfare and inequality, we also test whether specific social groups are affected differently by distance. The findings have implications for theory, research, and policy in the areas of prison order, prisoner reentry, and invisible punishments that stem from incarceration.
Jeff	Cohen	Dr.	University of Washington, Tacoma	Integral Justice	Integral Theory is an emergent theoretical framework that allows for a transdisciplinary exploration of human phenomena such as crime and justice. This paper will begin with a brief overview of the basic tenets of Integral Theory.
Jeff	Cohen		University of Washington, Tacoma	Sketching the Contours of Integral Justice	This is followed by an initial exploration of what Integral Theory has to say about notions of justice. An initial sketch of the contours of Integral Justice are offered and situated in the context of existing notions of justice, including retributive, distributive, procedural, and restorative. This paper is intended to set the stage for a deeper exploration of Integral Justice.
Irwitt	M. Cohen	Dr.	Centre for Public Safety and Criminal Justice Research, University of the Fraser Valley	Characteristics of Offenders Arrested on Outstanding Warrants by British Columbia Transit Police Officers	The Transit Police Services in Metro Vancouver are tasked with ensuring public safety, preventing and responding to crimes, and issuing tickets for transit infractions. The purpose of this paper is to describe the characteristics and criminal histories of 606 individuals arrested by BC Transit Police in 2011 who were associated to 747 outstanding warrants. Of those 606 arrests, nearly three-quarters were the result of officers simply doing fare checks. This paper will describe the contribution that this policing strategy has made to enhancing public safety, as well as towards increased police effectiveness and efficiency. Assessment is the watchword of the day. Federal and state regulations and well as regional accrediting bodies are placing an immense emphasis measuring the achievement of programmatic learning outcomes. These initiatives are also bringing to bear the need to effectively prepare college graduates to meet the challenges of the work place of tomorrow. In light of the emerging national trends in higher education, academicians need to consider balancing freedom with minimal levels of normalization across academic programs. This research suggests such a balance exists through the implementation of curricular platforms in the delivery of criminal justice undergraduate and graduate programs.
Dr. Frank A.	A. Colaprete	Prof.	Keuka College	The Value of Implementing Curricular Platforms in Criminal Justice Program Assessment	Recently jurisdictions have recognized the impact that criminal defendants with mental health issues have on the court and jail systems. Many of these defendants are also indigent and in need of publicly funded defense counsel. One response has been to implement specialized programs for assigning defense attorneys to these often indigent, mentally ill defendants. This study examines the effectiveness of a newly developed Managed Assigned Counsel program targeting jail inmates with mental health diagnoses. Results are based on over 800 hundred inmates assigned to this program relative to a comparison group of over 1000 similar offenders who did not receive these specialized services. Outcomes include the number of days spent in jail, rates of official re-arrest and return to the jail, as well as stakeholder perceptions of the program's benefits. The study also documents various program processes such as case processing times and the delivery of enhanced social/mental health services for program defendants.
Joseph	A. Colarusso		Sam Houston State University	One-Year Outcomes from a Managed Assigned Counsel Program for Mentally Ill Indigent Defendants	The Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) is a Bureau of Justice Assistance-sponsored program that stresses crime reduction and promotes improvement of evidence-based policing. SPI emphasizes data-driven decision-making, operationalized as a reliance on the evidence base of what works (and doesn't work), intensive problem analysis, process and impact evaluations, and modifications of responses based on evaluation results (e.g., course corrections). This roundtable discussion will focus on the experiences and lessons learned from police and researchers regarding these important themes. Participants include the following SPI sites: Cambridge (MA), Columbia (SC), New Haven (CT), Pharr (TX), Philadelphia (PA), and Reno (NV).
James	it Coldren	Dr.	SONA and Governors State University	Data-Driven Decision-Making in the Smart Policing Initiative	

Eric		Coleman	Dr.	University of North Texas	Examining the Drug Testing Policies and Practices Among Medium and Large Size Police Departments in Texas	Given the importance of drug testing among sworn police officers, little is known as to how drug testing policy is enforced. Through an open records request, this study examines all drug testing policies and related practices in medium and large size police departments in Texas. The purposes are (1) to determine if and how these departments exercise their authority to drug test sworn personnel within their departments, and (2) to analyze the impact of such policies and practices on police officials concerning the number of drug test performed, the outcomes, and any disciplinary actions thereafter.
Keith	L.	Coleman	Prof.	North Carolina Agricultural and State University, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice	Mentoring Experiences Among African Americans in the Academy	Mentoring is an important topic in graduate education. A good mentoring relationship in graduate school and beyond is important to a successful career especially in the academy. This roundtable will discuss the challenges and successes in the mentoring process. It is hoped that one outcome of the roundtable will be the development of a model for a formal mentoring process/program based upon the experiences of the participants. The roundtable will feature mentors, mentees and others who are at various stages in graduate school and professional careers.
Victoria	Ellen	Collins	Dr.	Eastern Kentucky University	Secrets Exposed?: Selective State Concern and the Prosecution of Notorious Arms Trafficker Viktor Bout.	Small arms are trafficked through large and complex international networks that involve a multitude of different actors including buyers, sellers, brokers, intermediaries, corporations, and most importantly states. Despite this knowledge, there has been little research on the quality of the states who are both perpetrators and controllers of this crime. Drawing on literature from state crime, as well as a variety of theoretical perspectives, this research analyzes court transcripts from the trial of Viktor Bout to determine the extent, framing, and subsequent understanding of state involvement in the perpetration and prosecution of an individual for illicit arms trafficking.
Nadine	M.	Connell	Dr.	University of Dallas at Texas	But I Don't Feel Bullied: Examining Concordance Between Experiences and Perceptions	Each year, an estimated 30% of school children experience bullying by their classmates. These incidents range from physical altercations to socially stigmatizing rumors and online attacks. While research has examined the prevalence of bullying in an attempt to understand the etiology of the behavior and its consequences, little has been done to understand the student's point of view. Utilizing a school based sample of middle school students, we examine the concordance between the experience of situations defined as "bullying" to the opinions of students? as to whether they were indeed "bullied." Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.
Nadine	M	Connell	Dr.	The University of Texas at Dallas	Defining Abstinence: Comparing Normative Behavior to True Delinquency	Recent research has begun to examine the small group of adolescents identified by Moffitt as abstainers (1993), focusing primarily on the ways in which youth who do not report delinquency differ from those who do. However, these studies depend on definitions of delinquency that combine status offenses, experimental substance use, and serious offenses into one construct. In doing so, important differences between groups may be ignored. Using a contemporary data sample, we examine competing definitions of abstinence and the impact that the choice of these types of operationalizations have on our current understanding of abstainers.
David	Patrick	Connor	Mr.	University of Louisville	Prison Inmates and Their Visitors: An Examination of Inmate Characteristics and Visitor Types	This study seeks to identify factors associated with inmates and the incarceration that may differentially impact their frequency of receiving visits from specific types of visitors inside prison. Findings reveal that both demographic and prison experience characteristics were often significant predictors of the number of visits received from specific types of visitors. More highly educated, female, white, and currently or formerly married inmates received a greater number of visits from specific types of visitors, as did inmates with fewer prior incarcerations and who were not serving time for a drug, violent, and sex offense conviction. Implications are discussed.
Theresa		Conover	Dr.	Miami University	Policing in the Suburbs	This research examines the relationship between community characteristics and police behavior in suburban and ex-urban communities using Wilson's styles of policing as a starting point. A replication testing Wilson's theory of political culture is conducted; however, data from systematic social observation of the police are utilized to provide measures of police-citizen contact rather than arrests. Variables which include a more extensive depiction of community variation are included in the analyses. These include land use, estimates of daytime population, voting behavior and resource capacity. Ultimately, the inclusion of alternative measures of community is expected to better explain variation in police behavior.
Kathleen	Marie	Contrino	Dr.	Canisius College	COURTROOM SETUP AND THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE	One of the current options for drug users with criminal charges is a referral to drug court. Drug court judges seek to ensure client compliance with drug court rules and mandated treatment through a series of rewards and graduated sanctions. One tool drug court judges have included in their arsenal of therapeutic techniques is the alteration of the courtroom to promote a therapeutic environment. The data from this observation based study suggests that judges who engage drug court clients in more non-traditional environment are more positive reinforcement-orientated in their interactions with clients.
Kathleen	Marie	Contrino	Dr.	Canisius College	FACTORS OF SUCCESS FOR DRUG COURT GRADUATES	Drug court judges enforce mandated treatment through a series of rewards and graduated sanctions and retention in drug court is crucial to successful graduation. A study of 600 graduates from drug court details the self-report of motivations and perceptions drug court graduates have about their experience in drug court. Clients rated different factors related to their entry, retention and graduation from drug court. Once graduation, clients rated the opportunity to avoid jail as a key factor in their decision to enter drug court and positive improvements in their life significant in their decision to remain in drug court.
Adrain		Conyers	Dr.	Marist College	Religion and Prisoner Reentry	This paper exams the role of religion in prisoner reentry. Through in-depth interviews, personal narratives support the crucial role religion plays in a successful prisoner reentry. Not only does religious faith serve as a coping mechanism during incarceration, but also a tool for successful reentry providing discipline, education, and structure.
Amy	Kyle	Cook	Dr.	Virginia State University	"I'm not telling my child 'no': Exploring the fear of the child construct	The parental competency model identifies eight parental emotions, thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors specific to court-involved youth. Exploring the fear of the child construct among a sample of parents of juvenile probationers (n=88) in one locality, the findings indicate that parental fear is influenced by having a mental health disorder, being a single parent, feeling hopeless about the child, and having low expectations of the child. Recommendations for juvenile court officials are discussed.
Sarah	Lucy	Cooper	Ms.	Birmingham City University	Clemency and Innocence: Changing Perceptions in Law and Politics	In Herrera v. Collins, Justice Scalia described clemency as the "lifesaver" of the American criminal justice system. However, the disturbing cases of Cameron Todd Willingham and Troy Anthony Davis have highlighted the impotency of clemency for providing relief to innocent inmates. Despite presenting significant evidence of innocence, both men were refused clemency by Governors in Texas and Georgia and, soon-after, executed. This article considers to what extent clemency is fit to handle innocence claims. It does this by tracing the history of clemency, considering current clemency procedures across America, and reviewing the legal frameworks in place for reviewing clemency decisions.
Chase		Copeland	Mr.	Washburn University	An exploratory study of police training needs and readiness related to Excited Delirium	This presentation is an exploration of the deaths related to the recent phenomenon known as Excited Delirium. The study represents a comparison of recent deaths where this term has been used or cited as the cause of death and having low expectations of the child. Recommendations for juvenile court officials are discussed.
						What signs and symptoms are identified with Excited Delirium and what training police officers receive on this subject matter.

AnnMarie	Cordner	Dr.	Kutztown University	Preparing for a career in law enforcement: Perspectives of Criminal Justice Faculty and Students	<p>This paper presents an analysis of questions pertaining to preparation for careers in law enforcement. Web-based surveys were administered to students from four universities in order to identify the skills they believed were necessary for a career in policing and specific steps they were taking to achieve them. Students were also asked to assess their criminal justice programs in terms of achieving those skills. A sample of faculty was also surveyed in order to determine how they view themselves and their programs relative to preparing students for careers in law enforcement.</p> <p>The National Police Research Platform is a multi-year research program funded through the National Institute of Justice. Phase 1 included (1) longitudinal studies of police recruits and police sergeants, (2) employee surveys in 30 selected police agencies, and (3) public contact surveys in several jurisdictions. In Phase 2, starting in 2013, the employee and public contact surveys are being administered in 100 randomly selected agencies. This paper will describe Phase 1 in more detail and present preliminary experiences from the Phase 2 expansion to a much wider range of agencies.</p> <p>Educators strive to create classroom environments where students can freely express opinions and ideas. This often generates spirited debates, which may generate expressions of anger or frustration. Moreover, such expressions may be found in students when they are evaluated by the instructor, when they are required to critique a fellow student's comments, or when their work is the subject of peer evaluation. One way to help maintain a conducive learning environment in the classroom, and empower students with a technique they can apply in their future professions, is to use, and educate them on how to effectively provide, constructive feedback.</p>
Gary	Cordner		Kutztown University	National Police Research Platform: Phase 2	<p>While there was a nationwide decline in homicide rates at the turn of the century, firearm related homicide rates involving young black males remained high even during the "crime drop". While youth gun homicides have been resilient to many criminal justice interventions, our findings indicate cities that implemented concentrated and focused strategies to combat firearm related violence through the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative experienced significant and sizable drops in young black male homicide rates when compared to similar non-PSN cities over time. Theoretical, policy, and public health considerations regarding focused gun violence strategies are presented in this paper.</p>
George	Corolian	Dr.	Pennsylvania State University Wilkes-Barre	Classroom Civility Through Constructive Feedback	<p>This qualitative study explores the use of Testosterone by transgender women and female bodybuilders to see if a high dosage of this hormone impacts criminality in these individuals. The survey population is a convenience sample of available subjects. Interviews will be conducted with these individuals to explore their propensity for aggression, violence, or committing criminal acts while taking the hormone Testosterone. Results of this study may impact how the medical community views the dosage of this hormone.</p>
Nicholas	Corsaro	Dr.	University of Cincinnati	The Impact of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) on Young Black Male Firearm Related Homicides	<p>This study examined the perceptions of prison nursery programs and whether the type of crime committed determined placement in either the prison nursery unit or state custody foster care. 80 undergrad students from a university in northwestern Ohio were given questionnaires to determine if a child should be reared in a prison, as well as the potential differences between male and female views. Two case summaries were utilized. One related to a felony marijuana drug trafficking charge and the second related to a felony theft charge. These case summaries were used to determine, is a prison the right place to raise a child?</p>
Adrianna	Cortez	Ms.	Washburn University	Exploring High Levels of the Hormone Testosterone in Women and How This Hormone May Impact Criminality	<p>This manuscript evaluates the use of the professional interview (A.K.A. the informational interview) as an assignment for students enrolled in criminal justice-related classes at the college/university level. A content analysis of over 100 interviews completed by students enrolled in several different introductory-level classes from fall 2012 to fall 2013 yields interesting and useful results, particularly from an advisement-related perspective. Having described the process and the benefits of using the technique previously, the authors present the results of a content analysis of selected interview questions here in this effort, paying particular attention to the interview questions dealing with career preparation.</p>
Destanny	J. Couch	Ms.	Tiffin University	Ripped from the Womb: Perceptions of Prison Nursery Programs	<p>While numerous studies have found a relationship between racist attitudes and support for the death penalty (Aguirre & Baker, 1993; Barkan & Coon, 1994), fewer have attempted to explain the reasons for this relationship. The racist punitive bias hypothesis has been set forth as a potential explanation, but only one study has evaluated this hypothesis (Dombson, 2007), and this study was done in France. To fill this gap, we examined a cross-sectional/national sample of individuals to determine some of the factors that may influence support for the death penalty such as respondents' racial prejudice toward African Americans, criminal traits attribution, and death penalty support and analyzed the relationships among these variables. Preliminary findings will be discussed in the context of the racist punitive bias perspective.</p>
Kevin	E. Courtright	Dr.	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	Learning the tricks of the trade: Using the professional interview to guide and select careers in criminal justice	<p>Howard Snyder analyzed the career paths of juveniles aging out of the juvenile justice system and developed a typology based on Seriousness, Violence, and Chronicity. Since Snyder's analysis, the development and use of actuarial/risk needs assessments has grown exponentially and has challenged the field of community corrections to move beyond retrospective analysis to the accurate prediction and amelioration of criminogenic risk factors. Relying on six years of Connecticut juvenile data (n=36,000) we replicated Snyder's typology to find discernible patterns among and between the various SVC career types and the risk/needs profiles of juveniles within the various careers.</p>
Amanda	K. Cox	Dr.	Penn State Altoona	Racism and Death Penalty Support: A Test of the Racist Punitive Bias Hypothesis/Preliminary Findings	<p>The present study reports on the evaluation of three court-mandated family violence interventions (one pretrial (FVEP) and two post-conviction (EXPLORE and EVOLVE)) currently being administered at various levels in the state of Connecticut. The study employs a quasi-experimental design that utilizes propensity score matching to create comparison groups composed of defendants arrested for domestic violence charges who did not participate in either program and whose profile is similar to treatment groups' subjects. Outcomes on subsequent recidivism of family violence and criminal behavior are measured at 24 months post-program completion. The study discusses policy implication of the continuation of these interventions.</p>
Stephen	M. Cox	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	The Application of Risk/Needs Assessments to Snyder's Seriousness, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offender Typology	<p>Low self-control is a salient predictor of a host of behavioral and social problems across all stages of life. While Gottfredson & Hirschi assert that the source of self-control lies predominantly with parenting practices, they also note that other sources of social control, such as the school, have the ability to influence the development of self-control. Using a large representative sample from the National Head Start/ Public School Early Childhood Transition Demonstration Study 1991-1999, this study seeks to examine a variety of predictors of self-control at the individual level as well as controlling for the larger school context. Delinquent researchers have long considered the extent to which perceived certainty and severity inhibit offending. More recently, scholars have encouraged more specific investigations about the conditions under which sanction threats may deter offending. This study contributes to and extends this line of research by exploring whether morality conditions this relationship among a large sample of convicted prisoners. Results show that while certainty and morality are independently associated with a lower likelihood of offending, perceived certainty relates to offending only among those persons with high/ but not low/moral beliefs.</p>
Stephen	M. Cox	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	Evaluation of Three Family Violence Interventions in Connecticut	
Michelle	Coyne		University of Cincinnati	Does the School Context Matter in Predicting Self-Control: Results from the National Head Start Demonstration Study	
Jessica	Craig		University of Texas at Dallas	Does Morality Condition the Deterrent Effect of Perceived Certainty Among Convicted Felons?	

Beverly	R.	Crank		Georgia State University	Spirituality and Substance Use in Adolescence: A Longitudinal Approach	<p>Few studies in criminology have examined the role of religion and spirituality on changes in drug and alcohol use over time. Using a lifecourse theoretical framework, the current study will examine religion's role in the persistence and desistance of substance use by using growth curve modeling techniques. Specifically, multilevel analyses testing within person relationships for substance use and spirituality will be estimated. The Pathways to Desistance longitudinal data will be analyzed in the current study, and adolescents' use of alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal substances will be examined. Leading criminological predictors (e.g. self-control, strain, peer influence) will be included in the analyses, in order to determine if spirituality has a unique impact on substance use. The current study will extend the recent work of Ulmer, Desmond, Jang, and Johnson (2012) by using within individual analyses, allowing for multiple forms of substance use, and examining change in leading criminological predictors over time. The findings of the current study will have significant policy implications, in light of the continued focus on faith-based substance abuse treatments.</p> <p>In the past several decades dating violence has emerged as a significant social, psychological and public health problem. Much of the dating violence research, however, has focused on adult couples or college samples and only recently has attention been paid to dating violence among high school students. The goal of this paper is to first provide a critical review of the dating violence literature with respect to ethnic differences. Secondly it will examine the research concerning the usefulness of prevention and intervention programs targeting teen dating violence recommendations will be given.</p>
Chyna	N.	Crawford		Prairie View A & M University	Teen Dating Violence Among Minority Youth	<p>Social control theory posits that the elements of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief constrain delinquency. While the theory receives support, one criticism of it is that most tests are not longitudinal. Further, behaviors such as adolescent sexual activity remain untested. Finally, critics assert that few tests of the theory examine the impact of the bond on males and females separately. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), we extend prior research on the theory in these areas. Results indicate that several elements of the bond are associated with and predictive of sexual activity.</p>
Michael	A.	Cretacci	Dr.	Buffalo State - State University of New York (SUNY)	Social Control Theory and Sex: Can the bond predict sexual behavior over time for males and females?	<p>Authors analyze data gathered from publicly available sources related to 36 currently incarcerated perpetrators of school violence, to their acts of school violence, and to the aftermaths of their acts to develop a comprehensive portrait of K-12 school violence in the United States. The authors also analyze scenario-based questionnaire responses from these perpetrators. Respondents are asked to put themselves in the shoes of a person similar to themselves at the time they committed their acts of violence. Through this a wealth of information was gathered about each offender's state of mind prior to, during and after their acts of violence.</p>
Gordon	Arthur	Crews	Dr.	Marshall University	School Shooters Speak: A Comprehensive Examination of Perpetrators & Events of School Violence in America	<p>On August 7, 2013, one juvenile was killed and 10 others were severely injured when their truck crashed in Clay County, West Virginia. These juveniles, after drinking heavily, were investigating the Appalachian legend of the Haunted Chimneys around Booger Hole?. The concept of legend tripping is at least as old as Mark Twain's Adventures of Tom Sawyer, which contains several accounts of adolescents visiting allegedly haunted houses and caves said to be the "hairs of criminals?". This paper examines the extent and dangers of juvenile legend tripping across the United States. Many examples of cases will be given.</p>
Gordon	Arthur	Crews	Dr.	Marshall University	Legend Tripping: Haunted Fun or Potential Juvenile Delinquency and Death	<p>According to procedural justice and police legitimacy theory, citizens will be less inclined to question the legitimacy of police if they believe police are making quality decisions and treating them with respect. It is not clear, however, how pre-existing attitudes derived from cultural norms shape citizens' interpretations of their personal encounters with the local police. It is also unclear how this process works from the standpoint of small business owners who have been the targets of crime in urban locales. This qualitative study presents preliminary findings from interviews with immigrant store owners in one of America's most crime-ridden cities.</p>
Vaughn	Joel	Crichlow		Michigan State University	Immigrant business owners in a depressed city: An assessment of procedural justice, police legitimacy and cultural norms	<p>Utilizing rational choice as a theoretical framework, this study examines the relationship between student attitudes toward the police and fear of crime. A quantitative research design and survey methodology are utilized for purposes of data collection. A survey instrument was administered to a random sample of undergraduate students at the campus of interest. Responses were entered into a statistical software program for analysis. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analyses, and multivariate linear regression analyses were performed. Relationships between constructs are highlighted and conclusions are drawn.</p>
Justin	Nicholas	Crowl	Dr.	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	Fear of crime and attitudes toward the police: An exploratory analysis of student perceptions	<p>Medicare fraud is one of the most serious, costly, and perplexing forms of white collar crime. It has long presented unique challenges to control agents, but there is some evidence that control strategies are improving. As a result of technological advances, new control strategies have been implemented during the past decade to combat the problem of Medicare fraud. This paper presents a review of the current state of knowledge regarding Medicare fraud and its control. How control strategies have evolved during the last decade is discussed, with a focus on strategies that have demonstrated some effectiveness.</p>
Michael	T.	Czarnacki		University of Cincinnati	Medicare Fraud: The Controllers Are Fighting Back	<p>Existing research on stress among police assumes the presence of uniform stressors across job roles and borrows upon generic stress instruments to tap stress types and levels. The present study draws upon interviews with 26 members of a metropolitan homicide unit to provide an inductive vantage point on stress perceptions within a specialized area of policing. We provide evidence that the occupational and organizational forms of stress detailed by these officers are shaped largely by the unique nature of homicide work. Among the unique task-related stressors observed include the complexities of homicide crime scenes, time pressures, cases assignment factors, paperwork demands, and long-term ownership over individual case files. A series of structural issues from both within and outside the police agency are identified as organizational stressors unique to homicide work. We conclude with a proposed theory of homicide investigator stress and implications for future research.</p>
Dean	Dabney	Dr.		Georgia State University	A Qualitative Assessment of Stress Perceptions among Members of a Homicide Unit	<p>The study will explore citizens' satisfaction with the police in Hampton Roads, Virginia, using the most recent data collected in 2013. Statistical analyses will also try to explain citizen satisfaction at the individual level. Specific attention will be paid to demographic factors, experience with the police, neighborhood condition, and crime.</p>
Mengyan	Dai	Dr.		Old Dominion University	Satisfaction with the police in Hampton Roads 2013	<p>Despite recent attention on sexual victimization in prison, little is known about inmates' witnessing experiences of sexual victimization. Research on witnessing violence in general suggests it may have similar deleterious consequences as being directly victimized. As such, inmates who are exposed to sexual violence may be less successful after leaving prison than inmates who have not witnessed such victimization. Using data from the Prison Experience and Reentry Study, we examine the direct effects of witnessing sexual victimization in prison on post-release adjustment and what factors mediate this relationship. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.</p>
Jane	C.	Daquin	Ms.	Georgia State University	Vicarious victimization: Examining the effects of witnessing victimization during incarceration on post-release outcomes	

Daria		Damo		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Group Work as a Pedagogical Tool in Criminology Classrooms	Many pedagogical tools are useful in the criminal justice and criminological classroom. This paper, however, will discuss one such tool that not only helps to explain criminological knowledge, but also allows students to gain the skills necessary to be successful in the workforce. Research regarding the usefulness of group work will be discussed as well as techniques to incorporate group work into the classroom.
Dilip	K.	Das	Prof.	International Police Executive Symposium (IPES), www.ipes.info	Global Issues in Contemporary Policing	Hosted (August 5-11, 2013) in the Hungarian capital city of Budapest and attended by 40 countries from all six continents, the theme for the 23rd Annual Meeting of International Police Executive Symposium, IPES, www.ipes.info, was "Global Issues in Contemporary Policing". Presentations by scholars and practitioners were made on several subthemes which included cybercrime, corruption, terrorism, multicultural policing, victims and crime specialization in policing, and the administration of police agencies. Each subtheme was addressed by an eminent scholar or a leading practitioner. For example, the keynote address on "Multicultural Policing" was delivered by Simon Holdaway, a celebrated police researcher. Following his address, presentations focused on police-minority group relations which made us more aware of how officers' culture, values, and personal experiences can affect their perceptions of people from other cultures and races and how the culture and values of minority groups can affect how the police are perceived by them.
Dilip	K.	Das	Prof.	International Police Executive Symposium, (IPES), www.ipes.info	Police Leaders as Thinkers: How do they disseminate experience, thoughts and ideas	Herman Goldstein very aptly observed that police leaders must be thinkers. Who are thinkers? For the purpose of this roundtable, it is presumed that thinkers are those who are willing to share their experience, thoughts and reflections with fellow professionals, as well as others in their fields of endeavor, profession and practice. One vehicle of disseminating ideas and experience is publication. Do police leaders contribute to peer-reviewed journals, magazines or write books or make presentations in conferences? How do they compare with other professionals like medical doctors, lawyers and engineers? The roundtable will discuss comparative surveys of publications by police officers, medical doctors, lawyers and engineers. Further, we will discuss how the valuable experience, practices and thoughts of police leaders and, for that matter other justice practitioners, may be presented for the dissemination of best practices and enhancement of their professions.
Jaya		Davis	Dr.	University of Texas at Arlington	Engaging Criminal Justice Students through Service Learning	The increasing popularity of service learning has led to the implementation of the pedagogy across educational levels and disciplines. Evidence of its utilization in criminal justice education spans two decades, most of which include case studies of service-learning courses or projects. These examples of service-learning implementation seem to serve as a best practices guide for other faculty and researchers interested in adopting the pedagogy. The current research hopes to add to a best practices approach and to spare further examination of the benefits of service learning for criminal justice students and the discipline.
Andrea		Davis		University of Florida	Racial Typification of Crime and Punitive Policy Preferences: Does Race Matter?	The purpose of this paper is to test whether the association between racial typification of crime and preference for punitive policy varies by race among young adults. This paper extends upon prior racial typification of crime research in three discernible ways: 1) The concepts of colored ideology and symbolic racism theory were used to explain racial typification of crime and policy attitudes in what has been labeled post-racial America 2) Interaction terms were used to assess Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics separately 3) The range of crimes for which typification is measured was extended by going beyond the traditional street crimes.
Manika		Dawkins	Dr.	University of Texas-Pan American	Simulated Justice: Addressing the impact of increasing diversity and mobility on the criminal justice system	This presentation discusses how society has become increasingly diverse and mobile and the risks that present for not just governing, but for the criminal justice system as well. The use of simulated justice is examined as one way of possibly managing those risks. Simulated justice generally involves monitoring, profiling, and predicting. The presentation also provides an overview of key terms, examples of simulated justice, and potential risks associated with simulated justice. It concludes by addressing some of the challenges such as the expansion of policing beyond its normal scope, racial profiling, privacy invasion, and other underlying moral issues.
Bevan	D.	Day	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	"Didn't Want To Be Here Anyway": Is Suspension/Expulsion a Punishment or Reward?"	As media reports of school violence surged in the 1990s, parents increasingly feared for their children's safety at school. Bullying, drugs, and weapons were their specific concerns. In response, Congress enacted The Gun Free Schools Act of 1994. This legislation required any public school receiving federal funds to develop zero-tolerance policies. Zero-tolerance policies aim to reduce violence and increase safety by expelling students who bring weapons to school. Subsequently, school boards expanded zero-tolerance policies to extend mandatory punishments for nonviolent behaviors and perceived threats. One consequence for student misbehavior in school is suspension or expulsion. This paper will examine the original intent and effectiveness of deterrence based policies in public school settings. The findings indicate unintended effects of zero-tolerance policies include racial and class discrimination, potential propulsion of youth into adult criminality, student disengagement in education, and complex challenges for parents and communities. Recommendations for modifications to existing policies address the concern that suspension and expulsion are exacerbating rather than precluding delinquency in schools.
L.	Edward	Day	Dr.	Chapman University	Relationships between Prosecutors and Families of Homicide Victims	Using qualitative data from focus group interviews with families of homicide victims, interactions between prosecutors and the families are explored. Of all criminal justice officials discussed in the interviews, prosecutors appear to have the strongest effects on the families' satisfaction with the criminal justice process. Prosecutorial actions which affected satisfaction both positively and negatively are discussed along with policy proposals.
Thomas	E.	Dearden	Mr.	High Point University	Who Shoots Whom? A Practical Application of the Conjunction Fallacy in Profiles of Victims of Homicide	The media often utilizes statistics in isolation. High levels of gun deaths, offenses committed by and against African Americans, the relatively young, and males are all common in media portrayals. Using basic probability theory, estimates of the average homicide victim are calculated upon the notion of disjoint probability rules. The assumption of disjoint events (e.g., the victim's race bears no effect on the offenders weapon choice) is then tested empirically using the UCR. Exploratory results suggest that many demographic and situational characteristics taken together are no more related than chance.
John	TC	DeCarlo	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	A test of policing methods: What works and what communities like	The role of police in the national crime drop has been discussed for the last several years. This study compares the outcomes of Community, Hot-Spots, Order-Maintenance and Problem-Oriented-Policing from both crime reduction and citizen satisfaction perspectives. A one year study was conducted in five boroughs of a Northeastern city. Each area, plus a control, were subjected to the four policing methodologies listed above. At the end of the study period, each area was assessed to find out what happened to crime and how the residents of the area felt about it. Did what the police did make a difference?

John	DeCarlo	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Video Surveillance and Perceptions of Police Legitimacy	Many police departments in the United States have increased their use of crime cameras in residential neighborhoods. Some agencies have also started to equip officers with body-worn cameras. The result is more video surveillance of citizens and of police interactions with the public. Based on their research with video technologies, discussants on this roundtable will examine the implications of video surveillance as it relates to perceptions of police legitimacy.	
Matthew	DeGarmo	Prof.	Arkansas State University	Developing a	The lacunae dividing private security from its public sector counterpart has closed rather dramatically over the past decade; private security has come to resemble public law enforcement to a great extent. Unfortunately, with the collision may be coupled the dramatic merging of ideological divides previously separating the two, most notably in regards to coercion. So-called "use of force continuums", originally developed for and utilized by law enforcement, have become standard issue for many working within the private sector; the current research discusses the philosophical and practical implications of such, prior to presentation of a private security use of force continuum?.	
Matthew	DeGarmo	Prof.	Arkansas State University	The Unfortunate Lumping of Coercion: Developing a Separate Private Security Use of Force Continuum?	The lacunae dividing private security from its public sector counterpart has closed rather dramatically over the past decade; private security has come to resemble public law enforcement to a great extent. Unfortunately, with the collision may be coupled the dramatic merging of ideological divides previously separating the two, most notably in regards to coercion. So-called "use of force continuums", originally developed for and utilized by law enforcement, have become standard issue for many working within the private sector; the current research discusses the philosophical and practical implications of such, prior to presentation of a private security use of force continuum?.	
Cassidy	DeHaan		Sam Houston State University	Self-control and Psychopathy: Same construct from different fields?	Self-control, specifically low self-control, is commonly used to describe individuals within the criminal justice system who have engaged in impulsive and irresponsible behaviors. Similarly, throughout the field of psychology, individuals who are believed to be psychopathic also participate in these same behaviors and are equally self-centered and unremorseful. This study seeks to explain the similarities and potential differences among these two well-researched constructs by examining the relationships between the constructs and how these constructs predict coercive sexual behavior and other antisocial behaviors reported in an undergraduate sample of 1200 students. Results indicate that both self-control and psychopathy are significantly related and predictive of offending behaviors. Results indicate that the construct of psychopathy accounts for significantly more variance in offending than self-control. Further analyses will compare the components in each construct and discuss the implications of the findings.	
Jessica	Rae	Deitzer	Ms.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Roles, Risks, and Respect: Women's Pathways into Cooking Methamphetamine	As women's involvement in using meth has increased, so too has their role in the production or cooking of it. Despite this, few researchers have sought to understand meth cooking from their perspective. The proposed research examines the pathways into cooking meth for women. To learn more about the motivations, initiation, and roles of the women in the social organization of cooking and selling, as well as how they manage the risks (legal and physical) of cooking meth, we examine the narratives of former methamphetamine cooks in a women's transitional center located in the Southern United States.
Walter	DeKeseredy	Dr.	West Virginia University	Adult Internet Pornography Consumption and Violence Against Women: The Role of Male Peer Support	There has been a recent proliferation of feminist research on the relationship between internet pornography and violence against women. However, theoretical developments have not kept pace with the burgeoning empirical literature. The main objective of this paper is to help fill this gap by offering an integrated theory informed by a growing body of qualitative and quantitative data showing that the contribution of cyberporn to the abuse, degradation, and objectification of women is related to male peer support. Male peer support refers to the attachments to male peers and the resources that these men provide which encourage and legitimate woman abuse.	
Rolando	del Carmen	Prof.	Sam Houston State University	The Supreme Court and Criminal Justice 2012 Term #1	This is part one of a two part panel. Please schedule these two panels back-to-back in the same room beginning Friday at 6:30.	
Rolando	del Carmen	Prof.	Sam Houston State University	The Supreme Court and Criminal Justice 2012 Term #2	This is part one of a two part panel. Please schedule these two panels back-to-back in the same room beginning Friday at 6:30.	
Aimée	Delaney Lutz	Dr.	Worcester State University	An international perspective on revised self-control theory	Gottfredson and Hirschi argue that self-control and attachments are conceptually equal when testing self-control theory. Research occurring within the United States provides empirical support for their argument, but there appears to be no published international studies testing this thesis. The present study addresses this gap in the literature, using multilevel modeling regression analysis on data from the International Dating Violence Study. The results confirm that, on average, measures of self-control and attachments, both independently and together, are significantly associated with less criminal behavior across 57 different nations. However, there is significant variation in these effects both across and within nations.	
Andrew	S.	Denney	Mr.	University of Louisville	Beyond Basic Needs: Social Support and Structure for Successful Offender Reentry	This study examines barriers to offender reentry. Drawing on 16 in-depth interviews with ex-offenders who participate in two Midwestern non-profit organizations, this study examines any significant needs that offenders perceive and have experienced in making a successful community reentry. Typically ex-offenders report no substantial difficulties in securing basic needs, having poor social support systems, and struggling to adapt to an unstructured society from the effects of institutionalization. This study provides valuable information to scholars, legislators, and correctional professionals by showing that other support beyond basic survival needs must be provided to ensure offenders successfully return to society.
Kimya	N.	Dennis		Salem College	CIT Training: Police Practices and Mental Health Consumers	Violent incidents involving law enforcement and mental health consumers highlight the need for Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training. With each additional Forsyth County CIT, law enforcement representatives express a range of expectations, experiences, and opinions. This presentation is based on an ongoing study of Forsyth County law enforcement representatives who participated in one CIT training, during 2007-2013, a minimum of two months prior to study participation. The perspectives of law enforcement representatives on the value of CIT, and their experiences dealing with mental health consumers pre-CIT and post-CIT, will be addressed with an emphasis on crisis de-escalation and violence reduction.
Holly	Dershem-Bruce	Prof.	Dawson Community College	TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: WHAT WORKS, WHAT DOESN'T WORK, WHAT CAN WE TRY NEXT?	Criminal justice instructors know that providing excellent educational opportunities can enhance student learning and comprehension of the material. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, examples, and ideas from experienced criminal justice instructors with a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several ideas for course assignments that they can adapt for use in their own criminal justice courses.	
Holly	Dershem-Bruce	Prof.	Dawson Community College	IT'S NOT JUST YOU!! CHALLENGES FACING THE SUCCESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS	From under-prepared students to over-whelmed faculty members, criminal justice programs face a number of challenges and issues in the academic world. Experienced criminal justice instructors and program heads will address many of the challenges facing criminal justice programs at the community college and baccalaureate level and will include ideas and suggestions on how to survive in a world where "doing more with less" has become more and more the reality of educational institutions everywhere.	

Holly	Dershem-Bruce	Prof.	Dawson Community College	SAFETY ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES; SOME HARD LESSONS LEARNED	<p>Campus safety has increasingly become a major concern for university and college administrators. Recent events such as mass shootings and other threats to campus safety have prompted many colleges and universities to take a serious look at responding to the potential for violence on their campuses. This roundtable discussion will include a discussion of the scope of potential problems, policies and practices implemented at traditional 4-yr and community colleges, as well as a discussion of what faculty and administrators can do in the prevention of and response to campus violence.</p> <p>Teaching criminal justice to a wide variety of students with varying backgrounds can be very challenging as instructors are constantly searching for new and innovative ideas in the classroom. This roundtable discussion will present audience members with ideas on how to bridge the gap between academic coursework and experiences in the field. Ideas for assignments as well as new course ideas will be presented to audience members.</p>	
Holly	Dershem-Bruce	Prof.	Dawson Community College	INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE	<p>The risk terrain modeling (RTM) is developed by some scholars (see Caplan, Kennedy, and Miller, 2011) to address the role of place-based context in crime forecasting. In the present study, we will apply RTM model to violent crimes by including several factors such as gang member residences, drug arrests, retail businesses, and public housing locations similar to previous RTM studies. In addition, we will incorporate block group level predators into the RTM model to run multi-level analysis. The policy implications of the study will be discussed.</p> <p>There are various theories that can be applied to explaining prosecutorial misconduct. This paper will review how prosecutorial misconduct is defined and how Utilitarian and Deontology theories provide a framework for understanding misconduct. The utility of both theories will be discussed.</p> <p>Derived from an examination of love as understood from multiple perspectives, I shall craft a model of criminology predicated on love. I seek to challenge criminology to reshape its dialogue, placing love at the center of its purpose. I will begin with a distillation of principles of love drawn from sacred, secular, scientific and personal perspectives, then I shall use them to draft a criminology as it might look were love to be its maypole.</p> <p>Observing a trial helps students to see the trial process in place. However, it can be difficult to schedule a trial observation because 1) cases are often picked out before court 2) students' schedules are difficult to coordinate and 3) in online courses, students are all in different locations. The most recent media changes (blogging) have made trial coverage interactive for the public. These same changes provide an opportunity to bring the courtroom to the classroom. This paper examines the use of a live trial blog in the classroom and the potential for additional classroom use.</p>	
Rustu	Deryol	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	Multi-level application of RTM model	<p>Recent research has examined the therapeutic and deterrent effects of prosecutorial policies on the re-victimization of domestic violence victims. Mandatory prosecutorial policies, while advancing the aims of deterrence, may have the unintended effect of disempowering victims. However, few studies to date have examined how prosecutorial policies are translated into practice and shape the interactions between prosecutors and victims. This study examines how the actions of prosecutors and victim's perceptions of those actions differ in two jurisdictions, one with mandatory prosecutorial policy and the other with victim-centered prosecutorial policy. Specifically, how the actions taken by prosecutors influence victims' levels of empowerment and re-victimization within and across the two jurisdictions is examined. Findings yield information useful to those charged with prosecuting offenders and safeguarding victims.</p> <p>The privatization of prison services is a growing trend in the field of corrections. This growth has not been matched by evaluative research. The present study examines the efficiency and effectiveness of using contract staff to monitor outgoing telephone communications of offenders for evidence of drug activity at 18 institutions in a Midwestern department of corrections. Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modeling is used to examine weekly counts of reported drug activity from April 30, 2008 to April 30, 2013. Outcome measures and policy implications are also discussed.</p>	
Sarah	Detweiler	Ms.	Kutztown University	Ethics in Criminal Justice: Issues of Prosecutorial Misconduct	<p>My colleague, Professor David Levine, and I would like to make a presentation re: "Violence on College Campuses-Best Practices". This presentation is about 45 minutes (or more) addressing the topic of serious violence potential in the College environment. Attendees will learn the scope of potential problems and what faculty/administrators can do in prevention and response. This presentation should be very enlightening with this topic being very contemporary and important to all present at the conference. At other venues, the presentation has been well attended and well received. Thank you, HD</p> <p>I would like to make a presentation re: "Violence on College Campuses-Best Practices".</p> <p>This presentation is about 45 minutes (or more) addressing the topic of serious violence potential in the College environment. Attendees will learn the scope of potential problems and what faculty/administrators can do in prevention and response. This presentation should be very enlightening with this topic being very contemporary and important to all present at the conference. At other venues, the presentation has been well attended and well received.</p>	
Michael	John	DeValve	Dr.	Fayetteville State University	A Criminology of Love	<p>Preference: mornings-first day! Stay Safe! Thank you HD</p> <p>Public confidence in America's death penalty has declined. How confident are frontline workers? Capital and non-capital case workers were surveyed, and 27 frontline capital workers were interviewed.</p> <p>Overall, 82% of respondents with capital case experience were not convinced that the death penalty could be administered without the risk of executing innocents, and 77% lacked confidence in their own state's system. A fitted regression model found that ? net of prosecutorial experience, state, gender, and political affiliation ? the number of capital case involvements negatively correlate with confidence in any death penalty system safeguards.</p>
Stephanie	Diaz		University of Cincinnati	Bringing the Courtroom to the Classroom: The Use of Live Trial Blogging in Criminal Justice Classes	<p>American lawmakers, criminal justice administrators, advocacy groups, and the general public have dedicated extensive attention to the dangers of driving while intoxicated (DWI). Unfortunately, the rates of DWI offending have largely remained unchanged. The current study examines recidivism rates of three different sentencing options given to first-time DWI offenders in Tarrant County, Texas. Tarrant County courts allow first-time DWI offenders to choose between the options of probation, a straight jail sentence, or a labor detail sanction. Recidivism rates for all three sentencing options are assessed during a 15-month follow-up period. Probation is found to significantly reduce subsequent reoffending.</p>	
Nancy	Dickinson	Ms.	Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University Dept. of Criminal Justice & Criminology	Pro- and Anti-Therapeutic Effects of Prosecutorial Policies on Domestic Violence Victim Empowerment and Safety	<p>The duel explanation and solution to crime found in deterrence theory was trumpeted nearly two and a half centuries ago (Beccaria, 1963 [1764]). The assumption of the theory is direct; the likelihood of a crime taking place is decreased when the anticipated risks of the act outweigh the potential rewards that are to be received. What is not yet understood is how offenders perceive the level of risk associated with their particular crimes. Building on previous literature (Jacobs, 2010; Pogarsky, 2002), the current study examines this untapped risk sensitivity measure and its influence on convicted robbers.</p>	
Rick	Dierenfeldt	Mr.	University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Big Brother as a Contract Monitor: An Assessment of the Use of Contract Staff to Monitor Offender Communications	<p>Rob-bing Hoops, Cars, or People on the Street: Measuring the Risk Sensitivity of Convicted Robbers</p>	
Henry	DiMatteo	Dr.	Dona Ana Community College-East Mesa Campus	"Violence on College Campuses-Best Practices?"		
Henry	DiMatteo	Dr.	NMSU - Dona Ana Community College	Violence on College Campuses-Best Practices		
Sherri	DiGuardi	Dr.	Elizabeth City State University	Looking at the Death Penalty through the Lens of the Capital Bar		
Ashford	Dixon	Mr.	University of Texas at Dallas	DWI Sentencing: Toward Promising Punishment Alternatives		
Ashford	Dixon	Mr.	University of Texas at Dallas	Rob-bing Hoops, Cars, or People on the Street: Measuring the Risk Sensitivity of Convicted Robbers		

Kimberly	D	Dodson	Dr.	Western Illinois University School of Law Enforcement and Justice Administration	Big House Calls: How Health Care is Handled Behind Bars	The purpose of this roundtable is to discuss the delivery of health care to special offender populations in the United States and Canada in both prison and jail settings. This roundtable will examine the prison health care needs of aging inmates, environmental needs and adjustment issues associated with older prisoners, adequacy of mental health care services, evaluation of treatment and rehabilitation options for substance abusers and sex offenders, and the availability of services for pregnant prisoners.
Kimberly	D	Dodson	Dr.	Western Illinois University	What Works?: How Do Correctional Officers' Perceptions of Rehabilitation Compare to Evidence-Based Policies?	Studies have examined correctional officers' perceptions of their work environment, job satisfaction, burnout, and stress. Correctional officers' perceptions of rehabilitation and treatment are conspicuously missing from the literature. The purpose of this study is to compare correctional officers' perceptions of rehabilitation and treatment to the literature on evidence-based practices and policies. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a sample of correctional officers in a Midwestern jail. Misconceptions are presented along with suggestions for educating correctional personnel about evidence-based policies or "what works" with offenders.
Shelagh	Dom	Mrs.		University at Albany, SUNY	Law Enforcement Perceptions of Criminal Intelligence Analysis	Civilian professionals in law enforcement are a still-emerging phenomena. In this literature review and subsequent case study of a large urban police agency, the role of criminal intelligence analysis is examined. Internal and external stakeholders are surveyed about their perceptions and beliefs regarding criminal intelligence analysis, and results provide insight into the role of analysts and analysis in law enforcement agencies.
Anne	Douds	Dr.		Penn State Harrisburg	Civil liability for lack of professionalism: A systematic review of 11th Circuit case law on failure to train doctrine	In the wake of the 2010 Supreme Court opinion in <i>Cornick v. Thompson</i> , substantial confusion has arisen as to the status of the law controlling governmental responsibility to provide adequate training to criminal justice professionals. Specifically, what types of training are constitutionally adequate, thus giving rise to claims for civil rights violations? In this systematic review of all failure to train cases in the Eleventh Circuit, the researchers identify themes across 165 cases; define the status of the law; and draw conclusions about standards criminal justice professionals should follow to avoid "failure to train" claims.
Jacquelyn	A	Down	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	Enforcement & Environmental Law: A Case Study of Corporate Environmental Crime	This study is concentrated on corporate environmental crime, focusing specifically on how (if at all) charges and penalties for environmental crimes are imposed. The recent case of Executive Recycling, Inc., which was convicted of a variety of offenses stemming from the illegal transfer of electronic waste (e-waste), will be highlighted. The research contrasts and compares the penalties for environmental crime, as well as the punishments levied against individuals and corporations deemed responsible. This paper will seek to specifically illuminate the differences in prosecution under civil environmental law and criminal law regarding environmental crimes.
Laurie	A	Drapela	Dr.	Washington State University Vancouver	Understanding ?The Things They Carried?: Assessing the Effect(s) of VTC Mentors on VETCO Client Progress	For over two decades, drug courts have proven a successful alternative to incarceration for offenders who have substance abuse problems and who can be housed safely in their communities. The latest variant of the drug court model, Veterans Courts (VETCO), retains much of the traditional framework (e.g., using 10 Key Components, graduated sanctions) but also requires that jurisdictions include a mentor group as part of their program infrastructure. The following study assesses the impact of the mentor group on court functioning among a cohort of VETCO clients in the Pacific Northwest. Mentoring is measured by both the frequency and quality of mentee-client contact. Impact is measured by the client's progress through the VETCO's program stages. I hypothesize that mentee-client relationships exhibiting frequent, positive contact will be associated with steady progress through VETCO program stages, net of other court functioning.
Dara	Cannon	Drawbridge	Ms.	Northeastern University	Reentry Programming and Offender Recidivism	In this paper, we describe our outcomes to date in a study of two cohorts of offenders admitted to (and in most cases) released from a correctional facility in Massachusetts. The study focuses on the reentry programming that offenders receive prior to release and their post-release recidivism outcomes (re-arrestment, reconviction, and reincarceration). This is a prospective 3-year study. In this paper, provided as a report to the agency, we present preliminary findings from the 1st year of the study.
Grant		Drawwe	Mr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Comparison of Hot Spot Techniques	There are numerous hot spot mapping techniques that can be used in research and in practice for predicting future crime locations. Due to differences in the varying techniques, a metric was developed to compare the accuracy and precision of the techniques. The Predictive Accuracy Index (PAI) and Recapture Rate Index (RRI) were used to assess six different hot spot techniques: STAC, Nnh, KDE, and RTM were the general types used to compare PAI and RRI values for short-term and long-term prediction of robberies. The results of the study were discussed with an emphasis on the utility of using multiple techniques simultaneously for analysis.
Christopher		Dreisbach	Dr.	Johns Hopkins University Division of Public Safety Leadership	Textbooks in criminal justice: A new paradigm	An account of writing a text, Social and criminal justice in moral perspective, for Bridgepoint Education/Thuze. There were two differences from traditional publishing. First, since the text is available online, I could include hotlinks and videos, thus adding a dimension beyond the written word, and enabling editors and instructors to keep the content current. Second, the book was designed for a specific course, although the content is accessible to a larger market. Thus, the text's pedagogy mapped to the course's pedagogy, rather than the more common goal of convincing a professor to map the course to the text.
Elizabeth	Corzine	Dretsch	Dr.	Federal Bureau of Prisons & Troy University	The Impact of Institution Type on a Student's Desire to Pursue a Career in Law Enforcement	Researchers examined whether institution type, race, gender, major, and perception of fair treatment were adequate predictors of a criminal justice student's desire to pursue a career in law enforcement (the response variable). The sample consisted of 305 criminal justice students attending a Historically Black College & University, Mixed Race Institution, or Predominately White Institution. Results indicate a significant interaction between institution type and gender. Additionally, academic major and perception of fair treatment produced significant main effects in the model. However, race was not a significant predictor in the model.
Tuncay		Duma	Prof.	Turkish National Police Academy	Speed Camera Enforcement in the Netherlands and Turkey: A Comparative Study	The Netherlands is one of the pilot countries to adopt mobile and fixed speed camera systems in its traffic enforcement program. Although mobile speed cameras have been in use for more than a decade in Turkey, fixed camera systems have been introduced only recently with some public controversies. This study compares speed camera use in the two countries and discusses enforcement strategies and operations. A closer examination reveals that although both countries have similar goals, speed camera operations differ significantly. Discussion on speed camera operations and their effects on traffic enforcement practices provide insight for countries planning to implement this countermeasure.
Joseph		Durso	Mr.	University of Missouri - St. Louis	Individual- and County-Level Factors Predicting Successful Completion of Drug Treatment Court	Drug treatment courts have become an increasingly employed approach for treating and supervising drug-involved offenders post-adjudication. Using data from eleven DTCS located in one mid-Atlantic state, the present research investigates what factors are significantly predictive of successful program completion. Successful program completion has been previously shown to be associated with diminished risk of future recidivism. Since, these courts are nested within counties, the current study examines whether various county level characteristics moderate the individual-level factors that successfully predict completion. Findings from various hierarchical-linear models are presented. A discussion of implications for current and future criminal justice practice follows.

Lella	B.	Dutton		University of New Haven	BDSM Behaviors and Sexual Victimization History Among Female College Students	This study examined college students' Bondage/Discipline, Dominance/Submission, Sadism/Masochism (BDSM) behaviors and interests before and after reading the book Fifty Shades of Grey by E.L. James and how a history of sexual victimization relates to those behaviors. Participants included 274 female college students. Few reported engaging in the BDSM lifestyle. Among those who had used BDSM toys with their partner(s), few reported feeling angry, physically abused, or sexually abused. Few indicated that their partner felt angry or abused. Further, there was no relationship between past sexual victimization and current use of BDSM toys.
TERRENCE	P	DWYER	Prof.	WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	Bugs	The U.S. Supreme Court's 2012 decision in <i>United States v. Jones</i> relied on a trespass test to determine 4th Amendment privacy interests in a GPS tracking case. Thought to be long-ago alluded with the Court's 1987 decision in <i>Katz v. United States</i> , the trespass test was once again relied on by the Court in 2013's <i>Florida v. Jardines</i> to invalidate probable cause based on a dog sniff within the curtilage of a home. Justice Antonin Scalia, the author of <i>Kyllo v. United States</i> , the Court's thermal imaging case, also authored the <i>Jones</i> and <i>Jardines</i> majority opinions. These three opinions are intertwined and, along with prior Court precedent in the area of law enforcement wiretap technology, are the foundations of what may be the Court's eventual determination of 4th Amendment privacy rights, particularly those relating to locational privacy claims. This paper explores the history of the 4th Amendment trespass doctrine pre- <i>Katz</i> and post- <i>Katz</i> , its recent development under Justice Scalia and the future of constructive invasion of privacy claims under the 4th Amendment.
Obi	N. I.	Ebbe	Prof.	The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Ecological Determinism of Crime and Delinquency in Rawling Street of Chattanooga, Tennessee	Rawling Street runs a distance of approximately one mile. All of the heads of households are on welfare. There is a high number of males (18-44 years olds) still living with their mothers. All of characteristics of a slum neighborhood are there in Rawling Street. Using six-year, weekly observational method and personal interview, this study analyzes the structural characteristics of Rawling Street, and explains the factors that led to the development of high crime and delinquency in the area. Recommendations are made on how to reduce high incidence of crime, delinquency, and recidivism in the area.
Doris	Lewis	Edmonds	Prof.	Norfolk State University	From the Courtroom to the Classroom: Instilling Within Students A Voice of Care through the Use of Service Learning	This analysis discusses the importance of instilling within students a voice of care through the use of service learning as a tool. Students enrolled in a criminal justice internship program are prompted to develop a commitment to civic duty by analyzing the work they perform in internships to which they are assigned through reflection exercises, journaling, critical analysis and the development of solutions to problems based on their analysis of the manner in which the agencies to which they are assigned provide services to the public.
Doris	Lewis	Edmonds	Prof.	Norfolk State University	The Role of Race in Stand Your Ground Laws through the lens of the George Zimmerman Case	This roundtable will explore a legal analysis of the George Zimmerman trial and discuss how the jury arrived at its verdict. Additionally, it will examine the development of Stand Your Ground laws throughout the country, whether or not these Stand Your Ground laws have been applied differentially as a defense mechanism in the trials of defendants charged with the murders of young black men in Florida and the other 21 states which have Stand Your Ground laws and the sociological bases for any differential treatment found.
Timothy	C	Edson	Prof.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Examining Police Enforcement Decisions Using National Incident Based Reporting System Data: A Preliminary Analysis of Ar	While much of the current research on the police discretionary practices has mainly focused on an officer's decision to arrest a known offender, few studies have considered the types of arrests an officer can make (custodial/non-custodial). Studies that have examined this topic have been greatly limited in the scope of their sample and offenses they cover. The current research hopes to build on these limitations by examining national data on incidents reported to the police in 2007. Descriptive analysis and logistic regression is used to examine both incident and contextual predictors of arrest types for a wide range of offenses.
Maguire	R	Edward	Dr.	American University	Testing the Effects of New Personnel, Procedures, and Technology on Ballistic Evidence Processing Productivity	This paper uses information derived from archival data, interviews, and a site visit with a California police agency to explore the facilitators and impediments to improving the productivity of a firearms section. Specifically, the influence of new personnel, a new technology system, and new procedures are assessed. Capstone, a need for such a course exists in Criminal Justice. A criminal justice capstone has been developed which has as its goals the following: integrate the knowledge base supplied by the regular curriculum; provide an opportunity for a broad reflective and critical view of the field of concentration; allow student to demonstrate his/her acquired social research skills; and create an atmosphere where graduating seniors become more confident in their speaking abilities.
Willie	James	Edwards	Dr.	Texas A&M University-Commerce	Criminal Justice: The Development of a Capstone Course, What's the Need?	The Open Seminar will present thoughts and ideas that should be included in a Criminal Justice capstone course based on research and present literature, but will also solicit ideas from others.
Victoria		Egan	Ms.	Western New England University	The Role of Private Security in America	According to COPS an estimated 53% of counties have less law enforcement now than they did one year ago due to the budget cuts. Law enforcement has had to make drastic cuts in multiple fields whether it is investigating a crime or reduce the opportunities officer have to advance their training. Private security on the other hand is in high demand and is projected to stay on that path for the next few years. The role of private security in America is one that will help relieve many of the problems that our society is looking for.
Steve		Egger	Dr.	University of Houston - Clear Lake	Plea Bargains: A Necessary Evil for the Most Evil?	The plea bargain is a commonly used legal process in which defendants agree to plead guilty to an offense in exchange for a lesser charge, a lower sentence, or for other considerations. To some, this process is a necessary evil in order to expedite justice. Serial killers are often considered the most evil of offenders and may face the possibility of receiving the death penalty. In their attempt to avoid a sentence of death, they look toward the avenue of plea bargaining as a way off of death row. This paper examines several case studies involving this plea bargain dilemma.
Dustin		Eicke	Mr.	Texas State University	Perceptions of Justice and Education Attainment in a Major Hispanic Serving Institution	This essay examines perceptions of justice, equal opportunity of higher education attainment, and threats to the existing social order among university aged youths in a major Hispanic serving institution. Survey data of both criminal justice and non-criminal justice students are analyzed to garner an understanding of differences in perceived threats to the existing social order and education attainment. Interest is paid to the measurement of social threats to the existing social order by the emerging Hispanic population and what these implications may signify for minority education attainment among university students. Implications for the structural functionalist perspective of conflict are analyzed.
KINGSLEY		EJIQOJU	Dr.	HOUSTON-TILLOTSON UNIVERSITY	Spatial Governance of Criminological Space: Prospects for Control of Maritime Terrorism in Nigeria	The crushing impact of maritime terrorism on the development of natural economic resources along the coastlines of Africa has become worrisome for the continent's governments. In Nigeria, maritime terrorism and vandalism of the nation's oil and gas infrastructure is pervasive. Crude oil thieves are estimated to constitute the 12th largest oil producing unit in Africa. The direct governance of criminological space for national security and to understand the rational and non-rational motivations of the crime are lacking. This paper examines the prospects of geospatial intelligence for target hardening and control of maritime terrorism in Nigeria.

Kingsley	Ejogu	Dr.	Houston-Tillotson University	A preliminary spatial exploration of crime distribution during major events in Houston, Texas.	This study examines the spatial distribution and patterns of crime during major events in Houston, Texas. Event sites were chosen based on media coverage, scope of the activity, and geographic location. Theoretical assumptions associated with rational choice, routine activities and social control provide the study's framework. Using discrete incident data extracted from the Houston Police Department public records over a five year period, 2009-2013, and Geographic Information Systems visual mapping techniques, the study explores the feasibility of increasing resource deployment during major events in the city on criminal behavior around the immediate events area and neighboring communities.
NIYAZI	EKICI	Prof.	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY / ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY	Community Policing to Counter Violent Extremism: The Case of Turkey	Community Policing has gained precedence as a strategy for effective security and crime prevention in communities from Turkey to many others that having extremist violence. This strategy basically requires a commitment to transparency, cooperation with community representatives at every step, and a focus on understanding and solving local problems. Particularly for societies facing violent extremism, the community policing model allows for a more open, reliable and mutual flow of information between the public and the police, as well as effective security partnerships with community leaders and local organizations. The case of the Turkish National Police in Turkey represents that the police become an integral part of the communities in which they work, and this sense of belonging makes them the primary receptors for community intelligence, therefore providing better security against both crime and violent extremism.
Sarah	A. El Sawed	Ms.	University of Texas at Dallas	The Effect of Exposure to Private versus Public Prison on Inmate Misconduct	The criminal justice system has increasingly relied on private prisons to alleviate the economic burden associated with a growing incarceration population. Yet, little is known about whether exposure to private versus public prison has any effect on inmate outcomes, such as misconduct. Utilizing propensity score matching on official data from a Southern state, the current study examines several outcomes to compare inmates exposed to either private or public prison. This study serves the dual purpose of filling a lacuna in the literature and offering policy implications.
JEANANE	FAYEZ	Dr.	Lebanese University	Transnational organized crimes between reality and perspectives in Lebanon	To decide to undertake a study on the current field situation of the transnational organized crimes in Lebanon is a very difficult task for many reasons, objective, procedural, operational and conceptual. Lebanon is facing these days a criminal phenomenon that has a spatial transnational dimension, particularly the transnational organized crimes (such as illicit weapon trafficking, drugs trafficking, human trafficking, environmental crimes, money laundering, clandestine immigration, Cyber-crime?). This generated new behaviors, deviant and criminal, and this is a global phenomenon and puts the realm of Lebanese laws in front of huge changes represented in the growing challenging of the national Law.
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JEANANE	FAYEZ	Dr.	Lebanese University	Death Penalty/comparative Study between Lebanon Egypt and Palestine	It was not until recent times that scholars, legal-maker and philosophers were able debate Death Penalty, where they was an apparent division among them as opposing views to Capital punishment. We begin by listing point views of proponents and opponents of such punishment, draw a comparison between Lebanon and Palestine and Egypt, and identify the infractions or crimes punished by such a penalty, the procedure of applying the death penalty, study cases legal guarantees that preserve the rights of the convicted individual when faced with the death penalty.
Lee	Ellis		Independent Researcher	ETHNIC AND GENDER VARIATIONS IN SELF-REPORTED OFFENDING: A TWO NATION COMPARISON	This study compares over 4,000 college students regarding their self-reported involvement in 14 different types of delinquent or criminal acts with a special focus on ethnic and gender differences. Respondents were recruited from Malaysia and the United States and their ethnicities were compressed into the following six categories: White/European, Black/African, Hispanic/Latin/Native American, Malay/Indonesian, East Asian (predominantly Chinese), Other Asian (Indian/Filipino/Vietnamese), and Other (Mixed, Arabic, Persian, Euro-Asian). At the time this abstract was written, the research project is still underway.
Amanda	Louann Ellis	Ms.	Tiffin University	Ripped from the Womb: Perceptions of Prison Nursery Programs	This study examined the perceptions of prison nursery programs and whether the type of crime committed determined placement in either the prison nursery unit or state custody foster care. 80 undergrad students from a university in northwestern Ohio were given questionnaires to determine if a child should be reared in a prison, as well as the potential differences between male and female views. Two case summaries were utilized. One related to a felony marijuana drug trafficking charge and the second related to a felony theft charge. These case summaries were used to determine, is a prison the right place to raise a child?
Odetta	Elliston		Prairie View A&M University	The convergence of juvenile justice and mental health in minority youths: Barriers to mental health that lead to crime	Research has shown that the majority of juvenile offenders suffer from mental health disorders. Stewart, Rapp-Paglicci & Rowe, (2009) found that co-morbid juvenile offenders are usually neglected in rehabilitative treatment, yet are the most vulnerable of the youth population. According to Cocozza, Stern, & Blau (2005) 40-90% of juveniles within the system suffer from a mental health disorder. Most research done previously has focused on the issues separately, yet few have focused on the relationship between the two. This roundtable/paper/presentation will address the collision of mental health and the Texas juvenile justice system.
Joseph	Elman		Walden University	The Divisional Application of Community Policing and its Impact on Police Service Delivery	Common applications of the community policing concept involve selected department officers assigned to a community policing division and remaining officers assigned to traditional policing divisions. Current literature is silent on whether this arrangement results in conflict between the two divisions that impacts service delivery. Therefore, the specific problem to be focused on within this dissertation study is the application of community and traditional policing divisions within one police department and how this relationship impacts police service delivery to the community.
Muhammed Salih	Elmas	Mr.	Turkish National Police Academy / Faculty of Security Sciences	Measuring Fear and Perceived Risk of Terrorism: Who Fears Most, and How It is Perceived?	This paper presentation discusses the relationship between 'fear of terrorism' and 'perceived risk of terrorism' and compares students' levels of fear of terrorism to their perceived risk of terrorism levels, using the data of a web-based survey conducted in Kent State University. After analyzing association between demographics and fear of terrorism, the study focuses on media consumption, showing its relationship to fear of terrorism and perceived risk of terrorism levels. In order to disclose to what extent terrorism is a serious crime for our population, how terrorism as a crime ranks among other crimes is also measured in the study.

H. Jaymi	Ehass		Texas State University	The Effect of the Boston Marathon Bombing on Fear of Crime Among College Students	<p>This study examines the impact of the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing on fear of crime among college students at a university less than 30 minutes from the attacks. The event took place during the collection of data as part of a larger study examining moral panics and school shootings nationwide; thereby creating a quasi-experimental design allowing for the measure of fear of crime both before and after the bombing. Statistical analyses are used to determine if the bombings had significant impact on students' fear of crime. Limitations for the research, as well as directions for future research, also are offered.</p> <p>While the Clery Act was originally designed to give parents and students a better picture of the amount and type of crime that takes place on college campuses it has been expanded to include prevention, intervention, and support measures for students who have been the victims of crime. However, there is little to no information on what works best in prevention efforts in order to stop students from becoming victims. Likewise, there is no federal mandate that outlines what types of programs should be available to students; each school picking its own programs and standards with no oversight.</p>	
Kathryn	Elvey	Mrs.	University Of Cincinnati, PhD Candidate	The forgotten clause of the Clery Act: Evaluating the prevention and intervention efforts of universities in a post-Vig	<p>This paper explores how universities have seemingly focused solely on campus security and policing in a post-Virginia Tech world, failing to recognize the importance of other categories and clauses of the Clery Act. This paper goes on to explain why campuses need to refocus efforts in order to create a well-rounded plan that helps prevent more pervasive crimes, help support victims, targets the needs of victims who may be at risk of re-victimization. Last, this paper explains the need for better policy review on the part of the Department of Education and the need for empirically tested best practices of what works best in preventing victimization on college campuses.</p>	
Kathryn	Elvey	Mrs.	University of Cincinnati, PhD Candidate	When caring too much becomes a liability: Examining university threat assessment teams and risk of possible tort liability	<p>Over the last 70 year the role of universities in relation to students has evolved. Until the 1960s colleges typically stood in loco parentis?In the place of a parent?to their students and it was thought that universities should impose any regulation they saw fit. Overtime the student-university relationship has been examined and re-examined. Most recently, universities have taken an active interest in crime prevention on campuses; specifically, developing behavioral intervention and threat assessment teams in order to assess possible student threats to campus safety and student well-being. However, by creating threat assessment teams universities are exposing themselves to possible tort liability. This paper discusses the possible implications of threat assessment teams on university policy, suggests a standard that courts should use to assess institutional liability and negligence, as well as examine the extent and type of care institutions may owe their students.</p>	
Kathryn	Elvey	Mrs.	University of Cincinnati, PhD Candidate	When caring too much becomes a liability: Examining university threat assessment teams and risk of possible tort liability	<p>"I wasn't totally sure which place to submit this- being that there is no description for scholarly and crime."</p>	
Katie	Eliv	Dr.	Lock Haven University	Predicting Recidivism in Rural Parole Populations	<p>The present study examines predictors of recidivism in a rural parole population over a one year period. In Pennsylvania, offenders receiving an indeterminate sentence of less than two years are released on parole supervision with the sentencing court acting as the parole authority. Overall, 87% of the offenders on probation and parole are supervised by county level probation and parole authorities and program outcomes for paroled offenders have not received systematic measurement. The present study examines the risk factors associated with parole recidivism as the primary outcome measure for correctional programs.</p>	
Tragina	Emeka	Dr.	University of Houston Downtown	Understanding Filicide and the Motives for Child Death	<p>Filicide affects children, parents, families, social services, the medical community, and the criminal justice system. However, much of the filicide research appears in the child welfare and medical literature. It is necessary to understand filicide as a form of family violence and explore ways to prevent child death. This research examines Resnick's (1969) filicide classification types: altruism, acute psychosis, unwanted child, accidental and spousal revenge; this classification is considered the most influential to explain motive in child death by a mother or father. This research also considers the role of stress, abuse and family dynamics in filicide.</p>	
Amanda	D.	Emmert	Ms.	University at Albany	Employment After Incarceration	<p>This paper explores the impact of multiple incarcerations versus first incarcerations on individuals' negative employment outcomes. Using longitudinal data from the Rochester Youth Development Study (RYDS), I find that incarcerated individuals demonstrate multiple forms of employment disadvantage even prior to incarceration but not because of it.</p>
Robin	S.	Engel	Dr.	University of Cincinnati	Reducing Gang Violence Using Focused Deterrence: Evaluating the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV)	<p>Research indicates that focused deterrence interventions are associated with violence reductions, although levels of success vary across sites. It is unknown if these strategies can produce sustained reductions over time, and if the variation in success is due to differences in program activities and dosages. This study provides a detailed description and evaluation of the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV), a focused deterrence violence reduction strategy implemented in Cincinnati, Ohio. CIRV's organizational structure and enhanced social services were designed to address sustainability issues that threaten to undermine long-term success. Results from our pooled time series regression models indicate that two violent outcomes ? group/gang-member involved homicides and violent firearm incidents ? declined significantly following implementation. These declines were observed in both 24- and 42-month post-intervention periods, but not in comparison outcomes. Additional analyses, however, reveal that provision of social services was not responsible for the significant and sustained decline.</p>
David	Enslley	Mr.	Florida Department of Corrections	A Researcher-Practitioner Partnership Between the Florida Department of Corrections and Florida State University's College	<p>While some of the most important and policy relevant criminal justice research originates from researcher-practitioner collaborations, these efforts are infrequent. Practitioners are limited by time, resources, and the day-to-day operational demands of their agencies. Academics typically have more dedicated time to devote to in-depth research, but may lack agency-specific knowledge. Common barriers to collaborative efforts may include differing research objectives, negotiating data-sharing agreements, navigating the bureaucracy of inter-group collaborations, and establishing communication and trust. This paper presents a case-study of a researcher-practitioner partnership between the Florida State University College of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the Florida Department of Corrections.</p>	
Susan	Fahey		Stockton College	Predictors of Release from Guantanamo Bay and Detainee Recidivism	<p>The purpose of this research is to examine what is known about Guantanamo detainees and releases. Government reports suggest that approximately 27% of these detainees have returned to the battlefield. We used the Guantanamo Docket data dump to code the 779 detainees on whether they were released, their nationality, age, time since release, risk level, intelligence value and other relevant domains. Risk level, intelligence value, membership in multiple groups, and being of Yemeni nationality all predicted release. However, only time since release predicted recidivism. We conclude that the proportion of detainees identified as recidivists will only increase over time.</p>	

Patrick	J.	Faiella	Prof.	Massasoit Community College	Curriculum Development and Adaptation in Two Year Schools	Two year Criminal Justice Programs have evolved in many cases to transfer degrees which in turn feed four year Criminal Justice Programs. We must ensure that these transfer programs contain truly transferable Criminal Justice content. Some four year institutions are reluctant to award course for course Criminal Justice credit and will often award Criminal Justice elective or general elective credit for Criminal Justice courses taught in the two year institutions which are in every way equivalent to their resident courses. This process often forces graduates of the two year programs to retake these costly and redundant course offerings. A major concern exists over how to successfully reintegrate ex-offenders into the workforce while balancing work/life issues? People With Perseverance (PWP) is a pilot community grassroots initiative in Baltimore, MD, providing reentry services that include an Employment Assistance Program (EAP) coupled with a faith based entity. The concept of an EAP for PWP offered a unique work perspective with services customized to effectively mediate between the employee, management, and the employer. Specifically, this program educates and empowers ex-offenders with skills to successfully address life obstacles in conjunction with job sustainability. Preliminary findings from this project will be discussed.
Linda		Fair	Ms.	University of Baltimore	The Employee Assistance Program: A Cutting-Edge Approach for Job Sustainability for Ex-Offenders in Baltimore, MD.	
Seth	Wyatt	Fallik	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Culpability in Sexual Assault Cases: An Analysis of State Statutes in the Presence of Drugs and Alcohol	Sexual assault laws have undergone substantial changes in the past thirty years. These laws have been reformed to reduce victim blaming and hold offenders of sexual assault accountable for their actions. While improvements have been made, victim blaming exists in cases of sexual assault involving victims who are under the influence of drugs and alcohol. In these cases, perpetrators are less likely to be charged, successfully adjudicated, and often receive lesser sentences. The current study employs a content analysis of the statutes from all U.S. states to assess the impact of statutory language on culpability.
Sharon		Farrell	Ms.	University of California Irvine	The Imprisonment of Criminal Fine Defaulters in Ireland	The monetary fine is the most widely used non-custodial criminal sanction in Ireland. For many people however, it would appear that the failure to pay a fine is one of the principal routes into the Irish prison system. This study looks at some of the realities and problems that are associated with this type of sanction, and seeks to answer two main questions: what are the main barriers to compliance in the payment of criminal fines in Ireland? and, how do offenders negotiate these barriers in a bid to avoid imprisonment for default? In recent years there has been increased public attention to the possibility that hate crimes against immigrants or Hispanic Americans are on the rise. Our ability to measure such a trend has, however, been limited. Federal data collection systems do not include a classification for crimes motivated by immigration status and survey data collected from victims routinely does not include immigration status. Central to the efforts to understand trends in hate crimes targeting immigrants or those who are perceived to be immigrants is the ability of law enforcement to identify such crimes. Using data from a series of expert panels, this paper presents challenges to police identification and response of hate crimes against immigrants.
Amy		Farrell		Northeastern University	Policing Hate Crimes Against Immigrants	This presentation evaluates grassroots, communication, legislative, legal and other advocacy strategies for ending or curbing the practice of prosecuting minors as adults and detaining and incarcerating them with adults. The presentation begins with a summary of successful campaigns from across the country that is followed by a more in-depth analysis of one particular strategy: legal advocacy. More specifically, this in-depth analysis includes summaries of relevant laws, regulations, and cases. Conclusions review the most promising strategies for North Carolina's efforts to end the practice of detaining, prosecuting, and incarcerating minors as adults.
Barbara		Fedders	Prof.	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Legal Advocacy Strategies to Curb and End North Carolina's Use of Adult Courts and Prisons with Children	The research examined the impact of crime-related television viewing on a number of criminal justice issues including perceptions of police, forensic evidence, clearance rates, crime rates, fear of victimization and asked what role criminal justice classes may have had in determining student perceptions too. The study found that fictional crime-related television viewing was statistically significant in influencing perceptions of forensic evidence and fear of crime, non-fictional crime-related television viewing influenced attitudes/perceptions towards police, and all other television watching was statistically significant in influencing perceptions of clearance rates. No media related variables were significant in influencing perceptions of crime rates.
Brian		Fedorek		Southern Oregon University	The Impact of Crime-Related Television Programs on Students' Perceptions of the Criminal Justice System	Correctional officials (COs) are arguably the centerpiece of the prison as they are required to regulate inmate conduct, establish order and negotiate relationships with various personalities. However, there is growing concern regarding the high attrition rates amongst COs. Although research finds that low pay, unfair managerial treatment and dangerous environments exert significant influences on correctional officer turnover intent, little attention has been devoted to the impact of cognitive dissonance. Survey data collected from a population of COs are used to examine its impact on turnover intent. A statistically significant relationship was observed between these two variables. Policy implications are discussed.
Frank	Valentino	Ferdik	Mr.	University of South Carolina	Turnover Intent in the Correctional Setting: An analysis of attrition rates amongst a population of correction officials	This study analyzes the relation between parental abandonment and children becoming sexual offenders. Data in this study comes from the Risk Management of Sexually Abusive Youth in Massachusetts (2004). Separation during childhood can create a lack of control, especially of female figures in life and can lead the child to try taking control of females in their life through sexual offense. Control variables include abuse, interest in SEM as well as being involved in foster care or group relocation. Results are pending. By identifying some factors to future sexual offenses we can adjust our treatment of children and youth.
Stephen		Fernandez	Mr.	Briham Young University, Idaho	Parental Abandonment and Sex Offenders	Police departments across the nation are increasingly utilizing an ever-developing supply of technological advances to combat crime and maintain order. However, many of these technologies are not rigorously tested nor are they applied innovatively. This study explores one such technology—Shotspotter gunfire detection technology—that has been deployed on and off in the historically violent city of Gary, Indiana since 2006. Using interrupted time series analysis both temporally (weekly, monthly) and geographically (police quadrants), this study explores whether this technology can be utilized as a leading indicator and/or predictor of changes in violent and serious calls for service.
Joseph		Ferrandino	Dr.	Indiana University-Northwest	Shotspotter Events as a Leading Indicator of Violence: An Exploratory Analysis	This paper examines the societal implications of cyberbullying and the legislative response to this behavior. Though bullying is hardly a new phenomenon, advanced electronic technology and communications have given perpetrators new methods with which to target their victims. The increased amount of anonymity available over the internet adds to this growing problem. Due largely to public concern about high-profile instances of cyberbullying, there have been a number of responses at the legislative level. This paper addresses the challenges encountered in attempting to regulate cyberbullying, explores the effects that cyberbullying has upon victims, and proposes recommendations for preventing and controlling cyberbullying.
Laura	Woods	Fidelle	Prof.	Midwestern State University	Cyberbullying: An Examination of Legislation and Societal Concerns	

Kyle		Fiesler		Wheeling Jesuit University	An Inquiry into Death Penalty and Murder Associations in both Death Penalty States and "Non-Death Penalty States"	Findings related to the deterrent effect of the death penalty are important for two reasons: first, the economic costs of state-sanctioned killings are very high due to the amount of appeals, court time, and other factors used to insure that someone is not wrongfully sentenced; second, based on various findings, the use of the death penalty as an effective punishment tool would be directly influenced. This thesis examines whether the death penalty conviction and execution has an association with murder rates in both death penalty and non-death penalty states.
Kyle		Fiesler		Wheeling Jesuit University	Effect or Defect: An Inquiry into Death Penalty and Murder Associations	Findings related to the deterrent effect of the death penalty are important for two reasons: first, the economic costs of state-sanctioned killings are very high due to the amount of appeals, court time, and other factors used to insure that someone is not wrongfully sentenced; second, based on various findings, the use of the death penalty as an effective punishment tool would be directly influenced. This thesis examines whether the death penalty conviction and execution has an association with murder rates in both death penalty and non-death penalty states.
Michael		Fischer		Norfolk State University	Zero Tolerance Policing, Stop and Frisk, NYPD and Racial Profiling	Chief William Bratton in both New York and Los Angeles developed a Crime Control Model that incorporates Fixing Broken Windows Theory, Zero Tolerance Policies, COMSTAT, Hot Spots Policing Organizational Development Management, and Collaborative CRJ Non CRJ agency approach to crime and disorder. This presentation first describes the methods employed, outcome measures of success, and criticism. Such criticism was echoed by federal judge Schenndin's August 2013 decision who described a NYPD policy of indirect racial profiling. This poster will address the role of the court ordered federal monitor to oversee broad reforms including the use of body-worn cameras and community meetings.
Mark	J.	Fischler	Prof.	Plymouth State University	Judicial Interpretation From An Integral Perspective	The current state of legal affairs focuses on originalism, realism and the so called living constitution approaches. As we enter the infant stages of integral awareness we can now start to question how a Judge might interpret the bill of rights from an integral perspective. Further how might a practitioner interpret a judicial decision from an integral perspective. The following paper will discuss possibilities on both fronts.
Gerald	Patrick	Fisher	Dr.	Georgia College and State University	Gun Control and Violent Crime	This paper takes a critical look at the effect(s) of specific gun control legislation on violent crime. Has the Brady Gun Control Law had an impact on the prevalence of violent crime in the United States? If so, what has the effect been? Using the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Report, this study looks at violent crime statistics before the Brady Act, during the life of the Brady Act, and after the expiration of the Brady Act.
Latifa	T.	Fletcher	Ma.	City University of New York Graduate Center	Is there another way? Cognitive Behavioral Therapy as a dominant approach for offenders	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is viewed as one of the most successful forms of therapy for offenders. It has recently emerged as an integrative form of psychotherapy that has not only been found effective in reducing substance abuse, but is also used as a tool to curb delinquent behavior. Although widely used, there are some fundamental limitations in therapy as the dominant approach to rehabilitation and reentry. This paper addresses the different, multisystemic forms of therapy that have been used for various populations. We emphasize the limits of CBT as a sole rehabilitative tool.
Kurt		Fowler	Mr.	Rutgers University	Occupy Violence: Interactions between police and political protestors	During the Occupy Wall Street protests police departments across the United States dealt with protestors using widely different tactics. Police procedure is frequently at the forefront of the complex intersection of personal civil liberties and public safety during political demonstrations. This research includes a qualitative analysis of video footage from both protestors and police officers; to examine, not only the efficacy of police in quelling violence, but also the perceived limits of protestors civil rights. By examining the processes that affect protestors/police interaction, a clearer picture can come into focus on the complicated relationship between personal civil liberty and public safety.
Bryanna	Hahn	Fox	Dr.	University of South Florida	Using Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Scores to Identify and Predict Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders	Serious, violent, and chronic (SVC) juvenile offenders commit the most violence and account for the majority of the most serious juvenile offenses. This paper focuses on identifying the childhood and developmental risk factors associated with SVC offenders, utilizing a medical screening tool called the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) assessment. Using Florida Department of Juvenile Justice data, ACE scores are calculated for SVC and non-SVC offenders, and the number and type of ACE risk factors for the groups are compared. Through this research we aim to identify, and prevent, children with high-risk ACE scores from becoming SVC offenders in the future.
Michael	H.	Fox		Hoggo University	Factors in the Wrongful Conviction of Women: Guilt by Association	America's prisons are full of women who have been wrongfully convicted or wrongly sentenced for tangential participation in crimes committed by men. Often, these women are in relationships at the time of the crime. Because they have associated with bad men, they are arrested as accomplices. When given the choice of testifying against their partners for crimes not witnessed and certainly not committed, they refuse plea bargains and seek justice in front of juries.
Kelly		Frailing	Dr.	TAMU	Is Disaster Benefit Fraud a Rational Choice? Findings from an Empirical Study	The consequences can be disastrous. This presentation will examine many cases of women who have been locked away on nothing more than guilt by association.
Kelly		Frailing	Dr.	TAMU	Toward a Criminology of Disaster: What We Know and What We Need to Find Out	Only recently have researchers turned their attention to the crime that occurs in the wake of disaster. Even with this increased interest, it remains unclear if traditional theories of crime are useful in explaining post-disaster crime. This paper describes survey research with undergraduates designed to test the utility of rational choice theory in explaining post-disaster benefit fraud. Results reveal that rational choice theory has some utility in explaining this particular crime and that it provides useful prevention suggestions. However, additional research is needed to determine the extent of this theory's ability to explain post-disaster crime in general.
Cortney	A.	Franklin	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	University and Community Services: Sexual Assault Resource Use among College Students	Research in the young field of crime and disaster has yielded important information on prevalence, correlates, theoretical explanations and pragmatic prevention suggestions for crime in the wake of disaster. However, there remain significant gaps in knowledge and we describe critical areas to address in order to advance a criminology of disaster, including the function of fear in disaster settings, the reasons for interpersonal violence in the wake of disaster, correlates of post-disaster crime, the re-emergence of organized illegal activity after disaster and the applicability of findings to date for different types of disasters as well as for international disasters.
					Scholars have underscored the prevalence of sexual assault on college campuses. Universities are generally equipped to address victimization through counseling and psychological services. Typically, these resources are pre-paid by registration fees or are accessible through nominal costs that provide access to student clients who may not otherwise afford professional therapy. Recent evaluations of service utilization for sexual assault have demonstrated reluctance to use services and a relative unawareness of service availability.	
					This study reports findings from survey data collected at a mid-sized Southern university regarding community and campus service use. Implications for victim advocacy and university policy are discussed.	

Travis	Franklin		Sam Houston State University	EXAMINING PATTERNS OF DISPARITY IN FEDERAL SENTENCING: A FOCUS ON NATIONAL ORIGIN	The federal sentencing guidelines specifically prohibit the use of race, sex, national origin, creed, and socioeconomic status for determining appropriate sentences. A considerable body of research has examined the influence of race and sex on federal sentencing outcomes. Unfortunately, much less is known about the potential influence of other extralegal factors. Consequently, the current study offers the first detailed analysis of the effects of national origin on sentence length in the federal courts. Results indicate that the federal sentencing process may not be entirely neutral in the application of punishment across members of varying national origins.	
Durant	Frantzen	Dr.	Texas A&M University-San Antonio	Criminal Trajectory of Domestic Violence Offenders	limited research has explored the timing and nature of prior criminal arrests on domestic violence offending patterns. This study uses civil court data to model the relationship between criminal offending behavior, arrest, and the efficacy of protective orders. Improving on prior research, this study uses a quasi-experimental design to compare outcomes for offenders subject to protective orders and those who are not subject to orders. Results reveal the relationship between recent general criminal involvement and ongoing domestic violence behavior after an arrest has occurred.	
Durant	Frantzen	Dr.	Texas A&M University-San Antonio	A Comparison of Sentencing Outcomes for Arsonists and White-Collar Offenders	Conceptually speaking, arsonists and white-collar offenders engage in property theft but the methods used to commit their crimes differ significantly. Furthermore, few studies have explored the sentencing outcomes for arsonists compared to other types of property criminals. Using local court data, this study explores the impact of legal and extralegal factors on case disposition and sentence severity. Results are explored within the context of the focal concerns perspective, which is the belief among judges that three focal concerns guide sentencing determinations: blameworthiness of the offender, protection of the community, and organizational restraints and consequences.	
Laurence	Armand	French	Dr.	University of New Hampshire	The Challenge of police and security in B-H in 21st century	Police & Security challenges in Bosnia-Herzegovina 20 years following the War: Slovenia and Croatia have been accepted to the EU with other breakaway nations of the former Yugoslavia likely to follow. Bosnia-Herzegovina, however, remains stuck with the fragmented model put forth by the Dayton Accord with little hope for reunification. This dilemma poses serious challenges to any uniformed police and security arrangements not only within the 3 separate entities and the national government but with neighboring countries, the EU, UN, USA, and other international efforts to curtail human, drug, and illicit goods trafficking and anti-terrorism efforts.
Caroline	L. Friehs	Ms.	Saint Joseph's University	Bullying is Russian Roulette with the Student Body: Examining Five School Shootings	This presentation discusses the precursors to school shootings in America, which are identified as bullying, ostracism, bystander maltreatment, abusive faculty, family issues, mental illness, and pop culture. Research points include the concept of agency, application of the title, and a sociological chain reaction and target models used to determine the level of interconnectedness between factors leading up to school violence. Methodology covers a proposed qualitative questionnaire in the Interpretive Social Science approach, and an analysis of five school shootings, including Sandy Hook, using the precursors and comparison with my three hypotheses.	
Stephanie	Fritz	Mrs.	University of Indianapolis	Restrained for Birth: Policies Surrounding Pregnant Inmates and Restraints	This paper explores policies surrounding use of restraints on pregnant incarcerated women during childbirth. Drawing on current research, the author critiques current restraint practices by examining health, legal, and ethical risks surrounding restraint policy. The unique circumstances these women experience increases the risk during pregnancy causing the use of restraints to be potentially harmful with long-term effects. Examining policy alternatives based off of a policy developed by the Rebecca Project for Human Rights and the National Women's Law Center, implications of implementing an extensive anti-shackling policy is considered as well as maintaining current restraint practices.	
Liz	Frondgoun	Dr.	Glasgow Caledonian University	Learning and teaching through Criminological Research	Community Links provides criminology students with the opportunity to undertake a piece of applied research for the police or criminal justice partner. It benefits students as it allows them to apply their knowledge and research skills acquired in the academy on an accredited module. It benefits the host organisation in that they receive a report on an issue which is often too small to attract funding and it also enhances knowledge exchange between the students and the host organisation. Furthermore, it has led to the enhancement of community/academic networks and research partnerships.	
Liz	Frondgoun	Dr.	Glasgow Caledonian University	Tackling Youth Gang Issues on Campus ? A Case Study	Youth gang crime is a topical and pervasive issue in contemporary Scotland. It is normally considered to be an urban street problem and seldom is the phenomenon framed in an educational context. However, this paper reports on one of Scotland's longest serving campus officers, how he dealt with youth gang issues on campus at a Secondary School in West Central Scotland, the effectiveness of some very practical policing strategies and why they proved to be so.	
Brian	Fuleihan		University of South Carolina	Little Adults" A Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Drug Courts"	Juvenile courts have functioned as specialty courts in their own right for more than a hundred years, yet many have now begun to use an additional specialized court for addressing adolescent substance use. Because of adult drug court popularity, stakeholders believed the drug court model could be used for juveniles, which has also served to highlight the differences between the two populations. This exploratory study gathers perspectives of juvenile and adult drug court teams regarding these differences in terms of clientele, theoretical perspectives, team attitudes, and courtroom routines. Implications for drug court programs and research will be discussed.	
Andrew	Fulkerson	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Chester the Molester": Justifications	Among the most disturbing of crimes are those involving sexual molestation of children. Studies suggest that most of these offenses involve victims and offenders who have a familial or social relationship. This paper is a qualitative study of statements provided to a criminal investigator in a mid-southern city by convicted sex offenders and victims. This is a re-examination of a previous study of the explanations, rationalizations and justifications offered by the offenders when confronted with the allegations of abuse. This presentation will also examine statements provided by victims of the offenders in these cases for additional insight as to how these offenses were committed.	
Ashley	L. Fundack		University of Phoenix	A Sex Offender Gene: Examination of Genetic Predisposition on Sexual Offenders	For several decades, mainstream criminology has been dominated by sociological and political perspectives. This paper investigates the relationship between genetic disposition and sexual offenders rates. The paper will examine the nature and tendencies that humans have towards violence: Are sex offenders biologically predisposed to commit sexual offenses? Current research that is being conducted from numerous areas of behavioral sciences such as behavioral genetics and psychology indicate that biological factors play a significant role in the development and fruition of antisocial and criminal behavior. Theoretical framework and research findings will be applied and discussed in relation to genetic predisposition and sexual offenders and their recidivism rates.	
Shaun	L. Gabbidon	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Black Students? Experiences and Views on Consumer Racial Profiling: A Qualitative Study	This paper explores the experiences and perceptions of Black students that have been profiled in retail settings. Several focus groups were conducted with Black students enrolled at a satellite campus of Penn State University. The study sought to probe the nature and scope of the profiling experience. The students' general views on the practice of consumer racial profiling were also examined.	

Jonathan		Gaines	Prof.	Towson University	RACIAL VARIATIONS IN COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION	This research examines racial variations in collateral consequences of registration and community notification among 111 adult male sex offenders residing outside of prison in southeastern Pennsylvania. Findings indicate that Latino offenders are better than Blacks and (then) Whites at hiding their offender status, and registration and notification may not be attaining their ostensible goals, because offenders with children victims, regardless of race, are less likely than offenders with adult victims to indicate that 7more than half? of the people in their lives knows about their sex offense conviction(s). Black offenders generally experienced collateral consequences more often than Latinos and Whites.
						The story that explains a problem is also known as its problem frame. The frame is influenced by the elements of the problem as well as the personal characteristics and preferences of the storyteller. Different frames may prompt different responses (Tversky & Kahneman, 1986). Problem framing has been examined extensively in the social sciences, however our understanding of the process in relation to policing is limited. This should be of concern as small-scale problem-solving and large-scale problem-oriented policing have become increasingly important. A failure to understand how police frame problems is a failure to understand how police solve problems.
Kathleen	M	Gallagher	Ms.	University of Cincinnati	Problem framing in problem-oriented policing: What's the story?	In Texas, 116,498 children were arrested in 2010, according to the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. It is further estimated that there are more than 200,000 truant on the streets of the United States on any given day. Another crime data estimate posits that twenty-five percent of the property crimes in the country are committed by juveniles during school hours. It is important, therefore, to understand why students are not in school. This study is a quantitative study of truancy and the commission of property crimes. This study is undertaken under the assumption that the current response to juvenile delinquency exacerbates the truancy problem in the country and the opportunity for the commission of property crimes. The study makes a case, therefore, for the introduction of restorative practices in schools and our juvenile justice system. It is believed this program will involve and empower the students in conflict resolution in schools and enhance student understanding and compliance with school rules and participation in school activities, thereby leading to a reduction in truancy and involvement in delinquency.
Martha	Anne	Gallien	Dr.	Adjunct, Prairie View A&M University	Restorative Justice Response to Juvenile Delinquency	The purpose of this paper is to illustrate Mexican-origin police officers' perceptions of unauthorized immigrants. The author is currently working as a police officer in a south Texas community and conducting ethnographic research on police-community relations among Mexican-origin police officers and their co-ethnic civilian counterparts along the Texas-Mexico border. This study uses qualitative data gathered between spring 2012 and summer 2013. Through his preliminary findings, the author will illustrate how some police officers, who work on the south Texas-Mexico border, perceive unauthorized immigrants. Findings reveal evidence of anti-immigrant sentiment, namely, a nativist perception of unauthorized immigrants.
Eric		Gamino		Texas A&M University	Damn! Jose No Papers!: An Autoethnographic Analysis of Mexican-origin Police Officers' Perceptions of Immigrants	This research examines the relationship between parents and the children they leave behind. Previous research shows that 1.4 million adults that are incarcerated are parents of a minor child and, clearly, parental incarceration disrupts the parent-child relationship. Thirty students were surveyed with a questionnaire designed by the researcher. The survey includes matters of attitudes, perspectives and the issues of if the child of the parent should be returned to the released inmate. A sample of five professionals in the area was interviewed by the researcher. Findings and recommendations are presented.
Alana		Gannon	Ms.	York College of PA	Incarcerated parents and their children	Pennsylvania Acts 81-84 of 2008 mandated the PA Commission on Sentencing to develop and adopt new guidelines for county parole and re-parole as well as for re-sentencing following revocation of probation and intermediate punishment. This study analyzed current sentencing and paroling practices in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Data will be presented on the factors influencing recidivism rates that follow the revocation of probation and parole in the county.
Marla	L	Garase	Dr.	Mercyhurst University	An Analysis of Re-Paroling and Recommitment Practices in Erie County, PA	Popular culture constructs and reinforces attitudes that not only encourage sexual violence but establish inaccurate depictions of violence against women (Higgins & Silver, 1991). While studies have examined rape in popular culture, little attention has been given to the use of rape myths in comic books. Using a convenience sample taken from popular comic book series, this content analysis will examine the prevalence of rape in comic books and the myths used to create such portrayals as well as discuss the negative impact the perpetuation of rape culture has on society.
Tammy		Garland	Dr.	University of Tennessee Chattanooga	An Examination of Rape Myths in Comic Books	On an average day, the 5,500 mile long Northern Border between Canada and the United States sees approximately 300,000 people and 1.5 billion dollars in trade. Almost every known terrorist group has a presence in Canada. With so much traffic crossing the Northern border on a daily basis and an increasing terrorist presence in Canada, amendments of immigration policies should be considered. With the implementation of collaboration the Northern Border will be harder to penetrate for terrorists. In addition, strengthening of personnel, immigration policy, and advancement of technology can help prevent terrorists from easily crossing the Northern Border.
Brenda	Grace	Gamer	Ms.	Campbell University	Strategic Terrorism: The Northern Border Calling	This presentation will review what the Supreme Court authorized in 1968 in Terry v Ohio and in the New York sister cases Sibron v N.Y. and Peters v NY 392 U.S. 40 (1968) with a focus on the implementation of stop question and frisk. NY has used this policy for more than 40 years. The problem with the current stop, question and frisk policy of the NYPD, from a constitutional law perspective, is not that the police can stop citizens with less than probable cause but in how those citizens are chosen to be stopped under the stop, question and frisk policy.
Arthur		Garrison	Dr.	Kutztown University	NY Stop, Question and Frisk I: Terry v Ohio, the New York Cases and What the Law Requires	This presentation will continue to review the legal issues raised by the NYPD stop, question and frisk program by analyzing the federal district court opinion finding that it is as practiced unconstitutional.
Arthur		Garrison	Dr.	Kutztown University	NY Stop, Question and Frisk II: Floyd v. City of New York and NYPD violation of Terry	This presentation is last of the three reviewing the legal issues of the NYPD stop, question and frisk program with a focus on the political reasons for the policy and its defense by the Mayor. It has been asserted that the program was originally instituted to reduce gun violence by making "criminals" afraid to carry guns. The presentation will discuss how the Mayor justifies the program by the use of statistical evidence of crime by black males which justifies the disproportionate stopping and searching of black males.
Arthur		Garrison	Dr.	Kutztown University	NY Stop, Question and Frisk III: ?She does not know anything about policing? and why the Mayor thinks that matters	Using the true story of a double murder case in the headlines, this presentation examines the public reaction to an insanity defense based on the defendant's construction of his religion. The defense is based largely on the defendant's insistence that he was possessed by an ancient goddess who actually committed the murders. Further clouding the defense argument in the public's eye is the continued reference to religious concepts from popular culture rather than any established alternative religion.
Ray		Garza Jr.		Texas A&M International University	Religion, Popular Culture & the Insanity Defense: Examining the Public's Reaction to the Use of an Alternative Religion	

Samantha	M.	Gavin		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	The Effectiveness of the 3R Domestic Violence Program in Reducing Repeat Offending	My presentation is about the evaluation of the 3R Domestic Violence Program, a domestic violence perpetrator treatment program for men, to determine its effectiveness at reducing domestic violence crime as well as general crime. The following theories were used: cognitive behavioral theory and socio-political theory, as well as the Social Change Model. This study is important because if the program is effective at reducing domestic violence crime as well as general crime, more domestic violence treatment programs can be created as well as general crime treatment programs. In my presentation, I will discuss my findings in light of relevant theory and contemporary practice.
Brenda		Geiger	Prof.	Western Galilee College	The Inside World of Law Enforcement First Responders in Suicide Bomb Rescue	Police first responders after a suicide bombing attack are exposed to dead bodies, dismantled body parts, smell of burnt flesh and blood, shattered windows and burning cars. During in-depth semi-structured interviews police revealed their feelings and thoughts before, during and after they arrived at scene of the attack. They discussed if they shared memories of the events with family and friends and how the sight of atrocities affected how they felt and reacted in their daily routine, and how it tinted their memories and vision of the future. Faith in their mission of saving lives motivated them despite trauma/death.
Brenda		Geiger		Bar Ilan University Western Galilee College	The Inside World of Police First Responders in Suicide Bomb Attack Rescue Operations	Police first responders in Israel in their daily routine are often exposed to disaster and horrors of dead bodies and dismantled body parts, smell of burnt flesh and blood, shattered windows and burning cars. During in-depth individual semi-structured interviews they revealed their feelings and thoughts before, during and after they arrived. They discussed their shared memories of the events with family and friends and how the atrocities affected their daily routine and tinted their memories and vision of the future. Faith in their mission of saving lives, solidarity, and God motivated them to continue despite traumas and death.
Daniel	E.	Georges Abevle, Ph.D. Dr.		Texas Southern University	Private Military Contractors in the African Context: La Raison d'être	Private Military Contractors in the African Context: La Raison d'être analyzes the reason for the rise of private military contractors in the African context. The paper notes failed nation-states, the violation of jus cogens standards in international law, human rights law, and humanitarian law. It also notes the legacy of colonialism, neocolonialism, the failure of African continent geopolitical and military organizations, the role of individual corruption and public sector/state sector corruption, and their impact on the rise and the maintenance of private military contractors in the African context.
Daniel	E.	Georges Abevle, Ph.D. Dr.		Texas Southern University	Victims, Offenders, International Law, Jurisdiction, Jihad, and Hostage/Barricade Situations	
Mariela		Georgieva	Mrs.	Prairie View A&M University	Sexually exploited children ? correlation between increased punishment and number of victimized youth	Sexual exploitation of children has become problematically imbued with the cultural changes of the modern era that has transformed the perceptions and the definitions of child, privacy and human rights. Evidence suggests that despite the constant war against the vicious crime, the Legislature has not yet come up with a working policy that will minimize the issue. By examining the correlation between enacted punishment and number of known victims, this study attempts to discover whether or not tough on crime policies have the desired deterrence effect. This text distances itself from the commonly used terminology for child prostitution as referring to child sexual exploitation.
Mariela		Georgieva	Mrs.	Prairie View A&M University	Juvenile Prostitution : the concept of victimization as punishment	Juvenile, or child prostitution, is a growing problem in the United States with socio-cultural foundation. Research shows that most of the juveniles involved in prostitution come from troubled families and often have a criminal history of some sort. Unclear legal definitions, overlapping classifications of criminal acts and loops in the CJ and JJ system concerning existing victim-oriented treatment programs, contribute to the effect of social stereotypes and myths surrounding the act of prostitution itself. In an effort to protect the juveniles, law makers are tempted to increase penalties for the crime of child prostitution and child sex trafficking, and to announce the problem solved. As we shall see, it will need much more than punishment based approach to resolve the issue with sexual exploitation of children. It will need community based programs to help children in risk and those who have already been victimized; it will need educational programs for police, social workers, teachers, and other social actors. Most importantly, it will need re-definition of the legal terminology and a drastic change in some statutes of the Penal Code.
Brooke	Miller	Giatzopoulos	Dr.	College of Mount St. Joseph	Explaining Students' Fear and Perceived Risk of Sexual Victimization	Although fear of victimization is well-studied among adult samples, fewer works have explored this phenomenon among samples of students. This paper provides an inquiry into the fear of secondary students across various schools in Kentucky. Using data from the Rural Substance Abuse and Violence Project (RSVP), it examines the extent to which indicators of vulnerability (i.e., sociodemographic characteristics and prior victimization) and lifestyle/routine activities (i.e., target attractiveness, exposure, and guardianship) predict fear and perceived risk of sexual in-school victimization.
Gina	Nicole	Gibbs	Ms.	University of Cincinnati	Is There Justice in Mercy? The Retributive Philosophies of Executive Clemency	Executive clemency is assumed to be a mechanism to correct injustices brought about by the criminal justice system, yet little empirical research exists to confirm this assumption. This study examined the rationales cited in 799 cases of executive clemency from six states from 2005 to 2012. Rationales based upon retributive philosophies, in which an injustice was cited, were further analyzed. This analysis revealed that only seven percent of all clemency decisions from the examined states cited retributive rationales, indicating that executive clemency is utilized sparingly as a mechanism to correct injustices.
Jennifer		Gibbs	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	The relationship between foreign military presence and terrorist attacks targeting the police	Pape argues the presence of a foreign military ? especially one of a different religion ? on a country's soil increases suicide terrorism campaigns in that country, as extremists use such attacks to encourage the government to force foreign occupiers to leave. Following this logic, some targets may be more susceptible to terrorist attacks than others. Terrorist attacks targeting the police, in particular, may be more likely in countries with a foreign military presence, as police might be tasked with assisting that foreign military. This is assessed using a cross-sectional sample of 82 countries, with data drawn from several sources.
Camille		Gibson	Dr.	Prairie View A&M University	Improved analytics in employee screening in the federal homeland security enterprise	The agencies that constitute the Department of Homeland Security are not equal in the effectiveness of their pre- and sustained employee screenings and monitoring. This paper describes the current processes, relevant research with the promise to improve these processes and necessary next steps. Agencies are compared in terms of vigor and effectiveness in screenings. The relevant research reflects sociological, psychological and technological emphases on anomaly detection. Anomaly detection involves the use of algorithms to identify outlier traits or patterns of conduct that require closer scrutiny given possible associated vulnerabilities.
Lior		Gideon	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Measuring Social Support and its Effect on Community Safety	The present study examines the level of social support available to people, and how it affects their perception of safety by examining specific measures of social support, perception of community safety, and fear of crime. The study uses a newly developed survey with 76 items examined by previous studies and measurements found to have high reliability and validity in measuring social support in an array of populations (cancer patients, prisoners, job seekers etc.). Domains of the survey focus on perceived social support, available social support, access to social support as well as measures of community safety, fear of crime, victimization, and community cohesion. The study aims to examine a sample of 500 people that reside in NYC and parts of Long-Island, and Upstate New York.

Michael	J.	Gilbert	Dr.	University of Texas at San Antonio	Restorative Community Justice: A Hybrid for the 21st Century	Justice policy in the 21st century cannot be "more of the same." Traditional justice is largely ineffective because deals with criminals but does not address crime. It does little to create safer and more livable neighborhoods or treat people and places that have been harmed by crime and violence. A more just future will demand that justice policy do more than arrest, convict and incarcerate offenders. It must provide the tools to hold offenders accountable, while repairing people and communities. Restorative community justice? may provide a frame work for rethinking justice and make a more "just" future possible.
Wayne		Gillespie	Dr.	Georgia Gwinnett College	Constructed Realities in Postmodern Convict Criminology	Two contemporary perspectives in critical criminology (i.e., postmodernism and convict criminology) are integrated through reference to Jean Genet's "The Thief's Journal." In particular, postmodernism's emphasis on discourse and narrative is drawn upon to interpret and analyze Genet's work. Genet's semi-autobiographical storytelling is used to explore themes of excitement, gratification, and fidelity (or the lack thereof) among law-breakers. It is argued that convicts' expressions through art, literature, and the humanities in general can help inform social scientists about the realities of their endeavor.
Martina		Gillies	Ms.	Alvernia University	Eyewitness Identification: Fact or Fiction?	The purpose of this paper is to provide a review of the literature regarding the use of eye witness identification in the criminal justice system. A summary of the elements, including memory, influencing factors, history and current status in the United States will be provided. Suggestions for best-practice usage of eye witness identification will be summarized.
Vincent	A	Giordano	Dr.	American Public University System	Measuring the Public's Attitude of Substance-Abuse Treatment Oriented Solutions in the War on Drugs	This study endeavored to determine the level of public acceptance for providing drug treatment in lieu of incarceration for drug offenders. A questionnaire was designed blending the Maryland Voter Survey, developed by Potomac Incorporated and several questions developed by this researcher. The participants were selected randomly using a probability sample of 1000 citizens from Pinellas County, Florida. In total, 174 individuals responded to the survey. An Analysis of Variance ANOVA was used to analyze the data and significant relationships were found to support drug treatment in lieu of incarceration in cases of the respondent's view of addiction as a disease.
Julie		Globokar	Dr.	Kent State University	Lessons From the Past: Exploring Probation as a True Alternative Sentence	Recent evidence has supported that probation holds the potential to either net-widen or serve as a true alternative to incarceration, depending upon the context in which it is implemented (Pheips, 2013). As states look to reduce prison and jail populations, it is perhaps more critical than ever to understand probation's potential to serve as a true alternative to incarceration. This paper explores the narratives surrounding the 1925 Federal Probation Act to better understand probation's proliferation as a net-widener, and its limited success as an alternative to incarceration. Implications for present-day policies are explored.
Suzanne		Godboldt	Dr.	Missouri Western State University	Domestic Violence Victim Satisfaction with Local Criminal Justice and Advocacy Agencies	The experience a victim has with local criminal justice and advocacy agencies determines whether she will contact these service providers for assistance in the future. Most of the studies focusing on victim satisfaction have involved specific restorative justice programs. Other satisfaction studies have involved public satisfaction with local law enforcement agencies, but these were not specific to domestic violence victims. The current research study expanded the literature concerning the satisfaction of domestic violence victims with local criminal justice and advocacy agencies by examining victim satisfaction with local law enforcement, attorneys, court clerks, judges, and the YWCA.
David	R	Golberg	Dr.	Kutztown University	Highlighting Pennsylvania's Rules on Evidentiary Admission of Past Crimes	Pennsylvania's Rule of Evidence 404(b) allows, if the probative value outweighs the prejudicial value, the evidentiary admission during trial of past acts or crimes. The parameters of the rule, how it is used, and should be used is the source of strong debate between Prosecutors, Defense Counsel, and Judges. The pragmatic use or nonuse of this rule will be discussed by a veteran Prosecutor, highlighting specific cases, reasons, and results.
Kristin		Golden	Dr.	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety	Assessment and Evaluation of the New Jersey State Police Post-Consent Decree	The New Jersey State Police entered into a Consent Decree with the Federal government as the result of a series of high profile incidents involving alleged racially disparate treatment. The government served as a monitor for the State Police until the dissolution of the Decree in September 2009. The monitoring process mirrored the requirements of the Consent Decree. Post-Decree, the State was required to continue assessing the State Police in a substantively similar manner. This presentation will present an overview of the State's Post-Decree assessment and evaluation and discuss new challenges in the process.
Brandon	Bo	Golob	Mr.	University of Southern California	From "Super-Parent" to "Super-Predator": The Effects of Reductive Rhetoric on Juvenile Justice	This project analyzes how rhetoric impacts public perceptions of youth in the juvenile justice system. Since much scholarship already discusses how rhetoric is exploited in the media in order to impact perceptions of these youth, the focus here is on the less explored topic of the rhetorical categorizations of youth used by judges in their case decisions. This project looks at cases from the late 1980s (roughly two decades before the "superpredator" category gained popularity in the media) through the present (roughly two decades after the "superpredator" category gained popularity) in order to track shifts in judges' rhetorical categorizations of juvenile offenders.
Amanda		Goodson	Ms.	Boise State University	Therapeutic Communities within a Correctional Setting	The availability of proper treatment, with a goal of reducing future relapse and recidivism, is a pressing matter in corrections. Therapeutic communities (TC) provide treatment for offenders through a combination of in-prison facilities, work release programs, and intensive outpatient treatment. Previous research has examined the use of therapeutic communities and the effectiveness of the different programs that are available for implementation. While costs are high in the beginning, research on the overall cost effectiveness of therapeutic communities demonstrates that future policies should mandate implementations of TC programs, which can prevent future re-arrests and reduce the cost of court processes.
Jill		Gordon		VCU	A analysis of correctional officers' fear of victimization within the institution: Examining the influence of vulnerability	The position of correctional officer has been classified as one of the most dangerous occupations as indicated by the number of workplace incidents. Research has investigated correctional officer's perceptions of situational fear and risk uncovering variations by gender with women reporting higher levels than men. Using correctional officer survey data from multiple adult prisons in one state, this study will examine if personal vulnerability and social integration assist in explaining such differences among male and female officers.
Michael	S	Gordon	Dr.	Friends Research Institute, Inc.	A Randomized Clinical Trial of VIVITROL for Probationers and Parolees	Increasing evidence exists for the feasibility and effectiveness of VIVITROL® (naltrexone for extended-release injectable suspension) to treat opioid use disorder among individuals who are under criminal justice supervision. The present study is a randomized clinical trial of VIVITROL, provided to male and female probationers/parolees with histories of opioid disorders. Seventy-five participants were randomized to one of two conditions: 1) VIVITROL for six months (n=37); or 2) Treatment as Usual (n=36). The two study groups were compared at 6-months post-baseline on: treatment retention; opioid positive urine drug results; self-reported opioid use; self reported criminal activity; and re-arrest and reincarceration.
Paul		Gormley	Prof.	Northeast University	INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Teaching criminal justice to a wide variety of students with varying backgrounds can be very challenging as instructors are constantly searching for new and innovative ideas in the classroom. This roundtable discussion will present audience members with ideas on how to bridge the gap between academic coursework and experiences in the field. Ideas for assignments as well as new course ideas will be presented to audience members.

Paul	Rt	Gormley	Dr.	Northeastern University	Banging Our Heads Against the Wall ? Factors Confounding Mental Health Court Use	The advent of mental health courts brought much hope for improved caseload, case resolution, diversion of mentally ill defendants away from incarceration, and the social and economic benefits that would flow from these changes. Unfortunately, a number of eligibility, practical, political, and organizational issues obstruct diversion and transfer of defendants into mental health courts. The number of defendants in mental health court jurisdiction is dwarfed by the number of defendants ending up incarcerated. These confounding factors and court-to-prison results defeat the objectives of mental health court concepts and reduce such courts to mere window dressing on the justice system. Assessment of student learning is important to determining the effectiveness of instruction within the classroom. That classroom level assessment leads into measuring the overall quality of criminal justice program success. This roundtable will discuss both course-level and program-level assessment of instruction. Discussants will present examples, ideas, methodology, challenges and obstacles to assessment in the never-ending quest to find the appropriate measures for community college students and programs.
Paul		Gormley	Prof.	North Shore Community College	MEASURING WHAT MATTERS: COURSE-LEVEL AND PROGRAM-LEVEL ASSESSMENTS	
Jennifer		Gossett	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	What Do We Do? Research Approaches Studying Intersectionality	Intersectionality is not a new perspective, though how to implement its ideas in research practices is still developing. The complexity of this approach ignites challenges in examining the multiple interlocking demographics that impact people's experiences within, and outside of the criminal justice system. This project examines the qualitative and quantitative methods used in intersectionality research to assist and further future endeavors applied to researching this perspective.
Natalie	W	Coulette	Dr.	University of West Florida	Exploring the Lenient Treatment of Female Defendants	While prior research has noted that female defendants are often treated more leniently than male defendants, most of these analyses are solely quantitative in nature. Using data from one Ohio jurisdiction, this project provides a qualitative analysis of gender disparities, taking a closer look at the specific factors influencing the lenient treatment of females versus males, including crime types, sentencing specifications, and prior criminal history.
Drew		Gowen		Western New England University	Critical Infrastructure and the State of New Jersey	Securing and strengthening critical infrastructure is an important aspect in protecting the U.S from potential threats. Critical infrastructure is defined as assets, networks, or systems that are vital to the U.S.; a compromise of their integrity would have a significant impact on national security. This paper discusses the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) with a special emphasis on the State of New Jersey, unique in critical infrastructure given its large number of ports, airports, and industrial plants. Field interviews with risk mitigation officers and the Chief of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Bureau of New Jersey will be presented.
Conisha	Nasha	Graham	Ms.	Texas Southern University	Mass Incarceration Effects on Children	This study examined the effects of mass incarceration on minority children using a sample of African-American Hispanic Americans young adults. This primary research uses opinions on issues including, the needs of children regarding their parent's incarceration, the various types of abuse related to parental incarceration, and the community's attitudes towards ex-convicts. Preliminary findings show that by a 2 to 1 margin, respondents believed that children's need should impact parental incarceration; 30% believed that emotional abuse is most prevalent among effected children. Included are recommendations for mitigating the adverse effects of mass incarceration on children in minority communities.
Erin		Grant	Dr.	Washburn University	Marginal employment the relationship between gentlemen's clubs, crime and victimization	This project examines the relationship between marginal employment, crime, and victimization. The marginal employment used in the current research is standing at gentlemen's clubs. In countries such as Australia, France, and Canada, there has been much research done on the topic, often finding evidence of human trafficking and involvement of organized crime. There has been little research completed on the topic in the United States. This project is the first of a series of studies investigating gentlemen's clubs regionally in the United States to determine the incidence of crime and victimization in United States gentlemen's club.
Heath		Grant	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	A New Perspective on Causes of Delinquency	Much research has demonstrated the importance of social and emotional learning to the overall success, resiliency and functioning of youth in society. This paper presents an interdisciplinary research agenda linking this factor to an increased propensity towards delinquency and crime.
Lorna	Elaine	Grant	Dr.	North Carolina Central University	Expanding Faculty and Student's Education Globally through Exchange and Study Abroad Programs.	Exchange and Study Abroad Programs are ideal context through which students can extend their global education. However, global education is much more than having study abroad and/or exchange programs. A global education provides knowledge and understanding of culture, language, geography and global perspectives. In expanding student's global education North Carolina Central University, as one of its strategic initiative aligned to UNC Tomorrow Goals has expanded its international focus by offering more courses with an international focus, expanded its exchange and study abroad programs so strengthening its international dimension. This research focuses on the 2013 study abroad program to Jamaica.
Katie		Green		National Institute of Corrections	Academia and Community Corrections: Working Together to Develop a Model Curriculum	The National Institute of Corrections initiated dialogue between community corrections practitioners and faculty from academic institutions with schools of criminal justice, around exploring the idea of voicing what knowledge and skills the community corrections field is wanting from graduates of schools of criminal justice. Discussions lead to a planning meeting in September 2013 attended by academicians and community corrections practitioners. An outcome of this meeting was the development of a goal to create a model curriculum available to colleges and universities that expose students to current research informed practices utilized by corrections professionals to facilitate offender pro-social self-change.
Edward	W	Greenberg	Mr.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Ghosts and Law Enforcement	All roles develop cultural connotations, and those of criminal justice professionals, such as police officers, are no exceptions. Shows like CSI and NCIS turn the process of law enforcement into myth without explicitly mentioning what they are doing. However, there is a category of law enforcement-related myth that has no bones with being honest about its derivative status—stories about ghosts inflicting justice upon the living, or struggling to find a way to repent for their crimes. We will relate some of the most common justice-related ghost stories in America, and explore the relation of these narratives to myths about law enforcement.
Martin	A	Greenberg	Dr.	New York State Assoc. of Auxiliary Police	Planning and Participating in the New ACJS Section on Teaching, Learning, and Scholarship (TLS) Part I	In August 2013, the ACJS Executive Board approved the establishment of a new TLS Section. Its purposes are to bring together Academy members to serve as a multifaceted resource to assist faculty, practitioners, staff, personnel, administrators, and students in their integration of effective innovative teaching and learning techniques as well as to promote the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training. All persons interested in these aims should attend to discuss how best to proceed. The discussion will be continued in a second roundtable at the conference and at other related events.

Martin	A.	Greenberg	Dr.	New York State Association of Auxiliary Police	Security Matters: Trends in the History and Contemporary Status of Private Security	This research showcase traces the field of private security beginning with the landing of Captain John Smith at Jamestown who protected the investment of the self-proclaimed merchant-adventurers of the Virginia Company of London. It explores a variety of milestones in the field such as: the new Private Crime Prevention Practitioner (PCPP) certification program adopted by the Virginia DCJIS modeled after law enforcement's crime prevention specialist programs to train and certify private security professionals in crime prevention and homeland security as well as the march towards privatization in the U.K. where local governments are offering private security companies £1.5 billion (\$2.4 billion) over seven years to conduct services previously carried out by police. "
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Jack		Greene	Dr.	Northeastern University	New Directions in Policing: Balancing Prediction and Meaning in Police Research	Police research has developed and matured over the past 100 years. The richness of the police research tapestry gives it gravitas precisely because of its many underlying theoretical linkages as well as differing ways of understanding the police and policing. In recent years police research has become tied to ideas of evidence; rooted in experimental methods and addressing instrumental questions. The rise of the "medical-model" in police research has important implications for what we know, yet adoption of this model has shifted the discourse on police research creating a narrow "cognitive lens" through which to judge policing and police research. This essay considers what we have come to know about the police, how multiple theoretical and methodological vantage points add value to understanding policing, and calls for a broader and more epistemological approach to police research, including the use of mixed methods to enhance research on the police.
Carol		Gregory	Dr.	Baldwin Wallace University	Marine Corps Law Enforcement Accreditation: Using Theory, Data and Technology to Improve Policing	The Marine Corps Law Enforcement Accreditation Program (MCLEAP) is an innovative assessment process that leverages technology, models of change management and quantifiable data to prepare assess and remediate police departments supporting Marine Corps installations. The objective of MCLEAP is to bolster the organizational vision by aligning each department to a single set of institutional priorities and then enforce compliance through an objective assessment process. By maintaining objectivity, assessment results are translated into reliable, quantifiable data that can be analyzed to identify systemic issues, support headquarters-level advocacy, justify budgetary spending and improve the effectiveness of law enforcement tactics, techniques and procedures.
Julie		Grieco		George Mason University	Receptivity to Evidence-Based Tactics Among Police Academy Recruits	Law enforcement academy training is the first step in a series of learning environments for new police recruits. Common beliefs and attitudes may be reinforced through the academy experience; alternatively the academy may provide an opportunity for a shift in these views. Surveys were conducted to assess police recruit attitudes regarding tactics, the community, and the use of science in law enforcement at the beginning of academy training, and again upon completion of the course. Additionally, results from more than one academy are presented, providing preliminary comparisons among differing organizations.
Sean	Patrick	Griffin	Dr.	Penn State Abington, Criminal Justice	The Legacy of Philadelphia's Black Mafia: Implications for Research and Policy	Though it is widely agreed Philadelphia's infamous Black Mafia ended as a functioning syndicate in the mid-1980s, many of its former members are active in narcotics trafficking, gambling, loan sharking, and racketeering. These individuals remain a presence on the street and in prisons, often dealing with their former Black Mafia confederates. Indeed, they are so feared and respected in the underworld they continue to influence this generation of hustlers, dealers, and ultra-violent illicit entrepreneurs. A brief revisiting of Philadelphia's Black Mafia is presented, followed by a synopsis of many recent activities. The paper concludes with implications for research and policy.
Sean	Patrick	Griffin	Dr.	Penn State Abington	The Sociology of Professional Sports Gambling	Relatively little academic research has examined those persons who are employed explicitly as sports gamblers around the world, complete with their networks of requisite talent, and the subculture in which they operate. The paper, based largely on extensive field research, attempts to fill this void in the literature and thus to impact our understanding of this area of behavior. Public policy regarding - and law enforcement responses to ? 70g-time? sports gambling, money laundering, and tax evasion (especially regarding offshore locales) is also examined and discussed.
O.	Hayden	Griffin, III	Dr.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Motives for Illicit Adderall Use among University Students	Disimilar from many other forms of recreational drug use, amphetamines have been sought by drug users to increase productivity. Highly prescribed during the 1960s and 1970s for a plethora of medical diagnoses, prescriptions of amphetamines fell by as much as 90% widely due to the perception of rampant abuse. Adderall, a combination amphetamine marketed as a low abuse medication for the treatment of ADHD, has spread among university students as a study-aid medication for those not diagnosed with ADHD. Using qualitative interviews of illicit Adderall users, we deconstruct their motives for use and rationalizations for this behavior.
Michele		Griolo	Dr.	Monmouth University	Policing Terrorism a Decade After September 11: Where Are We Now?	Since September 11, 2001, law enforcement research suggests that the functions and organization of local policing changed significantly. Some scholars contend a new policing paradigm emerged, referred to as the era of homeland security. The homeland security era bears elements of previous eras, such as crime control, citizen satisfaction and quality of life. However, the primary emphasis is citizen safety and antiterrorism methods. Through a content analysis of available literature, this research seeks to examine whether local change occurred, as well as the extent and the status of the homeland security paradigm in municipal police agencies a decade after 9/11.
Brianna		Grover		Wright State University, School of Professional Psychology	Assessing the Needs of Women Adult Prisoners for a Successful Reentry Program	Approximately 1,600 state and federal prisoners are reentering society per day. Therefore, the focus on reentry into society is becoming more important for corrections personnel. Although previous studies have provided information that has been useful in creating reentry programs aimed at men, there has been a lack of research aimed at women. Twelve women prisoners at the Ohio Reformatory for Women in Marysville, Ohio were interviewed about what they needed in reentry programs. In this presentation, we will discuss what they identified in terms of community, family, educational and programmatic needs with suggestions for a reentry curriculum.
Jonathan		Grubb	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	A partial test of Agnew's Integrated Theory utilizing an international sample of adolescents from Bosnia and Herzegovina	Agnew (2005) has proposed an integrative theoretical construct composed of the most influential predictors of crime concentrated within multiple life domains, including: the self, family, school, peer, and work. Limited research has explored the impact of life domains on offending. The current study presents a partial test of the theory using an international sample. Data is derived from 2017 juveniles residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina who participated in Wave 2 of the International Self Report Delinquency Study. Discussion of findings and implications are provided alongside implications for future research.

Georgen	Guerrero	Dr.	University of Incamate Word	Surviving in prison: Developing intervening strategies to minimize institutional victimization	This research provides a quantitative examination of the impact of prison violence on inmates and the various approaches that inmates employ to avoid the victimization process in prison. An analysis of the characteristics of inmates who reported on the victimization process in prison is examined. The data were collected through the use of self-report surveys on over 450 inmates. It is expected that this study will be beneficial to the entire correctional field to better understand the prison environment. It will offer a better understanding about the prison culture and why inmates may or may not be willing to come forward and speak out about the victimization process.	
James	Edward	Guffey	Dr.	National University	Cul-de-sacs and Burglary Reduction: Is there a Correlation?	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior by altering our environment to discourage criminal acts and has been found to be effective in reducing both property and violent crime. This paper will examine one possibility for reducing burglaries. Do cul-de-sac streets or similarly designed streets, with only one point of ingress and egress, experience fewer burglaries than through streets* which have multiple points of ingress and egress? Data were collected from several large California cities to examine and compare the results of burglaries of homes on cul-de-sac streets versus burglaries of homes on through streets.
Matthew	Tyler	Gulliano	Mr.	Iona College	Probationer Recidivism at a Large Probation Agency	This paper presents multivariate regression analyses of probationers at a large probation agency. (This is part of a study by Dr. Kevin at Iona College of 2000 to 2011 data on 24,071 probationers). The analyses explore the influence of static characteristics (unchangeable personal traits) on criminality and recidivism. Being younger, black, and non-Hispanic are associated with more probation sentences, and probationer sex is not statistically significant. Similar results are found in predicting more arrests after probation discharge: non-Hispanics are likely to have more arrests. I discuss possible theoretical implications.
Ahmet	Guler	Dr.	Turkish National Police	COMPARING CHANGES IN CRIME FIGHTING STRATEGIES OF THREE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS IN A POLICE DEPARTMENT	This paper compares the changes in crime fighting strategies of three different divisions (Counterterrorism Division, Organized Crime Division, and Public Order Division) in the Istanbul Police Department (IPD). This study uses the data collected during a two-year ethnographic study in these three divisions of IPD. As a result of our analysis, we identified that these three divisions have changed their crime fighting strategies due to criticisms about policing strategies from national and international actors. However, even though these three divisions have faced similar pressures to change their crime fighting strategies, they adopted different crime fighting strategies.	
Balley	Gumenny	Ms.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Teenage Serial Killers	To date, there has been ample research on many types of serial killers such as female serial killers, male serial killers, team serial killers, healthcare serial killers and serial killers with military history. However, research on teenage serial killers has been minimal to non-existent. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to construct a typology on teenage serial killers in order to explain why a killer at this age starts to kill.	
SIYING	GUO		UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	A Meta-Analysis of the Predictors of Adolescent Perpetration in Cyberbullying	Using meta-analytic approaches, the study was primarily to determine the target factors predicting adolescents' perpetration in cyberbullying for prevention and intervention. A meta-analysis of 67 studies containing 231 primary effect sizes was conducted to investigate the relative magnitude of demographic, individual and contextual predictors. Sample age and study location that showing potential moderating effects were also considered as moderators. The results showed that a number of significant common and unique predictors were found from both individual and contextual factors in cyberbully groups. These target factors were critical for predicting being cyberbullies and designing effective programs to prevent cyberbullying behaviors.	
Ricky	S	Gutierrez	Dr.	California State University Sacramento	Using Service Learning Curricula as a Facilitator for Student Learning	Service learning courses provide meaningful community service and innovative learning opportunities for students by facilitating the integration of theory and practice. Advocates of service learning claim that students who successfully complete service learning courses experience enhanced civic awareness and civic-minded pursuits as an ancillary benefit of this form of pedagogy. This discussion will focus on the development of service learning courses along the criminal justice curriculum and how these efforts can be assessed in order to analyze the effects on student performance and program viability. The discussion will conclude by highlighting some noteworthy findings merging both quantitative and qualitative findings.
Victoria	Gutt		Sam Houston State University	Mitigating effects of an empathetic adult on the relationship between bullying victimization and fear at school	The present study examines the influence of an empathetic adult at school. Specifically, this work explores the impact of an empathetic adult on the relationship between bullying victimization, fear, and avoidance behaviors. These questions are addressed with data made available in the 2011 National Crime Victimization Survey-School Crime Supplement (NCVS-SCS). Current literature suggests that bullying victim's behavior can be shaped by victimization, and that teachers can affect bullying activities. This study bridges these two themes through an examination of the potentially mitigating effects the perception of an empathetic adult can have on the fear and adaptive behaviors related to bullying victimization.	
Neil	Guzy Esq.	Prof.	University of Pittsburg at Greensburg	Mothering like Medea: Mothers that Kill	Mothering like Medea: Mothers that Kill: In Euripides' Greek tragedy Medea, the central character sought vengeance against her husband by killing their children. The play was first produced in 431 BC. More recently, Andrea Yates, Darlie Lynn Routier, and Diane Downs have all been charged with killing their children. In this paper, the alleged crimes committed by these individuals will be analyzed and contrasted. Additionally, from a legal perspective, both the prosecutions of these women, as well as, the strategies utilized by their respective defense counsel will be compared and dissected. Finally, the manner in which the press covered these cases will be explored, especially in regards to gender stereotypes.	
Neil	Guzy Esq.	Prof.	University of Pittsburg at Greensburg	Made in the U.S.A.-American Terrorists	In this paper, the concept of domestic terrorism in the United States during the 20th century thru today will be analyzed and explored. Specifically, I will analyze how the definition of domestic terrorism has evolved, expanded, and/or contracted based on context. Additionally, I will analyze American terrorism in regards to individual actors, as well as groups. Specifically, Ku Klux Klan violence during the civil rights movement of the 1950s, the Oklahoma City bombings of 1995, and the Boston bombings of 2013 will be compared and contrasted. Finally, the impact of 9/11 on perceptions of domestic terrorism will also be discussed.	
Neil	Guzy Esq.	Mr.	University of Pittsburg at Greensburg	Tweet Me: Social Media's Impact on Justice	Social media has engulfed and transformed American society. In this paper, I will explore the impact of the internet, as well as, social media on the criminal justice system, especially in regards to several high profile jury trials. These trials include the Jody Arias trial, as well as, the Casey Anthony trial.	
Neil	Guzy Esq.	Prof.	University of Pittsburg at Greensburg	The State of Florida v. George Zimmerman	George Zimmerman was charged with second-degree murder for the shooting death of Trayvon Martin in February 2012. On a micro-level, the criminal prosecution of Zimmerman, as well as, his defense will be analyzed and explored. Specifically, the role of race and the Zimmerman's assertion of self-defense will be discussed. On a macro-level, I will analyze how, if at all, the Zimmerman defense and/or the tragic death of Trayvon Martin are reflective of broader trends across the United States.	
Neil	Guzy Esq.	Prof.	University of Pittsburg at Greensburg	Cameras in the Courtroom: True Reality Television	The evolution of cameras in the courtroom will be analyzed and explored. Both the benefits and liabilities of cameras in the courtroom will be discussed. Additionally, several highly-publicized will be utilized as case studies including the William Kennedy Smith trial, the O.J. Simpson trial, and the Jody Arias trial.	

Nail	Guzy Eisa	Mr.	University of Pittsburg at Greensburg	Mothering like Medea-Mothers that Kill:	In Euripides' Greek tragedy Medea, the central character sought vengeance against her husband by killing their children. The play was first produced in 431 B.C. More recently, Andrea Yates, Darlie Lynn Routier, and Diane Downs have all been charged with killing their children. In this paper, the alleged crimes committed by these individuals will be analyzed and contrasted. Additionally, from a legal perspective, both the prosecutions of these women, as well as the strategies utilized by their respective defense counsel will be compared and dissected. Finally, the manner in which the press covered these cases will be explored, especially in regards to gender stereotypes.
Maria (Maki)	Haberfeld	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Terrorist Threat Perceptions of Police Leaders from Small and Medium Police Departments	Close to 97% of local police departments in the United States have less than 50 sworn police officers. Overwhelming majority of these small and medium size departments receive no training regarding a possibility of a terrorist cell developing under their watchful eyes not about the possibility of actually facing a major terror attack in the malls, shopping centers, movie theaters or sports stadiums in their jurisdictions. This roundtable will explore the terrorist threat perceptions of police leaders from small and medium size police departments, as well as their desire to be incorporated in the mega counter ? terrorist efforts.
Frank	E. Hagan		Mercyhurst University	Presidential Crime and Scandal: From Washington to Obama	Presidential Crime and Scandal has existed in this country since the dawn the Republic. The authors review the history of these events from the perspective of Political Crime. Also examined are various allegations by Republicans regarding alleged offenses of the Obama administration. The latter fail to match up against wrongdoing of Nixon, Reagan, Kennedy or Clinton just to mention a few.
W. Chris	Hale	Dr.	Louisiana State University, Shreveport	Don't Worry, Be Happy! An Exploration of Life Satisfaction among Criminal Justice Students	Life satisfaction is generally defined as a global assessment of a person's quality of life according to his chosen criteria and is important in understanding one's subjective well-being. Higher life satisfaction is associated with stronger social relationships, reduced depression, and better academic performance. Although many studies of life satisfaction have been conducted, scant research exists concerning satisfaction with life among criminal justice students. Understanding life satisfaction, not just satisfaction with school or faculty, may provide insight into several assessment-related outcomes. The following study explores life satisfaction among criminal justice students. Comparisons with other majors, implications and future research are addressed.
Zachary	Hamilton	Dr.	Washington State University	The Washington State Risk-Needs System: STRONG-R	The ability of risk assessment tools to properly classify offender risk in correctional settings continues to improve as tools are developed with evolving statistical methodology and validated on target populations. In an attempt to improve the discriminant validity of actuarial assessment tools, we developed the STRONG-R using a sample of 39,155 men and 8,815 women offenders from the state of Washington (WA). The tool is comprehensive, as it tracks risk and needs across four types of recidivating outcomes. Through integration with WA Department of Corrections programming, the person-centered tool is anticipated to drive not just the management of offenders but the delivery of treatment and services that can impact offender change. We present the results surrounding the measurement selection and various approaches utilized to internally validate the tool.
Zachary	Hamilton	Dr.	Washington State University	The Washington State Risk-Needs System for Sex Offenders: STRONG-R-SO	Risk assessment instruments have been created and widely used among correctional and judicial institutions for predicting sex offender future behavior. However, the cross-validation and accuracy of such models is always a crucial concern for researchers. The existing risk assessment instruments have noted limitations in terms of selecting sex offender specific items, including either/both stable and dynamic factors, using small samples, generalization and lacking analytic weighting strategies. The current study intends to fill these gaps by developing the STRONG-R-SO model with Washington State population. The STRONG-R-SO is a unified system, in which a sex offender assessment is combined with a general risk assessment.
Zachary	Hamilton	Dr.	Washington State University	The Washington State Risk-Needs System for Prison Infractions: STRONG-R-PI	Custody assignment and classification of incarcerated inmates exists to manage the risks of misconduct offenders can impose while in the prison setting. Inmate misconduct can be problematic to both staff and management alike as it disrupts the social order, adds substantial economic costs, and can be a threat to both physical safety and psychological well-being of both the inmates and staff involved. However, risk classification associated with inmate misconduct rarely draws from the same statistical rigor as that of recidivism-based predictive modeling. The present study constructs a risk-assessment tool for inmate populations involving 20,079 male and 3,001 female inmates incarcerated between 2008 and 2012 in the State of Washington. In response to Washington Department of Corrections (DOC) management interest in predicting the count of infractions upon admission to prison, predicted outcomes are continuous rather than dichotomous. A series of non-binary AUC models are constructed to predict different types of infractions, including infractions that are violent, sexual, and those against DOC staff. The instrument has policy implications for classification and risk management of new and currently incarcerated inmates relevant to prison administration.
Carolyn	Ruth Hanes	Dr.	Lebanon Valley College	Using Case Histories to Teach and Assess Learning About Controversial Issues in Criminology	On the first day of class criminology students were given case studies involving Pennsylvania's first father and son on death row to examine the issues of nature vs. nurture. One murderer appealed his death sentence based on an abusive childhood, the other used a genetic predisposition defense. Students were asked to write about and discuss their opinions on whether or not the sentences should be reduced to life without parole. In December students will review the cases again to see if their opinions change and whether their reasoning reflects a deeper consideration of current criminological theories.
Erin	Harbinson		University of Cincinnati	Measures of Inmate Idleness and Misconduct	When examining misconduct in prisons, it is important to consider inmate idleness. The more occupied inmates are with activities, the less opportunity they have to engage in misconduct. This paper will explore various measures of inmate idleness with misconduct in prison that were gathered from male and female prisons with a range of security levels. Measures of inmate idleness were collected from both interviews and anonymous mail-in surveys, and from inmates, correctional officers, programming staff, and administrative staff. This study will examine how different measures of inmate idleness impact the relationship that it has with institutional infractions.
Margaret	Hardy		University of Maryland, College Park	Variations in parole hearing outcomes: The role of the parole commissioner	While much scholarly attention has been paid to the importance of individual-level effects in sentencing outcomes, scant research addresses the role parole commissioners play in the release of inmates. Parole commissioners base their decisions on a multitude of factors, including offense history and offender risk, but it remains unclear if unobserved preferences or tendencies of commissioners influence the outcomes of parole hearings. Using a unique data set of recent parole decisions from Maryland, this study seeks to address the extent to which the odds of receiving a favorable or unfavorable hearing outcome are determined by individual-level differences in the commissioner.
Joshua	Harms	Prof.	Middle Tennessee State University	Reconnecting with the Public: Preliminary Evaluation of Policing and Social Media Use	The purpose of this study is to use both quantitative and qualitative measures to assess police use of social media. A qualitative approach is being used to evaluate the various functions such as disseminating information, posting wanted photos, and asking for tips to assist investigations. Arrest and tip data provided by one police agency will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of social media in assisting investigations. Multiple years of data collection are proposed. This presentation gives information and analysis of preliminary results.

Demeka		Harnell		Texas Southern University	Impact of Identity Theft on Victims and Society	The impact of identity theft goes beyond what our society is willing to admit; in fact, the economic, psychological, physiological, and political impact of identity theft is minimally known to both identify their victims and non-victims. However, it is our intention to address the consequences of identity theft to its victims and the American society, offer remedies that are realistic. Examining the impact of identity theft will spur policy-driven researches that will offer solutions that will assist victims of this atrocity, and egg different stakeholders to a more concerted fight against the crime.
Richard	ID	Hartley	Dr.	University of Texas at San Antonio	Evaluation of Veterans Treatment Court: Program Implementation and Success Through the Veteran Participant's Perspective	Problem solving courts use a therapeutic jurisprudence approach to administration of justice that focuses on an offender's need for court provision of treatment and probation conditions. Rather than adhering to traditional criminal justice sanction methods, problem solving courts develop innovative ways to deliver rehabilitation programs while maintaining supervision of offenders. An abundance of research has evaluated the effectiveness of these courts through both program and outcome evaluation concluding that these courts fare better than traditional criminal courts regarding rehabilitation success and lower recidivism rates. Very few of these studies, however, have gauged program fidelity or success from the treatment court participant's perspective. This study analyzes survey and interview data obtained from a veterans treatment court in a large urban county as it relates to participant success on a myriad of factors associated with the 10 key components of problem solving courts.
Jennifer	L	Hartman	Dr.	UNC Charlotte	Evaluating the Graduation Gap: Interventions Designed to Enhance Upper-level Student Success and Commitment	The purpose of this research was to review the intervention programs proscribed by the literature, design an intervention program, and examine the impact of the program on criminal justice students during this advanced transitional phase of their college careers. It examined the direct and indirect effects of the intervention program on both retention and the antecedents of successful retention while controlling for other relevant influences identified in the literature. The results indicated that the intervention had small, but significant positive direct and indirect effects on academic integration, commitment to the university, and graduating in a timely fashion.
Edgar		Hartung	Prof.	Alvernia University	A Meta-Analysis of the Impact of the Clery Act on Crime Reporting on United States College Campuses	This presentation explores the historical progression of federal legislation on crime reporting by college and university campuses in the United States. This paper will explore the ramifications of this legislation, including reports required by the Clery Act, training, violations, statistics, fines and penalties for not complying with the requirements of the Act. We will also discuss amendments to the Act. This information has particular significance for leaders in higher education in connecting perceptions of campus crime to a comprehensive plan for emergency preparedness.
Barry	J	Harvey	Prof.	Alvernia University	The New Face of Retail Theft: Organized and Expensive	On each and every day in every state in this country, millions of people get up and go to work. Among these millions are a growing population that steal for a living. They steal from retail business establishments daily in order to fuel their drug dependence. Many of these individuals are the bottom level of a growing national problem known as Organized Retail Crime. Estimates from retail security experts place the loss from stolen property at approximately \$15 billion annually. This presentation will look at this new trend, how these organizations work and where the stolen property ultimately ends up.
Matthew	RT	Hassett		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Shoot To Kill: An Examination of Fantasies of Violence Among Gun Owners	Over the past several years, the discussion of firearm ownership has become a prevalent topic that warrants further investigation. The reasons why one might own a firearm can vary. This project examines whether a "fantasy of violence" exists among gun owners. A content analysis was conducted using data collected from the publicly accessible website of the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action (NRA-ILA)-Armed Citizen. A stratified random sample of 1120 news stories were analyzed for themes related to fictional or "fantasy" violence whereby existence and prevalence of fictional violence in the minds of gun owners can be investigated.
AYMAN	NAWAF	HAWAWCHI	Dr.	Northern Border University - KSA	Death Penalty comparative Study between Jordan and KSA	Death Penalty is considered as one of the styles of punishment that has been surrounded with a wide range of controversy. It was not until recent times that scholars and philosophers were able to debate it, therefore, it is compelling to address all point views from both sides, this will also put Saudia Arabic at the center of anticipatory questioning, since the Kingdom has been applying Capital Punishment in accordance to Islamic Legislation, and to examine the Jordanian penal code, the procedures and the practices, legislated in the Jordanian laws and regulations, and the constitutional guarantees that preserve the rights of the convicted individual.
Paul	M	Hawkins		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Mandatory Juvenile Waivers: Does Research on Adolescent Brain Development Inform Policy?	As a result of the demonization of youth in the 1980s, a number of state juvenile justice systems shifted from a philosophy of parens patriae to a more punitive approach. Research demonstrates that brain development persists into early adulthood and recent United States Supreme Court (USSC) rulings have acknowledged a neuroscience and adolescent culpability relationship. Nonetheless, some states allow for the transfer of juveniles to the adult criminal justice system. The authors offer a rebuttal to these states, explore possible reasons for the exclusion of adolescent brain development (ABD) research, review the current research on ABD, and recommend policy alternatives.
Richard	C	Heffers	Dr.	The University of Texas at Tyler	An Examination of Collective Efficacy on Household Violent Crime Victimization	This study takes an alternative approach by examining the impact collective efficacy has on household violent crime victimization. The analysis was multi-level in nature and hierarchical linear modeling was used with this secondary dataset. The results indicated collective efficacy is an influential predictor toward explaining household violent crime victimization. However, there were some unexpected results that were not consistent with previous research and this necessitates additional research is necessary. Overall, the study provides insight into the importance of facilitating effective neighborhood relations to minimize the risk of violent crime victimization by neighborhood inhabitants.
Craig		Hemmens	Dr.	Missouri State University	The Supreme Court 2012 Term: An Overview	A review of the 2012 Supreme Court term.
Craig		Hemmens	Dr.	Washington State University	Warrantless Searches of Parolees and Probations	Probationers and Parolees enjoy limited 4th Amendment rights. A common condition is a waiver of the right to refuse consent to a warrantless search by a probation/parole officer. Some jurisdictions also allow police officers to conduct warrantless searches. In this paper we examine the statutes and case law equating these warrantless searches by police and probation/parole officers.
Craig		Hemmens	Dr.	Washington State University	Rapists' Parental Rights: Adding Insult to Injury	Rape law has evolved over the past fifty years, so that rape victims receive greater protection and are treated more humanely by the legal process. But much work remains to be done. One area where the law still falls rape victims is the issue of rapist's parental rights. Some jurisdictions allow rapists who impregnate their victims to assert parental rights. In this paper we examine the state of the law regarding the parental rights of rapists, and argue that these rights inflict further harm on rape victims.
Alana		Henninger	Ms.	John Jay College and City University of New York, Graduate Center	On the Trail: Following Up with Juvenile Justice Program Participants	Most programs record the progress of their clients while they are enrolled, but few track clients after program completion. Programs working with criminal justice-involved individuals aim to promote long-term pro-social changes in behavior that will lead to reduced recidivism. Longer-term follow-up with clients who have completed the program can shed light on how successful clients are at abstaining from problem behavior, provide program feedback, and determine why clients failed to complete the program. We present detailed recommendations for follow up techniques.
Jessica	SS	Henry	Prof.	Montclair State University	Deconstructing Death In Prison Sentences	This paper will consider the scope and frequency of lengthy sentences that extend beyond any reasonable life expectancy of an offender. While some data are available about offenders serving life without parole sentences, little is known about offenders serving death in prison sentences. Sentences that end only with the death of the incarcerated individual.

Francis	Henry	Mrs.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Disproportionate Minority Contacts and Police	Over the past several years the Susquehanna Township police department has recognized the disproportionate number of minority youth that have been charged criminally for a variety of offenses. Our police department has been an active participant in several DMC program meetings in recent years, where we have collaborated with several community agencies for ideas on how to reduce the number of minority youth arrested by finding alternatives to arrests and counseling or mentoring youth. This paper will discuss the structured solutions for addressing increasing juvenile minority arrests designed to reduce minority juveniles being charged for crimes.
Billy	Henson	Dr.	Shippensburg University	What is the Impact of Education on Personal Attitudes?: Examining the Perceptions of Criminal Justice Students	Previous research has found that college education often influences individual's opinions of the criminal justice system. However, there are several factors that have been given little attention. The current study utilizes a sample of criminal justice students from a mid-size university to examine the progression of criminal justice students' perceptions of the criminal justice system, by comparing the attitudes of students across all grade levels. In addition, particular focus is placed on the types of classes students have taken and the impact of those classes on students' opinions.
Daniel	Hepworth	Dr.	Murray State University	Terrorist Retaliation? An Analysis of Terrorist Attacks following the Targeted Killing of Top-Tier al Qaeda Leadership	Targeted killings are commonly employed by a number of nations as one aspect of larger counterterrorism campaigns. While there is a growing body of empirical literature on the question of how effective this tactic is, there is a lack of research specifically examining the common concern of terrorist retaliation in response to targeted killings. This research seeks to begin to fill this void with an examination of terrorist attacks following the targeted killing of select top-tier of Qaeda leadership by American forces.
Linda	Herrera	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Applying Merton's modes of adaptation to examine strain rural Mexican women	Emigration is never an individual event its impact is far-reaching, affecting more than the emigrating individual or family. Many Mexican immigrants stay in the U.S. for long periods, up to five years in some cases, and only go back to see their families when work becomes scarce. Consequently, this ongoing movement between two locations also causes strain on the families back in Mexico. This poster showcases the application of Merton's modes of adaptation to examine how rural Mexican women struggle to adapt to a stressful life when the men in their lives spend so much time working in the U.S.
Christine	Herrick	Ms.	The University of Nebraska at Kearney	Media Perception of School Shooters: A Content Analysis	Mass school shootings committed in the United States since the 1990s have captured the nation's attention and led to a variety of policy changes. While parents, teachers, and community members are advised to report high-risk behaviors, their knowledge of school shooters comes largely from popular media, rather than academic research. This research examines the media perceptions surrounding school shooters and compares those perceptions to academic research conducted on the topic. Results show that over while some key risk factors such as mental illness were accurately identified, other key elements, such as bullying, were not included in media coverage.
Dustin	Heuserman	Prof.	Lake Land College	Reflections from a non-MOOCer on MOOCs and Criminal Justice Education	Massive open online courses (MOOCs) offer both opportunities and challenges for criminal justice education within the United States and around the world. The author offers his perspective on these opportunities and challenges.
John	Hewitt		School of Criminal Justice	Moral/Criminal Culpability in Rap and Country Music Lyrics: An Application of Neutralization Theory	This study examines the presence of techniques of neutralization found within country and rap lyrics. Lyrical justifications and excuses for the commission of crime present listeners with learning experiences that may be used in either primary or secondary deviance, and can occur either before or after the commission of crime. This paper first examines the use of each neutralization technique in rap and country music lyrics and then explores differences in the subcultural contexts supportive of the use of the techniques in the two music genres.
Austin	Hiatt	Mr.	Colorado State University	Predictors of Fear of Crime in the Motoring Environment	Which demographic groups have the most fear while traveling on state highways and why are these differences present (if they are)? Does fear of crime in the motoring environment differ from findings seen in the traditional literature on fear of crime? This study draws on data collected by the Center for the Study of Crime and Justice at Colorado State University as part of the 2009 Colorado State Patrol Public Opinion Survey. In addition to descriptive statistics, we use OLS regression to understand the relationship between respondent demographics and fear of crime/perceptions of safety on state highways/interstates.
George	E. Higgins		University of Louisville	An Examination of Self-Control and Fraud	The purpose of the present study is to provide an examination of the link between fraud and low self-control. A total sample of 405 incarcerated women provided responses to a number of measures as part of a larger study. The results showed that low self-control is a proper measure of fraud. In addition, the results seem to hold when controlling for other measures.
George	E. Higgins		University of Louisville	Examining the Link between General Strain Theory and Prescription Drug Use	The purpose of the present study is to provide an examination of the link between the non-medical use of prescription drugs and strain theory. A total sample of 405 incarcerated women provided responses to strain theory and the non-medical use of prescription drugs as part of a larger study. The results showed that strain theory had a link with the non-medical use of prescription drugs.
George	E. Higgins	Dr.	University of Louisville	Showcase Panel Journal of Criminal Justice Education	This is the showcase panel for the Journal of Criminal Justice Education, Taylor and Francis and ACJS wants to showcase the JCJE. This is one of the efforts to do so. The panel will have 3 presenters and these are the three that were selected and invited to participate, so the panel only needs these three presenters. I, George E. Higgins, will serve as the panel chair.
R. Christopher	Hild		George Mason University	PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEVEN COUNTERTERRORISM PRACTICES	This thesis focuses on public perception of the effectiveness of seven counterterrorism practices and policies: installing video surveillance cameras in public places, conducting bag and package searches on planes, trains, subways and buses, monitoring internet communications, examining financial statements, monitoring telephone communications, reviewing library records and examining medical records that were proposed or implemented prior to the passage of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005. The paper examines relationships between direct measures of perceived effectiveness and indirect measures that are often used to make statements on public perception of effectiveness.
Stephanie	Hintz	Ms.	University Central Florida Department of Criminal Justice	The Danger of Hashtags: the false sense of security in modern social networking	This study explores whether the increased risk taking on social networking sites will lead to higher vulnerability for victimization and a false sense of online security. Few studies have been conducted to determine whether this risk taking, in the form of disclosure of personal information and images, is an issue among college students. A sample of undergraduate students, taken from a Southeastern university, will complete an anonymous survey regarding possible online victimization experiences. The results of this study will help further the knowledge in this area of criminal justice research and provide a tool that will help guide prevention strategies.
Dana	Hirm Mueller	Ms.	Florida International University	Law enforcement perception and reported use of best-practice and poor investigative interviewing techniques	A distinct, perpetuating gap exists between evidence-based witness interviewing guidelines and real-world police interviewing practices. However, underlying explanations for this gap remain incomplete. This study explored potential explanations for this divide by examining whether police investigators are able to identify and distinguish between various interviewing techniques. Law enforcement professionals from various U.S. jurisdictions were presented with clips of 8 best-practice and 8 poor interviewing techniques via an online survey. Data suggests that while law enforcement professionals are largely able to identify best-practice and poor interviewing techniques, there is a divide between certain evidence-based recommendations and reported usage and efficacy ratings.

Lucy	Edwards	Hochstein	Prof.	Radford University	Identity Theft: The Multifaceted Risk	<p>This paper presents a discussion of the different types of identity theft and synthesizes the challenges the criminal justice system must address in divergent jurisdictions when facing this multifaceted risk. Problems inherent in addressing identity theft crimes include definition, discovering perpetrators, defining and identifying victims, the inter-jurisdictional and cross-national aspects of some of these crimes, and the rising use of technology by offenders.</p> <p>The ways these crimes are perpetrated may necessitate interagency collaboration, innovative criminal justice expertise and resources, and investigation strategies different from those used for crimes traditionally attended to by criminal justice agencies.</p>
Tammy	Lynn	Hodo	Dr.	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	A Woman did what to you? Tackling One of the Last Taboos	<p>In our quest for equality between the genders there is an unexpected consequence that we must recognize and begin to address. The increase in cases of female sexual predators in our society. The terms sexual coercion, stalking and sexual assault tend to make people have visions of women being taken advantage of, manipulated, and control by their male counterparts but what about men who are experiencing these sexual and societal violations? How can men be victims of crimes committed by females that we usually associate with physical dominance? Academic studies and the media show that some men are now admitting experiencing sexual violations being committed against them by women.</p> <p>In our book <i>When Women Sexually Abuse Men: The Hidden Side of Rape, Stalking, Harassment, and Sexual Assault?</i> we address the newly documented phenomena of women practicing sexually aggressive behavior towards men.</p> <p>Recent literature has demonstrated a "White female victim effect" in sentencing, such that cases with White female victims are associated with more severe sentences than victims of other sex/race dyads. Recent research has found, however, that those who kill White females are significantly more likely to commit suicide than those who kill victims from other sex/race dyads. The current research uses data on intimate partner homicides (IPH) from North Carolina to assess differences between IPHs that result in perpetrator suicide compared with those that do not. Implications for research on sentencing disparities in homicide cases will be discussed.</p>
Jefferson	E.	Holcomb	Dr.	Appalachian State University	Exploring the Role of Perpetrator Suicide in the ?White Female Victim Effect?	<p>Research surrounding restorative justice conferencing programs has consistently shown that they can be effective in reducing recidivism, increasing satisfaction among participants, and increasing compliance among offenders young and old (Latimer, Dowden, & Muise, 2005; Strang et al., 2011). What has been given less attention is the process of developing and implementing a sustainable restorative program. This becomes especially salient in states that have developed restorative legislation but failed to embrace the strategy statewide. This study seeks to fill some of that void by using a case study approach to understand the development and progression of a restorative victim-offender conferencing program.</p>
Timothy	Michael	Holler	Mr.	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	Understanding Restorative Models of Juvenile Justice: Case Study Findings From a Victim-Offender Conferencing Program	<p>Restorative justice conferencing programs have been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism, increasing satisfaction among participants, and increasing compliance among offenders young and old (Latimer, Dowden, & Muise, 2005; Strang et al., 2011). What has been given less attention is the process of developing and implementing a sustainable restorative program. This becomes especially salient in states that have developed restorative legislation but failed to embrace the strategy statewide. This study seeks to fill some of that void by using a case study approach to understand the development and progression of a restorative victim-offender conferencing program.</p>
Bernadette	J.	Holmes	Dr.	Norfolk State University	The Color of Justice: Removing the Veil of Ignorance and Imagining Multicultural Criminal Justice System	<p>This roundtable presented by Norfolk State University's Sociology Department's Graduate Criminal Justice Program will benefit from the combined experience of senior leading African-American faculty. The research concerning institutional racism at all critical stages of the criminal justice system is compelling. Once we outline this literature, we will from positive sociology and positive criminology perspectives present alternatives and generate discussion concerning how once the veil of ignorance is removed can the least advantaged members of our society would have their self-respect and liberty protected equally before the law, rather than being further stigmatized and marginalized.</p> <p>Recent research finds that youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered (LGBT) are disproportionately incarcerated in juvenile justice systems. These systems have paid little attention to this subgroup in terms of their unique needs and risk factors. Using a feminist perspective, we analyze in-depth interviews with juvenile justice staff to better understand their perceptions about working with these youth. We examine the challenges for staff for facilities, and for the girls, as well as consider staff recommendations for changes in policies or programs that are needed to support girls who identify as LGBT.</p>
Kristi		Holsinger	Dr.	University of Missouri-Kansas City	The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered Youth in Juvenile Justice Systems	<p>While research exists examining attitudes toward gangs in large metropolitan communities, little research exists examining the predictors of attitudes toward gangs held by young adults in non-metropolitan communities. Both large and small communities experience gang-related activity, and a predictive correlational research study was conducted to determine the significant predictors of attitudes toward gangs held by metropolitan and small-metropolitan community young adults between the ages of eighteen and 26. The authors found that, collectively, gender, race/ethnicity, religious affiliation, and religious involvement were significant predictors of positive or negative attitudes toward gangs, but only gender and race/ethnicity were significant predictors individually.</p>
Katrina		Homer Darg	Dr.	Santa Barbara Business College	PREDICTING YOUNG ADULT ATTITUDES TOWARD GANGS IN NON-METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES	<p>Approximately 75% of female offenders are diagnosed with a mental illness. More than half have a co-occurring substance use disorder (COD). Mentally ill offenders are more likely to engage in prison misconduct compared to inmates with no disorders. However, our understanding of comorbid psychiatric and substance use disorders on inmate adjustment is limited. Because of the clinically interactive nature of CODs, inmates with comorbid disorders may pose an increased risk of serious misconduct. Using a sample of 1,470 female inmates, the current study examined the seriousness of misconduct of inmates with CODs to those with singular disorders and no disorders.</p> <p>Within the last couple decades, juvenile drug courts have become increasingly popular. The purpose of this paper will be a program evaluation of juvenile drug courts. Juvenile drug courts are an alternative to official sanctioning and court. Juvenile drug courts aim to identify the problems that are causing the juvenile to engage in delinquent behaviors. The programs are modeled after social learning and labeling theory. The outcome and effectiveness of the juvenile drug courts have produced mixed results. There are many significant limitations to the current research on the juvenile drug treatment programs which need to be addressed.</p>
Kimberly	A.	Houser	Dr.	Kutztown University	Examining the association between co-occurring disorders and seriousness of institutional misconduct among female state	<p>Due to policies that have resulted in mass incarceration, the number of offenders reentering communities has drastically increased. These offenders are often returning to communities that are unprepared or unwilling to support them. With generally high recidivism rates for these individuals, finding gainful employment is paramount. In order to better assist probationers and parolees, agencies must understand the views employers have toward hiring offenders. Utilizing surveys of businesses, we examine the attitudes of employers in hiring probationers and parolees who are currently under supervision. We explore this issue in terms of types of businesses, past and current hiring practices, and ways in which companies can be encouraged to hire offenders.</p>
Brianna		Hovsepian		University of Central Florida	The Effect and Outcome of Juvenile Drug Treatment Programs	<p>Perceptions of school safety and fear among students have received increasing attention in recent years. Feeling unsafe at school impacts mental health, absenteeism, and academic success. We focus on a behavioral indicator of heightened concern about safety among high school students. Using 2011 National YRBS data, we examine how past violent victimization, substance use, social integration, defensibility, and school disorder affect the likelihood that high school students skipped school because they felt unsafe. Logistic regression results indicate significant differences in predictors across sex, race, and ethnicity. Implications for increasing feelings of school safety are discussed.</p>
Amanda	C.	Huffman	Ms.	University of South Carolina	Attitudes Toward Hiring Offenders in South Carolina	
Marion	RT	Hughes	Dr.	Trowson University	Staying Away From School: Adolescents Who Miss School Due to Feeling Unsafe	

					CRIMES. EDUCATION provides interactive multi-faceted learning demonstrations for coping with learning, facilitators, barriers, and the related stress occurring in criminal justice education. It promotes prevention of barriers rather than reactions to barriers to learning. It is applicable across cultures, particularly vulnerable population, rather than superimposed on them. Objective are to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficacy of the model, its system, and process for learning through reduction of barriers and enhancement of facilitators to learning and crime prevention. Participants will acquire knowledge and pragmatic application skills in assessing, identifying, understanding and functions of universal natural crime coping factors of learning.
Eugene		Hughley	Dr.	Southern University and A & M College	C.R.I.M.E.S. E.D.U.C.A.T.I.O.N.: A Paradigm Shift in Criminal Justice
					Most reports of re-entry program implementation begin with funded partnerships requiring a modicum of buy-in and shared vision. The data presented are from the planning of a county jail re-entry program. We explore the differential perceptions of government and non-government groups (i.e., community-, faith-based, and for-profit providers) about the possible development of a local re-entry program. Primary focus will be on the importance of evidence-based programs, the role of faith, and governance issues. The results will be of value to those attempting to diffuse innovative programs without grant support. Implications for the sustainability of funded programs will also be explored. The author presents a review of the prior literature on enhancing classroom teaching. He then evaluates the strategies that he has utilized within his classes following his participation in a two year master teacher program.
Gail	Sears	Humiston	Prof.	University of Central Florida	Re-entry Partnership Planning: Differential Perceptions
Ronald	D	Hunter	Dr.	Georgia Gwinnett College	New Tricks for an Old Dog: Strategies for Enhancing Student Engagement in Criminal Justice Classes
David	C.	Hurley	Dr.	The Citadel	Guarding the Guards: police officer vulnerability to social media
					This presentation will discuss the vulnerability social media postings pose to police officers. Research findings will be presented examining police organizations departmental policies, regulations and training addressing this aspect of officer safety. Of particular interest is whether the departments have written policies, the content and themes of those policies, the type and amount of training officers receive, and repercussions for violating these policies. The National Security Agency collects metadata from all Verizon wireless phone calls and has access to information from such large companies such as Facebook, Google, etc. Some of these same web sites sell information on individuals? internet activities to marketers and advertisers seeking an edge in the ever-expanding e-commerce marketplace. While many decry such activities as an invasion of privacy, millions of people willingly share personal information on social media sites. High school students, professional athletes and congressmen have all gotten in trouble for sending sexually explicit photos of themselves in text messages. This research explores whether, and how, expectations of privacy have changed in the digital age. Research has demonstrated that inmates returning to the community from incarceration often engage in high risk behavior involving drug use and sexual practices. NIDA's Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies-1 developed a peer delivered, race/gender specific HIV prevention intervention utilizing an interactive multimedia platform. It proved effective in reducing sexual and drug use risk among a sample recently released inmates. The intervention was recently redesigned for Latino offenders. This presentation highlights the development and implementation of this intervention. Attendees will receive information about the project, be able to view video segments focused on condom negotiation, and use the interactive intervention.
Steven	D.	Hurwitz	Dr.	Tiffin University	Big Brother is not the Only One Watching: Has Technology Changed Reasonable Expectations of Privacy
Gladys		Ibanez		University of Delaware	Reducing HIV/HCV Risk among Offenders Returning to the Community: Expanding a Proven, Culturally Sensitive Multi-Media Intervention to Include Latino
Peter	R.	Ibarra	Dr.	University of Illinois-Chicago	Drug use and professional socialization: Notes on substance use in graduate and professional school
					Preliminary findings are reported from an interview-based study documenting the experiences and accounting practices of substance users in graduate and professional school (N=23; law, medicine, business, and the social sciences). Graduate school provides occasions to use and make sense of one's use in the context of despondent immersion in and identification with a new profession, but also entails new risks for users. We explore how expertise acquired through formative immersion in a profession is leveraged in drug talk, illustrating how academic or experiential knowledge specific to a discipline can transform the meanings and practice of substance use.
Adelina	Diana	Iffene	Ms.	Queen's University, Faculty of Law, Canada	Needs of Elderly Inmates in Canadian Federal Corrections
					The present research is an ongoing study based on interviews with federal inmates over the age of 50. It is the most extensive study of this kind conducted in the recent years in Canada. Its purpose is to assess the particular types of needs older inmates have regarding health, programming, adjustment and discipline. The final purpose of this study is, based on the findings, to suggest appropriate legal and institutional responses to the needs of this group of prisoners.
Daniel	Amadin	Iribor	Dr.	Wiley College	Profiling Juvenile Offenders among Street Children in Nigeria
					This study examined the relationship between gender, age, level of education and family structure, religious affiliation, sexual and physical abuse and juvenile offending among a sample of street children in Nigeria with the view of identifying and profiling the typical street child in Nigeria. Two fundamental questions guided this study: 1) who is the typical street child that is likely to offend? 2) Is the street child living in and on the streets in Nigeria (children of the street) more likely to offend than the street child living at home with a relative (children on the street)? Findings indicate that the typical juvenile offender among street children in Nigeria is most likely to be a male of approximately 14 years of age, most likely to come from a non-religious, and no parent family structure background.
Janice	Anne	Iwama	Ms.	Northeastern University	Explaining Hate Crimes against Hispanics in a Community Context
					Earlier research on hate crimes against Hispanics has pointed to demographic composition or economic conditions as explanatory factors. However, few studies have examined these hate crimes at the community-level despite the clustering of these crimes in certain communities. As a response to this gap in research, I examine hate crimes against Hispanics in Los Angeles County within a community context by applying a framework that includes demographic composition and spoken language. My goal is to further research by exploring how these factors might impact hate crimes in certain communities by generating hostility due to a threat both seen and heard. Prior literature examining college students' attitudes toward minorities has found that students hold negative attitudes toward minorities. However, research examining criminal justice students' attitudes toward minority groups is limited. Hence, little is known about criminal justice undergraduates' attitudes toward and perceptions of minorities. The current study assesses criminal justice students' attitudes toward minorities as well as students' sensitivity to and awareness of racism. Findings from the study suggest that White male criminal justice students are less tolerant and accepting of minorities and cultural diversity than White females and racial-ethnic minority criminal justice students.
Robin	D	Jackson	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Criminal Justice Students' Racial Attitudes and Sensitivity to Racism
					Gangs in Jamaica are bred out of impoverished ecological contexts situated in politically homogeneous communities. A sizeable proportion of youth (young adults and adolescents) residing in Jamaica's inner city communities have been vicariously or directly involved in gangs or gang activities (Harriot, 1998; Sive, 2002). Police data often report high levels of crime and violence attributed to gangs in Jamaica. The current research seeks to provide an analysis of police officers' perception on Jamaican gangs. Specifically, discourse analysis is used to critically examine the communicative patterns of police officers about gangs in Jamaica.
Ashoka	N	Jackson	Ms.	Simon Fraser University	An Exploration of Police Officers' Perception of Jamaican Gangs

Ashoka	N	Jackson	Ma.	Simon Fraser University	An Exploration of the Risk Factors of Gang Membership and the Social Organization of Jamaican Gangs	Gangs in Jamaica are bred out of impoverished ecological contexts situated in politically homogeneous communities. A sizeable proportion of youth (young adults & adolescents) residing in Jamaica's inner city communities have been vicariously or directly involved in gangs or gang activities (Harriot, 1996; Sive, 2002). Jamaican gangs have also been noted for their criminal activities both local and abroad and the extent of their hegemony in their communities (Clarke, 2006). The current study seeks to add to the existing literature on gangs in Jamaica by exploring the risk factors of gang membership and the social organization of Jamaican gangs.
Pearl		Jacobs	Dr.	Sacred Heart University	Engaging Students in Online Courses	Online courses are rapidly becoming a part of criminal justice programs. They present many challenges to instructors. They involve adjustments. Instructors must adjust to the format of online instruction. This adjustment requires the development of methods to engage students in the course as well as encourage critical thinking. This paper will explore the use of peer assessment, online formative assessment as well as other sources of increasing the acquisition of knowledge by online students.
Veronyka	J.	James	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Of Chicks and Dudes: A Gendered Analysis of Satisfaction with the Police and Victimization Reporting	Relationships between the police and public are important for many different reasons. Understanding what can increase confidence and trust between citizens and police may foster increased citizen cooperation, satisfaction, and increased crime reporting. While studies have indicated that other demographic variables, such as age and ethnicity, influence satisfaction with the police and/or victimization reporting, studies often fail to take a gendered analysis of these issues. The present study examines if, and how, gender influences satisfaction with the police and victimization reporting.
Galan		Janekkala	Dr.	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	The Relationship between Arrest on School Grounds and Subsequent Juvenile Behavior and Life Outcomes	This paper investigates the process of dropping out of school, as follows: juvenile misbehavior on school grounds, sanctions available to the school, the role of the victim's parents, the tendency of some school administrators to call police and demand that the police arrest the juvenile miscreant, the increased dropout rate for those juveniles who are arrested on school grounds, the reduced likelihood that the arrested juvenile will earn a high school diploma by age 21, and the life outcomes for stigmatized students who drop out of school. The author proposes that school authorities consider decriminalizing non-violent and verbal student misconduct.
Fatematu		Jannat	Dr.	Southern University, Baton Rouge	To Develop Advanced Interrogation Techniques: A Comparison between Reid's Model and C.R.I.M.E.S.	This paper compares two interrogation techniques, the widely used John Reid's method of investigation and interrogation, introduced in 1947, and Crime Reduction Investigation Management System (CRIME.S), a crime prevention method developed by Dr. Eugene Hugely, a forensic psychiatrist and criminologist. As confessions obtained by applying "third degree" techniques were gradually disappeared, interrogation procedures has become more complex and challenging in recent decades. This paper is a detailed comparison of two interrogation techniques, by reviewing relevant journal articles and internet writings, to develop better crime control and prevention ideas which are the center of an effective criminal justice system.
Fatematu		Jannat	Dr.	Southern University, Baton Rouge	Sex Slavery and Statutory Rape in the Brothels of Bangladesh	This study identifies the nature, trend, and causes of forced prostitution and sex trade with under aged girls in the brothels of Bangladesh. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), (as cited in Hansen, 2012), at least 10,000 under aged sex workers work as registered prostitutes only in the 18 legalized brothels in Bangladesh. Also, a large numbers of sex workers are forced to be engaged in prostitution. After analyzing case studies, this study will observe the trends and causes of sex slavery and under aged prostitution in Bangladesh and the loopholes of law regarding this issue.
Fatematu		Jannat	Dr.	Southern University, Baton Rouge	Sex Slavery and Statutory Rape in the Brothels of Bangladesh	This study identifies the relationship between religious belief and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Bangladesh, a Muslim majority country of South Asia. IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) is common in this male dominated society, where, according to one study, three out of four (75%) women were victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). This study will conduct a survey on Muslim men, women, and religious leaders to identify whether the Islamic religious belief (superiority of husbands over their wives) influence IPV. After analyzing data, this paper will explore whether religion is positively related to Intimate Partner Violence.
Fatematu		Jannat		Southern University, Baton Rouge	Whether Religion a Factor? Intimate Partner Violence and Islam in Bangladesh	The Pullman SPI Public Safety Camera project provides a powerful example of the mutual benefits which result from a strong partnership between a law enforcement agency and an academic institution. The collaboration between the Pullman Police Department and Washington State University has not only contributed to the success of the Pullman SPI project as originally designed, it has provided the basis for tactical adaptations to changing conditions and has sparked the development of both new research initiatives and enhanced policing strategies. Representatives of the Research Partner and the Police Department will discuss the development and benefits of such partnerships.
Gary		Jenkins		Pullman Police Department	The Pullman (WA) Smart Policing Initiative: Benefits of Effective Practitioner/Academic Partnerships in using Technology	Hyper-local DNA databases systems store investigative and suspect DNA profiles collected from an array of samples and from high-volume crime scenes. These samples are traditionally left unexplored by police investigation and not included in CODIS. Using data from a southeastern police department we conduct a cost-benefit analysis of such systems. We include costs of the hypothesized repeat nature of low-level criminal offending, the additional workload that an increase in arrests might make for the criminal justice system and the benefits of preventing said crimes. We present a more realistic economic model for the use of hyper-local DNA databases.
Michael	J	Jenkins	Dr.	University of Scranton	The Monetization of Hyper-Local DNA	JCJJE is one of the two official peer-reviewed journals of ACJS. JCJJE was established to provide a publication outlet specifically devoted to criminological and criminal justice teaching. The articles that have been published in JCJJE remain true to its original intent and purpose. Relying on descriptive statistics and utilizing a new software program, Harzing's Publish or Perish, the current study provides a detailed examination of the role, impact, and breadth of JCJJE. The results indicate that articles published in JCJJE have accumulated nearly 4,000 citations and articles devoted to teaching methods and pedagogy remain the most prevalent JCJJE articles.
Wesley	IG	Jennings	Dr.	University of South Florida	On the Importance of the Journal of Criminal Justice Education: A Historical Analysis Using an Alternative Method	There are a variety of factors that have been associated with support for the use of community corrections in the West. However, little research has been completed to examine if these same factors are also associated with support for the use of community corrections in China. This exploratory study examined the degree of agreement and support of 764 Chinese citizens on the use of community corrections sanctions. Results indicated that most respondents supported the use of community corrections sanctions rather than traditional incarceration methods. In addition, five attitudes (the punishment perspective, the rehabilitation perspective, the humanitarian perception, cost effectiveness, and risk) toward the use of community corrections sanctions were examined and all were found to be significantly associated with the support of community corrections in present-day China.
Shanhe		Jiang		University of Toledo	Community corrections and public support in China	Crime is cuts across nations across the globe. How to respond to crime tends to differ by nation, however. A survey of college students at a Japanese and an U.S. college was conducted to see if views on crime and how to respond differed between students in each nation. The results will be presented and discussed.
Shanhe		Jiang	Prof.	University of Toledo	The Crime and Punishment Views of Japanese and U.S. Students	

Haerim	Lin			San Houston State University	Extraordinary Crimes and Military Experience: An Exploratory Study	Research has suggested that men with military backgrounds are more dangerous due to their time in the armed service and being exposed to the psychological effects of stress, trauma, and death. Accordingly, this study examined the association between military experience and several extraordinary crimes. Results indicated that there were no significant differences between offenders with and without military backgrounds in general felony homicide. More victims were left in the woods by military offenders in non-serial sexual homicide cases, and more victims of military offenders were strangled and found on the streets in domestic homicide cases when compared with non-military offenders.
Natalie	Jo	Johnson	Dr.	Dalton State College	Intimate Partner Homicide Rates in Chicago, 1988 to 1992: A Modified General Strain Theory Approach	The majority of research on intimate partner homicide has focused on the impact of individual correlates. The use of structural covariates such as economic inequality and family structure to understand intimate partner homicide (IPH) is only in its infancy. This study asks two questions: Do community level factors influence IPH rates? If yes, is the relationship between community level factors and IPH rates mediated by sources of strain such as economic strain and/or family disruption? Using data from Chicago for 1988-1992, multiple regression and mediation analyses were performed. Results indicate that there is a relationship between structural covariates and IPH rates and that various types of strain mediate the relationship between some structural covariates and IPH rates. Implications of the findings are discussed.
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Joseph		Johnson	Dr.	Rowan University	Social Media and Gangs: An Exploratory Study of Underground Battle Rap	The purpose of this study is to better understand a set of 11 related underground battle rap videos uploaded to YouTube. Through data triangulation we explore what is an underground battle rap video and how 2,500 viewers of these videos perceive and react to this content. Included are data collected from interviews with local street outreach workers native to the Midwestern city from which these videos originate. These interviews center on the meanings that these YouTube-based videos may have for those artists participating. Our findings have implications for scholars interested in the internet, social media and gangs.
Thomas	C.	Johnson	Dr.	Western Carolina University	Changes in Homeland Security Activities since 9/11 ? An Examination of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies Practice	American law enforcement was profoundly affected by the 9/11 terror attacks. In the immediate aftermath of the attacks, there was a flurry of activity by law enforcement agencies to ensure that their communities and the nation were protected from future attacks. These activities changed much about the policing paradigm. The authors provide an analysis of survey results from 1,254 state and local law enforcement agencies across the United States in regard to changes in their practices since September 11, 2001.
Katherine		Johnson	Dr.	University of West Florida	Teaching in an international context ? student centred e-learning.	This innovative teaching method was developed by colleagues in the USA, England, and Scotland. It provides a blended learning experience, delivered using a cost-free wiki, for students who are undertaking Criminal Justice modules in their host universities. It is a student-focused group work project which aims to enhance undergraduates' skills in critical thinking, collaboration, problem solving, communications, their understanding of criminology and criminal justice in an international context, and the students' employability skills and confidence through applying their knowledge acquired in the academy. We also have given consideration to how digital literacy skills might be assessed in these new environments.
Michael	A	Johnson	Mr.	University of Nebraska Omaha	Policing Identity Theft: The Role of Detective-Victim Interactions in Perceptions of Crime and Job Satisfaction	This study examines whether detective-victim interactions influence detective perceptions of the seriousness of the crime of identity theft and their reported satisfaction in their current role. Sixty-eight detectives were interviewed from police departments in the great plains area, and findings suggest that detectives who interact with the victims of identity theft perceived the crime to be both more serious and were more likely to report being satisfied with their current role in the police department. These findings may hold practical applications for police department policy.
Kathrine		Johnson		University of West Florida	Capstone Experiences: Going Beyond Eerie Meenie Miney Mo.	There is no "one size fits all" template for capstone experiences in criminal justice/criminology, and there shouldn't be. Each program should select the model that is the best fit for that program and those students. The presentation compares case studies, community engagement, research paper/thesis, and presentation/paper of team activity (the four common models). The programmatic factors to consider (program size, availability of community projects, faculty, teaching assignment, etc) are a key part of the discussion. Suggested topics to be included in the capstone experience will also be highlighted. A sample decision tree for curriculum planning will be provided.
Natalie	Jo	Johnson	Dr.	Dalton State College	Intimate Partner Homicide Rates in Chicago, 1988 to 1992: A Modified General Strain Theory Approach	The majority of research on intimate partner homicide has focused on the impact of individual correlates. The use of structural covariates such as economic inequality and family structure to understand intimate partner homicide (IPH) is only in its infancy. This study asks two questions: Do community level factors influence IPH rates? If yes, is the relationship between community level factors and IPH rates mediated by sources of strain such as economic strain and/or family disruption? Using data from Chicago for 1988-1992, multiple regression and mediation analyses were performed. Results indicate that there is a relationship between structural covariates and IPH rates and that various types of strain mediate the relationship between some structural covariates and IPH rates. Implications of the findings are discussed.
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Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	OEF/OIF Veterans applying to become police officers with undiagnosed personality disorders: A Forensic Psychological	Personality disorders are one of the mental health disorders associated with problematic OEF/OIF veterans. Some Veteran Affairs mental health professionals believe personality disorders may be underdiagnosed in the military. This finding represents a potential issue for the psychological screening of police officers due to a sizable group of entering recruits that are OEF/OIF veterans. This paper highlights the DSM-5 issues for the psychological screening of OEF/OIF police applicants for undiagnosed personality disorders.

Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	Military Sexual Assault in OEF/OIF Female Veterans Seeking Police Officer Positions	Military Sexual Assault (MST) represents a significant experience identified for using the guidance provided through various mental disorders listed in the trauma and stress related disorders of the DSM-5. A noteworthy number of OEF/OIF veterans pursue post-military careers as civilian police officers. The psychological screening and selection of police applicants must judiciously explore the vulnerability to stress stemming from prior life experiences and military service. This paper examines the relevance of MST as a trauma and stress-related disorders for female OEF/OIF veterans as civilian police officers.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Prof.	University of San Diego	Antiterrorism, Police Officers and PTSD: A DSM-5 Paradigm	Internationally, trauma and stress-related disorders are often the psychological consequences of terrorism. Terrorism fuels the need for police officer training to include an expanded psychological trauma element. This paper outlines an evidence-based police practice (EBPP) approach in law enforcement that can be used as a guide to enhance international antiterrorism response capacity. The paper reviews police maxima for PTSD-related to antiterrorism. Internationally, high profile incidents like the Boston Marathon bombings, OEF/OIF exposure to war zones, or the stabbing death of a British soldier can fuel anti-Islamic hostilities in the public. Trauma and stress-related disorders are expected to rise given the June 2013 release of the DSM-5 used to diagnose PTSD. Individuals aware of or exposed to saturated media coverage of the aforementioned high profile incidents comprise the pool from which police officers are screened and selected. This paper examines the issues related to conducting pre-employment psychological evaluations for police in light of 21st century police officer demands given the concerns about Islamophobia and antiterrorism.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	Islamophobia in Police Officer Applicants: Is this a worthy forensic Pre-employment Psychological Screening Matter?	The release of the DSM-5 in June of 2013 raised concerns about the screening and selection of correctional officers. A significant number of OEF/OIF veterans return from the theater of war with PTSD and other mental disorders that are expected to interfere with job performance. This paper examines the process of pre-employment psychological screening with attention given to the DSM-5 issues about other specified and unspecified personality disorders in applicants.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	Pre-employment Forensic Psychological Screening of Correctional Officers for DSM-5, other specified and unspecified, pe	The lessons learned from 9/11 taught Americans that there is no target that is not vulnerable to acts of terror. Successful and thwarted acts of terrorism have fueled a growing need for correctional administrators to expand health safety-related training to include a behavioral threat assessment related to terrorism. Prisons are prime locations for violence and radicalization that can pose an ongoing risk assessment health demand for correctional officers. In this case, a risk assessment can be instructive in uncovering actionable information emerging from within a prison. This paper raises several assessment issues relative to the prison radicalization of inmates.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	An Antiterrorism Approach for Radicalization of Inmates	The time gaps in Veterans Affairs Compensation and Pension (PTSD) and other mental health disorder evaluation suggest that a number of OEF/OIF veterans will be applying to work as correctional officers. This lag time between VA comp and pen evaluations and correctional officer applications may mean that some of these veterans will have undiagnosed trauma and stress-related disorders. This paper examines psychological screening issues relevant to evaluating OEF/OIF veterans as correctional officer applicants.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Prof.	University of San Diego	Pre-employment Forensic Psychological Screening of OEF/OIF veterans applying for Correctional Officer: DSM-5 Implic	Juvenile fire setting and bombs (JFSB) represents a major threat to public safety (e.g., damage to property, deaths and injuries). The forensic risk assessment process of JFSB provides critical information used in crafting intervention plans. Probation officers, prosecutors, judges, metro arson strike team members (MAST) work with JFSBs can be significantly enhanced by evidence-based JFSB practice developments. This presentation summarizes the clinical and forensic psychological data from the services provided at a JFSB center located in Southern California.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Prof.	University of San Diego	Juvenile Fire Setters and Bomb Makers: Forensic Psychological Update	The biopsychosocial issues of juvenile fire setters (JFSB) are not in the evaluations of their mental health status. Parents of juvenile fire setters are key forensic informants help formulate risk assessments. This paper discusses clinical and forensic issues relevant to understanding juvenile fire setters and bomb makers. A section is devoted to discussing an assessment of a forensically-relevant parent interview that focuses on the endorsement or denial of problematic behavior. The parent endorsements can impact outcomes related to the clinical and forensic services provided to JFSBs.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	Biopsychosocial Parent Endorsement Patterns in Juvenile Fire Setters and Bomb Makers	The psychology of criminology includes assessing behavioral characteristics or thought patterns to be associated with legal or terroristic activities. The aftermath of 9/11, FISA court rulings, and Patriot Act have resulted in increased surveillance (e.g., terrorism enterprise investigations) of individuals or entities thought to be prone to illegal or terroristic activities. Charges of Islamophobia and racial profiling have been made. Public trust in diverse ethnorsial communities are undermined by what is perceived as abuse by police authorities. This paper provides a culturally responsive framework for crafting an external police monitoring system aimed at police personnel assigned to TEIs.
Ronn		Johnson, Ph.D., ABPP	Dr.	University of San Diego	A forensic psychological paradigm on terrorism enterprise investigations: Is this another form of racial profiling?	In 2008, the Supreme Court interpreted the Second Amendment to mean that the possession of a fire arm was an individual right. Two years later, the Court held this right applied to subnational governments. In both cases, the Court invalidated laws that strictly regulated the ownership of hand guns. At the same time, the majority held (in Heller) that the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited." In other words while some regulations concerning fire arms are unconstitutional not all are. This paper proposes to look at lower court cases to examine what constitutes "reasonable" and "unreasonable" gun regulation."
David	M	Jones	Dr.	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	What Does the Right to Bear Arms Mean? Lower Court Interpretations of Heller and MacDonald	In the landmark case of R. v. Stinchcombe [1991], the Supreme Court of Canada rendered a decision regarding the Crown's duty to disclose in the case of criminal trials. Numerous additional cases across Canada have followed, further exploring previously unanswered disclosure questions. Resulting from these decisions, a number of issues have arisen with regard to meeting the court-imposed requirements. This paper presents the results of 33 interviews with key informants (Crown Prosecutors, Police and Defence) using Attkide-Stirling's thematic network analysis. It explores the emergent themes of disclosure requirements, processes, timing, costs, and the effect of a breach of this duty.
Nicholas	A	Jones	Dr.	University of Regina	The Duty to Disclose? Challenges, Costs, and Possible Solutions: A Canadian Perspective	In 2008 the Supreme Court interpreted the Second Amendment to mean that the possession of a fire arm was an individual right. Two years later, the Court held this right applied to subnational governments. In both cases the Court invalidated laws that strictly regulated the ownership of hand guns. At the same time, the majority held that the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited." In other words while some regulations concerning fire arms are unconstitutional not all are. This paper proposes to look at lower court cases to examine what constitutes "reasonable" and "unreasonable" gun regulation."
David	M	Jones	Dr.	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	What does the right to bear arms mean? Lower Court interpretations of Heller and MacDonald	Since the emergence of the Bow Street Runners in the mid-1700s, policing has undergone numerous evolutionary changes each with its own structural, organizational, and policy orientation. This paper explores police officers' perceptions of retributive, rehabilitative and restorative justice, with the goal of determining variables conducive to a move toward a restorative policing model. It compares the perceptions of officers from the province of Saskatchewan, Canada with those in the state of Missouri, USA. Demographic (including the officers' age, gender, years of service, etc.) and socio-legal factors are included in the model to assess their effect on officers' perceptions.
Nicholas	A	Jones	Dr.	University of Regina	Police Officers' Perceptions of Justice Paradigms?: An International Comparison	

Mark	Jones	Dr.	East Carolina University	Should Criminal Justice Interns be Paid? The Black Swan Case and Beyond	In 2013, a US District Court ruled on a case brought by four plaintiffs against Fox Searchlight Pictures. The plaintiffs had worked as unpaid interns during the production of The Black Swan. The plaintiffs sued, claiming they were entitled to remuneration. The court ruled for the plaintiffs, holding that they were employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Black Swan merits the attention of those who oversee higher education internships. I discuss the potential impact of Black Swan and related rulings, the actions of advocates for unpaid interns, and the measures taken at the Federal level to address this issue.
Marilyn	Jones	Dr.	California State University, Sacramento	Displacement and or Diffusion? A Geographically Focused analysis of Jamaica's Crime Initiatives	Jamaica's violent crimes were geographically concentrated in specific police divisions and within urban environments, however, recent statistics now indicate more dispersal across police divisions and also into rural areas. Hot spot operations? and high visibility uniformed patrol and presence in communities are key elements of the crime reduction plan to address the strategic priority to reduce murders. This paper, as part of a larger analysis of policy learning and change, is a geographically focused analysis of localized intervention on violent crimes in a small rural community.
Ashley	Jones	Ms.	Alvernia University, Criminal Justice Department	Paraphilias: What Are They?	This paper describes paraphilias as they are portrayed in crime and justice literature and in the media. Comparisons and differences are enumerated. The history, theoretical causes, and possible treatments of paraphilias are discussed. This paper includes examples of cases of serial killers and their associated paraphilias.
Dwayne	Keith Jones	Prof.	The University of Akron	LAWLESS?: United States Legal Commitment to the Rule of Law	From Chief Justice John Marshall to President Gerald R. Ford, the federal government has been referred to as a nation of laws and not of men. This ideal is seemingly at odds with current criminal justice activities such as extraordinary rendition and executions without judicial process. Such current practices present two separate questions. First, are there binding rules prohibiting such practices? Second, whether there are viable criminal sanctions for violations of the norms. This article examines both existing law and practice to answer both questions.
Rachel	Lee Jones	Ms.	Boise State University	Gangs, gang members, and the crimes they commit: An examination of Idaho gangs	This poster examines existing data to determine the definitions of a gang, a gang member, and a gang crime. It also examines the existing legislature and its usefulness to prosecutors with particular attention to Idaho. Gang members can commit crimes without any connection to the gang, but how often does this happen? Are the police able to differentiate between a gang crime and a gang member who commits a crime without a gang-related motive?
Kareem	Jordan	Dr.	University of Central Florida	The Effect of Race-Ethnicity on Criminal Sentencing: An Examination of Sentence Type, Jail Length, and Prison Length	There has been a scapable literature which examines the impact of race/ethnicity on criminal sentencing outcomes. The general findings suggest that biases may be operating in the decision making. The current study extends this body of knowledge. Using four years of data from the State Court Processing Statistics, we examined the impact of race/ethnicity on sentencing outcomes. In utilizing propensity score matching to compare Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites, the findings point to more racial/ethnic biases occurring in the sentence type (community sanction, jail, or prison) and less biases operating in jail and prison lengths.
JANICE	JOSEPH	Prof.	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Invisible Victims of Human Trafficking: Babies	The trafficking of babies has become a lucrative market internationally. Human traffickers are increasingly trafficking pregnant women for their newborns or babies are stolen and sold illegally. The main motivations for the crime are financial gain and the significant demand for babies for adoption. Many of these babies come from poor families or undeveloped countries and are sent to developed countries, such as the United States. Despite the growing trend in baby trafficking, there has been less focus on this crime than other forms of human trafficking. This presentation will critically examine the nature, extent, and responses to baby trafficking.
JANICE	JOSEPH	Prof.	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Drug Use among High School Age Youth in the U.S.: Racial/Ethnic and Gender Differences	The National Survey on Drug Use and Health measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. It provides information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of United States households aged 12 and older. Using data from its 2011 survey, the presentation will examine the nature, extent, and prevalence of drug use among youth 12-17 years old. It will also discuss the racial/ethnic and gender differences.
JANICE	JOSEPH		RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Conducting International Research	Conducting research abroad provides a unique opportunity for first-hand experiences, an introduction to the culture, policy and infrastructure, and the benefits of an orientation to another culture, society and language. However, there are several challenges that a researcher faces when conducting international research. These include methodological, ethical, linguistic, cultural, and moral challenges. This presentation will examine the benefits and the dilemmas of conducting international research. It will also outline some of the basic steps necessary to conduct international research.
Janice	Joseph	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Preparing for the 2015 UN Crime Congress	The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in Doha, Qatar, 2015. The UN Congress is a very significant United Nations conference that brings together different categories of participants, such as government delegations, representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, United Nations entities, and individual experts from the criminal justice fields. This session will provide invaluable information to conference participants on the importance of ACJS? involvement in the UN Crime Congress. Presenters include individuals who have participated in past UN Congresses or who are knowledgeable about the United Nations.
Lee	Jungmin		Dongguk Univ.	Attract Funding to the private prison from a wide range of source in South Korea	This paper examines police officer line of duty homicides in light of claims that capital punishment is a deterrent to violent crime and required to ensure maintenance of police officer safety. Our analysis of police officer line of duty homicides tells a different story from the political rhetoric proffered to support capital punishment. We examine the arguments from both sides of the debate, and present data which separates fact from fiction. As Dickens conveyed in his novel "Great Expectations", we conclude that capital punishment, as a component of the criminal justice system, creates a superficial standard of morality, filled with empty promises.
George	F. Kain	Dr.	Western CT State University	Great Expectations: The False Promises of Capital Punishment to Protect Law Enforcement Officers	
George	F. Kain		West Connecticut State University	Teaching Corrections: Prison Programs and their Impact on Offenders during Incarceration and Following their Release	
Suman	Kakar	Dr.	Florida International University	Human Trafficking in Legal, Cultural, Economic and Political Context in India and the United States	This paper examines the dynamics of domestic human trafficking in United States and India. Qualitative data are collected from perpetrators, victim, survivors, community leaders and community activists via personal interviews and focus group discussions. This study examines their responses not only within legal and humanitarian context but also within broader cultural, economic and political contexts. The results indicate that in India exploitation of poor, is socially acceptable and is not in violation of social and cultural norms while in the United States such exploitation is neither culturally nor socially acceptable. Both countries have laws against such exploitation. However in both countries, poor expect to be exploited and for survival willingly become acceptance to the crime.
Suman	Kakar	Dr.	PCA 352 B	Criminal Justice and Criminology Curricula and Human Trafficking	Although human trafficking has been a significant part of criminal justice and criminology, it is not been included in Criminal Justice or Criminology curricula at undergraduate or graduate level. Some institutions that have developed course and started teaching courses on Human Trafficking teach these courses as electives. This paper examines literature to determine the need and urgency of including Human Trafficking courses in Undergraduate curricula.

Elizabeth	Ann	Kamel	Ms.	The College of New Jersey	Sexual Assault on College Campuses	On college campuses, sexual assault is prevalent, but also underreported. Many women deal with this traumatic experience, but are afraid to report the assault because of various reasons, including their fear of victim blaming and the possibility of their school's mishandling or dismissing the charges against the accused perpetrator. The Clery Act is a federal law requiring schools to report sexual assault statistics, but there is major discrepancy between officially reported cases and the number of incidents reported by counseling centers. This research delves into the recent focus in the news regarding assault and the ways in which students are speaking out about the college administration's response to the crime.
Naoki		Kanaboshi	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	The Japanese Lay-Judge System: Public Perceptions and Attitudes	In 2009 Japan modified its trial process to include a system whereby civilians serve as lay-judges (saiban-in). The current study gathered survey data from the general public in the Kansai area of Japan regarding the practice of the lay-judge system. Participants were asked questions regarding their awareness, perceptions, attitudes and opinions regarding the lay-judge system. Data collected was analyzed to evidence significant correlational relationships across survey variables. In addition, survey information was analyzed to understand trends regarding social attitudes and opinions by comparing outcomes to prior research findings.
Wook		Kang	Prof.	University of Central Oklahoma	Does Gender Matter in Police Integrity? Exploring the Relation in South Korea	Although gender equality in South Korea has officially improved in the last 30 years, the critics argue that inequality persists in male-dominated professions. The National Police College started admitting women in 1989, yet women still represent a small proportion of the South Korean police. In this paper, we explore the relation between the gender and the level of police integrity among South Korean police officers. We surveyed 370 police officers. We study the degree to which officer perceptions of misconduct seriousness, appropriate discipline, and willingness to report vary with their gender.
Richard	R. E.	Kania	Dr.	Jacksonville State University of Alabama	Hotbeds of Modern Piracy	Most discussions of modern piracy focus on the waters off Somalia, but other hotbeds of modern piracy have emerged off Nigeria, in and around Indonesia and the South Philippines, and in the waters around Central and South America. This presentation will review data on such piracy events and discuss commonalities with classic golden age piracy and the more publicized Somali piracy.
Turgay		Karagoc	Mr.	Penn State Harrisburg	EXAMINING STRESSORS AND CORRELATING FACTORS IN THE ISTANBUL POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL	Policing literature indicates that occupational police stress can lead to negative outcomes in police practices and the private lives of police officers. Although the Istanbul Police Department and its practices are widely criticized by those concerned, little research has been conducted to point out controversial issues. The purpose of this study is to examine types of occupational and individual stressors that are experienced by police officers in the IPD and some correlating factors of these stressors. Data will be derived from a questionnaire that was directed to 250 randomly selected IPD police officers and includes 31 characteristics questions and six multiple-item scales.
Stephanie		Karas	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Not All Crime Policies are Created Equal: Presidential Use of Symbolic Rhetoric in 7 Crime Policy Areas	Recent research suggests that American presidents resort to the use of symbolic rhetoric because of public opinion, party affiliation, election year politics, and divided government. This research, however, treated crime as a general topic. This research does not treat all crime rhetoric the same, but rather, divides the speeches into seven crime policy areas: law enforcement, drugs, courts, guns, juveniles, death penalty and prisons. Using presidential speeches from 1948 through 2010, this study utilizes logistic regression to explain the relationship of the independent variables on the likelihood presidents will employ symbolic rhetoric in each of these seven crime policies.
Joanne		Katz	Prof.	Missouri Western State University	Growing Restorative Justice: The Role of the National Association of Community and Restorative Justice (NACRJ)	Throughout the United States, the role of restorative justice in communities and institutions is growing. As community based alternatives are being explored in the wake of re-thinking our massive incarceration policies, the opportunity to continue the growth of restorative applications which recognize the needs of victims and communities is here. An organization has emerged to lead this new era of community-based inclusive policies, the National Association of Community and Restorative Justice. Bringing together scholars, academics, practitioners, the faith community and other interested people, this organization offers a centralized base for all restorative justice activities throughout the country. This roundtable will include Board members from this organization, who hope to engage attendees in a dialogue, looking for ideas to support the growth of restorative justice and of this new organization.
Charles	M	Katz	Dr.	Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety, Arizona State University	Information and Technology in the Smart Policing Initiative	BJA awarded funding to the Phoenix Police Department to purchase, deploy and evaluate on-person video cameras that record the interactions between community members and police officers. The technology deployed for the project was primarily to be used for two purposes: 1) to increase police accountability, and 2) increase the effectiveness of the police in their response to domestic violence. We examine the impact of on-officer cameras using a quasi-experimental nonequivalent control group design. Official data, self-report perception data, and officer contact survey data are analyzed. The findings of the analyses are reported and their policy implications are discussed.
Charles	M	Katz		Center for Violence Prevention & Community Safety, Arizona State University	The Phoenix (AZ) Smart Policing Initiative: An evaluation of the use of police worn body cameras by the Phoenix Police D	This paper describes the history and operation of ATF's ballistics imaging program, called NIBIN. NIBIN is a forensic technology program overseen by ATF and implemented in 150 local crime labs and law enforcement agencies. This paper provides a brief overview of ballistics imaging, and describes NIBIN's administration, operation, and performance.
Charles	M	Katz	Dr.	Arizona State University	The Organization and Operation of ATF's National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN)	The present research examines differences between United States and Russian college students and their participation in digital piracy. College students are high-end users of technology and very savvy in their skills relative to the use of digital devices. With their high-end use and sophisticated understanding comes the capacity for misuse and abuse. Research on digital piracy has concentrated on software piracy (Sims, Cheng & Teeagan, 1996) or has used only samples of U.S. students (Haggins, Fall and Wilson, 2007). Given the cultural and legal differences between the United States and Russia with respect to computer crime, it is expected that digital piracy among the Russian students will be more extensive.
Deborah	G.	Keeling	Dr.	University of Louisville	Digital Piracy Among American and Russian College Students	The increased demand for volunteer services and programs in America's correctional institutions has resulted in greater interaction, both qualitatively and quantitatively, between inmates and faith-based volunteers. The research presented here examines the establishment of community between the two constituencies juxtaposed to the Parallel Universe described by Shiro (2000). The analysis is based on interviews with eighteen inmates who completed Robert Lewis's "Men's Fraternity: The Quest for Authentic Manhood" and the seven faith-based volunteers that led and facilitated the program.
Linda		Keena	Dr.	University of Mississippi	The Parallel Universe: Inmates, Volunteers and Community	Enhancing safety at college campuses is a major concern for university administrators. Recent events, such as the mass shooting at VA Tech on April 16, 2007, have resulted in several innovative approaches for reducing crime on campuses. However, the extent to which the policies implemented at traditional 4-year college campuses are appropriate or effective for community colleges is not clear. In the current study, I interview administrators from several Virginia Community Colleges and conduct a risk assessment and process evaluation of recent policies implemented in Virginia. I conclude with recommendations for future policies designed to enhance safety at community colleges.
Steven	Tucker	Keener	Mr.	Virginia Commonwealth University	Assessing the Implementation of Campus Safety Policies at Community Colleges	

Adrienne	Chikaye	Keliah		University of South Carolina	And Justice For All...? The Impact Hegemonic Masculinity Has On Female Perpetrators of Homicide	Hegemonic masculinity allows for numerous justifications when women commit heinous crimes. It is assumed these women are deviants, or victims themselves of a masculine world. This notion triggers a protective paternalism that can allow for the lenient treatment of women throughout the judicial system, especially when the alleged victim is a loved one. I review the correlates of female perpetrated homicide, in both the judicial system and the media, and how hegemonic masculinity perpetuates judicial paternalism. Acknowledging the culpability of women is a necessary step towards leveling the gendered playing field the judicial system has been built upon.
Elizabeth		Keller-Charbonneau	Mrs.	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Exposing Child Victims to Pornography: Does It Matter in Sexual Abuse Case Outcomes?	Research by multiple scholars addresses the use of pornography by sex offenders who have either adult or child victims. Other scholars? focus on the motivations and prosecution of offenders who possess, manufacture, and distribute child pornography. As yet, however, there is scant literature that blends the topics and examines the degree to which alleged child abusers expose their victims to pornography prior to sexual victimization and how this affects criminal justice processing. Our study describes the frequency of the use of pornography in child abuse cases and examines the use of pornography as a variable that can affect decisions related to arrest, charging, conviction, and sentencing of child abusers. Our results will shed light on the frequency with which pornography is used to groom victims and the effect this has on case processing so we can better understand decision making in child abuse cases. On September 9, 2008, New Jersey's then-Governor John Corzine signed a law requiring emergency service personnel (e.g., police, firemen, EMTs) to receive training in recognizing hidden developmental disabilities and in responding to situations involving autistic individuals. This study examined NJ agencies? compliance with the law, and the type and effectiveness of training offered to emergency service staff. Findings suggest that only some first responders actually receive the mandated training; that many trainings are of short duration; and few follow-up (refresher) trainings are provided. Recommendations for improving training are offered. When it occurs, it is natural to think that the police of victimized businesses would immediately call the police to begin the process of redressing this harm. However, recent interviews with small business owners and managers indicate that few of these individuals find any value in contacting the police. This paper details the experiences of small businesses that have lost faith in the police as a means to deal with employee thieves, and discusses strategies the police and small businesses can use to bridge the divides that currently prevent collaboration.
Edward		Kelly	Mr.	Kean University (School of Criminal Justice)	Training of Emergency Service Personnel Regarding Citizens with Hidden Disabilities	
Jay	Patrick	Kennedy	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	From Apathy to Disdain: Why Small Businesses Refuse to Call the Police when Employee Theft Occurs	
John	J	Kerbs	Dr.	East Carolina University	Juveniles in Adult Courts, Jails, and Prisons in North Carolina: Considerations for Needed Reforms	This presentation examines the use of adult judicial and correctional systems (i.e., adult courts, jails, and prisons) with children (1800s to present) in North Carolina (NC). Emphasis is placed on iatrogenic outcomes related to the health, mental health, and recidivism of children who are prosecuted as adults and confined with adults. Conclusions focus on (1) human and civil rights violations related to the criminalization of childhood, (2) needed reforms to end the use of adult courts and prisons with children, (3) best practices for the judicial and correctional processing of NC children charged with and/or convicted of misdemeanors or felonies.
John	J	Kerbs	Dr.	East Carolina University	Juveniles in Adult Courts, Jails, and Prisons: Past, Present, and Future Implications for Children in North Carolina	
John	J	Kerbs	Dr.	East Carolina University	Improving Outcomes for Criminal Justice Majors in Statistics Courses: An Outcome Evaluation of a Peer Tutoring Model	While baccalaureate degree programs in criminal justice (CJ) often require introductory courses in statistics, little is known about best pedagogical practices for such courses. This presentation begins with a literature review on statistical education as applied to CJ students. Thereafter, this presentation describes a model of statistical instruction for undergraduate CJ students that links peer-tutoring services with academic advising for students identified as at-risk for poor academic performance in introductory statistics. Preliminary quantitative results will be reviewed from an outcome evaluation of the model. Conclusions focus on policies to improve conceptual and computational knowledge among CJ undergraduates in statistical courses.
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Sindee		Kerker	Prof.	Lynn University	STAND YOUR GROUND: LAWFUL RIGHT TO KILL OR SELF-DEFENSE GONE AWRY?	On July 13, 2013, George Zimmerman was acquitted of shooting an unarmed black teenager, Trayvon Martin, as he was walking in his father's neighborhood. Zimmerman pursued Trayvon because he assumed the hoodie-clad teenager was up to no good. Florida and 21 other states have "Stand Your Ground" or similar laws that allow someone with a reasonable fear of great bodily harm or death to use lethal force even if retreating from danger is an option. Was the jury's decision correct according to Florida law? Or did a travesty of justice occur?
Ken		kerle	Prof.	Washburn University	American Jails and The Mental Health Challenge: What should be done that we are not doing?	Many urban jails today function as the largest mental health institutions" in the community. Daily jail incarceration costs triple for the mentally ill. Trained mental health and treatment staff and jail officers with mental health management experience are in short supply. The study attempts to identify the role of women empowerment groups in India in combating violence against women. These groups are known as Mahila Samakhya, Mahila Sangh, and Mahila (women) Commission. While some of these groups started out as self-help groups, others have been established by the government. Mahila Samakhya gives priority to women's issues such as violence against women and strives to achieve women's equality through education, participation in local governance, and economic opportunities. The Mahila Commission handles all forms of family violence, including rape cases. Interviews were conducted with Mahila Samakhya in the States of Karnataka and Kerala, and Mahila Commission in the State of Odisha. The results show different mechanisms utilized by of these groups in addressing violence against women.
Seaha		Kethineni	Prof.	Illinois State University	Combating Violence against Women in India: The Role of Women Empowerment Groups	Report-building is recommended in most investigative interviewing protocols, including NIJ's 1999 guidelines, to increase witness quantity and quality. Despite these recommendations, there is little empirical research to substantiate this assumption, including the effect of the specific interviewer and rapport on suggestibility. The present study examined the effects of rapport-building on witness susceptibility to the interviewer's correct/incorrect leading questions when asked a week later. The same or a different interviewer who built rapport interviewed the same mock witness a week later. Preliminary results support recent findings that rapport's beneficial effect may depend on when it is built within an investigation.
Jenna	Mitchell	Kieckhafer	Ms.	Florida International University	Understanding rapport-building and suggestibility in investigative interviews	

Jordan	H	Kilbourn	Mr.	Western New England University	More Than a Feeling: Empathy in the Lives of Serial Offenders	<p>This paper examines the role of empathy in the lives of violent, sociopathic serial offenders. Psychological and criminological research has consistently demonstrated that a hallmark characteristic of a sociopathic personality disorder is a lack of empathy. Sociopaths are highly adept at mimicking the emotions of others, thereby feigning empathy, while lacking the innate ability to legitimately experience those emotions. The private, sadistic tendencies of these offenders, as well as their public personas are discussed in the context of the offender's ability to imitate empathy, both with his victims and his familial unit.</p> <p>Faculty who teach statistics courses often face the challenge of engaging students, particularly in the traditional lecture format. The purpose of a flipped class is to facilitate learning outside of the classroom and engage students to actively apply their new knowledge during class.</p> <p>The authors piloted a flipped statistics course for social science majors (i.e., criminal justice, political science, nursing, etc) in Fall 2013. Through a collection of surveys, focus groups and class discussions, an assessment of whether students perceived the flipped classroom enhanced the learning environment was analyzed. Results will be discussed along with the authors' personal reflections.</p>
Michelle		Kilburn	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Flipping a Statistics Course for the Social Sciences	
Ashley		Kilmer		University of Delaware	Public Attitudes Towards Criminal Justice Responses to Hate Crimes	<p>Hate crimes as a distinct category of criminal behavior and the laws developed in response are relatively recent, fueled by tragic cases of individuals targeted for personal characteristics. Despite public outcry over these cases, little research has examined public attitudes towards hate crime sentencing practices and findings are largely inconsistent. The current study examines attitudes towards sentencing practices for hate crimes and whether attitudes differ based on victim characteristics. Findings indicate that public support of hate crime sentencing practices may vary depending on victim type. Theoretical explanations for the varied levels of support for hate crime sentencing practices are discussed.</p>
Bitna		Kim	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Coordinators' Perceptions on Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Student Mentoring Programs"	<p>Graduate students' perceptions and involvement in mentoring have attracted scholarly attention, but only limited attention has been specific to coordinators' perspectives. This preliminary study examined perceptions on mentoring by doctoral coordinators from established doctoral programs in criminal justice and criminology. Using a survey, coordinators responded to questions regarding the characteristics of their programs and the state of their formal and informal mentoring programs. Coordinators shared information regarding the process in which mentors are assigned, any ongoing evaluation of the mentoring process, and perceived costs and benefits related to being a mentor. The implications of the study results and the development of guidelines that can assist in designing mentoring programs are discussed.</p>
HYEJUNG		KIM		INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	Gender Differences and Risk for Gang Membership between Asian and American Adolescents	<p>Abstract Research indicates that female gang formation, which was negligible until recent decades, is now emerging as an international phenomenon. As gangs cannot be understood outside of their global context, it is important to study the identities of male and female gang members and their culture. This preliminary study explores the differences between male and female youth in regard to risk factors for joining a gang, gang initiation, gang activities, the role of gang membership, and community response in the United States and Asian countries. The author reviewed the published literature on gangs in the United States, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and China. The research demonstrates the similarities and differences in the justice system response to gangs in each of these countries.</p>
Hyesun		Kim	Dr.	Worcester State University	The preliminary study about MA Job Shadow Program: How a practical program changes students' perspectives of Corrections	<p>MA Department of Corrections offers wonderful opportunities for college students, known as Job Shadow Program, allowing them to experience one day as correctional officers by shadowing correctional officers in facilities. This study will conduct the pre-survey questionnaires with students who are currently taking Corrections class. It comprises the questions about general perception about prison, inmates, correctional officers, and staff members as well as the question about the consideration of possible career in corrections. The post-survey questionnaires will be offered after their participation in the program.</p> <p>Approximately sixty students are expected to participate in this program during the Fall semester, 2013. This study intends to investigate how the Job Shadow Program changes students' perceptions of Corrections and explore the variation of such changes by gender, age and ethnic groups.</p>
Bitna		Kim	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Do All Interventions for Sexual Offenders Work? A Review of Recent Meta-Analyses on Sexual Offender Treatment Efficacy	<p>The effectiveness of sex offender treatment programs continues to generate misinformation and disagreement. Some literature reviews conclude that treatment does not reduce recidivism while others suggest that specific types of treatment may warrant optimism. The principal purpose of the current study is to update the most recent meta-analyses of sex offender treatments and compare the findings with those of Craig, Browne, and Stringer (2003) which reviewed the meta-analytic studies published from 1995 to 2002. More importantly, the current study examines effect sizes across different age populations and effect sizes across various sex offender treatments. Results of this review of meta-analyses suggest that age of participants and intervention type may influence the success of treatment for sex offenders. The implications of these findings include achieving a broader understanding of intervention moderators, applying such interventions to juvenile and adult offenders, and outlining future areas of research.</p>
Yongsook		Kim	Mr.	Texas State University	Students' perceptions of police officers in schools	<p>Police officers in school settings (school resource officers, SROs) are quite prevalent in the U.S.A. and in many countries as well. It is assumed that positioning officers in public schools has at least two main aims to pursue: enhancing school safety and improving the relationship between police and juveniles (citizens). Among a variety of measures to address school violence issues fueled by a series of heinous school shooting incidents, SROs programs have gained wide and general supports from the public and many stakeholders. However, how students actually view SROs, and what and how the students actually want the SROs to do for them have rarely been examined. The current study explores these</p>
Seokbeom		Kim		Umass Lowell	Attitudes toward the police and fear of crime in South Korea	<p>The purpose of this presentation is to examine the direct or indirect association between the level of fear of crime and variables identified by previous empirical researches. The hypothesized model will be tested through structural equation modeling (SEM), using data from a nationally representative survey of victims in South Korea (2010, N = 16,703). Focus will be on the factors related to the police (e.g., policing strategies, citizens' experiences with the police, citizens' attitudes toward the police, citizens' satisfaction with police, and citizens' willingness to report a crime). Based on the findings, policy implications will be discussed.</p> <p>?The transformative moment: Everything changes? This paper examines the process of desistance (quitting crime) in incarcerated individuals and explores how justice professionals might recognize and facilitate positive change in those who are striving to live in law abiding, pro-social ways.</p>
Kate Wilson	R	King	Dr.	Western Kentucky University	The Transformative Moment: Everything Changes!	
William	R	King	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	The Organization and Performance of Ballistics Imaging	<p>This paper presents data and findings from an NIJ funded study of ATF's ballistics imaging program, called NIBIN. Researchers conducted interviews with criminal investigators in nine police agencies who were associated with 65 violent crimes in which a NIBIN hit report had been produced. The results indicate ballistics imaging reports rarely assist in criminal investigations, in part because hit reports are not timely.</p>
William	R	King	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	The Role of Ballistics Imaging in Criminal Investigations: Findings from Nine Police Agencies	

Laura	J.	King	Dr.	Boise State University	Gendered Perceptions of Sexual Violence	In comparison to the extensive body of literature on sexual violence in general, fewer researchers have specifically examined the extent to which attitudes about gender affect perceptions toward both sexual offending and victimization. A scenario-based survey was administered to a sample of U.S. residents to examine these opinions. The results indicated that victim and offender sex had a significant effect on punitiveness toward sexual offenders, confidence in treatment amenability, and perceptions of victim harm. These findings point to the importance of educating the public on the realities of sexual violence.
Brian	Frederick	Kingshott	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	Trafficking of Women: A Global Problem	In this paper the issue of human trafficking, in particular the trafficking of women, across national and international borders will be discussed having due regard to the literature review on this subject. It is acknowledged that there are many facets associated with human trafficking and will acknowledge their existence through the literature review. Having discussed issues that arise from the literature review current preventative measures and their effectiveness will be discussed. The paper will conclude with a summary of the problem, the national and international response and future preventative measure to limit, if not eradicate, the problem.
EmmaLeigh		Kirchner		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	The Flipped Classroom: Teaching in the Digital Age	Technology has created many new tools to use within the classroom. Along with tools those within the teaching profession are learning many new techniques to use technology to its fullest potential. One of these techniques is the flipped classroom. The flipped classroom is being embraced throughout the United States in many hard science and mathematics classrooms, but has yet to be included in social science curriculum on a wide spread basis. The following paper presents the advantages to using a flipped classroom as well as a step-by-step guide on how to introduce yourself and your students to a flipped classroom.
Stephane	J.	Kirven	Prof.	Sacred Heart University	Floyd, et al. v. City of New York : A Finding of Universal Suspicion Without Individual Evidence?	The Floyd, et al. v. City of New York decision is a historic ruling in which a federal judge found the New York City Police Department (NYPD) liable for a pattern and practice of racial profiling and unconditional stop-and-frisks. This paper will review and analyze Floyd and prior decisions on the subject, and examine and assess the remedies ordered by the court in response to the future of stop and frisk.
Charles		Klahm	Dr.	Wayne State University	Fictional Crime Dramas and Perceptions of Police Use of Force	Media effects on public opinion have tended to focus narrowly on perceptions of the death penalty, sentencing policies, or the courts (Cullen, Fisher, & Applegate, 2000). The limited line of research focusing on perceptions of police use of force suggests that assessments of police use of force are a function of media consumption (Kaminski & Jeffers 1998). Similarly, research suggests the more a respondent consumes media referencing or depicting police misconduct, the more likely they are to perceive the police as engaging in such behaviors (Weitzer & Tuch 2004). This nascent literature has almost entirely neglected the effect of fictional crime dramas. The current study explores how fictional crime drama viewing behavior influences perceptions of police use of force.
Charles		Klahm III	Prof.	Wayne State University	The effects of organizational structure on Indian police officers	Organizational structure can have effects on the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of officers. Organizational structure is how an organizations structures itself and how it operates. This study examined the effects of organizational structure on the job attitudes of job satisfaction and organizational commitment among Indian police officers. Most of the limited research to date on the effects of organizational structure has been conducted among police personnel in Western nations, especially the United States. It could be that the effects of organizational structure are contextual and situational and vary across different cultures.
Lloyd		Klein	Dr.	York College, CUNY	Big Brother is Still Watching You. The Rise of Terrorism and the Surveillance State	The war on terrorism has included Federal government operations spying on Americans through the monitoring of phone communication, e-mails, and texting. The U.S. government maintains that such programs are necessary to protect citizens from concerted terrorist activities. The paper explores the nature of contemporary government surveillance programs. The history of surveillance is documented and the implications for the protection of citizens through the utilization of the USA Patriot Act and other such devices are examined. An overall evaluation of probable terrorist threats versus the reality of actual threats against US citizens is assessed.
Josh	R	Klein	Dr.	Siena College	Probations and Probationers at a Large Twenty-First Suburban Probation Agency	To assist probation researchers and practitioners having to "do more with less," this paper offers unique insight into probationer demographics and recidivism in one of the nation's largest-population counties. The 24,071 probationers from 2000 to 2011 are similar to, and different from, national patterns. Findings include: They are on average in their early twenties. Over half are white, almost four in ten are black, and almost a fifth are female. Just under a quarter of the probationers were ever arrested after ending a probation sentence. Those arrested after probation were, on average, arrested about two and a half years later.
Brent		Klein	Mr.	University of Arkansas	New Research from the American Terrorism Study	The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between target characteristics, including attractiveness and vulnerability, and successful outcomes of planned attacks by domestic terrorists operating in the United States. Relying heavily on opportunity theory and Clarke and Newman's (2006) situational crime prevention model, EVIL DONE, we explore several target- and weapons-related dimensions of planned and executed attacks from the American Terrorism Study. We anticipate that findings related to the impact of situational characteristics on failed, foiled, and successful terrorist plots will assist law enforcement in the investigation of ongoing plots and the prevention of future attacks.
Brent		Klein	Mr.	University of Arkansas	An Examination of Domestic Terrorist Attack Characteristics and Successful Outcomes	Law enforcement is widely recognized as a highly stressful profession where officers are subjected to a variety of acute and chronic stressors on a regular basis. Over time, chronic, cumulative stress produces the experience of burnout. This research explores the factors contributing to cumulative stress as well as the impact of burnout on police job satisfaction, interactions with the public and officer well-being. The role of the police agency in detecting, mediating and managing burnout among officers is examined and suggestions for mobilizing the police agency in combating burnout are explored.
Kathryn		Kleis-Carbone		University of New Haven	Police and Burnout: The Impact of Cumulative Stress	College students decide to major in Criminal Justice related fields for a variety of reasons. This research explores the conceptions, expectations and misconceptions of Undergraduate Criminal Justice and Homeland Security students on career opportunities in the field. Student perceptions of job qualifications, career opportunities, salary ranges and advancement opportunities are critically evaluated and suggestions for the role of faculty and program administrators in shaping student perceptions are explored.
Katy		Kleis-Carbone		University of New Haven, Goodwin College	Student Perceptions of Criminal Justice Career Opportunities	The Rochester SPT project involves developing a risk assessment tool to address the problem of dispute-related violence, which accounts for nearly 60% of assault shootings. The development process involves extensive focus groups with police officers in high crime neighborhoods, incident reviews which examined violent disputes in detail, and the creation and analysis of a database of all 540 shooting incidents that occurred in Rochester from 2010 through 2012. This presentation will review the research and development of the instrument and the early stages of implementation of a system of risk assessment and related interventions.
John		Klofcs	Dr.	Center for Public Safety Initiatives, Rochester Institute of Technology	The Rochester (NY) Smart Policing Initiative: Reducing Dispute-Related Violence	

Charles	James	Kocher	Dr.	Cumberland County College	Let's Talk About Retention Rates: A Model to Enhance Student Rates for Criminal Justice Studies	The Scholar Practitioner Model provides a perspective for learning and cognition. There are many teaching models initiatives designed to enhance both student persistence and overall program retention and the list continues to grow exponentially. At the same time, national data on student retention reveals serious challenges for administrators and scholarly practitioners for both our two-year and four-year college settings. As a result, most will agree that higher education in general, requires strengthening of the current pedagogies in order to improve retention rates for students studying criminal justice disciplines.
Greg		Koehle	Dr.	Lock Haven University	Are police officers a necessity in today's schools?	School safety has become an important consideration in recent years. A variety of responses have been proposed and implemented to improve school safety. The use of police officers in schools, or school resource officers, is a popular and growing trend. The purpose of this research is to examine the role that school resource officers fulfill in school safety. This research is based on a case study of several school resource officers. The findings suggest that school resource officers can have a significant impact on ensuring school safety.
Deborah		Koetzle		John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The Impact of Journaling on Probationer Outcomes	Utilizing an experimental design, the current study will examine the impact of an interactive journaling on probationer outcomes. The sample includes federal probationers who were randomly assigned to treatment and control conditions. Both groups were supervised on probation, however, the treatment group participated in interactive journaling. The groups were followed for a minimum of 12 months to assess, among other factors, whether participation in interactive journaling had an appreciable impact on recidivism rates. This position paper focuses on what is being and can be done within organizations and industries to reduce white collar crime when attempts at raising moral consciousness and ethical training seemingly fail to deter it. Specifically, following the rational choice perspective, and under a "routine activities" theoretical framework, we use the topic of fraud in the housing finance industry to discuss how better managing opportunities for deviance may be a more effective strategy than ethics training and government regulation in reducing the incidence and prevalence of white collar crime.
Cynthia		Koller	Dr.	Shippensburg University	When moral reasoning and ethics training fail: Reducing white collar crime through the control of opportunities	
Albert		Kopak	Dr.	Western Carolina University	Substance Use Disorders: Key Factors in Women's Offending	The newly adopted criteria for substance use disorders have not yet been examined in the criminal justice population, especially relative to certain types of offenses among women. The current study applied these alcohol and drug use disorder criteria to women included in the Survey of State and Federal Correctional Institutions (2004) to assess their impact on offense types. Results show severe alcohol use disorders were significantly associated with violent offenses while drug use disorders were more likely to contribute to property and drug-related offenses. These findings have direct implications for drug treatment assessment and program placement for incarcerated women.
Donald	Luke	Kopp	Mr.	Wheeling Jesuit University	Digital Forensics: An Investigative Approach to Solving Digital Crimes	Digital forensics is a way to combat crime through the maintenance, preservation, identification, and documentation of digital devices used to commit crimes. With 21st century technology increasingly used in committing digital crimes, there are striking concerns with agencies in their attempt to monitor and govern digital crimes. The purpose of this study is to identify law enforcement's current approach, detecting methodology and practices used in digital forensics within their agency. Interviews are conducted with law enforcement personnel to assess the current policies and procedures currently in use by law enforcement agencies.
Susan		Koski	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	Women Offender Case Management Model: Preliminary Focus Group Summary	With a rise in incarceration rates for women offenders, programs such as the Women Offender Case Management Model (WOCM), a gender-specific treatment program have gained traction. The program goals utilize gender-specific principles. The program, which originated on the inside has taken a turn toward community correctional approaches. The focus of this preliminary research was to gain insight on the perceptions of WOCM Chief Probation Officers, Probation Officers, and Gender-Responsive Case Managers in the state of Connecticut. Focus groups with 46 participants were conducted and data were analyzed finding WOCM beneficial and necessary in community correctional settings.
Constance		Kostelac	Dr.	Simpson College	Challenges of Urban Migration in Des Moines, IA	Information from local community organizations suggests that poor, minority residents are leaving large urban areas and relocating to smaller metro areas like Des Moines, IA, seeking a variety of opportunities. Upon arrival, however, they may experience challenges such as employment, health care, and involvement with the criminal justice system. The transition may also bring a lack of trust between migrants and local agencies and new residents may be concentrated in areas of high crime, which could affect their ability to integrate. Factors that may assist in the transition for both new residents and the local community are explored.
Meghan		Kozlowski	Ms.	Shippensburg University	Identifying inmates in crisis: An examination of content, policy, and effectiveness of suicide risk screens	Although the subject of suicide risk in jails has received attention by criminal justice and mental health practitioners, criminologists, and the media, the limited research on the topic has become geographically restricted and somewhat outdated making this a highly understudied area (Slate, Buffington-Vollum, & Johnson, 2013). The instant study attempts to add to the literature by examining suicide screens employed in jails and prisons across a Mid-Atlantic state to determine the factors considered and whether these are consistent across institutions. Administration and effectiveness of the screens are also examined and discussed in the context of referrals for further evaluation, mental health treatment and suicide prevention.
John	T.	Krimmel	Dr.	The College of New Jersey	1905: The year Pennsylvania created a State Police	The first state-wide police force in the United States was created in 1905 on the heels of major anthracite coal miners' strikes where 147,000 miners walked off their jobs causing great worry in Washington. President Roosevelt reportedly feared untold misery with the certainty of riots which might develop into social war. This research considers the issues surrounding the formation of the Pennsylvania State Police as a boon for the progressive movement but a setback for organized labor and the immigrants they represented. This research considers the historical viewpoints from the perspectives of the police, the labor movement and the business community.
Anne	L.	Kringen		Texas State University	Felony probation units: Variations in risk and revocation	Our study found that probation revocation was related to probationers' demographic characteristics and probation unit placement. While the finding that unit placement is significantly related to revocation is interesting, it is unclear whether this simply reflects that certain units serve a higher risk population. The current research incorporates probationer's initial risk score to determine whether the previous findings are significant once controlling for risk. Limitations of the study and the need for improved data collection are discussed. In 1997, women's participation rate in policing plateaued at about 13%. Since then, the rate has remained essentially stable. This is unfortunate, as women are well suited to many tasks in policing. Research indicates that increasing the number of women in the field requires the implementation of active recruiting strategies. However, the effectiveness of specific strategies has not been determined. The present study examines active recruitment strategies implemented in a metropolitan police department. Organizational and perceptual barriers that keep women from becoming officers are identified, and their relationship to effective recruiting strategies is discussed.
Anne	J.	Kringen	Ms.	Texas State University	Recruiting female police officers: Understanding organizational and perceptual barriers	

Jiletta	Kubena	Dr.	Our Lady of the Lake University	Faith Based Reentry: A Program Evaluation on Effectiveness	Faith-based reentry programs are commonplace in the United States, but examination of their effectiveness is limited in the reentry literature. This study explores the effectiveness of a Catholic, faith-based reentry program for male and female offenders, primarily felony drug offenders. Utilizing participant interviews, six months and a year after program completion, both quantitative and qualitative findings will be presented. Policy and program suggestions will also be discussed.
SEDAT	KULA	Dr.	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE (TNP)	EVIDENCE-BASED CRIME POLICIES	The criminal justice policy process is under scrutiny from academicians who relay a notable absence of reliable empirical evidence to produce policy solutions that objectively allocate scarce resources. Scholars have argued that the lack of an evidence-based approach has allowed the implementation and continued retention of unproven policies and programs.
SEDAT	KULA	Dr.	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE (TNP)	Death Penalty, Deterrence, and Political Culture	In lieu of the unrealistic leap from status quo to informatics and empirical research, the paper promotes the long-term goal of intensive agency collaboration, systemic review, cost-benefit analysis, crime trend analysis, and informatics standards to increase the capacity of criminal justice policy to reduce crime in the most cost-effective manner.
Shih-Ya	Kuo	Dr.	University of Macau	The mediating effects of job satisfaction on job stress and affective commitment	One of the most debated topics in the U.S. Criminal Justice System is the death penalty. There is also no consensus in American society about whether death penalty is a deterrent to prevent a crime. The purpose of this paper is to look at both sides of the arguments of the death penalty as a deterrent and provide information about the states' murder rates by dividing the states into two categories: states having death penalty and states having not. The importance of political culture as a determinant of states adoption of death penalty is emphasized by using Elazar's political culture typology.
Shih-Ya	Kuo	Dr.	University of Macau	The mediating effects of job satisfaction on job stress and affective commitment	This study tests whether job satisfaction mediates job stress on affective commitment. The concept of job satisfaction is constructed with a comprehensive model of job stress proposed by Cooper and Marshall (1986), including six dimensions of job stress. A stratified random sample of 1,314 police officers was selected from a large police department in Taiwan. In order to test the mediating effect of job satisfaction, a mediational model was established. Results and policy implications are discussed. Suggestions for future research are provided in the study as well.
Howard	A Kurtz	Dr.	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	Juvenile Homicide in the Heartland	This study tests whether job satisfaction mediates job stress on affective commitment. The concept of job satisfaction is constructed with a comprehensive model of job stress proposed by Cooper and Marshall (1986), including six dimensions of job stress. A stratified random sample of 1,314 police officers was selected from a large police department in Taiwan. In order to test the mediating effect of job satisfaction, a mediational model was established. Results and policy implications are discussed. Suggestions for future research are provided in the study as well.
Hamid	R. Kushi	Prof.	Anna Maria College	Policization of Jihad as Religious Based Violence and Its Challenge to International Security	In 2013 an Australian judge was gunned down in Duran Okara resulting in national and international debates about gun control and the United States 'wild west' mentality. Defined by some as a hate crime racial divisions grew as comparisons were drawn between this murder and the Frayon Martin George Zimmerman case. Analysts blamed the towns' social services, the police the schools and the community at large. This paper presents a criminological analysis of the case within the context of violence and gangs in Oklahoma. The sociological analysis will examine linkages between gang activity in small towns and metro areas.
Michael	Kusliski		Michigan State Police Forensic Science Division	Does Daubert's Error Rate Factor Really Measure the Reliability of Forensic Evidence?	Since the fall of the USSR in 1992, politicization of Jihad as religiously legitimated violence at the service of fighting injustice has presented a daunting challenge to post-Détente emerging international security that this paper critiques.
Dae-Hoon	Kwak	Dr.	Illinois State University	A Multilevel Analysis of Organizational Factors related to Job Satisfaction among South Korean Police Officers	The landmark 1993 case Daubert v. Merrell Dow, which established judges as the gatekeepers of scientific evidence, listed five factors for assessing the validity of proffered expert testimony. Of these factors, the method's known or potential error rate has arguably had the most significant impact. More than two decades later, there are still significant misconceptions within the Criminal Justice, Forensic Science and Legal communities regarding the meaning of the term "error rate." The various methods used to describe and/or estimate error rates, their limitations as well as recommendations to address the Daubert Court's intended purpose will be presented.
Ryan	Labrecque	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	The Fourth Dimension of the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model: The Importance of the Fidelity Principle	Most prior research shows that the primary determinants of police officers' job satisfaction are the officers' individual traits such as age, gender, education, and rank. However, relatively few studies have focused on organizational factors (e.g., department size, workloads) that influence levels of job satisfaction among police officers. In addition, most prior inquiries have been limited to Western societies. To extend the knowledge of police officers' job satisfaction, using the self-reported survey data from the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), the current study examines the effects of organizational factors on job satisfaction among police officers in South Korea.
Pamela	Lachman	Ms.	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Making Data-Informed Policy Decisions	Several attempts have been made to improve the effectiveness of correctional intervention by implementing evidence-based research into community supervision practices. Recent evaluations indicate that these approaches are associated with reductions in offender recidivism. However, prior research has also been limited to investigations between trained and untrained officers.
Yung-Lien	Lai	Prof.	Central Police University, Taiwan	The impact of facility size on turnover intent among correctional officers	While valuable, this research methodology ignores the potential impact that officer fidelity to the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model may have in reducing recidivism. Therefore, this study examines the effect that officer fidelity to core correctional practices and motivational interviewing techniques has on offender recidivism.

Susan	Laird	Mrs.	New Jersey State Police Information Technology Bureau	A low budget secure messaging framework for NCIC/CJIS/NLETS	In 2009, we began to implement a secure-messaging enterprise framework to provide more than 6000 registered NCIC/CJIS/NLETS Terminal Access Coordinators a unique real-time hit confirmation and other time-sensitive content-confidential messages to a CJIS-M endpoint that we have developed in house with IgniteRealTime.org's open source JAVA/AMPP server in conjunction with NJ Office of Information Technology NCIC/CJIS maintains MO message switching team. This presentation aims to share with 5th ACJS meeting audiences our design paradigm, our experience with quality and security assurance within a broad base of NJ law enforcement community. Next year, we also plan to add highest cluster plug-in.
Eric	Lambert	Prof.	University of Mississippi	Differences in the Correlates of Job Stress and Job Satisfaction by Race/Ethnicity of Jail Staff	Most correctional staff job stress and job satisfaction studies treat race/ethnicity as a dichotomous variable (i.e., White/Nonwhite) to be controlled for in multivariate analysis. This may not capture the possible differences. Some workplace variables may vary in the relationship to job stress and job satisfaction among African American, Caucasian American, and Hispanic American correctional staff. Using survey data from staff at a large southern jail system, this study will examine if the relationships of various workplace variables with job stress and job satisfaction differ between African American, Caucasian American, and Hispanic American staff. The results will be presented and discussed.
David	Lambert	Dr.	Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences University of New Haven	Assessing the Impact of Gun Regulations on Crime Rates: Using the Brady Scorecard to Evaluate Gun Crime	The Brady Campaign, a national gun control advocacy group issues a scorecard on firearms laws and regulations that are aimed to reduce gun violence. Using a 100 point scale, it rates each state on whether it used background checks, permits to purchase firearms and one gun per month statutes to regulate firearms. Second Amendment supporters harshly criticize this rating system while gun control advocates support it. This presentation will discuss research assessing whether this scorecard is correlated with crime rates. Are more regulated states experiencing lower crime rates?
David	E. Lambert	Dr.	University of New Haven	Leadership and Innovation: A Review of Selected Training Programs for Police Command Staff	The vacuum of leadership has been explored in public organizations and police agencies for some time. Police agencies face tremendous challenges. The development of bold and innovative leaders is important to meet expectations and enhance delivery of police services. Paper reviews the current practice in five leadership programs affiliated with higher education. What topics are important to cover? How can strategic thinking and critical analysis skills be developed for these future leaders? What approaches are effective for developing leadership mindsets for senior officials? Session explores the role of higher education in development of ranking officers in law enforcement organizations.
Ursula	Ann Lande	Prof.	Georgia Military College	The Evolution of Victims and Victimization within a Criminal Justice Drama	Since 1999, "Law & Order: Special Victims Unit" has led Nielsen ratings in the area of prime time criminal justice dramas. Although fictional, the show frequently depicts stories that have captured national attention. The combination of high volumes of viewers with stories that are "tripped from the headlines" can provide a powerful narrative of how victims and victimization are defined. This paper qualitatively analyzes how depictions and responses to victims and victimization have evolved within the show.
DeWade	Langley	Dr.	University of Central Oklahoma	Developing research-practitioner collaborations: a case study of auto-burglary in Stillwater, Oklahoma	The ongoing research project describes the process, challenges, and recommendations concerning the collaboration between the University and a Midwestern law enforcement agency. The Center for Innovative Solutions at the University of Central Oklahoma has developed a unique model to enhance the cooperation between academia and law enforcement. This model focuses on the collective efforts of academic researchers and policymakers beginning with discussions concerning significant issues facing law enforcement, extends these discussions with computerized and human analysis, and will end with the examination of the effectiveness of research driven solutions.
Thomas	Lateano	Prof.	Kean University	The Use of Discretion in Criminal Justice Decision Making	Critical decisions are made at all levels of the criminal justice system. Applicable research aims to provide insight into this often ambiguous process. The potential consequences may be indiscernible and incalculable as they initiate a chain of events. This presentation utilizes a qualitative analysis of recent research regarding the role of discretion in the criminal justice decision making process. Discretion may increase fairness and productivity, be more cost effective, and ensure a desired outcome. It may invite misuse, abuse, and injustice. Furthermore, it may also take place outside the purview of the public, increasing the potential for an improper application.
Cathryn	Lavery	Dr.	Iona College	Team-Teaching in the Discipline of Criminal Justice: How Merging the Combination of the Academic and Practitioner Works	This paper discusses an innovative, collaborative approach on the blending of perspectives and ideas in criminal justice. It examines how this pedagogical style of co-teaching – incorporating work and research experience from both an active practitioner and an academic creates a positive atmosphere for learning, critical thinking, and examining controversial topics. The paper is based on personal experiences from both professors regarding the development and implementation of the course, including: the structure and rationale for this course; learning objectives, technology & activities used in the classroom; student feedback, and recommendations for team-teaching techniques in other criminal justice courses.
Cathryn	Lavery	Dr.	Iona College	Creating a Successful Sexual Assault Training Module for Faculty on College Campuses	With new attention being drawn to sexual assault on college campuses across the country, now more than ever, do we need to examine the impact that faculty members have with this social problem. The role faculty have with regard to assisting victims, promoting rape awareness and becoming staunch advocates against sexual violence. This paper presentation will suggest strategies for assisting students in need, incorporating sexual assault awareness across curriculums and how faculty voices can promote change across our campuses, and shift colleges campuses to becoming more proactive against sexual violence.
Fang-Mei	Law	Dr.	Triffin University, School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	Choice and Hope? The Effectiveness of Choice-Based Therapy in Strengthening Hope in Recovery for Female Drug Offenders	While many female substance abusers feel hopeless due to traumatic experiences, hope, defined as motivation to set up goal-directed pathways and the energy to achieve goals, is a strong predictor of recovery. Hope is a major component of choice-based therapy, which holds that effective control of drug usage results from making right choices. A twelve-week drug treatment program based on the central themes of choice-based therapy was conducted for female drug offenders in Taiwan to strengthen their hope in recovery. In this presentation, we will introduce our program, share findings, and discuss future implementation.
Asha	Layne	Ms.	Howard University	Intimate Partner Violence Among Adolescents: What is Being Done?	Literature on intimate partner violence (IPV) prevention among adolescents has primarily focused their attention on behaviors and emotional patterns of abuse and the predictors associated with these patterns. While this scholarship is important to understanding the underlying causal factors of abused adolescents, very little research investigating the role of prevention and the role of IPV have been applied to the adolescent population. Using a mixed method design this paper examines preventive measures available for IPV in Baltimore City, Maryland. Results from this analysis illustrate the need for more efficient measures to locate IPV adolescent victims and to provide services tailored specifically for adolescent victims.

Joonyeup	Lee	Dr.	Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg	Onset, help-seeking, and duration in the course of interpersonal victimization	The life course perspective provides a theoretical framework within which the onset of victimization may explain the duration of interpersonal victimization. It also suggests that the transitions, such as help-seeking, and family background may affect the duration. Nevertheless, only few studies have attempted the life course approach in the study of interpersonal victimization. This study used data from a nationally representative Latina sample and examined the determinants of extended duration. Early onset and the exposure to incest lead to longer duration, while help-seeking has no significant effect. The interaction between onset and the exposure to incest lends another interesting finding.
Ju-Lak	Lee	Dr.	Kyonggi University	Examining the Effects of Alcohol Intake on Violent Behaviors among College Students in South Korea	According to Korean Juvenile Protection Act (2013), for underage drinking (less than 20 years old), only store owners who sell alcoholic beverages to minors are subject to punishments or disciplines. Due to the lenient alcohol regulations, there are increasing numbers of violence committed by those under the influence of alcohol in South Korea, especially by adolescents and college students. Thus, the aim of the current study is to develop a broad understanding of college students' drinking in Korea. More specifically, using a sample of college students (2013), this study attempts to examine how underage drinking influences college students' violent behaviors.
Ju-Lak	Lee	Dr.	Kyonggi University	Examining the Effects of Alcohol Intake on Violent Behaviors among College Students in South Korea	According to Korean Juvenile Protection Act (2013), for underage drinking (less than 20 years old), only store owners who sell alcoholic beverages to minors are subject to punishments or disciplines. Due to the lenient alcohol regulations, there are increasing numbers of violence committed by those under the influence of alcohol in South Korea, especially by adolescents and college students. Thus, the aim of the current study is to develop a broad understanding of college students' drinking in Korea. More specifically, using a sample of college students (2013), this study attempts to examine how underage drinking influences college students' violent behaviors.
Jina	Lee		School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University	Global activism against gender-based violence in indigenous communities	According to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), many indigenous communities across the world struggle gender-based violence involving physical, sexual, and psychological abuse against women, domestic violence, child abuse, and other harmful traditional practices. It not only threatens human rights but also creates health problems, mental disorders, traumatic symptoms, and violent behavior. The USAID puts its efforts on responding to gender-based violence globally for example, providing legal protections, health services, educational programs, and women's empowerment activities. The current research seeks to address how global gender-based violence looks like and what activities are implementing in the global context.
Michael	Leiber		Criminology, University of South Florida	The Interrelationships between the Gender of the Probation Officer, Being Black, and Juvenile Court Intake Outcomes	Racial disparities in case outcomes have recently been explained by a focus on the characteristics of decision-makers within the context of the interplay between discretion, stereotyping, and the perceptions of decision-makers. The present study continues this line of inquiry to assess the effect that the gender of the intake officer may have in understanding the treatment of male youth referred to the juvenile court. Using data within a single juvenile court jurisdiction, the results have implications for broadening the contexts of intake juvenile justice decision-making, and may also better inform efforts to address the equitable treatment of youth in the juvenile justice system.
Margaret	E. Leigey	Dr.	The College of New Jersey	The Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity Among Aging Female Inmates	The purpose of this study is to examine the prevalence of overweight and obesity in a sample of older female inmates (n=458). Results indicate that 34% of older female inmates were overweight and 36% were obese; similar percentages were noted for the general population. Race and age were found to be significantly associated with the body mass index categories of healthy weight and obese. These two variables remained significant even after they were introduced into logistic regression models predicting healthy weight and obesity. Findings indicate the need for programming to improve the health of this population.
Carlie	Leroux-Demir	Ms.	University of Waterloo	"We wear many hats": How community-based agencies balance limited budgets with the service needs of women parolees	As the result of a "tough on crime" approach, many community-based agencies do not have sufficient funding to secure programming for federal women offenders re-integrating back into the community. Programs are often discontinued and clients are left without support, as a consequence. Agency workers are forced to "wear many hats" on-the-job, performing various roles which are not typically in-line with their formal educational training. Based on 15 preliminary interviews with staff from three notable non-profit organizations, the narratives provide rich descriptions of the day-to-day challenges faced by front-line and systems-level personnel that work to implement re-entry strategies.
John	Thomas Leverso	Mr.	student at University of Illinois at Chicago	Shoving Up: The Effects of Adolescence on Future Criminal Activity in Serious Juvenile Offenders	Adolescence is a period of psychological, social, and biological maturation. During this time, young people are at the greatest risk of criminal offending and recidivism and this increased susceptibility is potentially linked to their maturation level. This research study explores the relationship between future offending and maturation level for serious juvenile offenders. By using logistic regression, the current research investigates what factors are most predictive of future criminal activity at two different time points in an adolescent's life. It also investigates whether factors relating to maturation are predictive of future criminal activity for juvenile offenders.
Carla	Lewandowski	Dr.	Rowan University	A Regional Fusion Center's End-Users: An Exploration of Information Sharing Practices	Fusion centers are a physical collaboration of various law enforcement agencies to enhance information and intelligence sharing. To date research has largely been conceptual and focused on what they do" not "who they do it for." This research seeks to remedy this by using a survey instrument of end-users. The aim of the study is to understand the identity of their end-users how a regional fusion center can make itself functional and what end-users find to be most necessary. Results of the study will help inform current and future intelligence dissemination agencies and improve information sharing practices.
Shirley	Leyro	Ms.	CUNY John Jay	Immigration Policy and the Minority Threat Perspective	Since the mid-1990's immigration controls policies have been increasingly punitive and have resulted in the increased detention and deportation of immigrants. Such policies are arguably a reaction to some perceived threat produced by the growth of a minority population. Increased social control as a reaction of the dominant class to the growth of the minority population has been studied in academia. Hubert Blalock's (1967) power-threat theory, now commonly referred to as the "Minority Threat Perspective" argues as a minority group increases its influence in the political, economic, and social arenas, the greater the threat to the majority group, which will respond to the perceived threat by instituting legal controls and other measures to protect their dominant status (Wang & Mears, 2010). The current presentation builds on this previous work and will focus on how the target population of many current immigration policies and programs are a reaction to and attempt at controlling the growing Hispanic population.
Carrie	LI	Ms.	School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University	The Influence of Impression Management on Fear of Crimes across Gender	Fear of crime is now a problem in its own right that is potentially larger than that of crime itself. However, using survey question to capture individuals' levels of fear may prone to a survey measurement bias, so called impression management (IM). Research suggested that males have a higher tendency to engage in IM, presenting as "machismo" and are less willing to admit fear. Psychological research showed that cognitive busyness could attenuate the tendency to engage in IM. Therefore, the current study aims to measure the accurate levels of fear by using a cognitive load to combat IM.

Jessica	Chi Mei	LI	Dr.	Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong	Who should play a major role in responding to adolescent compensated dating?	Compensated dating, or "teen prostitution," is a global concern that has drawn the attention of researchers, policy makers, and helping professionals. The phenomenon has been particularly prevalent in Asian countries. Although many previous studies have examined the patterns, contributing forces, and consequences of compensated dating involving young people, very few studies have investigated public views of interventions to combat compensated dating. This study is intended to fill this gap. Using focus group method, this study aims at understanding the stakeholders' preference of handling youth compensated dating ranging from private, parochial, criminal justice to helping professional levels.
Jessica	Chi Mei	LI	Dr.	Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong	Preventing Fraud Crimes against Elderly People: Preference of Stakeholders	The population of Hong Kong has been aging at a relatively fast pace. In a total population of 7 million, 17.5% (1,226,900) of people were age 60 or older in mid-2009 (Census & Statistics Department, 2010). Though there have been numerous local research studies on the physical, psychological, and social well-being of older people, little has been written about the public views of interventions to combat fraud crimes against elderly people. This study is intended to fill this gap. Using focus group method, this study aims at understanding the stakeholders' preference of preventing fraud against elderly people. Implications are discussed.
Bin	Liang		Dr.	Oklahoma State University-Tulsa	Criminal Appellants? Claims and Appellate Courts? Answers: An Empirical Analysis of Criminal Appeals in China	To date, studies on China's criminal appeals are rather limited, and focused on the review mode, functions and values of appellate review, and correction of trial court judgments. Based on 444 judicial documents rendered by appellate courts in Hunan Province, China, this study focuses on issues raised by appellants and appellate courts' answers. Specifically, it addresses two questions: (1) what are claims raised by criminal appellants and how successful are they? (2) How do appellate courts deal with appellants' claims and are their decisions influenced by certain systematic factors? This inquiry sheds light on the practice of criminal appeals.
Ilya	Lichtenberg			Mercy College	Comparing Homicide Victimization Rates of Male and Female Police Officers	Although women entered policing more than thirty years ago, little is known about the frequency in which they encounter violence while performing their duties, particularly in comparison to male officers. Varying theoretical approaches would predict different and opposing outcomes. Before embarking on a more theoretical design, this research sought to answer one question, are women police officers subjected to greater, lesser, or equal amounts of lethal violence when compared to male officers. 30-years of data were extracted from the Crime in the United States and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted were utilized in creating comparable male and female victimization rates. Findings were conclusive that female police encounter less lethal violence than male police officers, but there are several plausible and competing explanations for the difference.
Ilya	Lichtenberg			Mercy College	Police Traffic Enforcement and the Vagueness Doctrine	This paper integrates the current knowledge of police traffic enforcement practices and applies the vagueness doctrine to what is empirically known. The paper examines the underlying reason for the creation of the doctrine and the varying standards used to determine its proper application in the traffic enforcement context. The presentation concludes with a what if approach to might occur if it was determined that speeding laws were judged unconstitutional.
Donald	Liddick		Dr.	Penn State-Fayette	IUJ Fishing	Illegal fishing is a transnational crime problem that causes economic, social and environmental harm on a global scale. Developing nations are particularly vulnerable to predation by foreign fleets that harvest fish in Economic Exclusion Zones without permission. While some traditional organized crime groups are involved, illegal fishing is primarily conducted by commercial fishing operators flagged to nation-states. The legal practice of vessels flying flags of convenience further contributes to illegal and unsustainable fishing practices. While some progress has been made corruption among public officials uneven regulations and the vastness of the world's oceans make ameliorative efforts difficult.
Alessa	Liles		Ms.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The influence of mental health and drug use on juvenile delinquency	Research has found many youth involved in the juvenile justice system have mental health issues or drug abuse problems. This study sought to examine the relationship between mental health issues, drug abuse and levels of delinquent behavior. Using the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, data were analyzed and significant results were found based on race, gender and socio-economic status. The findings suggest future research and policy decisions should seek to implement more preventative and re-entry treatment options for mental health and drug abuse problems in youth.
Wan-Chun	Lin			Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Juvenile Justice in Two Countries: Comparing Taiwan and the United States	Comparative research in criminal justice has become increasingly popular in recent years. This may be due to globalization and technology which enable scholars to more easily share information and data. In some western societies, the justice system has been shifting toward a punitive model. However, other industrialized western countries and some eastern countries continue to adhere to the rehabilitative model. This paper will discuss the history, similarities, and differences between the juvenile justice system in Taiwan and the United States. It is anticipated that such an approach can inform policies in both countries.
Debra	Lindberg		Dr.	Portland State University	Creating a Successful Online Senior Capstone Course	The practice of participating in online workgroups, in asynchronous environments, with strangers is growing. One challenge to this lies in creating structures for students to participate in protected exercises such as the senior capstone course portrayed here. The approach has worked well for 12 consecutive university quarters, in terms of encouraging collaboration, development of problem-solving, critical-thinking and communication skills, and in shepherding a project from beginning to end. The course design is described from team formation to end-product submission and examines strategies for fostering cooperative and intellectual developmental outcomes among students. Guidelines can be adapted across disciplines and group activities.
Debra	Lindberg		Dr.	Portland State University	Creating a Successful Online Senior Capstone Course	The roundtable will discuss how the Luzerne County Public Defender's Office in conjunction with faculty at King's College created a college based mentoring program for "At-Risk" Juveniles and "At-Risk" Non-Violent Juvenile Offenders in the wake of the "Kids for Cash" scandal.
Paul Eric	Lindenmuth		Prof. Dr.	King's College York College of Pennsylvania	In the Aftermath of the Kids for Cash Scandal: Undergraduate Research	The panel will go into detail about the program and also into the development of a cross-curricular course that is centered on the program. The panel will discuss issues concerning the gathering data from teachers and parents in order to assess the mentee's progress and the success of the program.
Fernando	Linhars		Mr.	Drew University	Expanding Community Courts: Focus on the Ironbound (Newark, NJ)	Newark's Ironbound neighborhood is offered as a case study to expand pretrial diversionary proceedings for defendants with mental health issues. Expansion of a community court system (available to juveniles) to incorporate offenses and minor crimes will alleviate a crowded judicial docket, return decision-making to parochial interests, and emphasize equity over procedural rigors (see William Stuntz, The Collapse of American Criminal Justice 2011). Usually local knowledge is ignored by legal practitioners relying on "scientific facts" or procedural rigors instead of responsiveness to community (democratic) concerns. This paper posits that social interests explicates science and improves decision-making as well as policy implementation.

NATHAN	WONG	LINK	Mr.	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	THE UNEXAMINED ROLE OF CHILD SUPPORT AND OTHER LEGAL DEBT IN PRISONER REENTRY	We analyzed data from the multi-state SVORI initiative to examine the impacts of child support and other types of legal debt on various outcomes in prisoner reentry, including later self-reported crime and drug use, as well as later official arrest. In addition, since employment has been implicated as a perennial hurdle in prisoner reentry (Pager, 2003), and increasingly stringent child support laws might create disincentives to finding employment (Hobbs, Olfner & Sorenson, 2005), we examined how this debt affects the likelihood of entering the legitimate labor market, as well as whether it increases the odds of entering illicit economies.
Mandi		Linz		Mercyhurst University	Legislative Reforms Protecting Children from Abuse: A Review of Pennsylvania Initiatives	In context of the Department of Justice's initiative, Defending Childhood, and legislative reforms following the Sandusky sexual abuse case, the purpose of this paper is to examine mandatory reporting of child abuse in the state of Pennsylvania. Mandatory reporting statutes define what constitutes child abuse, individuals required to report it, procedures for reporting it, and possible sanctions for failing to report it. Sociological concepts, perspectives, and theories will be utilized to examine the development of mandatory reporting laws as well as the intent and consequences of such statutes. Recent developments and reforms in Pennsylvania will be reviewed.
Allen		Lipcomb	Prof.	University of Southern California School of Social Work	They're Just Teens: Examining the Correlation Between Disruptive Attachment and Juvenile Delinquent Behavior	This workshop will explore the interrelationships of attachment theory and juvenile delinquent behaviors in today's society. The session will explore social learning theory, identity, self-concept and the role of community as a surrogate. It will aid understanding of the biopsychosocial complexities in urban communities. The session will teach and explore appropriate interventions/techniques for working with juveniles with disrupted attachment styles. Ultimately, the session will bring about awareness of the youth and understanding the pathology of their behavior. Attendees will walk away with a different set of lens by which to understand juveniles that they work with.
Kenneth	J.	Litwin	Dr.	University of Michigan-Flint	A comparative analysis of crime news coverage	How does crime news coverage differ cross-nationally? A content analysis of newspapers in cities with comparable homicide rates (Detroit, Michigan; Cape Town, South Africa; and Kingston, Jamaica) explores patterns in proportion of crime stories, crime types, victim and suspect characteristics, and incident coverage frequency. We compare the extent of violent crime overrepresentation as well as racial/ethnic minority and male overrepresentation as suspects and underrepresentation as victims. We also examine the extent of crime incident stories, such as extensive coverage of a murder involving Oscar Pistorius as a suspect in South Africa, and implications for public perceptions of crime frequency.
Peter	W	Liu	Dr.	Monmouth University	College Students' Attitude Towards Physician-Assisted Suicide	Based upon a sample of undergraduate college student drawn from a mid-sized mid-Atlantic four year university, this study examines the relationship between one's religiosity, exposure to terminal illness, value on autonomy and one's attitude towards physician assisted suicide (PAS). Other factors such as ethnicity, age, college major, and gender are also taken into consideration. A cross-sectional design was used and data was collected through a survey questionnaire. It was found that one with a higher level of religiosity is in fact more against PAS (Sig = .001). Also those who are highly religious place less value on autonomy (Sig = .000) and those with a higher value on autonomy are more in favor of PAS (Sig = .000). Other variables failed to be significant.
Jing		Liu		New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	New York State Prison Admission Risk Model	New York State has developed and validated an actuarial risk model which assesses offenders' risk of recidivism post prison releases. The risk score is used in conjunction with needs assessments to inform supervision strategies for offenders. The risk model was developed based on criminal histories derived from New York's Computerized Criminal History files and prison commitment information derived from NYS Department of Corrections and Community Services admission records. Data elements included criminal history, prior sentence, incarcerations and parole violations, commitment crime type, and offender age and gender. These factors were analyzed to develop models that predict two types of recidivisms within five years post release from prison: recidivism for any crime and recidivism for violent or personal crimes. A cohort of offenders released from prison over the period of three years? 2004 through 2006? were selected for developing the risk scores. Step-wise Logistic Regressions were used to select significant predictors of recidivism and to assign index scores to the risk scales. Bivariate correlations and Area Under the Curve (AUC) statistics revealed good predictive power of the risk scores, and the predicted recidivism risks closely parallel actual probabilities of recidivism at each modeled risk level.
Sarah		Livsey		Seton Hill University	Assessing Student Attitudes About Sexual and Domestic Violence 2013/2014	This poster will highlight results of the 2013/2014 survey of incoming freshman attitudes around issues of sexual and domestic violence. It will also discuss a unique university/community partnership to target identified areas of concern.
Maria Joao		Lobo Antunes	Dr.	Towson University	Racial and ethnic differences in the protective effects of parental management strategies on youth exposure to violence	Youth's exposure to violence can have devastating effects especially in relation to the development of problem behaviors. Researchers have yet to focus on the value of assessing different parental management strategies, how these differ by race/ethnicity, and the nexus between these strategies, peer deviance and neighborhood characteristics. We account for various contexts and youth covariates of exposure to violence, and examine how they come together in predicting exposure to violence. Using data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, this study employs hierarchical linear modeling to test the protective effects of various parenting strategies against exposure to violence.
Brian		Lockwood	Dr.	Monmouth University	Spatial predictors of burglary clearance rates	Few studies have delved into what might affect the likelihood that burglary offenses are cleared. Within the studies that have, several prominent sets of predictors have been overlooked. The current study analyzes a dataset of more than 10,000 burglary incidents reported to the Philadelphia Police Department in 2010 to determine the relative impacts of several prominent theoretical frameworks that have been used to explain why particular types of offenses are more or less likely to be cleared. A multilevel analytic technique is utilized to control for several levels of contextual factors.
Keith		Logan	Dr.	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	An Inconsistent Supreme Court on the Fourth Amendment	Our brethren were not concerned about electronic eavesdropping, the use of imaging, or the placement of GPS devices (Katz v. U.S., Kyllo v. U.S. and U.S. v. Jones, respectively). It is also clear that most Americans would agree that we have a fundamental right to our privacy, as the court concluded in Griswold v. CT. With strong support of the Fourth Amendment, the court was not willing to accept a trespass that included the placement of a GPS device, but it is willing to accept the trespass of a home or a person's vehicle at the time of their arrest. Why?
J. Miguel		Lopez	Mr.	Boise State University	Gender Disparity in Policing: Why Women Choose Not to? Protect and Serve?	Women account for over fifty percent of the population in the United States but only around eleven percent of local sworn police officers (Shelly, Morabito, & Tobin-Gurley, 2011). Female officers face discrimination in a number of areas including pre-employment testing, negative peer attitudes, and challenges in career advancement (Seklecki & Paynich, 2007). Additionally, personal and societal misconceptions about the nature of police work may reduce its feasibility as a career to women. Policing, which was historically seen as "crime fighting" suited to exclusively to males, has been undergoing a paradigm shift towards community-oriented service providing opportunities in altering gendered perceptions.

Jeanrice	Louise	Ms.	Mississippi State University	Remembering Jonathan Ferrell: The Common Disregard of the Black Life	Highly publicized cases such as the Rodney King case in 1991 and the more recent Jonathan Ferrell case illustrate how police officers physically harm (and sometimes kill) members of the African American community in situations that are preventable. When these events occur, they harm both the public perception of law enforcement among the African American community and the legitimacy of law enforcement in general. In this paper, we analyze Twitter feeds to understand the public perception of the Jonathan Ferrell case and how those feeds vary by race. Implications for policy and future research are also discussed.
Patrick	Lowery	Mr.	University of South Carolina	Discrimination or Procedural Justice?: Perceptions of Local Law Enforcement by Muslims in the American Southeast	This paper takes a qualitative approach to understanding how Muslims living in the deep south perceive the roles, expectations and legitimacy of local law enforcement. Furthermore, whether or not they believe local law enforcement discriminates against Muslims or other minority groups. A qualitative approach was used to gather this data as Muslim communities in the "deep" south are small in size and the study of this topic in this region is still nascent.
Rubin	Lu		Washington State University	Stress, Burnout, and Secondary Trauma among Indigent Defense Attorneys	Research has shown that job-related stress and secondary trauma are experienced by criminal justice professionals. Research has also found that high levels of these maladies are associated with job dissatisfaction, burnout, turnover intentions, and substandard performance. While research has studied law enforcement and corrections professionals extensively, little is known about the levels of stress, secondary trauma, burnout, and job dissatisfaction encountered by attorneys working in the system. To fill this gap, a survey of indigent defense attorneys were conducted that examined the presence of these items. This paper reports and discusses the results of these surveys.
Kristian	Lum	Dr.	Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory, Virginia Bioinformatics Institute, Virginia Tech	Accounting for Racial Disparities in Incarceration: An Agent Based Model	Based on Bureau of Justice Statistics, black Americans are nearly seven times more likely to be incarcerated than are whites. Additionally, blacks receive longer sentences for the same offenses (average of 14 months for whites and 17 months for blacks for drug possession). It has been shown that people with incarcerated family members or friends are themselves more likely to become incarcerated. We show, through an agent-based model, that the latter two facts can account for the higher rates of incarceration in the black population. The model suggests that racial biases in the system account for racial disparities in incarceration.
Fel	Luo	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Ethnicity, Assimilation, and Fear of Crime	Fear of crime is often a problem in American society and has serious consequence. Research on fear of crime examines a variety of fear. One area that has not been able to draw much research attention concerns fear of crime among immigrants. Using assimilation theory, this study examines the relationship between fear of crime and property and Hispanic residents in a large metropolitan city. Data was derived from a random telephone survey collected in 2010. The results reveal that assimilation scale was a significant predictor of fear of property crime but not overall fear of personal safety.
Faith	E. Lutze	Dr.	Washington State University	Invisible Implementers: The Probation/Parole Officer and EBP Nexus	Calls for Evidence-based Practice (EBP) to inform community corrections permeates research and policy. Probation and parole officers are often invisible during the process of planning reentry initiatives even though they are instrumental to the successful implementation of EBP. Recent research critically analyzes how new approaches to community corrections supervision impacts community corrections officers and their professional roles, work environments, and need to acquire additional expertise to be effective in their work. The experts participating in this roundtable are national leaders conducting research and influencing policy related to the professional lives of community corrections officers and their importance to achieving EBP.
Tamara	Lynn	Ms.	Kansas State University	Occupy Wall Street: Are State Responses Realistic or Glamorized?	This study compares media depictions to community reports of state responses toward members of Occupy Wall Street. Content analysis of the New York Post and New York Times, and correspondence with community representatives sets the framework to observe reported state responses toward participants of group demonstrations. The data indicates variances between extreme levels of social control versus acts of diplomacy. Findings provide implications for ongoing research to evaluate the role of the media versus that of the state for encouraging or squelching political activism.
Eddy	J. Lynton	Dr.	Texas Wesleyan University	Status Characteristics and Judicial Decision Making	Employing the status characteristics/expectation states paradigm from social psychology, this study examines the influence of defendant status characteristics on sentencing decisions by judges. Data were collected from semistructured interviews with twelve felony district court judges in Texas. The judges were asked to provide perspective, sentencing, and observations for three felony cases. Findings indicate that specific and diffuse status characteristics such as age appeared to influence performance expectations and thereby case processing. Additionally, judges appear to have treated legal variables in a manner similar to status characteristics. We consider implications of the findings and suggest additional research.
Daniel	Joseph Lytle	Dr.	University of North Texas	The Influence of Criminal Justice Actor Characteristics: A Meta-Analysis	Research on criminal justice decision making has focused primarily on the influence of suspect characteristics, age, race, and gender, and legally factors, seriousness, and prior record. One area that has been relatively neglected is the examination of criminal justice actor characteristics on decision making. This meta-analysis attempts to take stock of this gap and examine the body of research that studies the influence of criminal justice actor characteristics on decision making. More specifically, this paper examines the relationship of actor race, and gender on arrest and sentencing.
Yus	Ma	Dr.	John Jay College	Police Powers under the Amended Criminal Procedure of China	On March 2012, the National People's Congress adopted the amended Criminal Procedure Law (CPL). The law went into effect on January 1, 2013. The amended CPL makes progress in terms of placing more restrictions on the police and providing more protections for criminal suspects. Many issues nonetheless remain in the rules governing the exercise of police powers. This paper examines two aspects of the police powers under the amended CPL. One is the police power to take coercive measures, including making arrest, detention and placing suspects under surveillance of residence. The other is the power of interrogation.
Charles	IE Chuck MacLean	Prof.	Indiana Tech Law School	Death Penalty Jurisprudence Driven by Opinion Polls: Harmonizing the Eighth and Tenth Amendments	Whenever most legislatures in death penalty states have rejected a particular application of capital punishment, the Supreme Court has held that no state may retain that application, reasoning that any death penalty approach rejected by the majority of states is, perforce, unconstitutionally "barbarous and unusual" under the Eighth Amendment. Although some laud these decisions, they ignore the states' Tenth Amendment rights to govern themselves within broad constitutional parameters. Rather than defer to opinion polls or counting state legislative enactments, the Court should engage in true constitutional analysis, forbidding cruel and unusual punishments, but simultaneously honoring states' rights to govern themselves.

Manish	Madan	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Gender Empowerment: Factors Influence Attitudes toward Sexual Autonomy? When is it justified to refuse for sex?	Under the aegis of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Human Development report (1995) introduced two new measures of human development that highlight the status of gender. While, Gender-related Development Index (GDI) takes note of inequality in achievement between women and men, the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), is a measure of agency. It evaluates progress in advancing women's standing in political and economic forums. It examines the extent to which women and men are able to actively participate in economic and political life and take part in decision-making. In this study, women's decision making is measured by not economic or political influence but based on an intimate decision about herself. We call this decision as 'sexual autonomy'. Autonomy can be defined as the right to choose or to decline, following from which sexual autonomy of a woman is defined as a 'woman's right to refuse (or accept) sex under certain conditions'. Lack of decision making when it comes to engaging in sex with the husband is often associated with the experience of domestic violence and can have several different fertility-related outcomes, including a large number of births, births that are unwanted, short intervals between births, and low contraceptive use, especially in relation to expressed need for fertility control. Through this research, first we conceptualize sexual autonomy, and then aim to identify factors associated with lower sexual autonomy as reported by men and women in India, based on a nationally representative data. Further, it is argued that the importance of sexual autonomy is critical in an overall gender empowerment. Theoretical and policy implications will be discussed.
Sean	Madden	Dr.	University of Tampa	Federal Sentencing Practices and the Focal Concerns Perspective	The focal concerns perspective has become the dominant theoretical framework used to explain sentencing disparities. The focal concerns perspective has been used to explain differences in sentences meted out to females, non-whites, and Hispanics. This research extends on a prior study by Hartley, Madden, and Spohn, who attempted to more fully conceptualize the focal concerns perspective, by utilizing federal sentencing data from 1999 to 2012. It was hypothesized that the extensive nature and scope of federal sentencing data could help in more effectively modeling the concepts associated with the focal concerns perspective. Policy implications are also discussed.
Brittany	Maes	Ms.	Washburn University	Exploring perceptions of racial profiling in the context of the Arizona Immigration Statute	This presentation represents a qualitative exploration into perceptions of racial profiling as it relates to the implementation of the Arizona Immigration Statute SB 1070. Explored are the reasons why citizens feel that this statute constitutes racial profiling, what the public's perception of racial profiling is, and what the public believes constitutes reasonable suspicion. The target population is a convenience sample of available subjects in a mid-sized Midwest City. Conclusions may be drawn as to why this statute has been so controversial. When a person threatens suicide, police officers respond to the situation to take the person into custody for a mental health evaluation. Occasionally situations escalate and officers use deadly force in response to perceived threats to officer safety. Recent court decisions in various US Circuit Courts of Appeals have split on the issue of reasonableness of police response in these situations. The US Supreme Court has not weighed in directly on this issue, although other Court decisions may be relevant to the legal and policy analysis. The divided US Circuit Court rulings have complicated implications for emergency response policies.
Jeffrey	S. Magers	Dr.	California University of Pennsylvania	Using Deadly Force in Response to Suicidal Persons: Implications for Police Policy	In the final year of the Crime and Intelligence Analysis (CIA) Master's program students are required to complete two courses that involve students, practitioners, and practical research to address current problems. The courses combine students working in the field with conducting research, analyzing data, making academically sound recommendations, writing a report, and presenting their findings to practitioners. Dr. Maier will address the faculty side from course prep work to course instruction. Ms. Istrate will discuss a student's perspective. From the presentation, individuals will learn how these ideas could be applied at other universities.
Elizabeth	Maier	Dr.	University of Central Oklahoma	OIA Fieldwork and Seminar: No Spooks Here Just Students, Practitioners, and Research	In <i>Atkins v. Virginia</i> (2002), the U.S. Supreme Court articulated three criteria to evaluate whether the application of the death penalty violated the evolving standards of decency of a maturing society. Here, the court used data from legislative decisions, jury sentencing practices and public/professional opinion to abolish the death penalty for offenders with intellectual disabilities. Following precedent, the Court later abolished capital punishment for juvenile offenders under the same three-prong test. This paper traces how the Court came to their decision in <i>Roper v. Simmons</i> (2005) and investigates whether the <i>Atkins</i> test may serve as a foundation to eliminate the death penalty both on a topical basis and as a whole nationwide.
Stacy	Mallicoat		California State University, Fullerton	The Invitation of <i>Atkins</i> : The Future of the Death Penalty in the 21st Century	In <i>Atkins v. Virginia</i> (2002), the U.S. Supreme Court articulated three criteria to evaluate whether the application of the death penalty violated the evolving standards of decency of a maturing society. Here, the court used data from legislative decisions, jury sentencing practices and public/professional opinion to abolish the death penalty for offenders with intellectual disabilities. Following precedent, the Court later abolished capital punishment for juvenile offenders under the same three-prong test. This paper traces how the Court came to their decision in <i>Roper v. Simmons</i> (2005) and investigates whether the <i>Atkins</i> test may serve as a foundation to eliminate the death penalty both on a topical basis and as a whole nationwide.
Stacy	Mallicoat		California State University, Fullerton	The Invitation of <i>Atkins</i> : The Future of the Death Penalty in the 21st Century	As if the job of a tenured/tenure track faculty member or graduate student didn't have its own challenges, how do women (and their partners) negotiate the challenges of parenting within the academy? How do you negotiate maternity leave? What issues do you face in balancing your workload and parenting? How do you balance your identity and the role of motherhood while maintaining your academic self? Each of the panelists became mothers during different stages of our academic careers and will share the challenges we've faced as we've balanced our roles of motherhood and family within our research and teaching demands.
Stacy	Mallicoat	Dr.	California State University, Fullerton	Ph.D. Mama: Balancing Motherhood and the Academy	This study assesses the impact of a juvenile detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) on decision-making in five New Jersey counties. It uses a pretest-posttest design, drawing on a sample of decisions matched across time periods using propensity scores (N=1,432). Findings suggest the RAI, supported by other reforms, lowers overall rates of detention, and may have reduced reliance on certain 'perceptual shortcuts' variables. Evidence is stronger that the RAI increased reliance on the specific factors comprising the tool, as well as reduced disparities in detention rates across counties, perhaps by diminishing the importance of 'going rates?', rooted in local courtroom workgroups.
Carrie	L. Maloney	Dr.	Shippensburg University	The Impact of a Risk Assessment Instrument on Juvenile Detention Decision-Making	This presentation stems from qualitative research conducted on fifty men undergoing treatment for domestic violence and focuses on the role that fathers played in men's narratives of violence. The presence/absence of a father and quality of parenting are predictive of domestic violence. Differences by race, class and age are reflected in the importance that men assign to their father's influence. The men's willingness to discuss their childhoods were mitigated by perceived bias in group meetings, hampering men's active participation in treatment. This research suggests a number of policy recommendations that would allow batterer intervention programs to tailor their treatment plans.
Elizabeth	Mansley	Dr.	Mount Aloysius College	Sins of the Fathers: Abusive Men's Narratives on the Influence of Fathering on Intimate Partner Violence	

David	Marble	Dr.	Missouri Western State University	The Impact of Discretionary Parole Release on Offender Recidivism	This presentation will discuss research findings using data from a 1994 national recidivism study. Logistic regression and survival analysis methods were used to determine the differences in recidivism between those released by discretionary and mandatory methods. The results of the logistic regression showed that offenders released by a parole board were 44 percent less likely to be re-arrested within 3 years of release. The results of a Cox Proportional Hazard survival analysis demonstrated that offenders released by discretionary parole release had a 31 percent lower hazard of re-arrest than mandatory release offenders.	
Satenik	Margaryan	Dr.	Montclair State University	What is your h-index? Measuring Productivity for Criminal Justice Faculty*	This study offers a novel approach to citation analysis of scholars in the fields of criminology and criminal justice which addresses some major criticisms of quantitative assessment of scholarly quality and impact. Customarily, the measurement of scholarly productivity relies on descriptive "bibliometric" measures such as counts of scholarly publications and citations of such publications by others. An alternative method of quantitative measurement of faculty productivity was proposed a physicist Jorge E. Hirach who suggested an index to quantify scientific productivity of scientists based on the quantity and the impact of the research output using a single number "h-index."	
Jessica	Lynn	Marinez	Ms.	Texas State University	The Link between Poverty and Crime: Utilizing Ruby Payne's Framework of Poverty	This study reports the findings of alternative measures of poverty and crime. A convenience sample was used in order to determine whether Ruby Payne's (2006), A Framework for Understanding Poverty, is consistent with income. Participants in the sample responded to a survey based on their perceptions of their daily lives utilizing Payne's behavioral dimensions. The implications of these findings are profound for recognizing Payne's framework as alternative measures of poverty. Overall, results revealed that Payne's typology was not consistent with income and that there was not enough crime in the sample to make a conclusion regarding poverty and crime.
Franco	Marino			Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Ethnicity and fear of victimization among high school students: Extending the Shadow Hypothesis	This study examines the relationship between ethnicity and fear of victimization among adolescents. Drawing on War's (1984) concept of "perceptually contemporaneous offences", it is hypothesized that ethnic discrimination and ridicule is a master offence which minority status youth associate with other offences and elevates their overall fear of victimization. This proposition is tested using survey data from a random sample of 600 high school students in a western Canadian city. The results reveal Asian students are more fearful of direct violent victimization while at school than their White counterparts and fear of ethnic discrimination plays a central role in accounting for this difference.
John	M	Marks Jr.	Mr.	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	The state game warden service: The slowdown on law enforcement of the pavement	This paper questions whether the state game warden service is policing the community at the expense of fish and wildlife.
Hollanne	Marshall	Dr.	Fairmont State University	A Tale of Two Cities: A comparative analysis of violent crime and informal social control in Chicago and New York City	Several qualitative studies focused on ethnic concentration within urban communities highlight the possibility of neighborhood ethnic concentration serving as a protective factor against overt, violent, street crime. Focused on the residential neighborhoods in which the Italian-American organized crime groups originated, this study quantitatively examines and compares violent crime patterns in both Chicago and New York City, at multiple levels of aggregation. Taking into consideration various neighborhood contexts, results indicate that in both New York City and Chicago, communities with reputations related to Italian-American organized crime have lower rates of robbery and homicide than other neighborhoods with similarly dense ethnic concentrations.	
Randy	Martin	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	An Integral View of Ethics, Morality and Justice	There has been much written about ethics, morality, and justice, and there is no disputing the fundamental, critical, and intimate nature of their interconnectedness. However, considerable debate still exists about how best to conceptualize their interrelationships. This presentation examines these vital elements of human existence through the meta-theoretical lens of Integral Theory. This analysis highlights the role of two central Integral concepts, the Basic Moral Intuition and Levels of Consciousness, and discusses the value and utility of adopting an Integral conceptualization for understanding the consonance of these constitutional human virtues.	
Richard	H	Martin	Dr.	Mercer University	Command and Staff College Initiative: An Academic Partnership	Managerial effectiveness is fundamental to promoting well-being of police organizations, administratively, operationally, and philosophically. To improve human performance and operation excellence, police must be proactive by developing programs and processes that deliver the desired levels of efficiency, understanding that organizational perspectives are necessary in developing job-specific educational programs. This paper outlines a holistic partnering approach between academe and government to provide mission-sensitive methods for continuous improvement and expansion, recognizing that comprehensive educational programs uniquely addressing the need to manage the business-side of policing will essentially enhance leadership, management, communications, and operational improvement.
Favian	Alejandro	Martin	Dr.	Arcadia University	Mexican migration to the United States: An exploratory study into illegal Border Crossings	The present research draws on individual-level data from the Mexican Migration Project (n=7423), an annual survey that randomly samples households in communities throughout Mexico to collect information on migratory experiences and general demographics. These data were used to identify 1) socio-demographic factors of migrants that affect the likelihood of using the services of a smuggler (n=7,423), 2) demographics influencing the price paid for a smuggler (n=2,273), and 3) situational factors that predict successful Mexico-US illegal border crossings (n=2,296). The study employs logistic and negative binomial regression with full information maximum likelihood estimation to use all available information from the sample. Migrants who had more years of formal education, had no prior visits to the U.S., and had a long duration of time since their border crossing were most likely to use a smuggler. Highest price paid for a coyote was associated with being older, having no prior visits to the U.S., and recently crossing the border. The analysis also reveals that successful undocumented migration is most strongly associated with using the services of a smuggler, having no prior deportations, and having a longer duration of time since crossing the border.
Favian Ramiro	Martin	Dr.	Arcadia University	Weeding Through Criminology: Utilizing the TV Show Weeds as a Criminological Theory Teaching Tool	Criminology and Criminal Justice educators are increasingly utilizing film and TV shows as a teaching tool in explaining criminological theories. Contributing to the criminology and criminal justice pedagogy literature, this paper argues that the television series Weeds can be used to assist students in recognizing and contextualizing criminological theories. The show follows a widowed mother who produces and distributes marijuana to support her family. Several different criminological theories including strain, social learning, rational choice, and feminist theories can be found within the drama-comedy series. Specific scenes and overarching plots will be discussed to illustrate the examples of criminological theories that can be used to educate students on this subject.	
Ramiro	Martinez	Dr.	Northeastern University	Emerging Perspectives on Immigration Policy and Crime	One of American society's classic debates focuses on the immigration and violent crime relationship. This discussion re-examines using data for census tract level homicides in Miami, Florida and San Antonio, Texas in the eighties and nineties, respectively. The chapter starts with these two comparative cases since they mirror the immigration influx, Latino growth, and homicide decline seen throughout the country since 1980. These findings are also replicated in an analysis of the immigration and crime influx across the nation using U.S. counties in 2000. In sum, results from comparative cities, different time points, homicide motivations, community/national levels and even controlling for Latino regional concentration are reported. The findings were clear and unequivocal: more immigrants did not mean more homicide and that outcomes held across time and place.	
Ramiro	Martinez	Dr.	Northeastern University	Local Context and National Consequences: Homicide Variations Across Time		

					What happened when we measure the impact of immigration on escalation, gang or drug homicides? And, more importantly what role if any did immigration play on drug/gang related killings in San Antonio communities? These questions were asked and tested in a multivariate analysis. The results indicate that commonly neighborhood economic disadvantage, a traditional influence, significantly influences all three types of homicide-total, gang and drug. San Antonio neighborhoods with higher level of disadvantage experience significantly more homicides including those that are gang and drug related. The effect of immigration on homicides in the near border city is negative or null and did not increase the overall number of San Antonio homicides, gang, drug, or escalation killings.
Ramiro	Martinez	Dr.	Northeastern University	The Barrio Beckons: San Antonio Homicide, 1950-2010	
Mike	Maxfield	Prof.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Evidence Generation: Evaluation Partnerships with Community-based Justice Organizations in New York City	
Roni	Mayzer	Dr.	University of North Dakota	Oil Booms and Crime: An Analysis of Recent Trends in the Bakken	This study explores the effects of the oil boom in North Dakota and Montana on UCR index crimes. Examination of a matched county sample revealed that Part 1 offenses increased between 2006 and 2011 in oil and natural gas producing counties whereas crime dropped in non-producing counties. Pre-post analyses revealed that those increases were not statistically significant. We did not find a significant association between oil or natural gas production and property or violent crime using OLS regression. Missing crime data was a limitation and precludes making broad generalizations about the boom-crime relationship. Implications for further research are discussed.
Roni	Mayzer	Dr.	University of North Dakota	Oil Booms and Crime: An Analysis of Recent Trends in the Bakken	This study explores the effects of the oil boom in North Dakota and Montana on UCR index crimes. Examination of a matched county sample revealed that Part 1 offenses increased between 2006 and 2011 in oil and natural gas producing counties whereas crime dropped in non-producing counties. Pre-post analyses revealed that those increases were not statistically significant. We did not find a significant association between oil or natural gas production and property or violent crime using OLS regression. Missing crime data was a limitation and precludes making broad generalizations about the boom-crime relationship. Implications for further research are discussed.
Anthony	McBride	Dr.	Western Illinois University	PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION: A PILOT STUDY EXPLORING THE USEFULNESS OF FORGIVENESS EDUCATION WITH AT RISK YOUTH AND FIR	This article is a pilot study investigating the concept of forgiveness and the elements of balanced and restorative justice as a prevention and intervention technique for fostering positive behavior changes in at risk youth and first time juvenile offenders. We compare the impact of forgiveness education and the elements of balanced and restorative justice in these two populations. This study utilized a total of six sessions first educating the youth about the concepts of balanced and restorative justice and forgiveness and then requiring them to demonstrate potential applications, to key stakeholders, of the concepts in their daily lives.
LaVarr	Wallace	Mr.	Penn State University	Through a Convicts Eyes: An Overlooked View of the Criminal Justice System	Many offenders who enter our system are under the belief that they are a failure, that they are not capable of change due to their past. This seminar will provide a unique perspective of the criminal justice system by fusing the thoughts of a federal probation officer and a convicted felon who recently published a book together on the criminal justice system. This seminar will provide the opportunity to look outside the box at innovative practices to assist offenders in giving up a life of crime by being accountable to society and their victims as well as feeling confident that society and the system have not given up on them.
James	McCabe		Sacred Heart University	Analysis of Police Staffing - How Many Officers Do You Need?	Link to the publication: https://www.kendallhunt.com/store-product.aspx?id=91955
James	J. McCafferty		Kennesaw State University	Criminal opportunity as a significant source of variation in the outcomes of predictive validity studies	The study examines secondary data from a convenience sample of 61 police departments representing 26 states and all regions of the United States. Computer Aided Dispatch data on 911 calls, population, crime data, and police staffing data were examined to create a model for police staffing decisions. The analysis showed that the total number of 911 calls, and summer workload during the weekends were related to the total number of police officers assigned to the department. The paper also discusses alternative supply and demand alternatives for police staffing decisions and benchmarks to examine future staffing needs.
Ellen	P. McCann	Dr.	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Making Smart Policy? The Role of Data in Juvenile Justice Reform	The usefulness of risk assessment tools in corrections is well established in criminal justice research (Andrews and Bonta, 2010). Many of these instruments can effectively predict recidivism (Schwab, 2007); however, one shortfall of these tools is that the same risk assessment produces a wide-range of predictive outcomes across studies (Andrews et al., 2011; Vose, Cullen, and Smith, 2008). Using juvenile recidivism data from 33 counties in Ohio, this study demonstrates that criminal opportunity can be a significant source of variation in outcomes. Specifically, the risk instrument has significantly greater effect sizes in high crime counties than in low crime counties. The members of our panel are all coming from the DC area, so it is possible we'd like to set our panel on Friday morning, anytime before noon. Between train schedules and work, it seems the most fitting. We understand if this is not possible, but it would be great. Thank you for your consideration.
Ellen	P. McCann	Dr.	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Communicating Outcomes to Stakeholders and Policy-Makers	Using a data-driven approach to identify sound policy decisions is only the first step toward an effective and accountable juvenile justice system. A carefully constructed implementation strategy is critical to assure that the policy changes have the intended outcomes. Technical assistance continues after legislative changes in the form of performance measurement and metrics reporting, resulting in a critical eye to not only the policy impacts, but also the reasons underlying those impacts, both intended and unintended. The impacts and outcomes are necessary elements to overseeing change and creating accountability in every state for the effectiveness of its juvenile justice system.
Megan	McConaghy	Ms.	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Social Control Theory and The Schools-to-Prison-Pipeline	Hirschi's social control theory is commonly applied to institutions. In juveniles' lives, the most prominent institution is school. Social control theory states that adolescents with low levels of bond to schools are more likely to become delinquent. Using longitudinal data from a larger study, male first-time juvenile offenders' level of bond to school will be analyzed. It will be hypothesized that participants with a low level of bond at baseline will be more likely to re-offend within a one-year period. The effect of suspensions and expulsions on bonds and delinquency will also be examined.
Amanda	V. McCormick	Ms.	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of the Fraser Valley	Enhancing Police Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Crime	Police in British Columbia practice a variety of crime reduction techniques which have resulted in substantial decreases in crime. Yet, while these techniques have been very successful, police agencies could increase their capacity to achieve their mandate by a greater adoption of crime reduction strategies. Using case studies from Canada in this presentation, key strategies for police to enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to crime, specifically by adopting offender- and problem-focused approaches, creating meaningful partnerships, utilizing pre-emptive strategies, adopting evidence-based performance measures, and maintaining tactical flexibility will be discussed.

Leah	McCoy		Sam Houston State University	An Analysis of State Statutes and Administrative Regulations Related to Pregnant Inmates	<p>Pregnant inmates consist of about five percent of females within the correctional population. Consequently, few studies have addressed the needs of this special population of inmates. Although this is a small portion of inmates, it is important to adequately address their needs to protect the health of the mother and fetus. Many states have failed to properly address this issue; however, the two states that appear to be the most comprehensive in terms of their treatment are California and Pennsylvania. Other states should model their statutes and administrative regulations after these states to best address the needs of pregnant inmates.</p>	
Jack	McDevitt		Northeastern University	Identifying and Responding to Transgender Hate Crime	<p>This paper will review an analysis of police responses to hate crimes targeting members of the LGBTQ community in one large eastern city. In this case the police department received a series of complaints from members of the LGBTQ community and about crimes targeting that community and what was perceived as a lack of response from the police. Focus groups and open community meetings informed a report to the department about the state of police responses to LGBTQ hate crimes and recommendations for way to improve the relationship between the LGBTQ community and the local police. The task force found that a series of administrative decisions intended to improve the relationship between the police and members of the LGBTQ community had the opposite effect and may have contributed to increased tensions and a lack of prompt police response to victims of hate crimes. Recommendations and best practices in dealing with LGBTQ hate crimes will be discussed.</p>	
Lana	Adelaide	McDowell	Dr.	Georgia College	University Public Safety Officers? Perceptions of Restorative Justice Concepts	<p>This presentation will focus on perceptions of university police officers regarding restorative justice concepts. Variables include victim, offender, and community needs, harms, and mindfulness. Also being presented are perceptions of university discretionary practices, the ability of practices to rebuild relationships, and whether additional discretionary options should be available. The presentation will consider whether officers hold a perceived sense of value and approachability by students and employees. This presentation will also focus on officer perceptions of the public safety department, individual officer practices during fieldwork and whether perceptions differ between individual officer and departmental actions.</p>
Rosemary		McFee	Ms.	Alvernia University Criminal Justice Department	Incorporating University Mission into the Criminal Justice Curriculum	<p>This presentation will discuss how to incorporate the university's mission into the Criminal Justice curriculum. Points of discussion include how to develop "ethical leaders with moral courage", vocation versus career; and teaching practices."</p>
Ovan		McGuire	Dr.	Saint Louis University	An Evaluation of St Louis County Drug Courts: Success, Failure and Lessons Learned	<p>This paper is a preliminary evaluation of the data from the St. Louis County Drug Court. It will determine who is being served by the Court and assess the extent to which the Court's diversion program is being successfully implemented as planned. In addition, the extent to which the Court's diversion program is successfully reducing recidivism will also be evaluated. Strategies for reaching under-served populations and improving performance will also be discussed.</p>
James	R	McKean	Dr.	Ohio University Chillicothe	A Generational Comparison of Student Perceptions of Academic Misconduct in Online and Face to Face Courses	<p>This empirical study explored student beliefs or perceptions of academic misconduct by other students enrolled in face to face or online courses to determine differences by generation. Respondents' age was assigned to a generation according to a theoretical construct identified in the literature. Descriptive statistics and t-tests were used to test for between group differences.</p>
Joseph	M.	McKenna		Texas State University	The Roles of School-Based Law Enforcement Officers and the School-to-Prison Pipeline: A Qualitative Study	<p>This research identifies the roles of School Based Law Enforcement (SBLE) officers and further examines how these roles relate to the school-to-prison pipeline (STPP). A stratified random sampling method was used to select 30SDPOs in Texas to participate in this study. Each SBLE officer participated in an in-depth interview that included questions regarding their job duties, authority, and disciplinary actions. Data was categorized and coded based on the identification of general themes and common phrases. In addition, qualitative data from this study will be utilized to construct a quantitative instrument in future studies.</p>
Sean	Michael	McKeon	Mr.	Limestone College	Correctional Educational and Vocational Programs as They Relate to Recidivism	<p>Even though there are plenty of employers that hire felons, many previous offenders who are reintegrated into society lack the proper skills to find and maintain a job. The purpose of this research is to identify the educational and vocational programs within the prison systems to better understand which programs have the greatest impact on reducing recidivism. Furthermore, this paper will analyze the vocational and educational systems in place to determine how to improve the programs to enable those who are being reintegrated into society a chance to find and maintain a stable job.</p>
Brittani		McNeal		University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Contact, Race, and Victimization: Perceptions of Police and Courts in Pulaski County	<p>Research suggests that race and prior contact with the criminal justice system are important predictors of the examination of perceptions of injustice. This relationship, however, has focused primarily on direct victimization, race, and prior contact on perceptions of police and courts. What is less well known is the indirect relationship of race and victimization on perceptions of the justice system. Furthermore, the mediating relationship between race and prior contact is also limited in relationship to injustice research. Using data from the Institute of Race and Ethnicity at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, direct and indirect relationship between race, victimization, and prior contact will be examined in relation to perceptions of the criminal justice system in Pulaski County. A sample of 1823 individuals living in Pulaski county were utilized to answer specific question relate to trust and confidence in police and courts. Findings suggest that there is a interaction between race, victimization and prior contact on the effects of trust and confidence in the police and courts. The direct effects of each, however, were stronger predictors of perceptions of the police and courts.</p>
Susan		McNeely		Pennsylvania State University	Neighborhood racial tension's impact on satisfaction with police and perceptions of police bias.	<p>Prior research on perceptions of the police has examined the effect of economic and racial characteristics of neighborhoods. This paper serves to build on this body of literature by examining the effect of a specific type of neighborhood influence? residents? perceptions of racial tension. Specifically, we explore the extent to which racial tension within a community affects satisfaction with the police and the perception that the police are biased. This study has implications for future police policy. Understanding how community context shapes perception of the police will assist in adapting strategies such as Community and Problem-Oriented-Policing to specific neighborhoods.</p>
Benjamin		Meade	Dr.	James Madison University Department of Justice Studies	Does Gender Moderate the effect of Religiosity on Prisoner Misconduct?	<p>Studies on the effect religiosity has on inmate misconduct have produced mixed results, although many reveal a slight inverse relationship. Most research in this area has relied on male samples, largely neglecting the relationship between religiosity and misconduct among females. In this study, we use a national sample of prison inmates to compare the effects of religiosity on misconduct for both male and female inmates. Controlling for the relevant predictors of inmate misconduct, we seek to examine the impact of religiosity for both male and female inmates on a variety of prison misconduct.</p>

Megan	Michelle	Meier	Ms.	Texas State University - School of Criminal Justice	Gender, Identity, and Acceptance of Gender Stereotypes among Male and Female Police Officers	The present study seeks to increase understanding of the gender identity and gender role beliefs of male and female police officers. Results indicated that male officers held more egalitarian gender identities, self-identifying as having equally masculine and feminine qualities. Female officers tended to view themselves as having more feminine qualities. A majority of officers held contemporary gender role beliefs, although females were more likely than males to hold traditional gender role beliefs. Both male and female officers adhered to traditional gender ideology in relation to roles for men and women in marriage and dating because policing is a male-dominated profession, female officers may feel their gender identity is threatened and over-present feminine qualities and role beliefs in order to protect their identity as women.
Michelle		Meili	Mrs.	University of Texas at Dallas	The Past, Present, and Future of the Not Guilty By Reason Of Insanity Defense	The criminal defense of Not Guilty By Reason of Insanity (NGRI) has been utilized since 1850, but is often misunderstood and its effectiveness often relies on factors outside of the actual mental competency of the defendant. The characteristics of the jury and the defendant, the criminal statute, and the facts of the crime itself can impact the effectiveness of the defense. This paper examines the lineage of the NGRI defense, including how it's been restructured, what factors lead to successful NGRI verdicts, the common misconceptions about the defense, and what the future holds for its successful utilization.
Jeff		Mellow	Dr.	Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice	An analysis of the success and challenges of NeON's implementation	The implementation of community justice initiatives in community corrections has gained momentum in recent years. All too often, however, implementation challenges are not addressed at the start of the initiative or only acknowledged at the point of implementation failure. This paper examines the implementation of the Neighborhood Opportunity (NeON) Network, New York City Department of Probation's system-wide community justice model of probation work. Based on more than 150 interviews and observations conducted with key stakeholders, success and failure factors were identified which affected NeON's implementation. This paper concludes with recommendations designed to strengthen the implementation process of community justice initiatives.
Sharon		Melzer	Dr.	SUNY Plattsburgh	Developments in Organized Crime: Illicit Cigarettes	For decades, cigarette smuggling has been a staple for some organized crime groups. Over the years, the groups and their methods have adjusted to changes in the market, regulation, criminalization, and detection strategies. Accordingly, this paper will analyze more recent trends in cigarette smuggling. The paper will include a preliminary quantitative analysis of illicit cigarette (contraband and counterfeit) infiltration for years 2006 to 2012. Additionally, the paper will look at trends in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East in regards to actors, policy, detection strategies, and other factors that impact the illicit cigarette market and organized crime.
Tasha Stacie		Mensker Merken		Sam Houston State University Indiana University of Pennsylvania	True Victims? Perceptions of Sex Trafficking, Sexual Assault, and Intimate Partner Violence as Gendered Victimization: Effective Teaching Tools Every Teacher Should Know	Traditionally, domestic sex trafficking has been overlooked by the public and by criminal justice authorities. Despite recent advances culminating in federal legislation addressing this issue, prostituted women and girls are criminalized in many jurisdictions, and criminology has yet to fully explore sex trafficking, particularly as it intersects with other forms of gendered violence. The invisibility of this problem repeats a history of limiting women's equal protection under the law. Battered women and sexual assault victims were similarly invisible until the feminist movement of the 1970s. The current study uses surveys to examine perceptions of gendered violence, with a focus on culpability and appropriate criminal justice and social service responses for victims and perpetrators of sex trafficking, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence. Future research directions and policy implications are discussed.
Stacie		Merken		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Coaching Effective Student Presentations	Coaching effective student presentations involves a body-voice harmonious connection. Teachers need to be aware of the various elements involved in effective public speaking. In addition, the understanding of the students' preconceived notions and anxieties can further provide assistance to coaching overall effective presentations. The following paper discusses the components needed to advise teachers in aiding students for successful presentations. This information can apply to undergraduates, masters, doctoral students, and teachers in creating the most powerful and rewarding presentations.
Gorazd		Meško	Prof.	Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia	Legitimacy and compliance with the law? comparison of different research models	Four different surveys of legitimacy in Slovenia have been conducted recently: crime and justice survey among young Slovene adults (2011); an international survey on crime and justice for university students of law and criminal justice and security (2012); questionnaire on why people obey the law (2011); and Slovenia was also participating in Round 5 of the European Social Survey (Trust in justice module, 2011). The purpose of this paper is to compare the legitimacy research models (which consist of six main dimensions: perceived legitimacy, procedural justice and distributive fairness, personal morality, willingness to cooperate with the police and public compliance with the law).
Gary		Metz	Prof.	The College at Brockport, SUNY	Operation Stonegarden: Developing Rural Law Enforcement Initiatives for Human Trafficking, Drug Enforcement and Anti-Ter	Episodes of international terrorism and the impact they have on society continue to demand continual monitoring for intelligence, prevention and intervention at all levels of government. New strategies by domestic and foreign organizations committed to harm the public and disrupt political, economic and public service systems continue to evolve and include biological, radiological and other weapons of destruction. This presentation will focus on what can be done on the rural level to address this ever evolving threat. Operation Stonegarden, a federal initiative in the United States, is one of the many programs currently in operation that focuses on Northern Border Security. Through its multi-agency and disciplinary approach a vast array of law enforcement agencies and intelligence networks converge to formulate specialized plans which address future threats and deliver appropriate interventions. An examination of one of the current models of Operation Stonegarden is presented for participant discussion on the intervention's appropriateness on national and international levels.
Michael	E.	Meyer	Dr.	University North Dakota	The Experience of Social Isolation Among Members of the South African Police	Based on a non-random survey of 545 members of the South African Police Service this paper explores the police cultural theme of social isolation. The paper presents findings on police officer views of the public and their relationship to social interaction patterns of the respondents. Other factors of isolation explored are differences among respondents based on gender, operational work area, and differences in urban/rural assignment. Results are not generalizable to the Service as a whole as respondents are drawn from a cohort sample of officers entering the Service in 2004.
Cheryl		Meyer	Dr.	Wright State University, School of Professional Psychology	Three Semesters of Teaching Developmental Psychology to Women Serving Life Sentences	I offered a directed study to graduate students who wanted to teach developmental psychology to women serving life sentences. Now I cannot accommodate all the students who want to take advantage of this opportunity. In addition, there is a waiting list of 200 inmates who want to enroll in the course. For many students, teaching the course has altered their career paths and for the inmates, our assessments indicate the course has had a major impact on their lives. We will discuss lessons learned from a faculty and student instructor perspective and learn how to combine teaching, scholarship and service.
Bonny		Mhlanga	Dr.	Western Illinois University	Recidivism rates amongst participants of a Juvenile Diversion Program Located in Chicago, Illinois	Determining future criminal acts and providing for the mental, physical, emotional and moral well-being of youth are part of the responsibilities of the juvenile justice system. To accomplish these, the juvenile justice system often utilizes tertiary programs that are funded and facilitated outside of the system itself. A diversion program in one of Chicago's counties, Illinois is one such program. This paper explores 2006-2010 data from that program in order to determine how effective the program was/is in reducing recidivism and increasing other opportunities for the participants who were/are court-ordered into that program.

Venezia		Michalsen	Prof.	Montclair State University	The Role of Mothering in Desistance	As the rate of female incarceration continues to climb, increasing attention is being paid to the factors which encourage and hinder women's desistance from criminal behavior upon reentry to the community. What might have been a joyful new beginning may become a time of stress and, often, relapse and recidivism. Desistance research has consistently shown the importance of social bonds such as employment, education and romantic relationships for reentering men. Research on the role of social bonds in women's desistance, however, has been less frequent, and has had mixed findings. This presentation will focus on the role of mothering in women's desistance, including how mothers differ from fathers in reentry, and implications for policy and research.	
Riane	N	Miller		University of South Carolina	Adultification in Juvenile Corrections: A Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Probation Officers	The juvenile court was established on the philosophy that there are inherent differences between juveniles and adults and thus juveniles should be tried in a separate, distinct court. In the intervening decades, the distinctions between the juvenile court and the adult court have been blurred by court decisions and legislative initiatives. Few studies have looked at how these changes have impacted the juvenile correctional system or examined the extent of differences in orientation and behavior between juvenile and adult correctional officers. The following study addresses this gap through a comparison of the orientation of juvenile and adult probation officers.	
J.		Mitchell	Miller	Dr.	University of Texas at San Antonio	Perceptions versus Realities of Drug Users	Ofentimes, society has associated drugs users with "junkie myths." The predominate myth appears to center around the assumption that people who use drugs are dangerous degenerates who prey upon others and are prone to crime. Other perceptions of drug users involve slacker youths who habitually use marijuana, trailer park inhabitants who use and/or sell methamphetamine, and inner-city minorities who abuse crack cocaine. A panel of drug researchers will discuss their own insights and experiences in an attempt to discern what they believe is myth and reality regarding individuals who use drugs.
Jennifer	M	Miller	Ms.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Crime Bluff: Fact or Fiction?	This exploratory analysis of Jefferson County, Arkansas uses publicly available data to determine the causal mechanisms that lead to disproportionately high rates of crime in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. This city, located in Jefferson County, has been listed in the top 10 most dangerous cities in the country many times since the 1990s, and interestingly, several correctional facilities are located in and around Pine Bluff. The racial population makeup of Pine Bluff and Jefferson County is disproportionately black, with a population composed of 42.7 percent white individuals and 54.8 percent black individuals. This is a unique situation for traditionally minority populations.	
Bryan		Lee	Miller	Dr.	Georgia Southern University	Cheating and the American Dream: A Comparative Analysis of Strain and Principal Reported Cheating	An increasing problem of great concern for academic institutions around the world is the pervasiveness of cheating among students. This research examines the relationships between measures of strain and principals' reports of school cheating in schools across 39 nation-units, derived from the 2007 Trends in International Math and Science Studies survey. The study employs multilevel linear analysis to evaluate whether indicators of economic disadvantage, educational achievement, and educational inequalities influence the level of cheating reported by school principals cross-nationally. Additionally, we identify which socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of nation-states are most related to cheating as reported by school principals.
Cloud	H	Miller III	Dr.	Kean University, MSCJ	The influence of MEDIA AND CRIME: IF IT BLOODS IT LEADS!	MEDIA AND CRIME Roundtable Topic of interest ?Extra, extra, Read about it, read all about it! a popular cry out in days gone past, shouted by News Boys on the street corners of America (1) ?It's in the NEWS; Papers, Radio, TV, Journals, Social media, etc. and the more bizarre or spectacular? the charged or suspect criminal behavior the more it builds its own momentum and takes on a life of its own with the media's sometimes hyperbole help. E.g Casey Anthony, mother of missing and later found dead baby story trial in which she was acquitted, and most recently the Trayvon Martin/George Zimmerman case, of Florida's "stand your ground" fame in which Zimmerman was acquitted. Both cases were Central Florida cases but were read, discussed and debated around the world due to media influence and drive. 2?Extra! Extra! Read all about it! (newsboy shout) Extra! Extra! Read all about it! The cry of the newsboys is well-remembered even if the newsboys haven't survived into the internet age of the 21st century.	
Kelly		Milliken	Ms.	University of Baltimore, School of Criminal Justice	Anything but squeaky clean? Bath Salts: Examining synthetic cathinones and their abuse	?Bath salts? and specifically synthetic cathinones such as MDPV and methedrone present a major health risk to the public. Since the recreational use of them is new, there isn't a lot known about their interaction with the body. However, researchers have been able to show how synthetic cathinones act similarly to amphetamines, ecstasy, and cocaine. Furthermore, studies on the highs and complications that arise from "bath salt" use are beginning to appear. Until legislation is put into place that will ban designer drugs in their entirety, the issue of bath salts will remain prevalent in our society.	
Colleen	Elizabeth	Mills		The Graduate Center, CUNY/John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Hate in the Hallways: Bias-motivated Bullying and Fear of Victimization in School	In recent years, the media focused greater attention to the plight of children and young adults targeted for bullying, especially bias-motivated bullying. Previous literature describes bias-motivated bullying among youth as a "junior" hate crime. Examining data from the 2009 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, this study tests the relationship between being the target of hate-related words in school and fear of being harmed on school property. The results reveal a strong correlation between the two variables in that victims of hate-related words are much more likely to fear victimization at school more often than non-targeted persons.	
Zoran		Milovanovich	Dr.	Lincoln University	The Suspect as a Source of Testimonial Evidence: A Comparison of the English and American Approaches	A substantial body of the American judicial and academic opinion assumes that the government's use of the suspect as a source of testimonial evidence through pre-trial interrogation is fundamentally wrong. This view is often expressed by judges in the context of analysis and application of constitutional principles. Debates on these questions most often rehash old arguments and positions rather than propose new solutions, with arguments often reflecting personal feeling rather than a reliance upon empirical evidence. It is refreshing to take leave of American rules and procedures and look to how the English criminal justice system deals with similar issues.	
Karen		Miner-Romanoff	Dr.	Franklin University	A Case for Dialectical Reasoning, Assessment and Increased Self-Efficacy in Culminating Criminal Justice Capstones	While many criminal justice programs include a Capstone course, few and actual culminations of all major area program requirements. This Capstone is an example of a pedagogically unique experience that allows comprehensive assessment of all program outcomes, while providing the students with the opportunity for dialectical application of course material and experiential engagement with the criminal justice community. Early surveys also indicate that students' self-efficacy is increased through illustration of the skill, knowledge, and the ability to critically and creatively analyze complex criminal justice issues and agencies. Future industry survey tools will seek to measure the Capstone's benefits for the professional community.	
Marcos	Luis	Misls	Dr.	Northern Kentucky University	Dealing with the Reality of the Job: An Examination of Coping Styles among Rural Law Enforcement Officers	Little is known about how rural law enforcement officers (RLEO's) cope with stress. The literature in the subject indicates that officers use adaptive (positive) or maladaptive (negative) strategies to cope with job-related stress. Using a sample of 320 RLEO's serving in a Southern state, the findings of this study indicated that a majority of RLEO's in the sample used adaptive coping strategies to deal with stress, such as listening to music, engaging in a hobby/social activity, and religious activities. Only a small minority of officers indicated that they used alcohol, drugs, or prescription medications to deal with job-related stress.	

Jessica	N	Mitchell		University of South Florida	Attitudes of Sexual Violence as Represented in Social Media	Online social interaction has exponentially increased in the last decade. Social scientists note that social media is a way to communicate attitudes and beliefs. Of interest, as of late, is the perpetuation of attitudes supporting sexual violence in online settings. Texts from Last Night(TFLN), a web-based forum, facilitates submission of anonymous text messages as entertainment. The site promotes texts supporting risky behaviors. Recently, social networking sites have acknowledged the importance of filtering positive representations of such behaviors. Qualitative methods will be used to examine the perpetuation of attitudes supporting sexual violence in online settings. Findings may inform social media policies.
Stephanie Mizrahi		Mizrahi	Prof.	California State University, Sacramento	Merging Academic and Professional Competencies: A Discussion of Design Goals in HSE/EM Programs	Homeland Security and Emergency Management programs have expanded considerably across the country over the past twelve years. Both academic and professional competencies have considerable value as we seek to create well-prepared professionals in these areas. It is the merging of these two types of competencies in the same program that creates even better professionals. This roundtable will explore the distinction between academic and professional competencies and how best to bring the two together.
Stephanie		Mizrahi		California State University, Sacramento	Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs	Teaching emotionally charged but important subjects such as the death penalty can bring its own unique issues to the classroom. This roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best teaching practices for teaching about capital punishment in criminal justice programs, both as stand-alone courses or as part of a broader course such as criminal law or criminal procedure. This year's roundtable will focus on the use of media in capital punishment classes, particularly films and documentaries, but examining other visual or online media as well.
Stephanie		Mizrahi	Ms.	California State University, Sacramento	Have We Put the Cart Before the Horse: The Disconnect Between Curriculum Objectives and Marketplace Realities in HSE/EM	Homeland Security and Emergency Management programs have proliferated in universities and colleges across the country in the past twelve years. These programs have an important role to play in providing competent and dedicated professionals in these areas. However, the authors hypothesize that there is currently a disconnect between the classroom educational objectives and marketplace requirements. This paper examines this disconnect using course objectives and job descriptions in a selection of East and West Coast cities. The nature and extent of any disconnect will be analyzed, potential solutions will be proposed, and areas of future research will be suggested.
Stephanie		Mizrahi		California State University, Sacramento	Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs	Teaching emotionally charged but important subjects such as the death penalty can bring its own unique issues to the classroom. This roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best teaching practices for teaching about capital punishment in criminal justice programs, both as stand-alone courses or as part of a broader course such as criminal law or criminal procedure. This year's roundtable will focus on the use of media in capital punishment classes, particularly films and documentaries, but examining other visual or online media as well.
Stephanie Stacy		Mizrahi Moak	Dr.	California State University, Sacramento University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs The Supreme Court and Ineffective Assistance of Counsel	Teaching emotionally charged but important subjects such as the death penalty can bring its own unique issues to the classroom. This roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best teaching practices for teaching about capital punishment in criminal justice programs, both as stand-alone courses or as part of a broader course such as criminal law or criminal procedure. This year's roundtable will focus on the use of media in capital punishment classes, particularly films and documentaries, but examining other visual or online media as well.
ANNE-MARIE		MOHAMMED	Dr.	THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES	Tourist Arrivals and Crime ? A Comparative Analysis of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago?	A review of decisions involving ineffective assistance of counsel claims in the Caribbean, the tourism industry has been identified as one of the most important industries to foster growth. Both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have been concentrating on the tourism sector. However, both countries have been experiencing increasing violent crime and existing studies have shown that violent crime impacts negatively on tourist arrivals. This study undertakes an analysis of the violent crime and tourist arrivals in these two countries. It explores whether rising violent crime rates increases with tourist arrivals or whether crime rates are more influenced by the island-specific determinants of the countries under study.
Wei-Teh		Mon	Prof.	Dept. of Foreign Affairs Police, Central Police University, Taiwan	Cross-border Crime Fighting and Law Enforcement Cooperation Between Taiwan and China	Authorities in Taiwan and Mainland China signed the "Cross-Strait Joint Crime Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement" in 2009. It has established a formal cooperation mechanism between cross-strait law enforcement administrations. Since the signing of the agreement, law enforcement administrations in both regions have made achievements, and statistically it did help controlling trans-border crimes in cross-strait areas. Besides, it can indirectly foster the signing of similar agreements for Taiwan and Southeast Asian countries and contributes to the crime control in East Asia. This paper explores the contents, achievements, challenges and prospects of the cooperation mechanism.
Jack	Santiago	Monell	Dr.	Winston-Salem State University	A Qualitative Analysis of African American Students, Delinquent Contact and Continued Academic Success	The researcher conducted a qualitative analysis of African American students at Winston-Salem State University to gauge how education and additional supportive measures deterred future delinquent behaviors. A total of 10 students (male and female) were interviewed expanding on the researcher's prior research on early precursors of delinquent behavior. This study examined how students, who had prior delinquent (ages 10-17) contact (arrest, intake, detention, and placement), were able to abstain from criminal behaviors and continue with academic pursuits and interests. Further investigation explored the nature of their willingness to refrain from delinquency, attempting to establish what supportive elements were in place.
David		Montague	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Macro and Micro: Best practices learned via arkansas community reentry programming	At present, there are only three official community reentry-to-society programs within the state of Arkansas. These programs utilize an approved multi-part curriculum and are approved by wardens of those Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) prison facilities. This study represents lessons learned from nine years of work with inmate leadership councils, prison administration, community volunteers, and students, in order to find the best practices to match the particular culture of each prison unit involved. Specific differences between how this programming differs from traditional programming are covered, as well as the importance of data coming from these self-selecting students (inmates).
David		Montague	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	An interdisciplinary discussion to address research and service on geront-criminology	In every state within the United States, to numerous other countries, the increasing population of older people brings needed focus on economics, family structure, health care, and crime. In fact, the realities facing older people in relation to crime are increasing and changing in nature. Sadly, several crimes that the elderly fall prey to include home invasion, fraud, theft, sexual abuse, and many others. The purpose of this round table is to discuss the dimensions of issues facing older people in order to foster collaboration of disciplines and sharing of research and service to this rapidly growing demographic.
Kiara	Nicole	Moore	Ms.	Undergraduate student at Southern Oregon University	Shifting Youth's Perceptions about Gangs through Preventative and Informative Education: An Exploratory Study	Numerous risk factors associated with gang membership can potentially affect a youth's perceptions of gang involvement. The current study explored whether exposure to informative and preventative curriculum will shift youths' perceptions about gangs, by examining the comparisons between pre-survey and post-survey results. This research was conducted from June 2013 to August 2013 and aims to understand the relationship between educating youth about gang membership, gang affiliation, and gang violence and how that education influences youths' perceptions about gangs.
Kristina		Morales	Ms.	Texas A&M International University	Prostitution in the United States	Research indicates that there are varying attitudes towards the topic of prostitution and that such attitudes vary according to many basic variables such as an individual's race, age, marital happiness, and education. Using a sample of male participants in a Hispanic community, our research looks at contextual independent variables and their effect on attitudes toward prostitution. General findings showed that older men who were married and had a higher education were more likely to have favorable attitudes toward prostitution. Our study also explores policy implications for the criminal justice system.

Amber	Morczek	Ms.	Washington State University	X Views and Counting: Interest in Rape Pornography as Gendered Microaggression	Research on pornography has been met with a polarizing response, but remains an area in need of examination. The current analysis utilizes a relatively new medium, internet search queries, to measure microaggression via searches for rape-oriented pornography. Data for this project makes use of Google Trends, which enables access to associated levels of interest relative to a specific query within a specified period. Findings suggest that queries for rape pornography are increasing over time and act as a source of gendered microaggression, which may result in the promotion and acceptance of rape culture and violence toward women.
					Different factors may help to predict when the police classify a missing-person report as involving foul play. The present investigation is part of the Missing Persons Project. Based on a random sample of 998 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2013 and published in various websites, including the North American Missing Persons Network (N.A.M.P.N) and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children websites, this study tests the null hypothesis that the missing person's medical condition is not associated with whether the police classify the missing-person report as involving possible foul play. Each missing-person report was coded using a 228-item protocol. The coded data were entered into a data file and Chi-Square and multiple regression analysis was then performed using Systat 13.1 for Windows program (2013). The null hypothesis was rejected. Reports of missing persons with a medical condition were less likely to be classified as involving foul play (11.7%) than those reports of missing persons without a medical condition (88.3%) (Chi-Square=103.04, df=1, p<.000). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the victim's gender.
Stephen	Morewitz	Dr.	California State University, East Bay	Association Between Missing Persons' Medical Condition and Police Classification of Foul Play	Persons who go missing may differ in the extent to which they have a medical condition, and gender may influence whether missing persons have a medical condition. The present study is part of the Missing Persons Project, which is based on a random sample of 998 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2013 and published in various websites, including the North American Missing Persons Network (N.A.M.P.N) website. This study tests the null hypothesis that there are no gender differences in missing persons' medical condition. Each missing-person report was coded using a 228-item protocol. The coded data were entered into a data file and Chi-Square and multiple regression analyses were then performed using Systat 13.1 for Windows program (2013). The null hypothesis was rejected. Missing persons with a medical condition were more likely to be male (63.8%) than female (36.2%) (Chi-Square=293.49, df=1, p<.000). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the missing person's race.
Stephen	Morewitz	Dr.	California State University, East Bay	Gender Differences in Missing Persons with a Medical Condition	Socio-demographic characteristics of the missing persons may influence the degree to which the police classify the missing-person incident as involving possible foul play. The present investigation is part of the Missing Persons Project, which is based on a random sample of 998 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2011 and published on major missing-persons websites. This investigation tests the null hypothesis that the missing persons' racial/ethnic status (White or Hispanic) is not associated with the degree to which the police classify the missing-persons incident as involving foul play. Each missing-persons report was coded using a protocol that contains 291 variables. The coded data were entered into a data file, and Chi-Square and correlational analysis was then performed. The null hypothesis was rejected. The police were more likely to classify Hispanic missing persons (49.3%) as involving foul play than white missing persons (29.7%) (Chi-Square= 24.59, df=1, p<.000). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors.
Stephen	Morewitz	Dr.	California State University, East Bay	Police Classification of Foul Play in Missing-Persons Reports: White/Hispanic Differences	The financing of law enforcement services is one of the main functions and responsibilities of state and local government in the United States. A difficult economic environment in the United States has produced fiscal stress for state and local governments, resulting in financial and political pressure to provide law enforcement services in a cost effective manner. This paper will discuss the fiscal challenges and the methods available to state and local government to finance the provision of law enforcement services for the benefit of the public.
Robert	Morin	Dr.	Western Nevada College	State and Local Government Financing of Law Enforcement Services	This paper details the findings from a survey of ACJS members. Respondents were asked about perceived preferences of hiring faculty in CJ and what respondents felt were the orientations of programs in CJ. Of issue are the perceptions of certain degree credentials and the hiring decisions in CJ programs, including ?Pracademics? The session focuses on the issues and findings. This study found that respondents clearly felt that CJ program orientation should focus on developing critical thinkers, and that CJ programs should prepare students for CJ careers. The predominant respondent to this survey has a Ph.D., publishes, presents frequently, and works at an institution that offers a Ph.D. or Master's degree, requiring that prospective faculty have a Ph.D.
Stephen	A. Morrales	Dr.	Worcester State University	Assessing Hiring Preferences and Discipline Orientation of Criminal Justice Programs	The discipline of CJ remains a relatively newcomer to densely campuses. The focus of many programs has expanded beyond the study of corrections, policing and courts. New concentrations are being offered by schools to adapt to needs in the field. Even with the curtailment of the educational incentives, programs are seeing growth. What are we teaching? Who are we preparing? What are we missing? How are we doing? How can we assess effectiveness? Session explores the approaches as schools prepare future practitioners and scholars. An open and candid discussion of the trials and tribulations of CJ in higher education.
Stephen	A. Morrales	Dr.	Worcester State University	The Future for Criminal Justice Education	This paper details findings from a survey of ACJS members. Respondents were asked about perceived preferences of hiring faculty in CJ and the orientation of programs in CJ. Of issue are the perceptions of certain degree credentials and the hiring decisions in CJ programs. This study found that respondents clearly felt that CJ program orientation should focus on developing critical thinkers, and that CJ programs should prepare students for CJ careers. The predominant respondent to this survey has a Ph.D., publishes, presents frequently, and works at an institution that offers a Ph.D. or Master's degree, requiring a Ph.D.
Stephen	A. Morrales	Dr.	Worcester State University	Assessing Hiring Preferences and Discipline Orientation of Criminal Justice Programs	

Nancy	Ann	Morris	Dr.	VCU	An Examination of Country-Level Terrorist Activity by Type of Activity and Target, 1970-2006	Recent large scale quantitative studies of terrorism indicate that there are several distinct patterns of country-level terrorism activity over time. Although these studies have been useful for describing world-wide trends of terrorist activity at countries, they have not yet fully disaggregated these events or examined how patterns change with varying definitions of terrorism. Terrorist activity varies in its form and target. Using data taken from the Global Terrorism Database, we provide a more nuanced examination of patterns of terrorist activity over time by examining country-level terrorism patterns across various types of terrorism activity, targets and different conceptual definitions of terrorism.
Robert		Moschoat	Dr.	Bloomsburg University	A Criminological Examination of the Evolutionary Socialization Hypothesis	This study provides a cursory examination of the evolutionary socialization hypothesis by isolating the effects of biological father presence on the development of risky behaviors and the variables that have been found to mediate the relationship between family structure and risky behaviors. Previous criminological research has relied on single dichotomous variables to indicate single-parent family or female-headed households. Attention to biological father presence will serve to enhance criminology's understanding of family structure. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health's Public Use Data Interviews (n=4,834) will be used.
Bahiyah	Mialah	Muhammad	Dr.	Howard University	Children as Subjects for Qualitative Crime Research: Talking to Children of the Incarcerated	Research with children of the incarcerated is crucial. The current state of knowledge on children of incarcerated parents is missing the voices of children. Many studies have utilized informants, such as, incarcerated parents, caregivers, family members, child advocates and community organizations, to obtain information about the lives and experiences of prisoners' children. Although these voices have allowed insight into the issues faced by children of incarcerated parents, they fail to provide the voices and opinions of the children themselves. This open seminar will provide insight into the major issues surrounding IRB approval, data collection, strategy and child incentives.
Sadie	J	Mummet	Ms.	Georgia State University	Examining the relationship between childhood sexual assault and adult sexual revictimization: A life-course approach	Although research has documented the relationship between childhood sexual assault (CSA) and subsequent adult sexual victimization (Arata, 2000; Filipas & Ullman, 2006), the factors that may mediate this relationship have not been fully explored. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and a life-course approach, we investigate whether adult social bonds (e.g., college, marriage, employment) serve as key turning points in changing the trajectory of childhood sexual assault victims away from adult sexual revictimization. Policy and future research implications will be discussed.
Robert		Mupier	Prof.	Texas Southern University	Institutionalized Police Corruption: A Threat to Counter Terrorism in African Countries	Abstract The occurrence of terrorism in most African countries has become an issue of great concern to the general public, international organizations and the various criminal justice systems. The empire of justice as embedded in the law enforcement agencies have failed to uphold its role in countering terrorism due to institutionalized corruption hence the travesties of justice are left unaddressed. The researchers would examine the extent of institutionalized police corruption in selected African countries and its impact on terrorism and make recommendations on how to obliterate this cancerous pandemonium in the police force in order to effectively fight terrorism in African countries.
Jason	P	Murphy	Mr.	Keuka College	The Impact of Fatigue on Officers within the Irondequoit Police Department	The purpose of the project was to examine if fatigue was being effectively managed by officers of the Irondequoit Police Department. This was done by examining the frequency of fatigue and determining what symptoms contribute to fatigue. The project was designed to examine the prevalence of fatigue within the department as a whole, while also exploring fatigue among gender and shift. The researcher was able to determine that sleep habits, shift structure, family obligations, overtime, age, and negative events were all factors in the onset of fatigue. Conversely, the researcher determined that daily commute was not a factor in fatigue.
Brian		Murphy		Goodwin College	Police Academy Training and Higher Education Requirements for Police Officers	Prior research has supported higher education as a minimum requirement for entry level police officers. This study examines the changes and rigor of the Connecticut Municipal police academy curriculum. Over decades, the training curriculum of the academy has changed: increasing the contact hours, course load and content. The training is accepted as experiential credit for content specific criminal justice college courses. The current study will seek to demonstrate the changes in municipal police academy training have impacted the need for higher education as a minimum requirement. The implications of these findings for research and application will be considered.
Brian		Murphy	Mr.	Goodwin College	How Societal Changes Impact Homeland Security Education	Practitioners and educators have used homeland security as a broad term covering areas from emergency management to national security. As such, homeland security educators have to adapt the curriculum to cover a broad array of topics and professionals have to have a broad area of knowledge. The areas are often influenced by current issues and societal changes and needs. The roundtable will discuss how homeland security, educationally and professionally, is influenced by societal changes and needs, to include: the media, advancements in technology, climate change, privacy issues, regional and geographic differences, and other societal influences.
Ekrem		Mus	Dr.	Turkish National Police Academy	Crime Snapshot of Turkey: Analyses of Crime Trends between 2000 and 2011.	This research paper explores the relationship between social, economic, and demographic variables and reported violent and property crime incidents in the provinces of Turkey between 2000 and 2011. This study offers insights into the effect of social, economic, and demographic conditions on crime at the city level. The findings of longitudinal study reveal strong relationship at bivariate and multivariate level that family disruption rate, high school graduation rate and GDP were significantly related to the violent and property crimes while population density, and urbanization rate were significantly related to the property crime rate in the provinces of Turkey. Policy recommendations to crime prevention and future research suggestions end the study.
Jennifer		Myers	Dr.	Fairmont State University	Analyzing Correlates of Parental Fitness Evaluation Referrals	There are varied reasons people have children removed from their custody. Placement outside the home disrupts the family unit and often results in minor children being placed into foster care or the juvenile justice system. This presentation will highlight trends in a rural state with regard to the most common issues for parental fitness cases with child protective services involvement. Issues of parental substance abuse, mental health and cognitive impairments, abuse, neglect, educational neglect via truancy and juvenile incorrigibility will be covered and prevention and treatment options will be discussed. Reunification, improvement, or termination options will be examined using a functional-contextual perspective.

Mai	Nailo		Sam Houston State University	Eyewitness Reform in Texas: An Exploration of Police and Court Procedures	Remedies to wrongful convictions due to eyewitness misidentification have been needed, which is shown with over 30 years of research. The Innocence Project reported that nearly 75% of convictions overturned through DNA testing are due to eyewitness misidentification. Specifically in Texas, 48 men have been exonerated since the development of DNA according to Houston Chronicle in 2012. Examining the state of Texas on eyewitness misidentification is significant since Texas is the leading state in executions. Recently, Texas requires law enforcement agencies to adopt a detailed written policy regarding the administration of eyewitness identification procedures in accordance with Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Title 1, Article 38.20. This paper discusses the past, present, and future of eyewitness procedures by law enforcement and the courts in Texas. A discussion of eyewitness claims brought to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals revealed that over one-third of defendants succeeded in their eyewitness claims. Eyewitness evidence procedures in Texas need further examination to analyze the effectiveness of the new legislation and the quality of eyewitness evidence admitted into trial.	
Mahesh	Nalla	Dr.	Michigan State University	Is Police Integrity a Good Measure of Citizen's Confidence in Police in Post Colonial Democracies? The Case of Malawi, N	This study aims to examine citizen's perceptions of police integrity in former English African colonies. We draw our conceptual framework from theoretical contributions of Tyler and his colleagues. Using survey data this study empirically analyzes citizen's perceptions of police corruption and factors that contribute to explaining citizen's confidence in police. Consistent with the literature, these factors include police integrity, fairness, and trust in police work. Findings and policy implications will be explored.	
Raymund	E	Narag	Dr.	Southern Illinois University	Prison culture in the Philippines: A exploration of culture as scripts	Conceptualizing culture as scripts or tool kits for action, this paper explores how inmates and prison officers in a Maximum Security Prison in the Philippines navigate both the formally written rules of the institution and the informally acknowledged practices that arose as coping mechanisms to the deficiencies in prison resources. Using qualitative information gathered from informal conversations with inmates and prison guards coupled with the author's personal experience as a former long term inmate, this paper finds that cultural scripts that are either rehabilitative or punitive in nature are used by inmates and guards alike, depending on the exigencies of a particular situation. Implications to theory and policy are discussed.
Chongmin	Narag		John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Police Officers in Schools: Effects of School Crime and the Processing of Offending Behaviors	The use of police in schools has increased dramatically in the past twelve years, largely due to increases in U.S. Department of Justice funding. This study used data from the School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSCS) to assess the extent to which the addition of police in schools is associated with changes in levels of school crime and schools' responses to crime. We found that as schools increase their use of police, they record more crimes involving weapon and drugs and report a higher percentage of their non-serious violent crimes to law enforcement. The possibility that placement of police officers in schools increases referrals to law enforcement for crimes of a less serious nature and increases recording of weapon and drug offenses requires that more rigorous research be carried out to assess more carefully the school climate and school safety outcomes related to this popular and costly practice.	
Ryan	Naumann		Wheeling Jesuit University	Awareness of Gun Policy and Fear of Crime on a College Campus: Is There A Relationship? th	This study examines the level of knowledge of students, faculty, and administration at a small private university in the Midwest regarding the policy on guns and weapons on campus. The study attempts to understand the relationship between knowledge of policy and perceived fear of crime on campus. It is expected that when participants are more aware of the policy, they will have a lower fear of crime. By understanding this knowledge, it could better help understand fear of crime on a college campus, promote knowledge of policy, and evaluate the association between the two.	
Jordana	N	Navarro	Dr.	Tennessee Technological University	One step forward, two steps back: Cyberbullying within social networking sites	Despite increased awareness of cyberbullying, stories of youth who have taken their own lives as a result of unyielding harassment continue to occur. Patchin and Hinduja (2006, p. 152) define cyberbullying as the "willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers". Although past studies have highlighted risk factors of experiencing cyberbullying, few studies have focused on the role of social networking sites. Therefore, this study fills that void by reviewing differences in the online behaviors of youth utilizing social networking sites, whether these differences affect risk of cyberbullying, and whether Routine Activities Theory is applicable in framing cybervictimization.
Kelly	Nee		Deputy Superintendent Boston Police Department Criminal Investigations Division	The Boston (MA) Smart Policing Initiative: Strategies to Improve Homicide Clearance Rates - Lessons from the Boston SPI	With the support of BJA SPI funds, the Boston Police Department (BPD) is currently engaged in an action research enterprise to test whether adopting better developed investigative processes and accountability structures improves its homicide clearance rates. In 2010, the BPD Homicide Unit cleared 43.2% (32 of 74 cases) of the total number of homicide incidents investigated. This is noticeably lower than national homicide clearance rates. In 2010, 64.8% of homicides investigated by law enforcement agencies were cleared. The development and implementation of new homicide investigative techniques and strategies has been guided by a strategic problem analysis of computerized homicide data and case files and has drawn upon best practices in other jurisdictions, most notably from the United Kingdom. The BPD has implemented its new approach to homicide investigations in November 2012. In this presentation, a representative from BPD will review the evolution of their approach to clearing homicide cases and discuss the implementation of the strategy to date.	
Joan	L	Neff	Dr.	University of Richmond	The Intersection of Gender and Race in Predicting Mental Health Issues among Incarcerated Youth	Both general population and correctional population studies reveal significant differences between males and females and between white and nonwhite youth with respect to the prevalence of certain mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety as well as the tendency to engage in self-harm behavior, such as suicide. The present paper focuses on the interaction of gender and race in predicting mental health issues and self-harm behaviors within a population of juveniles incarcerated for delinquency. Additionally, it examines the relative significance of other variables as predictors of mental health and self-harm behaviors within specific gender-race subpopulations.
Pat	Nelson	Dr.	Minnesota State University Mankato	Social Network Analysis Model for Law Enforcement Identification of Community Intelligence Contacts	The need for local law enforcement agencies to identify ways to disseminate information and gather community intelligence in a local community is based on an understanding of who the appropriate points of contact are in that community; this, in turn is based on understanding the social structure of a community. There is no clear model used to identify informed points of contact to provide the informed exchange of community intelligence with local law enforcement. The purpose of this study was to understand if social network analysis is feasible as a model using a theoretical framework based on social capital theory.	

					Over the past several decades, there has been a significant rise in female incarceration. Presently, due to several factors including policy shifts and budgetary constraints, increasing numbers of inmates, including women, are being released from prisons and jails. The vast majority of those released return to communities and families that have a limited capacity to support their reentry. Although much research has been done on communities' capacity to address the needs of inmates and on phenomena of increasing female incarceration, little is known about reentry services for female offenders. Acknowledging this gap in research, this study sought to explore the Community Institutional Capacity (CIC) of social and supportive services in Philadelphia to address the needs of female ex-offenders. A secondary analysis, this study analyzed cross-sectional data obtained from surveys of approximately two thousand federal, state and corrections departments to assess Philadelphia's reentry services. Particular focus was made on assessing the characteristics of agencies serving released female offenders as well as the type and quantity of services provided. The results were striking. Though it appears agencies have the means to meet the needs of female offenders, for example having large numbers of staff and volunteers, it appears as though a gap exists in the products and services provided. Overall, agencies fail to address reentry needs specific to women. Among those agencies serving women, few provide services such as family reunification and child-care and those that do rarely provide these services on an ongoing basis. These findings emphasize an important gap in reentry.
Danielle	Nesi		John Jay College	Meeting the Reentry Need of Female Offenders in Philadelphia	The United States Supreme Court has recognized numerous exceptions to the search warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment. One of those is the "emergency" or "exigent circumstances" exception. Most recently the High Court has clarified (although some scholars would say "limited") this exception much to the chagrin of law enforcement officials. An examination of the relevant cases reveals the reasoning of the High Court and leads to questions regarding the "emergency exception" to Fifth Amendment issues as well.
Jana	Nestlerode	Prof.	West Chester University	The Fourth Amendment Emergency Exception to the Search Warrant Requirement	Mentally ill defendants often need enhanced services and supervision in order to break the cycle of criminal behavior and re-incarceration that can stem from untreated mental health issues. Recently, the jurisdiction in question has implemented a mental health treatment court for both misdemeanor and felony level offenders. This study presents a description of the development and implementation of these dockets, as well as preliminary results from a process and outcome evaluation of the programs. Recommendations for improvements in program design and function are presented, as well as plans for subsequent research activities.
Nicole	Niebuhr		Sam Houston State University	Preliminary Evaluation of a Mental Health Court for Misdemeanor and Felony Offenders	The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education (TECLESSE) offers a unique and specialized 24-hour course of instruction for officers. The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Investigators Course (SAFVIC) training course educates officers in sexual assault and victimization theories and investigative techniques. In addition, the course offers perspectives from medical personnel, victim services, and victims. This poster presents the survey results in regard to the impact of the specialized training on officers' perceptions of sexual assault victims.
Christine	A.	Nix	University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	Theory to Practice: Minimizing Sexual Assault Beliefs and Increasing Victim Cooperation with Specialized Law Enforcement	The process-based model of regulation suggests that by exercising their authority in a procedurally fair manner, the police can enhance their perceived legitimacy and trustworthiness. However, recent research indicates that perceptions of neighborhood cohesion might also influence individuals' perceptions of both procedural justice and police legitimacy. An important consideration is whether or not the same logic holds for trust in the police. If so, it might specify conditions under which the process-based model of regulation is more or less effective. The current study tests this hypothesis using a survey of 1,681 citizens from a mid-sized metropolis in the southeast.
Justin		Nix	Mr. University of South Carolina	Trust in the Police: The Influence of Procedural Justice and Neighborhood Perceptions	Limited studies have identified ethnic and racial differences among populations of children affected by parental imprisonment. This research and pictorial showcase will shed light on the experiential differences among black, white and hispanic children coping with parental incarceration from a global perspective.
Radscheda	R.	Nobles	Howard University	Ethnic and Racial Differences Among Children of Prisoners	This study measures changes in willingness to intervene when witnessing campus crime after administering two types of bystander prevention strategies among students in two urban universities: (1) dissemination of posters depicting various crime scenarios involving actual undergraduate students as models and appropriate responses to such crimes (theft, assault, sexual assault, vandalism); and (2) a self-defense course held in the main campus of one university. Students who are aware of the posters and participated in the self-defense course are expected to experience less crime incidence, have less fear of campus crime, and are more willing to intervene when witnessing campus crime.
Claire Angelique		Nolasco	Dr. Texas A&M-San Antonio	Measuring Efficacy of Bystander Prevention Programs on College Students	The purpose of this study was to determine whether family context correlates with a history of animal cruelty. Ten family context variables were examined as possible correlates of animal cruelty: parental arguing, parental fighting, mother drug use, father drug use, parental knowledge, parental monitoring, maternal warmth, maternal hostility, paternal warmth, and paternal hostility. A group of 1,354 adjudicated delinquents (1,170 boys, 184 girls) from the Pathways to Desistance study (Mulvey, 2012) served as participants in this study. The results showed that animal cruelty correlated positively with parental fighting, hostility, and drug use and negatively with parental warmth, monitoring, and knowledge.
Alexandria		Noon	Ms. Kutztown University	Family Context of Childhood Animal Cruelty in Adjudicated Delinquents	This research explores transportation deprivation among women on probation and parole. The author created a measurement instrument for transportation deprivation, investigated strategies women use to overcome deprivation, and determined, to what extent transportation deprivation was related to re-offending. Survey data were used to discover women's levels of transportation access and to generate a measurement instrument. In-depth interview information was collected to explain strategies women use to overcome low levels of transportation access. Official records revealed whether, as a result of transportation deprivation, women violated supervision rules or recidivated within 12 months after parole or probation supervision began.
Miriam	J.	Northcutt Bohmert	Michigan State University	Access to Transportation and Outcomes for Women on Probation and Parole	The KC No Violence Alliance (NOVA) is a multi-agency initiative designed to reduce violent crime, particularly aggravated assaults and homicides. The Kansas City (Mo) Police Department, as the primary coordinating agency, has utilized social networking analysis to identify violent networks for multiple interventions. This Smart Policing Initiative presentation will provide an overview of the implementation process as well as highlighting outputs and outcomes of the focused-deterrence strategy, with particular emphasis on tracking violent crime within the aforementioned violent networks. Policy implications and issues of sustainability will be discussed.
Kenneth	J.	Novak	Dr. Department of Criminal Justice University of Missouri-Kansas City	The Kansas City (MO) Smart Policing Initiative: Focused Deterrence and Smart Policing	

Shelia	Oakes	Ms.	Eastern Kentucky University Graduate Student	Victimology and Unidentified Remains: Unidentified Remains and the American Legal System	<p>This is a presentation of the facts concerning the steps taken by our legal system to address the following issues of unidentified remains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)the extent of the problem, 2)how they are categorized and viewed by the legal system, 3)what can be done to expedite any possible resolutions to the question of identity, 4)the effect on family members, friends, and acquaintances, 5)and the overlapping issue of missing persons. 	
Festus	C	Obi	Texas Southern University	Theoretical Frameworks for Understanding Identity Theft	<p>The crime of identity theft like any other crime needs to be situated within its proper theoretical frameworks. The essence is to create a compass for future researchers, and criminal justice policy formulations and implementations. This paper will examine identity theft within the kaleidoscopes of hedonistic calculus or felicitic principle, routine attractiveness and absence of guardianship, social structure/anomie and strain, among others. This paper intends to spur further researches that will agree or disagree with the theoretical frameworks highlighted herein, or lead to the propounding of new theories.</p> <p>Before criminal proceedings and sanctions became a colonial bequest to most African countries, there were systems by which deviant behaviors were processed. These systems which embody needs and restitutions are known as restorative justice. Restorative justice has continued to operate alongside the criminal justice system in most African countries. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the various aspects of restorative justice that play pivotal roles in criminal justice administration in Africa. The paper also uses the Igbo nation of Nigeria as a model of the success of restorative justice in a country that practices criminal justice.</p>	
Festus		Obi	Texas Southern University	Restorative Justice Perspectives in African Criminal Justice	<p>In recent times, the parole system and processes in South African criminal justice system has been a subject of public scrutiny and criticisms. While the system appears to be notionally functional in terms of existence, the system is alleged to be deficient. The extent to which these counter notions manifest on parole board decisions and actions is examined in this paper. Through secondary data sources, this paper articulates on how some latent forces and the current political landscape of "7over democratization" in the country shape processes and outcomes of parole system; and the implications on crime situation in the country.</p>	
Emeka	Emmanuel	Obioha	Prof.	Tshwane University of Technology	Parole system and paradox of 7over democratization? in South Africa	<p>In South African Correctional Services' law, some offenders are categorized as special due to various attributes. Ideally, persons of "special category" are supposed to be treated as such but the reality tends to suggest the opposite. More critical evaluation raises some questions on what make these offenders special. The extent to which categorization reflects on the treatment of these persons in the correctional system is examined in this paper. Based on secondary data and observational sources, while the paper argues on the validity of the "special" clause it also presents viable counter argument on the categorization.</p>
Emeka	Emmanuel	Obioha	Prof.	Tshwane University of Technology	What is special about 7special categories of offenders? in South Africa?	<p>Tim O'Brien is the co-author, with Martin Clancy, of Murder At The Supreme Court: The Cases That Made The Law" (Prometheus Books 2013). The book parts the curtain of Supreme Court secrecy and provides revealing links between landmark capital punishment cases and the lethal crimes at their root.</p>
Tim		O'Brien	Mr.	author, journalist	Murder at the Supreme Court"	<p>The Bakken oil formation, located primarily in North Dakota, has generated much interest in recent years. With an estimated 7.4 billion barrels of yet to be recovered oil within the United States portion alone, many cities and towns have experienced a rapid economic and population boom as more and more wells are drilled to extract oil from the region. Drawing on Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and Census data, this paper examines the impact the "boom" has had on crimes reported to the police in North Dakota while paying particular attention to high growth counties and cities.</p>
Christopher		O'Connor	Dr.	University of Wisconsin - Superior	An examination of the impact of North Dakota's oil boom on crime	<p>The purpose of this research is to explore the impact and effectiveness of separate gang units within police agencies and the factors that impact how and why a specific municipality would choose to form and fund a gang unit within their police agency. This research focuses on San Diego County police agencies.</p>
Matthew	David	O'Deaane	Dr.	University of Phoenix	EVALUATING GANG UNITS IN SAN DIEGO WHAT IS THE FUTURE, IMPACT, COST, POLICE ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS?	<p>The present rate of incarceration in the U.S criminal justice system is alarming. It has become questionable if the formal adjudicatory system that leads to imprisonment of offenders still effective in controlling crime and deterring offenders and members of the public from committing crime. Notwithstanding the impact this system of justice administration has made in the criminal justice system, there is need to approach justice from a perspective that focuses on the needs of the victims and the offenders as well as involving community rather than just satisfying abstract legal principles and procedural jargon that barely repairs the harm caused by crime.</p>
Ifeoma	Evelyn	Okoye	Mrs.	Texas Southern University	Implementation of Restorative Justice in the U.S. Criminal Justice System	<p>The researchers would extensively explain and examine the concept of restorative justice. The researchers would also emphasize on the effect of restorative justice in reducing crime viz a vis helping offenders to reintegrate well into the society. More so, further emphasis would be made on the impact of restorative justice policies in the future of the U.S. criminal justice system.</p>
Willard	M	Oliver	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	The Symbolic Law & Order Presidency: Explaining Presidential Use of Criminal Justice-Related Signing Statements	<p>Presidential signing statements? a written statement issued by a president at the time of signing legislation into law - have become a powerful tool for presidents to keep and enhance presidential power, despite the fact that some of these statements have raised constitutional questions. Recent research has found that presidents also employ signing statements when it comes to criminal justice-related bills, but does not explain why presidents use signing statements. This study, drawing upon the theory of Symbolic politics, is the first attempt to explain why presidents use signing statements with criminal justice-related legislation.</p>
Robin		Olsen	Ms.	The Pew Charitable Trusts	State Work from the Stakeholder Perspective	<p>In the midst of data analysis and research, the Juvenile Justice work requires both relationship-building with stakeholders and a living dialogue among the members of working groups in each state. This work requires more than just the data, and this paper will present how the knowledge of a state extends to legal and political landscapes to make smart policy that will accomplish unique state goals in a real and attainable way.</p>
Jeremy		Olson	Dr.	Seton Hill University	Get out of my classroom: Canines, ghosts and Bigfoot bring Bloom to life	<p>This open seminar will discuss ways of increasing student engagement in and understanding of course materials by employing unconventional strategies. Two semester long projects and one general student activity will be detailed: Animate (corrections course), Forensic Ghost Investigation (intro to profiling/serial killers) and the Bigfoot Investigation Group (general activity). These projects reside variously at the applying, analyzing, evaluating and creating levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Anecdotal reports, including student course evaluations, will suggest such unconventional exercises improve learning, foster a sense of student-faculty co-education and increase program retention.</p>
Alaba		Oludare		Texas Southern University	Legal and Enforcement Challenges to Curbing Identity Theft	<p>Identity theft is the duplicitous gaining and use of a person's information for the offender's benefit. Such information includes social security number, bank account numbers, credit card numbers and date of birth. The role of law and enforcement in curbing identity theft cannot be over emphasized, and laws continue to exist in attempt to curb incidents of identity theft. However, the intricacy of the physical elements of identity theft has made enforcement a challenge. Nevertheless, a collaboration of communities, businesses, banks, individuals and government officials can stem the proliferation of identity theft.</p>

Sandra Ihekwoaba	George D	O'Neil Onwudike	Dr.	Curry College Texas Southern University	Using clicker technology to guide discussion in the classroom An Ominous Analysis of Identity Theft	As the use of technology in the classroom becomes more pervasive, decisions about when and how to best use these technologies become more difficult. In this paper three different clicker techniques are explored. The first clicker technique is pre-test, the second, the discussion shaper, and the third, the question finder. Each clicker technique differs slightly and can be used to encourage not only a more interactive, dynamic classroom, but a more efficient and effective one. Deciding first what the pedagogical goals are, can help in the decisions about the best clicker technique for your classroom.
Ihekwoaba		Onwudike	Dr.	Texas Southern University	In Defense of the Nigerian Homeland	Recently, Nigeria has experienced various acts of domestic terrorism that may be rooted in many forms of motivations and agitations. These aggressions have resulted in homegrown bloodshed, emigré aggression, and organized international network assaults against the population. The scourge of these terrorist activities has continued to weaken the Nigerian character. While the government is trying to combat these offenses caused by extremist activities, there are still remedies that have not been implemented or applied properly. In this paper, we propose various forms of the repertoire of actions which the government can use to effectively fight and combat terrorism in Nigeria. The current study explores the impact of an offender's attitudes on criminal behavior post-release from prison. An individual's self-efficacy and motivation, or readiness to change, have been found to be protective factors from repeat offending, and can improve offender chances for success post criminal justice intervention. Using a life-course framework, this study builds upon prior research on self-efficacy and readiness to change by applying these concepts to recidivism among a sample of serious offenders released from prison. Survival analysis is used to examine what factors are associated with increased/decreased time to first re-arrest.
Erin		Orrick	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	Criminal Attitudes and Reentry: An Analysis of Time to First Arrest Among Serious and Violent Offenders	This research attempted to determine the influence of location of a city in the Rust Belt with crime. Other factors described by Social Disorganization Theory as having a criminological effect were also tested. Crime rate data from 188 cities (94 Rust Belt cities each with appropriately matched non-Rust Belt city) along with socioeconomic variables were evaluated using four stages of analysis. Rust Belt status did not relate tremendously to crime as anticipated, but family, education, and race were shown to have significant patterns with crime. Further research is suggested to fully investigate the extent of these relationships.
Julie		Orto	Ms.	Youngstown State University	From Steel City to Steel City: Is Rusty Risky for High Crime?	The advent of social media has changed the way crime is discussed and analyzed in American culture. Public opinion is forming from the moment a crime occurs thanks to Twitter and Reddit, and citizens help look for clues in photos and video and post their opinions in real time as crime occurs. What effect does the social network have on the justice process? Investigators? Jury selection? We will discuss the issues social media presents in high profile criminal cases and specifically in the context of a high profile death penalty case about to be tried in South Dakota.
Elisabeth		O'Toole	Prof.	University of Sioux Falls	Trial by Twitter: Social Media and the Justice Process	Emergency management, most broadly defined, refers to planning for, mitigating against, responding to, and recovering from crises, disasters, and non-emergency large-scale events. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001 and the damage wrought by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, emergency management has received an increasing emphasis in the public safety professions, including criminal justice. As principles of emergency management are intertwined with the criminal justice workplace, this paper seeks to explore the extent to which criminal justice undergraduate education provides instruction on the theory and practice of emergency management. This paper examines the criminal justice programs of a random sample of U.S. colleges and universities to determine whether emergency management has a visible place their curricula. The paper concludes with recommendations for how emergency management can be integrated into existing criminal justice programs.
Stephen	S.	Owen	Dr.	Stadford University	The State of Emergency Management in Criminal Justice Education	With recent advanced analysis tools such as ArcGIS, researchers have expanded crime prevention studies by testing crime prevention theories (i.e., crime generators, hot spots, crime attractors) in a more systematic way. Advanced geographic analytic tools successfully quantify/measure the concepts of crime prevention theories which in turn enable researcher to adequately test crime prevention hypotheses against each other. There is a tendency, however, in these recent studies that, researchers usually use map clusters or map cell sizes as unit of analysis. In social studies, the common unit of analyses is individuals, groups, social organizations, and places. Using different unit of analysis that has no actualizable limits (i.e., map clusters, map cell sizes) may hinder the generalizability power of findings obtained from studies that use unusual unit of analysis. By using meta-analysis technique, this study will first scrutinize recent crime prevention studies for their unit of analysis. Then, recent studies will be replicated in general by using a common unit of analysis (i.e., block groups) and by using an undefined unit of analysis (i.e., clusters). Findings will be discussed in detail for future studies.
Murat		Ozer	Dr.	University of Cincinnati	Title: Examining the impact of using undefined unit of analysis in recent crime prevention studies	Both the usage of technology in our everyday lives and the rate of cyber-related victimization occurring in virtual environments are on the rise. A particular feature of cybercrime, the complexity in developing prevention and response measures effectively, is related to the degree to which offenders can remain anonymous; and, the victims' unawareness of their victimization and the consequences of the crime. In this study, using the Korea Crime Victimization Survey (2008), the authors explore the association between the time spent on online activities by a person and his/her victimization of cybercrime as well as deviant behavior.
Seung Yeop		Paek	Mr.	Michigan State University	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYBER ACTIVITY, VICTIMIZATION, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR	Key words: cybercrime, cyberspace, Korea Crime Victimization Survey (KCVS), phishing, online deviance Dr. Paikates has been teaching undergraduate And graduate students for the past 46 years. During his teaching tenure he has interacted with over 5000 students. As a result of this experience a number of common themes, traits, behaviors and characteristics of successful and not so successful students has emerged qualitatively. There appears to be a methodology that leads students to do well in class. Some of the following are areas that will be discussed during this presentation: Classroom Seating, Preparation, Class Participation, Attendance, Networking, Professional Clubs & Associations, Outside Readings.
John	Michael	Paikates	Dr.	Seton Hall University	Tips on How students Can be Successful in College	Rape myths have been found to encourage rape perpetration, discourage reporting of rape and inhibit bystander intervention (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1994; McMahon, 2010; Suarez & Gadalla, 2010). Therefore, surveys used to evaluate the effectiveness of bystander intervention and rape prevention programs often include the rape myths acceptance measures. The purpose of this study, conducted with random samples of students at two universities, was to compare responses to closed-ended and open-ended questions about rape myths and strategies to prevent rape. The findings indicate that although students scored low on the Rape Myths Acceptance Scale, their open-ended responses consistently endorsed rape myths.
Jane	E	Palmer	Dr.	American University	Social desirability and rape myths acceptance: A mixed-methods analysis	This paper will discuss the forced labor aspect of human trafficking. The various definitions of forced labor will be reviewed and the definition which best describes forced labor in the United States will be discussed. A review of illegal migrants as forced labor and the reason why they are not considered victims, but rather law violators will be examined. The paper will look at labor trafficking organizations, offenders and their victims.
Michael		Palmiotto	Dr.	Wichita State University	Forced Labor in Human Trafficking	

Bernadette	Jones	Palombo	Prof.	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	Unsolved homicides: An analysis of current cold cases in the Shreveport, LA area.	This present research examines the extent and nature of cold cases in Shreveport, Louisiana, and the surrounding area through a brief assessment of current literature, as well as through interviews with crime reporters and homicide investigators from the Shreveport Police Department and the Caddo Parish District Attorney's Office. First, the local homicide clearance rate is compared with the national homicide clearance rates, and explanations for these differences are discussed. Additionally, some of the problems associated with an inability to solve homicides generally are addressed, and problems in solving local and specific "cold cases" are the central focus of this examination. This discussion concludes with the reasons homicide cases are often left "unsolved" and ways to improving the present homicide clearance rates and to solving "cold cases" at both the national and local levels.
Konstantinos	Papazoglou	Mr.	University of Toronto Mississauga	The role of police officers' sexual orientation in the experience of compassion fatigue on the line of duty	Figley (1995) defines "compassion fatigue" (p. 3) as the sense of helplessness, confusion, and isolation experienced by first responders as the cost of long-term exposure to trauma and caring for others' emotional pain. However, compassion fatigue has not been well studied among officers and never before studied among sexual minority officers. This study explores potential differences in compassion fatigue between sexual minority and heterosexual officers. Our hypothesis is that micro-aggressions and explicit discrimination experienced by sexual minority officers, along with the police work challenges, might lead them to experience more compassion fatigue than heterosexual police officers (Hassell & Brandt, 2009).	
Konstantinos	Papazoglou	Mr.	University of Toronto	Police Under Fire: Loss, Trauma, and Resilience	We explored the experiences of two police officers shot multiple times. Both were told it was a miracle they survived. We examined a) the impact of almost dying, b) the effects of that trauma as well as new traumas during the trial, and c) protective factors. We usually assume that cumulative trauma exposure has a negative impact on officers' lives. However, we found that this close call with death and these traumatic events mobilized coping mechanisms and resilience that helped these officers thrive as human beings in their challenging career and as they made sense out of what had happened.	
Jihye	Park	Ms.	Illinois State University	The Trafficking of North Korean Women Defectors: An Intersectionality Examination	Western scholars made strides analyzing the experiences of marginalized groups in western cultures. This study seeks to (1) explore the experiences of trafficked North Korean women defectors; (2) analyze their testimonials gathered by The Coalition for North Korean Women's Rights. Theoretically, this research applies intersectionality to this marginalized group. We know a lot about the trafficked women in other parts of the world, but the North Korean women are for the most part absent from this body of work. Hence, this study contributes to both documenting and showing the applicability of intersectionality theory to the marginalized group.	
Karen	Parker	Prof.	University of Delaware	Crime Drop I and Crime Drop II: Investigating the Characteristics and Causes	A great deal of attention has been given to the crime drop of the 1990s (Crime Drop I). Scholars have examined the timing of the crime drop, the extent to which the drop occurred for both violent and property crimes, its locale (the US only vs. internationally) and the causes or explanations for the crime drop. After an uptick in crime rates in the early part of the 2000s, recent data has demonstrated another crime drop (Crime Drop II). Unlike the first one, the second crime drop is argued to be shorter in duration (approximately 2006-2011) and possibly limited to specific large U.S. cities (e.g., New York) and violent crimes. The goal of this paper is to explore the differences/similarities in Crime Drop I and Crime Drop II and to examine the role structural features play in these two longitudinal trends. Using homicide data on a large sample of U.S. cities from 1980 to 2011, we investigate the characteristics and causes of both crime drops. That is, after identifying the two longitudinal trends, we examine if structural predictors commonly used in homicide research (e.g., poverty, residential instability, population characteristics, percent Latino) contribute to these two major crime trends in U.S. history.	
Amanda	M. Sharp	Parker	Prof.	Campbell University	A Preliminary Exploration of the Cinematic Portrayal of Organized Crime	Public opinion of crime, crime statistics and crime trends is often influenced by the media, both mainstream media and entertainment media. Organized crime has been glamorized by media, especially in the movies and television shows. This study will explore the relationship between the portrayal of organized crime in the movies and what is known about current and past organized crime, and examine the common trends between both "real-life" organized crime and organized crime "on the big screen".
Robert	N	Parker	Dr.	University of California at Riverside	The Indio (CA) Smart Policing Initiative: Using a multivariate spatial modeling approach to reduce burglary crime	Indio's SPI project explores the use of a hot spot and multivariate spatial modeling approach to better understand and predict burglary patterns in the city. Indio's research findings suggest truancy precedes burglary by one to two years in specific locations. Specifically, the mapping and statistical analyses identified a migration of truancy arrests from the southwest to the northeast side of the city, followed by a similar trend in burglary arrests a few years later. Based on these findings, the Indio Police Department is currently implementing a series of burglary prevention activities targeting predicted burglary hot spots in the city.
Stacy	K.	Parker	Prof.	Muskingum University	Clemency Recommendations and Decisions in Ohio Capital Cases	More than 70 petitions for executive clemency in capital cases have been considered in Ohio since the state's modern death penalty system was enacted in 1981. This exploratory study collected and analyzed data from each of these cases. The nature and circumstances of the capital offenses; adjudication and appeals processes; victim and offender characteristics; parole board recommendations; and governors' decisions were all considered.
Melissa	Parks	Ms.	University of New Haven	Mental Health Evaluations to Determine Risk or Dangerousness for Gun Ownership	The purpose of my topic is to determine risk or dangerousness for gun ownership through the use of mental health evaluations. President is based on law, patterns of gun ownership and violence, and psychology.	
Joseph	Pascarella	Dr.	Saint Joseph's College	The decline of violent crime and the emergence of crimes of information and the "Vortex of Crime Change" in the US: Violent Crime	Although the topic of conflict between teachers and parents around discipline issues in schools is an ever-present part of a teacher's job, little scholarly research has examined factors that can serve as buffers to reduce this conflict in the school setting. In this paper, we examine responses from over 5,700 public school teachers regarding their experiences with conflict around discipline issues. Preliminary analyses suggest that experienced teachers with training in de-escalation techniques, who work in schools with good board policies about effective communication, are less likely to experience conflict around discipline issues. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.	
Laurel	Patrick	Ms.	Mississippi State University	Explaining Parental Aggression against Public School Teachers Because of Discipline Issues	The U.S., now with 27 states having corporate and tribal gaming establishments, contains one-third of the world's gaming; 51 million people visit casinos annually, spending nearly \$60 billion in attempting to obtain psychological and financial rewards. This paper examines private security in the casino gaming environment, to include methods employed by casino security officers and surveillance personnel to detect, apprehend, and prosecute gaming cheaters; investigate actual and fraudulent personal injury claims; and work collaboratively with the public police toward generally protecting gaming properties and their clients. Also discussed are stings and technologies employed in these endeavors.	
Ken	Peak	Prof.	Dept. of Criminal Justice	Gaming Security in the U.S.: Methods and Challenges of Private Policing in the Casino Environment		

						<p>Moderated by Barbara Peat, this roundtable will enhance your knowledge of assessment as colleagues from a variety of colleges and universities share their own challenges of matching good intentions with good assessment practice. Explore useful strategies for improving student learning outcomes.</p> <p>Topics will include: alternative models for measuring specific learning outcomes; using assessment to guide and revitalize programs and the importance of reflection and analysis in making meaningful improvements in assessment practices.</p> <p>Presenters will discuss assessment techniques such as capstone project, exit exam and pre- and post-tests, with an emphasis on how reflection can lead to meaningful revision of practices.</p>
Barbara	Peat	Dr.	Indiana University Northwest	Program and Course Assessments: Promising Practices		
Anthony	A. Pequero	Dr.	Virginia Tech	Social Control Across Immigrant Generations: Adolescent Violence at School and Examining the Immigrant Paradox		<p>Social control predicts adolescent violence; however, little is known about the extent to which social control explains adolescent violence across immigrant generations. This study explores whether and how the adolescent associations between social control (i.e., attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief) and school-based violence vary across immigrant generations. Data are drawn from the Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002. Findings indicate important nuances related to immigrant generation in the conceptual links between social control and adolescent violence. For instance, attachment to school is linked to decreased misconduct for third-plus generation adolescents but a potential factor toward misconduct for first generation adolescents.</p>
Wei	Pei	Ms.	Erasmus Law School of Erasmus University Rotterdam	Criminal Reconciliation in the Chinese Criminal Justice System		<p>Last decade has witnessed the rise of victim-offender reconciliation within the Chinese criminal justice system, and the movement peaked in 2012 as this device legally prescribed in the newly revised Criminal Procedure Law. The favor of less formal, more flexible practices is opposite to the effort in the 1980s and 1990s on formalization and adjudication in the field of criminal justice. Behind the shift is a type of consequentialist rationale that emphasizes the overall outcome rather than the legality of the proceedings. It further reflects the fact that social stability pressures are warping state efforts at judicial and legal reform.</p>
Dylan	Pelletier		Missouri State University	The Perception of Law Enforcement Through The Eyes of College Freshmen		<p>Youth do not trust law enforcement, or so we hypothesize. In order to test this theory and to better understand youthful viewpoints we surveyed the entire freshman class at Missouri State University. The survey asked them to specify what race they identify with, their sex, the city they are from, then to discuss their level of trust with law enforcement and interactions with law enforcement from their city. We look at this from both a qualitative and quantitative stance to better law enforcement practices toward youth in their hometowns.</p>
Michael	Louis Perlin	Prof.	New York Law School	Why Shaming Sex Offenders is Counterproductive and Antitherapeutic		<p>The law professes adherence to the value of dignity. Yet, it regularly humiliates, using shaming sanctions to stigmatize those "on the receiving end" of such sanctions. This paper considers the intersection between law, humiliation and shame in the context of sex offender registration and housing restrictions, and implications of probation conditions for some sex offenders that require shaming conditions such as posting signs and bumper stickers announcing their crimes. This brands these offenders with a "scarlet letter" notwithstanding the fact that they have already been criminally punished for their offenses. These punishments also inhibit rehabilitations and discourage seeking of treatment.</p>
Barbara	Perry	Dr.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Three man wrecking crews? Right wing extremism in Canada		<p>Attention has been focused in recent years on Islamic fundamentalist violence, to the virtual exclusion of the potential threat of right wing extremism, which is motivated by xenophobic hostility toward an array of groups such as racial minorities, religious minorities, and immigrants. This is in spite of the fact that the latter is historically embedded in our nation. Grounded in interviews with law enforcement, intelligence officers, community based justice organizations, and former/current right wing activists, this paper will highlight the historical and contemporary conditions that shape the current "movement" in Canada.</p>
Suzanne	Perumean-Chaney	Dr.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	School Climate versus School Security: Where Should Schools Focus Their Resources?		<p>Given the unfortunate occurrence of school shootings, many secondary schools have responded with investments and changes in their security measures and/or procedures. In addition, the debate over hiring more school resource officers (SROs) and implementing more metal detectors versus improving the school climate to encourage student and teacher connectedness has been sparked. Utilizing the 2008 School Crime Supplement and structural equation modeling, this research will examine the mediation effects of school climate, school connectedness, and school security (i.e., SROs, metal detectors, and security cameras) on school delinquency/victimization. Results will be discussed in terms of policy implications.</p>
Matthew	Petrocilli	Dr.	Southern Illinois University	Assessing Stress Levels Among State Level Child Pornography Investigators		<p>It is well known that police officers experience a high level of job related stress. Criminologists have measured occupational stressors in variety of law enforcement venues (pressure to perform, threat of death, shooting incidents, family matters, etc.). What is missing from this body of research is establishing stress levels for a particularly vulnerable police population: officers who investigate the manufacture, distribution and viewing of child pornography on the internet. This study fills that gap by quantitatively measuring stress levels for state and local investigators using a survey instrument and then comparing and contrasting our results with the extant studies of federal officers, accounting for differences, if any, between federal and state investigators (born out through qualitative interviews). The results are discussed in terms of their treatment and policy implications.</p>
Scott	W. Phillips	Dr.	SUNY Buffalo State	Policing and drug arrests: The nexus of location and criminal charges		<p>This study examines the impact location of drug offenses and offenders' demographics has on arrest charges. Scholarship on drug arrests has been functional to explain several criminal justice and sociological subject matters, including police organizational goals, police officer decision-making, and prison populations. This study extends the corpus of drug arrest research by examining the variance of criminal charges for offenders, based on location (e.g. drug free school zones, economic profile) of the criminal act. This scholarly attention to the nexus of location of drug arrest and criminal charges provides a richer understanding of influences in decision-making among criminal justice practitioners.</p>
Nickie	Phillips	Dr.	St. Francis College	Blurred Lines: The Concept of Rape Culture in Contemporary Society		<p>The concept of rape culture has been known to the public for decades, having been introduced by feminists as a way of highlighting the cultural acceptance of women's victimization. From college campuses in the United States to international settings, discourse highlighting the existence of a rape culture continues. Using examples from popular culture and social media, this presentation will explore how the concept of rape culture has recently been the focus of media attention including discussion of how social media has been used as a form of counter-hegemonic discourse.</p>
Mari	Pierce	Dr.	Pennsylvania State University-Beaver	Assessing the influence of familial visitation on inmate misconduct		<p>Prior research suggests that inmate visitation can reduce misconduct in prison (Burnett & Maruna, 2004; Cochran, 2012; Hochstetler, DeLisi & Pratt, 2010; Maruna, 2001; Visser & O'Connell, 2012). Through an analysis of a county jail's disciplinary and visitation records this project adds to the literature by examining whether visitation also impacts misconduct among jail inmates.</p>

Kweilin	T	Pikclunas	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Snapchat, Instagram, & Voxel, Oh My!: Digital Image Sharing, Privacy, & Implication for Child Pornography Distribution	The increase of digital imaging technologies has been accompanied by a plethora of methods for sharing these images. The creation of mobile applications such as Snapchat, Instagram, and Voxel gives users new and creative ways to share images. While these new applications can be fun and engaging when used appropriately, the inherent feeling of inconsequentiality can result in unintended results for the application users. While the user may believe these technologies allow for anonymous image sharing, the downward distribution of images may have serious implications for both user privacy, and with younger users, sexting and the distribution of child pornography.
Tonisha	M	Pinckney	Ms.	University of Massachusetts Lowell, School of Criminology and Justice Studies	Intimate Partner Cohabitant Terrorism: A terrorist in a home near you	?If you see something, say something.? drew the public into the battle against terrorism by communicating the importance of vigilance and personal responsibility in reducing the likelihood, success, or impact of an attack. Examining domestic/international terrorism provides opportunity for a theoretical and conceptual exploration of parallels between traditional terrorism and intimate partner cohabitant terrorism (IPT), expanding on "intimate terrorism." IPTC's complexities include identification of the "terrorist-partner"? victim as "victim-partner"? or "hostage," terror-tactics, and function of criminal justice systems and social/familial supports (counter-terrorism). There are possible cross-disciplinary and practical implications on policy, victim rights/support, policing, public awareness, and offender program evaluation/development.
Doehle		Piper	Dr.	University of the Incarnate Word	A Justification for Considering Nussbaum Capabilities Approach in Juvenile Justice Placement Facilities	The objective of this presentation is to analyze Nussbaum Capabilities Approach and determine how juvenile correctional facilities impair the development or expression of capabilities. A brief overview of the capabilities approach will be provided. Then, the conditions of juvenile correctional facilities will be assessed. Lastly, an examination will be provided that explains how juvenile facilities might impair the development or expression of the majority of Nussbaum central capabilities based on their conditions. All in all, juvenile placement facilities have a major impact on the lives of youth.
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Jennifer	M	Pipitone	Ms.	City University of New York, Graduate Center	Lessons Learned: Evidence-Based Collaboration with Youth Justice Agencies in New York City	The Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) at John Jay College trains doctoral students with community-based organizations to promote evidence-based practice and to build evaluation capacity. In its first year, GRFs worked with five youth justice affiliates in New York City to design plans for evaluation and help agencies recognize the value of evidence-based practice. This paper describes the development of the fellowship, our approach to collaboration, and the evolution of our relationship with affiliates. We discuss challenges GRFs and agencies faced in working with each other, and reflect on lessons learned as we expand our collaboration.
Michael		Pittaro	Prof.	American Public University System	Community Supervision of Female Sex Offenders: Insight and Awareness of Gender Bias	The number of female sex offenders entering and exiting the corrections system has increased significantly over the past several decades, thereby, revealing distinct pathways leading to their crimes and illuminating unique challenges associated with community reintegration in comparison to their male counterparts. Criminal justice practitioners and scholars have historically overlooked this largely misunderstood and understudied population. Present-day thoughts and perceptions suggesting that female sex offenders are not as deviant, violent, or capable of initiating and perpetrating such crimes still prevail. Conference participants will gain a greater understanding of the triggers, motives, and gender specific challenges of supervising female sex offenders.
Michael		Pittaro	Prof.	American Public University System	Community Perception of Female Perpetrated Sex Crimes Against Children	The research addressing sex crimes against children has focused almost exclusively on male perpetrated offenses. When there is sexual contact between female teachers and their mostly male students, community members often create a distorted picture of an inappropriate, yet innocent, "love relationship." The problem is that these highly publicized cases are not representative of the full nature or scope of female perpetrated sex crimes, and as such, they tend to perpetuate myths and misperceptions about female-perpetrated sex crimes, which lessens the female offender's culpability, thereby having an adverse influence on arrest, prosecution, and conviction rates when compared to male offenders.
James	Mack Arthur	Pitts	Mr.	University of Southern Mississippi	Contemporary Prison Overcrowding: Short-Term Fixes to a Perpetual Problem	Abstract As state budgets have become strained during the recent economic downturn, many states are beginning to view less punitive measures as possible solutions to the excessive costs of administering punishment and overcrowded inmate populations. Due to facility overcrowding, several states have actually been placed under federal court order to reduce inmate population in order to protect inmates' constitutional rights. Although this has resulted in change of policies to help alleviate prison overcrowding, there is little evidence these are anything more than short term fixes to a problem with no end in sight.
Amy		Poland	Dr.	St. Joseph's College-New York	#21stCenturyCourtroom:The Use of Live Trial Blogging in Faculty-Student Research Collaboration	We would prefer a panel on Thursday afternoon. After presentation of a live trial blog in a courts class, students expressed an increased level of curiosity about the trial process and public reaction to the courtroom. This interest led to a student-faculty research collaboration with student participation from question generation through mixed method data analysis. The use of social media, already consumed on a daily basis by students, makes the research process more interesting as well as less intimidating. This paper will examine the experience of both faculty and students in the research collaboration process.
Amy		Poland	Dr.	St. Joseph's College-New York	#FosteringCollaboration:Using Social Media to Garner Student Interest and Participation in Research	This study evaluates the outcomes of a police training program developed Afghan National Police in Police Training Academy in Sivas, Turkey. Assessment of the training program presents difference. The recruits are subjected to exams related to the modular courses they have been taught. However evaluation of a training program requires a longer and more comprehensive study. The most applied method on training is the Kirkpatrick's Four-Level Evaluation Model. This model was used for the first and second training sessions of Afghan National Police Training. The study is undertaken to assess whether the program works and gives a hope for the future.
SEDAT		POLAT	Dr.	Sivas Police Training Academy	Training Afghan National Police in Turkey: Using Kirkpatrick's Four-Level-Evaluation Model to Assess The Training	Disrespect and Violence in Women's Prisons The construct of identity protection has long been associated with male violence, both on the street and in prison. Specifically, insults or affronts to one's self have been identified as disrespect and may incite violent confrontations, especially amongst a subset of men. There have also been examples of such interactions described by female participants, both in prison and on the street. This may be a relatively new, emerging phenomenon or it may have always been present, just not recognized. This paper surveys the literature covering prior research on disrespect as it relates to violence by men as well as women, and offers data from a qualitative prison study on gendered violence.
Joycelyn		Pollock	Dr.	Texas State University	Disrespect and Violence in Women's Prisons	

Phoebe	Potter	Ms.	Council of State Governments Justice Center	Integrated Strategies to Reduce Recidivism and Joblessness	Evidence supports that reentering individuals from corrections systems are more likely to be reincarcerated if they are unemployed, and these individuals report that a job is key to avoiding criminal activity (Easer et al., 2003). Yet barriers that millions of adults with criminal records face as they seek to enter the U.S. workforce, especially in a weak job market, are extensive and well documented (Holzer et al., 2003). This paper provides a new tool that can be used as a starting point for cross-systems collaborations to reduce reincarceration and unemployment among adults with criminal histories.	
Gianni	Vincent	Pratico	Mr.	Norwich University	How the Freedom Fighter/ Terrorist Paradigm is Framed in Film Between 1980-Present for the IRA and al-Qaeda	This research seeks to answer the question: How is the Freedom fighter/ terrorist paradigm framed between 1980 to today in film for the IRA and al-Qaeda? This paradigm defines the differences in perception that people may have for terrorist groups over time. Using a comparative research design and content analysis, I examined how both groups were portrayed in film. The significance of this research is that it addresses how film is used as a method to shape how terrorist groups are framed. Preliminary findings show that the IRA are framed in a more positive frame over time.
Natasha	C. Pratt-Harris	Dr.	Morgan State University	Vulnerability and the false Adult Criminal Conviction of Black Male Youth: A Documentary Screening	The 15-minute documentary highlights the findings of a case study about an adult Black male who reported that when he was a teenager he was convicted as an adult for a crime he did not commit. He continues to live with the record, nearly 25 years after the conviction. Where racial disparities in the criminal justice system are well noted in the literature and there is emerging evidence of false convictions, the case study reveals that Black male youth have historically been vulnerable to false adult criminal convictions and some may live falsely convicted and in silence.	
Daniel	Price	Dr.	Westfield State University	Using International Relations Theory to Understand Transnational Crime	Transnational crime is an unintended child of globalization. Because of the growth in the movement of people and data across borders, international commerce and trade, global media, and the internet, nations and individuals are increasingly interconnected. What happens in China and Nigeria can lead to crime in the United States and we now have the potential to be victimized by criminals across the globe. In order to understand transnational crime and the difficulties it presents to criminal justice practitioners, this paper will utilize theories from the field of international relations such as Realism, Dependency, Liberalism, and Structural Marxism.	
Rudy	Keith	Prine	Dr.	Valdosta State University	An Evaluation of a Crime Prevention Program: Perceptions of Community Stakeholders	This study examines the perceptions of community stakeholders related to a crime prevention program in a mid-sized southern city. A purposive sample of leaders from five different community groups was selected. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed in seventy five interviews. Areas of consensus and diversion of attitudes related to crime prevention are identified.
William	Fruitt	Dr.	Elmira College	Crime and punishment in Rwanda	Following the devastating genocide of 1994, the country of Rwanda has been expanding at a rapid rate. The criminal justice system, which was essentially destroyed during the genocide, has been rebuilt and reimagined. The court system especially has been revamped to address the needs of the Rwandan people. The use of specialized gacaca courts to deal with the excessive number of genocide perpetrators was authorized through legislation in addition to cultural norms. A review of the criminal justice system in Rwanda shows how a court system can be developed and modernized in the current day.	
Lisa	Pudlo	Ms.	Northeastern University	The Effect of Gender on Police Applicant Testing Outcomes	Despite the enactment of several anti-discrimination policies during the civil rights era, females remain underrepresented in police departments nationwide. Biased police administrators and testing procedures are capable of perpetuating this diminished presence. This study examines whether the written exam, polygraph exam, physical agility test, and final selection phase of the Connecticut State Police employment process result in disparate impact upon female applicants. Results demonstrated that females were equally likely to pass each selection phase, indicating that unequal gender proportions in policing are more likely due to obstacles in recruitment practices and public perceptions of negative treatment toward female officers.	
Mallory	Pugh		Indiana State University	Factors Significant to Success in the Vigo County Court Alcohol & Drug Program	This study examines the characteristics of participants in the Vigo County, Indiana, Drug Court diversion program during the years 2007, 2008, and 2009. The research identifies statistically significant characteristics associated with success or failure in the program as well as re-offense by both successful and unsuccessful participants during and after participation in the program. Participant characteristics examined include: substance abuse history; treatment history; family relationships; welfare system involvement; and standard demographic information such as gender, age, ethnicity, marital status and income. The study also evaluates the significance of the length of time between arrest, assessment, program enrollment and completion.	
Maranda	Rose	Ouillen	Ms.	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Serial Killers: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature	Through a comprehensive review of the literature, serial killers were examined to determine (a) the public fascination behind the murders they commit, (b) a description of their psychotic versus psychopathic behaviors; (c) their childhoods; (d) the role that fantasies play; and (e) common characteristics. A section was devoted to their victims who were tortured and abused. These killers were typically described as intelligent White males ranging in age from their early twenties or thirties who commit murders within their own race. Although other races were also recognized, the literature was not as highly focused on either ethnicities or gender.
Elizabeth	Quinn	Dr.	Fayetteville State University	Are we making the grade?: A spatial analysis of citizen satisfaction of police and fear of crime.	This project examined the relationship between citizen satisfaction of police and their reported levels of fear of crime and neighborhood crime concern. Police were graded on a traditional academic grading scale with additional questions addressing the amount and types of contact citizens have had with police that may influence the potential grade officers may receive. Respondents were also asked about their general fear of crime and specific neighborhood crime concerns. A spatial analysis comparing satisfaction levels with fear of crime and neighborhood crime concern will assess the relationship between these variables on a patrol zone level for the purposes of addressing the need to improve police-community interactions in specific areas within the city and so local agencies can better address fear of crime and crime concerns of respondents more accurately.	
Michele	Quinones	Dr.	University of Houston-Victoria	Pursuing Diversity: Strategies to Recruit and Retain Minority Criminal Justice Students	This roundtable will explore the challenges and successes experienced by criminal justice faculty who are actively engaged in minority student recruitment and retention. Discussions will identify obstacles and difficulties faced by administrators who seek to engage and facilitate academic success among minority populations. Particular emphasis will be placed on identifying effective strategies that address these problems and increase student diversity in criminal justice departments.	
Edgar	Quintero		Sam Houston State University	Live Trial Blogging: More Informed Consumers or More Fuel for the Fire?	Mark Becker's trial for the murder of his former coach received extensive media coverage regionally and nationally. Online media coverage allowed individuals to not only consume information about the trial but also served as an outlet for individuals' frustration, as seen in comments on stories related to the trial. It is unclear, however, to what extent information about the trial affected the nature and temperament of the comments. This study answers this question by comparing comments on stories from a television station providing occasional trial updates to comments on an interactive, live blog, which gave "play-by-play" coverage of the trial.	

					Working in the field of law enforcement can cause work-family conflict for some officers. Work-family conflict is when the domains of work and home spill over and cause conflict. This study explores the issues and effects of work-family conflict among police officers in India. Most of the limited research to date on work-family conflict has been conducted among police personnel in Western nations, especially the United States. It could be that the issues and effects of work-family conflict is contextual and situational and vary across different cultures. Even though India is the second most populous nation and the most populous democracy, there has been very little empirical research on the issue and effects of work-family conflict among Indian police officers. The results of this study will be reported and discussed.	
Hanif	Qureshi	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	Work-Family Conflict Among Indian Police Officers		
Dana	Radatz		University of Nebraska at Omaha	Moderating effects on the relationship between polyvictimization and internalizing problems among adult women	Although studies on female victimization have investigated the relationship between several forms of violence and health-related outcomes, little research has examined the moderating effects of self-perception and social support on the relationship between polyvictimization (e.g., multiple victimizations) and internalizing behaviors among adult women. In this study, we use data from life histories of 423 women to examine whether self-perception and social support moderate the relationship between polyvictimization and internalizing problems among incarcerated and non-incarcerated women. We will also examine whether the moderating effects are significantly different between the two subsamples of women.	
MOHAMMAD AZIZUR	RAHMAN	Mr.	Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University	Factors associated with the rise of religious militancy and terrorism in Bangladesh	Located in South Asia, Bangladesh is the 7th populous country and 3rd largest Muslim country of the world having a global reputation as a moderate Muslim country. But it has witnessed the rise of Islamist militant groups and terrorist outfits since 1990s. Based on the content analysis of media reports and expert interviews, this paper identified various socio-economic factors that are associated with the rise of Islamist militancy and terrorism in Bangladesh. Madrasas (Islamic primary institutions), which have been educating thousands of students, have been blamed now for producing Islamist militants. The study revealed that JMB, JMJB, HJJB and HT are the major terrorist groups, which generated thousands of members. Most of these Islamist militant groups have symbiotic relationships among themselves and with religious outfits and non-religious insurgent groups within and outside the country. The poor, unemployed and disadvantaged youth educated in both general and madrasa lines and low educated and illiterate people from economically disadvantaged districts are more likely to be brainwashed to join these militant groups. Bangladesh governments have shifted their position from denying the presence of Islamist militant groups to accepting the menace of militancy. A comprehensive strategy balancing enforcement, intervention and prevention is imperative to address the root causes of Islamist militancy and terrorism in Bangladesh.	
Julie	Raines	Dr.	Marist College	Law Enforcement Disciplinary Infractions	In light of the heightened sensitivity to ethical decision making, there is growing research in the areas of misconduct and corruption within government. Understanding the nature of police misconduct is an important step toward understanding ethical and unethical behavior within the ranks. This article examines 2010 police misconduct data in the U.S. as reported on Twitter in the National Police Misconduct News Feed (NPMNF?), currently managed by the Calo Institute. This study will shed light on the scope and nature of police misconduct in every state and federal agency.	
Julie	Burbach	Raines	Dr.	Marist College	Promoting Police Integrity	The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) conducted a study in 1997 that analyzes police officer attitudes and behavior from 30 different agencies within the United States (Kockars et al., 2000). In a 2005 follow-up study conducted by the same NIJ researchers, observational studies of several police agencies in the U.S. were added to this body of work in an attempt to study the enhancement of police integrity. This project combines these NIJ studies while examining police misconduct in the U.S. from 2010 as reported on Twitter in the National Police Misconduct News Feed, currently managed by the Calo Institute.
Asha	Ralph	Ms.	North Carolina Central University	Guilty due to insanity? Perceptions of the relationship between mental illness and violence	In the wake of several high profile violent crimes, and the President's proposed gun control policy, there is a great deal of attention focused on the mental health of individuals who commit violent crimes. The current research is an exploratory study of the attitudes and perceptions of criminal justice students on the relationship between mental health and violence. Data were collected using online questionnaires, distributed to a sample of criminal justice students. Preliminary results will be reported along with implications for criminal justice education.	
Cassandra	Ramdath	Ms.	John Jay College and City University of New York, Graduate Center	Lifting the Veil: Accessing State-level Criminal History Records	What happens to justice involved youth after program completion? The Research and Evaluation Center (REC) at John Jay College of Criminal Justice will collaborate with the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to conduct follow-up studies on justice-involved youth in community-based programs. Youth justice organizations affiliated with the REC's Graduate Research Fellowship Program will submit names of clients who have completed programming. REC Fellows will conduct criminal history searches using DCJS records. An analysis comparing completed program elements to future justice contact will be presented to the submitting community-based organization for their use in evaluation.	
Blake	M. Randol	Mr.	University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	Examining the barriers to cold case investigation and processing in Washington State	Advances in forensic DNA analysis technology have substantially increased the capacity of law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute unknown suspects in rape cases. Despite these advances in technology there is a large discrepancy between the number of rape victims that undergo evidence collection and the number of rape kits that get sent to the crime lab for analysis. The authors investigate the barriers to cold case processing in Washington State using data that was collected from a sample of criminal investigators and criminal prosecutors. This article documents the primary barriers to the investigation and processing of unknown suspect criminal cases and discusses policy implications.	
Alicia	Christin Ratajczak	Ms.	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	The effect of witness contamination on accuracy of eyewitness identification.	This study examined the effect of witness contamination on accuracy of eyewitness identification. Study participants witnessed a staged robbery during class, completed a photo lineup identification, and completed a post-identification questionnaire. In the contaminated group the professor told the class she thought the thief might have had dark hair, when, in fact he had no hair. Analysis will be conducted to determine if the misinformation provided by the professor/crime victim influenced the witnesses' accuracy of photo lineup selection.	
Jerry	Ratcliffe	Prof.	Temple University	The investigative value of CCTV cameras	Most of the existing research into the effectiveness of public CCTV cameras has focused on crime reduction efficacy. There has been little written on the capacity of CCTV cameras to improve detection rates. An interrupted time series analysis of ten years of monthly incident and arrest rates in Philadelphia, PA is used to explore the potential for cameras to significantly improve offender detection rates for various crime types. The findings are interpreted with the aid of qualitative interviews conducted with detectives in the city.	
Cassandra	Christina Rausch	Ms.	University of Louisville Criminology Department, Kwanitlen	Genocide: Theories, Prevention, and Prosecution	Being one of the predominant social issues of the twentieth and twenty-first century, research into warfare and genocide has become a trend spanning across disciplines. While not all wars result in genocide, genocide always transpires within war or as a precedent to war, by applying criminological theories to an understanding of how and why genocide occurs, policies can be modified to increase prevention and refine prosecution. Theories of social conflict and social process are utilized, with the former describing how the perpetrator convinces the victims they are "innocent" and the latter explaining the mindset of those committing the crime.	
Chuck	Reasons	Dr.	Polytechnic University	Critical Criminology in Canada		

Chuck	Reasons			Criminology Department, Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Critical Criminology Then and Now: Some Personal Reflections	As a contributor to the early American Radical Criminology movement and also the early Canadian Radical Criminology movement, I reflect on the political, social, economic and ideological origins of each movement, their similarities and differences. Since that time, Critical Criminology has been institutionalized in text books, meetings, and in the field of criminology. How has it changed and remained the same? What are the theoretical, methodological and ideological themes and issues? How does it relate to the state and social change? These are some of the topics I will address.
Joshua	Regan	Mr.		University of New Haven	Alternative Approaches of Delivering Justice for Guantanamo Detainees	Guantanamo Bay, a strategic naval base situated on the island of Cuba, is a focal point for the global War on Terror. It currently houses 166 suspected terrorists and is being utilized as a center of incarceration and integration. This public policy paper will investigate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to U.S. policies towards these detainees. The research will then discuss contemporary as well as alternative means of delivering justice.
Aunshul	Repe			Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice	An Investigation into the Illegal Mining Operations of India's Sand Mafia	India's Sand Mafia, which illegally mines sand for construction sites from no-mining zones, generates approximately USD 17 million per month in revenues. Despite the devastating environmental, physical, and economical harms caused, there is hardly any criminological research on this organized crime group. This paper explores the group's organizational dynamics, modus operandi, and survival and threat management strategies. It conducts document analysis of Indian newspaper articles published between 2010 and 2013. This group operates as numerous, fragmented structures with transient memberships, and uses violence, political affiliation, and regenerative properties to ensure continued operation. Future lines of research inquiry are also offered.
Mary Ellen	Reimund	Prof.		Central Washington University	Marijuana Legalization and Police Hiring Drug Policies	Recreational use of marijuana has been legalized in two states, Washington and Colorado. This exploratory research examines what the impact of marijuana legalization is having on the hiring of police officers in Washington. It looks at what the drug usage policies are for three of Washington's largest police agencies when hiring police officers and whether the new marijuana laws are having any impact on how drug usage is evaluated in the hiring processes of these agencies.
Lauren	Reithun	Ms.		University of Baltimore	Faculty perceptions and utilization of the Clery Act during student disclosures of rape and sexual assault victimization.	The Clery Act has encouraged university policies that often mandate faculty to report incidences of crime involving students to university administrators. Thus, faculty members who receive student disclosures of rape/sexual assault are often forced to choose between breaking a student-victim's confidence and failing to comply with university policy. The present research conducted interviews with university faculty who are experts on sexual assault to examine whether the Clery Act's mandates has changed their crime reporting behavior and their perceptions regarding the impact of the Clery Act on student-victims. Implications for faculty training and campus victim service policies will be discussed.
Cassandra	L. Reyes	Dr.		West Chester University	A Hairly Issue: Perceptions of Animal Cruelty in Criminal Justice and Criminology	Animal cruelty-related programming became more popular in American society as 2003 with the creation of television shows such as Animal Planet's "Animal Cops." However, there does not appear to be a substantial increase in interest in this topic in the criminal justice and criminology research. As a result, this paper will present findings from a content analysis that compares and contrasts peer-reviewed articles from criminal justice, criminology, sociology, and psychology journals that were published between 1993 and 2013. This analysis will show a correlation in the trend of peer-reviewed articles on animal cruelty with the promulgation of animal cruelty-related programs.
Paul	Davis	Reynolds	Mr.	Texas State University- San Marcos	Police Officers' Reactions to Perceptions of Organizational Injustice	This paper will discuss a qualitative study using a phenomenological approach that examines police officers' experiences with and perceptions of injustice within their departments. The primary research questions under investigation are: (1) How do officers perceive organizational justice and (2) How do officers respond to perceptions of organizational injustice. Interviews with current and former police officers were conducted over a five month period, and the officers' responses were analyzed in order to identify themes related to the research questions. Themes indicate three different negative work related behaviors in response to perceptions of injustice: decreased performance, counter-work behaviors, and self-preservation tactics.
Harry	M	Rhea	Dr.	Florida International University	Between Security Council Tribunals and the International Criminal Court	The United Nations Charter empowers the Security Council to determine and respond to disturbances to international peace and security. The Security Council has responded to international crises in the past by establishing ad hoc international criminal tribunals. Thus far these ad hoc tribunals have had greater success than the International Criminal Court, a treaty based court with 122 States Parties. This paper critically analyzes how the Security Council's coercive powers influences the success of its subsidiary organs, i.e. international criminal tribunals.
Harry	M	Rhea	Dr.	Florida International University	The Obama Administration and International Criminal Justice	The Obama administration has faced several challenges in the face of international crimes committed during non-international armed conflicts, including Sudan, Libya, and Syria. The United States has responded as an international police force on more than one occasion. These responses have been controversial at best and potentially criminal at worst. This paper analyzes international criminal law the Obama administration's responses to international crimes committed abroad.
Philip	W.	Rhoades	Prof.	Texas A&M University--Corpus Christi	Doing as Investigators Do: Experiential Learning in a Criminal Investigation Course	Limitations exist in having students investigate actual crimes. Some skills of criminal investigators can be experienced by students in a criminal investigation class. The research shows that experiential learning contributes the acquisition of knowledge and skills better than traditional classroom activities. This is increased if individual/group reflection and analysis of the experiences occur. In a criminal investigation course, a crime scene analysis, an observation, an interview, and a background investigation provide experiential learning. Each requires individual reflection and analysis in a writing and classroom discussion. Additional ?cases? are provided in class for further application of knowledge and skills.
Jacqueline	Rhoden-Trader	Dr.		Coppin State University	From Pins to Computers: Findings on the Social Ecology of Crime in three Baltimore Neighborhoods through the Use of GIS	Today 13 percent of law enforcement agencies are using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) regularly to analyze their crime problems. Correctional departments are also using GIS to track prisoner re-entry. This dual use technology supports local law enforcement needs. Using cartographic/geographic and social ecology methodologies, this presentation aims to illuminate the findings of the examination of time and space of criminal events, (homicide and aggravated assaults in particular), in three neighborhoods in West Baltimore through moments and duration analyses in predicting crime patterns.
Katie	A.	Richardson Jens	Dr.	Minnesota State University Moorhead	Examination of the Relationship between Participant Characteristics and Halfway House Discharge Status	After several decades of unprecedented prison growth, increased attention has been directed toward efforts designed to assist incarcerated individuals with community reentry. While halfway houses have long been available to support inmates with this process, few scholars have examined the benefits associated with the utilization of halfway house services and individual characteristics associated with successful discharge. In response to the paucity of research concerning this topic, this study examines the relationship between individual participant characteristics and halfway house discharge status within a sample of 900 individuals who utilized these services. Preliminary results and logistical issues encountered will be presented.

Kerry	M.	Richmond	Dr.	Lycoming College	Examining the value of after-school programs: Preliminary findings from an in-depth evaluation	Participation in after-school programs has many positive outcomes, including reducing delinquent behavior, enhancing academic achievement and increasing pro-social conduct. While the overall benefits are significant, evaluating the effectiveness of after-school programs is often challenging due to small sample sizes, attrition and selection bias. The current study presents a framework for how to assess the value of a small after-school program. This study surveys parents, teachers and students to examine the perceived effect of program participation on academic achievement, behavior and social skills. Academic records, school attendance and disciplinary reports are also collected. Preliminary findings are presented and discussed.
Brenda		Riley	Prof.	Tarleton State University	?You can't take my peyote!: Religious Accommodations of Offender Property	The central tenets of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act require prison systems to demonstrate that a compelling interest is served by any regulation limiting freedom of religion. It also requires prison systems to show such a regulation is the least restrictive means of achieving the compelling interest. In the area of offender property, the policies of U.S. prison systems have similar policies, although a few areas vary from system to system. In this article, the disparities of correctional policies are examined and links are identified between the courts and the actual practices of prison systems.
Tammy		Rinehart Kochel	Dr.	Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice	Examining Police Effectiveness as a Precursor to Legitimacy and Cooperation with Police	Numerous studies by Tyler and colleagues, as well as other scholars, support a normative, process model to account for variation in the public's cooperation with police in the U.S. and other developed nations. However, a recent study in Ghana by Tankebe (2009) suggests that in developing countries fraught with high levels of violent crime and corruption, cooperation may instead be accounted for by a utilitarian, rational choice model. Our study examines whether public cooperation with police in the developing nation of Trinidad and Tobago is associated with the process model or rational choice model. Using in-person survey interviews with residents, we examined whether victims' decisions to report to police were related to individuals' perceptions about police effectiveness or police legitimacy. We found support for the process model. We discuss possible explanations for the divergence with Tankebe's research in Ghana and suggest avenues for future research.
Pierre		Rivolta		Central Connecticut State University	Voices from the Bench: Judicial Leadership in a Southern State's DWI Courts	In pre-sentencing courts, judges undeniably play a central role. What this role actually entails and how it is carried out in practice, however, remains misunderstood, particularly in DWI Court settings. The current study seeks to provide a better understanding of judicial leadership in DWI Courts, from the viewpoint of judges themselves. Using a mixed-methods approach, which relies primarily on qualitative data obtained through semi-structured interviews, and secondarily on quantitative data collected using two survey instruments, this study highlights issues specific to twenty-one judges serving on DWI Court benches in a Southern state. Policy implications at the state level are discussed.
Hannah		Robbins	Mrs.	Eastern Kentucky University	Predicting Inmate Perceptions of How Problematic Staff Sexual Misconduct is in Female Housing Units	The data utilized for this study were obtained as a result of a previously funded National Institute of Corrections contract agreement that developed the Women's Correctional Safety Scales (WCSS), an instrument designed to measure the climate of violence in female correctional institutions. In addition to validating the staff sexual misconduct scale in the instrument using data from 4040 female inmates housed in fifteen correctional facilities located in seven different states, staff sexual misconduct scores were regressed on a range of individual-related (background) and social climate-related (environmental) variables. We discuss the implications of the findings for future research and correctional practice.
Cliff		Roberson	Dr.	Washburn University	Conditions of confinement in U.S. and Mexico Prisons	The two authors compare and contrast the conditions of confinement in U.S. and Mexican prisons, including procedures for contesting the conditions of confinement in both nations.
Melinda	R.	Roberts	Dr.	University of Southern Indiana	In Their Own Words: Offenders' Perspectives of a Faith-Based Reentry and Diversion Program	Former graduates involved in a faith-based diversion and reentry program in southwestern Indiana were interviewed to determine factors that influence successful or unsuccessful reentry to society. This program, which utilizes a reintegrative shaming approach, requires clients to regularly attend religious services and meetings with church mentors and also offers specialized programming like Thinking for a Change classes and referrals to drug and alcohol treatment programs. Interviews of the program participants reveal what factors affected their desistance from crime, the significance of the reentry program in which they participated, and the barriers to reentry they experienced.
James		Roberts		The University of Scranton	Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu as an outlet for aggression	The present study examined motivations for training traditional martial arts among a large sample of Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu (BJJ) practitioners. The primary aim was to see whether and in what ways the motivations of BJJ practitioners differed from karate and judo practitioners, populations that unlike BJJ practitioners have been extensively studied. It was predicted that the use of traditional martial arts as an "outlet for aggression," an interesting yet less commonly cited motivating factor among karate and judo practitioners, might be more common among BJJ practitioners. Preliminary analyses of questionnaires administered in this study suggest few such differences.
James		Roberts		The University of Scranton	Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu as an outlet for aggression	The present study examined motivations for training traditional martial arts among a large sample of Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu (BJJ) practitioners. The primary aim was to see whether and in what ways the motivations of BJJ practitioners differed from karate and judo practitioners, populations that unlike BJJ practitioners have been extensively studied. It was predicted that the use of traditional martial arts as an "outlet for aggression," an interesting yet less commonly cited motivating factor among karate and judo practitioners, might be more common among BJJ practitioners. Preliminary analyses of questionnaires administered in this study suggest few such differences.
ROBBY		ROBINSON		LA COUNTY PROBATION DEPT SEQ UNIT	STREET GANGS OF LA AND THEIR INFLUENCE	THE SESSION WILL FOCUS ON THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF GANG INVOLVEMENT WITH LA STREET GANGS. THE DISCUSSION WILL FOCUS ON BLACK & HISPANIC STREET GANGS. THERE WILL BE A DISCUSSION ON RECRUITMENT, LOYALTY, SCHOOL VIOLENCE, ENABLING, NEIGHBORHOOD ENABLING, DENIAL AT HOME AND IN THE SCHOOL SETTING, PROBATION & POLICE INTERVENTION, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GANG ISSUES & GANG PROBLEMS.
Matthew		Robinson	Dr.	Appalachian State University	What We Learned in Israel: Counterterrorism Fellows Share Their Experiences	IN THIS ROUNDTABLE, ACADEMIC FELLOWS WITH THE FOUNDATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACIES DISCUSS THEIR EXPERIENCES IN ISRAEL WHERE THEY STUDIED HOW DEMOCRACIES RESPOND TO AND WORK TO PREVENT TERRORISM, USING ISRAEL AS A CASE STUDY. THEY ALSO IDENTIFY TEACHING AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES BASED ON WHAT THEY LEARNED.
Matthew		Robinson	Dr.	Appalachian State University	Applying Contextual Anomie and Strain Theory to Recent Acts of Corporate Deviance	IN THIS PAPER, THE AUTHOR USES CONTEXTUAL ANOMIE AND STRAIN THEORY (CAST) TO EXPLAIN RECENT ACTS OF CORPORATE DEVIANCE, INCLUDING THE ACTS OF MANSLAUGHTER ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED BY BRITISH PETROLEUM (BP) AS WELL AS THE WIDESPREAD FRAUD ON WALL STREET AND IN THE BIG BANKS WHICH WAS IDENTIFIED BY INVESTIGATORS AS THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Matthew		Robinson	Dr.	Appalachian State University	How Politics and Ideology Distort America's Ideals of Justice	IN THIS PAPER, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN JUSTICE BASED ON AN EXAMINATION OF THE US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE US CONSTITUTION, AND SEVERAL SUPREME COURT RULINGS WHICH EXTENDED RIGHTS PROTECTIONS TO MORE AND MORE AMERICANS OVER TIME. THE AUTHOR THEN SHOWS HOW POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY DURING THE LAW-MAKING PROCESS DISTORTS THESE IDEALS, MAKING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE LARGELY INCONSISTENT WITH OUR OWN IDEALS.

Frank	Anthony	Rodriguez	Dr.	Mercyhurst University	A Qualitative Study on Unaccompanied Latino Youth: Victims or Perpetrators?	A sample of 12 unaccompanied youth have been interviewed, and semi-structured interviews have been employed to extract participants' migration and life experiences in the U.S. Many of these undocumented Latino youth who crossed the U.S./Mexican border unveiled encounters in which they have been exploited by human smugglers (coyotes), employers and others. These interviews have also disclosed how these youth have been victims of crimes (e.g., abuse, violence, etc.), their motivations, how and why they decided to migrate and stay in America. The border crossing experiences, as well as, the strains and struggles that accompany these youth's voyages are described.
Roxanne	Nicole	Rodriguez	Ms.	Norwich University	Risk factors vs. humanitarian factors: the making of the benevolent and the malevolent	This research aims to contribute answers to the timeless question of nature vs. nurture. Criminologists have suggested that "risk factors" help to explain the behavior of individuals that society considers "malevolent", such as serial homicide offenders. In contrast, "humanitarian factors" (e.g., positive parental and peer figures, altruism or good school performance) may help to explain the behavior of "benevolent" individuals, such as police officers, firefighters, or military servicemen. Specifically, this research explores how risk factors and humanitarian factors may explain behavioral differences between violent offenders and military servicemen and why they choose such different life paths.
Oliver	Kelly	Roeder	Dr.	Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law	Revisiting the Effect of Incarceration on Crime: Evidence from State Panel Data, 1980-2011	Beginning in the mid-1970s, incarceration in the U.S. increased dramatically. Beginning around 1992, the U.S. also experienced a dramatic and extended reduction in crime. We reexamine incarceration's relationship with crime using a state-level panel structure. We find that incarceration's marginal returns to reduced crime diminish more quickly than what is captured in the commonly-used constant-elasticity models. Incarceration's role in the crime decline is overstated in the literature. We estimate one tenth of the 1990s drop in crime and one hundredth of the 2000s drop were due to changes in incarceration. The incarceration-elasticity of crime may now be near zero.
Jeff		Roek		University of South Carolina	Import Factors in Creating Practitioner-Researcher Knowledge Exchange Relationships	Police practitioner-researcher partnerships reflect a form knowledge translation, wherein this broader literature they are termed knowledge exchange. These efforts represent an interpersonal approach where researchers and practitioners work together to bring research to practice, as opposed to the more passive strategy of knowledge transfer where researchers produce knowledge with the expectation that practitioners will incorporate it on their own initiative. Findings are presented on interviews with practitioners and researchers that were a part of 89 different knowledge exchange partnerships, with a focus on the barriers and facilitators that are key to their success. Discussion is also given to the relationship between receptivity to research and participation in partnerships. The systematic study of Hispanic communities is relatively new to criminal justice. Little is known about their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. Members of the Hispanic communities are less likely to report victimization to the police, and are reluctant to participate in survey research. As a result, their victimization is neither captured in the official statistics nor properly addressed by service providers, including law enforcement, in their communities. By collecting and analyzing quantitative data, the present study seeks to assist police agencies to develop and institute crime prevention strategies to detect and properly address instances of victimization.
Rocio		Roles	Ms.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Perceptions of Crime and the Criminal Justice System among Hispanics	Past research indicates that cheating is a fairly prevalent behavior among undergraduate students. Little research, however, has examined the utility of criminological theories in explaining academic misconduct. This study utilized factorial surveys to examine the effects of deterrence variables on cheating behaviors. It also examines whether the impact of deterrence is different for students who indicate that they have cheated in the past and those who indicate that they have not cheated in the past.
Danielle		Romain		University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	The effect of deterrence on the likelihood of cheating	Expenditures on policing and criminal justice have never been higher. Policing has quickly become professionalized, increasingly rewarding, and even lucrative in some jurisdictions. Funding for degree programs and academies of criminal justice has increased rapidly. Numbers of advanced degrees in criminal justice have exploded in the past decade. This paper analyzes the sharp grade of increase in these areas and asks whether we are presently in a police bubble. "Municipalities are beginning to strain under the weight of police budgets and pensions. This paper offers suggestions regarding the future of policing and provides a number of possible alternatives."
Roger		Roots	Dr.	Jarvis Christian College	The Police Bubble	Spending on the Criminal Justice System has never been higher. At all levels and in all American jurisdictions, increases in spending on law enforcement, criminal prosecution and corrections increased faster than the rate of inflation over the past 30 years. This paper takes a hard look at the growth of the American criminal justice system and the growth of the system over recent decades. It analyzes the data in light of recent trends and argues that, to some extent, criminal justice is in a "bubble" phase and that current investments in criminal justice cannot be long sustained.
Roger		Roots	Dr.	Jarvis Christian College	The Criminal Justice Bubble: Overcriminalization, Overprosecution and Overpolicing and Their Futures	The National Reentry Resource Center (NRRCC) seeks to help policymakers and practitioners identify, understand, and integrate evidence-based practices into their reentry efforts. The What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse developed by the NRRCC and the Urban Institute offers easy online access to important research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers seeking guidance on evidence-based interventions. The Urban Institute uses a rigorous review process, which began with over 2,500 publications initially identified, and requires that studies must meet a minimum standard of rigor to ensure that the findings are reliable.
Henry		Rosen	Mr.	Council of State Governments Justice Center	What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse	This paper examines how incarcerated young women perceive their lives, key individuals, institutions and their experiences with the criminal justice system. Through the examination of their writing (journal entries, poetry, and letters), it is possible to gain a great deal of insight into what it means to grow up in a deteriorating, violent community and how they view life today and their expectations for the future.
Jill	Leslie	Rosenbaum		California State university Fullerton	Understanding their Words: An Analysis of The Writing of Incarcerated Girls	p-values are used to convey if a particular finding is statistically significant under some predetermined level. However, statistical significance does not mean a finding is scientifically important and can cause researchers to erroneously report artifacts from nonrandom selection or large samples as important. Additionally, p-values are often confused as either being Type I error, the probability that the null hypothesis is false (or true), or that the result is by chance alone. Descriptions of problems with p-values and how they result from current statistical pedagogy along with alternatives to p-values and hypothesis testing in general will be discussed.
Jeffrey	W.	Rosky		University of Central Florida	A Desperate P for Attention	This poster will discuss the curriculum that is currently being offered at all four year colleges and universities in the United States with Criminal Justice Departments or their equivalents. It will specifically discuss the curriculum in relation to the Academy of Criminal Justice Science's accreditation standards of criminal justice programs.
Debra	E.	Ross	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	What are we teaching our students: Analysis of criminal justice curriculum across the United States	

						The purpose of this study is to consider whether actuarial assessment has the potential to better identify potential intimate homicide cases. Campbell's (2009) revised Danger Assessment was applied to a sample of 25 cases involving intimate partner homicide. A secondary data analysis found: (1) of the 20 risk factors, five emerged as significant correlates of intimate partner homicide; (2) in 80% of the cases, victims were at an increased risk for homicide, and (3) there was little evidence to suggest that risk assessments of any sort were used in this jurisdiction. The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of revising risk assessments and directing future research on the utilization of risk assessments among criminal justice practitioners.
Lee	E.	Ross	Prof.	University of Central Florida	Exploring the Utility of Actuarial Assessments in Cases of Intimate Partner Homicide	
James	J.	Ross	Dr.	The College at Brockport	Lamenting the Loss: New York's Attorney for the Child retreats from Parents Patriae role	Has the New York gone too far from the original intent encompassed in the origins of role of the law guardian in the juvenile justice system? As New York State has implemented procedural relatives to assure adequate legal representation in delinquency and status offense petitions the question as to whether this orientation is actually beneficial in regard to outcomes. This paper explores whether increased emphasis on attorney focusing on representing the wishes of their child client and away from their role as law guardians forwarding parents patriae has an effect on the adjudication of delinquency and status offense petitions.
James		Ross	Dr.	The College at Brockport	Part of the Forth Wave: Reality or red herring of self-radicalization	With incidents of the Boston Marathon bombing (2012), the Fort Hood shootings (2009), and the shooting spree in Norway (2011) fresh in peoples' minds the concern over acts of terrorism committed by individuals who have seemingly self-radicalized" have become more prominent in our collective psyches. In the digital age people utilizing social media may exist in geographic isolation but that does not mean they develop their world perspectives and ideologies in isolation. The social interaction these individuals experience online forums may rival that of interaction they experience with those that are family and friends. Self-radicalization can be misleading. Very few of the people delineated as "lone wolves" are really loners but are instead part of virtual communities that glorify extremist ideologies."
James		Ross	Dr.	The College at Brockport	Preparing the curriculum for the next generation of criminal justice professionals	In an increasingly competitive job market is it more important for graduates to possess broader capabilities such as problem solving and communication skills or having criminal justice system knowledge and expertise. More educators are resolutely coming to believe in the importance of experiential learning for long-term career success as the ability to think creatively is just as important as the ability to think critically. In a era where leaders of colleges and universities are focusing on the important issue of higher education outcomes should the discipline of Criminal Justice be integrating case-based and problem based learning into our curriculum.
Kim		Rossmo	Prof.	Texas State University	Routine Activity Theory in Crime Investigation	Routine activity theory is typically used to explain aggregate trends and behaviors in society. It can also be used to analyze individual-level behavior in the context of a criminal investigation. If the offense time and place are known, and if the victim's routine activities can be established, then it may be possible to extract information on the offender's routine activities that can be used to assist the investigation. To do so, offense time and place become clues, and the crime equation must be situated within a dynamic context that considers questions of offender movement.
Mitchel	P.	Roth	Dr.	San Houston State University	Murderabilia: The Thin Line between Collector and Provocateur	This paper examines the history of murder memorabilia collecting over the past 100 years, as well as laws passed to suppress it and the debate over its continued popularity in a world where serial killers are elevated to the stature of pop culture figures. This overview will examine the continuum in collecting the artifacts of homicide, including the collecting of postcards of lynchings, execution trophies such as ropes, death masks, and even grisly human remains, as in the case of one lynching victim whose heart and liver were cut out in 1899 and cut into pieces for souvenirs.
Jessie	Rouder	Ms.	Columbia University	Repurposing Lives: Examining the Synergy between Formerly Incarcerated Individuals and Green Job Trainings	In order to interrupt the cycle of incarceration, non-profit organizations have created workforce development programs to support formerly incarcerated individuals in the labor force; there has been a focus on the potential for this population in the green jobs sector (minimal education requirements, living wage salary, and potentially, a surge of jobs. As this movement is still being defined, we must reflect on the current status and the future of these efforts. This research intersects the macro and micro impacts of the green jobs movement by exploring the roots of this synergy as well as the potential benefits and challenges.	
Doug	Routh		Washington State University	Empirical Evaluation of the Spokane County Early Case Review Program	Jail overcrowding is a problem faced by jurisdictions across the United States. A primary cause of this is delays in the adjudication of offenders held in custody pending case disposition. For several decades American courts have implemented various types of differentiated case management systems to enhance their adjudicatory efficiency. In 2008 Spokane County, Washington implemented such a program (Early Case Resolution ECR) with the dual goals of decreasing case processing time and lowering the jail population. This paper presents the results from an interrupted time series analysis, as well as an examination of intervening factors, policy implications.	
Brenda	Inman	Rowe	Dr.	Texas A&M University - San Antonio	Predictors of Texas Police Chiefs' Satisfaction with Police-Prosecutor Relationships	Although strain in police-prosecutor relationships may be built into the criminal justice system's checks and balances, the administration of criminal justice can benefit from the adoption of practices which improve these working relationships. A first step towards the adoption of such practices can be taken by first adding to the knowledge base regarding this understudied topic. Using a survey of a state-wide sample of Texas police chiefs, this exploratory study identifies which aspects of police-prosecutor interaction styles are predictors of police chiefs' satisfaction with police-prosecutor relationships. Policy implications are discussed.
Gabriel	Ruben	Dr.	Montclair State University	Blacks vs. Whites: Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Responses to Terrorism	Using data from the General Social Survey, this study contrasted individual level perceptions of the effectiveness of behavioral responses to the 9/11 terrorist attacks among black and whites controlling for demographic factors that have been found to influence fear of crime. Results indicated blacks do have some differences in perceptions of the effectiveness of responses to terrorism, although not all achieved statistical significance. Results are discussed in relation to their implications for criminological theory, security, and terrorism preparedness.	
Rick	Ruddell	Dr.	University of Regina	Aboriginal Policing in Canada: Administrative Issues and Challenges	A review of Aboriginal policing in Canada revealed that there are three distinct groups of police agencies delivering services to this population: Large organizations such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Self-administered police services operated by Aboriginal governments (First Nations) and a diverse range of Aboriginal programs delivered by municipal or regional police services. We find that a lack of coordinated efforts between these different groups creates barriers to the development of an inventory of best practices working with these populations in urban, rural and on-reserve settings. Implications for future research, theoretical development and police administration are discussed.	
Marc	Ruffinengo	Mr.	Boise State University	Rural Social Disorganization	The present study seeks to extend earlier work on social disorganization in the rural environment to a sample that differs in terms of demography and culture, Appalachia. This is expected due to the documented occurrences of social disorganization having diffusion effects. Concurrently, and along a different line of theoretical thought, the influence of the presence of specific industry in rural regions is examined. There is reason to believe that industry that increases crime in rural areas is due to the outstripping of local labor resources and the influx of economic migrants.	

Cynthia	Lee	Ruggles	Ms.	University of Central Missouri	Juvenile Corrections: A Comparison Between the Missouri and Kansas Systems	The research presented in the poster is initial research regarding a comparison of state managed juvenile correction agencies for Missouri and Kansas. The Missouri statute, chapter 211: Juvenile Courts, will be compared and analyzed with the Kansas statute, chapter 38: Minors. The programs offered by the state agencies will be compared, and the effectiveness of the programs will be tested through a comparison of juvenile crime rates and recidivism rates. The literature review will examine previous literature regarding juveniles in Kansas and Missouri. The results will be compiled and compared.
Jim		Ruiz	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Locking Down the City of Boston	Shortly after the shootout between the police and the Boston Marathon bombing suspects, a declaration was made placing the city of Boston and the surrounding neighborhoods on lock down. Citizens were advised to avoid going to work or other daily routines until further notice. This panel will examine this decision, the results of this declaration, and possible implications for future incidents of this nature.
Robert		Ruiz	Mr.	Texas A&M International University	Narco-Terrorism	Mexican drug trafficking organizations and terrorist organizations have been working in concert for decades. The motives for cooperation range from financial incentives, political motives, or subversion of governments. Mexican drug trafficking organizations purchase illicit drugs from countries such as Afghanistan, Columbia, Peru, Pakistan, and China. Mexican drug trafficking organizations generate income from assisting terrorist organizations. There are limited studies that examine the specific links between Mexican drug trafficking organizations and terrorist organizations. This study is designed to examine the relationship between these organizations and reduce the gap in knowledge.
Joseph		Rukus	Mr.	University of Florida	Healing the Wounds: An Examination of Veterans Treatment Courts in the Context of Restorative Justice	Controversy currently exists regarding the adherence of specialized courts to the restorative justice model. Veterans treatment courts (VTCs) are the newest programmatic innovation in the specialized court arena and have not been widely studied to date. This study utilizes data from an in-depth case study of a VTC and explores whether it embodies the restorative justice ideal. Using qualitative data, we find that the VTC does not fully adhere to the restorative justice agenda but comes closer than drug courts.
Jeffrey	Paul	Rush	Dr.	Troy University	The Role of Faith in Crime Prevention	The chief of police of the City of Birmingham, AL, says that churches play a vital role in crime prevention. This paper examines the role of faith in crime prevention across the criminal justice system.
Jeffrey		Rush	Dr.	Troy University	The Role of Faith in Crime Prevention	Recently the chief of police in Birmingham, AL, indicated his belief that the faith community plays a role in crime prevention. This paper will attempt to examine what that role might be.
Chris		Rush Burkey		University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The devil made me do it: Techniques of neutralization for female sex offenders	The majority of sex offending research focuses primarily on male sex offenders. Thus far, we have a rudimentary understanding of the prevalence of female sex crimes, characteristics, typologies, and recidivism rates. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to address an important gap in research through the examination of excuses and justifications utilized by 67 female sex offenders. We use an exploratory-grounded theory approach to qualitatively examine female sex offenders in Arkansas from 1980 to 2008. Based on our findings, we suggest a number of policy implications in regard to risk assessment, programming, and treatment.
Duane		Ruth-Hefelbower	Prof.	Fresno Pacific University	Implementing Anarchist Criminology: from theory to practice	An anarchist theory of criminology describes a societal response to harmful acts when there is no ruling authority. The author extends anarchist criminology theory into the realm of practice, describing practical methods of implementation. This paper moves beyond description of the Anarchist Criminology concept to describing current applications of the theory. Anarchist Criminology is different from all other criminological theories in that it does not assume a central government being in charge of criminal justice. Neither does it assume that the purpose of criminal justice is to keep social deviance at a level acceptable to a ruling class.
Lore		Rutz-Burri	Prof.	Southern Oregon University	Suing to Die: How Losing His Legal Battles Saved Gary Haugen's Life	Twice-convicted murderer Gary Haugen was ready to die on December 6, 2011. Although several appellate steps remained, Haugen waived these—becoming a ?volunteer? for execution. Two weeks prior to Haugen's scheduled execution, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber, announced a moratorium on the Oregon death penalty. Kitzhaber could not reconcile his personal convictions against the death penalty with the voter-approved sanction. He noted that he regretted allowing two executions during his first term. Haugen sued Kitzhaber, arguing that to be valid an reprieve must be accepted. He lost. This presentation examines the fascinating issues raised by Haugen v. Kitzhaber.
Melissa		Ryan		Sam Houston State University	Justifiable Homicides Committed by Civilians in Harris County Texas, 2000 to 2007	All cases determined to be justifiable homicides by the grand jury of Harris County, Texas, between the years 2000 and 2007 were examined in order to develop a typology of justifiable homicides committed by civilians. A total of 179 cases provided by the Harris County district clerk were examined. The theoretical foundation for the analysis was a combination of routine activity theory and lifestyle theory. Police reports were examined in order to obtain information about the circumstances and the persons involved. Prosecution and court records were examined in order to identify the criminal histories of both offenders and victims. Examination of the cases resulted in the identification of four types or categories into which the cases could be divided by place of occurrence—home, home combined with work, work place, and public place. Distinct subtypes were identified within the four types. Routine activity and lifestyle theory were supported as viable theoretical foundations for the typology and subtypes that emerged from the analysis.
Jason		Rydberg	Mr.	Michigan State University	Time Served in Prison and Parole Failure: A Dose-Response Analysis by Offense Type	Prisoners today are spending a significantly longer time in prison relative to past decades, yet nearly 95 percent of all prison inmates will eventually be released to parole supervision. The relationship between incarceration length and parole outcomes remains unclear. The current inquiry utilizes a sample of parolees from the National Corrections Reporting Program (N = 180,000) to estimate a dose-response relationship between length of incarceration and measures of parole failure. Utilizing marginal mean weighting to minimize selection bias, special attention is given to differences in dose-response curves between sex offenders and non-sex offenders.
Bahadır Hıçy		Sahin Saizow	Prof.	Istanbul Police Department CNA	GIS Use to Deter Terrorism Related Criminal Offences The Smart Policing Initiative and Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence	Criminal offenses resulted from terrorism such as murder, kidnapping and aggravated assault etc. should also be taken care of by law enforcement agencies just like other crimes. In that, the police employs geographical information systems (GIS) for terrorism related offences to bring a scientific touch in deterrence. GIS can help the police to identify and counteract emerging trends in particular crimes and more importantly, of activities of particular terrorist groups. The paper will represent various GIS methods including geoprofiling, kernel density and choropleth mapping utilized in Istanbul Police Department for criminal acts of terrorism related groups.
Patti	Ross	Salinas	Dr.	Missouri State University	Acceptance of Rape Myths Among Undergraduate College Students	Burt (1980) defined rape myths as "prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists"(2:17). Acceptance of rape myths is related to rape proclivity and sexual aggression (Loh et al., 2005) and has been found to perpetuate violence against women (Payne, 1994). This study of undergraduate students examines current acceptance or rejection of rape myths using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, revised form.

Christopher	Salvatore	Dr.	Montclair State University	EVALUATION OF THE TEMPLE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM: WHY DO STUDENTS TAKE IT AND DOES	The current study presents an evaluation of the Temple University Department of Criminal Justice Internship program aimed at determining whether it increases the career preparedness of the students who participate in it. Findings showed, relative to a comparison group of students enrolled in other criminal justice courses, that some aspects of career preparedness improved for the interns. However, not all findings were anticipated. In particular, students' locus of control, regardless of whether they were in the comparison or internship groups, became more external as students' perceptions that one's career choice was subject to luck and powerful others increased.
Christopher	Salvatore	Dr.	Montclair State University	An Examination of Offending During Emerging Adulthood: The Emerging Adulthood Gap Thesis	Emerging adulthood has slowly been integrated into the discussion of criminological theory. Prior studies have found support for the influence of emerging adulthood on youth offending. The current study introduces a new conceptual idea, the Emerging Adulthood Gap. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health a series of negative binomial regression models were run to test the viability of the Emerging Adulthood Gap. Results revealed some support for the Emerging Adulthood Gap. Results are discussed from a life course perspective.
Charmaine Beth	Yvonne Sanders	Ms. Sanders	University of Central Missouri	Women in Policing: The Relationship Between Policing Goals and Employment of Women	This research will explore the relationship between community policing efforts and women in policing using data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data set. For several years women were entering the police force in growing numbers, but that growth has recently slowed. One possible explanation for this is the shift of police departments away from a philosophy of community policing and back into traditional, more masculine policing strategies that can potentially dissuade women from entering the police force. The current research will examine possible trends in this hypothesized relationship between the years 1987 and 2007.
Beth		Dr.	Texas State University	A mixed methods examination of felony probation revocation	Using a sample of 9,096 felony probationers in a large Southwestern city, analysis was conducted to explore the relationships between revocation and the probationer's demographic characteristics, their initial risk scores, and probation unit placement. Results indicate that demographic characteristics including sex, marital status, age, and education were correlated with revocation. Additionally, initial risk score and unit placement were significantly related to revocation. These findings generate policy recommendations for supervising a felony probation population.
Beth		Dr.	Texas State University	Characteristics of successful and unsuccessful probationers	Despite federal initiatives to improve the sharing of terrorism information, fundamental problems remain that inhibit organizations from engaging in greater intelligence and information sharing. No standardized process exists to govern all interagency sharing. The purpose of this quantitative study was to examine and define the degree of correlation, if any, among federal sharing positions and practices, and the legal, policy, technology, culture, and trust factors to which organizations and members of six communities of interest (COIs) adhered. The COIs included were: Diplomatic, Intelligence/Information, Military, Economic, Homeland Security, and Law Enforcement. Trust and leadership figured prominently in the findings.
Christine	C. Sandoval	Ms.	University of Phoenix	Federal Interagency Intelligence and Information Sharing	This study aims to look at the presence of weapons in primary and secondary schools. Using the 2009 School Crime Supplement of the National Crime Victimization Survey this study will look at a variety of measures to see what kind of factors affect juvenile involvement in guns and other weapons. This study will apply Hirschi's social bond theory by using various questions within the SCS survey to measure the effect of students' social bonds on their usage of weapons. Logistic regression analyses will be discussed. Policy recommendations on limiting student exposure to weapons and organizational limitations will be discussed.
Cecelia	Kathryne Satterly	Ms.	Western Kentucky University	Assessing Predictors of Juvenile Weapon Involvement in Schools	This paper explores the contours of police integrity/one of the key elements of democratic policing?within the South African national policing agencies. During July 2010 to August 2011, questionnaires containing hypothetical cases of police corruption were collected from 800 SAPS, Metro, and Traffic police officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) from seven South African provinces. The paper analyzes the extent to which the police agency type relates to their views about the seriousness of rule-violating behavior, appropriate and expected discipline for such violators, and the extent of the code of silence.
Adri	Sauerman	Mr.	Michigan State University	Police Integrity and Agency Type: A Story from South Africa	Educational opportunities can have a significant impact on inmates including re-establishing a sense of identity, increasing self-worth and personal pride. However, most of this research has been conducted on male inmates and/or those serving short sentences. Women serving life sentences were taught a ten week life span development course and indicated the course impacted their knowledge and ability as well as their level of emotional growth in such areas as motivation, self-awareness, confidence, sense of purpose, and healing. These findings, the structure of the course, and the impact on the prison and prison culture will be discussed.
Amanda	Lynn Schaad	Mrs.	Wright State School of Professional Psychology	Helping Life-Sentenced Women Find Meaning and Understanding	Violence in urban environments is a concern for communities, and focused deterrence models have been used in multiple jurisdictions to reduce violence. Despite the success of focused deterrence models there are still lingering issues with police legitimacy?both equity concerns and mutual respect- between minority communities and law enforcement. To increase police legitimacy, this study explores the use of a Restorative Justice program in combination with focused deterrence to build community-police relationships. This paper will discuss the synthesis of these two models based on findings from a process evaluation and will discuss the theoretical and policy implications.
Brian	Schaefer	Mr.	Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville	Lever Pulling and Restorative Justice: A Leap of Faith for Legitimacy	Researchers have attempted to examine the relationship between self-esteem (hereafter SE) and violent behavior (e.g., Donnellan, Trzeniewski, Robins, Moffitt, Caspi, 2005). The results have yielded mixed results. Although the concept of SE has been extensively researched and analyzed as it has evolved in psychology, it has not been widely used among criminologists to predict aggressive behavior. The purpose of the present study is to test a theoretical model that predicts aggressive behavior using SE. Individuals who are currently incarcerated in the city, county, and state level in Pennsylvania and Ohio will be recruited as the sample in this study.
Youngyd	Schanz	Dr.	Slippery Rock University	Self-Esteem and Aggression among Prison Inmates	The author will discuss his experience in teaching a MOOC on International Criminal Law and will comment on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach for criminal justice education.
Michael	Scharf	Prof.	Case Western Reserve University	Teaching a MOOC on International Criminal Law	Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden have long been known for their leniency. This research will first trace the origins of the prison in these countries and discuss cultural, social, and economic factors that explain why the prison has been considered a punishment of last resort and a location of penal welfareism. By applying Garland's framework of the culture of control, this research will then investigate to what extent penal leniency has been maintained in postmodern society. Findings suggest that despite some flirtation with more punitive measures in the late 1980s, the Scandinavian countries have by and large maintained penal welfareism.
Doris	Scharmueller		Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Northern Arizona University	"No Fault" Prisons: An Application of David Garland's Penal Welfareism Framework to Contemporary Scandinavian Penal Policies	

Charles	Scheer	Mr.	The University of Southern Mississippi	Creating and Implementing Leadership Training for Police Sergeants and Middle-Managers: A Case Study	Many trends currently drive the contemporary need for leadership training at the sergeant and middle-management level in policing, including rapid turnover forced by early retirements and the lack of budgetary resources to facilitate such training. This case study examines the experience of a large Midwestern city in conducting such training internally. The study includes initial assessment of training needs in this area, identification of internal experts to provide the training, crafting of lesson topics and plans, and scheduling, delivery, implementation, and evaluation of the training program itself. Lessons learned for executive leadership opportunities and training landscapes are proposed and discussed.	
Heidi	Scherer	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	Disability Status and Polyvictimization Among a National Sample of College Students	Past research on college students indicates that they are at risk of polyvictimization (Sabina and Straus, 2008). Among the college student population, research also demonstrates that college students with disabilities are more likely to be a victim than their counterparts without disabilities (Scherer, et al., 2013; Porter and Williams, 2011). While research shows that victimization risk is more highly concentrated among college students with disabilities, nothing is known of whether they are more likely than students without disabilities to experience polyvictimization. Using a nationally representative sample of college students, this poster explores the relationship between disability, status, and polyvictimization risk.	
Heidi	L. Scherer		Kennesaw State University	A Gendered Approach to Understanding Intimate Partner Victimization and Mental Health Outcomes among College Students With and Without Disability	A number of studies have reported that college students and individuals with disabilities are at risk for experiencing intimate partner victimization (IPV). Little is known about IPV among the intersection of these populations, college students with disabilities. Using data from a nationally representative sample of college students, this study estimates the extent of IPV among male and female college students with and without disabilities. Both males and females with disabilities experienced a greater risk of IPV than those without disability, and this risk appeared to be similar across the sexes. Furthermore, disability was a significant predictor of negative mental health outcomes among male and female IPV victims. Policy and prevention implications that take into consideration gender and disability are discussed.	
Kimberly	Cox	Scherifsky	Dr.	The University of Vienna	Substance Abuse Treatment among the Incarcerated Population: A Comparison between Mississippi and Austria	This research explores the effectiveness of alcohol and drug treatment among the incarcerated population and looks at this topic from an inmate perspective. A self-developed test instrument was distributed to male and female inmates throughout the correctional systems of the state of Mississippi and the country of Austria. A comparison is made between the two systems to determine whether or not the inmates believe the treatment programs to be effective in preventing future substance use following successful completion of the program. Recommendations will be made regarding future efforts when developing and implementing substance abuse treatment.
Jaclyn	Schildkraut		Texas State University	Modifying Target Suitability Following the Boston Marathon Bombing: A Routine Activities Approach	This study assesses changes in routine activities among college students in a Boston-area university both prior to and following the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing. Data for this study were collected as part of a nationwide study examining moral panics and school shootings. Included in this survey was a panel of questions identifying behavioral modifications that reduce one's suitability as a target of victimization. Using statistical analysis, the researchers determine whether the bombing led to a change in routine activities to reduce respondents' likelihood of victimization. Considerations for future research, as well as potential limitations of this study, also are discussed.	
Vincent	Schiraldi	Mr.	Commissioner, New York City Department of Probation	Reforming the Department of Probation: Do less harm, do more good and do it in the community	The New York City Model of Probation is dedicated to improve community safety by working with our clients to help change their decision-making and expand their opportunities, all in a community-based, family-involved manner. Our strategies to achieving this boil down to do less harm do more good and do it in the community. While "do it in the community" is best embodied by the development of Neighborhood Opportunity Networks (NeONs) and resource hubs, this presentation will set the broader context for NeONs embedded within the Department of Probation's overall reform efforts.	
Noah	Schneider	Mr.	University of Arkansas	Infiltrated and Undercover: An Analysis of the Impact of Confidential Informants in Federal Terrorism Trials During the	The purpose of this study is to examine the use of confidential informants and undercover agents by the FBI in domestic terrorism cases post-9/11. There is a gap in terrorism research concerning the use of confidential informants and undercover agents in the post-9/11 era. Using data from the American Terrorism Study, this research explores what impact the 2008 U.S. Attorney General Guidelines on FBI Investigations may have in the use of informants and undercover agents in federal terrorism cases, and in turn, what impact that may have had on case outcomes and prosecution strategies.	
Julie	Schnobrich-Davis	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	Implementation of a Focused Deterrence Strategy across three Cities	The cities of Cambridge, Everett and Somerville started working together to address cross jurisdiction crime. The jurisdictions each touch each other and see many of the same offenders and associates in their communities. They developed a regional offender database to determine the offenders that are considered the most serious across all three jurisdictions. To address the crime and social harm being created by these offenders, a focused deterrence strategy has been developed and implemented. This paper provides a description of the strategy, implementation impediments, and successes and failures of the strategy from a cross jurisdictional perspective.	
James	John	Scollone	Mr.	Youngstown State University	Are We Sheep? An Examination of Passivity and Resistance in Shootings	Does submissiveness or fighting increase or decrease deaths and injuries in shootings? Data were collected from the New York City Police Department's Active Shooter report, newspaper articles, magazine articles, books, and journals. Total sample was 200 cases. Quantitative research was selected to test hypotheses, look at cause and effect, and make predictions about type of defense used by the victims and deaths and injuries. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed to determine the relationships between defenses, deaths, and injuries. Data show there is a strong substantial relationship between type of defense used by victims and number of deaths and injuries.
Sarah	Scott	Dr.	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Local and Global Preferences for Substance Use	This study was conducted in an attempt to determine what local and global preferences for alcohol and drug use can contribute to our understanding of substance-use disorders. Individuals with various histories of substance use were surveyed to determine their preferences for heavy use, moderate use, or abstinence at discrete points in time and over the course of one year. It was found that individuals with substance-use disorders generally prefer to drink or use drugs at specific points in time while preferring abstinence in the long run. The results also suggest that the utility of substance use decreases over time.	
Ryan	Scrivens		Simon Fraser University	?You've got a whole bunch of men running the organization? Police perceptions of gender-motivated hate crime in Canada	Little to no research explores police officers' perceptions of male-perpetrated violence against women as a form of hate crime, even though they have discretionary authority to identify and investigate what acts are considered to be hate crimes. For that reason, nine police officers from Ontario, Canada were asked about their perceptions of and experiences with hate crime and gender-motivated violence against women. Results indicate that the majority of participants do not perceive instances of violence against women as hate crime, all of which seem to be explained by the lack of police policies, procedures, and training to investigate such crimes.	

Jennifer	Rhiannon	Scroggins	Dr.	Montana State University Billings	On the Streets and In the Classroom: Practitioner and Student Perceptions of the Benefits of College Education for Law E	The focus on police professionalism has drawn attention to the impact of higher education on law enforcement. A primary focus has been on how higher education shapes police behaviors. Less attention has been paid to practitioner and pre-practitioner beliefs about the value of higher education for these careers. The present study uses data collected from a sample of criminal justice students and law enforcement professionals to explore perceptions of the benefits of college education on law enforcement careers. The goal of the study is to better understand practitioner and pre-practitioner beliefs about the importance of education to law enforcement careers.
Alexis		Seifert		York College of PA	Media representations of crime	Since Katz v. U.S. (1967), reasonable expectations of privacy have been gauged by reference to norms outside of the Fourth Amendment. In the current age of surveillance, it is important to consider the expectations that citizens hold regarding a functioning and free democratic society. This paper reports the results of a survey of 500 university students from criminal justice and other disciplines intended to measure the individual's expectation of privacy and knowledge of legal standards regarding cell site location tracking. Criminal justice majors were found not to possess a significantly higher or lower expectation of privacy than other majors.
Janice		selva	Dr.	middle tennessee state university	cell site location tracking and expectations of privacy: An examination of students' attitudes.	Police agencies have limited capacity in policing activities without citizen trust. Therefore, trust in the police has long been a remarkable issue in policing literature. One of the featured factors in trust issue is the concept of social capital. What makes people trust others or which determinant of social capital increases communities' trust in the police is a debating issue. In this work the correlation between trust behavior in the police and social capital factors will be studied. The findings on the study will be discussed whether they support main tenets of social capital theory. Based on the findings, implications for police agencies are discussed.
Ugur		Sen	Dr.	Turkish National Police	Trust in the Police and Social Capital Level	This study aims at investigating the prevalence of psychopath among inmates in South Korea. The current study will concentrate on the frequency of factor 1 which implies dysfunctional personality and trait of factor 2 which covers the problematic behavior toward the inmates. The number of sample consists of 200 inmates. This study will utilize the structured questionnaire. Here Psychopathy Checklist Screening Version in order to measure the severity of psychopathy. The survey will be conducted from Oct. 2013 to Dec. 2013 in MiYang Prison facility, in south part of Korea. Further policy implication will be discussed.
Jo		Seong Bhn	Mr.	Dongguk University	A Study on the PCL: SV Factor Score in a Sample of Korea Prison Inmates	This study relates to the efficacy of reality-based scenarios as a teaching method and to whether enhancing these scenarios through simulation-based training is a more effective approach for individual learning styles. A reality-based focusing event is used as an overarching theme for the graduate Criminal Justice Department at Saint Leo University. Surveys of students in these courses were not conclusive regarding whether these scenarios increased learner interest in the course material. This study examines whether the incorporation of simulation-based training favorably impacts student interest in the focusing event and further examines whether any such favorable impact correlates to learning styles.
Christine		Sereni-Massingier J.D.	Prof.	Saint Leo University	Examining the Correlation Between Learning Styles and Reality-Based Simulations	The New Castle County, Delaware Police Department serves nearly 540,000 people, responding to 130,000 service calls annually. In December 2012, Colonel Settling initiated changes in operations, moving from a reactive, 911-call based approach to one based on analyzing crime data and providing police services to communities without increasing staffing or funding. The T.A.P.S. program focuses on less serious "quality of life issues" which if left unchecked grow into more serious and violent crimes. T.A.P.S. has resulted in double digit declines in all major crimes. This presentation provides an overview of TAPS, and discusses how such programs can be effectively implemented.
Elmer		Seting	Mr.	Colonel, New Caste County Police Department	Targeted Analytical Policing System (T.A.P.S.)-Off the Shelf Crime Reduction	This paper provides an autoethnographic account of participation in the critical Criminology Working Group at KPU. It situates efforts to develop contemporary radical criminological practice within a polytechnic institution (with emphasis on teaching for the labor market) in the context of current neoliberal austerity, and law and order politics in Canada. The paper reflects on the challenges and opportunities of developing a radical criminology that goes beyond critique to action in building alliances with community activists organizing in a working class suburb of Metro Vancouver. Specific community campaigns and the relevance of radical criminological perspectives within those campaigns are discussed.
Jeff		Shantz	Dr.	Criminology Department, Kwanfen Polytechnic University	Radical Criminology in Action: The Critical Criminology Working Group	As more universities are adding sexual orientation to discrimination policies (Yost & Gilmore, 2011), attention must be directed toward the investigation of various perceptions of sexual harassment within those establishments. Universities are comprised of educated persons who are thought to be more open-minded and accepting (Andersen & Felner, 2008). With an understanding of which behaviors are perceived as sexual harassment by members of the LGBTQ community, we can determine why sexual harassment against LGBTQ people is underreported. The resulting increase in reported prevalence of sexual harassment will lead to amending legislature to protect those victims (Uniform Crime Reports).
Callin		Shears	Ms.	Tiffin University	Sexual Orientation and Differences in Perception of Sexual Harassment	This research will explore the perception of sexual harassment against LGBTQ people on college campuses. This sample will provide the preferred population which has been exposed to various cultures and sexual orientations through academics and the campus life experiences (Lambert, Ventura, Hill, Cluse-Tolar, 2006). Ultimately, the research strives to bring attention to the fact that the current legal definition of sexual harassment needs revision as many more people than reported are suffering as a result of certain acts relating to, but not specifically acknowledged by it. A questionnaire will be used to solicit the sexual orientation of the participants, their level of education and perception of acceptance of LGBTQ people on their campus. These factors will help to determine whether or not there is a direct link between level of acceptance of LGBTQ people and the perception of sexual harassment against those LGBTQ people.
Sarah		Shepard		Tiffin University	To Take or Not to Take: A study on marijuana use and attitudes in college students	Parents try to get their children involved in activities to keep them away from behaviors like smoking marijuana. According to research, being involved in extra curricular activities does not prevent these behaviors. This research will examine who uses marijuana, and the attitudes towards marijuana. A questionnaire was given to students on a private northwestern Ohio college campus. It takes into account how the students are paying for college. There was no significant relationship between marijuana use and those on athletic scholarships; however, those on athletic scholarships have a positive attitude towards marijuana use.

Sandhya	Shepherd	Dr.	Capella University	Analysis of Error in Pennsylvania's Capital Punishment Appellate Proceedings, 1996-2010	Pennsylvania houses 200 inmates on death row on average; yet no non-consensual executions have taken place since 1965. Using quantitative methodology, this research explored whether amended state legislation (PCRA), and enacted federal legislation (AEDPA) was associated with the existence and extent of errors in capital processes for cases between 1996 through 2010. Results indicate that errors at appellate stages of Pennsylvania's capital punishment proceedings are significantly high, with an overall error rate of 93%, despite legislation designed to increase efficiency. The research extends the work of Liebman and associates as to problems in Pennsylvania's system of capital convictions and sentencing.
Stanley	Sherlock	Dr.	Norwich University	Becoming a Department Chair: Roles, Challenges, and Politics	Top administrators from various criminal justice/criminology programs around the United States examine the roles, challenges, and political considerations associated with becoming a department chair. Questions addressed include: Why become a department chair?, What do department chairs do?, and What are the characteristics of an effective department chair? Aspiring, new, and veteran department chairs (and equivalent administrators) are encouraged to attend.
Madhukar	Shetty	Mr.	University at Albany	CORRUPTION AS CRIME: CONSIDERATIONS FOR PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE POLICIES	The criminology of corruption is different from other crimes due to the indeterminate nature of individual culpability, complex social dynamics within the state, and the intersection of private and public norms in official conduct. This perspective forms the basis of our study of Lokayukta, an anticorruption Ombudsman in India and the policies governing this institution. In particular, we look at the patterns of selection of corruption cases by Lokayukta. The paper examines how the principles of justice can be reconciled with the complex criminology of corruption.
Hes Sub	Shin		Sam Houston State University	Determinants of organizational commitment among police: A general strain theory approach	Regardless of a growing body of research on linking Agnew's (1992) General Strain Theory (GST) to a variety of deviant behaviors, little attention has been paid to its applicability to police behavior, as well as to his macro-level general strain theory (MST; 1999). Organizational commitment among police, as a barometer of organizational success, can be understood by the framework of MST linking community characteristics, strain, negative affect, and non-deviant coping. Using multilevel modeling techniques (HLM), data of South Korean police accumulated in 2007 and analyzed in this study.
Chadwick	L Shook	Mr.	Jackson State University	Who's Responsible for Restitution in Child Pornography Cases?	News of child pornography arrests for the commission of these crimes seem to occur more frequently now than in the past. Conviction of such crimes often carries an award of restitution to the victims of these crimes. In its 2013-14 Term, the U.S. Supreme Court will consider (1) whether a "downstream" award of restitution to a victim of child pornography is appropriate when restitution has been earlier awarded in a separate case from a separate defendant and (2) whether a large restitution award (3.4 million dollars) is excessive under the 8th Amendment where the child pornographer never had contact with the victim.
Chadwick	L Shook	Mr.	Jackson State University	Seeking to Improve Student Writing Ability: Preliminary Results from One Department	Students' writing abilities seem to have suffered in the recent past, and discussions on this topic have increased in the Academy over the last few years. This paper will present preliminary results from one effort to improve students' writing abilities by incorporating significant attention to writing as a part of the substantive content in the criminal justice curriculum.
Penny	Rt Shull	Dr.	Norwich University	Planning and Participating in the New ACJS Section on Teaching, Learning, and Scholarship (TLS) Part II	In August 2013, the ACJS Executive Board approved the establishment of a new TLS Section. Its purposes are to bring together Academy members to serve as a multifaceted resource to assist faculty, practitioners, staff, personnel, administrators, and students in their integration of effective innovative teaching and learning techniques as well as to promote the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training. All persons interested in these aims should attend to discuss how best to proceed. The discussion is a continuation of a previous roundtable at the conference and at other related events.
RUPENDRA	SIMLOT	Dr.	THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	POLICE SHIFT WORK RELATED ISSUES-A PRELIMINARY STUDY	The purpose of this preliminary study was to understand the effects of shift work on job performance of a police officer. The study indicated the bad effects on health as well as low productivity among police officer while doing rotating shift work.
Arielle	Simmons	Ms.	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Police Academy Training in Officer Stress	Numerous studies have documented the stress of the police officer occupation and the harmful effects this stress has on individual police officers. As a result of this stress, police officers experience psychological, behavioral, and even physical problems. The current study analyzed data from the Census of Law Enforcement Training Academies (2002) to determine the extent of stress and stress-prevention training officers receive in police academies, nationwide. Findings indicate that in spite of the problems caused by stress in the policing occupation, most states required less than eight hours of training on stress in the police academy.
Barbara	Sims	Dr.	Mars Hill University	Judges? Perceptions of the Extent and Nature of India's Domestic Violence Legislation and Implementation	In spite of domestic violence legislation in India, women are still at great risk for this type of victimization. Although domestic violence occurs across all countries and all cultures, India presents a unique situation due to long-standing and stubborn perceptions about the role of women in society. Well-intended legislation, brought about primarily through the efforts of women advocacy groups, is yet to receive full implementation. This paper presents the results of a survey of local judges across five northern states of India, the purpose of which was to explore their perceptions of barriers to full implementation of India's domestic violence laws. Policy implications of those findings are presented in light of the current cultural and religious underpinnings of Indian society.
Barbara	Sims	Dr.	Mars Hill University	Transformative Feminist Criminology: A Critical Rethinking of a Discipline	Police Corruption in India: A New Norm
Mahendra Ariv	P. Singh Sitaula	Dr.	Grambling State University Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Police Corruption in India: A New Norm An Exploratory Study of Chinese Cyber Brides in the USA	Police Corruption in India have become a new norm defying all the legal, administrative, and logical framework put against it. Corruption corrodes public trust, frustrates professionalism, debases ethics, demoralizes honest work force, and raises the public anger to extreme level. It is amazing to see that when honesty is popularly preached, but seldom practiced, the public tolerance of police corruption is on the increase. The anti-corruption measures had failed to reduce the culture of corruption. This paper will project the trajectory of police corruption in India and reasons for its rampant rise.
Tamson	L. Six	Dr.	Lock Haven University	The Major Field Test in Criminal Justice: An application and implications	Accountability and attainment related to student learning outcomes is a national issue with direct bearing on academic program viability in higher education. Increasingly, allocation of financial resources to academic programs in higher education is tied directly to proven effectiveness of the academic program. Use of the major field test in criminal justice developed by Educational Testing Service (ETS) is one tool to assess program effectiveness and evaluate student learning in the discipline. A case study of administration of this test to undergraduate students is presented and examined for implications related to curriculum development, delivery and resource allocation.

Tanya		Skvortsova	Ms.	University of Alabama, Department of Criminal Justice	EpiCrim and Child Sexual Abuse: A Public Health Theory for a Criminal Justice Epidemic	Epicrim (epidemiological criminology) is an emerging criminological theory that seeks to re-conceptualize crime as a public health issue and adopt a cross-disciplinary approach that is rooted in public health strategies. Here, epicrim is applied to the issue of child sexual abuse to see whether the theory is effective in explaining its commission and consequences across both individual and societal levels. Existing theories are integrated into the resulting epicriminological model where appropriate. The resulting model is used to critically assess a number of policies aimed at preventing or addressing child sexual abuse.
alton	joseph	islane	Prof.	muhlenberg college	Fourth Amendment issues and warrantless blood tests following an arrest for drunk driving	In Missouri v. McNeely, April 17, 2013, the United States Supreme Court held that a police officer violated the Fourth Amendment because exigent circumstances were absent when he ordered a lab technician to take a blood sample from a driver who was arrested for driving while intoxicated. The Court held that the natural dissipation of alcohol in the bloodstream does not constitute an emergency in every case sufficient to justify conducting a blood test without a warrant. This decision raises serious questions about when exigency exists and how to promote and protect highway safety and deter drunk driving.
Kelly		Slater		Temple University	The Role of Political Corruption in the Success of Organized Crime: Philadelphia as a Case Study	Philadelphia's successful criminal organizations share an important trait - a relationship with the political elite. While extensive literature exists on the intersection of crime and corruption, few studies compare how criminal organizations in Philadelphia use corruption. This paper compares the corruption methodology of Jewish, Irish, Italian, Russian, and African-American groups in Philadelphia between 1880-2013. Using documents, news media and academic sources, this paper examines whether corruption tactics outweigh traditionally accepted factors, such as ethnic kinship, in determining long-term success. It finds an identifiable pattern between an organization's endurance, how it utilizes corruption, and its responsiveness to Philadelphia's political structure.
Lincoln	B.	Sloas	Mr.	George Mason University	Students as Scholars: Integrating Independent Research into Undergraduate Education	Undergraduate programs across the country are working to develop students as scholars, integrating independent scholarly experiences into traditional undergraduate classroom environments. Scholars and universities have touted the benefits of engaging students in research experiences for students as well as faculty. However, there is little empirical work exploring how undergraduate students adapt to their new role as scholars. In this paper, we explore the process of students integrating research into their undergraduate classroom experience. Based on participant observation and pre and postsemester survey data, we discuss the process of students learning as scholars in a capstone Criminology, Law & Society course.
Joshua		Smallidge	Dr.	Fairmont State University	Perceptions and Prevalence of Sexual Harassment in Online Games	This study examines the prevalence and perceptions of harassment in online gaming environments, with a focus on sexual harassment of female gamers. While some may consider harassment in online games harmless, the purpose of this study is to examine its actual effect on the victims. Data will be collected through interviews with female gamers at an eastern university as well as within online gaming forums.
Tony	R	Smith	Dr.	Rochester Institute of Technology	Self-Control, Deviant Peers, and Fraudulent Behavior	The study examines the mediating and moderating impact of deviant peer association upon the relationship between (poor) self-control and self-reported fraudulent behavior. Anonymous surveys of undergraduate students (n = 490) provide the data for this investigation. Preliminary results suggest that deviant friendships may govern the link between self-control and crime (analogous) behavior. The implications of the findings are discussed.
Vivian	C.	Smith	Dr.	Cabrini College	The Effects of Drug Adjustment Court Cases on Federal Sentencing Disparities	Draconian mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses have disproportionately affected women and people of color (Bush-Baskette, 1998; Guerinio, Harrison, Sabo, 2011). The current project assessed the trends in federal drug sentencing for men and women defendants for 2008-2010. This study will elucidate whether previous case decisions (e.g. United States v. Booker) have increased or decreased gender and racial/ethnic sentencing disparities. Data come from the U.S. Sentencing Commission's Standardized Research Files 2008-2010. Analysis consists of multivariate regressions using a large sample of men and women sentenced for drug offenses. Policy implications regarding sentencing guidelines are also discussed.
Montella	Eugene	Smith	Prof.	Missouri Western State University	Preparing Future Officers to Confront Corruption	Much research is available on the relationship of police culture to the causes of police corruption. However, many criminal justice text books, and criminal justice programs, lack a frank discussion of challenges that a rookie officer might face. My presentation will focus on how criminal justice programs can prepare future officers to respond to police corruption in a positive manner and help change organizational culture over time. Actual responses to specific incidents of corruption will be shared and discussed.
Molly		Smith		Sam Houston State University	Rape Myth Adherence among Campus Law Enforcement Officers	Law enforcement perceptions of sexual assault have generated research interest, however the specific beliefs of university police officers have generally been overlooked. This is problematic given that research has consistently shown that sexual assault and rape-supportive attitudes are extremely prevalent on college campuses. This paper will address this gap in the literature by examining campus law enforcement officers' perceptions of sexual assault. This will be done by analyzing original data that evaluates university police officers' adherence to rape myths and inquires about the procedural processing of sexual assault cases that occur on campus.
Clete		Snell	Dr.	University of Houston Downtown	Process and Outcome Results of a Veteran's Court Evaluation	Veteran's courts have recently emerged as a specialty court developed to focus treatment resources on the veteran population returning from recent conflicts. This study utilizes a quasi-experimental design to compare the recidivism among veteran court participants to veterans processed through traditional probation. The study also utilizes data collected from the veteran's court team in the identification of issues or problems in the implementation of the court. The results indicate that veteran's courts may play an important role in disrupting the criminal behavior of participants and highlights important issues in the implementation of these courts.
Inna	Rt	Soderstrom	Dr.	Eastern Kentucky University	Assessing Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs and Services Among Jail Inmates	This paper focuses on the mental health and substance abuse needs of jail inmates in a County Detention Center, located in the Southern part of the United States. Study inmates filled out a number of self-report, standardized screening tools that measured alcohol/drug addiction and mental illness. They also responded to a number of questions regarding the services they received for these disorders while incarcerated in the Detention Center. The findings include prevalence statistics, sub-group comparisons based on demographic groupings, as well as comparisons between general population inmates without these disorders and State DOC inmates being housed at the jail.
Sandra		Sookram	Dr.	The University of the West Indies	The Impact of Crime on Firms in Trinidad and Tobago	In Trinidad and Tobago there has been an attempt to encourage investment through the provision of an enhanced business environment within which firms can operate, but crime has been on the increase. This study examines the impact of crime on firms and attempts to identify the factors that determine why some enterprises are more likely to be targeted by crime than others. It further analyses the impact of crime on enterprise performance and behavior within a modeling framework that was utilized sought to link indicators of crime targeting the enterprise sector, enterprise characteristics, as well as factors such as location.
Jonathan		Sorensen	Prof.	East Carolina University	An exploratory study of road rage	This paper presents results from an exploratory study of road rage. First, scholarly literature in the area is critically examined. Second, the study describes the availability and adequacy of existing data sources for scholarly study. Third, the study compares the characteristics of drivers and incidents from the literature and available data sources to those described in media accounts. Fourth, the study attempts to construct a typology of road rage incidents. Finally, various theories are explored in an effort to determine their potential applicability as explanations of road rage.

Toni	P.	Sorell		Virginia Commonwealth University	If Overtime Pay is Eliminated, Does Police Performance Suffer?	We created a discrete-event simulation that models the patrol and dispatch operations of the Richmond Police Department (RPD). This model helped the RPD to prevent layoffs from the city government and determine the level of staffing to meet patrol performance benchmarks. Our results illustrate the need for officer overtime or hiring of new officers, contrary to the RPD's belief that they could meet performance benchmarks without the use of overtime. Our analysis was validated by the awarding of overtime back pay to police officers by the judicial system.
William		Sousa		Department of Criminal Justice University of Nevada, Las Vegas	The Las Vegas (NV) Smart Policing Initiative: Order Maintenance at Problem Locations	This paper discusses the results of the Las Vegas Smart Policing Initiative (SPI). Specifically, the paper analyzes the impact of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's (LVMPD) Saturation Team. LVMPD's Saturation Team is a uniformed, proactive unit designed to support patrol services by providing an order maintenance function at problem locations. The project used an experimental design where 12 hot-spot locations were randomly assigned to the Saturation Team and then compared to 12 control locations on measures of official crime and citizen perceptions of crime. Attention was also given to observations of officers as they performed their order maintenance function. In attempts to respond to the growing parole population and reduce recidivism among parolees, the U.S. court system has begun implementing federal reentry courts. Specifically, there is a need for evidence-based practices that provide methodically and empirically sound support for the emergence of programs that aid in the reentry process. Thus, the current study will evaluate the success of three federal reentry courts in a southern district. Furthermore, it will assess the effectiveness of such practices as well as challenges faced by both practitioners and policymakers in implementing what has been deemed an effective evidence-based practice: reentry court.
Patricia	A.	Southernland	Ms.	University of Southern Mississippi	A Multi-Site Process Evaluation of Three Federal Reentry Courts in a Southern District of Federal Probation	Stress affects correctional officers' behavior within their institutions. Since correctional officers have a major impact on the success or failure of prisons and jails, research to identify stress factors and possible stress prevention strategies is important. Increasing numbers of prisoners being classified as having mental illnesses/disabilities cause correctional officers higher on-the-job stress, both in general and through their interactions with those prisoners. This study presents qualitative and quantitative results from a survey with current correctional officers about their on- and off-the-job stress levels, causes of stress, and training received in handling disabled inmates.
Lauren	Michelle	Spath	Ms.	Kean University (Union, New Jersey)	Disabilities among Correctional Populations, and the Effect on Correctional Officers	This study is one of the few attempts to assess how education in a four-year university setting affects police academy performance and hiring by a police department. Using official data from a university police academy for the years 2009 until 2013 (n=232 candidates), college academic performance is found predictive of both academy and state examination scores, but it is not predictive of the likelihood of employment. Secondly, an individual's academy score does not significantly predict the score on the standardized state exam.
Lindsay		Spiker		Youngstown State University	THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON ACADEMY PERFORMANCE, STATE EXAMINATIONS, AND EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROSPECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT	A leading debate in environmental policy involves race-based and class-based disparities in environmental protection. While environmental justice advocates maintain that there are disparities in the enforcement of environmental laws, there is a lack of empirical literature examining this relationship. Using data from the Integrated Database for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) and the U.S. Census Bureau, this paper will examine patterns of state enforcement of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) nationwide from 2001-2011 to determine if states engage in less enforcement in counties with higher minority and lower-income populations.
Francesca		Spina		University of Massachusetts Lowell	Environmental Justice and Patterns of State Enforcement	This quantitative study examined the relationship between operational and organizational stressors and performance among Arizona police officers by utilizing two Likert-scaled surveys, which were developed by McCreary and Thompson (2006). Participants completed the online study and reported their performance as it related to specific tasks associated with policing. The data was analyzed utilizing linear regression. The findings found that there was a negative relationship between high levels of organizational stressors and performance.
Robert	Lance	Spivey	Mr.	Nova Southeastern University	An Examination of the Relationship Between Operational and Organizational Stressors and Performance Among Police Officer Justice Quarterly Editor's Showcase: New Directions in Policing Research	Research on sexual assault case outcomes demonstrates that victim cooperation affects the likelihood of arrest and prosecution. However, relatively little research focuses on the reasons why victims refuse to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of the suspect. We use data on sexual assaults reported to the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 2008 to address this issue. We estimate a model of victim cooperation that takes into consideration the characteristics of the victim, suspect and crime.
Cassia		Spohn	Dr.	Arizona State University	The Predictors and Consequences of the Victim's Refusal to Cooperate in Sexual Assault Cases	In Miller v. Alabama (2012), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled mandatory sentences of life without the possibility of parole for juvenile homicide offenders unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishments clause. The Court did not eliminate the sentence of life without parole (LWOP), only statutes mandating this punishment for juveniles. The ambiguity of the decision left many procedural questions unanswered. It is not clear whether Miller may be applied retroactively to the 2,000+ individuals serving LWOP for homicide crimes committed as juveniles. The 28 states that had mandatory LWOP schemes for some juvenile homicide offenders must revise their sentencing procedure laws to accommodate the vague requirements set forth in Miller. Through a comparative analysis, this paper examines how states and judicial systems have complied with the Miller ruling.
Kallee		Spooner		Sam Houston State University	Sentencing Juvenile Homicide Offenders to Life Without Parole: A Comparative Legal Analysis	This research examined the techniques of neutralization used by priests in the Milwaukee Archdiocese who have been accused of sexual abuse of minors. Using 42 case files released by a major metropolitan newspaper, we conducted a content analysis of statements made by accused priests. Results from the content analysis are presented and comparisons to prior neutralization research on other categories of sex offenders are discussed.
Jason		Spritz	Dr.	University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	An Analysis of the Techniques of Neutralization Used by Priests Accused of Sexual Abuse	This study examines the functional links between criminalizing discourse directed at immigrants, restrictionist immigration enforcement policies and practices, and intensified economic exploitation through the theoretical lens of Rusche and Kirchheimer's (1939) theory of the political economy of punishment. Following the lead of Melissa and Pavanti (1981), I outline the ways that nativist discourse and the resultant public perception of immigrants as criminals function not only in a disciplinary capacity, maintaining a pliant unauthorized immigrant labor force, but also posits deportable individuals as the objects of a market-driven detention and deportation system built on criminal justice system and penal infrastructure.
Daniel		Stageman	Mr.	CUNY John Jay	Subject to Deportation: Market Logic and the Political Economy of Punishment in American Immigration Enforcement	This research examines General Strain Theory in explaining substance use among adolescents by utilizing several under-researched race/ethnicity-related strains such as racial discrimination and general forms of strain such as witnessing violence, physical and verbal bullying affecting adolescent substance use. In addition, two important mediating negative affective states, depression and fear are examined. The findings reveal that reporting fear decreased substance use among adolescents and that racial discrimination, witnessing violence, and being the victim of verbal bullying indirectly affected substance use through fear. The results suggest that social strains may be operating differently for Hispanics and African Americans compared to Whites.
Jennifer	L.	Steele	Dr.	Ohio University	Examining Racial Discrimination as Negative Stimuli: An Examination of Race and Substance Use among Adolescents	

Sarah	L.	Stein	Dr.	Western New England University	The Cultural Complex of Innocence	This study assesses whether media outlets covering missing person cases are influenced by a cultural complex?, first proposed by psychoanalyst Carl Gustav Jung. The cultural complex being proposed is that of Western society being conditioned to view blonde-haired (possibly blue-eyed) Caucasian females as the archetypal image of innocence. This study examines 533 female missing persons' cases across the United States between the years 2000 and 2009. Media was collected from Google, CNN online, and MSNBC online. A content analysis of each article was performed to determine rates of keywords relating to the portrayal of the victim by various media outlets.
Kevin	F.	Steinmetz	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Race, Gender, Offense Level, and Risk Score Interactional Predictors of Probation Success	This analysis examines the impact of established predictors on probation failure in a large randomly selected sample. Initial findings suggest that race, gender, location, offense level, as well as risk and needs scores significantly predict probation failure. Including interactions between race, gender, offense level, and risk scores alter the results, however. Importantly, being an African American male mattered more than being African American alone. Additionally, being a Hispanic felon was also statistically significant. Theoretical, practical, and research implications are discussed.
Matthew		Stephenson	Mr.	Temple University	Gang Intelligence: A Discussion And Comparison	The nation's gang threat is increasingly cross-jurisdictional, comprising over 33,000 gangs with 1.4 million currently active members. Criminal intelligence focused on gangs has proactive value, for example as demonstrated by the foiling of the plot to kill the former Director of the Arizona Department of Corrections; however what counts as gang intelligence has often been tactical or descriptive in nature, such as total numbers of gang membership, gang colors, and member rosters. In this presentation we discuss the potential for strategic gang intelligence and suitable models for the development of focused gang intelligence across jurisdictions.
Brendan		Stevenson		Dawson Community College	STUDENTS TEACH THE TEACHERS: WHAT WORKS FROM THE STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE	Criminal Justice instructors often feel pressured to utilize pedagogical aids, untested evaluation instruments, or the latest "new and improved" course assignments in the classroom. College students will discuss their experiences with a wide variety of teaching activities, assessments, and assignments and will provide the audience with a candid evaluation of what works best for them in the college classroom in a wide array of courses.
Ben		Stickle	Mr.	University of Louisville	Aggressive Verbal Tactics by Law Enforcement During Public Contact: Escalation Resulting in Physical Force?	According to the theory of procedural justice, law enforcement communicating with the public in an aggressive manner (e.g. yelling and cursing) may lead a person to believe they are being treated unfairly. This may result in increased aggressive action toward law enforcement, which is correlated with use of force. Few studies have attempted to examine this relationship. This study explores the relationship between violations of procedural justice and instances of force. The findings were modestly supportive that some violations of procedural justice may serve to suppress use of force. Policy implications and direction for future research is discussed.
Sarah	Beth	Stipervalt	Ms.	Pennsylvania State University	A Review of Juvenile Intervention Programs in the State of Pennsylvania	This research attempted to qualitatively examine the effectiveness of juvenile delinquent intervention programs that are administered in the state of Pennsylvania. The first section introduces the empirical studies that evaluated the programs, and the second section includes qualitative research through interviews with program administrators. A few programs were found to have been effective, while others were ineffective. The findings also indicate that certain circumstances surrounding the programs, such as the location of the program, the age of the juvenile, the gender, and a family's socioeconomic level, are associated with the success or failure of the programs.
Philip	M.	Stinson	Dr.	Bowling Green State University	Police Sexual Misconduct: Arrested Officers and their Victims	Little is known about officers arrested for crimes related to police sexual misconduct and their victims. This study is a quantitative content analysis of news articles reporting 771 arrests of 555 police officers for sex-related crimes during the years 2005-2008. The arrested officers were employed by 449 non-federal state, local, and special law enforcement agencies located in 349 counties and independent cities in 44 states and the District of Columbia. Multivariate analyses include logistic regression and classification tree regression models. Findings and policy implications are discussed, with an emphasis on the victims of police sexual misconduct.
Philip	M.	Stinson	Dr.	Bowling Green State University	Assessing Sheriff's Office Emergency & Disaster Website Communications	This research is a national study of sheriff's office websites to assess the availability of information relating to emergency preparedness and response. A content analysis of 2,590 sheriff's office website homepages was conducted to determine the presence or absence of nine communications elements important to people seeking information during an emergency or disaster. We found that 71.9% of sheriff's office homepages include links to agency services and programs, but only 6.5% provide links to emergency preparedness information. The findings are useful to assess emergency preparedness and response information available as well as to identify opportunities to improve sheriff's office homepages.
Joanne	M	Stocker		Safe World USA	Exploring Contemporary Global Atrocities: Making A Safer World for Women	Safe World for Women is a women-led NGO. Over the past six years the organization has documented the increasing violence against women worldwide. While some of the atrocities are state-sanctioned, most occur due to the absence or failure of protection laws, a weakened civil society, or tacit impunity. This investigation provides a quantitative analysis that portrays the extent of the transgressions against women, and illustrates the overall progress being made to address these issues. The organization works alongside personnel in eleven countries to promote sustainable solutions and strengthen the protections against gender-based violence against women and girls.
Darren	K	Stocker		Saint Joseph's University	An Investigation of Intimidation and Sabotage: The Realities of Collective Harm at Domestic and International Seaports	This investigation includes a qualitative analysis of the social consequences and embryonic impairment resulting from potential terrorist attacks. The inquiry also examines possible interruptions to the U.S. and global economies and the populace as an entirety. The United States is reliant on over 350 marketable seaports that permit the transfer of goods and services. These are positioned in major cities and authorize a substantial volume of nautical transportation, creating potential terrorist attacks. It indicates the vulnerabilities that exist regarding weaponry transported through the shipping industry and how the dispersion of contaminants would impact societies, trade, and related stakeholders.
Joanne	M.	Stocker	Ms.	A Safe World for Women	Exploring Global Atrocities: Making a Safer World for Women	Safe World for Women is a women-led NGO. Over the past six years the organization has documented the increasing violence against women worldwide. While some of the atrocities are state-sanctioned, most occur due to the absence or failure of protection laws, a weakened civil society, or tacit impunity. This investigation provides a quantitative analysis that portrays the extent of the transgressions against women, and illustrates the overall progress being made to address these issues. Safe World for Women works to promote sustainable solutions for and strengthen the protections against sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls.

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Joanne	M	Stocker	Ms.	A	Safe World for Women	Exploring Global Atrocities: Making a Safer World for Women
						The defense-in-depth methodology of cybersecurity recognizes threats of hacking from within an organization. Insider hacking involves cybercrimes against organizations initiated by individuals holding legitimate trust relationships with their target. The responsibility of preventing cyberattacks falls to departments staffed by computing professionals. Computing-centric academics/professionals also perform most of the research into the prevention of insider hacking. While this seems logical, established behavioral methods for reducing crime have largely been ignored. The author places insider hacking into the context of the white collar criminology literature then pulls from crime science, applying a situational crime prevention model to inform future research.
Mark		Stokman	Prof.		University of Cincinnati	Insider Hacking: Applying Situational Crime Prevention to a New White-Collar Crime
						Across temporal and geographic boundaries, through sight and sound, opera helps to mold our perceptions of crime and justice. Focusing on examples of operas performed recently in major opera houses, this presentation explores the messages communicated. Using the symbolic politics framework, librettos are analyzed to identify the moral educative messages as to the underlying theory of crime and concept of justice, especially the imposition of capital punishment. How the music supports the communication of these messages is also examined. The findings are preliminary, but should contribute to understanding of perceptions of crime and justice communicated through the arts.
Barbara	Ann	Stoltz	Dr.		self employed	Perceptions of Crime and Justice in Opera
						This paper discusses the author's experience in teaching a MOOC on U.S. Criminal Law and comments on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach for criminal justice education.
Lisa		Storm	Prof.		Hartnell College	Teaching a MOOC on U.S. Criminal Law
						Controlled experimental tests of the racial threat hypothesis are underrepresented in criminological research, particularly regarding bystander perceptions of criminal violence. This experiment complements and extends this research. Participants received a written scenario describing a criminally violent altercation and reported their perceptions. Scenarios differed only in the racial make-ups of offender and victim. Results were contrary to racial threat hypothesis expectations (e.g. blame and punishment were more severe toward white than black offenders, $p < 0.01$). Methodological implications are discussed and results are explained in terms of social desirability responding.
Michael		Storozuk			University of Toronto	Race, Violence, and Bystander Perceptions: An Experimental Test of the Racial Threat Hypothesis
						Key Words: Racial Threat Hypothesis; Criminal Violence Perceptions
						In 2008 New Jersey created regional assessment centers (RACs) where parolees who had committed a technical violation of their parole conditions could be sent in lieu of being reincarcerated. RACs were credited with reducing costs by over \$11 million were awarded a Council of State Governments Innovations Award. Using interrupted time series analysis we assessed the extent to which the RACs were associated with a decrease in the number of technical parole violators returned to state prison. We found that such reincarcerations were declining prior to the opening of the RACs and this trend was not influenced by the RACs.
Bruce	D	Stout	Dr.		The College of New Jersey	Re-evaluating the Efficacy of a Prison Population Reduction Strategy
						Aileen Wuornos lived a very tumultuous life and by looking at the major events in her life and applying the attachment theory we can begin to understand some reasoning behind her murderous rampage of at least seven men. Wuornos had a very rocky childhood leading to an emotionally unstable and violent adolescence that continued into her adult years. Being surrounded by many abusive relationships Wuornos engaged in coping mechanisms that led her to become a prostitute and getting into unstable relationships along with breaking laws along the way while trying to gain control of her rocky past.
Elizabeth		Stowe	Ms.		State University of New York at Canton	Aileen Wuornos and the Attachment Theory
						This paper connects the case study of a delinquent juvenile to a theory of crime and delinquency. The juvenile described in this case study was involved in numerous delinquent activities that can be explained by Robert Agnew's General Strain Theory. After conducting the case study and theory, some policy recommendations to reduce similar delinquent behavior are discussed.
Cassandra		Stroman			Indiana University of Pennsylvania	An Application of General Strain Theory to Juvenile Delinquency
						Research has examined perceptions of voluntariness in drug and mental health courts. To date, these perceptions have not been explored in the veterans treatment courts (VTCs), the most recent addition to the specialized court movement. Due to their recent creation, preliminary research on these courts is just beginning to emerge. Focusing on VTC participants, this study explores the perceptions regarding voluntariness of participation using qualitative and quantitative data from one of the first VTC program evaluations. Implications of these findings and recommended courses for future research are discussed.
J. T.		Strong	Mr.		University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Perceptions of Voluntariness in a Veterans Treatment Court
						The aim of this paper is to analyze the determinants of citizens' crime risk perception for the City of Barcelona by means of a multilevel ordered logit model focusing on the effect of police proximity and taking into account spatial aspects of neighbourhood characteristics. The results, once controlling for possible problems of endogeneity of police forces and crime risk perception, reflect that crime risk perception is reduced when non-victims interact with police forces. Moreover neighbourhood variables, such as proxies for social capital and for the level of inequalities, as well as individual characteristics have an impact on individuals' crime risk perception.
Simón	Planells	Struse	Mr.		University of Barcelona	When police patrols matter: The effect of police proximity on citizen's crime risk perception
						In studies investigating problem behaviors and perceptions of drinking and driving, college students commonly appear to have a fatalistic attitude towards drinking and driving. Drinking and driving is a normalized crime among the college population. Therefore, it is important to examine ideas commonly held by these individuals, specifically among the reference group of offenders (i.e., white males, age 16-19). Surveys of the college population are used to examine differences in attitudes held by various demographics as well as contextual conditions within the vignettes. For example, I evaluate whether the victim is injured impacts their support for restorative justice.
Megan		Stubbs-Richardson	Mrs.		Mississippi State University	Indications of Potential Support for Restorative Justice using Pre- and Post-test measures in Drunk-Driving Vignettes
						This qualitative study explores the effects of using tactical teams on police routine operations such as serving warrants and drug investigations. It provides a look at the perceptions of the community on these assignments. The sample population is based on available subjects in a mid-sized Midwestern city. Tactical officers were also selected based on available subjects. These officers were interviewed with the intent to identify if a need for a more heavily equipped team was needed. Previous cases were explored which may have been deemed an overkill or overuse of force which may have had an impact on public perception of heavily armed police units. Conclusions may be beneficial to policy development around the formation and implementation of these type units.
Robert		Sturm	Mr.		Washburn University	Exploring the deployment of tactical units on proactive assignments that have traditionally been carried out by less equ

Brandon	A	Sullivan		Michigan State University	Examining the Nexus Between Terrorism and Product Counterfeiting	Terrorists use a wide variety of methods to fund their operations and obtain profits. Terrorist organizations have increasingly been linked to product counterfeiting crimes, but evidence for this connection is mostly anecdotal and speculative, lacking systematic empirical evaluation. This study identifies known product counterfeiting schemes committed by extremists in the United States since 1990. We utilize the Extremist Financial Crime Database (EFCDB) and the Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection Program (A-CAPPP) Incident Database to provide an overview of schemes and suspects involved in these crimes. The study concludes with implications for policy and practice related to product counterfeiting involving known extremists.
Christopher		Sullivan		University of Cincinnati	A consideration of the effects of justice interventions through the lens of deterrence theory.	This paper considers how criminological theory can help illuminate why practical efforts at offender deterrence are often ineffective. In particular, the paper will tie practical research on deterrence-based interventions to theoretical and empirical knowledge about how individuals might respond to such programs. The analysis will compare and contrast the cases of "Scared Straight" and "Pulling Levers" or "Focused Deterrence" programs as they exemplify (or not) key tenets of deterrence theory and research and how, in turn, this might affect observed effects. The implications for deterrence theory will be considered and recommendations for future related interventions will be offered. This paper examines the etiology and perceptions of organized crime families in the United States. As a structural institution, organized crime in the United States began during the prohibition era. Since the early 1900s, organized crime families have been glorified by the media and popular culture. This research examines perceptions of five major crime families in the United States: Gambino, Genovese, Bonnano, Colombo, and Lucchese. Content analysis of news articles and associated reader comments associated with the aforementioned families are discussed to contextualize the American fascination with organized crime.
Stephanie		Sullivan		Western New England University	Organized Crime in America	Although the number of female police officer has steadily increased over the past two decades, very few studies have comparatively examined policewomen's socialization experience and occupational attitudes in Chinese societies. Based on face-to-face interviews with 28 female officers in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, this study assesses and compares their attitude towards gender equality, peer support, and work-family balance. Female officers in Taiwan and Hong Kong were less favorable than their counterparts in mainland China in terms of gender equality and peer support. Family responsibilities remain a critical consideration for policewomen in all three societies.
Ivan		Sun	Dr.	University of Delaware	Female Police Officers in Chinese Societies	Recent researchers have increased understanding of mothers who kill their biological children, even developing typologies describing patterns, yet there is a lack of research on mothers who kill children they have adopted. In the current research thirty cases of mothers who killed children they had adopted were examined for patterns and common factors. There were some similarities between mothers who kill biological and adopted children, such as demographics of the mothers, but there were also important differences, such as methods used to kill the children. These findings may inform the adoption selection process and follow-up to placements.
Katherine	E	Sunder		Wright State University, School of Professional Psychology	Mothers Who Kill Children They Have Adopted	The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the smuggling and sex trafficking of Korean women to the U.S. This study discusses the unique character of undocumented Korean immigration and explores the causes of Korean Women Smuggling and Sex Trafficking. The study indicates that 1) changes in Korean laws on prostitution pushed many Korean sex workers into the U.S. and 2) individual migration and smuggling are mostly voluntary acts, however, coercion or fraud may turn them into trafficking victims. The study concludes with a brief discussion of the research limitation and a recommendation on this issue.
Jason	Yong-eun	Sung	Dr.	School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University	Smuggling and Sex Trafficking of Korean Women into the United States: Review of Case Studies and Its Implication	In India there are approximately one million Transgendered individuals (MTF) and anecdotally, it is estimated to number sixty thousand in Tamil Nadu alone. Social exclusion and gender discrimination are the biggest problems MTF transgendered currently face in Tamil Nadu, India. Chakrapani (2010) states that a 2007 study documented that among 75 transgendered Indians, 46% reported forced sex, 44% physical abuse, 56% verbal abuse, 31% were blackmailed for money and 24% were threatened of their life. Employers deny employment to transgendered persons, even to those who are qualified and skilled. Perhaps as a result of such discrimination, most transgendered Indians work as sex workers and/or beggars? The proposed research seeks to do an assessment of social experiences, problems, stigmatization and sexual crime of MTF transgender individuals in a large city in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The proposed qualitative study will utilize interviews with a random sample of 25 male to female transgendered individuals in Tamil Nadu. Interviews will focus on MTF transgendered individuals' perception of gender identity, social stigma, discrimination, physical and verbal abuse, alcohol and drug use, and sexual crime. Analysis will follow the process of the development of grounded theory.
Geetha		Suresh	Dr.	Stevenson University	Social Exclusion and discrimination experienced by Male to female transgenderers in the city of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, In	Human trafficking is a growing problem that requires concerted efforts by local, state, and federal agencies to reduce the incidence and rescue the victim. South Dakota is no exception for having to deal with human trafficking, particularly in the form of sex trafficking. This paper examines the prevalence of sex trafficking and efforts made by criminal justice professionals by incorporating court cases and surveys on practitioners. With recent oil boom coupled with sexual exploitation during the motorcycle rally, sex trafficking in South Dakota is likely to become a major concern. Future implications on the current practice are discussed.
Yumi		Suzuki	Dr.	University of South Dakota	Sex Trafficking in South Dakota: Current Practice and Future Implications	This study examines the college student's advice to the rape victim and the reason for the advice. A sample of undergraduate students was provided with a hypothetical rape scenario and questions about their prospective behavior. While over half of the students suggested the victim contact the police, some offered to talk to the assailant or tips for preventing rape. Other types of advice and the reason for the advice are also discussed.
Yumi		Suzuki	Dr.	University of South Dakota	"Sounds like rape to me": Descriptive analysis of the college student's advice to the rape victim"	In the age of the 24 hour news cycle, criminal justice students may have difficulty adequately understanding policing policy and practice unless they have first been inculcated against the manner in which news stories about law enforcement have been selected and presented to them. Policing stories are particularly newsworthy due, largely, to the high visibility of law enforcement officers. Unfortunately, these news media narratives are likely going to create a distorted understanding of law enforcement practice and policy. This paper argues that incorporating basic media literacy components into law enforcement courses will greatly enhance student learning and critical thinking abilities. Scholarly research has documented that criminal behavior seems to be concentrated in lower class minority neighborhoods. However, this may not be the case. An understudied area for criminal activity is the minority middle-class neighborhood—specifically, black middle-class neighborhoods. Using data from Chicago, this study examines the influence of social disorganization, formal social control, and concentrated disadvantage to better understand violent crime.
Robert	Thomas	Swan	Dr.	California State University-Stanislaus	Peeling Back The Onion?: The Importance of Teaching Media Literacy in Law Enforcement Courses	
Kristin		Swartz	Dr.	University of Louisville	Violent Crime: A Comparison Across Stratified Neighborhoods	

Kristin	Swartz	Dr.	University of Louisville	Decent or Street?: Understanding its Influence on Adherence to a Street Code and Offending in the School Context	Anderson's 'code of the street' theory identifies individuals as being either 'decent?' or 'street?'. He implies that those in decent families will be less committed to the code and less likely to engage in offending behaviors than those in street families. While developed based on observations made in inner city neighborhoods, researchers have also begun to explore the theoretical ideas expressed in the 'code of the street?' thesis in other contexts, such as schools. The current study extends this school-based research through analysis of approximately 4,000 students in over 100 Kentucky schools. It classifies individuals within a school context as either 'decent?' or 'street?' and explores whether this designation predicts their adherence to school-based 'street code?' and, in turn, their involvement in violent and property offending.
Danielle	Swain		Boise State University	Media Response to Mass Shootings: Does the Media Influence Public Policy Decisions?	Extensive media coverage along with a multitude of local responses and national policy initiatives has consistently followed mass shootings. The expansive media coverage following mass shootings significantly increases fear among the general population and influences public opinion. The media has an indirect effect on public policy by providing a resource for politicians to pursue their own partisan initiatives. As a result, numerous local responses and national policies that have been implemented in the aftermath of mass shootings have been questionable in regards to effectiveness. Future responses and policies should focus on empirical based practices with an emphasis on prevention.
Stryker	Swindle	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	The Characteristics of Photo Lineup Procedures in Robbery Investigations	Eyewitness identification procedures are being reformed in order to reduce the chances of wrongful convictions. Scientific evidence has and continues to play a critical role in advancing reforms. Yet this evidence has been obtained almost exclusively through laboratory studies that often do not reflect the circumstances actual witnesses encounter. Few studies have examined eyewitness procedures in large numbers of police investigations. This study uses data from nearly 1,000 photo identification procedures that were part of robbery investigations in 2011 and 2012. The paper describes the characteristics of photo lineup procedures, as well as characteristics of witnesses, suspects, and robberies.
John	Tahiliani	Dr.	Worcester State University	Do the Right Thing: reflections of a semester to teaching what works?	In both media depiction and research, the criminal justice system is largely portrayed in a negative light. Programs and agencies themselves tend to be biased in proclaiming their own success. The course taught in the Fall of 2013 focused on determining how we can find true, unbiased 'success?' stories in the criminal justice system. What are the traits of those systems, programs or policies from creation, to planning, to implementation, to execution and to evaluation? The paper reflects upon the preparation, implementation and impact of a course that observed the criminal justice from the inside.
Peter	Tam		John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Asian-American Police Officers: Cultural and Social Determinants in Selecting a Police Career	Asian-American police officers are one of most understudied minority groups in the research of race and policing. To obtain greater insight on the cultural and social factors which influence Asian-Americans to seek employment in law enforcement, 120 newly sworn-in Asian-American officers at a large Northeast police department were surveyed. Of these officers, 50% chose a career in law enforcement either to assist others or for the salary/benefits. Almost 70% of the officers' parents did not encourage their sons or daughters to become a police officer even though approximately 90% of the parents believe a U.S. police officer is a respectable profession.
Natalia	D. Tapia	Dr.	Lewis University	Financial Elder Abuse and the Courts	Financial abuse is the second most prevalent form of elder abuse. Even though younger persons are at a much higher risk of being victims of street crime, senior citizens are more likely to be victims of white collar crime, including telemarketing fraud, and a variety of financial crimes. These types of victimization occur because of the greater concentration of wealth among older people. This article examines financial elder abuse, highlighting the complexity and detrimental consequences this type of victimization has for elderly individuals. It documents the legal remedies available to them by exploring lower court case law.
Christine	Tartaro	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Which is best? Jail visitors' opinions about video versus face-to-face visits	Jail visitation has many potential benefits, but it can be financially and emotionally taxing for visitors. Video visitation has the potential to make visits more convenient for visitors, as it is possible to hold video conversations with inmates from anywhere with a web camera and an internet connection. The researchers surveyed three types of visitors: those participating in face-to-face visitation, those involved in video visitation from a jail lobby, and those who conducted remote video visitation from outside of the jail. Visitors were asked about their experiences with these different types of visits.
Hidayet	Tasdoven	Dr.	Turkish National Police	The Effect of Uni. Education on Job Attitudes: A Comparison of University Degree-Holder and Non-Degree Holder Policemen	This study investigates (1) whether job satisfaction, organizational commitment and turnover intention levels of university graduates and high school graduates are different from each other and (2) the effects of job satisfaction and organizational commitment on turnover intention. A sample of 394 police officers in Turkey was analyzed. The results suggested that the university degree holders indicated a lower level of organizational commitment and higher level of turnover intention than their non-degree holder colleagues. Findings also indicated that organizational commitment negatively effects intent to leave the organization. Career opportunities increased job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Based on the results, recommendations were made on human resources management policies.
SERKAN	TASGIN	Dr.	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE	Influences on Juvenile's Conviction Suggested By Sampson and Laub's Life Course Theory	The juvenile delinquency problem in Turkey has become increasingly visible in the last decade and existing research on Turkish youth convicted of delinquency is still in its early stages. The purpose of this study is to explore the life course of convicted juveniles, including the experiences and life course events that lead them to prison by using Sampson and Laub's life course theory. Based on the data from in-depth interviews with thirty convicted juveniles in juvenile prison, this study focused on and described the context of the juveniles and the peer influences, which had a major effect on juveniles' trajectories.
Robert	W. Taylor	Dr.	The University of Texas at Dallas	Critical Issues for Homeland Security: Cyber Crime, Cyber Terrorism and Espionage	Cyber crime as an evolved state of traditional crime is continuing to mature. The demand for more technology to support greater consumer demand is driving the risk of cyber crime to new heights and poses a major threat to homeland security. This paper explores the elements of cyber crime that are inherent in state sponsored information warfare and espionage. Often the distinction between these activities is defined from the perspective of the target. State sponsored information warfare often employs methods of cyber terrorism that attack critical infrastructure versus individual victims. Finally, intelligence agencies (including those in the United States) are heavily involved in the world of cyber crime and espionage as a means to facilitate their mission and/or expand their range of capabilities.
Charlene	Y. Taylor	Dr.	Boise State University	The Impact of Collaboration in Implementing Effective Correctional Practices	Recent research in corrections has focused on the importance of evidence based practices. Program evaluations such as the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPIA) have aimed to assist agencies with this by providing data on their program's integrity based on the existing research on the most effective correctional practices. It hypothesized that programs utilizing technical assistance in implementing the practices suggested by evaluations are more successful in this task. However this claim has never been empirically tested. The current study assess this claim with empirical data on program integrity and outcomes.
Cody	Telep		Arizona State University	Advancing Evidence-Based Policing: Officer and Agency Receptivity Research	

Cody	Telep			Arizona State University	The Impact of Departmental and Officer Characteristics on Receptivity to Research and Evidence-Based Policing	Police officer receptivity to research and evidence-based policing is important to consider because officers are responsible for implementing evidence-based approaches on the street. Officers in multiple agencies in the United States and United Kingdom were surveyed to assess their knowledge about research evidence, view of science and innovation, willingness to evaluate police interventions, and beliefs about higher education in policing. Results will be presented on the impact of departmental characteristics on officer views, as well as differences that emerge in officer beliefs and attitudes based on rank, years of experience, education level, gender, and race.
Justin	Todd	Templin	Mr.	Lamar University	Time to Finnish Texas: A comparison of two penal systems.	Finland and Texas had remarkably similar rates of violence and recidivism. However, Finland has managed to alter their course of action with regards to the penal institutions and way they incarcerate. Texas however still continues to offer live without parole and still executes with life to no return on lowering recidivism and the crime rate. This paper attempts to identify why Finland is so successful yet Texas is not.
Victoria		Ternanova		Texas State University	Actions speak louder than words: A qualitative analysis of probation officer and probationer communication	A qualitative content analysis was performed on probation officer visit chronologies in a large urban adult probation department. Findings indicate that a variety of action and in-action occurs in response to probationer self-described personal and social problems. The current study examines the influence probationer characteristics such as age and offense type has on probation officer response to probationer self-described problems. Furthermore, the impact of officer response on reducing probation revocation is examined. Policy implications on the topic of probation officer and probationer communication are provided.
Yashon	Theodore	Dr.		Edinboro University	Students' Perceptions of Major Issues Relating to Erroneous Convictions	Erroneous convictions and exonerations within the criminal justice system have become an area of intense interest within the last decade. Research on the perceptions and attitudes of the public is in its infancy. The purpose of this research project is to present college student knowledge of issues related to wrongful convictions, including perception of the problem and contributing factors, views on compensation and assistance for exonerated persons, and level of sanction for criminal justice practitioners who may affect a case negatively. The impact of a wrongful convictions course on students' perceptions will be analyzed and discussed further.
Jade	Karling	Thiessen	Ms.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Exploring Women's Pathways to Recovery	This paper focuses on the prevalence of drug addiction in women and explores the various barriers to recovery which impact on women's processes of recovery, including the social and psychological difficulties that women might experience. Various theoretical perspectives are considered including symbolic interactionism, differential association/peer and change theory. Stigma and labelling theory are also discussed. This paper also incorporates the author's own personal experiences with drug addiction and recovery and utilizes those experiences to support or negate the available literature on women and addiction recovery pathways. Finally, I address the implications of current treatment programs for drug addicted women.
George	Thomas	Dr.		Albany State University	EMPOWERING YOUTH THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM	School violence is a persistent problem which requires urgent and immediate attention. There is no single solution to school violence, so, comprehensive violence prevention models are often found to be more effective. The results of a multi-year, comprehensive violence prevention program among middle school students are described in this study. The program consists of six components namely, academic enrichment, personal development, cultural environment, career development, family bonding and recreational activities. A quasi-experimental design was used and all participants were pre- and post-tested using a comprehensive battery of tests. Results showed that participants had fewer discipline referrals and more prosocial behaviors.
Sherique	S	Thomas	Dr.	Council of State Governments Justice Center	Sex Offender Reentry Framework: Integrating specialized riskneeds of sex offenders into a comprehensive reentry strategy	Of the 1.5 million incarcerated individuals in state and federal prisons, 150,000 are convicted of sex offenses. An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 sex offenders are released from prisons annually to return to their communities. Research finds that 43 percent of released sex offenders are re-arrested for a non-sex crime, with 5 percent re-arrested for a sex offense (Langan et al., 2003). The challenges associated with reintegration are intensified when coupled with registry and notification laws. The field struggles with effectively integrating the specialized and general riskneeds of these offenders into a comprehensive reentry strategy. Reintegration that incorporates an integrated approach can reduce harm and recidivism. This paper addresses the gap by presenting a comprehensive sex offender reentry framework.
Brittney		Thorndyke	Ms.	Boise State University	Victim Offender Mediation: Are We Doing Enough	Within our justice system, significant focus is often placed on the offenders while victims are left in the background. Mediation programs aim to bring victims back into the justice process by repairing the harm caused between the victim and offender (Wemmers, 2009). Previous studies have examined the foundation and dimensions surrounding mediation, particularly focusing on the role of the mediator, the offering and accepting of an apology, and how participants perceive the mediation process. Continued research is needed to create meaningful insight into the necessary steps to improve mediation programs, both for the victim and offender.
Sloshen	G	Tibbetts	Dr.	California State University, San Bernardino	Traits and states of self-conscious emotions in decisions to commit criminal behavior	This study examines both the effects of various self-conscious emotions? shame, guilt, empathy, and pride? in decisions to commit criminal behavior on both a state (or situational) level, as well as the influence of emotions in a more time-stable/trait form. This study found that there were other self-conscious emotions which are often neglected in the criminological literature? specifically empathy and pride? that were found to be more consistent factors in individuals' predicted decisions to commit the crime than shame. Notably, the effects of traditional deterrence/rational choice measures in the estimated model were negligible when emotional factors were accounted for.
Jennifer	L	Tilley		Eastern Kentucky University	Social Class and Capital Punishment: Toward a Systematic Explanation	Virtually without exception, persons executed in the U.S. have been poor, and no demographic factor is a stronger or more consistent predictor of who will receive a death sentence than social class. Yet few systematic, theoretical accounts of this relationship have been offered. Drawing on the works of such diverse scholars as Bourdieu, Kaplan, Haidt, Bandura, and Black, we present an integrated framework for conceptualizing the manner in which social class conditions capital decision making across various points of the legal process. Our analysis implies that social class bias should receive attention in capital punishment debate commensurate with issues like race, gender, age, and mental functioning.
Rub		Tiliver	Dr.	University of Texas at San Antonio	The decision to search: A numbers game	Early qualitative assessments of police behavior noted that police officer decision-making during encounters with citizens is partially shaped by the presence of other citizens and colleagues (Reiss, 1971; Wilson, 1968). More contemporary, quantitative assessments explore the impact of others on decisions to issue a citation (Brown & Frank, 2005), initiate an arrest (Engel & Silver, 2001), and use force (Terrill & Mastrofski, 2002). The empirical evidence, while mixed, suggests third parties do influence officer decision-making processes. The current study contributes to this area by assessing the relative effects of vehicle passengers on officers' odds of conducting a discretionary search using traffic stop data collected from a large, southwestern, metropolitan city police agency.

Pietro	Stefano	Toggia	Dr.	Department of Criminal Justice	Judicial Literacy For Effective Access to Justice in Ethiopia	Access to justice has been a widely recognized principle in constitutional democracies. This universal principle is specifically articulated in UN's Conventions, Article 87 of Ethiopia's Constitution, and the February 2011 Ethiopian Criminal Justice Policy. Hence, individuals are expected to enjoy the constitutionally framed due process rights in every aspect of the criminal justice systems. However, this paper argues that individuals should equally be expected to have basic legal knowledge of how the legal system is structured and administered; what the legal process entails; and most importantly, individuals should have competency how they could claim and exercise their due process rights. The paper highlights that judicial competency with basic legal knowledge is imperative and requisite for effective access to justice.
Natalie		Tolar		Sacred Heart University	Opinions of college students about the death penalty	This study examines the opinions of college students about the death penalty. Data was obtained from a random sample of students from a Catholic college in Connecticut using a self-administered written survey. Respondents were asked to evaluate several elements related to the adjudication of capital punishment cases. These responses were compared to 11 socio-demographic variables to determine relationships and patterns and how religion and background effect opinions about the death penalty.
Fatih		Tombul	Dr.	Turkish National Police	The Relationship among Leadership Styles, Knowledge Sharing and Extra Effort: A Study in Turkish National Police	The motivation for this study is to understand the factors affecting police officers' willingness to exert extra effort for providing better service through knowledge sharing in different working environments such as riots. Since managers' leadership styles may be important factors affecting subordinates' willingness to exert extra effort, this study investigates which of the leadership styles – transformational, transactional or laissez-faire leadership – will have a positive effect on officers' willingness to exert extra effort. In addition, the current study also examines the effect of the mentioned leadership styles on knowledge sharing, which, in turn, affects the officers' willingness to exert extra effort in the riot unit of the Turkish National Police (TNP) in Ankara, Turkey. The sworn line police officers working in the riot unit in Ankara, Turkey, were the participants in this study. The findings will be a valuable resource not only for Turkish National Police, but also for future research studies and various police organizations in other countries.
Elizabeth		Tomsich	Dr.	Texas A&M International University	An Examination of Survival Time and Predictors of Recidivism among a Cohort of Domestic Violence Offenders	In the current study, survival analysis is used to examine time to recidivism among a cohort of domestic violence offenders over a ten-year period, the longest follow-up period used to date. In addition, risk factors for recidivism such as demographic, offending history, and batterer treatment variables are examined to determine their influence on domestic and non-domestic violence recidivism. Overall, the results suggest that approximately half of domestic violence offenders recidivate; that those who recidivate, recidivate both domestic and non-domestic violence offenses; and they recidivate fairly quickly. Factors related to both types of recidivism included age, marriage, and domestic violence offense history. Several additional risk factors were unique to recidivism type. Results are discussed with consideration to previous research and policy implications.
Elizabeth	A	Tomsich		Texas A&M International University	A Critical Examination of the Causal Link between Child Abuse and Adult Dating Violence Perpetration and Victimization from a Propensity Score Matching Approach	There has been a considerable amount of published research investigating the link between experiencing child abuse and later offending and victimization. Most of the evidence gleaned from these studies demonstrates support for a cycle of violence. However, prior research has overwhelmingly been based on correlational observations. Considering this limitation, the current study uses a rigorous, quasi-experimental research design to assess the causal effect of experiencing child abuse on adult dating violence perpetration and victimization. Relying on data from a large sample of college students and utilizing a propensity score matching approach, the results indicate that the link between child abuse and adult dating violence victimization and perpetration is spurious. Study limitations and implications are discussed.
AYKUT		TONGUR	Dr.	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE	ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT, ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: ANALYSIS OF CSI UNITS OF TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE	Behaviors and performance of police officers are very important in fighting against crime. The literature stresses that organizational support affects the performance of employees performance in positive way. According to the literature, if the organization cares about its members and if members perceive that the organization is supportive, they feel obliged to behave positively, perform better, and help the organization to reach its goals and objectives. If they don't perceive organizational support, they won't care about the organization, either. This study tested these assumptions in Crime Scene Investigation units of the Turkish National Police. A survey was developed to measure the latent variables of the study which are perceived organizational support (POS) and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) as employees' performance, and 405 of approximately 3,000 Crime Scene Investigators in the Turkish National Police responded to the survey. Results of the study showed that the relationship between POS and OCB is positive and significant.
Jose		Torres	Mr.	Virginia Tech University	Public Housing: Preliminary Data on Resident Perceptions of a No-Trespassing Policy	Public housing authorities have adopted "no-trespass" policies focused at reducing violence and the flow of narcotics. These policies give police the authority to ban non-residents from public housing neighborhoods and arrest them for trespassing upon violating the ban. Critics of these policies argue that they unjustly expand police powers because authorities need little reason to ban non-residents and these bans are beyond judicial review. This study presents preliminary survey and interview data obtained from public housing residents of Norfolk, Virginia, during the summer of 2013. Data will highlight resident perceptions of the enforcement of trespassing within their communities.
Christopher		Totten	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	Self-Incrimination by Silence: Salinas v. Texas and Fifth Amendment Erosion	The judgement of the Supreme Court in Salinas v. Texas erodes the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination by permitting defendants' silence in response to noncustodial police interrogation to be used by prosecutors as evidence of guilt at trial. The judgment exposes defendants to possible wrongful conviction, and contradicts the text and spirit of the Fifth Amendment. It also works to undermine previous progress towards due process while creating an illogical distinction between custodial (i.e., <i>Miranda</i>) and noncustodial suspects who remain silent in response to police questioning. Finally, Salinas fails to provide adequate guidance to lower courts and police.
Lynn	A	Tovar	Dr.	Lewis University	Engaging the Learner: Developing active learning strategies in a Disaster Management Response course	This presentation explores active learning techniques in an undergraduate course on Disaster Response Management. The course relates to actual situations of the application of the general disaster response management concepts with an emphasis on the student's role as active members of the University community and potential careers in the field of disaster management. Students relate actual situations of the application, with an emphasis on prevention and preparedness through scenario experiential learning. Student engagement techniques were vital for the success of the course. The students were all seniors, which allowed for an advanced level of critical reflection and active participation.

Adam		Trahan	Dr.	University of North Texas	Frontloading Mitigation in Capital Cases When Faced with Overwhelming Evidence of Guilt	Defense attorneys in capital cases must often represent clients whose guilt is conspicuous. In such cases, some attorneys employ a strategy commonly referred to as "frontloading mitigation" that involves using the guilt phase of the trial to present mitigation. The research presented here explored the impact of frontloading mitigation on sentencing outcomes among a sample of capital cases. Results showed that frontloading mitigation produced a markedly higher rate of life sentences than traditional bifurcated defenses. Moreover, frontloaded mitigation cases that resulted in life sentences were comprised of multiple mitigating factors related to background and foreground factors in the defendants' lives.
Natasa		Trakovic	Ms.	Western New England University	Domestic Violence Towards Women in the Middle East	This paper examines interactions between religion, culture, and domestic violence in the Middle East. Severe forms of violent sanctions taken against women in Middle Eastern cultures such as Honor Killings will also be discussed. Contemporary militaristic events such as the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, have brought to light the need for heightened awareness of domestic violence in Middle Eastern countries, as well as continued research. Finally, victimology issues as well as the increase in domestic violence victims' services will be presented in the context of the semi-westernization of Middle Eastern cultures as a result of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars.
Rhannon		Trate	Ms.	Alvernia University	Current Police Physical Fitness Testing and Gender Attitudes: Lessons to Heed from the U.S. Military	The law enforcement community maintains physical fitness standards as a requirement for graduation from academies. A content analysis of existing physical fitness requirements of state umbrella agencies revealed that while municipal academies most frequently utilize univariate standards, state police academies tend to favor multivariate standards. The United States Military, which uses multivariate physical testing standards, has struggled with persistent negative male attitudes toward military women. This research indicates there may be an association between multivariate standards and negative attitudes towards female members.
Lucy		Tsado		Texas Southern University	Social Contexts that Cause and Sustain Identity Theft	Identity theft is the fastest growing crime in the United States, affecting more than 12 million people and costing as much as \$21 billion in losses in 2012. Even though the last few years have recorded reduction in the crime, 2012 recorded higher numbers than the previous year - which indicates that much still has to be done to stem this crime. This paper examines the social contexts that give rise and continue to sustain this growing crime.
Dan		Tsataros	Prof.	Indiana University Northwest	Teaching Domestic Violence with an Innovative Pedagogical Approach	In the Fall of 2013, an innovative pedagogical approach was utilized to heighten awareness, understanding and perceptions of domestic violence for criminal justice students. This study assesses whether the use of panels impacted student perception and understanding of domestic violence. A questionnaire was developed to determine student perceptions and understanding of domestic violence and its victims. Panels of domestic violence victims, criminal justice professionals, and professionals from social service fields presented in an undergraduate course. An experimental and control group design was utilized. The presentation discusses the preliminary findings.
Susan		Tucker	Ms.	Director of Justice Reinvestment Initiatives	Developing community engagement through Neighborhood Opportunity Networks: A Justice Reinvestment approach	This presentation describes the Neighborhood Opportunity Network (NeON), the signature initiative of the NYC model of Probation. NeON is the first local Justice Reinvestment venture to be spearheaded by a probation agency in a major U.S. city. In less than three years, the NYC Department of Probation has opened seven NeONs and seven NeON Satellites in neighborhoods where the majority of probation clients live. The centerpiece of NeON is community engagement, a strategy designed to expand opportunities, resources and services for clients through local networks of educators, businesses, healthcare providers, arts education organizations and residents.
Jane	M	Tucker	Dr.	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Confidentiality and Stigma: A Qualitative Examination of Officers' Concerns about Seeking Services for Stress	The occupation of police officer has long been associated with high levels of stress. In spite of the recognition of the inherent stress of the occupation, officers have been described as being reluctant to use stress intervention services. Forty-six Pennsylvania police officers provided detailed narratives to explain why they and other officers tend to avoid using department-provided stress intervention services. Interviews revealed an interesting dichotomy in application of stigma (externally and internally). Officers' narratives signaled potential cultural changes among police officers resulting in an increased level of the acceptance of use of stress intervention services.
Jane	M	Tucker	Dr.	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Educational Benefits of Participation in Student-Run and Extra-Curricular Criminal Justice Organizations	College students are often bombarded with invitations to be involved in a wide array of student-run and extra-curricular organizations. Student involvement in organizations outside the classroom is believed to enhance the student's educational experience and inspire community service. What educational benefits stem from participation in student-run or extra-curricular criminal justice organizations? How can faculty promote membership to these organizations? Discussants with experience in leading various criminal justice clubs and student organizations will provide information on enriching the criminal justice student experience through membership in criminal justice-related organizations and invite participant discourse on the topic.
Kaitlyn		Tucker		Tiffin University	Perceptions on Syndrome Evidence	The purpose of this research was to gather the acceptance of syndrome evidence pertaining to the Battered Woman Syndrome and Battered Man Syndrome in both heterosexual and homosexual relationships. To acquire this knowledge, the undergraduate students of a university were randomly selected from a convenience sample. Participants were divided into groups based on their self-report gender and the type of scenario given. Participants received a scenario and answered the questions that followed. Information obtained was used to score participants' acceptance level of syndrome evidence.
Tracy	Ann	Tully	Ms.	University of New Haven	An Exploratory Study of Crisis Intervention Team Training in Connecticut	Mistreatment of situations involving mentally ill individuals in the community by law enforcement has become a prominent issue in mainstream media. While officers receive crisis intervention training (CIT), evaluation of this training is limited. This study examines police officer perceptions of CIT in a large police department in Connecticut. Through examining this issue it is expected that better training strategies can be developed using officer input. Using questionnaires and semi-structured interviews, this study seeks to discover accurate officer perceptions of CIT training effectiveness. Weaknesses and strengths of current CIT training protocols and recommendations for improvement of training are discussed.
Jillian		Turanovic		Arizona State University	Convictability and Discordant Locales Revisited: The Impact of Community Context on Sexual Assault Prosecution	Drawing from the focal concerns perspective and Frohmann's (1997) notion of "discordant locales," this research assesses the impact of community-level case characteristics on prosecutors' decisions to file charges in sexual assault cases. Using data on over 300 sexual assaults reported to the police in Los Angeles County in 2008, hierarchical logistic regression models are estimated to determine whether prosecutors' decisions are influenced by contextual factors (e.g., economic deprivation and racial-ethnic composition). Findings indicate that prosecutors are less likely to file charges in cases from Latino communities involving Latina victims. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.
Noelle		Turner	Dr.	SUNY Brockport	The Impact of Preservice Trauma and Combat on Symptoms of PTSD and Alcohol Abuse in Military Personnel	The identification of predictors for combat-related PTSD and alcohol abuse has been a subject of scientific inquiry for decades. Using a sample of United States Marine Corps Reservists (N=78) and Army National Guard Reservists (N=100), this study investigated whether trauma prior to military enlistment coupled with combat trauma could be a predictor for symptomatology and severity of combat-related PTSD and alcohol abuse.

Charles	Ubah	Prof.	Georgia College & State University	Critical and Systematic Examination on Important and Controversial Issues in Corrections Investigated	This is a critical and systematic examination of offender rehabilitation, reintegration and recidivism which are some very important and controversial issues in corrections. In this examination, important but controversial issues and questions have been raised, adequate efforts were made to exhaust them, and serious lessons were gleaned from the process—lessons that may be too important and too costly to ignore in 21st century criminology.
Craig	D. Uchida	Dr.	President, Justice & Security Strategies, Inc.	The Los Angeles (CA) Smart Policing Initiative: Reducing Gun Violence in Los Angeles through Operation LASER	Operation LASER (Los Angeles' Strategic Extraction and Restoration program) is an initiative conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department as part of the Smart Policing Initiative program funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Justice & Security Strategies Inc. (JSS) serves as the LAPD's research partner and evaluator. Operation LASER consists of two major components: a chronic offender component and a chronic location component. The chronic offender component operates division-wide and involves providing police units with specific intelligence on chronic violent offenders to better enable police units to identify, track, and apprehend these individuals. The chronic location component involves identifying hotspot corridors for gun crime and concentrating patrol presence from existing units within these corridors. This paper examines the effectiveness of Operation LASER for reducing gun crime in specific divisions within the LAPD. We use an interrupted time series design to assess the effects of the intervention.
Prabha	Ummihan	Dr.	Colorado State University	Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice	Philip Riechert and Jay Abdeslam, editors of the Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice (Sage Publications), receive feedback on the second edition (2014) of the handbook.
John	Untereiner	Mr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Restorative Justice and Alternatives to Juvenile Detention: A Process Evaluation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives	The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992 to develop alternatives to the use of incarceration of juvenile offenders, including restorative justice principles. JDAI sites are now operating in 39 states and the District of Columbia. One of these jurisdictions is the 32nd Judicial Circuit of Missouri whose Juvenile Detention Center was shut down due to limited budget and JDAI was implemented. This paper will evaluate the procedures and restorative justice principles that have been implemented in this judicial circuit to avoid the unnecessary detention of juvenile offenders.
Lynn	S. Urban		University of Central Missouri	Specialized parent/child visits in a women's prison: Does textbook knowledge translate to better parenting practice?	The PATCH program at Chillicothe (MO) Correctional Center provides incarcerated mothers with a more private, one-on-one visit with their child(ren). The first step for participants is completing the Turning Points parenting curriculum. Data has been collected for three years (N = 285) to assess whether Turning Points is an effective curriculum. In addition, structured observations have been completed for two years to assess whether mothers are putting the Turning Points skills into practice. Results indicate incarcerated women consistently learn book knowledge regarding parenting skills, but implementing them is more difficult to master.
Victoria	Elaine Urban		University of Central Missouri	Comparing Prison Recidivism Rates Across the United States	This poster will present information comparing state prisons and recidivism rates. Data will be collected from The Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, and individual state reports. Conclusions will include a descriptive analysis and policy recommendations.
Heather	Urban	Ms.	Kutztown University	Age of Crime Onset and its Effect on Subsequent Offending Behavior	The purpose of this study was to determine whether age of crime onset is a stronger predictor of future offending in males than females. Data collected on 1343 delinquents from the Pathways to Desistance study (Mulvey, 2012) were used to test this hypothesis. When subsequent total offending was regressed onto self-reported age of crime onset, sex, and the onset x sex interaction, age of onset and sex but not their interaction successfully predicted subsequent offending. Despite the fact males had an earlier age of crime onset than females, age of onset successfully predicted subsequent offending in both males and females.
Yildirim	Uryan	Dr.	Turkish National Police	Public-Private Partnership for Public Security Services: Methodology and Criteria	Public security services are directly provided by public organizations in the most developed countries. Private security services, as described in the law, are a complementary component of public security. Developed western countries widely utilize private sector in provision of public security services. If carefully planned, several advantages of private sector including high performance and low cost can increase efficiency and quality of public security services. However, the 9/11 terrorist attacks have shown the possible cost of incorrect private security provision. Several factors such as service features, private sector characteristics, competitive market situation, and risk assessment should be evaluated before deciding to privatize security services. A security privatization methodology supported by theory can be useful for decision makers. This article aims to develop such a methodology with privatization criteria to help decision makers arrive at effective decisions. The principle-agent theory, also known as contract theory, was used in specifying privatization criteria. The theory was applied to United States aviation security system that was provided by private sector before 9/11 terrorist attacks. The methodology developed in this article was exemplified through several public security services. As a conclusion, the methodology and criteria developed can guide decision makers on the privatization of public security services.
Christopher	Utecht	Mr.	College of Lake County	Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Embedded Librarians Precipitating Criminal Justice Student Success	As the teaching environment shifts from a purely lecture-based experience to a hybrid, online, or flipped classroom experience, classroom faculty are presented with new opportunities to work with faculty from outside the discipline. Instructors who "embed" librarians in their classes bring into their courses a colleague who is able to provide students with a course-long library resource liaison. Having this research "go-to" person can prove invaluable throughout a semester of exams, essays, and term papers. This presentation describes a collaborative pedagogical style involving an integrated working relationship between library and classroom faculty designed to enhance the student experience.
Lindsey	Uy-Johnson		University of South Florida	Police reporting of bias-motivated victimization: A comparison of hate crime based on sexual orientation and race	This study explores the reporting of biased crimes based on sexual orientation. More specifically, this study, using the National Crime Victimization Survey, compares the likelihood of reporting between victims of sexual orientation hate crimes and other forms of hate crimes (e.g., racial or religious bias). In addition, we examine whether the reasons for non-reporting differ between these groups. Furthermore, we examine whether official reporting of hate crime victimization based on sexual orientation varies as a function of the victims' demographic and geographic characteristics, as well as the situational elements of the incidents.
Kellie	Van Dyke		Sam Houston State University	Criminal Behavior: A Comparison Between Non-Combat Veterans and Combat Veterans	With the War on Terrorism coming to an end, the United States is beginning to see veterans who have been exposed to violence and combat overseas re-emerging into civilian life. Because of this, it is important to study criminal behavior among veterans. The main purpose of this study is to compare criminal behavior between non-combat veterans and combat veterans using a nationally representative sample of inmates surveyed in 2004. The focus of this study is to examine what relationship exists between criminal behavior and combat experience.
Sheryl	Van Horne	Dr.	Arcadia University	Examining Empathy in Criminal Justice Majors: Key Differences and Why Empathy Matters	Literature on college empathy variables a declining trend among college students over time. Empathy, especially in criminal justice professions, is an important attribute. This research employs a survey incorporating Davis' Interpersonal Reactivity Index, a 28 item questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale made up of 4 subscales which measure perspective taking, fantasies (looking at how people can imagine themselves as characters in fictional portrayals), empathetic concern, and personal distress to examine empathy in college students and compares student responses based on their course experiences, while controlling for year in college, sex, and age. Students are asked questions to indicate their level of empathy on each of the four scales. It is expected that criminal justice majors will exhibit lower scores on empathy, with the exception of students who have taken an Inside/Out course. Implications of this outcome are also addressed.

Sheryl	Van Horne		Arcadia University	Transporting the Criminal Justice Field to the Classroom: Utilizing Novels in Introductory Criminal Justice Courses	This paper highlights the benefits of learning from novels in introductory-level criminal justice courses. Research indicates that narratives are easier to learn from and provide longer-lasting knowledge to students. Seven documentary-type books are highlighted, providing information for students from forensic evidence to system processing to practical stories of law enforcement, defense attorneys, and correctional officers. Possible assignments to best incorporate the texts are also discussed.
Jacqueline	van Wormer	Dr.	Washington State University	What's the purpose?: Lacking evidence for detention of juvenile probation violators	Minimizing the detention of juvenile delinquents has been a primary effort of many jurisdictions that often rely on the use of probation instead. With fifty percent of detention admissions of some counties resulting from technical violations of supervision however, maintaining the philosophy of diverting detention becomes difficult. There has been a national juvenile reform movement to move away from the overreliance on detention, and to implement greater use of community based sanctions. Such programs keep technical violators from serving unnecessary time in detention. The assumption underlying detention alternative programs is that additional programming or treatment will supply needed skills that will help decrease recidivism better than would detention. A competing, also widely used philosophy towards violators is that detention will help structure and "set straight" the juvenile where probation did not. In a northwest county, a detention alternative program for probation violators was created that included a two-day course of accountability skill development (entitled the FAST program). This paper is the evaluation of the skills course using propensity score modeling of 434 juvenile probation violators, half receiving the program while the other half received detention. While upon comparison of the matched groups, the program did not reduce recidivism among participants, it did produce the same result as those who received detention. In spite of the program failure to reduce recidivism, and considering that extant research on the impacts of incarceration for juveniles has shown minimal effects on recidivism, a core question of detention alternative programming is raised: what is the purpose of detention for probation violators? In our explanation of the program's failures, we make the case for a need of increased dosage of programming and decreased incarceration of violators. The management and operations of the correctional field continues to move towards the use of science and data to inform on practices, thanks in part, to a continual push by academia and researchers. Some State legislative bodies have responded to these important findings by mandating the use of evidence-based practices, or at a minimum, developing the infrastructure in which to support such efforts. This current study explores the development and utility of a legislatively mandated "evidence-based repository" recently developed for the Washington State Department of Corrections. We present the qualitative results of the project, from defining and evaluating existing programs, to developing a functional inventory, to plans to phase out ineffective programs. We will also discuss how these efforts fit within the larger organizational shift at the Washington State Department of Corrections towards the standardized use of risk/needs assessment tools used to manage offenders and match to appropriate services.
Jacqueline	van Wormer	Dr.	Washington State University	Evidence-Based Programs Portfolio Development	This research assesses the perceptions of campus administrators in regards to the level of safety in their school environments and their attitudes toward specific safety measures post Sandy Hook. Utilizing a stratified-random sample of 1,500 campuses from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a paper-based questionnaire was delivered to campus principals via U.S. mail. Relationships were examined between perceptions of safety and attitudes toward proposed safety measures post Sandy Hook. This study utilized quantitative methods in an effort to uncover findings that can be generalized to a variety of school environments and ultimately influence policy and practice.
Sean	Varano	Dr.	Roger Williams University	Assessing School Safety Needs: The Perceptions of School Administrators	This study tests revised low self-control theory using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, 1994. The redefinition of self-control focuses on the role of social bonds in determining the level of self-control one exhibits. Furthermore, these concepts are hypothesized to measure the same underlying construct. Multiple statistical techniques were used to measure the relationship between self-control and social bonding and a versatility index of delinquency. Both scales were predictive of the dependent variable, however, the shared variation in the independent variable indices was small, leading one to hypothesize the two scales may not measure the same underlying construct. A review of cases dealing with due process issues.
Tyler	J. Vaughan	Mr.	Texas State University	TESTING REVISED LOW SELF-CONTROL THEORY: RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH, 1994	The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of rape myths in print news coverage and the effects of exposure to these myths on people's beliefs and attitudes about sexual assault. In 2012, the Steubenville High School rape case provided a unique opportunity to study rape myths in the media coverage of a high profile case. Moreover, this case allows for a real-world test on the impact of media exposure to rape myths on people's attitudes and beliefs about the case. Findings and implications of the study will also be discussed.
Michael	Vaughn	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	The Supreme Court and Due Process	Local policing historically addresses criminals by punishing the guilty after the commission of the crime. However, due to the rapid growth of globalization and "super-empowered individuals" the shift in policing has become focused on crime prevention. Large, metropolitan police departments have been fortunate to develop complex intelligence components which can amalgamate and synthesize available information; however, smaller, rural departments are rarely able to benefit from this intelligence analysis. Through the development of small intelligence consortiums, shared information, and centralized expertise, these small, rural departments enhance their ability to address individuals who would take advantage of gaps in the system.
Melissa	Bette Vazquez	Ms.	Texas State University	Prevalence and Effects of Rape Myths in Print News Coverage: The Steubenville High School rape case	Americans, including college students, tend to attribute high crime rates to leniency in the criminal justice system. They believe that the reason there is crime in the United States is because the system has loopholes that allow criminals to escape punishment. Research, however, indicates that crime can be only marginally explained by leniency of government policy. In order to ensure that students make informed opinions about policy, misconceptions should be addressed. An instrument was developed to assess myths about the criminal justice system, which was administered to criminal justice students. Results are discussed in terms of teaching criminal justice and policy.
Derek	Gavin Velazco	Mr.	University of Missouri - St. Louis	Rural Intelligence	This book by Dr. Samiullah Ansari tests and explains the progressive convergence between the UCR and NCVS crime data series using multi-method approach and time series analysis. Various methods including co-relational analyses support the convergence between the two series for all categories. Further tests indicate that the series cointegrate for burglary crimes converge for robbery and violent crime. The research suggests that police crime reporting practices and changes in the NCVS in 1992 are significant factors that have reduced the divergence between the UCR and NCVS data sets. The book has major implications for understanding the efforts to build authentic information about crime and criminality.
Carol	Veneziano	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Student Perceptions of Criminal Justice Policy	This session will critically examine the research methods used in the study and examine possibilities of its applications in other jurisdictions.
Arvind	Verma	Dr.	Indiana University	Estimating Crime Rates from Police Reports and Victim Surveys	

Jane	Hanisee	Viada		Sam Houston State University- College of Criminal Justice	Integrating General Theories and Feminist Theory	Self-control deficits have been a consistent predictor of crime behaviors, including the perpetration of sexual assault. In spite of this empirical relationship, feminist scholars have criticized Gottfredson and Hirschi for neglecting to consider the broader structure in which violence against women exists. Related, a developed body of literature has consistently linked adherence to rape myths as a robust correlate of rape perpetration. Theoretically, self-control should predict both rape myth adherence and rape perpetration, rendering the initial relationship between rape myth adherence and rape perpetration spurious. The current study addresses this research question and poses questions for future research and directions for the integration of feminist theory with more general theories of crime as they pertain to sexual assault. The literature gives the predictive nature of the parole decision great weight (i.e., preventing future crime by parolees). Some critics argue, however, that implicitly parole decisionmakers engage in resentencing, in considering whether offenders have served enough of their sentences to satisfy the aims of punishment. The current study, drawing on a 1200-case random sample from Pennsylvania, tests this assumption by examining whether measures reflective of punishment satisfaction have an impact on the parole decision above and beyond other predictors. The implications of the findings for understanding the nature of parole decisionmaking and its underlying aims (explicit or implicit) will be discussed.
E. Rely		Vilicica		Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice	The Parole Decision: Its Function in Relation to the Punishment Aims at Sentencing	Our study of ways to make policing more effective and efficient in Pharr, Texas was initially based on large city studies and projects, and we understood the need to adapt ours to a small city. This describes the design and implementation phases of our ongoing project? three strategies: (1) a place-based, hot-spot POP-COP strategy; (2) an offender-based domestic violence reduction strategy; and (3) a false alarm reduction strategy. Various problems in design and implementation arose which required tweaking; there were also some positive indications.
S.	George	Vincentnathan	Dr.	University of Texas - Pan American	Design and Implementation Issues of a Smart Policing Project in a Small South Texas Border City	A large body of federal sentencing research has been devoted to the effect of legal and extralegal factors on sentence length and/or the decision to incarcerate. A neglected and equally important part of the federal sentence is the supervised release term. The supervised release range for child pornography offenses is a minimum of five years to life. This study explores whether the imposition of a life term, which represents the most severe term, is guided solely on legal factors or whether extralegal factors influence a judicial officer's decision to impose a life term of supervised release.
Niquita		Vinyard	Ms.	Department of Criminology, University of Missouri St. Louis	Extralegal Factors and the Imposition of Lifetime Supervised Release for Child Pornography Offenders	Utilizing data from The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, the present study examined trends and reasons for 5,966 work-related police deaths from 1960-2012. A significant positive linear trend in the number of police deaths over time was found. Overall, automobile injuries (32%) and firearms (27%) were the most frequent causes of death. The proportion of deaths due to auto accidents and firearms by law enforcement agency were respectively: local police (28%, 29%), state police, (18%, 21%), sheriffs (42%, 25%) and federal (35%, 22%). The data are descriptive, do not estimate risk, and should be interpreted cautiously.
John	M	Violanti	Dr.	University at Buffalo, SUNY, Buffalo, NY	Law Enforcement Fatalities: A 50-year Descriptive Analysis	Donald T. Phillips' book Lincoln on Leadership demonstrates how Abraham Lincoln dealt with handling leadership through the use of principles and storytelling. This presentation focuses upon the responses of police managers attending the Administrative Officer's Course in the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. The respondents identified three stories and three principles they felt were most important in terms of providing leadership advice.
Anthony	G.	Vito	Mr.	University of Louisville	Lincoln on Leadership: Views of Police Managers	This study uses general strain theory and peer association to explain why nonfatal gunshot wounds take place at school. The data comes from the Firearm Injury Surveillance Study 1993-2004 and had 6,442 participants. General strain theory was found to be statistically significant at explaining school violence. Peer association was found not to be statistically significant for explaining school violence. Policy implications and future research are discussed.
Anthony	G.	Vito	Mr.	University of Louisville	Nonfatal Gunshot Wounds: In the Context of School Violence Using General Strain Theory and Peer Association	Though much has been written about wrongful convictions and errors in capital cases, often missing from these accounts are the voices of the wrongfully convicted and exonerated themselves. In this roundtable, we will hear directly from those who experience these failures of justice. Members of the locally (Philadelphia) based organization Witness to Innocence (WTI) will serve on this panel. Several death row exonerates will share their stories of wrongful conviction, wrongful incarceration, exoneration, and post-exoneration life. The panel will also include a scholar (and WTI Board member) who has studied and written about exonerates, most recently in her book Life After Death Row: Exonerates? Search for Community and Identity. Each panelist will speak briefly, telling his or her story, followed by Q&A.
Scott		Vollum	Dr.	University of Minnesota Duluth	Voices of the Exonerated: Death Row Exonerates Share their Stories and Perspectives	Partnerships between researchers and practitioners are an important aspect of building an evidence base in policing research, yet little empirical evidence exists on these relationships. The Evidence-Based Policing Matrix (http://hotspot.org/evidence-based-policing/the-matrix) was used to identify police researchers. A survey instrument was created and sent to 83 police researchers regarding their evaluation in the Matrix. Survey questions focused on the creation of the partnership, the resources and funding available to conduct the evaluation, the challenges of implementation, and the outcomes of the study and its impact on the partnership. The results and future implications from this research will be discussed.
Heather		Vovak		George Mason University	The Role of Police-Researcher Partnerships in Evidence-Based Evaluations	Prison privatization is not new in the United States. However, it has not been a subject of much discussion within the varied forms of media. This paper examines the pro-prison privatization themes presented in a video game marketed towards members of Generation Y, as well as the dissonance between the powers of a privatized facility in reality compared to those portrayed.
Philp		Wagner		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	It's All A Game: Prison Privatization and PC Gaming	Privacy, anonymity, and security are increasingly harder to maintain in a world driven by social media. In the criminal justice milieu, these elements are essential for the success of operations, and the safety of agents and the public they serve. This study will explore current police departmental policies governing the use of social media by police officers. Recommendations will be made guiding the development of policies that would balance reasonable employee use of social media with security imperatives.
Patricia	Bergum	Wagner	Ms.	Youngstown State University	Policies Governing the Use of Social Media by Law Enforcement Officers	As rape remains one of the most underreported violent crimes, understanding factors associated with the likelihood of an arrest in cases that do get reported is highly important. However, few studies have the impact of police department characteristics on clearance type (i.e. cleared versus cleared exceptionally) in rape cases. Therefore, this study uses data from the National Incident Based Reporting System and the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Survey, and a multilevel modeling approach to examine the relationship between individual, incident, and police department characteristics on clearance type. Furthermore, this study provides a test of aggravated versus simple rape.
Scott		Walfield	Mr.	University of Massachusetts-Lowell	The Impact of Incident, Victim, and Police Department Characteristics on Type of Clearance: A Multilevel Study of Rape	A review of Supreme Court cases dealing with warrantless searches of blood and DNA
Jeffrey		Walker	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Supreme Court and Warrantless Searches	

Michael	C.	Walker	Prof.	Passaic County Community College	A Multi-Jurisdictional Effort to Enhance Information Sharing: The Passaic River Corridor Initiative (PRC)	Initially envisioned as a multi-jurisdictional effort to share crime information, the Passaic River Corridor (PRC) has grown to include 179 municipalities in six counties in Northeastern New Jersey. The PRC, which accounts 55% of the states' violent crime, seeks to enable rapid sharing of information about crimes that cross jurisdictional borders, including the trafficking of drugs in the region. Today, funded partially by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the PRC concept is viewed as a national model for criminal justice information sharing.
Glenn	D	Walters	Dr.	Kutztown University	Why it works: Breaking the chains of psychological inertia	Over the past 60 years general philosophical views on correctional programming have gone from "everything works." to "nothing works." to "what works." Merging a new philosophy, labeled "why it works." with an old construct, psychological inertia, helps explain why cognitive behavior therapy is among the most effective interventions for offenders. Cognitive variables like criminal thinking, attributions, outcome expectancies, efficacy expectancies, goals, and values that meet the criteria for psychological inertia (cognitive mediation and reciprocal causation) may, in fact, be responsible for crime continuity. Addressing these six cognitive variables with cognitive behavior therapy consequently holds promise of reducing future criminality.
Kelly		Waltman-Spreha		Temple University	Pennsylvania's Family Involvement Training Curriculum - Measuring Juvenile Justice Practitioners Attitude Shifts	Stemming from the monograph, "Family Involvement in Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System?" (2009), Pennsylvania has made it a priority to increase family involvement throughout all stages of the juvenile justice process. As a part of this initiative, Pennsylvania's Center for Juvenile Justice Training & Research (CJJ&R) has designed and implemented a nationally recognized Family Involvement Training curriculum for juvenile justice practitioners. Training participants' responses to pre and post training assessments were analyzed for potential attitude shifts. Results demonstrated support for training program effectiveness in increasing practitioners' awareness regarding the importance of family involvement in juvenile justice.
Greg		Warchol	Dr.	Northern Michigan University	Armed Faculty on Campus	In the aftermath of shootings on university campuses, some pro-gun advocates call for allowing students and faculty with concealed pistol permits to carry their firearms on campus which is currently prohibited in most states. Proponents argue that this will both deter potential criminals from committing acts of violence on campus and allow students and faculty to defend themselves from armed attackers. Opponents cite an increased risk of accidents and violence by armed students or faculty. This paper reports the results of a survey of faculty members at a mid-size Midwestern university on these issues.
Greg		Warchol	Dr.	Northern Michigan University	Current Trends in the International Wildlife Trade	The illegal trade in wildlife is one of the more lucrative and extensive forms transnational crime. The trade from Africa is typically dominated by organized crime groups ranging from a few members with informal ties to large, sophisticated criminal enterprises able to move contraband across national borders. In recent years, the illegal trade in African wildlife has experienced both a dramatic increase in volume and the emergence of new criminal groups. This paper examines these current trends focusing on the criminal groups, new trafficking routes and enforcement strategies.
Kyle	C.	Ward		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Designing Effective Test Questions for Criminal Justice Classes	Designing test questions is an important and often overlooked aspect of the teaching experience. Examinations are used as a measuring tool to assess how well students know or can apply the content addressed in the course (Walker, 2006). Although the examination is one of the fundamental components of a college course, many exams are often poorly conceived and rushed leading to their use as flawed as a pedagogical technique. This paper will explore effective strategies associated with test-construction and how these techniques can be utilized in criminal justice classes.
Kyle	C.	Ward		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Jail Reentry: A review of programing in rural and urban settings	Although prison reentry issues have been discussed in corrections literature, research on county jail reentry is limited. During the past thirty years, more offenders were released from prison and jails than in previous decades. High recidivism rates have prompted increased attention on reentry programs aimed to successfully reintegrate offenders back into society. While prison reentry programs have received significant attention from scholars (Seltzer & Karlela, 2003; Wright, Zhang, Farabee, & Braatz, 2013), their jail counterparts have not. The current study systematically reviews evaluated jail reentry programs identified in the literature. Programs were delineated by geographical location in an attempt to explore the issues of rural jail reentry compared to urban jail reentry. The systematic review of the literature can aid researchers and practitioners to determine the most effective strategies in reducing recidivism and whether the effectiveness of these strategies differs from rural to urban locales.
Deirdre		Warren	Dr.	Kent State University at Stark	Framing Same-Sex Marriage: Media Constructions of California's Proposition 8	This paper analyzes media presentations of Proposition 8 in three newspapers (The New York Times, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Washington Post) for the time frame of May 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 (yielding 546 documents for analysis). Specifically, it addresses the following research questions: (1) What were the dominant themes both in support of, and opposition to same-sex marriage; and (2) How did these themes manifest across time as well as type of news entry? Four themes (two in support and two opposed) will be discussed, along with their main subthemes.
Gabriela		Wasileski	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Extreme right-wing groups: Parallels between Europe and the US	Scholarly attention in the US has been primarily focused on the problem of international terrorism. Meanwhile, there is an indication that the threat coming from domestic extreme right-wing groups is growing. Both Europe and the US are struggling to assess the level of threat of such groups due to a lack of agreement on the definition of the phenomenon. This paper examines the parallels and differences between extreme right-wing groups in the US and Europe (Greece) focusing on the uneven process of these groups' revival, their variation from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and explores the extent of hate crimes perpetuated by these groups.
William	Christopher	Watkins	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	High up in the Mountains: Prescription Drug Misuse among Rural College Students	This study examines the prevalence of misuse of 5 different types of prescription drugs (sleeping pills, sedatives, stimulants, pain killers, and anti-depressants) among an undergraduate population at a small, liberal arts college in West Virginia. Also explored are the personal, environmental, and social circumstances associated with both users and non-users in this population. User typologies are assessed to determine recreational from instrumental users both of prescription drugs in general and based on specific drug type. Lastly, the impact of rurality will be examined by comparing this sample to students from an urban college population.
Harrison		Watts	Dr.	Washburn University	Exploring the curriculum and impact of curriculum selection within college diversity courses	It is increasingly important for universities to offer college students a variety of courses related to multiculturalism and diversity. Providing students with information about the many different cultures that have contributed to the multicultural diversity in the U.S. can help promote inter-group relations. Traditional diversity courses tend to use instructional materials that focus on commonly recognized minority groups that characterize the American population. The purpose of this study was to explore what topics are covered in cultural diversity courses and if this selection of curriculum includes the European American cultural heritage.

Daniel	W	Webster		John Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research	The Baltimore (MD) Smart Policing Initiative: Using Data to Target and Evaluate Interventions to Curb Gun Violence	Several policies were implemented in Baltimore to combat gun violence. Officials used data to target high-risk offenders and high-risk areas with offender call-ins and Violent Crime Impact Section (VCIS) detectives. A new ordinance required individuals convicted of a gun crime to be on a Gun Offender Registry (GOR). Gun violence was reduced 16% by VCIS deployment, but staffing cuts reduced effects over time. Only 1 of 3 call-ins reduced gun violence (-27%). Comparing re-offense rates between the first group of serious gun offenders on the GOR with a similar group convicted the year before the GOR was in effect, the GOR was linked with a 77% reduction in reoffending and a 90% reduction in gun offending.
Rob		Weidner	Dr.	University of Minnesota	Digital Body: An Examination of Internet Piracy among College Students	In recent years, there has been a great deal of dialogue on how dramatic advances in technology have affected human behavior. Criminological research on the intersection between technology and crime is consistent with this trend. This study contributes to the growing body of scholarship that applies criminological theories to Internet crime. Using data from a 2012 survey of undergraduates at a public university in the upper Midwest (N=695), we employ multivariate statistical techniques to examine whether measures of strain, self-control, and social learning predict the likelihood of Internet piracy. Implications of our findings and directions for future research are discussed.
Elishewah		Weisz		Sam Houston State University	Homicide research, definitions and databases	Research into homicide has been problematic due to the use of different definitions by different people, from police practitioners to academic researchers. These definitional issues lead to incomparability of research, which leads to a lack of knowledge creation. One of the main issues to improve the definitions is better data. Currently the best database available is the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, however it is not detailed enough to answer many questions. A newer database is NEX, which connects law enforcement agencies and collects more details making it useful to both practitioners and researchers.
Teresa	Lynn	Welch	Ms.	Salt Lake Legal Defender's Association, Weber State University	Early Case Resolution Courts: Evaluating the Good and Bad in Seeking Efficient Justice	To curtail the costs of an increasing jail population, courts nationwide are implementing programs that adjudicate cases efficiently. In 2011, Utah's Third District Court became the largest jurisdiction to implement an Early Case Resolution (ECR) court, where defendants receive expedited court dates and resolve cases within 30 days. Statistics look favorable for ECR because incarcerated defendants spend less time in jail, and quicker resolution of cases means sooner treatment for defendants. Nevertheless, ECR provokes criticism. Some see ECR courts as too lenient. Others argue that speedy resolutions jeopardize due process. This paper examines the good and bad of ECR courts.
Ashley	R.P.	Wellman	Dr.	University of Central Missouri	A family affair: Family dynamics following a cold case homicide	Following an unsolved homicide, family members are left to reestablish their family unit and roles. This paper examines cold case homicide survivors based on their previous relationship to the victim, utilizing Family Systems Theory. Multiple case studies will be examined through this framework. The challenges and personal triumphs of various family members will be presented, along with similarities and differences in grief processing.
James	B.	Wells	Dr.	Eastern Kentucky University	Antecedents and Consequences of Job Morale among Staff in Juvenile Corrections: A Multi-Level Modeling Approach	Though its relevance has been demonstrated in other fields, the concept of job morale has received almost no attention in correctional staff research. This study employs survey data collected from 975 staff working in facilities and community based agencies administered by a state juvenile correctional agency to examine antecedents and consequences of job morale. Multilevel modeling techniques are used to estimate the effects of personal characteristics and work environment variables on morale, and in turn, the effects of morale on job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Implications of the findings are discussed for theorizing correctional staff behavior and for management practice.
William		Wells	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	Predictors of Processing Time in Ballistics Imaging	This paper models the organizational facilitators and impediments to ballistics imaging processing times in 19 NIBIN sites. Data are derived from an NIJ funded study of NIBIN, and from a variety of other sources including survey and archival data.
Megan		Welsh	Ms.	CUNY Graduate Center & John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The effect of California's criminal justice realignment on the work of parole agents and probation officers	As a result of the restructuring of California's criminal justice system under the Criminal Justice Realignment Act (A.B. 109), thousands of prisoners convicted of lower level offenses have been shifted from state to county custody. Los Angeles County sends 7 by far the most people to state prison each year, and thus it has been most affected by this massive policy shift. This paper sheds light on how A.B. 109 has changed the work of individuals on the front lines by presenting findings from in-depth interviews with California state parole agents and Los Angeles County probation officers.
Angie Michael	D.	Wheaton White		University of Southern Mississippi Arizona State University	The Robert's Court and Correctional Law The Smart Policing Initiative, Hot Spots and Repeat Offenders	Previous research into rulings on correctional law rendered by the Rhenquist Court between 1986 and 2005 has established a jurisprudence of restricted prisoner access to the courts, expanded deference to correctional authorities, and formidable challenges to demonstrating constitutional violations. The Robert's Court (2006 to present) departed from this precedent on the eve of government financial crises and growing pressure to curtail correctional expenditures that helped level off mass incarceration trends. This research examines the correctional case rulings handed down by the Robert's Court through the 2012 term in an effort to identify preliminary patterns in the direction of the Court's correctional jurisprudence. Theoretical implications are considered.
Michael	D	White		Arizona State University	The Glendale (AZ) Smart Policing Initiative: Using Social Network Analysis to Target Profic Offenders	The Glendale, Arizona Smart Policing Initiative is grounded in problem-oriented policing and the SARA model. Through scanning and analysis, the Glendale SPI team identified specific hot spots for property and violent crime. The Glendale team then identified 12 known offenders in those areas and employed social network analysis to investigate the formal and informal criminal networks of those offenders. The most important (or central) offenders in those criminal networks were then targeted for intervention using a comprehensive range of responses. The authors assess the impact of the strategy, and conclude that their approach represents a concrete demonstration of intelligence-led policing.
Kathryn		Whitley	Dr.	Messiah College	Qualitative Inquiry Broadens our Understanding of Violent Offending by Women and can Influence Policy and Programming	Feminist criminology has sought to move our understanding of women who perpetrate violence beyond the generalizing of male theories and characterization of the women as understood through crime statistics. Qualitative feminist criminological research engaging women who have violently offended provides a voice to the women. The woman's standpoint introduces the larger social context of her life, her experiences, and the role social oppressions play in her violent offending. Without her perspective, our understanding of the offending is incomplete and policies and programs are misguided. Qualitative research will serve to inform and promote social change and redefine program policy and actions.
Michael		Winginton Jr.	Dr.	University of Mississippi	What Is The Nexus Between Organized Crime And Transnational Gangs?	Among the major threats to homeland security and law enforcement are the phenomena of gangs and organized crime. The concepts of these entities are complex and often difficult to distinguish and define. Many gangs function in similar fashion as organized or transnational crime groups that have evolved throughout the world. These criminal entities operate as corporations or businesses as well as bureaucracies as described by Max Weber with a hierarchy of authority, a division of labor, and specialization training to improve the function of the bureaucracy. The paper analyzes the nexus between both criminal enterprises.

Nicholas		Wilcox		Nova Southeastern University	Transforming Police Officers Into Mental Health Professionals: The Importance of Industry-wide Psychology Training	The purpose of this paper is to review the literature and data currently available at the intersection of the criminal justice and mental health systems. It discusses how the initial law enforcement response to individuals in crisis is currently insufficient. While more efforts are being made in the industry, the paper demonstrates that the profession is still far behind where it needs to be in order to adequately serve societal needs. The paper examines the problems that need to be addressed as well as available solutions for improvement. Lastly, it discusses the obstacles to implementing systemic reform. There are numerous elements and considerations that go into the process of conducting a police interview. Innocence versus guilt, the opportunity to secure a confession, officer intuitions, note taking, standards of evidence, and even culture all play important roles in law enforcement interrogations. Despite sensitivity to these aspects, the profession still faces ongoing occurrences of exonerations from false confessions. This paper examines factors that contribute to false confessions, as well as potential methods to reduce their incidences.
Nicholas	R	Wilcox	Mr.	Nova Southeastern University	Improving the Interview Practices in American Policing	Research on intimate partner homicide (IPH) has focused on situational correlates with very limited attention to the structural correlates of IPH rates. Also, very little research has explored the applicability of a general strain theory approach to explaining IPH rates. This study extends the research of Johnson (2013) and examines the structural correlates of intimate partner homicide rates in Illinois, using her modified general strain theory approach. Using data on IPH in Illinois for 2007-2011, the findings suggest that differences in strain are significant predictors of variation in IPH rates. We discuss implications of the findings and suggest additional research.
James	L	Williams	Dr.	Texas Woman's University	Intimate Partner Homicide in Illinois: A Modified Strain Theory Approach	Juvenile homicide remains a social concern, even though, there has been a steady decline over the past 30 years. This decline is very encouraging, although, juvenile homicide continues to be one of the leading causes of death among young people. The Sergeant General also warned that there is no time for complacency based on the easy access to firearm. This study seeks to compare the antecedent and situated factors among the young juvenile offender with the older juvenile offender. The findings suggest that there is the need for early intervention particularly among at risk youths.
Fay		Williams	Dr.	Northern Caribbean University	Revisiting Juvenile Homicide: Comparison of the young juveniles with the older juveniles	Civil liberties are best understood in context. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, create a unique context to investigate public willingness to relinquish civil liberties for the sake of security. In this study, a national random sample is surveyed to ascertain the effect of perceived threat on commitment to civil liberties. Previous research suggests perceived threat influences support for civil liberties negatively with civil liberties assessed in aggregate. The current analysis assesses the predictive power of perceived threat on two distinct categories of civil liberties: liberty in the abstract and liberty of the other.
Christie		Wilson	Dr.	Troy University	Civil Liberties in Context: Perceived Threat of Terrorism and Commitment to Civil Liberties	Women's paths to criminal justice involvement are often characterized by early victimization. The present study utilizes structural equation modeling to investigate the impact of childhood victimization on psychological distress and substance use, and as mediated by attachment in women on probation and parole. The sample consisted of 406 women on probation and parole from an urban Kentucky county. Findings indicated that there was a significant, direct relationship between childhood victimization, attachment, and psychological distress. Surprisingly, substance use was not significantly predicted by model variables. Implications for practitioners working with this growing population are discussed including interventions targeting their unique needs.
Katherine	M	Winham	Ms.	The University of Louisville	Victimized Women on Probation and Parole: Understanding Substance Use, Attachment and Distress	Since 2011, the Alberta Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General in Canada has funded some 88 special innovative crime prevention projects. The presenters have been involved in evaluating a number of these programs. We will begin by providing a historical overview of this ground-breaking social and political initiative and will then offer evidence that demonstrates the merit for any State to embrace crime prevention over crime control through any number of crime prevention models. Within a broader context, the presentation will conclude critical examination of the economic impact and sustainability issues for many of the programs reviewed.
John		Wintersdyk	Prof.	Dept of Justice Studies, Mount Royal University	Crime Prevention: A Canadian ?experiment? inviting comparative lessons	The consent search is arguably one of the most controversial issues in American policing, and is at the heart of the racial profiling controversy. Using data from several police stop studies this research describes the environmental contexts that are consistent in stops involving a consent search. Then, using focus groups of police officers, the research attempts to identify the structure of the decision making process that leads an officer to initiate a consent search request. In addition this research identifies the characteristics of 'successful' and 'unsuccessful' consent searches.
Brian	L	Withrow	Dr.	Texas State University	Factors Affecting Police Officer Decisions to Seek Consent to Search	Storytelling is one of the oldest forms of communication. It even predates the development of the alphabet in most cultures. The effectiveness of storytelling for communicating cultural norms is well established. The purpose of this research is to determine whether a storytelling approach to the teaching of social research methods improves the student's understanding and retention of concepts and procedures.
Brian	L	Withrow	Dr.	Texas State University	The Effectiveness of Storytelling in the Teaching of Research Methods	While social support theory has been applied to a variety of criminal justice settings, there has been little empirical research on the effect of social support on inmate behavior in correctional setting has been conducted. As Cullen's (1994) propositions that "a supportive correctional system lessens crime" is tested in this paper. Using a sample of 986 Korean male inmates, two main categories of social supports, the instrumental and the expressive dimensions, are examined to determine whether a supportive correctional system plays an important role in reducing inmates' misconduct.
Youngki		Woo	Mr.	Washington State University	The Impact of Social Support on Inmate Misconduct	Recent research has applied self-control theory to explain the risk of victimization. This paper attempts to account for the risk of direct-contact victimization among Korean inmates through a general theory of crime. Particularly, this study investigates the effects of low self-control on the likelihood of victimization under several opportunities, including conventional activities, a variety of places, and risky lifestyles. Analyzing a sample of 986 inmates in South Korea, the results indicated that low self-control is a significant predictor of prison victimization. Specifically, self-control is a potential predictor for both prison victimization and risky lifestyles.
Youngki		Woo	Mr.	Washington State University	The Impact of a general theory of crime on victimization among inmates	TITLE: Examining the Blessings and Challenges of Evangelical Colleges and Universities in the Management of Criminal Justice and Security Programs ABSTRACT: This roundtable focus is on the active discussion of the blessings and challenges unique to evangelical colleges and universities in the management of criminal justice and security programs. Topics include hiring of qualified faculty, student recruitment, ethical expectations and academics, student post-graduation employment and more.
Lofin	C	Woodiel	Dr.	Missouri Baptist University	Examining the Blessings and Challenges of Evangelical Colleges and Universities in the Management of Criminal Justice an	

						<p>TITLE: ?One Ethical Need From Two Perspectives? ? The Hurdle of Preparing Criminal Justice and Security In-Service Professionals and In-Preparation University Students to Make Consistently Ethical Decisions</p> <p>ABSTRACT: An examination from the criminal justice / security manager's and academic professor's perspective regarding learned ethical behavior, techniques and materials used to ensure employees/students are properly equipped to consistently make accurate, ethical decisions in the fulfillment of their duties. Proper sequencing of training and achievement expectations are identified. Comparisons and contrasts are detailed.</p>
Lofin	C.	Woodiel	Dr.	Missouri Baptist University	?One Ethical Need From Two Perspectives?	<p>TITLE: Corporate America's ?Duty of Care? As It Applies to the Security of Their Employees Who Travel on Business: A Mission of Travel Security Management</p> <p>ABSTRACT: ?Duty of Care? is the legal, economic and moral obligation of a corporation to take reasonable steps to protect their employees from risk associated with work related activities. American corporations reveal their commitment to ?duty of care? as it is applied to travel security management via their policies and processes. This work examines the consistency and depth of Corporate America's ?duty of care? commitment to employee job related travel.</p>
Lofin	C.	Woodiel	Dr.	Missouri Baptist University	Corporate America's ?Duty of Care? As It Applies to the Security of Their Employees Who Travel on Business	<p>According to Agnew (1992, 2006), coping with the frustration that surfaces from various strains is subjective, and thus varies across individuals. This study aimed to assess how students use drugs to cope with intrinsic and extrinsic pressures to succeed academically, and in turn, how this affected individuals? GPA. Moreover, the study examined the relationship between academic pressure and grade point average within two university samples with vastly different admission standards. The mediating effects of drug use was then examined to determine if there were significant mediating effects of various drugs on the relationship between academic pressure and GPA.</p>
Vanessa John		Woodward Worrall	Dr.	The University of West Georgia University of Texas at Dallas	Breaking the Curve: The Effects of Substance Use on Academic Pressure and GPA The Supreme Court and Drug Dogs	<p>A review of decisions involving searches with drug detection dogs.</p> <p>For decades criminologists have examined the association between police levels and crime. Dozens of studies have explored this relationship using a variety of different methods, but there remains a lack of consensus as to the effects of police levels on crime. This study conducted a meta-analysis of existing research to determine the empirical status of this relationship.</p>
John	L.	Worrall	Dr.	University of Texas at Dallas	A Meta Analytic Examination of the Police-Crime Relationship	<p>This paper presents the results of an evaluation of a Smart Policing Initiative in Frisco, Texas. The intervention consisted of assigning a bilingual officer to service a Section 8 apartment complex known for a disproportionate number of calls of service. The officer engaged in a mix of community outreach and enforcement. The evaluation examined trends in calls for service (both officer- and citizen-initiated) before, during, and after the intervention. Geographic and temporal displacement were also examined.</p>
John	L.	Worrall	Dr.	University of Texas at Dallas	The Frisco (TX) Smart Policing Initiative: Citizen Contact Patrol Program	<p>This paper provides a qualitative and retrospective examination of a case involving terrorism and organized crime tactics employed in Afghanistan that underscores the burgeoning movement toward the convergence of terrorism, crime, and insurgency. Though not limited to Afghanistan, nowhere has the terror-crime-insurgency nexus been more clearly evidenced. The opaque and complicated relationships among criminal organizations, terror groups, and insurgent movements are deepening. Consequently, terrorists and insurgents are increasingly turning to organized crime tactics and criminal businesses to generate funding through traditional illicit enterprises and unique opportunistic crimes, and criminal organizations seeking profits have adopted the tactics of terrorists.</p>
Delmar		Wright	Dr.	Saint Leo University	Within The War Zones: The Realities of Criminal Gangs and Terrorist Groups	<p>Research on Chinese perceptions of crime and criminal justice is of great value. People's perceptions can be their realities, and the way people feel about, understand, and conceptualize crime and criminal justice issues can influence their lifestyles, quality of life, confidence in the government, and cooperation with the criminal justice system. This roundtable will discuss the past experience, emerging opportunities as well as remaining challenges, and future directions of research on perceptions of crime and justice in China. The context of conducting research in China will be highlighted, and both methodological and conceptual issues will be covered.</p>
Yuning		Wu	Dr.	Wayne State University	Studying perceptions of crime and justice in China: Past experience, emerging opportunities, and future directions	<p>Are firearm arrests associated with nearby shootings? This question is explored using a micro-level spatio-temporal analysis to generate information about police responsiveness. Confirmed shootings (n=5,870) and arrests for illegally carried firearms (n=5,687) in Philadelphia from 2004-2007 were analyzed using a modified version of the Knox close-pair method. Results showed following a shooting, arrests for illegally carried firearms were approximately two and a half times greater than would be expected if the shooting and firearm arrests lacked a spatio-temporal association. Elevated firearm arrests persisted for one-fifth of a mile away from a shooting and for about a week after a shooting.</p>
Brian		Wyant	Dr.	La Salle University	How quickly and precisely do police respond to shootings? A spatio-temporal examination of shootings and firearm arrests	<p>Since 2000, the Hispanic population has been the fastest growing population in the United States. This research will focus on victimization of Hispanic youth through bullying. This research is important because the study of Hispanic youth and bullying is limited. Bullying can have a variety of effects on the victims, such as physical problems, mental disorders, or suicide. Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey is used to study if and how Hispanic youth are bullied and how bullying may affect Hispanic youth. Implications of the data and suggestions for future research will be addressed.</p>
Christina	Ilene	Wyatt - Blanco	Mrs.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Victimization of Hispanic Youth: BULLYING	<p>Within the criminal justice system, there is an overwhelming population of individuals with serious mental illness and substance abuse disorders. The current study will conduct a secondary data analysis on the Treatment Episode Data Set-Discharge (TEDS-D), compiled by SAMSHA, which provides data on those receiving substance abuse treatment, including those with referrals from the criminal justice system. This study will consider the role of co-occurring substance abuse and psychiatric disorders with regard to recent criminal contact, treatment success, and length of treatment. Consideration of such factors will be vital in addressing treatment of co-occurring disorders within the criminal justice system.</p>
Kento		Yasuhara	Dr.	University of New Haven	Individuals with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Disorders within the Criminal Justice System	

Chelsea	Young		Curry College	Why are there Juvenile Offenders?	Juvenile offending has been an increasing problem in this country for a number of years. Whether kids are fighting in school, using drugs, or getting involved in gang associations, young people are unaware of the potential they have. This research involves taking a look into the Missouri juvenile justice system because their methodology is showing results for low recidivism rates. A plan can be formed from this model and be implemented around this country. This work will show a literature review of journal entries and professional's opinions. This work will express how psychological, biological, developmental, environmental, and social factors have effects on why juvenile delinquency exists.
Tasha	Youstin	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	Examining the Relationship Between Near Repeat Patterns of Burglary and Repeat Offenders	The analysis of near repeat crimes has emerged as a potentially useful tool for understanding past and future patterns of offending behavior and victimization. This research analyzes the modus operandi of incidents involved in near repeat patterns of burglary to determine if these patterns can be attributed to repeat offenders. Additionally, this study looks at other environmental factors that may be related to the distribution of these near repeat burglaries. Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.
Yusuf	Yuksef	Dr.	Turkish National Police Academy	Understanding the Role of Police Culture in Implementing Planned Organizational Change: The case of Compstat	In today's ever changing world, all types of organizations have increased their efforts to identify new management models to address the many emerging challenges and opportunities they face. Despite the popularity of planned change efforts, the failure rates of implementation are as high as 50 to 70 percent. While these efforts are affected by many issues, police culture is thought to play a critical role in change efforts of police organizations. The central purpose of this study is to examine the role of police culture in the implementation of Compstat, which has been implemented by many police organizations in the U.S. This study provides a contextual, reciprocal, and interactional understanding of the role that culture play in the Compstat implementation. This approach brings a rich explanation of the change process that ultimately increases the likelihood of a successful implementation of change models.
Yuliya	IG. Zabyelina	Ms.	University of Trento	The Caviar Mafia: An Analysis of the Illicit Market in Black Caviar	The Caspian Sea was the epicentre of wildlife crime against sturgeon species in the 1990s. Following the devastation of Caspian sturgeons, North American supplies of sturgeons became the target of criminal masterminds seeking an alternative source of black caviar. This paper utilizes the theory of criminogenic asymmetries developed by Nikos Passas to examine the driving forces that create illicit markets by furnish lucrative criminal opportunities for illicit profits. Beyond the theoretical application, the paper offers a detailed analysis of poaching networks, contraband schemes and trafficking routes based on a systematic review of academic literature, intelligence reports and court files, local and international media, as well as the information acquired from interviews with experts.
Arshia	Zaidi	Dr.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Impact of communication technology on the level of violence & access to service among battered immigrant women in Canada.	This presentation explores the use of social media, mobile devices, and the internet among battered immigrant women in Canada. The discussion continues with a presentation of data on the impact of such technology on the level and extent of violence experienced by battered immigrant women, and on their ability to access appropriate services. The data is based on surveys of a non-random sample of battered immigrant women. An intersectional model of gender, race and immigration status along with the existing literature on intimate partner violence among immigrant women especially issues of isolation, social networking and limited English proficiency (LEP) inform this presentation.
Manuel	F. Zamora	Dr.	Angelo State University	Extremist Ideologies: Not In My Backyard	The U.S. government asserts that terrorism, insurgency, and crime interact in varied and significant ways that threaten our homeland security. The perception that crime attributed to individuals and cells with extremist ideological views involving dogmatic, anti-government and religious philosophies is not clearly recognized in our communities. Some do not believe that extremism poses a local threat, but that extremism is a phenomenon more prominent elsewhere -- in fragile or failed states. This presentation discusses homeland and national security threats attributed to transnational organized crime, drug trafficking organizations, and foreign terrorist organizations with members, confederates, and sympathizers in our own backyards.

Steven	Zane	Mr.	University of Massachusetts Lowell, Doctoral Teaching Fellow	Agency as a Meta-Level Explanatory Paradigm: How Self-Control Theory Leads Us Away from the Pitfalls of Determinism	This article presents a new paradigm for conceptualizing crime causation as a process of steps including criminal propensity and opportunity, but which culminates in a moment of pure human agency/frees, unpredictable, and even mysterious. This article positions this thesis as the logical implication of self-control theory, an implication hinted at but never observed by the original authors. Agency as the "meta-explanation" for crime presents a sharp critique of purely quantitative methods for analyzing crime causation, and suggests that qualitative research focused on the immediate decision-making of actual criminal offenders is a more fruitful avenue for research in the twenty-first century.
Vickie	Zanes		Wheeling Jesuit University	Coalition for Youth Safety: A Service Learning Project	The Coalition for Youth Safety is a project to educate and motivate students to become informed and expert advocates in the areas of child internet safety, social media awareness and cyber bullying. This paper examines the methods and process used to address the development, production and dissemination of information through a model service learning course in youth safety. Problems encountered, best practices utilized, and feedback from youth involved in the project are detailed.
Vickie	Zanes	Ms.	Wheeling Jesuit University	Coalition for Youth Safety Project	The Coalition for Youth Safety Project developed a 4-credit course with service learning activities to address concerns for, and conduct research on, critical issues such as child internet safety, social media concerns, and cyber bullying. The goal is to develop, produce and disseminate youth safety materials/tools, create a center/hub to raise visibility of the issues, and advance the student's knowledge and expertise in youth safety issues. The paper is a descriptive analysis of the project's developmental process, as well as the problems and obstacles encountered. Data obtained from surveys of children regarding the issues are included.
Egbert	Zavala	Dr.	University of Texas at El Paso	Gender and Victimization: Assessing the Generalizability of Self-Control, Differential Association, and Social Bonding	The purpose of the study is to address the issues of gender generalizability—the question of whether theories that have focused on male victimization—are equally applicable to female victimization. We test three criminological theories (self-control, differential association, and social bond) on male and female victimization using data obtained from the Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program in the United States. Gang membership and deviant lifestyle significantly predicted male victimization, while associating with pro-social peers, gang membership, and deviant lifestyle were associated with female victimization. Among study variables, deviant lifestyle provided greater explanatory power than traditional criminology theories.
Haley	Zetter		University of Texas at Dallas	Predictors of Failure to Appear for Pretrial Services Defendants	All forms of pretrial release are affected by the problem of failure to appear, including both financial and nonfinancial mechanisms. Many offenders are released prior to the disposition of their case by pretrial services, yet little is known about the predictors of failure to appear for these defendants. It is imperative that pretrial services agencies understand predictors of failure to appear when making release recommendations. An analysis from a large urban county in a southern state was conducted to determine predictors of failure to appear for defendants released through pretrial services.
Yan	Zhang	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	Risk Factors of Repeat Burglary Victimization	Criminological research in recent decades demonstrates that the distribution of crime is disproportionately concentrated among a few people and places. The current study utilizing a longitudinal household-level data file constructed from NCVS 2006 to 2011 datasets, examines two competitive explanations of repeat burglary victimization: the state dependency hypothesis and risk heterogeneity hypothesis. Findings of the analysis suggest while prior victimization impacts later experience of burglary victimization in the following 6 months, household heterogeneities such as household income, number of housing units, region and location, family structure, and household head's characteristics may also influence the repeat victimization.
Lisa Anne	Zilney	Dr.	Montclair State University	The Other Victims: The Impact of Sex Crime Laws on the Female Partners of Convicted Offenders	The labeling in American society of a sexual offender (SO) extends far beyond the individual offender, and reaches his family members and significant partner. Loved ones are subject to the shame and embarrassment of being tied to a "monster" and may need to comply with the restrictions placed on SOs as part of community management. This study explores how community notification and registration, as well as residency restrictions, impact the female partners of SOs. This work provides an in-depth, exploratory look at the experiences, perceptions, motivations, and coping mechanisms of the women involved in intimate relationships with convicted sexual offenders.