

Lead Author First Name	Lead Author Last Name	Affiliation	Topic Area	Submission Title	Abstract
Jim	Adcock	University of Southern Mississippi	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	The UCR vs. 185,000 Unsolved Murders: Are The New Crime Statistics Really Encouraging?	Since 1980, the United States has accumulated more than 185,000 unsolved homicides, not to mention the thousands of family members wanting resolution. From 1993 to 2009 the number of murders steadily dropped from 24,530 to 13,636 while the clearance rate remained around 66-67%. Despite the significant decline in murders police have been unable to improve solve rates. In addition to sociological factors e.g. drugs, gangs, etc., the lack of police manpower, financing, and training have contributed to this dilemma. This paper examines the issues and provides an evidence based approach that will assist law enforcement in resolving these unsolved homicides.
Ashley	Adkins	Morehead State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Understanding the Growth of Prison Populations in the Commonwealth: A Multivariate Analysis	We use multivariate logistic time series regression techniques to determine the simultaneous influence of diverse demographic, economic, budgetary, legislative and policy considerations on Kentucky's prison spending and inmate population growth between 1975 and 2005. Our findings are generally consistent with Spelman's (2008) national level analysis of prison spending and growth, but illustrate how the relative influence of state policies can vary from national patterns, when holding demographic and social factors constant.
Cary	Adkinson	Fayetteville State University	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Gnostic Criminology: Toward a Science of Peacemaking	This paper explores how the natural sciences can address several of the major criticisms of Peacemaking Criminology. It extends Richard Quinney's work to show how major assumptions of Peacemaking Criminology might be quantified for empirical analysis. It is argued that a multidisciplinary science of belief" (gnosis) might offer insights into the etiology of criminal behavior by showing that "crime" results from false perceptions and misinterpretations about objective reality. Several examples of hypotheses based on Quinney's vision of Peacemaking Criminology are offered to show how "right understanding" and "interdependence" might be empirically operationalized and tested."
Heather	Ahn-Redding	High Point University	Sentencing	Regional Differences in Punitive Sentencing Practices	Studies examining regional differences in punishments have largely been limited to the exploration of capital punishment. This study draws upon Borg's "southern subculture of punitiveness" concept to determine the extent to which regional differences exist in other forms of sentencing. Specifically, is there a spillover effect by which southern states extend their support of capital punishment to other punitive sentencing practices (e.g., life without parole, juveniles sentenced to life without parole, sex offender registries, disenfranchisement laws, juvenile waivers)? By analyzing state-level sentencing statistics, we expect to find the south remains unique in its use of punitive sentencing practices.
J.	Akins	University of Houston--Victoria	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Welcome to the Jungle: Sex and Aggression Among Male Homo sapiens sapiens	This paper reports on research conducted to test the sociobiological hypothesis that males who exhibit more aggression than other males will be more likely to find mates and thus pass down aggressive traits. Data were collected among a group of 32 bouncers in a nightclub for a period of one year. The number of fights in which each bouncer engaged was compared with the number of separate females with whom each bouncer had sexual intercourse during the same time period. A high correlation was found between the two sets of data.
Kadir	Akyuz	Sam Houston State University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Terrorism versus Justice: A Cross-national Empirical Analysis of the Link between Terrorism and Weak Procedural Justice	It is the ultimate responsibility of the governments to keep their people safe against the possible threats while adhering to democratic values and preserving justice and civil liberties. During the last decades, many countries took extensive counter-terrorism measures at the cost of fundamental principals of justice. The judicial and administrative procedures in many countries have been adversely affected by these attempts. However, little research addressed the link between terrorism and weak procedural justice empirically. Using a cross-national data, this study examines whether there is a meaningful association between the countries' procedural justice levels and their being target and victim of terrorist attacks.
Leanne	Alarid	University of Texas-San Antonio	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	Completion and Recidivism Rates of At Risk Youth on Probation: Operation Night Light and Regular Probation Compared	Youth at risk share characteristics that place them at an increased likelihood of recidivism, such as if they experienced family violence, if they had prior adjudications for violence, access to firearms, suspected gang affiliation, or were affiliated with other juvenile homicide victims/perpetrators. A cooperative police/probation partnership called Operation Night Light (ONL) closely supervised adjudicated youth on probation who exhibited one or more at-risk characteristics. The study examines the strength of these characteristics and compared revocations and recidivism of ONL probationers (n=437) compared to youth probationers fitting the same profile that were supervised on regular probation before ONL (n=314).
Mohammad	Ali	Michigan State University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	A Study of the effect of Labels and State Policies on Members of an Islamic Revivalist Group in Pakistan	This study explores the impact of labeling and restrictive policies on perceptions and actions of members of a banned Islamic Revivalist group in Pakistan. The study was conducted in two stages. First, local academics, NGO workers, religious experts and members of religious organizations were interviewed in Pakistan to develop a context specific research question. After generating a research question from the data, the researcher then intensively interviewed 20 members of the revivalist group under study. Results showed that labeling had a negative impact on members' perception of the War on Terror, America, the state and the media; and these perceptions had an impact on members' actions.
Bekchoro	Aliaskarov	Turkish National Police Institute of Security Studies	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	TESTING THE ADEQUACY OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL LEARNING THEORIES IN EXPLAINING SUBSTANCE USE AMONG YOUTH: THE CASE O	A substance use which in its turn includes smoking cigarette, drinking alcohol, and use of both legal and illegal drugs are internationally marked as the most developed problem behavior among adolescents. A goal of current research is to reexamine an adequacy of social control and social learning theories to explain the substance use among Kyrgyz youth. Test of two criminological theories aims to identify early defined individual and interpersonal risk factors of substance use in the context of Kyrgyzstan. Preliminary hypotheses are based on parental and peer influences, parental control, bonding to family, family management practices, family conflict, and commitment to school. Survey questionnaires will be administered to 9-11th grades high school students in capital Bishkek.
Laila	Alkahlout	UNC Charlotte	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	The Persecution of Muslim Women Post 9/11	Throughout American history, women have been wrongfully accused of crimes in front of criminal tribunals. Recently, given the fear of Islam building up to and including the events of 9/11, Muslim women have come under attack. Criminal justice policies neglect that the radicalism that these policies target seldom occur. This article questions the necessity of these policies and their social effects towards Muslim women. Several case studies are used to demonstrate that Muslim women are subjected to persecution in the investigation and trial stages of their prosecutions. Recommendations are made to reduce the incidence of these events in the future.
Jonathan	Allen	Texas State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Investigating the Spatial Relationship Between Alcohol Sales Compliance and DWI Incidents	The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) is charged with the licensing and regulation of alcohol vendors in the state of Texas. TABC monitors these establishments for code enforcement and issues citations for non-compliance. Violations range from regulatory issues to improper sales, including sales to individuals impaired beyond the legal limit. Using three years of TABC data, this study examines the relationship between compliance and DWI incidents in the city of San Antonio from 2004 to 2007. Spatial regression is used to determine if a relationship exists, and regime analysis is incorporated to inform future DWI enforcement.
Nawal	Ammar	University of Ontario Institute of Technolgy	Immigration and Crime	Policing Muslim and non-Muslim battered immigrant women in the U.S.: A closer understanding of commonalities and differe	Using 118 in-depth interviews with immigrant women living in the U.S., this paper examines immigrant women's experiences with intimate partner abuse and their interactions with the police. Taking an intersectionality approach, it compares the experiences of Muslim and non-Muslim immigrant women. By investigating the similarities and differences in their experiences, this paper will provide recommendations for improving police services offered to battered immigrant women which acknowledge the heterogeneity of this group.
Desire'	Anastasia	Metropolitan State College of Denver, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Profiles of and Intervention Strategies Targeted at Female Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A Critical Review	While a large amount of work has been written and researched about male-perpetrated intimate partner violence (IPV), recent studies have shown that female-perpetrated IPV is more common and severe than officially reported. Our paper reviews the empirical research which has examined (1) the profile of the female IPV offender, (2) the forms of violence preferred by female IPV offenders, and (3) intervention strategies targeted at female IPV offenders. Theoretical explanations for female IPV offending are also discussed and compared to both the offender profiles as well as the reasoning behind the intervention strategies utilized to decrease female IPV offending.
Valerie	Anderson	Michigan State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Gender differences in the spatial distribution of juvenile offenders	Community level risk factors are an important aspect of risk prediction that are often neglected. In order to understand community level, or distal, risk factors, an understanding of the spatial distribution of offenders is needed. Additionally, gender is an essential aspect of an offender's profile that needs to be assessed. This study used geographic information systems for a population of all juvenile offenders in a county court to assess the differences in the spatial distribution of males and females. Implications for risk prediction will be discussed.

Patrick	Anderson	Florida Southern College	Other CJ Education Issues	Roundtable "So You Want to Write a Book: A Collaborative Process"	A recent undertaking to write an introductory criminal justice textbook is chronicled in this presentation. Proposal preparation, proposal revisions, and submission of a sample chapter are discussed. Ultimately, the proposal was successfully accepted for publication. The importance of knowing the market for a particular book and the process for bringing the project to fruition is addressed. Collaboration with an undergraduate student who assisted in the project is described. Panelists also examine the future of hard-copy text books in this age of digital presentations and explore the nature and extent of extra-text aids to professors.
Christine	Anderson	Western Illinois University	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Exploring the Current Challenges and Successful Interventions in Meeting the Educational and Social Developmental Needs	The purpose of this research design is to explore the current challenges in meeting the educational and social developmental needs of youth in the juvenile justice system. This research explores strategies for addressing such challenges by providing insight into the two disciplines, juvenile justice and special education. A review of these two perspectives compares and discusses the possible benefits of connecting disciplines that frequently work together and identifies those challenges or gaps within the current system. As a result of the findings, recommendations for new strategies for improving the overall educational and social developmental needs will be presented.
Sami	Ansari	Salem State University	Quantitative Methods and/or Statistics	Testing the convergence between the UCR and NCVS, 1973-2008: A time series analysis	The initial discrepancies between the UCR and NCVS data sets decreased with time, and the two data sets are assumed to have converged for most of the crime categories. Different definitions and methods have been used by the studies that have tested the convergence between the two data sets, and those studies often reported different results. The objective of this study is to understand the convergence between the data sets. The data for the study have been drawn from the UCR and NCVS. A multiple analytic strategy, used to test the convergence between the two data sets, includes graphic, correlational, and cointegration analysis.
Brandon	Applegate	University of South Carolina	Other Correctional Issues	Utopian Jails	In this paper the authors explore the ideal attributes of jail agencies, processes and practices so that attainment of an effective and equitable system might be best approximated.
Myesha	Applewhite	University of Texas at Dallas	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	Parenting while religious: Exploring the relationship between religion, parenting, and antisocial behaviors	Research has shown that religiosity is associated with effective parenting and has functioned as a buffer to maladaptive behaviors in youth (Pearce et al., 2003). The current study seeks to examine the relationship between parenting, religion, and youth antisocial behaviors. Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) - Child Development Supplement (CDS), it is hypothesized that parents who are religious will be more likely to engage in warm and cognitively stimulating interactions with their children. As a result the youth will be less likely to exhibit antisocial behaviors and be more likely to report positive psycho-social well being.
Sebastien	April	Research and statistics division - Department of Justice Canada	Sentencing	Understanding Gladue: challenges and best practices to deal with aboriginal overrepresentation in the Canadian criminal	On April 23, 1999, the Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in R v. Gladue. The decision provided the Supreme Court's first interpretation of s. 718.2(e) of the Criminal Code of Canada which states that: (e) all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all offenders, with particular attention to the circumstances of aboriginal offenders. S. 718.2(e) has raised a wide variety of issues that touch the various phases and players of the justice system. With Gladue, sentencing judges now have the duty, when sentencing an Aboriginal offender, to consider their unique systemic or background factors which may have played a part in bringing the offender before the courts; and the types of sentencing procedures and sanctions which may be appropriate in the circumstances because of his or her Aboriginal heritage or connection. This presentation will provide an overview of recent literature and an analysis of the practical application challenges of Gladue in the criminal justice system. It will also present some of the best practices (judicial initiatives and programs) consistent with the Gladue principles across Canada.
Hasan	Arslan	Western New England College	Police Behavior and Decision Making	The Anatomy of Officer-Involved Shootings	In almost every police shooting there are three components: 1) perpetrator, 2) the officer, 3) incident variables. The purpose of the study is to construct several variables regarding to these three components and to seek any significant correlations between those. The data has been collected from open sources such as newspapers, police department websites and online researches.
samuel	arungwa	Texas Southern University	Re-Entry and Parole	EFFECTIVE COUNTY JAIL REENTRY ON A DIME	Jails are in crisis and for a number of reasons: Overcrowding and high recidivism rates are combining with historical inability to successfully reenter most inmates. Ideally, administrators would recruit experts to help, but this would exasperate their already strained budget. Based in part on a graduate internship, a new volunteer partnership model (VPM) is discussed. The internship report indicated that county leaderships have access to virtually free and untapped resources for jail reentry. By aggressively harnessing these partnerships with qualified volunteers and stakeholder organizations, this paper argues that counties will conceivably avert this jail crisis, howbeit on a shoestring.
Kelly	Asmussen	Peru State College	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal Justice in Australia: A comparative learning experience	In this paper, I highlight how students experientially learn about the many similarities and differences between the Australian and the American justice systems. Key to this discussion are the visits made to agencies in Sydney, Brisbane, the Gold Coast, Stradbroke Island, and Canberra. I also explain how the 21-day trip is structured from beginning to end.
Jibey	Asthappan	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	The Effectiveness of Suicide Terrorism	Killing more than 21,000 and injuring 50,000 between the years of 1981 and 2008, suicide terrorism is effective not only because of its lethal outcome but also because it sends the message that the cause is so dire that death is a better outcome than life for the bomber. The history of suicide bombing tells a captivating story about this tactic. This study is an empirical analysis of 25 years of data concerning suicide terrorism. The effectiveness of suicide terrorism is of central concern: whether the tactic is becoming an efficient choice for terrorists who seek to kill innocent victims.
Julie	Atella	Wilder Research	Schools and Crime	Educational experiences of juvenile justice involved youth	Youth involved in the juvenile justice system have various barriers and challenges when it comes to their academic experience. This paper will examine the experiences and challenges of Twin Cities, MN youth involved in the juvenile justice system, spotlighting a multi-year initiative that was designed to improve student achievement, increase high school graduation rates, and advance educational reform within the Minneapolis and Saint Paul school districts. The report will include analysis of key informant interviews with community partners, juvenile corrections staff and school personnel and provide recommendations about how to better support youth who are involved in the system.
Shentell	Auffart	York College of Pennsylvania	Sentencing	The Crack/Powder Cocaine Sentencing Disparity: Have States Followed the Federal Lead?	The crack/powder cocaine sentencing disparity has been reduced in Federal Sentencing Guidelines. This research examines the crack/powder cocaine sentences in those states where a sentencing disparity existed prior to the reduction in the federal sentencing disparity. Further, this research examines whether those states have passed legislation to reduce this sentencing disparity at the state level.
Timothy	Austin	Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Jungle Law in the Southern Philippines: The Normalization of Theft?	Based on extensive field work on the island of Mindanao in the Southern Philippines, this study explores how theft may be related to deep-rooted cultural traditions. Pick-pocketing, land squatting, and even kidnapping are viewed as logical extensions of lifeways learned in early childhood. The concept of "jungle law" is considered as frenetic thievery becomes viewed as normal by many locals. Possible connections between theft and sport is considered.

Lee	Ayers	Southern Oregon University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Defining a Minimally "Adequate Level of Public Safety" Services: Oregon Senate Bill 77	Oregon Senate Bill 77 provides rules and guidance for the process and procedures the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) will employ if a governing body of a county or the Governor believes that the county is in a state of fiscal distress that compromises the county's ability to provide a minimally "adequate level of public safety" services. By seeking a declaration of a public safety services emergency, a request is made in writing that the CJC will review and analyze public safety services provided by the county. What can be expected and how will the CJC perform this procedure?
Jeremiah	Baarbé	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Student Panels	Voice and Fairness Judgements in the Context of a Forceful Arrest	Research consistently shows that voice increases the perceived fairness of legal procedures and their outcomes. However, this effect has not been investigated in procedures that are largely disrespectful. In a 3 (Role: Suspect, Police, Observer) x 2 (Voice: Voice, No Voice) x 3 (Deservingness: Innocent, Harmful, Harmless) design, this study tested whether the voice effect would hold in a forceful arrest. Undergraduates (n=57) read about an arrest over a bomb scare. Voice enhanced fairness and satisfaction judgments, indicating that the voice effect does hold even in forceful arrest procedures. Results are discussed in terms of best practices for arrest procedures.
Karen	Bachar	Office Of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Policy	Teen Sexting: Towards Evidence Based Practice and Policy	
Karen	Bachar	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Juvenile Justice Policy	Sexting: Youth Culture and Public Response Viewed Through the Media Lens	While media may not tell people what to think, it often tells people what to think about. Given this truism and the relatively recent emergence of teen sexting as a social problem in need of a solution we ask: To what extent does the content of print news stories on teen sexting place this activity in the context of 1) bullying and harrasment or 2) an emergent juvenile justice problem? This presentation describes a content analysis and concludes with a discussion of the importance of evidence based responses that take into consideration the health and wellbeing of our children.
Irene	Baird	Penn State Harrisburg	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Saved by the Word	Former prisoner, once illiterate and now an acclaimed poet, Jimmy Santiago Baca writes in his autobiography of dehumanizing prison conditions that seem intended to transform even the most laid-back inmate into an angry animal or a desensitized zombie. Literature creative writing saved Baca as it attempts to support those in a similar program format who voluntarily choose not to be "broken" by the system. Given recidivism rates, overcrowding their compiled stores are intended to educate the outside especially the various arms of the criminal justice system to focus on people not prison building."
Dennis	Baker	University of Guelph	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Federalism and the Criminal Law Power: Comparative Constitutional Design and Its Consequences	A key difference between US and Canadian criminal justice is the constitutional assignment of the power to make criminal law; in the US, the power is retained by individual states, while in Canada the power is assigned to the national government. This political science study identifies the path-dependent effects of this difference in institutional design, particularly as it affects efforts to codify criminal law and the capacity of state and national governments to legislate quasi-criminal laws even when they do not hold the required constitutional power. To provide a more robust comparison, the Australian constitutional arrangement will also be examined.
David	Baker	Texas Southern University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Counter-Terrorism Post 9/11: The Hidden Agenda of Exclusion	Since September 11, 2001 the way that government goes about dealing with regulating security has changed drastically to meet the demands of the fearful citizens in society, who think another event could possibly happen again. The focus of this paper is to provide a different view of the mechanisms of security Post 9/11, and questions the validity of the supposed counter-terrorist tactics as they relate to the securing of personal safety. Highlighted throughout the paper are many of the various techniques employed by the State in their quest against terrorism. But a further examination of the methods they use raises many questions as to whether combating terrorism is the real goal of the government
Erlan	Bakiev	University of Central Florida	Immigration and Crime	Victims or Criminals? Kyrgyz immigrants in Russia	The problem of emigration from Kyrgyzstan to Russian Federation has been a center of debates among academicians, politicians and Kyrgyz officials. It is significant to consider issues such as, if migrant's rights are violated or not, or reversely, whether migrants violate emigrational laws and regulations, living and working conditions. Russian regulations on naturalization, work permits, and residence permits is complex and thus discourages migrants from providing legal work status which forces immigrants to live without residence and work permit and remain outside of law. This paper will evaluate conditions under which Kyrgyz immigrants break the laws of Russian Federation and why they became victims of law enforcement officers and nationalist groups. Also I will investigate the role of social capital among Kyrgyz immigrants in getting through barriers.
Julie	Baldwin	University of Florida	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	The Night the Raving Died: A Social Construction of a Local Drug Panic	Moral panics are still alive and well; however, their impact potential and, arguably, even the moral panic model itself has evolved with the technological advances and increased power of the media. Their impact potential, e.g. legislation and group discrimination, mandates further and continued study of this phenomenon. Here, we analyze the impetus of Gainesville Anti-Rave legislation (also known as the "adult-curfew" law). The findings suggest that several social constructions and a moral panic of raves were created to achieve the pressure and support required to pass the Anti-Rave legislation, which was opted-out of two years prior.
Janet	Balke	Capella University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Synchronous Learning Launch: Health Policy and Law	The recent launch of Health Policy and Law included online, synchronous activities which challenged learners to integrate evidence based approaches into highly interactive exercises. Learners demonstrated professional (NCHL) leadership competencies which were embedded in evaluation criteria. Highlights of the course included: use of Adobe Connect meeting rooms for team meetings, charter development, debates and individual presentations to a faux" board of directors; creation of a current events thread for emerging news; appointment of peer technology mentors; development of evidence based legal briefs on current topics; and construction of a "super" or collective annotated bibliography on emerging risk management topics."
Jeremy	Ball	Boise State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Roundtable: Criminal Justice Student Organizations: Civic Engagement for the Student"	The admission that students need to be more engaged in higher education beyond the classroom makes student organizations (SO) all the more relevant in today's higher education learning institutions. SO's can provide an avenue for disconnected students to become connected in a variety of ways -- finding sense of belonging in community, enriching intellectual curiosity, and engaging in community service and social justice awareness. The challenge is to keep students motivated, initiate the services of faculty/staff advisors, and navigate fiscal support. What are best practices? What are the strengths/challenges of SO's? What are some creative solutions to difficult problems?

					<p>There are few recent qualitative studies of the experience of juvenile detention, no doubt due to the difficulty of securing research permission. Qualitative research adds an important dimension to the understanding of juvenile institutions as sites where modes of disciplining youth and treating them for delinquency are played out. The dynamics of staff and resident relations reveal contestations, acts of resistance and the operation of power relations all enhancing our knowledge of how agents seek to erase delinquency from incarcerated youth.</p> <p>Recent qualitative studies have raised questions about the nature and purpose of cognitive treatment regimes and the notion of rehabilitation. How do staff and residents in juvenile facilities perceive rehabilitation? How is it constituted in their reality and what are the linkages between disciplinary regimes and rehabilitation? What modes of treatment are employed to normalize delinquents, and how do these practices work within power relations and what truths do they produce? What are the dominant discursive frameworks within juvenile institutions and how do staff and residents relate to them? These and other associated questions are explored in an analysis of treatment and disciplinary discourses within juvenile facilities.</p>
Cyndi	Banks	Dept of Criminology & Criminal Justice	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Waiting for the Outs*: Treatment and Discipline in Juvenile Institutions*	
Jessica	Barbeiro	Registered Nurse	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Stress and Deviance Behind the Blue: A Look at Stress in Policing, Deviance and Agnew's Stain Theory	In policing stress is a major reason for officer transfers, early retirement, and career changes. Pressures related to the profession itself are not only internal, but external factors as well such as public attitudes ,perceptions of police officers, organizational stress including bureaucracy ,internal politics, as well as task related issues such as being s in harm's way . This research will not only illustrate and validate Agnew's general strain theory, but will demonstrate how stress affects police in their occupation, their interpersonal relationships, long term health consequences and deviance all as a result of exposure to high levels of strain.
Edgar	Barens	Visiting Media Specialist, Jane Addams College of Social Work	Withdrawn	Roundtable: Prison Terminal	Prison Terminal is a moving documentary film that breaks through the walls of one of America's oldest prisons to document the final months in the life of a terminally ill prisoner and the prisoner hospice volunteers who care for him. Independent filmmaker and trained hospice volunteer, Edgar Barens, was granted round-the-clock access to the Iowa State Penitentiary to document their unique prison-based, prisoner-run hospice program. The 30-minute excerpt will illustrate the holistic benefits of a prison hospice and provide a poignant account of how the hospice experience can profoundly touch even the forsaken lives of the incarcerated.
Jane	Barker	Nipissing University	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Administrative, Managerial, and Leadership Challenges Faced by Criminal Justice Chairs	Criminal Justice Chairs face not only the expected administrative challenges of running a department, but also must grapple with unexpected managerial and leadership issues unique to criminal justice education. Part-time instructors, while experts in their fields are not trained as academics or teachers. This means mentoring, developing their teaching skills, and ensuring curriculum integrity. Chairs must be cognizant of issues particular to criminal justice students, such as the impact a criminal record has on placement options, or future careers. This paper explores both instructor-related and student-related challenges that impact the added leadership and management role of criminal justice chairs.
Tom	Barker	Eastern Kentucky University	Organized Crime	Biker Gangs--International Organized Crime	American based biker gangs have expanded into many countries overseas to become major organized crime threats in Australia, Canada, Europe, the Balkans and Asia. Many of these gangs, such as the Hells Angels, Bandidos and Outlaws now have more chapters overseas than in the United States. This paper traces their movement and identifies the countries where they have established their criminal activities.
J.C.	Barnes	The University of Texas at Dallas	Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers	The Marriage Effect Revisited: A Behavioral Genetic Analysis of a Key Life-course Transition	An impressive body of research has examined the effect of marriage on desistance from a criminal career. Though extensive efforts have been made to control for potential confounders, no study has considered the role that genetic influences play in the relationship. This study revisits the marriage effect by utilizing a statistical design that controls for confounding genetic influences. The findings revealed that both marriage and desistance were under genetic influence ( $h^2 = .25$ and $.34$ , respectively). Prior to controlling for shared genetic influences, marriage was predictive of desistance. After genetic influences were controlled, the marriage effect remained statistically significant, but was reduced by nearly 50 percent.
J.C.	Barnes	The University of Texas at Dallas	Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers	A Test of Moffitt's Hypotheses of Delinquency Abstinence	Criminologists have long noted that a small subset of the population will abstain from delinquent activity, even during adolescence when such behavior is normative. Moffitt's (1993) developmental taxonomy in particular hypothesizes that abstainers skip" the maturity gap and are likely social isolates who do not associate with peers. The current study assesses this hypothesis by examining whether the maturity gap and peer associations are associated with abstention from delinquency. Findings are consistent with Moffitt's hypotheses. Specifically the maturity gap, the amount of time spend with peers, and the amount of contact iwth drug-using peers were significatn predictors of abstention for males and females."
Kevin	Barnes-Ceeney	John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY Graduate Center	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	Minimizing the labyrinths of risk: Implementing effective risk assessment in juvenile justice	The use of structured risk assessment tools to assess risk, determine needs, and identify requisite interventions has become ubiquitous in juvenile justice. Although considerable research evidence related to the prediction of risk factors exists, less is known about the conditions necessary for effective risk assessment implementation. Drawing upon interviews with parole board members, the parole hearing team, Juvenile Justice Commission staff, and committed juveniles in the State of New Jersey, and observations of juvenile parole hearings and case file analysis, this paper proposes that there are six key conditions essential for the effective and ethical implementation of structured risk assessment.
Christine	Barrow	Hofstra University	Control Theories	Understanding Parochial Control and its Impact on Delinquency in a Disadvantaged Brooklyn Community	This study seeks to gain a fuller understanding of how parochial control operates in the lives of youth who reside in disadvantages communities and through their own voices. Little is known about how parochial control operates to protect young men and women from the risk of criminal involvement when they live in extremely disadvantage urban areas. An analysis of in depth semi-structured interviews with youth at a parochial institution will determine how delinquency can be prevented in a disadvantage community.
Elizabeth	Bartels	Queensborough Community College	Schools and Crime	A Closer Look at Abbott: School Funding and Juvenile Crime and Delinquency Rates in New Jersey	<p>This paper discusses ongoing research which examines the impact of New Jersey's Abbott funding on juvenile crime and delinquency rates. In 1997, the NJ Supreme Court ruled in Abbott IV that 28 urban school districts were required to receive state aid, in an effort to equalize education funds to match those of the state's wealthiest districts.</p> <p>A quantitative and qualitative analysis of UCR and case study data is implemented in exploring the impact of Abbott. It is hypothesized from a strain perspective that the increased opportunities provided from the funds will show a corresponding decrease in juvenile crime and delinquency.</p>

Cyndy	Baskin	Ryerson University	Other Open Seminars	Restoring Balance: Indigenous Approaches to Eliminating Violence Towards Women	Indigenous peoples have always had systems of justice based on the values of interconnectedness, accountability, and healing. Within Indigenous worldviews, justice seeks to restore balance to the community and to reconcile those who have created harm with their own conscience and with those they have wronged. This seminar addresses questions about intimate partner violence such as: What are we attempting to achieve? How are Indigenous concepts of justice applied? How might Indigenous concepts of justice be of value to all people? The seminar will include experiential learning with use of a video and/or role play, questions and discussion.
Nicholas	Bastine	Osgoode Hall Law School, York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	INDIGENOUS PENAL SANCTIONS AND THE (DIS) ORDERING OF JUSTICE: TROKOSI	Trokosi is a traditional religious system among the Ewes of Ghana, which requires parents to offer their virgin daughters to a fetish shrine to atone for sins of their ancestors. Ghanaian laws prohibit discrimination against women and the girl-child. This paper demonstrates that Ghanaian women and children are being oppressed; their fundamental human rights are not being protected effectively in Ghana. It argues that although Ghana has laws such as the 1992 Constitution, a number of international human rights laws that Ghana had ratified to protect the rights of women and children, and the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act, 1998, trokosi which discriminates against women and children is being practiced in the country. The paper attempts to answer why: (a) Ghanaian women and children continue to be oppressed in spite of Ghana's robust domestic and international laws that protect them? (b) the government does not enforce the trokosi law?, and (c) the 1992 Constitution has not been effective in eliminating violence against women and children Ghana? The paper anchors the trokosi practice in the paradigms of cultural relativism and universalism, and discusses the (i) presence of a strong patriarchal framework and the family structure which favours men over women in Ghana, the (ii) the secrecy of traditional religious practices, particularly, the trokosi rituals; (iii) the possible irrelevance of international conventions to Ghana's cultural and political situation; and (iv) the internal dynamics of Ghanaian politics. The paper concludes that trokosis persists in Ghana because of the conflict between culture and religious norms on the one hand and positive laws on the other.
Charlene	Bates Freyberg	Bellevue College	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Human Trafficking in Washington State and Faith-Based Responses	Washington State has many factors that make it inviting for human traffickers. The state has an international border, multiple ports of entry, areas of geographic isolation and a population of transient people. In 2002, Washington was the first state to pass trafficking legislation and establish an anti-trafficking state task force and the first to enact legislation to criminalizing trafficking. This paper examines the role of faith leaders in helping identify and respond to human trafficking in Washington State. This paper looks to build relationships and bridges between faith communities' and state groups that work with human trafficking in Washington.
Katrina	Baum	National Institute of Justice	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Victims Research in the U.S.	The paper provides an overview of victims research in the U.S., focusing on work sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. Victim data, like the National Crime Victim Survey, will also be described.
Marisa	Baumgardner	Eastern Kentucky University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Supermax Prisons: A Descriptive Overview of State Practices	Within the past three decades, the United States has experienced a proliferation of supermax prisons, but the topic remains largely understudied. This paper looks at the history and background of supermax prisons and analyzes the extent and nature of their use. By examining each state's Department of Corrections website and doing follow-up phone interviews or e-mails as needed, we determine trends in how each state houses their worst of the worst" prisoners. Implications for continued research are discussed."
Dana	Baxter	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Who is taking the shirt off your back? A multi-method analysis of Employee Theft	Historically, crime has been perceived as an activity of the non-working class even as employee theft incidence is estimated to account for 43% of the losses incurred by a retailer. Employee theft has the potential to cost businesses and consumers millions of dollars. The proposed research study will examine the impact that employee satisfaction, perceived sanctions and an environment conducive to theft has on the level of employee theft within a specialty clothing retailer. Further, the research will examine whether women respond differently to these variables and begin to participate more often than men in employee theft and deviance.
marcel	Beausoleil	Anna maria College	Police Personnel Issues	The Rhode Island Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights: is it an Effective Mechanism for Discipline	The Law Enforcement Bill of Rights in the State of Rhode Island will be examined, addressing the question of whether or not it is an effective disciplinary process for police officers charged with misconduct. Thirty years of court cases will be studied as well as results of a survey administered to police administrators and others involved in the disciplinary process. Comparisons will be made to states that use officer decertification, civil service hearings, or arbitration in an attempt to ascertain which is a more effective method of discipline.
Barbara	Belbot	University of Houston-Downtown	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	The Supreme Court and Juries: 2009 Cases	This paper reviews Supreme Court cases from the 2009 term dealing with juries.
Christopher	Bellas	Youngstown State University	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	Be Afraid...Be Very Afraid": Factors that Influence the Fear of Being Victimized"	The media often portrays an inner city overcome with violence. This research investigates whether citizens are emotionally responsive to this attention, as well as the self protective measures they utilize based on where they live. Because the press devotes much of its media coverage to inner city violence, it is hypothesized that citizens residing in or near the inner city will be more fearful of violence than those living further away. Conclusions will be drawn from data obtained from students attending a midsized urban university in the Midwest to see what impact the media has on fear of violent victimization.
Scott	Belshaw	University of North Texas	Probation and Community Corrections	The Carrying of Firearms by Probation Officers in Texas: A Re-examination of an Old Question.	In 1997, the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 2909 which gave probation and parole officers the legal authority to carry a weapon while on duty. The research indicates that carrying a firearm does not guarantee safety but a person with a firearm may discourage attacks by carrying him/herself more confidently than others who might be selected for victimization. Although making probation officers safer by giving them firearms to protect themselves sounds like a great idea, clearly there are a lot of unintended consequences of this action. Probation departments in Texas more often take a rehabilitative role in the supervision of defendants rather than a law enforcement one. Adding a firearm could possibly erode the rehabilitative function of the probation officer and department. In the course of their employment these officers are asked to supervise dangerous criminals, conduct home visits in high-crime areas, work with law enforcement, and sometimes arrest these offenders. This research examines the current literature on the subject and strides to make policy recommendations to various probation departments in the State of Texas and nationwide.
Sarah	Ben-David	Bar-Ilan university and Ariel University Center, Israel	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Suicide and Self Injury Among Prisoners – An Outcome of Past Victimization?	Researchers have assessed that situational and psychological factors play a significant role in the etiology of suicide and self injury in total institutions. However, the connection between past victimization and harmful behavior among male and female prisoners was rarely explored. This paper will introduce the importance of past victimization in the history of male and female prisoners, and estimate the prevalence of childhood victimization, posttraumatic stress disorder and its association with suicidal and self injury behaviors in three groups of prisoners: female prisoners, and two groups of male prisoners – sex offenders and nonsexual offenders.
Sarah	Ben-David	Bar-Ilan University, Department of Criminology	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	Suicide and Self Injury Among Prisoners – An Outcome of Past Victimization?	Researchers have assessed that situational and psychological factors play a significant role in the etiology of suicide and self injury in total institutions. However, the connection between past victimization and harmful behavior among male and female prisoners was rarely explored. This paper will introduce the importance of past victimization in the history of male and female prisoners, and estimate the prevalence of childhood victimization, post traumatic stress disorder and its association with suicidal and self injury behaviors in three groups of prisoners: female prisoners, and two groups of male prisoners – sex offenders and nonsexual offenders.

Peter	Benekos	Mercyhurst College	Juvenile Justice Policy	Who's Looking Out for the Children?	The juvenile court was founded as a specialty court to protect the "best interests" of children and to provide for their "kind and benevolent care." Continuing accounts of inadequate legal protection and mistreatment and abuse of youth in custody suggest that children and youth may still be receiving the worst of both worlds. In this paper, the authors review published information about youth in custody and in court, and consider the consequences of get tough policies on the welfare of young offenders. Despite these discouraging developments, there are indications that juvenile justice has undergone positive changes in recent years. The Supreme Court rulings, the use of evidence based programs, and the public support for rehabilitation and reform suggest that the welfare of youth continues to be the predominant influence on juvenile policy.
Richard Katherine	Bennett Bennett	American University Armstrong Atlantic State University	Comparative/International Policing and Security Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	The Determinants of Police Corruption and the Willingness of the Police to Combat It The Supreme Court and Juveniles and Sex Offenders: 2009 Cases	Police scholars attribute police corruption to a variety of factors including individual characteristics, situational contingencies and organizational determinants. To date little research has addressed the willingness of the police rank-and-file to combat corruption within their own agency.  This research reports the findings of a study on police perceptions of corruption in a developing Caribbean nation and the rank-and-file officers' willingness to combat it. A conceptual model is developed based upon current developed nation literature that specifies the relationships between situational, individual and organizational factors and corruption. In addition, the model specifies how these three factors influence the willingness of the rank-and-file to combat it. Policy implications for the control of corruption in a developing nation are discussed.
Richard	Bennett	American University	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal Justice in the Caribbean: Experiential Learning and Teaching Strategies	This paper reviews Supreme Court cases from the 2009 term dealing with juvenile offenders and sex offenders.  In this paper, I discuss my experiences over many years in developing and implementing a study abroad experience for criminal justice students. Specifically, I discuss how students learn first-hand about justice in the Caribbean, and explain how the experiential learning component transcends what happens in the traditional classroom.
Becky	Berkebile	Penn State Harrisburg	Sentencing	Pennsylvania's Efforts Toward Better Understanding the Complexities of Sentencing: Preliminary Data from Dauphin County	Pennsylvania's Commission on Sentencing has always been on the forefront of establishing guidelines and monitoring how they are implemented across the Commonwealth. It now is engaged in a multi-county effort to collect data that will provide information that can be used by the Commission and other policy makers to identify practices used by local judges when it comes to re-sentencing once a new offense is committed (while on parole) or when parole is revoked due to a technical violation. This paper reviews this effort and provides preliminary data collected from Dauphin County, PA.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University, Department of Criminal Justice	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Minority Youth Attitudes Toward Police	This presentation discusses the final results and analysis of a survey administered to Coppin State University Students in 2010. Coppin State University is a Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in Baltimore, Maryland. The results are somewhat surprising and have implications for police-community relationships, community policing and crime-control/compstat strategies, particularly in urban America. The availability of historic data allows for interesting comparisons with the results of the present study.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University, Department of Criminal Justice	Police Administration and Management	Community Policing, Crime Control/Compstat and Politics: The Future of Participatory Leadership and Management	This round-table is designed to explore aspects of participatory leadership and management in the context of community policing, crime control/Compstat and political demands on police agencies. We will examine the theoretical and practical roles of police leadership and management in relation to community policing and crime control/compstat philosophies and strategies. We will discuss the potential impact of political demands upon police agency leadership and management and consider alternative management approaches.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University, Department of Criminal Justice	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Coppin State University's Bishop L. Robinson Justice Institute: A Partnership With An Urban Focus	The Department of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement at Coppin State University, in concert with leading local criminal justice practitioners has developed the Bishop L. Robinson Justice Institute designed to provide education and training for law enforcement, corrections, juvenile justice and other practitioners. It is also designed to research and recommend solutions to critical urban criminal justice problems. The Institute has the support of key administrators and faculty from across the University. Coppin State University, is an Historically Black University, located in Baltimore, Maryland. The campus is located in an urban environment facing a array of criminal justice, social justice and social service issues.
Magi	Bish	The Molly Bish Foundation	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Molly Bish - A Family's Journey	This paper will discuss the case of Molly Bish in the context of the repercussions to a family following a child abduction and homicide. Each member of the Bish family was, and continues to be affected in profound, different ways by Molly's abduction and murder. Molly's Mother, Magi, will discuss her family's journey in the quest to find Molly, and now to find her killer. Additional issues, such as the importance of evidence-based investigative practices, and victim advocacy will be discussed.
Melissa J. Pete	Bisset Blair	Sam Houston State University Texas State University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes Police Behavior and Decision Making	The Charles Manson Family: Case Study of a Violent Domestic Terrorist Group Investigative Decisions and Errors	The Manson Family cult of the late 1960s exhibited a number of characteristics and tendencies of right-wing, white supremacist groups, as well as demonstrated an affinity for environmental causes as it terrorized Los Angeles for a brief period in 1969. This paper will examine the attributes and crimes of the so-called Manson Family and place it within the context of modern domestic terrorist groups in America. The study will be qualitative, using content analysis to examine a range of sources, including police reports, the writings of Charles Manson and his followers, and media reports.
J. Pete	Blair	Texas State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	The decision to interrogate	We would like to present during the early afternoon on Thursday Feb. 3.  A common narrative in the false confession literature is that the police are unable to detect deception, and therefore frequently interrogate innocent suspects. This places innocent suspects at risk of providing a false confession. Recent research has suggested that investigators are able to make accurate deception detection judgments when given adequate information about a case. This paper examines the information available to investigators at the time that they choose to interrogate suspects using case files from a medium-sized Texas police department. Results suggest that there is usually substantial evidence implicating a suspect before an investigator decides to conduct an interrogation.
Étienne	Blais	Université de Montréal	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Effects of Bill C-68 on homicides in the Province of Quebec: An extreme bound analysis	Using the extreme bound analysis strategy, this study assesses the effects of Bill C-68 on various homicides rates in the Province of Quebec, Canada, between 1974 and 2006. Estimates about the impact of this legislation are based on a total of 372 equations (93 per dependent variable). Our results show that Bill C-68 was associated with a gradual decline in homicides involving long guns (weapons with no restriction). Homicides committed with either restricted or prohibited firearms were not affected by Bill C-68. The substitution effects are not robust with respect to different model specifications. Finally, policy implications are discussed.

Anita	Bledsoe-Gardner	Johnson C. Smith University	Schools and Crime	An Assault on the Community's Fabric: School Shooting and Social Policy	Violence on high school and college campuses has become a major concern and a daunting issue for high school officials, college administrators, and policy makers. In the wake of human made tragedies such as rampage shootings and killings within the post secondary and collegiate settings, researchers have begun to focus their attention on school crime and collegiate community safety (Linville and Huebner, 2005). Understanding the risk and protective factors associated with school violence, more importantly, rampage shootings/killings, is paramount towards and congruent with the notion of understanding post secondary and collegiate community resilience in an evolving educational setting.
WILLIAM	BLOSS	EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Contextualized Homeland Security: Official Responses to the Immigration-Crime Correlation	In the aftermath of 9/11, the meaning of homeland security has become contextualized by the threat du jour. This article investigates the nature of the disputed immigration-crime correlation and its impact on homeland security policies and police practices in the United States. Official responses such as increased territorial border fortifications, preemptive blocking of unwanted foreign visitors, police surveillance and search powers, and adoption of racial profiling practices suggest that the immigration-crime theory has been actively integrated into the homeland security scheme. This study finds that immigrant-centric countermeasures will continue since policy makers increasingly view immigrants as potential threats.
Christian	Bolden	Indiana University of Pennsylvania- Criminology	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Friendly Foes: Hybrid Gangs or Social Networking	Recent law enforcement bulletins and reports have indicated a significant presence of hybrid gangs. However, There have been virtually no academic investigations of this phenomenon. This study examines hybrid gangs from the perspective of gang members in San Antonio, Texas and Orlando, Florida as well as migrant gang members from Chicago and LA. The knowledge obtained from the in-depth interviews present a social networking perspective and surprising findings in relation to hybrid' gangs.'
John	Boman	University of Florida	Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories	Similarity in friendship pairs across deterrence theory: If one friend is deterred, is the other friend deterred?	Deterrence literature shows that crime may be prevented in certain instances. However, further exploration is necessary on how the effect of deterrence may translate across friendship groups. Akin to socialization theories, individuals in tightly knit friendships may be jointly deterred from (or participate in) crime. Alternatively, selection theories imply that individuals seek out those similar to them across certain traits, suggesting that these traits may influence deterrence. Using a sample of multiple friends nested in friendships, I investigate whether deterrence theory may have a useful theoretical and empirical application across friendship groups.
John	Boman	University of Florida	Social Learning/Diff Assoc Theories	The behavioral influence of those who perceive high vs. low friendship intensity: A dyadic analysis of friendship pairs.	Association with delinquent peers is one of the most consistent known correlates of crime. However, little is understood about how individuals in friendships form strong ties and how people may select and perceive their friendships differently. Using a dyadic sample of friendship pairs, we employ measures of friendship strength, behavior, traits, and controls from multiple friends to explore whether the behavior of individuals in friendships who perceive a weak relationship are different from those who perceive a strong relationship.
Brenda	Bond	Suffolk University	Police Administration and Management	Using Private Sector Research and Development Principles to Improve Police Management and Outcomes	Police leaders are expected to utilize effective strategies, while also improving police management. One way police leaders can realize these demands is through research and development, a private sector practice used to learn, innovate and change.  This paper discusses an exploratory inquiry of private sector research and development principles in policing. Targeted police staff data suggests that private sector principles appear in decisions, but there exists inattentiveness and a lack of awareness about research and development contributions to outcomes. There is potential for improving policing, but there are several impediments to institutionalizing research and development best practices.
Denise	Boots	The University of Texas at Dallas	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Examining the Impact of Mental Health Problems on Antisocial Behavior among PHDCN Youth: Multi-level Consideration	Consideration of mental health problems is also of great importance to practitioners in criminal justice who treat youth presenting with co-morbidity. Building upon preliminary work, this study utilizes continuous indicators of DSM-oriented mental health problems to explore the link between mental health and delinquency. This study examines the role of various mental health problems on future self-reported violence among Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) youths in age cohorts 9 through 18, controlling for various community-, friend-, familial-, and individual-level risk factors. The implications of this multi-level study for public policy, crime control, and prevention strategies are discussed.
Adam	Bossler	Georgia Southern University	Technology and Policing	Examining Officer Support for Community Policing On and Off-Line	Scholars have recently suggested that elements of real world community policing can be applied to virtual spaces in order to reduce cybercrime and disorder. This study will examine attitudes toward community policing on and off-line using a sample of line officers from two police departments in the southeastern United States. The findings consider any demographic correlates for these programs, and the relationship between the perceived value of both on and off-line community policing.
Marie-Eve	Boudreau	École de criminologie, Université de Montréal	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Ecological factors of domestic violence	Even if domestic violence has been the subject of a growing number of researches since 1970, little research has focused on understanding the ecological dimension of domestic violence. Using 2006 census of population and correctional data aggregated by Forward Sortation Area for the province of Québec, this study is aimed at determining which features of area composition, such as socio-economic indicators, influence rates of domestic violence. Furthermore, similarities and differences between ecological factors of domestic violence and of other types of crimes will be discussed.
Paul	Bowdre	Western Nebraska Community College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Assessing Students' Writing Performance at a Community College Criminal Justice Program	Federal and state governments along with accreditation organizations have increased pressure on colleges to demonstrate what their students have learned. There is general agreement on the importance of writing skills primarily in the general education curriculum but the assessment and measurement of this skill is varied. This research examines a pilot project at a rural Midwestern community college in which an assessment of criminal justice students' writing skills are evaluated by a group of writing experts while utilizing a new writing rubric. The writing assessment project has offered opportunities for further research on the validity of the assessment instrument used.
Peggy	Bowen-Hartung	Alvernia University	Qualitative Methods: Ethnographies, Field Research	The Institutional Review Board: Friend or Foe for Criminal Justice and Criminology Research	All colleges and universities have a mandated Institutional Review Board (IRB) whose purpose is to oversee policies and procedures for conducting research with human participants. This presentation will provide an overview of human participant research including the history, governing principles, responsibilities of the IRB, and procedures of the IRB. Examples of policies and associated forms, including an application and sample informed consents will be presented. Tips on how to successfully receive IRB approval for proposed research will be presented. By following the presented guidelines, exposure to litigation for the student, faculty advisor, and institution will be minimized.
James	Bowers Jr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	College Binge Drinking	Binge drinking is a noted concern among college students, but studies have failed to definitively explain the types of students who engage in this harmful and deviant activity. Utilizing a sample of 679 undergraduates, we will use SPSS Decision Tree to separate groups of students by factors most associated with binge drinking. Key independent variables include demographics, opportunity, emotional states associated with strain, and coping strategies. This study will aid in addressing risk factors of students who may engage in binge drinking.
Scott	Bowman	Texas State University -- San Marcos	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Taking it to the (Cyber) Streets – The Use of WIKI's as a Collaborative Learning Tool in a Juvenile Justice Course	Current literature indicates an increased pedagogical value of technology integration in university coursework. One form of technology that encourages collaborative, online efforts is a WIKI, an online application allowing participants to direct a website. A semester-long WIKI project was conducted during three juvenile justice courses. Upon completion, sixty students completed written, open-ended evaluations of the project with a focus on a) the strengths of the project, b) knowledge of the juvenile justice system gained through the project, and c) suggestions to improve the overall effectiveness. NVIVO8 was used to qualitatively code and analyze the results of their responses. Results indicate that the WIKI project demonstrated a real-life (online) understanding of the juvenile justice system, a comprehensive examination of the juvenile justice system, and a perceived value in the collaborative work.

Lorenzo	Boyd	Fayetteville State University	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	9/11-Do we know what we DONT know in policing?	This presentation will center the unknowns that linger in policing since the terrorist attacks of 9/11.
Lorenzo	Boyd	Fayetteville State University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Building Integrity into an Online Accelerated Graduate Program	Taking a traditional graduate program in criminal justice into an on-line realm presents some practical and pedagogical challenges. Accelerating that program offers a whole new set of issues. How do we maintain integrity in a MSCJ program while going on line and putting it into an accelerated (8-week) format. It takes a lot of planning, some TEAM work, and significant forethought to insure continuity in curriculum.
Douglas	Boyle	Violence Institute of NJ at UMDNJ	Re-Entry and Parole	Results of an Experimental Evaluation of an Intensive Community Corrections Program for Parolees	Day reporting centers (DRCs) are a promising community-based resource for facilitating successful offender reentry; however, there have been no published experimental evaluations of DRCs effectiveness. Results from an NJ-funded experimental evaluation of the effectiveness of DRCs versus intensive supervision parole (ISP) for parolees will be presented. Subjects (N = 406) at risk of being reincarcerated for non-compliance with parole conditions were randomly assigned to either DRC or ISP. Outcome data will be presented on employment, recidivism, drug use, and parole revocations at completion of the three month study condition, as well as 6, 12, and 18 months post condition completion.
Robert	Bregant II	Illinois State University	Police Administration and Management	Resistance to Change and the Implementation of COPLINK in Colorado	While some policing initiatives face significant resistance which hinder their implementation, others succeed and flourish. This exploratory case study analyzes one such successful initiative, the multi-agency COPLINK implementation by the Colorado Information Sharing Consortium. A diverse set of police agencies are surveyed in an attempt to determine the full extent of the resistance encountered and the strategies through which that resistance was mitigated. These results are examined to determine what attributes of this implementation might be applied to future changes.
Pauline	Brennan	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Teaching Pedagogy	Comparative Criminal Justice Courses with a Study Abroad Component	Thursday afternoon would be great!
Pauline	Brennan	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Teaching Pedagogy	Police, Courts, and Corrections: Experiential Learning in London	In this paper, I discuss how to link course content to criminal justice activities in London. I also discuss how to work with agencies overseas to make the pedagogical experience meaningful for students and practitioners. Essential to this discussion is the planning process, the development of course materials and student exercises, and the implementation process. A variety of experiential learning activities are discussed throughout the paper.
Mary	Brewster	West Chester University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A Content Analysis of Sex Offender Registries	A content analysis of state sex offender registries in the United States was conducted. Several variables are included in the analysis (e.g., types of information provided; level of detail; search methods; etc.), and common registry elements are identified and described. Suggestions for improving the usefulness of the registries are made.
Paul	Brienza	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Policing and the Crisis of Community	This paper will explore the tenuous relationship of policing and community through the discourse of modern crisis. It will be shown that modern policing was formed and instituted at a particular historical juncture as a way to manage and control the decline of traditional communities. I will explore this problem first through the history of social theory and then I will aim to apply these insights to the contemporary concerns and rhetoric of modern policing. Is community policing possible? To what extent are the police perpetually doomed to failure? Can real community development lead to a safer and more secure society combined with less reliance on the formal social body of policing?
Susan	Brinkley	University of Tampa	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	European Prison Rules: Could They Work In America?	The European Prison Rules set human rights standards for the treatment of prisoners within EU countries. This paper will examine some of those rules and compare them with the typical treatment of prisoners in the U.S. The purpose of this paper is to examine some of the issues surrounding treatment of prisoners in the U.S. and attempt to determine if any of the European Prison Rules could work in the U.S.
Susan	Brinkley	University of Tampa	Other CJ Education Issues	Planning An Education Abroad Experience For Your Students	TITLE: Planning an Education Abroad Experience For Your Students  This paper will examine the steps faculty may want to consider when planning to offer an education abroad experience for their students. We will first examine the university culture as it relates to education abroad courses since some schools stress the international experience while others do not. Deciding upon a destination and events for students is often a challenge for the faculty member who has littler experience in this area and this will also be discussed. Finally, the significance of a foreign provider will be discussed at length
Sarah	Britto	Central Washington University	Media and Crime	Program Genre, Audience Traits and Fear of Crime	Research in the area of media and fear of crime suggest that both program content and audience traits are important factors in predicting fear of crime. This paper explores the relationship between watching television and fear of crime among several different audience sub-samples and program types. Additionally, I examine whether social capital and economic insecurity, both theoretically relevant variables in predicting fear of crime provide mediating contexts for the television/fear relationship. Data from a 2009-2010 survey of Washington state residents will be used to explore these hypotheses.
Sarah	Britto	Central Washington University	Media and Crime	Program Genre, Audience Traits and Fear of Crime	Research in the area of media and fear of crime suggest that both program content and audience traits are important factors in predicting fear of crime. This paper explores the relationship between watching television and fear of crime among several different audience sub-samples and program types. Additionally, I examine whether social capital and economic insecurity, both theoretically relevant variables in predicting fear of crime provide mediating contexts for the television/fear relationship. Data from a 2009-2010 survey of Washington state residents will be used to explore these hypotheses.
Lisa	Broda	University of Saskatchewan	Gender and Victimization	In Our Own Words: Understanding Women's Use of Violence in Intimate Partner Relationships	This paper draws on findings from two Saskatchewan research projects on intimate partner violence (IPV), which included qualitative interviews with women who have used violence, men who have been victimized, and community professionals. Findings contribute to an understanding of the complex dynamics of IPV, and identify specific system needs of women and men not recognized in current Saskatchewan policy. In addition, findings emphasize the importance of learning from First Nations voices, which provides an increased understanding of the needs of Aboriginal peoples, towards a foundation for informing culturally responsive intervention and prevention measures.
Ryan	Broll	University of Western Ontario	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Are Victims of Intimate Partner Violence More Insecure in their Community?	This paper examines whether intimate partner violence victimization increases perceptions of neighbourhood crime rates. Logistic regression is used to analyze the 1999 and 2004 Canadian General Social Surveys of victimization (N = 49,642). We find that women who continue to be abused following police intervention are significantly more likely to believe that they live in a higher crime neighbourhood, even when controlling for income. Thus, women are more likely to be abused by an intimate partner, to report their abuse to the police, and—when they continue to be abused following police intervention—to feel more insecure in their community.
Dale	Brooker	Saint Joseph's College of Maine	Re-Entry and Parole	WOMEN COMING HOME: A Preliminary Examination of a Faith Based Mentoring Program for Women Reentering Society	Thousands of women are released each year from prisons and jails across the United States. Upon release these women face a host of issues including, the lack of employment, child reunification, finding adequate housing, reestablishing familial ties, coping with physical and mental health issues and in general rebuilding their social capital. Programs have started to emerge over the past decade to assist those coming home from prison and one form being faith based programs is the focus of this paper. Specifically this paper explores a faith based mentoring program developed in New England that uses mentors and a variety of other resources to assist women reintegrating back into society after being in prison or jail. This exploration includes an overview of the program itself and initial findings as to the impact it has had on those being mentored.

Carolyn	Brooks	University of Saskatchewan	Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice	Youth Crime and Resilience in the UK and Canada: Rethinking System-Based Responses and Youth-Centered Innovations	Canada and the UK have generally taken more punitive approaches to youth justice. With new legislation, however, Canada's incarceration rates are declining while England's rates are increasing. This paper advances findings from an ongoing qualitative research project, which aims to understand youth crime, resilience and youth justice practice, from the perspectives of community and justice professionals within four geographical research sites within Canada and England. While findings convey the importance of rethinking system-based responses and support innovative youthful initiatives, our comparative research also advances critical discussions regarding the political and ideological nature of youth justice.
Robert	Brooks	Worcester State University	Media and Crime	Prince and the Pauper: Newspapers' Narratives of Two Bullying-Related Homicides	This paper examines newspapers' constructions of events surrounding two youth suicides in Massachusetts. The suicides were reportedly prompted by protracted bullying and generated significant media coverage and public attention; this coverage was credited with ensuring passage of a long-stalled anti-bullying bill.  Of central concern here are the media narratives involved in: the construction of the youth as victims, the putative link between the bullying and the suicides, allocation of blame and responsibility, and public and political responses. These issues will be placed within the larger context of media-induced reactive approaches to criminal justice policy-making.
Carolyn	Brooks	University of Saskatchewan	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Youth Crime and Resilience in the UK and Canada: Rethinking System-Based Responses and Youth-Centered Innovations	Canada and the UK have generally taken more punitive approaches to youth justice. With new legislation, however, Canada's incarceration rates are declining while England's rates are increasing. This paper advances findings from an ongoing qualitative research project, which aims to understand youth crime, resilience and youth justice practice, from the perspectives of community and justice professionals within four geographical research sites within Canada and England. While findings convey the importance of rethinking system-based responses and support innovative youthful initiatives, our comparative research also advances critical discussions regarding the political and ideological nature of youth justice.
Mike	Brooks	University of Toronto - Centre of Criminology	Pre-Trial, Diversion, and/or Plea Bargaining	The Paradox of Choice: Revisiting Net Widening in the Youth Criminal Justice Act	When the police interact with young Canadians, their application of extrajudicial measures has been touted as an effective way of diverting non-serious, first time offenders from court. However, these alleged successes are entirely based on official police reported statistics. By examining both quantitative and qualitative data from a sample youth who received extrajudicial measures and a sample of police officers, different results come to light. This analysis finds youth to view the extrajudicial process cynically, while officers often divert cases that are not targeted by the Youth Criminal Justice Act's guidelines. These findings suggest the extrajudicial process for young offenders in Canada should be restructured, limiting police discretion.
Stephen	Brown	Western Carolina University	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Chairing The Academic Department in Criminal Justice: Reflections Across Time	Chairing The Academic Department in Criminal Justice:  Reflections Across Time  The discipline of criminal justice expanded dramatically in the 1970's, facing many difficult issues as an emerging academic field. Some 30-40 years later it remains a young discipline in relative terms, but has matured in many ways while also continuing to face many of the same issues that emerged during the 1970's. This paper will trace the history of the discipline from the perspective of administering criminal justice programs. Administrative issues faced by chairs will be contrasted across time with projections for future implications.
Cynthia	Brown	University of Central Florida	Gender and the Justice Profession	Contemporary Roles of Police Women on Television: Myth or Reality?	Things are a changin', particularly the portrayal of women in television crime dramas. Numerous recent television crime shows have producers casting female police characters in leadership roles within their respective state and federal agencies. Indicative of this are The Closer's Kyra Sedgwick as Chief Brenda Leigh Johnson, Law & Order's S. Epatha Mersonson as Lieutenant Anita Van Buren, NCIS Los Angeles's Linda Hunt as Operations Manager Hetty Lange, and Castle's Stana Katic as Detective Kate Beckett. Researchers conducted content analyses of numerous contemporary crime dramas considering television media's impact on women's career opportunities in real-life law enforcement.
Alison	Brown	Wichita State University, School of Community Affairs	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Modeling Judicial Decision Making: Evidence Admissibility and Police Practices	Models of many standard processes in the criminal justice field, including those related to case processing through the courts, have frequently been used to make processes easier to conceptualize and apply. Models of other case-processing issues, including those related to the admissibility of evidence and police practices, are rarer. This paper describes an approach to using flowcharts to model United States Supreme Court decisions concerning admissibility of evidence involving police practices. At a minimum, this approach provides a method for practitioners in criminal justice fields to more accurately conceptualize and apply those decisions within their daily interactions with the public.
Karin	Bruckmüller	University of Vienna, Dep. for Criminal Law and Criminology	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	European Prison Rules, Do They Work in Europe?	European Prison Rules, Do They Work in Europe?  The prison policy and the penal system law in Europe are especially influenced by the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. These rules are based on a human rights approach, which is not only reflected in the basic principles, but in the whole conditions on imprisonment.  The prison rules are accepted in Europe, but do they really work? Are they implemented in the prisons everyday-life? And can they bear up under the pressure of a punitive policy, which comes up in some European Countries?
James	Brunet	North Carolina State University	Police Personnel Issues	Trajectory of Change in Police Civilianization: Do Old Patterns Hold True?	The increasing use of civilians in police organizations is well documented in the research literature. After several decades of rapid growth, the rate of civilianization seemed to stall in the 1990s. Much has changed in policing and its context since that time – crime levels have fallen dramatically, terrorism threatens the homeland, and economic volatility squeezes municipal budgets. What is not known is the current trajectory of change in police civilianization and the factors facilitating such change. In this paper, we model longitudinal changes in civilianization in a national sample of large police departments and evaluate the implications.
Diana	Bruns	Southeast Missouri State University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	The Implications of Postpartum Depression and Mothers Who Kill Their Children: Are We Ignoring Cries for Help?	Hundreds of children are killed each year at the hands of their mothers. Over the past decade, scores of cases regarding postpartum disorders have gained increasing amounts of media attention. However, untreated cases can lead to horrific consequences. Reviews of case studies and qualitative interviews with such mothers reveal frequent cries for help being ignored. The continuum of postpartum depression, triggers for postpartum tragedies, risk factors for PPD, stigmas associated with seeking treatment, as well as prevention and intervention strategies and legal perspective on PPD are explored. Ultimately, if education and treatment were more readily available, fewer tragedies would occur.

Diana	Bruns	Southeast Missouri State University	Other Policing Issues	The Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Job Satisfaction Among Police Officers in Missouri	Many studies pertaining to policing and higher education reveal that officers with college degrees are more likely to become frustrated with their jobs and less satisfied with their careers than officers without college degrees. This is based upon the speculation that a college education may decrease levels of satisfaction because police work is less likely to stimulate the college-educated mind. Nearly 300 officers were randomly selected from medium-sized police departments in Missouri to determine the relationship between job satisfaction and levels of education. Other variables explored included officer age, incidents of force, number of arrests, and citizen complaints.
Michael	Buerger	Bowling Green State University	Other Policing Issues	Networks for Examining and Replicating Research Findings	This presentation will be devoted to the concept of building a network for replicating results of major studies, and exploring situational variation on the main findings pertaining to policing and crime.
Jeff	Bumgarner	Minnesota State University	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Exploring the Intersection of Policing and Federalism: Peace Officer Perceptions of American Federal Law Enforcement	Peace officers from a Midwest state were surveyed about their knowledge, perceptions, and experiences with federal law enforcement officers. Basic knowledge about federal law enforcement agencies and their respective jurisdictions was assessed. Additionally, favorable and unfavorable perceptions held by the peace officers regarding federal law enforcement were gauged through a series of attitudinal questions. The study explores the relationship between the perception of federal law enforcement and a number of officer variables, including experiences with federal agencies, years on the job, education, political and ideological alignment, and other demographic factors. Implications of the study are considered.
Andrea	Burch	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Other Policing Issues	The effect of police accountability on uses of lethal force	Of civilian deaths occurring during an encounter with police, approximately 350 of the 700 annually reported to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) are attributed to a police-involved homicide. Little research has been conducted to determine whether the presence of a civilian oversight agency impacts the occurrence of police-involved homicides. This analysis uses data from BJS' 2007 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey and the Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD) program to assess whether law enforcement agencies with civilian oversight systems in place are less likely to use lethal force than agencies without similar mechanisms.
Aimée	Burgdorf	University of Memphis	Schools and Crime	Exploring the Relationship Between School Start Times and Delinquency	This paper looks at a small segment of the relationship between school start/end times and delinquency specific to Shelby County, Tennessee. A brief review of the current literature will be provided, however the majority of this paper focuses on the methodology and data analysis of delinquency and school start/end times research conducted in Shelby County, Tennessee. Advantages and disadvantages of policy alternatives are also provided.
Kristen	Burillo	Mercyhurst College Civic Institute	Obtaining Funding, Grant/Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships	Developing Internal Research Partnerships	The Mercyhurst College Civic Institute is a college-community partnership dedicated to the well-being of the Erie Region. The Civic Institute has continued to reach out into the community to develop and maintain external partnerships. However, within the Mercyhurst College Community, the Civic Institute remains a mystery. In recent years the Civic Institute has continued to reach into the College in order to establish collaborative efforts "at home". It is the hope of the Civic Institute that in the future not only will the external partnerships that have been groomed continue to blossom but so too will potential internal partnerships.
Emily	Burris	Tiffin University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Defendant Sexuality and Confederate Jurors: Its Effects on Jury Decision Making in Cases of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse	The filter through which a juror receives and processes information is firmly established, shaped by a lifetime of prejudices. These biases, by which viewpoints are based, have great potential to persuade juror rulings. Juror's perceptions of defendant sexuality and the effect of confederate jurors on jury group dynamics in a case of child sexual abuse were explored in a 2x2x2 factorial design that varied defendant sexuality (heterosexual v. homosexual), the type of confederate (pro-confederate v. anti-confederate), and juror gender (male v. female). Pre and post deliberation opinions were measured. Results are discussed in terms of verdict and sentencing decisions.
Sabina	Burton	University of Wisconsin at Platteville	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Cultural Diversity in Law Enforcement: The Effects of Academy and Field Training	This study focuses on cultural diversity in law enforcement and its impact on policing the community. Primary concern is given to the relation between the police officer's ethnicity/race and his or her willingness to stereotype and discriminate. The research is interested in a specific question: Are minority officers more willing to embrace community policing programs than Caucasian officers, or is their cultural awareness overridden by their socialization into the dominant police culture.
Sabina	Burton	University of Wisconsin at Platteville	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Working Profiles of Domestic Terrorists	Terrorism falls into the category of mass murder, a type of criminal behavior that has been classified as an exceptional crime. Over time, experts have developed working profiles of various types of exceptional offenders, such as serial killers, serial rapists, mass killers and pedophiles and have divided them into organized (anti-social) and disorganized (asocial) criminals.
Harry	Butler	University of Southern Mississippi	Probation and Community Corrections	Determining the Utility of Risk Assessments: An Examination of the Perceptions of Probation Officers	However, most terrorists do not appear to be psychotic, textbook psychopathic or sociopathic. This paper examines a third type of exceptional criminal that does not fit into any previously established sub-category.
Corey	Call	Virginia Commonwealth University	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Disproportionate Minority Arrests: The Role of Neighborhoods	Risk assessments allow probation officers to supervise and aggregate offenders according to their likelihood of recidivating. Many states are refining their risk assessment instruments to supervise offenders in accordance with evidence-based practices. Despite numerous studies analyzing the use and applicability of risk assessments in corrections, few studies have attempted to examine risk assessments through the perceptions of those who disseminate them: probation and parole officers. The current paper attempts to assess the opinions of probation and parole officers in a southern state regarding the use and applicability of risk assessments throughout the supervision process.
Valerie	Callanan	The University of Akron	Media and Crime	An Ethnographic and Quantitative Analysis of Law and Order* ovet Twenty Years*	The study of disproportionate minority contact with the criminal justice system is a well examined feature in criminology and criminal justice, particularly when it comes to racial and ethnic differences in arrest rates and contacts with the police. This feature of modern criminal justice is strongly linked to structural factors that have created conditions leading to racial/ethnic differential involvement in some types of serious crime and violence, particularly neighborhood factors. Using data from a medium sized Mid-Atlantic city, we examine structural characteristics of the neighborhood, including geographic locations in investigating disproportionate minority arrest rates.
Esperanza	Camargo	University of Houston - Victoria	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Measuring child abuse in Colombia	Law and Order aired from 1990 to 2010, making it the longest running television crime drama in the United States. The program's slogan – "ripped from the headlines" – implied it was credible in its portrayal of crime and the criminal justice system. This study examines if the gender and race/ethnic distribution of roles as offender, victim or criminal justice personnel changed over the twenty year time span of Law and Order, using both ethnographic and quantitative content analysis of fifty episodes sampled over the seasons. We find that characters are overwhelmingly male and White, although the percentages have decreased since the program's inception. Latinos are notably absent in earlier years, and their percentage remained disproportionately low. Latinos were more likely than Whites and African Americans to be cast as offenders than either victims or criminal justice personnel. Women were portrayed as victims more than any other role. Victims were more likely to be White. Implications for cultivation and priming theories and symbolic racism are discussed.
Damon	Camp	Georgia State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Training-Based Promotion of Police Supervisors: The MARTA Project.	This study has assessed and provided empirical evidence for hypotheses that link structural and cultural factors to child abuse in Colombia. Regional differences were found regarding male child abuse. The Colombian regions were characterized by distinctive social class, race, ethnicity, type of family structure, and type of masculinity. Regions in which there was a strong support for the chauvinistic view of masculinity exhibited higher male child physical abuse than those regions in which masculinity is understood as men's sexual power. It was found that child abuse in the previous generation was the most important predictor of child abuse.
Damon	Camp	Georgia State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Training-Based Promotion of Police Supervisors: The MARTA Project.	Since the mid-1990s, the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority Police Department (MARTA-PD) and the Department of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University, have been working together to deliver a unique system of promotion whereby MARTA-PD officers could advance in rank according to their performance in a specially designed training curriculum. This training-based promotion" is built upon the concept that individuals should be trained and prepared for promotion rather than promoted and then trained. Over 200 persons have participated in six different programs. In this presentation
Damon	Camp	Georgia State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Training-Based Promotion of Police Supervisors: The MARTA Project.	Since the mid-1990s, the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority Police Department (MARTA-PD) and the Department of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University, have been working together to deliver a unique system of promotion whereby MARTA-PD officers could advance in rank according to their performance in a specially designed training curriculum. This training-based promotion" is built upon the concept that individuals should be trained and prepared for promotion rather than promoted and then trained. Over 200 persons have participated in six different programs. In this presentation the development and delivery of the training will discussed along with challenges and accomplishments. NOTE: This was submitted last week with no response. I know things are crazy now. Sorry if this turns out to be a duplicate.

Michael	Campagna	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Mandatory Minimum Sentencing's Effects on Re-Entry Programs	This paper will briefly examine the history of mandatory minimum sentencing in Pennsylvania. Currently, The Pennsylvania Prison Society and The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing are two organizations in the commonwealth attempting to address the effects of mandatory minimums. The authors will review House Resolution 12, A Report to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Mandatory Minimums (October, 2009) to depict unique facets of Pennsylvania's experience with mandatory minimums. A review of a pending court case (Commonwealth v. Hansley, 994 A.2d 1150, Pa.Super., 2010) will also be presented to explore the implications mandatorys have on a new re-entry program, RRR1.
Michael	Campagna	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other Correctional Issues	Fiscal Responsibility in Addressing Overcrowding for a Rural Jurisdiction	This report examines a Pennsylvania county prison experiencing overcrowding and discusses policy recommendations to lower the prison population. Columbia County has relatively low crime rates, yet its prison is overcrowded due to its reception of inmates from other jurisdictions. Direct transfers are primarily from the federal jurisdiction. Indirect transfers involve the circumvention of the state regulation regarding the maximum number of days a prisoner is allowed in the county correctional facility. This process will be examined along with recommendations for small jurisdictions like Columbia County to create jobs and lower taxes, without increasing their inmate population.
Kathryn	Campbell	University of Ottawa	Author Meets Critics	Author Meets Critics: Wrongful Conviction: International Perspectives on Miscarriages of Justice	Wrongful Convictions offers an assortment of contributed essays presented by respected criminologists C. Ronald Huff and Martin Killias. This collection examines this issue comparatively across international criminal justice systems in North America, Europe, and Israel. For academics and practitioners interested in questions concerning the protection of human rights, this book offers a critical exploration of how varying legal systems approach, prevent, and correct wrongful convictions. By examining unjust indictments across legal jurisdictions, this work is a timely addition to the growing body of literature on the topics of wrongful convictions, comparative criminology, and assessments of cross-national legal systems.
Katheryn	Campbell	University of Ottawa	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Expert Evidence from "Social" Scientists: Questions of Admissibility, Reliability, Context and the Impact on Miscarriage	Expert testimony traditionally is drawn from the "hard" sciences, particularly in the forensic sciences. More recently experts testify from the social sciences (psychology, sociology, anthropology and criminology). Judges and juries can benefit from such expertise, but problems with admitting such testimony are often difficult to detect. These include abdication of the trier of fact's responsibility, problems with reliability, impartiality and bias. The potential for this type of evidence to result in a miscarriage of justice is significant. This paper focuses on the challenges and limitations in presenting social science expert evidence in Canadian courts, as well as their potential for error.
Christina	Campbell	Michigan State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Understanding the Relationship between Neighborhood Typologies and Juvenile Risk Assessment Scores	Communities are exposed to different risks due to the impact of various ecological factors. Some of these ecological factors include the economy (i.e. household incomes), school outcomes (i.e. graduation rates), the workforce (i.e. joblessness), and other community dynamics (i.e. criminal activity). These differences across both microlevel and macrolevel systems reflect various neighborhood typologies which impact juvenile delinquency. The purpose of this study is to examine how criminogenic risks of juvenile offenders assessed via the YLS/CMJ differ across neighborhood types. Preliminary results suggest that individual risk factors are influenced by these ecological systems.
Bradley	Campbell	Sam Houston State University	Police Personnel Issues	Reserve Police Officers: Perceptions of Interactions with Full-Time Cops	Many police departments throughout the United States utilize reserve police officers to help with various patrol tasks, paperwork, and administrative functions. Reserve police officers are typically part-time employees or volunteers who are sworn officers within their respective police department. Presently an estimated 400,000 of these officers are working in the United States, however, little to no research has been conducted on reserve police officers. The author is currently employed as a reserve police officer in a New England beach community. In an attempt to inform the research community about reserve police officers participant observation research and in-depth interviews were conducted with 16 reserve police officers and 10 full-time officers. A brief background about the reserve police officer program in this police agency will be reported as well as the motives and goals an individual has for becoming a reserve officer. Additionally, the interactions and relationships between full-time police officers and reserve officers will be discussed. Finally the importance of further research concerning reserve officers will be introduced.
Hakan	Can	Penn State Schuylkill	Conflict, Critical, and Feminist Theories	Testing Comparative conflict theory in college settings	This study continue to test two hypotheses of Hagan's comparative conflict theory. Comparative conflict theory is a theoretical statement proposed to explain racial and ethnic variation in perceptions of injustice. The theory asserts that White respondents perceive considerably less injustice than both African-Americans and Hispanics (the racial-ethnic divide hypothesis) and that African-Americans perceive less injustice than Hispanics (the racial gradient hypothesis). It also proposes that prior criminal justice experiences serve as a "tipping point" for Hispanics in that Hispanics with prior negative criminal justice contacts will perceive more injustice than African-Americans with similar prior negative experiences.
Hakan	Can	Penn State Schuylkill	Police Administration and Management	Expanding Duty of Police Coverage in Rural Pennsylvania	This research is an evaluation of the police services provided by PSP; analysis of the types of services provided to Pennsylvania municipalities; examination of revenue generated through fines and the allocation of this revenue to the state and municipalities over the past five years. Research also includes examination of the relationship between demographics and use of PSP or neighboring Police Departments as service provider, as well as the relative effectiveness of services with regard to change of violent and non-violent crime rates last five years.
Liqun	Cao	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Roundtable: Comparative research: Strengthening American/Canadian connections	This thematic roundtable will discuss the ongoing challenges and opportunities of conducting comparative/international research in America and Canada.
Liqun	Cao	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Policing the Democratic Transition in Taiwan	Riding the third wave of democratization, Taiwan successfully moved from an authoritarian regime into a democratic regime in a dozen years without much blood shedding. The peaceful democratic transition could not have taken place without the neutral roles that military as well as the police forces played. While almost all aspects of Taiwan's transition have been extensively studied by a large volume of often excellent research, the police have received relatively little attention in this line of inquiry. This article, therefore, contributes to an understanding of Taiwan's transition by addressing the following the question: why did the police behave the way they did during the democratization period?
Jennifer	Capps	Metropolitan State College of Denver	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	Mental health service acquisition for criminally involved people: Challenges and solutions	Everyday hundreds of people who struggle with mental illness are released from jails and prisons without appropriate treatment services in place. Because of this shortfall, people with co-occurring criminal justice and mental illness issues seek solace in emergency departments, free clinics, on the street, and back in our jails and prisons. This paper is based on a research study which focused on identifying gaps in mental health care for criminally involved people. The challenges in providing quality treatment and recommendations on how to improve mental health care are also discussed.
Gail	Caputo	Rutgers University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Shoplifting work: A feminine perspective	Shoplifting work: A feminine perspective  Described as "pink collar," shoplifting is a criminal resource dominated by women and situated in the literature as a highly gendered, female crime. In this way, shoplifting is gendered by the dominance of women and by its availability for women in a highly sex segregated criminal labor market. This conceptualization aside, the gendered nature of this work (how it is done) is not further elaborated in the literature. The goal here is to describe how shoplifting is gendered by examining the ways individual women talk about the organizational, technical, and social dimensions of the crime they call work.
Gail	Caputo	Rutgers	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Creative Financial Enterprises in a Deviant Urban Economy	The paper examines creative financial strategies of women living in and around the drug and crime plagued city of Camden, NJ. It is part of an ongoing, ethnographic study of the social, technical, and organizational components of crime and deviance men and women use to earn money and complete in a deviant urban economy. Women use strategies like sex work, panhandling, work in peep shows, drug selling, prostitution, escorting, shoplifting, and cooking meals to meet their immediate financial needs, which can be money for drugs, food, and housing. Highlighting these creative enterprises through narrative and analysis brings to light human agency, the sociology of deviance, and gender dynamics.

Philip	Carlan	The University of Southern Mississippi	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	The Influence of Women among CJ and Criminology Doctoral Programs: Transformation of a Male-Dominated Discipline	Primarily relying on departmental websites (October– December 2008), doctoral program administrators were e-mailed a spreadsheet requesting content validation; 26 administrators (of 31) participated in validating tenure-stream faculty (179 women, 316 men). Despite the historical male domination of criminal justice professions (including higher education), this study demonstrates that women have become a visible and instrumental part of doctoral education in criminal justice / criminology. Women comprised at least 50% of faculty members within six programs, and eight programs had women administrators. Moreover, the majority of hires for the previous five years were women. Paper also provides program rankings regarding female representation.
Philip	Carlan	The University of Southern Mississippi	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	Experience and Stability of Criminal Justice and Criminology Doctoral Program Faculties	Primarily relying on departmental websites (October– December 2008), doctoral program administrators were e-mailed a spreadsheet requesting content validation; 26 administrators (of 31) participated in validating tenure-stream faculty (n = 495). This study provides a portrait of faculties offering a doctoral degree in criminology / criminal justice regarding how long respective scholars have been employed in (1) the academic field in general (experience) and (2) the current institution in particular (stability). Programs are ranked across both dimensions.
diana	carreon	texas a&m international university	Internet/Cyber Crime	music piracy: an exploratory study of music piracy among college students	Anecdotal evidence suggests that illegal downloading of music has become a popular and rising trend, especially among college and university student communities. As there has been limited regulation regarding music piracy, students have seemingly become more susceptible to engage in this type of illegal activity. Building on Routine Activities theory (Felson & Cohen, 1979), the study examines attitudes toward music piracy among college students from a predominantly Hispanic population. In particular, the study explores whether students have become more accepting of illegal music downloading as well as assesses whether the current legal punishments have adequately deterred them from engaging in this type of cybercrime. Finally, the study discusses policy recommendations.
Jeremy	Carter	Michigan State University	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	An Empirical Look into Law Enforcement Intelligence Practices	Law enforcement professionals and academics alike have faced multiple inhibitors to the successful implementation of intelligence-led policing. There is currently a significant empirical gap related to law enforcement intelligence practices and thus a gap in our understanding of how these practices are being operationalized by those tasked with the responsibility to be intelligence-led". This paper begins to provide an empirical foundation for law enforcement intelligence by providing exploratory findings from a national survey of law enforcement intelligence executives. "
Ebone	Carter	Prairie View A&M University	Police-Community Interactions	African American Youth Experiences With and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement Over the Last Decade	This study offers a comparison of youth experiences with and attitudes towards law enforcement over the past decade. It is largely a qualitative descriptive study which lent itself to some quantitative methods. Over a hundred African American male and female juveniles were interviewed in 2000 to 2001 (pre-911) about encounters – both direct and vicarious with law enforcement from childhood into their adolescence. Another 70 were interviewed in 2010. The responses of the two groups are described and compared. Recommendations for future research and improved law enforcement and juvenile relations are offered.
Allison	Carter	University of South Carolina	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Using Social Disorganization Theory to Explain Corporate Crime	Social disorganization theory, as an ecological theory, has typically been applied in a community or neighborhood context. Previous research has shown that the components of the theory (ie. persistent poverty, ethnic heterogeneity and transiency) help explain the amount of crime within a community. This study analyzes the components of social disorganization theory and applies them to a corporate environment. The hypothesis is that high economic competition, a high degree of diversification and a high employee base come together to create an environment conducive for corporate illegalities. Statistical testing shows partial support of social disorganization theory applied to a corporate environment.
Whitney	Casada	University of Louisville	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Color of Homicide: A historical perspective of the analysis of Homicides, in Jefferson County KY	Crime patterns in urban neighborhoods are a special concern of criminologists and Policy makers. Many analyses have also shown that people of color disproportionately experience concentrated poverty (Jargowsky, 1996; Jargowsky & Bane, 1991; Kasarda, 1989; Mincy, 1988). The racial character of such concentrated poverty suggests that community "gatekeepers" continue to limit geographic choice among minority groups (DeSena, 1994; Yinger, 1998). Very few studies have examined the pattern of homicides and its relationship with Race in a space across years. This study will explore the clustering patterns, density, the association of homicide clustering related to race and to spatial attributes along with neighborhood characteristics.
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Tammy	Castle	James Madison University	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Criminal Justice in Afghanistan: Rebuilding a Justice System during War Time	Having endured twenty-five years of war, Afghanistan's criminal justice system, along with other social, economic, and political institutions, has been devastated. Because the country is still engaged in conflict, security has often been emphasized over justice. The purpose of this paper is to explore the efforts taken since 2003 to rebuild and reform the criminal justice system in Afghanistan, including the "Provincial Justice Project." The challenges of establishing a post-war justice system also will be examined.
Jonathan	Caudill	California State University, Chico	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Stuck in the Middle: Practical Implications of Being a Suspected Gang Affiliate	Scholars have clearly established their concerns with police-generated gang databases, including over-identification and under-identification of gang affiliates. This debate has migrated to other areas of the criminal justice system, such as, exploring the utility of these databases for prosecutorial decisions, court outcomes, and correctional management strategies. While scholars have been skeptical of gang databases, practitioners have generally been supportive of them. The consequences of being a suspected gang affiliate on subsequent prosecutorial decisions have remained unknown, however. This study addressed the void by comparing dispositional outcomes of non-gang, suspected gang, and confirmed gang affiliates in several large, urban areas. The results shed light on how practitioners have used this categorical definition in case dispositions. The discussion explores both practical and theoretical implications.
Michael	Cavanaugh	Sam Houston State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Student Support for Concealed Handguns on a University Campus	Recent stories of handgun violence at universities have shocked the public. In response, some people called for college students to be granted the legal right to carry handguns on campus. A number of state legislatures have proposed similar legislation and recent court cases signal a shift in that direction as well. In order to inform the policy debate, researchers conducted surveys of college students at a Texas university. In addition to gauging the level of support for the proposed change, characteristics of supporters and opponents were identified. Results will be discussed, as well as implications for future research.
Matthew	Celentano	Rowan University	Control Theories	An Empirical Test of Self-Control Theory and Distracted Driving	This study examines the prevalence, frequency, and consequences of distracted driving – i.e., texting and hands-on cell phone use – among a sample of college students. Of the 510 participants, 40.5% admitted to engaging in some form of distracted driving. The data indicates that the consequences of such behavior increases, to some degree, the likelihood of being involved in a motor vehicle accident. In addition, an empirical test of self-control theory was undertaken to provide an explanation for this type of risk-taking behavior. The study finds that individuals with low levels of self-control are more likely to engage in distracted driving behavior. Implications of this study will be discussed.

Frances	Chapman	St. Jerome's University, University of Waterloo	Police Behavior and Decision Making	"Coerced-Internalized" False Confessions and Police Interrogations: The Power of Coercion	False confessions are the subject of much research; however, what has been termed the "coerced-internalized" subset has received little attention. These statements involve an individual who falsely confesses but truly believes in their guilt despite objective evidence to the contrary. In R. v. Oickle, the Supreme Court of Canada recognized the long history of false confessions in Canada and examined the importance of understanding why these confessions occur. This paper will examine the role of one of the most unique and misunderstood forms of false confessions in the context of police interrogations, and through the concept of superimposed intent.
Keran	Chaudhry	University of Texas at San Antonio	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Exploring Social Adjustment Issues and Alcohol Issues within South Asian Communities	South Asian Muslim American (SAMA) communities have a multi-generational presence in the United States. SAMA communities face old problems in new landscapes and new problems with traditional perspectives. One social-issue SAMA communities face is the increase of alcohol use and abuse. This exploratory study employs mixed methods research design. Data is primarily being collected to determine if, and what, resources are needed in community-based programs to address alcohol consumption and abuse in SAMA communities. The study focuses on the prevalence of alcohol consumption and social adjustment stressors that may be influencing causal factors of alcohol abuse in SAMA communities.
Kelly	Cheeseman Dial	Messiah College	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	Teaching Criminal Justice at a Christian College: Fighting for legitimacy	This paper examines the tensions felt in teaching criminal justice at a Christian College and the unique challenges it creates in terms of acceptance within the Criminal Justice discipline and acceptance at the Christian school.
Kelly	Cheeseman Dial	Messiah College	Correctional Personnel and Staff	Roundtable: Connecting Practical Experience and Scholarship	This roundtable discusses the challenges and successes in connecting correctional work experience with scholarship. Additionally, participants will discuss how their correctional experience has influenced their college classroom and how they are perceived by academics and practitioners.
Kelly	Cheeseman Dial	Messiah College	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Criminal Justice and Criminology Conferences: Participation, Location and Travel Compensation	Participation and attitudes about Criminal Justice and Criminology conferences has not been explored among members of the Academy of Criminal Justice Science and American Society of Criminology. This paper presents the results of a survey on conference presentations, functions at conferences such as the book exhibit and employment exchange, and the influence of conference location on attendance.
Hongming	Cheng	University of Saskatchewan	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	The Impact of Community Policing on Citizen Satisfaction with Police: Findings from Saskatoon	The literature of community policing has produced mixed results regarding its effects on citizen satisfaction with police. This research examines the effect of community policing strategies adopted by Saskatoon Police Service, by analyzing community satisfaction surveys, and interviews with citizens from various racial groups and police officer. The results show that the community policing initiatives have improved relationships between police and public in general. The findings partially support the hypothesis that reforms designed to break down barriers between police and citizens increase citizen satisfaction with police. However, we find that the effect on the Aboriginal citizens' attitudes is still limited.
Hongming	Cheng	University of Saskatchewan	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Financial Fraud in China: Assessing the Applicability of Merton's Strain Theory	Despite an increasing awareness of financial fraud in China, few criminology theories account for financial fraud in this rapidly developing country. Merton's strain theory is traditionally applied to street crime and has been studied predominantly using Western data. Based on case files and interviews, we examine whether and to what degree Merton's strain theory is applicable to financial fraud in China. The results show that Merton's theory can be used to understand the relationship between financial fraud and the "Chinese Dream". Merton's four types of adaptation (ritualism, innovation, retreatism and rebellion) are examined within the complex mechanism of financial fraud.
Allison	Chenier	University of Waterloo	Media and Crime	The 'buck stops here': Media frames of preparedness and police responses at the 2010 G8 and G20 Summits	For the first time, the G8 and G20 Summits were held in the same country within days and driving distance of one another. This study investigates media depictions of security and police responses in the context of prior Summits and the perceptions of the public and law enforcement, highlighting any differences in media frames for the G8 versus the G20 Summit. Articles in the Globe & Mail, National Post, and Toronto Star for a 6 month period (March-August 2010) are used for this analysis. Findings centre on the media frames of security preparedness, public sentiment, and perceptions of police performance.
Yeok-il	Cho	University of Central Missouri	Media and Crime	Gun violence in the movies	Gun violence is operationally defined as the use of a handgun to threaten or inflict violence or harm. The research question of the present study is: How gun violence is portrayed in current movies. To address the question, this study targets 150 top movies in 2009 and examines various variables related to the violence in the movies.
Younoh	Cho	Dongguk University	Probation and Community Corrections	An Analysis of GPS Electric Monitoring Program in South Korea	This study aims at exploring the factors associated with probation violation of sex offenders referred to GPS electronic monitoring program in South Korea. Few studies have taken advantage of the fact that specific static or dynamic variables are related to the likelihoods of success of electronic monitoring supervision. The data was collected from twenty seven probation offices by conducting self-report survey toward 186 sex offenders who completed their sentences from April 20, 2009 to December 15, 2009. Results indicate that (a) level of education (b) dissatisfaction with criminal justice system, and (c) delinquent peers are statistically significant factors that affect the odds of damaging electronic monitoring device and violating probation conditions when other variables are controlled. Implications of these findings for probation violation are discussed.
Gretchen	Choe	University of North Texas at Dallas	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Aftermath of Padilla	The decision in Padilla v. Kentucky, 559 U.S. ____ (2010) mandated that criminal defense attorneys must advise their non-U.S. citizen clients of immigration consequences of their criminal convictions in a plea agreement. This presentation will examine the implications of that decision.
J.J.	Choi	Florida Atlantic University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	What do we know about victims' experiences in restorative justice? A review of literature	Theory and practice of restorative justice have been widely expanded and recognized within the field of criminal justice toward meeting the needs of crime victims. However, concerns about restorative justice and victims are also quite common. As this suggests a gap in restorative justice, it is critical for restorative justice scholars and practitioners to consider a question: "Are victims treated as they are supposed to be treated within restorative processes?" To address this research question, this article examines some victim participants' negative experiences in existing restorative justice literature to make suggestions and discuss research agenda for future studies.
Nicole	Christo	Buffalo State College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Child Witnesses	Research into the use of children as witnesses in jury trial cases has shown mixed results in regard to many factors. It has been found that younger children are more believable to jury members while older children are more believable to judges. I intend to research through the use of vignettes what scenarios would make one child more believable than another. Vignette surveys will be given to a population of judges, jury members and police officers. These results will be compared in order to determine in what instances and how effective child witnesses can be in a case.
Doris	Chu	Arkansas State University	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	A comparison of Counselors' Perceptions between Religion-based and Secular Treatment Programs	Analyzing data from 110 substance treatment counselors (59 from Teen Challenge (TC) drug treatment network and 51 from secular treatment programs), this study compares counselors' perceptions of drug causation and treatment strategy. Counselors from TC considered "separation from God", "a lack of meaning and purpose in life", and "a poor self-concept" are the top three best explanations for drug abuse, while counselors from non-TC group indicated drug abuse is caused by genetic predisposition and is a learned behavior as well as a brain disease. Counselors from TC proposed treatment must address the religious or spiritual needs of clients and develop self-control, whereas counselors from non-TC group posited that treatment should focus on developing a positive concept and reducing stress. Policy implications are discussed.
Abdullah	Cihan	College of Criminal Justice	Other Policing Issues	The effect of community variation on police response time to in-progress burglary and robbery.	Researchers have examined the effect of police response time on crime, citizen satisfaction, and specific police strategies. While theory and research has emphasized variation in police responsiveness in general terms across neighborhoods, little is known about how community characteristics correlate with police response time. Using official police data from two major cities and a number of suburban municipalities, the present study examines variation in police response time to in-progress burglary robbery across different neighborhoods.

Abdullah	Cihan	Sam Houston State University	Police Administration and Management	Examining long term trends in police employees in the United States.	Studies have frequently examined changes in police employment across different cities. Although several factors such as organizations, public opinion, crime rates, and government funding might affect the number of sworn and civilian employees employed by an agency, research has generally overlooked trends in police employment. Using the FBI's Police Employees Data, we examine the nature of trends of police employment for U.S. cities.
Giovanni	Circo	Illinois State University	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Prescription Drug Abuse: An Examination of a New Drug Epidemic	The abuse of prescription drugs has long been an overlooked problem in the United States. However, the potential for addiction and abuse of these drugs is just as high, if not higher, than many other illicit substances. This paper outlines the major issues surrounding the abuse of prescription drugs, including the black market that deals with the acquisition and sales of these drugs. In addition, the paper includes a detailed case study illustrating the impact of prescription drugs in one community through examination of more than 200 prescription drug arrests over a three year period.
Richard	Clark	John Carroll University	Genocide and Other International Crimes	Indigenous Genocide in Colombia	It has been argued in Colombia that 18 indigenous populations are in danger of extinction (30 to 50 people left) with another 34 indigenous populations being threatened with extinction due to the current war. It has also been alleged that the killings of leaders, loss of indigenous lands, and the stealing of resources will lead to cultural and social destruction which can also be considered a form of genocide. This paper will review these claims. First, I will discuss the history of Indigenous populations in Colombia with a review of their rights under various treaties and UN resolutions. Second, it will review the definition of genocide. Third, I will address whether the rights of the indigenous populations are being violated, and if so, do the violations meet the definitions of genocide. Finally, policy implications will be discussed.
Scott	Clark	Ryerson University	Open Seminars In Research (Obtaining Funding/ Grant/ Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships)	Open Seminar: Funding, Grants, Contract Opportunities, and Research Partnerships	The seminar will be led by experts who will address three related topics: (i) developing proposals for Canada's major granting body, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council; (ii) research and evaluation contracts with the Government of Canada; and (iii) joint US-Canada research projects. This informal seminar will be of interest to students, faculty, and other researchers who are interested in acquiring funding for criminal justice research and in establishing US-Canada research partnerships.
Jason	Clark-Miller	Texas Christian University	Control Theories	Social Control or Criminal Opportunity: Exploring the Effects of Public Institutions on Neighborhood Crime	Scholars using routine activities and social disorganization perspectives often emphasize their compatibility. We suggest that these theories provide divergent hypothesis when it comes to the impact of public institutions on neighborhood crime. Working from a disorganization perspective, one might hypothesize public institutions reduce levels of crime. A routine activities approach might suggest institutions draw potential offenders into the community and enhance criminal opportunity. This paper evaluates the competing hypotheses using data from a metropolitan city. Consistent with a disorganization perspective, we find the presence of public institutions are associated with lower crime rates.
Rochelle	Cobbs	Mississippi Valley State University & Prairie View A&M University	Control Theories	Undocumented Immigrant Youths and Offending in the United States: A Social Control Perspective	This study examines the social control theory and its relevance to the understanding of offending among undocumented immigrant youths. Included in this review are the underlying assumptions of the theory, historical evolution of the theory, its purpose, scope, and social and political contexts. Specifically, this study seeks to determine whether the theory of social bonding as developed by Hirschi can help in the understanding of the deviant behavior of undocumented immigrant youths in the United States. Further, this study seeks to explore how programs derived from this theory can be used to address the problems of deviant behavior amongst undocumented immigrant youths.
Claudio	Colaquori	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Three modes of governmentality in the post 9/11 era"	This paper will address the focus of state strategy in the post 9/11 era through Foucault's concept of governmentality as it pertains to the economic, political and cultural modalities of power in the attempt to balance liberty and security.
Frank	Colaprete	Keuka College	Teaching Pedagogy	The Efficacy of Accelerated Criminal Justice Programs	The efficacy of accelerated higher education programs has been a topic of debate with academics and scholars alike for quite some time now. Program usefulness, quality, rigor, and application of concepts are all concerns of traditional academics who view these types of programs with a watchful eye. This round table discussion will address the development, administration, delivery, and assessment techniques of an accelerated criminal justice undergraduate and graduate program regionally delivered in New York State. The focus will be on the systems approach used that ensures the quality and rigor of the program matches that of traditional formats of delivery.
Christine	Cole	Harvard University Kennedy School of Government	Other Policing Issues	Perspectives in Policing: Research Papers from the Harvard-NIJ Police Executive Session	
Timothy	Colyer	University of Central Florida	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Oh, the Humanity: Attributes of Condemned Offenders Who Exhibit Humanity in Their Last Statements	There has been an increase in writings that address the last statements of condemned offenders. Many of these writings suggest that exposure to the humanity exhibited in these last statements may steer public opinion against the death penalty. To determine if certain attributes are more likely to be associated with offenders who exhibit humanity in their last moments of life, factors such as age, race and ethnicity, education level, year executed, time on death row, and previous criminal record are compared to those offenders whose statements do not display humanity. Recommendations for further research are discussed.
Michelle	Comeau	Rochester Institute of Technology	Police Personnel Issues	The Police Recruitment Process: Rochester, NY	The last few decades have brought about a renaissance in the police recruitment process. With the near universal use of Civil Service Exams, physical agility exams, psychological testing, background investigations and the burgeoning use of assessment centers and other elaborate means of assessment, candidates now undergo a process far more sophisticated than that of prior decades. This presentation serves as an analysis of the police officer hiring process as it is implemented by the City Police Department in Rochester, NY. We will examine attrition throughout the process, as well as the disparate attrition between Majority and Minority candidates.
Nadine	Connell	Rowan University	Schools and Crime	Using Norms to Improve Behavior: A Long Term Evaluation of Bullying Prevention in Middle Schools	The number of effective school based bullying prevention techniques are scarce (see Olewus et al 1999) and results are mixed (see Bauer, et al, 2007). This project focuses on the utility of a school-based social norms campaign used to promote positive student behavior and its efficacy in reducing three types of bullying: physical, emotional, and cyber. Preliminary results suggest that this type of program is effective on a large scale without being resource intensive. Results from a long term evaluation of a social norms campaign implemented in over 30 schools will be presented and implications of findings discussed.
Michaela	Conrad	Buffalo State College	Other Policing Issues	Using Components and Characteristics of Police Culture Variables to Predict Police Involvement in Domestic Violence	In the 1970s police and victim advocacy organizations began to redefine how to handle domestic violence. Much progress has been made by police organizations in addressing and resolving domestic violence situations, but no one has stopped to consider what happens when the protectors are the abusers. Little research is available on the subject, perhaps because it is still a taboo consideration. This paper will study and discuss the components and characteristics of police culture variables to predict police involvement in domestic violence.
Amy	Cook	Virginia Commonwealth University	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	Get Him Out of My House: Parental Competencies of Juvenile Probationers	The research explores the connection and extent to which parental thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and behaviors toward their child impacts progress on probation. The study utilizes the Juvenile Offender Parent Questionnaire to measure the level of parental competencies of parents of youth on probation in a mid-Atlantic county.  Results of the questionnaire are examined in conjunction with the youth's number of technical violations and number of subsequent offenses. The results indicate that parental exasperation and parental resignation were not significant predictors of whether a juvenile violates probation or re-offends; however, parental monitoring was significant. This study highlights the significance of maintaining passing grades and negative home behaviors as predictors of offending patterns.

Savannah	Cook	Central Michigan University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	It's her fault: Adherence to Rape Myths among Two Colleges	With a high prevalence of sexual assault among college students, many universities have created programs to assist victims/survivors and to dispel commonly held rape myths. The current study compared students adherence to rape myths at two colleges in the same city. One of the colleges has sexual assault programming and the other college does not have such programming. Using a popular rape myth scale we examined whether drinking behaviors, Greek-life alliances, and other socio-demographic variables are correlated with a higher adherence to rape myths. Limitations and directions for future research will also be presented.
Heith	Copes	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Qualitative Methods: Ethnographies, Field Research	Inmates' retrospective experiences of prison interviews	As special populations, it is important to understand inmates' experiences with and perceptions of participating in qualitative research. This information can provide insights into the ethics of research on inmates and give guidance for writing protocols for Institutional Review Boards. Using interviews with 40 inmates, we explore their retrospective reasons for participating in research, the benefits and harms experienced, and whether they felt coerced into participation. Results show that inmates did not feel coerced and did not experience harms from participating. Nearly all claimed the interview experience was positive.
Gary	Cordner	Kutztown University	Police Administration and Management	Measuring the Characteristics of Police Organizations	This paper draws on surveys completed by sworn and civilian personnel within 29 U.S. law enforcement agencies participating in the National Police Research Platform, a project funded by the National Institute of Justice and based at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The data are used to compare and contrast the participating agencies on such issues as leadership, technology, accountability, discipline, stress, and organizational culture. Small, medium, and large agencies are included in the study.
AnnMarie	Cordner	Kutztown University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Roundtable: Emerging Issues in Distance Education	Canadian and U.S. educators with experience in distance education at the university level will discuss the expansion of distance education, particularly online courses. The potential for distance education in our field will be discussed, as well as issues that have arisen out of experience and their potential solutions. The roundtable will also explore the potential impact of distance education on the traditional university campus.
AnnMarie	Cordner	Kutztown University	Workshop	Workshop: Making Online Distance Education Technologies Work: Strategies for Hybrid, Online and Traditional Campus Cou	The goal of the workshop is to help participants build effective strategies for using distance education technologies in hybrid, online and traditional campus courses. Issues related to communication, course management, and time management will be addressed. Participants will also be introduced to a variety of creative strategies for using these technologies, including ways to use them when the school does not have access to a specific online learning technology system.
Charles	Corley	Michigan State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Placement of Minority Juvenile Offenders	This paper examines juvenile justice placement decisions within a Midwestern state. Generally, research has suggested minority juvenile offenders receive more harsh sanctions than their majority counterparts. To that end, we examine program and out of county placements in regard to long term residential placement pursuant to race and gender of the offender.
S.	Costanza	Central Connecticut State University	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Crouching Tiger or Phantom Dragon? Examining the Discourse on Global Cyber-Terror	Toward understanding cyber-terror it is imperative to unmask the cyber-terrorist as well as the extent of cyber-terror threats. Not all cyber-attack threats warrant the level of fear often associated with discourse on these issues. But the changing technologies and sophistication in all manner of organization and communication increase the likelihood that cyber-threats will continue to garner state attention. This article emphasizes the current direction of cyber-legislation and highlights what is likely to emerge in response to global threats. State and international regulations should be attentive to opportunities and threats both for defenders and attackers of cyber-systems of communication and control.
Carrie	Courtney	Daytona Beach Police Department	Police Personnel Issues	Practical Applications of Psychological First Aid and Critical Incident Stress Management for Criminal Justice Professio	For those criminal justice professionals who have dedicated their lives to a highly stressful career serving and protecting others, there are often deleterious consequences associated with chronic exposure to hypervigilance. Three areas of daily functioning frequently impaired by hypervigilance include: 1) deteriorating interpersonal relationships 2) financial difficulties 3) and the predisposition for addictions. Without the proactive implementation of Critical Incident Stress Management and Psychological First Aid Interventions criminal justice professionals often experience personal discord, financial deterioration, and professional decline. It is important that Criminal Justice Agencies implement proactive strategies and interventions targeting those who are dedicated to upholding public safety.
Kevin	Courtright	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	Other CJ Education Issues	TESTING THE REHABILITATIVE IDEAL AMONG FIRST YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS: IDENTIFYING FACTORS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE PUNISHMENT-	This exploratory study examines where future practitioners and policymakers (i.e., college students) fall on the punishment - rehabilitation continuum. A sample of 370 incoming college freshmen at two state universities located in the northeastern United States completed a series of attitudinal scales, including two scales, created by the authors, measuring levels of punitiveness and testing the rehabilitative ideal. Both descriptive and inferential statistics are used to compare responses across gender, major, and other variables. Both the pedagogical and policy-related implications of the findings and the forthcoming post-test plan of this on-going research are discussed.
Amanda	Cox	The Pennsylvania State University, Altoona	Capital Punishment and Death Row	The stability of student death penalty attitudes: Does attitude strength play a role?	This experimental study attempted to determine whether the strength of participants' death penalty attitudes affected the likelihood of change in those attitudes after participants were exposed to information about the death penalty. Data was collected from 362 undergraduate students at a University in the Northeastern United States. While findings indicated that attitude strength did not explain a significant proportion of the variance in participants' death penalty attitudes, it is important that further research in this area be conducted to more fully explain the effects of attitude strength on the stability of death penalty attitudes.
Charles	Crawford	Western Michigan University	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	Promotion to Full Professor: Looking Beyond Tenure and Associate Professorship	Although there has been great discussion and numerous workshops on obtaining tenure and promotion to associate professor, there has been little exploration of the expectations regarding the next step—promotion to full professor. To fill this void, this study gathered information from full professors teaching in 33 U.S. doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice. The survey asked participants what they believe are the most important criteria for promoting a candidate to full professor. In addition, participants were asked to review three different candidate portfolios and rate the likelihood of giving a positive vote for promotion.
Matthew	Crow	University of West Florida	Sentencing	Hispanics and Ethnic Threat in Sentencing: Examining Individual and Contextual Factors	In recent years, sentencing studies have begun to examine factors other than individual-level predictors of sentencing outcomes. The minority threat perspective has been utilized to examine different dimensions of sentencing outcomes, but research suggests that combining blacks (racial threat) and Hispanics (ethnic threat) provides a significant risk for obscuring important differences between the two. While significant data is available regarding racial threat, there are fewer empirical studies of ethnic threat. Using data from the State of Florida, the current study examines the ethnic threat perspective by analyzing the effects of individual- and contextual-level variables on sentencing outcomes.
Justin	Crowl	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Gender and Victimization	Fear and Victimization: An Examination of Personal Demographics and Residential Mobility in Fear of Crime	For decades, crime and personal fear of crime have been major areas of focus for criminal justice practitioners, criminologists, and legislatures. Fear of crime research, however, was essentially nonexistent prior to the 1970s. This study will analyze secondary data to examine the relationship between fear of crime and other constructs, namely gender, age, race, and residential mobility. Data will be obtained from the 2007 School Crime Supplement portion of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Strengths and limitations of this study as well as implications will be discussed to conclude the research.
Justin	Crowl	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Issues and Policy Recommendations for County Jail Overcrowding: A Research Report Regarding Overpopulation in Pa	For decades, many of America's correctional institutions have continued to face a variety of demanding issues, particularly overcrowding. To date, America has the largest documented incarceration rate in not only the world, but in its storied history. This issue of overcrowding has led many state legislatures to reconsider current sentencing policies. This paper will examine the issue of overcrowding in the context of the Allegheny County jail located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It will further provide a description of the jail and various policy recommendations to help alleviate its overcrowding. Finally, a summary will be presented to conclude the report.
Joan	Crowley	New Mexico State University	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	What is happening to the victim's movement? Comparing experiences in Canada and the United States.	This is a panel of 3 people from Canada and 3 from the U. S., put together by officers of the new Section on Victimology. We would prefer it to be in the middle of the conference--Thursday or Friday. The chair (me) has a preference for no earlier than 9 a.m.
Joan	Crowley	New Mexico State University	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	What is happening to the victim's movement? Comparing experiences in Canada and the United States.	Six people active in the victim rights movement from Canada and the U. S. will discuss their experiences. Presenters and topics include Walter DeKeseredy on the implications of the importation of authoritarian US policies by Canada; Molly Dragiewicz on the impact of anti-feminist activism and scholarship on victim's experiences; Shirley Broekstra on her experiences establishing a family justice centre in Canada; Debra Stanley on the professionalization of the field and its consequences; Robert Jerin on the new victim's laws passed in the US; and Joan Crowley on implementing and maintaining victim services within rural law enforcement.
Jennifer	Cruze	Georgia State University	Student Panels	College Students Attitudes Towards Prostitution	The purpose of this research is to determine if low self-control has any affect on a college students attitude towards prostitution. We will be administering a survey to roughly 250 college students with the goal of seeing if college students attitudes towards prostitution are dependent on their neighborhood characteristics, demographics, and their self-control. The students will be surveyed at Georgia State University during the Fall 2010 semester. Our predictions are that individuals with low self-control and coming from bad neighborhoods are going to be more likely to have positive attitudes towards prostitution. "

Richard	Culp	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Sentencing	The Co-occurrence of Burglary and Violence	There is judicial and legislative inconsistency among state and federal jurisdiction over whether the crime of burglary should be treated as a violent crime for purpose of sentencing. This paper updates earlier research on violence involved in the crime of burglary in two important ways: First, we review how federal and state jurisdictions define the crime of burglary and how it affects the sentencing of offenders. Second, using national data over a ten year period, we analyze how frequently violence occurs during the commission of burglaries. Our findings inform recommendations for more equitable and consistent sentencing policy.
Dean	Dabney	Georgia State University	Other CJ Education Issues	Publishing in Academic Journals	This roundtable, sponsored by the ACJS Student Affairs Committee, will educate those trying to publish in a scholarly journal for the first time. Several editors and/or past editors of criminology and criminal justice journals will discuss: (a) knowing your audience – writing for a specific journal; (b) the dos and don'ts" of writing and submitting articles; (c) dealing with revise and resubmit responses; and (d) dealing with rejections. "
Dean	Dabney	Georgia State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Are all cases treated equal?: Observations on how homicide detectives orient to their work	This paper uses face-to-face interviews with a sample of 25 metropolitan homicide detectives to underscores the conflict between objectively solving a murder case and the subjectivity of being humane and wrestling with personal issues. Themes within the data suggest that detectives struggle to work every case the same, with their approach and outlook on cases seemingly being impacted by extralegal factors such as the role of the victim, interactions with family members, and organizational pressures. Implications for administration and policy are suggested.
Dean	Dabney	Georgia State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Stress and Coping Among Homicide Detectives	Drawing upon interviews with 25 metropolitan homicide detectives, this paper seeks to shed light on the various forms of stress associated with doing homicide work and how investigators attempt to cope with persistent stressors. Several generic categories of stress and coping are identified as being endemic to the work assignments. Theoretical and policy implications are considered.
mengyan	dai	university of baltimore	Comparative/International Policing and Security	The effectiveness of drug control in China: A survey of drug users	Illicit use of drugs has received tremendous public attention in China in recent years, but little is known about the effectiveness of the get-tough practices, especially those adopted by the police. Due to the lack of official data, the study explores the effectiveness of drug control in the eyes of drug users. Using citizen surveys collected in Yunnan province, this research also analyzes citizens' perceptions about what is effective in drug control. Policy implications and future research are discussed.
Reagan	Daly	Vera Institute of Justice	Juvenile Justice Policy	The Brooklyn Initiative: Building Evaluation into Reform	Center on Youth Justice Associate Research Director Reagan Daly will also address Vera's work on the Brooklyn Initiative; specifically, she will focus on the work Vera has done to help OCFS design and implement performance measures that will allow for evaluation of the program. Vera's work unfolded in four phases: 1) defining key goals and activities; 2) defining and establishing measures for these goals and activities; 3) developing data collection procedures; and 4) training staff. Dr. Daly will provide an overview of each of the four phases, followed by a discussion of the successes and challenges of this process.
Jill	D'Angelo	Buffalo State College	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Factors that Related to Youthful Offenders Likelihood of Formal Processing	Youthful offenders processed in the Juvenile Justice System are typically referred by law enforcement agents. Importantly, youthful offenders may be referred for formal processing by other agencies. Cicourel's (1968) research suggests that the likelihood of formal processing and treatment of youthful offenders may be related to the initial referral agency. Results more current research showed that the original referral source may influence sentencing outcomes of youthful offenders (D'Angelo, Strowzewski, Brown). Based on these results, vignettes were constructed and administered to a sample of various referral agencies to further explore this relationship. A comparison of the findings will be made with the findings from our previous study.
Pearl	Dastile	University of South Africa	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Exploring womens' pathways to incarceration: A South African (SA) perspective	Profound differences have been noted between the lives of women and men that shape their patterns of criminal offending. This paper examines the pathways to criminal offending among 76 female offenders incarcerated in two correctional institutions in South Africa. Findings indicate that women offenders are a group whose offences may be explained by several factors including their gender roles before incarceration, early family life, childcare responsibilities, past experiences of abuse, abuse of alcohol and drugs as well as economic marginalization. Recommendations are made to address the needs for rehabilitation and corrective intervention.
Mark	Davidson	Sir Wilfrid Laurier University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	The Ritual of Capital Punishment	Given Canada's increasingly penal politics, we can anticipate capital punishment's possible reinstatement. Rather than view capital punishment as a rational response to a technical rule violation, abolitionists could view it as a socio-cultural ritual that speaks to social mythologies while engaging our intuitive sides. Its appeal, therefore, is relatively immune to reasoned discourse. While postmodernists are right to point to the gaps within justifications for punishment, they are wrong to disparage them. As a ritual, the gaps in reason for support of capital punishment allow individuals to form a more personalised relationship to the punishment, thereby strengthening its appeal.
William	Davidson	Michigan State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Assessing Gender Differences in the Juvenile Justice System	
William	Davidson	Michigan State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Incorporating Distal Risk Factors into Criminogenic Risk Prediction for Juvenile Offenders	
Andrew	Davies	State University of New York at Albany	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	The Kindness of Strangers, or, why fear of crime might make us be good to each other	An experiment conducted via an online survey tests the thesis that fear of crime can be a cause of altruistic behavior. Justice motive theory suggests humans may attempt to increase their personal deservingness by committing acts of benevolence toward others when they are given reason to believe that their future contains a high probability of unpredictable threats such as criminal victimizations. The study gathers data on the fear-altruism relationship through an instrument presented to subjects as a criminal victimization 'Risk Calculator.' Analyses assess first whether altruistic behavior is more common among subjects informed they are at high risk of criminal victimization and go on to examine the beliefs and/or motivations that might account for the relationship using both psychometric measures and experimental manipulations. Evidence of altruistic behavior among likely victims bolsters suggestions that perceptions of 'personal deservingness' are related to expectations of the future in humans. Implications of this insight for theory building on victimization experiences and other empirical applications are discussed.
Jill	Davis	University of Ottawa (PhD Student-Criminology)	Student Panels	Crown Disclosure and Wrongful Convictions: An Examination into the Effects of R. v. Stinchcombe	A lack of Crown disclosure is a known contributor to wrongful convictions in Canada. Although the 1991 Supreme Court decision, R. v. Stinchcombe, attempted to resolve this issue by obliging Crown prosecutors to disclose all relevant evidence to the defence, the effectiveness of this decision remains unclear. Using interviews conducted with legal professionals, this paper examines the effects of Stinchcombe. The results suggest that due to Crowns' resistance and the court's leniency, Stinchcombe has been limited in reforming disclosure practices. Furthermore, due to these limitations, it was found a lack of Crown disclosure may continue to contribute to wrongful convictions.

Nicola	Davis Bivens	Johnson C. Smith University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	SCIENCE FICTION VS. REAL SCIENCE: THE INFLUENCE OF THE "CSI EFFECT" ON THE PROSECUTION OF FELONY CASES	Forensic science has taken a leading role in what is portrayed in television crime dramas resulting in the "CSI Effect" phenomenon, influencing jurors and prosecuting attorneys across the country. Using focus group interviews, this qualitative phenomenological study examined prosecutors' perceptions of the impact that the "CSI Effect" has on the preparation and prosecution of felony homicide cases in an urban community. Results revealed that prosecutors believe jurors expect felony cases to have forensic evidence as a result of what is seen on television, influencing the way in which prosecutors prepare for trial, prosecute their cases, and professional development activities.
Jessica	Davis Ganao	North Carolina Central University	Schools and Crime	Situational Factors that Impact School Suspension: Does Race Matter?	This research focuses on known factors that add context to understanding school suspensions, which include behavioral, family and neighborhood factors. However, what is not clearly understood is whether these factors add to our understanding in the same way for African American, Hispanic and White males who are suspended from school. Therefore, this research builds on what is known about individual level factors and their ability to add context to understanding school suspensions, teasing out differences by race. Recommendations for policy will also be discussed.
Phillip	Dawalt	Ivy Tech Community College	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Developing an Online Course in Terrorism	This paper will be a study of the process of developing a new course for an online format at a large community college in the Midwest. The course is in a relatively new subject area, terrorism. There was a slow process of developing interest in this subject matter due to the fact that this course is an elective and at the community college level, there is very little room for an elective. However, over some time, a following for this course has developed. The preparation for and conduct of the class as well as assessment of pre- and post class knowledge and evaluation by students makes this an interesting and worthy case study.
Marika	Dawkins	Prairie View A&M University	Strain and Anomie Theories	The Applicability of Agnew's general theory to recent gang membership in Houston	This study was a qualitative descriptive examination of Agnew's general strain theory of crime and delinquency as lens through which to interpret the recent developments of juvenile gangs and gang-related activities in Houston, Texas. Data were collected by interviewing city workers who interact with gangs in Houston (e.g. Mayor's Anti-Gang Office staff, Houston Police Department officers), area observations and a review of city and police documents regarding gang activity in Houston. The nature and reasons for gang existence and involvement are described.
Matthew	de Garmo	Washington State University	Other Types of Crime	Random Violence: Testing for Chaotic and Random Fight Distributions in Amateur Hockey Games	Criminology as whole knows very little about the temporal distribution of violent acts of aggression. This is primarily due to our under-reliance on qualitative data gathering methods, such as participant observation in public settings which cater specifically to the distribution and consumption of violence. Observational data was gathered from amateur hockey games in order to fill this void in our understanding of the temporality of violence. Specifically looking at the sequential patterning of hockey fights, data is qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed in an effort to test for both random and chaotic distributions.
Melchor	de Guzman	The College at Brockport, State University of New York	Other Policing Issues	Community hierarchy of needs and policing: Fitting policing models to types of community	Wilson (2006) suggested that police departments in the US have varying levels of implementation of community policing. This research project provides an ecological explanation for these varying implementation levels and empirically tests several policing and criminological perspectives on the use of formal social controls. Using Census and Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data, the intent of the study is to understand the constraining effects of community levels of needs on the implementation of community oriented policing. The study is the first major test of the main thesis of social disorganization and its effects to the means of social control. In addition, the results of the study provide guidance for police administrators and policy makers in making their police efforts more productive. Lastly, the results will provide clues to police departments on the contributions of community in their efforts to implement community oriented policing in their jurisdictions.
Melchor	de Guzman	The College at Brockport, State University of New York	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Community hierarchy of needs and policing: Testing the fit of various policing models to different types of community	Wilson (2006) suggested that police departments in the US have varying levels of implementation of community policing. This research project provides an ecological explanation for these varying implementation levels and empirically tests several policing and criminological perspectives on the use of formal social controls. Using Census and Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data, the intent of the study is to understand the constraining effects of community levels of needs on the implementation of community oriented policing. The study is the first major test of the main thesis of social disorganization and its effects to the means of social control. In addition, the results of the study provide guidance for police administrators and policy makers in making their police efforts more productive. Lastly, the results will provide clues to police departments on the contributions of community in their efforts to implement community oriented policing in their jurisdictions.
Jacque	Delcamp	Aurora University Criminal Justice	Student Panels	Controlling cyberbullying and sexting	Cyberbullying has taken its place on the forefront of society's problems as technology matures and spreads across a wider range of people and environments. Included in cyberbullying has been a new phenomenon called "sexting". Together, these issues have rekindled the debate of what is free speech and what is criminal behavior. This research will provide an understanding of deviancy through technology, what's being done to deal with this problem, and new preventative solutions based on the combined efforts of informal and formal social control, specifically middle-high school educators and School Resource Officers.
Jo-Ann	Della Giustina	Bridgewater State University	Conflict, Critical, and Feminist Theories	Masculinity and Violence: Views of Male Prisoners	Incarcerated men at the Old Colony Correctional Center, a Massachusetts medium-security prison, sat next to Bridgewater State University students in a weekly college class that explored masculinity and violence, including domestic violence. Students analyzed readings and discussed such issues as the role of masculinity in causing violence and methods of intervention that may limit future violence. This presentation will explore the experiences of the class, including excerpts from weekly analysis papers. This class was part of the Inside Out Prison Exchange Program.
Jo-Ann	Della Giustina	Bridgewater State University	Teaching Pedagogy	University Students Inside Prison: A Learning Experience	
Jo-Ann	Della Giustina	Bridgewater State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Restorative Justice: The Road to Bridge Building	The presenter will discuss the pedagogical methods of linking criminal justice students with incarcerated men through service learning projects and university courses in the Massachusetts state prisons. The overarching methodology involves examining restorative justice as an alternative paradigm to the retributive justice paradigm by focusing on restorative justice principles.
IRFAN	DEMIR	ERZURUM POLICE RESEARCH CENTER, TNP	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	INSPIRING BIG FUTURES IN CHILD MINDS: Shaping the Future of Street Children through a Social Responsibility Project	In many countries, it is not uncommon to see children selling goods on streets. These children, with poorer or no expectations for their future, are usually considered a social problem. Seeds of a successful future are mostly planted during childhood. To inspire a brighter future in their minds, a social responsibility project was developed by the Erzurum (Turkey) Governor Office to help 220 socially disadvantaged children peddling goods. The study employed an experimental research design measuring pre-and post- differences in experimental and control groups' perception of future, using the Children's Expectation of Future Scale after a four-month education-enjoyment pilot project.
John	Dempsey	Professor Emeritus in Criminal Justice - SUNY - ESC	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Ten Years Out: The Lingering Effect of September 11th, 2001 on Criminal Justice	
Carolyn	Dennis	Campbell University	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	A Comparison of Services Rendered to Adult Female Offenders Incarcerated in North Carolina and New Mexico	The purpose of this research is to compare services rendered to adult female offenders in correctional institutions in North Carolina and New Mexico. The research will consist of a qualitative historical review of the treatment of adult female offenders and services which are currently being rendered to them. Further discussion will consist of services which are not being offered and might be of benefit to adult female offenders. Recommendations and a vision for the future of services for adult female offenders will be included.
George	Dery III	California State University Fullerton	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Deciding When Protection from Police Interrogation Ends: The Court in Maryland v. Shatzer Considered What Constitutes th	This paper examines Maryland v. Shatzer, the Supreme Court case which determined the limits of a suspect's right to be free from police reinitiating questioning after invocation of the right to counsel's presence during questioning. Shatzer ruled that releasing the suspect "back into the general prison population" ended the coercive effects of custodial interrogation, thus terminating Miranda's protections from further police interrogation. This paper assesses Shatzer's latest interpretation of Miranda and considers its implications on law enforcement practice.
Kimberly	DeTardo-Bora	Marshall University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Hybrid Courses: Meeting the Demands of Graduate Students in the 21st Century	Given the needs of today's graduate students who often have considerable occupational and familial commitments, it has become necessary to seek out alternative pedagogical techniques. Furthermore, with the growing number of online graduate programs in criminal justice/criminology, it is becoming increasingly difficult for smaller programs to compete for students. The purpose of this paper is to explore the benefits and weaknesses of hybrid courses. In a hybrid course, fifty percent of the content is delivered in the classroom and fifty percent of the content is delivered online. Hybrid courses may be a suitable compromise for graduate programs with limited resources.

Kristen	DeVall	University of North Carolina Wilmington	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	The evaluation and improvement of drug courts: Do we need a theory of drug court effectiveness?	In the last twenty years, a plethora of literature has been published on the effectiveness of drug court programs. With that said, little research to date has focused on identifying a theoretical basis for why drug court programs work the way they do. We propose that the use of theory as a driving force for the development of drug courts coupled with the use of theory-driven evaluative research holds the promise of improving our knowledge base of why drug court programs improve participants' lives.
Michael	DeValve	Fayetteville State University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Justice as Love	This paper will examine the concept of love as broadly as possible, and then ask what justice practice would be like were it predicated upon love. It will then make the argument that the lensing of justice through love is in essence the same task Marx set for himself vis-a-vis economics.
Brie	Diamond	University of Texas at Dallas	Issues in Institutional Confinement	The Impact of IQ Score on Violent Misconduct: A Multilevel Assessment	Knowledge on the determinants of prison misconduct has important implications for prison management and security. While the importance of understanding the relationship between intelligence and prison misconduct has been stated in the extant literature, it has yet to be empirically assessed. The current study, using state-level inmates, attempts to fill this research gap using multilevel modeling. The influence of intelligence, measured through IQ tests, on violent prison misconduct is analyzed controlling for important inmate and prison-level factors.
Robyn	Diehl	VCU	Other Issues Related to Courts	The CSI Effect on Jury Deliberation in Richmond, Virginia	The hit television series Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) has caused police and prosecutors to re-think their strategies when investigating and prosecuting crimes. Juries nowadays have high or unreasonable expectations on physical evidence and believe that modern science is fast and reliable. Prosecutors, defense lawyers, and judges have referred to this new phenomenon as the CSI effect (Willing, 2004).
Christopher	Dijak	Bridgewater State University	Student Panels	Performance Enhancing Drugs: The Attitudes of Athletes in Two Diverse Suburban High Schools	This paper will discuss the CSI effect and its impact on American jurisprudence. It will include the examination of cross-sectional data from Richmond Virginia juries to evaluate the CSI effect (or non-effect) on jury decision making in this urban area.
Horia	Dijmarescu	Michigan State University	Comparative/International Law and Justice	Mass Murder and Mens Rea: Looking Beyond the Intent Requirement in International Criminal Law	The purpose of this research is to observe and analyze the tendencies of high school football players with respect to their use of performance enhancing drugs. Using qualitative techniques, it will analyze the influence and impact that the use of performance enhancing drugs by professional athletes has on these high school level players. To accompany these statistics, a comparative analysis will be made as two separate football teams are observed. Both teams will be from highly developed, well funded, successful athletic programs with a high volume of town population in Southern New England, but with differing socioeconomic backgrounds.
Joy	Dillon	Hofstra University School of Law	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Crime is Everybody's Business...But Mine	Common Law punishes actors who participate in criminal acts regardless of whether they have criminal intent, so long as they or another could reasonably foresee the consequences of their actions. Non-intent-based types of Mens Rea allow for punishment of those who are accessories to crimes or act criminally negligent. Individuals who commit homicide because of recklessness or negligence can be prosecuted. International law does not, however, address extermination as a result of negligence or recklessness. Several cases, including French actions during the 1994 Rwandan genocide, will be used to illustrate the failure of international law statutes to punish non-intent-based crimes.
Joy	Dillon	Hofstra University School of Law	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Crime is Everybody's Business...But Mine	Lady Justice is not blind. Rather, her vision gradually becomes skewed whenever she views the law through the tinted glasses. To most, the criminal justice system is not fair at all nor treat all citizens equally. To wit, justice has her friends, and they are not poor. This paper will identify and discuss the characteristics of Trinidad and Tobago's criminal justice system and contrast it with the public perceptions of its relevance, credibility and effectiveness. The paper will highlight current initiatives that may assist in revitalising the public perception of the criminal justice system.
Shane	Dixon	Illinois State University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Homosexuality and the Prison System: Managing Sex and Sexuality in Male Institutions	Lady Justice is not blind. Rather, her vision gradually becomes skewed whenever she views the law through the tinted glasses. To most, the criminal justice system is not fair at all nor treat all citizens equally. To wit, justice has her friends, and they are not poor. This paper will identify and discuss the characteristics of Trinidad and Tobago's criminal justice system and contrast it with the public perceptions of its relevance, credibility and effectiveness. The paper will highlight current initiatives that may assist in revitalising the public perception of the criminal justice system.
Sadie Doll	Doll	Sam Houston State University	Student Panels	Examining Verbal and Nonverbal Primacy in Message Recall and Detecting Deception	This research brings together available information on homosexuality and the correctional system by examining previous literature as well as firsthand accounts of prison life illustrated in various articles and interviews, as well as original survey data, to demonstrate the opposing forces of formal management techniques and the informal management that is practically applied by correctional officers on a daily basis. With the growing number of "out" homosexuals it becomes increasingly important to examine the relationship that exists between homosexuality and the correctional system. This research is useful in determining effective versus non effective management styles within the correctional system.
Breanne	Dolphin	Sam Houston State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Comparison of sentencing in child pornography cases and contact offences in Harris County, Texas	Prior research shows that officers are no more accurate than the general population at detecting deception. This could be due to focusing on nonverbal cues, hindering observation of important verbal cues (distraction hypothesis) as well as an investigator's preexisting suspicion towards suspects (investigator bias hypotheses). This study examined these hypotheses by randomly assigning students into one of six conditions – subjects were told that the videotape conversation likely contained deception as well as instruction to attend to specific verbal cues, nonverbal cues, or no specification. Implications for law enforcement training as well as eye witness testimony will be discussed.
					The sentencing of child pornography offenders has been a hot debate of as late. Moral panic demands these offenders be sentenced as harshly as possible, while others contend the sentences do not fit the crime. This study will examine the sentences received by those convicted of possession of child pornography compared to the sentences of those convicted of aggravated sexual assault of a child under the Texas Penal Code. The data were gathered from the Justice Information Management System of Harris County. The sample includes 100 offenders convicted of possession of child pornography and 100 offenders convicted of aggravated sexual assault of a child in Harris County, Texas.

Brian	Donavant	University of Tennessee at Martin	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Enhancing the Online Criminal Justice Learning Environment	The results of this experimental study demonstrated that using enhanced features such as narrated PowerPoint within specific criminal justice course iterations in the online environment brought about a statistically significant increase in learning improvement compared to the use of static presentations; and, anecdotal evidence suggested additional benefits for students exposed to narrated presentations. The results of this study provide credence to the argument that more is not necessarily better, but that quality of instruction and educational tools has a greater impact on learners' success than quantity.
Mustafa	Donmez	University of Central Florida	White Collar/Corporate Crime	BANK OPERATIONS IN TURKEY AND IMAR BANK SCANDAL	According to a report prepared by BRSA in October 2003, the cost of banking operations carried out between 1999 and 2001 was 47.2 billion U.S. Dollars in Turkey. This amount is equal to 32% of national income of Turkey. A comprehensive operation was launched directed to the Turkish banks by BRSA (Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency) in 1999. The number of people who were taken into custody was about 100 in two months. The most important case among those operations was Imar Bank Scandal. In this paper, Imar Bank Scandal will be examined as a white collar crime.
Molly	Dragiewicz	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Gender and Victimization	Woman Abuse and Women's Use of Violence in Canada: Fact and Fabrication	The repetition of claims that women are as violent as men has become more frequent in Canada and the U. S. in recent years. Some scholars and activists have claimed that woman abuse is not a gendered crime. Others have asserted that what they term "intimate partner abuse" is mutual, or that serious violence and abuse are rare. This paper critically examines such claims using the Canadian research on woman abuse and women's use of violence. The authors discuss the implications of gender-blind conceptualizations of violence for policy and practice.
Gregory	Drake	Rochester Institute of Technology	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The TIPS Project: Building Police-Community Trust	This paper documents the on-going police community survey effort under the auspices of Trust-Information-Programs-Services (TIPS). The TIPS program aims to establish better relations between the police and the community via interactions that depart from typical police-citizen encounters in distressed urban neighborhoods. Additionally the TIPS effort collects information about community "problems" via a sweep of interviews within target neighborhoods. The problems identified and responses are analyzed and the effectiveness of the TIPS program as a mechanism for building community trust in criminal justice institutions.
Don	Drennon Gala	Martin Methodist College (TN)	Correctional Personnel and Staff	The Evolutionary Process of Management Styles in Prisons	Corrections, especially at the federal level, have been undergoing an evolutionary process of sorts. The profile of federal wardens has been changing, as well as the approach to exercising their duties. What appears to exist is an "old school" management style that is being replaced by highly competent and educated personnel from the "new school." The impact at the work place with these new wardens has been positive. This presentation includes case studies that include management styles which are descriptive of the styles reflected by the actions of wardens and the profiles of these new effective managers.
Jack	Drew	Michigan State University	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Interagency information sharing in a post-9/11 environment: perceptions of police officers working in Michigan.	In response to the terrorist attacks that took place on September 11, 2001, an explicit goal of the USA PATRIOT Act is to enhance law enforcement communication and interagency information sharing. This exploratory study reports the findings of a survey of 94 police officers working in Michigan to highlight perceptions of information sharing between agencies operating at local, state, and federal levels of government since the legislation passed into law. Respondents indicate their home agencies regularly share and receive information; a comparison of mean scores shows there are no significant differences in beliefs based upon officer rank or experience.
Lawrence	Driscoll	Wheeling Jesuit University	Other Issues Related to Gender and Criminal Justice	41% ARE LYING: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF KANIN'S (1994) STUDY OF FALSE RAPE ALLEGATIONS	In perhaps the most widely cited study on the issue of false rape allegations, Kanin (1994) found that 41% of rape complaints made to police were false. All allegations declared false in his study came only after the accuser admitted they had initially lied about the alleged rape. This paper is a critical review of Kanin's (1994) study. This review identifies and assesses several aspects of his study that appear to be problematic. This review concludes that Kanin's (1994) findings lack credibility and the study is flawed to the point it should no longer be part of the debate on false rape allegations
Janelle	duda	Rochester Institute of Technology	Police-Community Interactions	roundtable: Rochester: A Model for Improving Youth-Police Relations	Police-community relations have been hindered by mentalities like "stop snitching." This research navigates through an urban upstate New York community's process in improving the strained relationship between its law enforcement and youth. This model for change initiated by a small local agency serving and employing youths relied on collaboration with of the local police department and a local university. This model includes survey research and evaluation, focus groups, modern technology, a symposium, administrative meetings, and importantly creating buy-in. Under this framework, research is put into action and the results included better communication, action steps, and identifying indicators for relations improvement.
Kevin	Duffy	Daytona State College/Daytona Beach Police Department	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Cost Effective Technology Tools for Online Learning	With the economy in its present state, the need to save money is paramount with criminal justice agencies in the U.S. They are now beginning to explore the online learning environment for help, however they are finding the high cost of specialized learning platforms and development software prohibitive from venturing into this arena.  This presentation will discuss no cost/low cost software options that will provide a criminal justice agency with the ability to design, build and present instructor led and computer based training to its members.
Christopher	Dum	University at Albany	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	In reality	As Altschuler, et al. (1999) make clear, "employing sufficient staff who are well-trained, closely supervised, professionally qualified, and personally committed is an absolute requirement for effective aftercare" (p. 15). The body of literature on aftercare lacks in-depth analysis of what aftercare looks like in practice and the challenges facing juvenile aftercare workers. Using ethnographic participant observation and semi-structured interviews, this paper will help address this gap by documenting the daily routines through which aftercare workers provide services to their clients. By exploring the organizational constraints faced by juvenile aftercare workers, this paper will shed light on the current state of juvenile aftercare implementation.
Celinet	Duran	John Jay College	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Extremism In and Out of Prison	This project compares and contrasts Far Right groups that operate primarily in prison to "hybrid" organizations that operate both inside and outside of prison. The study will examine the ideology, motivations, goals, structure, mobilization, recruitment, religious affiliations and activities of these groups to uncover similarities and differences. Case study narratives highlighting the most significant in-prison and hybrid organizations will be compiled. Examining these attributes will help government agencies gain a better understanding of prisoner radicalization and implement strategies to counteract criminal activities. This information can also be used to devise intervention programs to effectively combat extremist groups and prioritize threats.
Terrence	Dwyer	Western CT State University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	The Tale of Two Towns: A Philosophical and Practical Analysis of What is Wrong With Capital Punishment in America	There has been much discussion concerning capital trial decisions which have focused on aggravating circumstances and the likelihood of obtaining a sentence of death after conviction, as well as discussions of murder cases that are not processed as capital cases, but which contain similar aggravating circumstances. Comparing the results of capital and non-capital cases with similar aggravating circumstances can reveal to us some of the most basic problems with the use of capital punishment in America. This presentation will address this issue by comparing two strikingly similar cases that yielded strikingly different results, and which highlight these most basic problems.
Judy	Eaton	Wilfrid Laurier University - Brantford Campus	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Apologies from Death Row: Regional Differences in Repentance and Remorse	Both victims and offenders can benefit when the offender offers an apology. An offender's willingness to apologize may depend, however, on his/her motivation for committing the crime. Research suggests that regional differences in crime in the United States may be due, at least in part, to differences in regional culture, and hence differences in crime motivations. This research examines repentance-related content in the last statements of individuals who were executed in the United States between 2000 and 2010. Regional differences in rates of apology are reported, with a discussion of their implications for current theory and for victims and offenders.
Obi	Ebbe	The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	White Collar/Corporate Crime	State Crimes in Sub-Saharan Africa	This study tries to provide a general working definition of State Crimes." Whereas every nation (state) promulgates laws and establishes mechanisms for law enforcement. Contradictorily some States involve themselves in crime. The paper outlines nations of sub-saharan Africa as former colonial dependencies and discusses the nature of State crimes and causes of State crimes in sub-saharan Africa. The nature of State crimes in sub-saharan Africa is compared with those of non-African countries. The paper also asserts that there is political-criminal nexus dimension in State criminality in sub-saharan Africa and elsewhere and provides methods for control and prevention of State crimes."

Carmen	Edwards	University of Regina	Student Panels	The Efficacy of Current Programming for FASD Youth Incarcerated in Manitoba: Some Preliminary Findings	Youth living with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) have a 60% risk of being charged and/or convicted of a criminal offence (Chartrand & Forbes-Chilibeck, 2003). However, existing research has shown that with targeted cognitive intervention, youth can disengage from involvement with the criminal justice system. This thesis examines the effectiveness of current programming initiatives for FASD youth incarcerated in Manitoba through the use of semi-structured interviews with youth correctional service providers. Once finalized, it is expected that this research will offer new insight for policy makers and program providers in order to improve services for this client group.
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Amy	Eisert	Mercyhurst College Civic Institute	Obtaining Funding, Grant/Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships	Contract Opportunities for a Collaborative College-Based Research Entity	The Mercyhurst College Civic Institute is a small college-community partnership dedicated to overall well-being of the Erie, Pennsylvania region. In today's economic landscape, it is becoming more and more difficult to find funding for independent research; therefore, the Civic Institute has had to investigate other funding streams in order to sustain efforts to strive for our goal of understanding, evaluating, and improving public policies on behalf of our major funders. It is the intention of the Civic Institute to provide a cost-efficient service to not only our providers but also maintain long term sustainability for the Civic Institute.
O. Oko	Elechi	Prairie View A&M University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE – U.S./NIGERIA STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES?	The justice system people subscribe to and their preferred approach to the resolution of conflict is often a function of their socialization, the cultural norms, values and beliefs of their community. As justice is a socially constructed concept, it embodies also the economic condition, technology and language of the people. It follows, therefore, that people who are from communitarian societies are likely to embrace restorative principles where the primary goal of justice is the healing of victims, the offenders, and the community. Such societies are often egalitarian, and justice making involves all stakeholders including the victims, offenders and other community members. The ultimate goal of justice is the restoration of relationships and social harmony. In the same vein, people who are from societies predicated on individualistic and hierarchical principles seem to defer justice-making to professionals and government agencies. People are assumed to violate society's norms and laws because they are inherently hedonistic and egoistic. Justice-making in such societies arguably emphasizes punishment intended as a deterrent to future deviant behaviors. The resultant goal of justice is the promotion of social order and
Margaret	Elliott	Vera Institute of Justice	Juvenile Justice Policy	Testing the Missouri Model" in Washington	Research analyst Margaret Elliott will focus on CYJ's process evaluation of the juvenile placement reforms in Washington, DC. With funding from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Vera began this evaluation of reforms implemented by DC's Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) in April 2009 to explore how DYRS created and adopted the reforms and to understand the factors that influenced the implementation process. We conducted interviews and focus groups with a range of DC juvenile justice stakeholders in order to determine (1) the current state of implementation, (2) elements that have been implemented successfully, and (3) major implementation challenges.
Maggie	Elliott	Vera Institute of Justice	Juvenile Justice Policy	Lessons in Juvenile Placement Reform: Combining Research and Policy	
Nicole	Els	The University of Texas at Dallas	Strain and Anomie Theories	If I Grow Up: Strain and the Relationship Between Aspirations and Delinquency	Strain theories suggest that intentions and aspirations for success can reduce criminal propensity. Indeed, research has shown that life success in adulthood correlates negatively with youthful delinquency. Less research, however, has considered the role that aspirations for success play in the etiology of adolescent delinquency. Even fewer studies have examined the factors that may mediate this relationship. The current study examined the link between aspirations—such as a desire to attend college—and self-reported delinquency. Using data drawn from the ADD Health, regression models revealed an association between aspirations and self-reported delinquency. Mediating factors were considered.
Catherine	Elwell	Walden University	Media and Crime	The Effects of Media Exposure Causing Children to Act Aggressively and Violent	THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA EXPOSURE CAUSING CHILDREN TO ACT AGGRESSIVELY AND VIOLENT  How individuals develop relies heavily on the forces that shape their lives. This requires understanding people, cultural differences, and influences that integrate experiential knowledge with human development and social change. Thus, this research critically evaluates and analyzes classical and contemporary theories as an attempt to explain how motivation factors play a key role in how individuals change and develop. Discussion includes how these perspectives affect the criminal justice system, criminology (including forensic psychology), social change, and the public. Major issues in the study of human development as they compare and contrast to issues facing today's criminal justice system and society are examined. Also, this examination broadly compares and contrasts cognitive developmental criteria, socio-cultural development, and biological-genetic concepts that influence the criminal justice system and society in general. Questions such as, what motivates people to behave overly aggressive and often violent while others sustain go unanswered. Therefore, this research attempts to focus on what causes children to behave aggressively to the point of becoming violent resulting in
Traqina	Emeka	University of Houston Downtown	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Correctional Officer Dissatisfaction: Stressors and Remedies	Prisons have evolved from isolated and closed institutions into less secretive bureaucratic institutions. Professionalism has been deemed necessary for correctional administrators to reflect the mission of correctional institutions. Correctional officers play a critical role as they are on the "front line" in correctional facilities. Correctional officers are more educated than before and most have received training to address human relations skills and appropriate use of coercive authority. However, many correctional officers are dissatisfied in their roles. This research explores the corrections literature to identify correctional officer stressors and offers recommendations to address correctional officer dissatisfaction within correctional institutions.
Stephanie	Engeling	Texas State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	What factors contribute to detectives' decisions to arrest?	The questions of how an individual becomes an investigative suspect, and what factors lead to the arrest of that suspect are missing from the investigative literature. This presentation analyzes the nature of investigations as well as the investigative decision to arrest. Descriptive and qualitative results will be considered, and key factors that contribute to the investigative decision to arrest will be identified.
Benjamin	Estep	Vera Institute of Justice, Center on Youth Justice	Juvenile Justice Policy	Developing Juvenile Justice Indicators in Louisiana	Research associate Benjamin Estep will focus on our work with Louisiana's Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) to develop juvenile justice indicators to help OJJ track trends in juvenile placement. Mr. Estep will discuss the process of compiling indicators based on a review of OJJ's data, establishing baseline data for each indicator, developing a technical guide for stakeholders explaining how to produce the indicators on an ongoing basis, and facilitating the rollout process. Other OJJ statewide reform efforts include the implementation of an evidence-based standardized screening and assessment tool and juvenile placement reform in consultation with the Missouri Youth Services Institute.
John	Eterno	Molloy College	Police Administration and Management	Understanding Police Management: A Typology of the Underside of Compstat	As Compstat becomes embedded as a world wide police management tool, it has been held to scrutiny by social scientists, reporters, and policymakers. In this study, we significantly add to this literature by documenting a typology of the lesser understood underside of Compstat. Using an anonymous survey of 491 retired commanders in New York City, we identify four (4) main themes that resonate throughout the responses: top-down management; hierarchical pressure; commander morale, abuse and embarrassment; and organizational inefficiency. We then subject the qualitative findings to quantitative analysis and confirm all but organizational inefficiency as typical of the Compstat process.
Ifeanyi	Ezeonu	Brock University	Organized Crime	The Economics of Urban Gang Violence in Toronto	Police sources and anecdotal evidence implicate youth gangs in the on-going gun violence in Toronto. These sources recommend different ways of tackling the problem, including the suppression of youth gangs and the provision of recreational facilities in poor neighbourhoods to distract young people from getting attracted to the gang lifestyle. In this paper, we argue that most urban youth gangs are entrepreneurial organizations whose activities (like those of other business enterprises) are often influenced by the economic forces of demand and supply. Drawing a historical connection between the criminalization of certain recreational substances and the growth of entrepreneurial gangs (and the violence associated with them), we posit that the Toronto youth gangs emerged to take advantage of the increasing demand for these recreational substances (especially marijuana) created by their criminalization. We recommend the controlled legalization of these substances as the most effective way to tackle the problems of youth gangs and the associated violence in the city.

Ifeanyi	Ezeonu	Brock University Department of Sociology	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Gang Violence in Toronto: the Declining Significance of the Discourse	Scholarly interest in gang activities in Toronto was given a new impetus in the 1990s, when the media and the city police department increasingly attributed a spate of street shootings in the city to gangs. Since then, gang scholarship in Ontario has become almost an academic 'cottage' industry, attracting both government interest and funding. The Ontario government itself has commissioned a number of studies to explore a set of policy frameworks for tackling the problem. Despite mounting research reports which associate the "gang-related" gun violence in the city to a defective social structure, little has been done in terms of implementation. This paper discusses why further talk shops on gangs in Toronto have become both unnecessary and wasteful.
Susan	Fahey	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Examining the relationship between state instability and terrorism from 1970-2005	I explore the relationship between state instability and terrorism using breakdown theory from 1970-2005 in 148 countries around the world. While controlling for basic social, economic, and governance control variables, I establish that instability matters when it comes to terrorism in a fixed-effects negative binomial regression analysis. Instability predicts more terrorism incidents when it is occurring. Type of instability also matters with the most terrorism resulting from the revolutionary war instability type. Conclusions and policy recommendations will be drawn.
Patrick	Faiella	Massasoit Community College	Community College Issues	Roundtable	Some of the most daunting tasks faced by students in Community Colleges and other two year institutions are understanding, navigating and successfully completing the maze of transfer requirements necessary to make the step from a two year Criminal Justice program to a four year Criminal Justice program. This Roundtable will discuss the role of faculty in driving policy, assisting students and contributing to articulation and compact agreements related to the seamless and efficient transfer of students.
Patrick	Faiella	Massasoit Community College	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	The Effect of 9/11 on Criminal Justice Program Revisions	The presentation will review the revisions made by criminal justice programs since 9/11.
Diana	Falco	Niagara University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Public support for the death penalty: An examination of factors influencing views towards our most punitive sanction	This paper will present results from a study that examined public support for the death penalty in Niagara County, New York. Questionnaires were mailed to randomly selected county residents (N=869) during Summer 2010. The methodology followed Dillman's (2003) Tailored Design Method for questionnaire surveys. The study examined causal attributions, attitudinal factors and demographic characteristics influencing varying degrees of support for the death penalty.
Diana	Falco	Niagara University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Assessing varying degrees of support for the death penalty among Criminal Justice students	The current study examined support for the death penalty among a sample of Criminal Justice undergraduate students at one private university in the Northeast. Utilizing a newly created Death Penalty Support Scale (DPSS), the researchers were able to assess a greater variation in support for the death penalty. The study also examined the relationship between various demographic and attitudinal variables and student support for the death penalty.
Giles	Falinski	Youngstown State University	Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories	Interaction Utility in the Testing of Criminal Justice Problems and Theory: a Crash Deterrence Example	Despite a certain amount of complexity, interaction coefficients can be useful tools in addressing public policy questions in criminal justice, with adequate data and carefully constructed models. Testing for a deterrent effect of traffic tickets on crashes using ten years of Ohio data aggregated on the county level, this research was able to identify several factors statewide, as well as regionally, associated with fewer traffic crashes. Of particular interest was the evidence suggesting which types of enforcement, speed or other non-crash convictions, demonstrated a deterrent effect, and where.
Erin	Farley	University of North Carolina Wilmington	Other Issues Related to Courts	An Examination of How Jurors Utilize The Voice of The Legal System in Attempts to Influence and Persuade	Recent work by group communication researchers has demonstrated the relevancy of a fourth production site, the institution, in attempts to influence fellow jurors during jury deliberation. Researchers have found jurors utilize the voice of the legal system to clarify instructions, correct the erroneous arguments of some and justify the arguments of others. Utilizing transcripts from 57 videotaped mock jury deliberations, the current study examined the use of this fourth production site to influence, persuade and direct fellow jurors in an attempt to arrive at a fair and just verdict. Significant findings and directions for future research directions will be discussed.
Sharon	Farrell	University of California Irvine	Student Panels	The Effects of Prison Programs on Prisoner Adjustment	This study looks beyond prison programming as a recidivism tool, and instead considers the advantages of prison programming as a tool for facilitating an effective adaptation to prison. The study assesses the impact of prison programming on prisonization levels, institutional infractions and a participant's outlook for the future. A total of 74 ex-offenders participated in the research by completing a survey instrument. Findings indicate that there is a relationship between hours of program participation and prisonization levels, and those involved in programming have a more positive outlook for the future.
Chris	Felts	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	America's Madhouse: The Treatment of the Mentally Ill in the Prison System	Mentally ill prison inmates in the United States are stigmatized because of their criminal status and their medical conditions. The purpose of this paper is to discuss current trends in the handling of the mentally ill population in prison systems in the United States. Topics include experiences of the mentally ill before incarceration, their interpersonal experiences in the system, treatment methods employed by the prison staff, and policies regarding these individuals. Future recommendations for the care and custody of the mentally ill offender will also be presented.
Melissa	Ferwick	Western Connecticut State University	Qualitative Methods: Ethnographies, Field Research	Qualitative Content Analysis and Visual Data	Qualitative data collection and analysis are used. This approach is grounded in ethnographic principles of archival analysis. The pitfalls and benefits of qualitative content analysis for visual data are discussed. Problems such as challenging computer programs, copyright issues, time, interpretation, inter-rater reliability, and coding issues are discussed. The benefits of ethnographic content analysis are discussed in reference to the usefulness of discovering emergent patterns and themes in an analysis of the representation of adult male prisons on film. It is suggested that qualitative content analysis is useful in identifying patterns represented within visual data such as on film.
THOMAS	FEUCHT	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	NIJ AND THE FUTURE OF CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH	In July 2010, The National Academy of Sciences released a report that made specific recommendations on improving the National Institute of Justice and enhancing its research work to support criminal justice practice and policy. The NAS report, Strengthening the National Institute of Justice serves as a blueprint for reforming and redirecting the work of NIJ. This panel features a presentation by NIJ Director John Laub on the way in which NIJ is responding to the NAS report and the direction that NIJ will take to become a more effective science agency. The other panelists will offer their observations on the report and on the way NIJ can best become a stronger science agency that meets the needs of criminal justice practitioners and policy makers."
Thomas	Feucht	National Institute of Justice	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Closing Comments and Discussion on the NAS report	This part of the panel will focus on additional questions and discussion regarding the NAS report and the work of NIJ.
Thomas	FEUCHT	National Institute of Justice	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Comments on Crime Victim Research	This section of the panel will provide an opportunity for a general discussion about crime victim research.
George	Fickenworth	Mercyhurst College Civic Institute	Obtaining Funding, Grant/Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships	Community Collaborative Research Efforts	Please schedule this panel for Wednesday, March 2nd during the morning hours or Thursday, March 3rd during the same morning hours.
George	Fickenworth	Mercyhurst College Civic Institute	Obtaining Funding, Grant/Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships	Grant Opportunities	The Mercyhurst College Civic Institute is a college-community partnership that, much like any other business, strives to sustain its own growth. However, with today's economic and social service landscape, contractual partnerships in the research field are sometimes not enough. Therefore, the Civic Institute has continued to investigate, author, and add technical assistance to grantees in the Erie Region.
Laura	Fidelle	Midwestern State University	Internet/Cyber Crime	Cyberstalking: Present Issues and Future Solutions	This paper examines cyberstalking and the issues it poses for contemporary society. Though stalking has existed throughout history, the Internet has provided new avenues for this problematic behavior. Cyberstalking is particularly difficult to prevent and regulate due to the uncertainty of the perpetrator's identity and location, as well as the general anonymity of cyberspace. This paper explores the challenges associated with cyberstalking, discusses legislative recommendations, and presents measures that can be taken by criminal justice professionals to more effectively prevent and regulate cyberstalking activity.

					This roundtable will provide an opportunity for faculty who are involved in teaching courses in corrections, and those interested in developing a course in corrections, to teach and learn from others who are involved in teaching similar courses. Examples of some issues to be addressed include: scope of the course and topics covered; selection and use of textbooks; selection and use of additional books and readings; experiential activities; written projects and assignments; visits off campus to institutions and programs; the use and role of outside speakers; and the use of film, video and internet materials.
Timothy	Fiedler	Carroll University	Other CJ Education Issues	Roundtable Teaching Corrections: A Discussion of Issues, Opportunities and Limitations	
Nikki	Filipuzzi	Mount Royal University	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	Geostatistical Risk Analysis in Criminology	The Geography of Crime has a history in criminology that repeatedly finds a clustering of crime in time and space. Research in this field explores spatio-temporal patterning by studying who commits crimes, and why and when they commit crimes more in some parts of a city. The current study explores in more depth the spatio-temporal patterns of crime to develop and improve hazard-risk modeling methods of predicting future crime concentrations. Specifically, the exploration and improvement of current risk models using geostatistical analysis such as Kriging in Criminology are reviewed.
Mark	Fischler	Plymouth State University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Arizona v. Gant and its implications	The case of Arizona v Gant 129 S.Ct. 1710 (2009) limits the ability of an officer to search a vehicle post arrest without a warrant. Does the ruling effectively overrule New York v. Belton 453 U.S. 454 (1981) which seemed to give wide latitude to a police officer to search containers inside a vehicle without a warrant? If so what are the potential implications for law enforcement and the defendant?
Gerald	Fisher	Georgia College and State University	Teaching Pedagogy	ON-LINE VERSUS FACE TO GACE, INSTRUCTORS' OPINIONS	What opinions do social science instructors at a small Southern liberal arts university have about on-line teaching? University administrators are encouraging the development of online courses for financial reasons. Students appreciate on-line courses because they do not have to travel to their campuses and find parking spaces. The popularity and acceptance of courses and even whole programs being offered on-line is increasing with both employers and academia. This study looks at instructors' opinions of the value, ease of development, and ease of learning in online courses.
Colleen	Fitzpatrick	University of Northern Colorado	Teaching Pedagogy	Considering Faculty Priorities Reconsidered"	Have you ever wondered how "rewarding multiple forms of scholarship" might serve to influence the quality of teaching in higher education? Institutions offering a wide range of opportunities for faculty to feel valued provides for an environment where all have an opportunity to flourish. In this paper, I offer a review of the literature on the topic of the scholarship of teaching and learning. I also provide a case example of how a broadened understanding of scholarship promises to make a positive difference in how we carry out our teaching responsibilities in criminal justice
Thomas	Fleming	Wilfrid Laurier University	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Police Investigative Failures in the Pickton Investigation	Abstract:  This paper explores investigative flaws in the case of the lower east side missing women (Pickton) serial murder case.  It is argued that systemic failures are a repetitive feature of Canadian serial murder investigations, and that little is done to address these recurring issues via detective training. Special focus is given to the treatment of victims' families and their treatment by police agents and agencies.
Curtis	Fogel	Lakehead University- Orillia	Other Types of Crime	Towards a Criminology of Sport	The benefits of sport are well-documented. Sports bring people together, foster health and fitness, generate income for communities, provide jobs, build self-esteem, and provide a vital source of entertainment. There are, however, dark sides of sport that have been largely undocumented in scholarly inquiry. Sport can be violent, exploitative, harmful, oppressive, dangerous, and destructive. Given the significance of sport as a social institution, it is pertinent that criminologists examine the social problems that are reflected in and characterize sport. The aim of this presentation is to highlight and explore these negative characteristics of sport, particularly in relation to Canadian football.
Todd	Fogelsong	Harvard University Kennedy School of Government	Other Policing Issues	Making Police More Affordable: Managing Costs and Measuring Value in Policing	What drives the costs of policing? How are they to be measured? And what can be done to maximize value while controlling costs?
Michael	Foley	Western Connecticut State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Police Behavior and Policy Implications	I prefer March 2, 2011 at 9:00 a.m.
Michael	Foley	Western Connecticut State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Police Perjury and Public Policy Concerns	Lying and deception by police in their daily activities has been acknowledged, justified and approved by the Courts, police departments and society. The distinction between tolerated lying and reprehensible perjury in New York State is described in the Penal Law. Despite this clear definition of perjury, the Mollen Commission Report (1994) on corruption in the New York City Police Department rarely used the term "perjury". It recognized police practices of falsification as common, which spawned its own word "testilying". Testilying and falsifications are simply euphemisms for perjury.
Michael	Foley	Western Connecticut State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Police Perjury and Public Policy Concerns	Lying and deception by police in their daily activities has been acknowledged, justified and approved by the Courts, police departments and society. The distinction between tolerated lying and reprehensible perjury in New York State is described in the Penal Law. Despite this clear definition of perjury, the Mollen Commission Report (1994) on corruption in the New York City Police Department rarely used the term "perjury". It recognized police practices of falsification as common, which spawned its own word "testilying". Testilying and falsifications are simply euphemisms for perjury.
Michael	Foley	Western Connecticut State University	Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes	Education: A Tool in Re-entry	Numerous studies have tested the effectiveness of vocational training in reducing recidivism. An in depth review suggests that vocational training is successful in reducing recidivism, yet the data is under reported. Prison structures are programmed for retribution, incapacitation, deterrence and rehabilitation. The literature review suggests that vocational training has a positive correlative effect on the re-entry of prisoners into society and the recidivism rate. Funding of High School Diploma Equivalent certification programs, Automotive Repair, Culinary, HVAC, Telephone and Cable Repair training has been limited and therefore more thorough and consistent programs with adequate funding are needed for better results.
Linda	Forst	Shoreline Community College	Community College Issues	Roundtable: Learning Outcomes Assessment for Community College Criminal Justice Programs: Where We Are Today	Faculty from various community college criminal justice programs will discuss their recent and ongoing efforts in assessing student-learning outcomes.
Linda	Forst	Shoreline Community College	Community College Issues	Learning Outcomes Assessment for Community College Criminal Justice Programs: Where We Are Today	Abstract:  Faculty from various community college criminal justice programs will discuss their recent and ongoing efforts in assessing student-learning outcomes.  (Revised from Info ID Number: 10121)
Shannon	Fowler	University of Texas at Arlington	Other CJ Education Issues	Roundtable: Entering Academe: The Job Search Process and What to Expect Once Hired	This roundtable, sponsored by the ACJS Student Affairs Committee, will educate those searching for employment in academe about the job search process and also what to expect when transitioning from a doctoral student to a faculty member. Topics to be discussed regarding the employment search include: (a) university/position types; (b) the dos and don'ts of applying/interviewing; (c) possible impacts of social networking; and (d) marriage/family considerations. Topics to be discussed regarding the transition from doctoral student to faculty member include: (a) what to expect once hired; (b) the overload effect; (c) gender issues; (d) balance; and (e) the importance of finding a good mentor.

Shannon	Fowler	University of Texas - Arlington	Sex Crimes and Offenders	The Effects of Culture and Class in Predicting Rape Myth Acceptance	Past research suggests that racial and ethnic minorities typically subscribe to more rape myths than White respondents. Two reasons offered to explain racial/ethnic group divergences in rape myth acceptance (RMA) are social class used to explain White-African American differences and sub-group values to explain Hispanic and non-Hispanic White respondents' differences. Rarely are the three subgroups studied together. This study makes use of a large, southwestern university's survey of students about sexual violence to compare non-Hispanic White and African-American respondents to Hispanic ones while controlling for socio-economic status. These results should help clarify class' and culture's effects on RMA.
Michael	Fox	Hyogo University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Why She Did It: Politics and Executions in Japan	On July 29, 2010 two hangings occurred in Japan, the first executions were remarkable in three different ways. First, the warrants for execution were signed by then Minister of Justice (Ms) Keiko Chiba, an attorney and member of a pro-abolitionist parliamentary group. Second, she became the first Minister of Justice to personally witness an execution. Lastly, several days after the executions, Chiba opened the gallows to the mass media. This presentation will examine the reasons for the former minister's about-face: particularly, how the drive for political power can trump personal values.
Michael	Fox	Hyogo University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Miscarriages and Political Justice in Japan	On September 5, 2009, 36 year old Takao Izutsu, a member of the Kagokawa City Council in Western Japan was arrested and charged with election violations. He had sent out mailings discussing his preferences for candidates in the upcoming House of Councilors election. On July 26, 2010, 22 year old Aiko Fujii, head of the student council at Nara Womens University, a prestigious national institution, was arrested and charged with embezzling funds to pay for a cell phone. This presentation will examine how incarceration is used to suppress voices of dissent in Japan.
James	Frank	University of Cincinnati	Re-Entry and Parole	Collateral Consequences of Conviction: Perceptions of Supervisory Personnel, Prosecutors, and Defense Attorneys	The present study examines restrictions, disqualifications, and limitations imposed on those convicted of criminal offenses in Ohio. Using data collected through surveys of supervisors of probation/parole officers, defense attorneys and prosecutors in Ohio, we identify those consequences that are perceived to be most frequently encountered and the level of difficulty they pose for successful re-entry. We examine the perceptions of courtroom actors concerning responsibility for notifying criminal defendants about various collateral consequences of conviction, and in assisting convicted offenders with efforts to remove or neutralize the collateral consequences of a criminal record. Finally, recommendations for policy responses are discussed.
Cortney	Franklin	Sam Houston State University	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	FAMILY-OF-ORIGIN VIOLENCE AND RISK/RESILIENCY FACTORS THAT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT ADULT INTIMATE	The current study used a sample of 439 men and women—all of whom reported family-of-origin violence histories—to investigate the risk and resiliency factors that distinguish between those who reported adult intimate partner violence (IPV) and those who did not. Two multivariate logistic regression models were estimated for IPV perpetration and victimization, respectively. Results indicated that 1) several measures of relationship-related decision-making emerged as risk factors for both perpetration and victimization, 2) subjects who reported both forms of family-of-origin violence were at greater risk of perpetrating IPV than those who reported experiencing or witnessing only one form, and 3) several demographic factors protected against perpetration and victimization. Implications for clinical practice and IPV policy are discussed.
Travis	Franklin	Sam Houston State University	Sentencing	SENTENCING NATIVE AMERICANS IN U.S. FEDERAL COURTS: AN EXAMINATION OF DISPARITY	The study of racial/ethnic disparity in criminal sentencing has been a consistent theme in the literature examining judicial decision making. Unfortunately, the vast majority of sentencing research is limited to explaining disparities that arise between African American and Caucasian offenders, with a growing body of research that also examines the relative treatment of Hispanic offenders. Unfortunately, there is still very little known about the sentencing of Native Americans. To help address this shortcoming, the current study employs the United States Sentencing Commission data for the fiscal years 2006-2008 to examine the treatment of Native Americans relative to Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic offenders. Implications for theory, future research, and current policy are discussed.
Andrew	Franz	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	Comparative/International Law and Justice	Crimes Against Water: Universal Jurisdiction at International Tribunals for Water Pollution Offenders	A central problem with water pollution laws is water's defiance of state sovereignty. States failing to combat water pollution within territorial jurisdiction may require a global criminal response predicated on international environmental law, genocide, treaties, or human and animal rights violations. Such laws are already in use with various levels of efficacy. This paper examines the... 1) theory behind such laws; 2) extent of such harms; 3) obstacles to exercise of universal jurisdiction (mens rea standards, culpability issues); 4) practical enforcement aspects (obtaining and exercising jurisdiction, seizures, sanctions, extraditions); and 5) benefits such jurisdiction affords (deterrence, sustainability, global environmental justice, functionality).
Beverly D.	Frazier	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Re-Entry and Parole	reentryBase Web-based Computer Application: A Needs Assessment	reentryBase is a web-based application designed to improve the process of prisoner reintegration by building community institutional capacity for outreach and networking. The application will be used to better connect ex-offenders to the social and supportive services they so desperately need. While the general concept of reentryBase is clear, the specific needs of key stakeholders should not be taken for granted. Using focus group methodology, this needs assessment was the first and the most urgent part of the reentryBase project, as the results of the data collected was used to inform the application and evaluation design, as well as contribute to the growing body of community capacity reentry literature.
Autumn	Frei	University of South Florida Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Overview of a Medication Assisted Drug Court Treatment Program	Hillsborough County, Florida's 13th Judicial Circuit received a three-year SAMHSA Adult Treatment Drug Court grant to expand capacity for community-based, medication-assisted substance abuse treatment of felony offenders with opioid dependency. Referred to as MADCT (Medication Assisted Drug Court Treatment), this program is a partnership between drug court, a substance abuse treatment agency, and the University of South Florida who provides program evaluation and consultation services. This poster will present preliminary process and outcome evaluation results, including the program's effects on recidivism, amount of time spent in jail, quality of life, substance use, and implications for future research.
Tina	Freiburger	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Status offenders in the juvenile court: The effects of gender, race, and ethnicity on the adjudication decision	Prior research has suggested that female status offenders are often treated more harshly than male status offenders in juvenile court processing. This study examines the joint effects of gender and race/ethnicity in the adjudication of status offenders. The findings suggests that Native American boys are the most likely to be adjudicated followed by Black girls and Hispanic girls. Examination of the treatment of girls separately found that White females were the least likely to be adjudicated. For males, Native Americans, followed by Hispanic males, were the most likely to be adjudicated.
Tina	Freiburger	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	A Multilevel Analysis of Race on the Decision to Petition a Case in the Juvenile Court	While there is a large body of research examining the impact of race on juvenile court outcomes, few studies control for structural level variables (e.g., population density, racial composition), while examining the impact of race. Utilizing the symbolic threat hypothesis, the current study examines the effect of race on the decision to petition a case to the juvenile court among youths in West Virginia's juvenile court. The results show that race did not have a significant impact on odds of petition; although, percentage in poverty significantly interacted with race to increase the odds of Black youths being petitioned.
Laurence	French	University of New Hampshire	Comparative/International Law and Justice	Assessing Intent-to-Harm" statements: The ICTY/Balkan example"	During the Balkan Wars in 1991-99, the UN established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for the prosecution of those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law - a process which continues to date with pressure placed upon both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia to conduct their own investigations, especially of hate" crimes. These proceedings have resulted in the marriage of two critical forensic disciplines - forensic linguistics and forensic psychology - in the effort to sort out "emotional venting" versus "real" threats. Our cases involve these clinical assessments within the criminal courts of Serbia. "
Laurence	French	St. Thomas University/University of New Hampshire	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Policing Challenges in the former Yugoslavia: Bosnia & Serbia	Marked changes were forced upon the former Yugoslavia when hostilities ended with the Dayton Accord in 1995 for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia and in 1999 NATO bombing of Serbia. The European Union and U.S./NATO influences under the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) have been addressing long entrenched practices of public corruption - law enforcement and police-training academies and universities. Part of the problem is in the selection process while other major concerns is the selling of grades within universities. Both authors have served in these countries as Fulbright Scholars working with police and university faculty in addressing these issues.
Laurence	French	St. Thomas University	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Comparative Police Assessment in Multicultural Environments.: Quebec & New Mexico	In November 2010, the Province of Quebec announced the introduction of a suitability" criterion for recruits being admitted to the National Police Academy - so as to weed out potential sexist racist & violent officers. The instruments being used are the French versions of the M-Pulse [matrix-predictive uniform law enforcement selection] and the situational judgement test (CJS.). A similar effort was initiated in New Mexico's police academies fifteen years ago. Both Quebec and New Mexico represent their respective country's province/state with the highest minority population along with a substantial Native American representation. In New Mexico comparisons are made of both situations
Laurence	French	University of New Hampshire	Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice	Comparative youth justice - Serbia versus USA: A geo-political analysis	The Balkan Wars of 1991-1999 greatly transformed the former Yugoslavia breaking it up into separate nation states. Serbia best represents the policies of the former Yugoslavia. Our paper compares the laws regarding youths during the Tito years (1948-1980) up until the adoption by Serbia of UN-based juvenile standards in 2006. Comparisons are made with changes in the USA including in re Gault" in 1967 to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing death qualifying youth under 18. The comparisons of two "conservative" societies are quite interesting when looking at the concepts of patria patria age of culpability and sentencing."

Laurence	French	St. Thomas University	Genocide and Other International Crimes	Secitarian prison camps during Balkan War - 1992-1995	An issue at the on-going War Crime Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia is that of crimes against humanity and genocide. Common to this conflict was the displacement (ethnic cleansing) of hundreds of thousands of people based on their sectarian identity regardless of gender, age or if they were civilians or combatants. Our study looks at the geographic location of these concentration camps and which groups ran them. Interestingly, all participants in the war, Croats, Bosnians & Serbians, especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia - ran camps. Starvation and torture, including rape of both men and women and death were common outcomes.
Laurence	French	St. Thomas University	Restorative Justice	Native American Restorative Justice: Aboriginal antecedents and Contemporary Practices	The concept of restorative justice re-emerged within tribal areas in Canada and the United States as a viable alternative to the Euro-American adversarial system beginning in the 1980s. Few, however, are aware of its aboriginal origins within the Pre-Columbian Harmony Ethos practiced by the major tribes of the Iroquoian, Siouan, and Athabasca linguistic groups that transcend the current borders of Canada and the United States. The Cherokee blood vengeance and the Navajo (Dine) "beauty way" are two examples illustrating how balance was restored within aboriginal times and how these practices and processes have influenced the contemporary "peacemakers" processes used today."
Tina	Fryling	Mercyhurst College	Teaching Pedagogy	Mock Trial Simulations as a teaching tool	Many colleges and universities require senior students to participate in a "capstone" major course. One possible capstone idea is to require the students to participate in a mock trial, where students participate in teams and try a criminal case. "Lessons learned" by the instructor in assigning a mock trial project will be presented, along with a student's perspective of participating in a mock trial. Results from a survey of students who have participated in a mock trial will also be presented.
Shavin	Fung	Buffalo State College	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Incarcerated with out treatment	Drug related offenses account for a large percentage of crime in the United States. American Society and Criminal Justice Agencies are recognizing the negative consequences of sending drug offenders to prison without receiving treatment. Research continues to show that individuals convicted of a crime and sent to prison without receiving drug/alcohol treatment increases their likelihood of recidivism. Thus, states are increasing and improving the number of drug treatment programs and drug courts. This study examined the effectiveness of drug/alcohol programs in a metropolitan area in New York State. The findings will be presented at the conference.
Alison	Fyfe	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Media and Crime	What About the Mean Girls? A Comparative Review of the Research on News Representations of Female Aggression in CA & US	Recent scholarship in criminology has characterized media attention to "mean girls" who engage in aggressive behaviours as a moral panic. The equation of physical and relational aggression has resulted in the development of policies that disproportionately harm girls. Although relational aggression is the type most frequently utilized by girls, the literature on news representations of female aggression focuses almost exclusively on adult violence in a U.S. context. This critical review investigates the extent to which the extant research findings apply to representations of girls' relational aggression in Canada. Relevant research findings are synthesized into an agenda for future research.
Mario	Gaboury	The University of New Haven	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	International Child Abduction & Human Trafficking	The global phenomenon of human trafficking is a challenge to law enforcement. The particular hurdles agencies face are the identification and prosecution of trafficking ringleaders, the protection of victims, and the inherent, elusive nature of the human trafficking trade. Historically, traffickers would target victims via promoting jobs overseas, etc. A new trend in trafficking is the abduction of tourists; given the global fiscal crisis and the unwillingness of traffickers to invest in elaborate ruses to obtain victims. This paper will address the plight of international human trafficking, and the growing trend of targeting tourists for abduction and sale into trafficking.
Katie	Gallagher	University of Cincinnati	Special Units, Task Forces, and Crime Reduction Initiatives	People, Places and Owners: Finding the Locus of Police Interventions to Prevent Crime	Communities often are concerned over the proliferation of Section 8 (Housing Choice Voucher) tenants. We analyzed calls for service to a mid-sized midwestern police agency and examined differences between Section 8 and non-Section 8 residences. We find that Section 8 places are more likely to have calls for service than non-section 8 residences. But calls for service are heavily concentrated at a handful of properties for both types of residences. We discuss the implications for crime theory, analysis and policy.
Martha	Gallien	Prairie View A&M University	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Community College Issues: Transferring of Credit Hours	Community colleges are playing an increasingly important role in the big picture of higher education. The reduced tuition and small classroom student/teacher ratio makes the community college an appealing alternative for many students who are seeking credit hours for the Bachelor's Degree. Tuition for courses in community colleges may be half of that charged by the four-year universities. However, some students are discovering that the hard work they have done in community college is not always transferring to the university of their choice. The confusion over what transfers and what does not transfer has become a problem in some institutions.
Martha	Gallien	Prairie View A&M University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Health Issues in Youth Correctional Facilities	Youths who are entering juvenile correctional facilities or prisons need risk assessments for diabetes, substance abuse, mood disorders, sexually transmitted diseases, and pregnancy. Age-appropriate interventions are critical. Youths who have been transferred to adult court are more likely to reoffend than those in juvenile court because transferred youths' disorders are more likely to be serious; they probably did not receive the help they needed in prison. If the health needs of youths are properly assessed upon entrance to the detention facility, there is increased safety for all persons in the facility as well as a likelihood of reduced recidivism.
Anita	Gardner	Johnson C. Smith University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Violence in the Academy	Violence in the academy has become a major concern and a daunting issue for school officials, college administrators, and policy makers. In the wake of tragedies such as rampage shootings and killings within the postsecondary and collegiate settings, researchers have begun to focus their attention on school crime and collegiate community safety. We must understand the risks and protective factors associated with school violence (most importantly, rampage shootings and killings), which are paramount toward and congruent with the notion of understanding postsecondary and collegiate community resilience in an evolving educational setting community resilience in an evolving educational setting.
Arthur	Garrison	Northeastern University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT: What the History and the Twenty-First Century Has Brought	The incarceration of African Americans is not a phenomenon that occurred post the civil rights era but has been a practical fact of criminal justice administration since data on incarceration has been kept. Before crack cocaine and three strikes; before the 100:1 crack to powder cocaine ratio in federal sentencing; before the war on drugs; before the war on poverty and the welfare state, before the increase in African American children born out of wedlock and the rise of single female head of households; before the rise of the federal sentencing guidelines and get tough on crime movement, before the world wars; and even before the revolutionary war -- African Americans have been disproportionately incarcerated in the United States. The achievement of an African American President and an African American Chairman of the National Republican Party does not overshadow the fact that African Americans are still disproportionately represented in America's Prisons. This paper will review the intransigent fact of the disproportionate incarceration of African Americans in prisons, the historical nature of the disproportionate incarceration, and will propose some solutions.
Margaret	Gassanov	Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto	Crime Prevention	Evaluating a Youth Gang Pilot Project	We describe the design and share lessons learned in the implementation of a quasi-experimental study evaluating a youth gang prevention and intervention pilot project in Toronto.
S. Marlon	Gayadeen	Univ. at Buffalo (UB)	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Techniques of Neutralization: How minorities view, manage and maintain their membership in mainstream Freemasonry	This paper provides insight on how minorities rationalize and justify their membership in mainstream Freemasonry, a prominent, historically White fraternity. Using Sykes and Matza's framework of techniques of neutralization, data supports 3 of the 5 techniques: appeal to higher loyalty; condemnation of condemners; and denial of injury. In addition to the three mentioned, this qualitative study extends the scope of the techniques of neutralization by finding that respondents placed high value on mentoring, which became a significant tool in managing their deviant or non-traditional membership in mainstream Freemasonry.
David	Geliebter	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Student Panels	On Lyrical Stress of Musical Genres	Though some sociologists argue that rap music is criticized as more violent and misogynistic than other genre of music because of its association with Blacks, researchers Geliebter and Ziegler believe that the criticism disproportionality exists because rap music places a much greater stress on lyrics that do other genres. The researchers play rap and heavy metal songs with identical lyrics to college students and compare the subjects' abilities to recall lyrics and how audible, violent, misogynistic, and essential to the song they rate the lyrics. Demographic characteristics, perceptions of the participants, and other variables are explored as well.
Amanda	Gendon	University of Missouri - St. Louis	Internet/Cyber Crime	Using Ferraro's Risk Assessment Model to Examine Fear of Credit Card Victimization	This paper will examine whether Ferraro's (1995) risk assessment model can be used to predict fear of crime in a virtual activity space (i.e., the Internet). The analysis will be conducted using data from the 2006-2007 British Crime Survey Technology Crime Module. Several research questions will be examined including: (1) Do individuals who encounter online disorder report higher levels of fear of credit card victimization? (2) Do individuals who encounter online disorder adapt their online behaviors? and (3) Do behavioral adaptations mediate the relationship between online disorder and fear? Theoretical and policy implications of the findings will also be discussed.

Eric	Gentes	Rivier College	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Operator Impairment in the Form of Withdrawal or the "Downside Effects" of Drug Use For the Purpose of DWI Prosecutions	Examines the issue of operator impairment for the purpose of DWI statutes in the form of withdrawal or the "downside effects" of drug use when no pharmacologically active substances are found in the operator's system. Begins with a survey of relevant statutory and case law and the scholarly literature. Next discusses the author's successful co-prosecution of a defendant for manslaughter after the defendant who was suffering from heroin withdrawal ran a red light and collided with another vehicle killing its two occupants. Finally examines ethical practical and policy implications of holding individuals criminally liable for such actions.
Rani	George	Albany State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Marijuana Use and Binge Drinking among African American College Students	The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) found that the illicit drug most commonly used with alcohol was marijuana. Studies on drug use among college students have reported that marijuana was the most commonly used substance (McCabe et al., 2007). The present study examines the prevalence of marijuana use and binge drinking among African American college students (N=257). The variables in this study include gender, membership in athletic teams; membership in Greek organizations; staying in residence halls; smoking among family members; and marijuana use among close friends. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the predictors.
Daniel E.	Georges-Abeyie	Texas Southern University	Police Personnel Issues	Application of the Georges-Abeyie Social Distance Severity Scale to Hiring and Training in Criminal and Juvenile Justice	This paper examines the logic and format of the Georges-Abeyie Social Distance Severity Scale, which purports to predict when discretion likely transmutes into discrimination, during the application of law enforcement, detention, juvenile justice, and corrections interface with those they impact. The Georges-Abeyie Social Distance Severity Scale also purports to be an effective tool for the selection and training of law enforcement, juvenile justice, detention, and corrections practitioners.
Daniel	Georges-Abeyie, Ph.D.	Texas Southern University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Death Penalty Abolition or Death Penalty Moratoria: Strategic and/or Tactical Goals	Death Penalty Abolition or Death Penalty Moratoria: Strategic and/or Tactical Goals examines the arguments for and against death penalty abolition and death penalty moratoria within the human rights legal and effectiveness contexts. This paper distinguishes between strategic and tactical goals in the furtherance of the total abolition of the death penalty. This paper also examines whether moratoria compromises core human rights values for short term tactical success, thereby impeding or permanently deterring the strategic goal of total death penalty abolition.
Daniel	Georges-Abeyie, Ph.D.	Texas Southern University	Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes	Significance of the Theory of Social Cultural Resistance to Crime Commission, Recidivism, and Psychotherapy	This paper examines the significance of the Theory of Social Cultural Resistance- Cognitive Dissonance- Afrocentrism to crime commission, recidivism, and psychotherapy. The paper discusses differential crime rates within the Antebellum African Diaspora communities of the Western Hemisphere with special emphasis on the USA and the Caribbean Basin. It also discusses why some Antebellum Diaspora Africans are more recidivistic than some of their Antebellum Diaspora African counterparts.
Andreas	Georgiou	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Distant Engagement	Criminology as it exists today speaks on an empty I, a mediated I that views "reality" and objectivity as what experiences itself immediately without being able to separate itself from itself. To take the slightest distance with regard to itself. Therefore, the I is secondary to claims of "certainty", "truths", "facts" or validated sociological knowledge. The sociological praxis is one of doing sociology instead of being and doing. Social "reality" has been separated and constructed, generalized as fact (science, law, ethics, morality, nature, etc.). We as criminologists, students, and professionals live, experience, and practice a one-sided reality. We generalize and conform into these one-sided life worlds, experiencing a separated life fractured from what we do, what we think, and feel, what it is, and what it is not. Knowledge, theory, and practice are separated from the very subjectivity that created it. Accordingly, "reality" remains grasped in the gaze of the unconcerned, merely aesthetically refined connoisseur of experience and live "experience."
Patrick	Gerkin	Grand Valley State University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Who Owns this Conflict? The Challenge of Community Involvement in Restorative Justice	The criminological project must become that of debunking mythic theories of objective participation that captures "objective realities" through a strategy of scientific distance. As long as scientific social research rests on social disengagement the opposing view must be an engagement/distance. Thus, criminological research must be towards a criminology of hermeneutics of everyday that attempts to grasp a more universal and holistic knowledge of
Nicole	Gerosa	Sacred Heart University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Chemical Dependency: The Crisis of Addiction	As an alternative means of achieving justice, restorative practices are touted as community based justice. The ownership of decisions regarding the response to crime belongs to the key stakeholders, including victim(s), offender(s), and members of the community, both large and small. Without the community, several aspects of justice that is restorative, including forgiveness, support for participants and reintegration are not likely outcomes. This research examines community involvement in a victim offender mediation program through observation, analysis of agreements, and survey data. The findings suggest that while restorative justice is theorized as community based justice, the community appears absent.
Justin	Getz	Shippensburg University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Does a Generation Make a Difference, Attitudes of College Students Towards Policewomen Twenty Years Later	Alcohol is the number one abused substance in the United States for various reasons. The crisis of addiction, or chemical dependency, is one of the many crises individuals in our society deal with. There are multiple theories as to why a person has a problem with alcohol which also support why alcohol is considered the most abused substance in the US. Another important aspect of alcoholism is understanding the dynamics of addiction, which involve defense mechanisms, enabling and codependency and also relate to the reason why alcohol abuse is so widespread and common.
Brooke	Gialposos	University of Cincinnati	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Disney and Delinquency: 1950s-1970s	The relevance of college student's attitudes towards women in policing has been understated. More emphasis should be placed on the study of college student's attitudes, especially seniors because those attitudes will carry over into the workforce. This study examines the attitudes among a sample of college students, including criminal justice majors, towards women in policing twenty years after a similar study conducted in 1990. Results from the earlier study are compared to the current study and implications discussed.
Kathy	Giamberardino	University of Regina	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Exploring Perceptions of High-Risk Sex Offenders in Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA): Preliminary Findings	This poster presentation reviews the animated Walt Disney films released from the 1950s through the 1970s and identifies the antisocial acts within and between the films. Specifically, we analyze acts of personal violence, threats, indirect aggression and emotional abuse, property offenses, victimless and status offenses, and general deviance.
Stephen	Gibbons	Western Oregon University	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	A Preliminary Investigation into a German Facility for Juvenile Delinquents	High-risk sex offenders are typically ostracized by both the media and public, rather than offered support, upon being released into the community. However, restorative programs exist that provide support for their successful reintegration. This study employed in-depth, semi-structured interviews to examine the perspectives of a selected group of high-risk sex offenders concerning the effectiveness and problems associated with their participation in the Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) program in Regina, Saskatchewan. By understanding the participant's point-of-view, this study will assist program service providers to increase the effectiveness of this and similar restorative programs for these individuals and their communities.
Jennifer	Gibbs	University of Maryland, College Park	Other Policing Issues	Attacking the heroes? The relationship between police legitimacy and terror attacks on police	Seehaus Leonberg is a non-governmental organization partially funded by the German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg designed to house 14-21 year-old juveniles sentenced to prison for at least 2 years. Seehaus Leonberg is an alternative to prison with the aim of helping youth learn to live a crime-free life. The authors reviewed the programming at Seehaus and also interviewed staff, Board Members, volunteers, and community members. This paper summarizes the author's findings and discusses the implications for developing similar facilities in the United States.
Rosemary	Gido	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Inmate Programming within Urban Jails	Over 8% of terrorist attacks worldwide targeted police and police have been the victims in over 10,000 terrorist attacks since 1970. However, much like general violence against the police, empirical studies of terrorist attacks on police are rare.
Michael	Gilbert	Department of Criminal Justice	Other Open Seminars	"Throwing the Key Away" is Not an Option: Rethinking the Reentry Issue Using a Restorative Lens	This project explores the relationship between citizens' perception of police legitimacy and terror attacks against police in 69 countries, using a unique dataset compiled from the Global Terrorism Database, the World Values Survey, and other sources. After describing the nature of terror attacks against police, findings and policy implications relevant to the United States and Canada will be discussed.
					The impacts of mass incarceration are increasingly recognized as costly, ineffective and unsustainable. State legislatures have backed away from prison construction as the lifecycle costs and adverse social impacts are understood. Yet, 97% of the 2.3 million people in prison or jail will return to the community. Of those, 30-40% will return to prison within 3 years at huge financial and social cost. Restorative and community justice may provide frameworks for more effective reentry processes that are also less costly and more sustainable.

Janinne	Gilbert	University of Texas at Dallas	Sentencing	Has Just Us" Been Served?"	This study examines sentencing disparities which exist between crack and powder cocaine federal laws. Specifically, the study examines the effects such mandatory sentencing laws have on our criminal justice system today and the current strives being made to ensure that justice is served.
Wayne	Gillespie	East Tennessee State University	Other Policing Issues	Police and the LGBT Community	This paper explores the intersection of police with the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) communities. Using qualitative research methods, police officers and LGBT community members in the southeastern United States were interviewed about their perceptions and attitudes of one another. Analyses revealed that activities surrounding gay pride events predominantly influenced straight officers' overall perception of the LGBT community, while the attitudes of police by members of the LGBT community were somewhat more varied and included one-on-one interactions as well as news media coverage of police. Recommendations for gay and lesbian liaison units (GLLU) within police departments are discussed.
Jay	Gilliam	University of Illinois Springfield	Assessment and Evaluation	Assessment of a Citizen Police Academy	In this pilot study, we report on a "Citizen Police Academy" designed to educate citizens about local law enforcement and to build relationships between the police and the public. Recently established by a Midwestern urban police department, this program consists of 8 two-hour training sessions offered to volunteer participants one evening per week. During these sessions, officers and members of local government provide participants with a thorough introduction to the processes and procedures of local law enforcement. The goal of the pilot assessment is to establish recommendations for future program activities and goals and to lay the foundation for a subsequent impact and process evaluation of the program.
Jen	Girgen	Salem State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Punishing extra-legal animal activism: A survey of state animal enterprise protection laws	The federal Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) (18 U.S.C.S. § 43 (Lexis 2010)) is an 18-year-old statute that was enacted to deter and punish extra-legal animal rights activism targeting agricultural operations, research laboratories, fur farms, and other "animal enterprises." Although most states have passed similar laws, there is a lack of information and discussion about these various state statutes. This research provides a comprehensive overview of state laws designed to deter and punish extra-legal animal activism. It discusses legislative trends and variations among these state statutes, and identifies potential constitutional problems and other concerns raised by these laws.
Jon	Gist	Shippensburg University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Risk of Property Victimization Among College Students	Very little research has ever been conducted in analyzing rates of property crime at college campuses. The aim of this study is to examine how everyday lifestyles and routines on college campus structure opportunities for crime. Through data collected in a student victimization survey at Shippensburg University, rates will be compared with similar studies completed at other college campuses to see if any similar trends exist. This study also examines students' reporting behaviors to the police and perceptions on fear of crime on campus.
Andrew	Gladfelter	Shippensburg University	Schools and Crime	Perceived Risk and Fear of Crime Among College Students	In the wake of incidents like those at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, fear of crime on the college campus continues to be a policy concern for administrators, faculty, and students. Using a sample of college students from a northeastern university, this study will provide a partial test of Ferraro's (1995) fear of crime model. Additionally, this study incorporates basic geographic information system (GIS) applications to visually display hotspots of student fear on campus. The results of this study will be presented along with policy implications.
Ozkan	Gok	Phd	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Macro Level Indicators of Violent Crime in Turkey	Similar to other societies, violence is a serious problem for Turkey. It causes frustration and distress in the community, and coping with violent crime is an important issue for government agencies in Turkey. Like other countries, it is also complicated to get a clear picture of the roots of violence in Turkey. It is seriously influenced by different social, economic, historical, political, and cultural factors. In current study, macro level indicators of homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, and rape in Turkey are examined in detail.
Ari	Goldberg	Florida International University College of Law	Gender and the Justice Profession	The Relationship between Gender, Perceptions Of the Personal Impact Of Sexual Harassment, the Value Attached To Specific	This study examines the relationship between gender and the likelihood of a CJ student pursuing a career in law enforcement. Two intervening variables, perception of the personal impact of sexual harassment and value of career characteristics, were used. Based upon the survey data collected from criminal justice students from central and southern New Jersey, the authors found that females were more personally impacted by perceived sexual harassment in law enforcement than males, thus they were more reluctant to pursue a career in law enforcement. It was also found that females viewed law enforcement as a gender equitable career, which explained why some females demonstrated high interests in law enforcement career.
Dean	Golding	West Chester University	Other Policing Issues	Crime Scene Processing – The Foundation of the Criminal Investigation Process	In recent years, the entertainment industry has aired a number of programs that have resulted in a generation of "TV detectives." While it has increased the public interest in criminal investigation, it has created the myth that the criminal investigation process is far more simplistic than it is. This article addresses that many and varied steps that an investigator needs to take in pursuance of a complete and successful investigation. It is important to understand that the nature of the investigative process often changes based upon variables presented in each case. These variables may include the type of crime (violent, property, victimless), cooperation of victim(s)/witness(es), effectiveness of crime scene search, as well as a number of other issues addressed.
Ian	Gomme	Colorado State University - Pueblo	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Chasing Shadows in the Darkness: The Hunt for the Green River Killer	This paper provides a socio-historical analysis of law enforcement efforts, over two decades, to apprehend the Green River Killer. Structural and happenstance dynamics impeding the success of the investigation are enumerated and assessed and their continued relevance for serial homicide investigation is elaborated. Among the analytical factors discussed are offender and victim profiles, modus operandi, technological evolution and innovation, agency practices and operational challenges, resource constraints, and media coverage and relations. The relevance of this case for broadening our understanding serial homicide investigation more generally is examined and its potential for contextualizing and refining apprehension strategies is explored.
Jay	Goulding	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Being and Crime: A Daoist Phenomenology of Law, Justice and War	Upholding the Law (Justice) or breaking the Law (Crime) are two sides of the same coin in Western society. These binary relationships are akin to those of peace-war, good-bad, right-wrong, just-unjust, and moral-immoral. These pairings are subject to two grand encampments of self-policing supporters that either abstain from moral judgements altogether ("let the Law courts decide") or perpetually enforce an ethical rectitude ("we know best what is right"). This paper challenges Western views by focusing on the classical Chinese Daoist philosophy of the ancient thinkers Laozi and Zhuangzi.  In the Daoist world, the human being is not, as the Greek Protagoras suggested, the measure of all things. An inactive sage-ruler without personal qualities attends to the management of things and events by not getting involved. This is the purity of being, of things such as they are. This would be the opposite of the Supreme Court Justice or the Crime Lord who sits upon their thrones in the Western world pulling all the strings of a subservient society. In the Daoist cosmos, a political world does not stand above nature; the Daoist sage-ruler must prevent such human aspirations. Daoist rulers rule by not ruling, by being "un-carved wood" that is not yet formed or "muddy water" that is not yet settled or the "vast valley" that is not yet full. Formless, barren, empty, dark and hidden are descriptions of the Daoist sage-ruler.  In the West, the Law Courts and Organized Crime are at war, often imitating each others hierarchies and mirroring each others' moralities. For the Daoist, this war and its eternal partners of Law and Crime seem to strive respectively for the achievement of a heroic justice: "the cops got their man" or "the crooks got away again." War itself (the imposition of Law to counterbalance the rise in Crime) means that society has broken down.  In response, the Daoist sage does not seek "war" nor does he talk of its "justice." Morality can be treacherous; it can easily become a social pathology. Minimize emotions, curtail desires, do not take sides and be indifferent. These are strategies of being that the contemporary Daoist philosopher Hans-Georg Moeller calls "negative ethics" as a response to law, crime, war and justice. Good changes into bad and bad into good; yin becomes yang and yang becomes yin.  In his stories, Zhuangzi shows remorse that Law and Justice have replaced "the way and its power" (Daodejing). Law and Justice themselves become

Natalie	Goulette	University of Cincinnati	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Can living with a custodial grandparent impact juvenile delinquency? A study of youth in Chicago neighborhoods	This study explores the influence of traditional and non-conventional caregivers on juvenile delinquency with a sample of families in Chicago. While previous literature has examined the physical health and emotional well-being of mothers and grandparents, little is known about juveniles who reside with a custodial grandparent. Less is known about the effects of caregiver family structure and juvenile delinquency. The present study uses data from the Project of Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) to compare delinquency rates of juveniles raised by natural parents, grandparents, and other types of caregivers.
Jeremiah	Goulka	RAND	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	The Politics of Federally-led Task Forces: A Case Study of the Effort to Rebuild the New Orleans Criminal Justice System	After Hurricane Katrina ravaged the Gulf Coast, the criminal justice systems in the metropolitan New Orleans area expected swift federal funding to restore their operations. In response to delays, a joint federal-state-local task force was formed to clear roadblocks in securing federal funding as well as to promote horizontal and vertical cooperation among the various agencies. This paper will recount and analyze the efforts and challenges facing the task force, focusing on its political and policy dynamics. In particular, it will examine how federal officials disclaimed leadership, yet led the task force for much of its lifespan.
Angela	Gover	University of Colorado Denver	Probation and Community Corrections	New Directions for Domestic Violence Offender Treatment Standards: Colorado's Innovative Approach to Treatment	State Standards for the treatment of domestic violence offenders have been criticized in the past for not being empirically based. This article presents the empirically based principles underlying Colorado's recently revised treatment Standards. The Standards are unique in their focus on differentiated treatment for offenders and their use of the Domestic Violence Risk and Needs Assessment (DVRNA), an assessment tool developed to identify offender risk and criminogenic needs. Offenders' overall scores on the DVRNA determine their dosage and intensity of treatment. Colorado's implementation plans for the revised Standards, limitations to the utility of Colorado's Standards, and directions for future research are discussed.
Julie	Gramaldi	Ontario Provincial Police	Other Policing Issues	Long Term Thinking and Police Leadership	This presentation will be devoted to examining such issues as climate change, organizational structure, civilian professionalias, and evidence based research that may impact policing.
Lorna	Grant	North Carolina Central University	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	A profile of children who are in conflict with the law- Jamaica's situation	Despite the government of Jamaica ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and having committed to respect and promote the stipulated rights, children are still finding themselves behind bars at an alarming rate. This paper presents a profile of children who are in conflict with the law and who find themselves behind bars in Jamaica. Approximately half of the children in conflict in the island nation were interviewed about their circumstances and experiences with the justice system. Stakeholders who interface with the juvenile justice system in the island were also interviewed. The findings address myths about who the children are and include suggestions for improved prevention and rehabilitation efforts.
Lauren	Gray	Undergraduate Student of Criminal Justice	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Effects Of Alcohol Consumption on Promiscuity of Female College Students	This study is based upon survey and non-structured interviews with female college students about their sexual experiences on campus and the relationship with alcohol consumption.
Martin	Greenberg	Morris College, Sumter, SC	Other CJ Education Issues	Roundtable: The Emerging Field of Forensic Crime Prevention"	Concerns about neighborhood violence, terrorism, trafficking in persons and cyberspace security following 9/11 have given rise to a new urgency for successful crime reduction strategies. A new focus appears to be emerging consisting of at least five major areas: 1) policy analysis; 2) program assessment research; 3) public administration (including the implementation of new programs); 4) public advocacy; and 5) community organization (including the new forms of social networking). Please come to consider why or why not such a reorientation may be taking place and if so, whether it has prospects for providing a more nuanced approach for domestic security matters.
Michele	Grillo	Monmouth University	Special Units, Task Forces, and Crime Reduction Initiatives	Police Organizational Change in a Post-September 11 Environment: Rhetoric or Reality?	The purpose of this research is to understand police organizational change in a post-September 11, 2001, security environment. Specifically, the research seeks to explore the nature and extent of the implementation of specialized terrorism units in local police agencies. Taking the grounded-theory approach, the data collection consists of qualitative interviews with key personnel (N=21) in large police agencies across the country. Through the identification of common themes and associated elements, the data will provide insight as to whether significant organizational changes have occurred at the local level in response to the continued threat of terrorism.
Eric	Grommon	Michigan State University	Re-Entry and Parole	Quality and Stability of Residence after Transition into the Community	The ability to obtain housing is a concern for soon to be released prisoners. Once an initial placement is achieved, ex-offenders must manage housing options. The present study explores perceptions of housing quality and experiences in the management of housing stability through a series of longitudinal interviews with 40 subjects in a small, industrialized, Midwestern city. Data on two waves of interviews conducted shortly after release (wave 1) and 3 or more months after the first interview (wave 2) will be presented. Discussion will emphasize housing expectations and realities in an effort to inform future prisoner reentry programs and strategies.
Sara	Grove	Shippensburg University	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	ROUNDTABLE: Issues for Department Chairs	ROUNDTABLE: Department Chair  I would appreciate the opportunity to participate in a roundtable discussion about recruiting Department Chairs from within the ranks of Criminal Justice faculty. This academic year, two faculty members (one being me) from outside of the Criminal Justice Department were selected to serve as Department Chair. I would like to discuss how this experience has affected the Department and how to encourage junior colleagues that serving as Department Chair can be a rewarding experience.
Sara	Grove	Shippensburg University	Media and Crime	The Kiss of Death? The Fates of Political Candidates Accused of Being Soft on Crime	Despite challenging economic conditions, statewide political campaigns in 2010 are heavily focused on issues related to criminal justice systems. Candidates often tout their experiences supporting law enforcement, while opponents attack candidates' credentials by labelling them as soft on crime." This research examines the 2010 contests for governor and state attorneys general assessing the prominence of criminal justice issues in campaigns as well as campaigns' rhetoric about crime. By incorporating the outcomes of the 2010 elections including polling data the research evaluates the impact of criminal justice issues and the implications for candidates who were labelled as "soft on crime."
Lisa	Growette Bostaph	Boise State University	Other CJ Education Issues	Crime Victims in the Curriculum: Are We Missing One Third of the Crime Triangle?	The crime triangle consists of an offender, event, and a victim. Theoretical explanations, system response, and policy work on offenders and specific crime types are the backbone of criminal justice curricula in the U.S. However, a similar breadth and depth of education on crime victims appear to be lacking in traditional criminal justice curricula. In order to test this hypothesis, the authors conducted a content analysis of 1,122 randomly selected criminal justice program curricula. Institutional, departmental, and course-level variables were included in the analysis and the theoretical, professional, and policy implications of the results are discussed.
Priscilla	Guerrero	Bridgewater State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Studying Alongside Incarcerate Men - What I Learned Inside Prison	The presenter is a criminal justice student who took a university class inside a medium security prison. She will discuss her experiences studying masculinity and violence alongside incarcerated men, many of whom are former homicide offenders

James	Guffey	National University	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Firesetting, Enuresis, and Animal Torture: A Systematic Review of the Literature	A number of researchers have studied the triad of dysfunctional behaviors known as firesetting, enuresis, and animal cruelty and concluded that there is statistically significant data and findings to show a link among these three behaviors and subsequent adult crime. What is the unique relationship among these behaviors? This paper examines a sample of the literature to compare the findings using systematic review. Is there agreement that a relationship exists? If so, why are these three specific behaviors unique? What does the literature conclude with regard to prevention?
Tomas	Guillen	Seattle University	Media and Crime	Media Access to Crime Reports in the Digital World	Access to crime information has historically been controversial. "Who has access to what" has ignited endless debates and legal battles. Traditionally, access has revolved around police "incident reports," with journalists being at the forefront of reviewing and requesting reports. The use of digital tools has changed how police provide access to reports for journalists and private citizens. Have digital tools resulted in more or less access? This paper explores this controversy via a case study of the Seattle Police Department, which unveiled a new digital access system in 2010.
Elaine	Gunnison	Seattle University	Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers	Investigating Life Course Offender Subgroup Heterogeneity: An Exploratory Latent Class Analysis Approach	Within developmental criminology, a common classification of offender behavior is life course trajectories broken into discrete groups of early onsetters, late onsetters, persisters, or desisters. Yet, some investigators state that this is an oversimplification of offending behavior. Indeed, some researchers have recently begun to utilize statistical modeling to investigate offender life course subgroup heterogeneity. The current study utilizes the National Youth Survey data and exploratory latent class analysis to determine whether substantive latent classes exist within offender life course trajectories. Implications of the results are discussed.
Whitney	Gunter	University of Delaware	Control Theories	Testing the Versatility of Reoperationalized Self-Control	For nearly two decades, the attitudinal self-control scale developed by Grasmick and colleagues has been a commonly used metric for measuring self-control. Recently, Piquero and Bouffard introduced their own method for measuring self-control. Though the Grasmick scale has consistently been shown to be versatile in its applicability to behaviors, the versatility of the new scale is untested. This study uses data from a random sample of undergraduate students to compare the versatility of these competing scales. Results indicate the revised scale has several weaknesses in this area and fails to achieve the same breadth of predictability as the Grasmick scale.
Gwo-Jen	Guo	National Changhua University of Education, Department of Guidance and Counseling	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Hope and Recovery from Substance Abuse for Drug Probationers in Taiwan	Studies have found that positive expectancies and self-determination in substance treatment program are associated with an increase in the completion of treatment programs and recovery. Therefore, a twelve-week treatment program based on hope theory has been developed to treat drug probationers in Taiwan. This study aims to explore the effectiveness of hope therapy in addiction treatment. This presentation will include: (1) an introduction to hope theory; (2) a review of the program and the research findings regarding the effectiveness of using hope therapy in addiction treatment; (3) a discussion of the implications of the findings and recommendations for further research.
Darin	Haerle	University of California-Irvine	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Treating the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender: What Predicts Treatment Completion and Recidivism?	For two decades, a Southern state has utilized an innovative treatment program that aims to rehabilitate its most serious and violent juvenile offenders. During the program's existence, no research study has explored recidivism outcomes of those who participate in the program compared to those who do not. This research explores predictors of treatment completion and recidivism among the following three groups: 1) offenders who successfully completed the treatment program, 2) offenders who partially completed the program, and 3) offenders who did not participate in the program. Propensity-score modeling is utilized to match the three groups, given their similar criminal histories.
Chris	Hale	Louisiana State University, Shreveport	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	Career Choices and Characteristics of Nontraditional Criminal Justice Undergraduates	Among the many areas of study offered by colleges and universities, criminal justice courses and programs are extremely popular and continue to attract large numbers of undergraduates. Nevertheless, little research exists concerning the demographics and future career plans of these students. Furthermore, of the limited number of studies addressing these topics, none have focused on non-traditional students. This is surprising, given the changing characteristics of today's undergraduate population. Utilizing students from a commuter University, the following exploratory study attempts to clarify demographics and future career plans among nontraditional students enrolled in criminal justice courses. Implications for curriculum development are addressed.
Chris	Hale	Louisiana State University, Shreveport	Other Correctional Issues	Does a Course in Corrections Influence Occupational Attractiveness?	Research has consistently shown that criminal justice students are primarily interested in law enforcement careers. These findings have raised concern among professionals regarding the future of corrections. Despite the fact that nearly every criminal justice program in the country requires a course in corrections, little is known as to whether or not that course influences future career endeavors. Utilizing a two-group quasi-experimental design, the following exploratory study assesses ratings of occupational attractiveness and attitudes toward punishment following the completion of a semester long course in corrections. Findings, future research and implications for curriculum development are addressed.
Bryan	Hamilton	University of Louisville- Sociology Department	Gender and the Justice Profession	Police Recruits' Attitudes on Domestic Violence	Domestic violence research has shown that men and women utilize different intervention strategies based on socialization into their respective gender roles. The influx of women in the law enforcement profession assumes that they would bring a more nurturing and supportive environment to the victims of domestic violence. This research aims to compare the attitudes and beliefs of officers on three levels: new officers (no training), rookie officers (limited training), and veteran officers segmented by gender. A cohort's attitudinal baseline would be presented on the gender differences of untrained officers.
Tanner	Hamrick	Limestone College	Student Panels	School Resource Officers: A Growing Trend in the Fight on School Crime	In today's world school safety is a growing concern among parents, students, educators, and law enforcement personnel. Faced with the task of dealing with challenges like drug abuse and violence in our schools many states are looking for new solutions, with most placing law enforcement officers in schools full time called school resource officers. The purpose of this research is to examine the use of school resource officers, their roles in schools and the community, finding qualifications, and relationships between school administrators and police.
Stacey	Hannem	Wilfrid Laurier University (Brantford)	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	"She's That Kind of Woman": Examining the Role of Gender in Courtesy Stigma for the Wives and Mothers of Male Prisoners	This paper builds on Erving Goffman's work on "courtesy stigma" to critically examine the role of gender in the transference of stigma from male prisoners to their (primarily female) family members. The notion of "courtesy stigma" is theoretically engaged and recognized as a form of stigma that is related to, yet distinct from, the stigma of origin and is distinctly gendered in nature. Based on in-depth qualitative interviews and focus groups with prisoners' family members in Canada, the research considers how the stigma of criminality taints families' interactions with others in social settings and with correctional staff during prison visits.
Kathleen	Hanrahan	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Qualitative Methods: Ethnographies, Field Research	Online Interviews: The Potential for Criminological Research	This paper examines the feasibility of online qualitative research for criminological research. The paper will begin with an overview of the online options or venues (e.g. chat rooms, bulletin boards, social networking sites, email) currently available to the qualitative researcher. Next, issues of data quality in online interviews will be discussed, and various online venues will be compared to face-to-face and telephone interview modes. Additionally, we will discuss some of the central ethical and human subject protection issues involved in the online research landscape. The discussion will conclude with examples of online research projects in criminology and criminal justice.
Kaitlin	Harding	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Domestic Violence: Living in Fear	This paper will explore multiple aspects of domestic violence. It will cover the abuse from the victim's as well as the abuser's standpoint. The focus will be on psychological and physical abuse, with subcategories including verbal abuse, and sexual assault within the partnership. The other aspects of the paper will include a look at cultural, social, and legal implications. The final section of the paper will cover interventions, and ways to get out of a violent domestic situation. The purpose of this paper is to ensure an understanding of domestic violence to those whom have never had any experience.

Talia	Harmon	Niagara University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Close Calls: Exonerations and Executions in Capital Cases	Wrongful convictions in capital and non-capital cases have received increased nationwide media attention. Technological advances, particularly regarding DNA, have increased the ability to identify wrongful convictions. Prior research on wrongful convictions has focused primarily on qualitative methods designed to provide in-depth descriptive analyses of these cases. In contrast, this study makes a quantitative comparison between 150 documented cases from 1970-2010 in which prisoners were released from death row because of "doubts about their guilt" and a matched, random sample of 150 executed inmates. It will be possible to test hypotheses regarding the causes of wrongful convictions in capital cases.
Alexis	Harper	The University of Texas at Dallas	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Is the Glass is Half Full? Does Positivity Combat Delinquency?	Research from control theorist Walter Reckless has shown that positive self-image acts as an insulator from delinquency. Current research investigates the connection between an individual's self perceptions and their inclination toward delinquency. It is hypothesized that positive self perception is linked with lower levels of delinquency and negative behaviors. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health on adolescents in grades 7 through 12 in the U.S. during the 1994-1995 school year is analyzed. Many variables are considered, including self efficacy and self expectations, which are compared to rates of delinquency and other risk factors among the sample.
Tawnya	Harrington	University of North Texas at Dallas	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Strengthening Inequities in Drug Policies: An International Approach	The application of drug policies across international borders, particularly between the United States and Canada, has implications toward increases in expanding the incarceration rates of drug offenders.
Andrew	Harris	University of Massachusetts - Lowell	Juvenile Justice Policy	Researching Teen Sexting: Capturing the Youth Voice	Since the emergence of sexting into the national spotlight in 2008, multiple studies have assessed the prevalence and correlates of sexting behaviors among teens. These studies' reliance on structured surveys, however, has limited their capacity to place sexting into relevant social and cultural context. This presentation describes a new OJJDP-funded study that examines sexting through an alternative lens. By capturing youth perspectives, and by comparing these perspectives to those of parents, educators, law enforcement, and other concerned adults, the study seeks to inform the development of grounded and meaningful prevention and harm reduction policies and practices.
Danielle	Harris	San Jose State University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Visualizing criminal careers and local life circumstances of chronic sexual offenders	Developmental criminology suggests that the elements of one's criminal career (such as specialization, frequency, escalation, or desistance) might be best understood through an understanding of their dynamic properties. Using archival files from the Massachusetts Treatment Center Database (N = 902), the author created a timeline for each of a sample of chronic sexual offenders. Each timeline provides a visualization of the offender's official criminal record as well as important local life circumstances. This presentation provides a qualitative exploration of the vastly different pathways followed by the sample. Meaningful stories can be told from exploring the data in this way.
Robin	Harteringer- Saunders	Georgia State University	Social Learning/Diff Assoc Theories	Recognizing the intersection of social learning and social disorganization theory: towards building comprehensive Juveni	The theoretical lens by which practitioners view the manifestation of delinquent behavior directs intervention efforts. If we apply theories that primarily focus on the individual we solve a small piece of a larger puzzle. If we fail to consider context, our models will be flawed. Effective prevention and treatment models for young offenders rely on professionals who work with this population to simultaneously examine complex human relationships and interactions between juvenile delinquents and their environment(s). This paper presents an analysis of two major theories of juvenile delinquency; Social Learning and Social Disorganization, focusing on application to practice settings.
Edgar	Hartung	Alvernia University	Schools and Crime	Crime and Violence on College and University Campuses: How safe are you?	College and university campuses are akin to communities, small or large, urban or rural. As in any community, institutions of higher education are comprised of individuals from different backgrounds, morals and values. Parents, students, faculty and other members of these institutions view the campus environment as safe and free of crime. Is this reality or wishful thinking? This presentation will focus on campus safety and our shared responsibility for assisting in this endeavor. Tips will be provided as to how college professors can assist in keeping our campuses safe. Presenter is a retired 32 year law enforcement practitioner.
Edgar	Hartung	Alvernia University	Schools and Crime	Crime and Violence on College and University Campuses: How safe are you?	College and university campuses are akin to communities, small or large, urban or rural. As in any community, institutions of higher education are comprised of individuals from different backgrounds, morals and values. Parents, students, faculty and other members of these institutions view the campus environment as safe and free of crime. Is this reality or wishful thinking? This presentation will focus on campus safety and our shared responsibility for assisting in this endeavor. Tips will be provided as to how college professors can assist in keeping our campuses safe. Presenter is a retired 32 year law enforcement practitioner.
Barry	Harvey	Alvernia University Criminal Justice Department	Organized Crime	The Dismantling of Traditional Organized Crime from Within: A New Breed of Wise Guy."	Since Prohibition began in the 1920s, traditional organized crime has thrived in the United States. These early families were based on the old traditional values, codes of honor, respect, and standards of behavior brought to the United States from Italy and Sicily. Although new laws, enforcement initiatives and technology have contributed to the current reduced state of organized crime, it is the new generation of organized crime members and a new set of values, beliefs, and behaviors that have dismantled traditional organized crime from within. This presentation will look at these changes and their effects on traditional organized crime.
Theresa	Hayden	University of Louisville	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Consequences of where you live: Identification of geographic barriers in medically underserved neighborhoods to health	A strategy for changing community level socioeconomic [SES] barriers to positive health outcomes for female single parents residing in geographically depressed areas is of utmost importance. Sampson (2003) stressed the value of researching the differences in geographic stratification to explain individual health and well-being. According to Acheson (1998) higher social class groups have experienced greater reductions in mortality rates in the last century than lower social class groups. Being minority and female increases the risk of poor health in low SES neighborhoods (Joint Center for Health Policy Institute, 2004). There is a gap in the literature connecting the link between residence in a geographically depressed neighborhood, female single parents, violent crime, and poor health outcomes. This study will explore autocorrelations and density patterns related to female single parents and the association to violent crime and health outcomes. Specific geographic neighborhoods in Louisville Kentucky will be identified and health trends examined for the neighborhoods.  by
Read	Hayes	University of Florida	Crime Prevention	Micro-place crime prevention: Results of two randomized controlled trials	This session discusses two theory and CONSORT- informed randomized controlled trials used to test and measure outcome measure changes of commonly used situational crime prevention measures in store environments. Study stores were selected using stratified, random sampling, then randomly assigned to test and control conditions. Pre and post test periods ranged from 8-16 weeks in order to evaluate the efficacy and ROI of the countermeasures for further enhancement R&D.
Rebecca	Hayes-Smith	Central Michigan University	Media and Crime	Jury's still out: How television and crime show viewing influences jurors' evaluations of evidence	The CSI effect is a phenomenon proposed by the media and attorneys in which crime show viewing is thought to affect jurors' trial decisions. This study examined whether jurors' crime show and television viewing habits interact with the amount of forensic evidence available at trial to affect verdict and other trial decisions. Jurors were randomly assigned to read a trial vignette containing either varying levels of forensic evidence. Results indicated an interaction between level of forensic evidence and crime show viewing. Specifically, those who watched crime shows were more likely to favor the defense than those who did not.
John	Hazy	Youngstown State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Importance of Criminal Justice in Community Health Assessment and Planning	Drawn from a case study involving a public health initiative in a diverse tri-county area in northeastern Ohio, this research highlights how criminal justice plays a critical role in community health assessment and planning. This study describes how criminal justice issues are prominent in this process. Lessons learned in interjecting various criminal justice topics are brought forth. Findings indicate the value that attention to a criminal justice perspective has in this type of endeavor. The mutually benefiting relationship that both disciplines have serves as springboard for further joint efforts.

Angela	Heagle	Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Ontario, Institute of Technology	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Durham Drug Treatment Court (DDTC) Evaluation: A Literature Review and Analysis of Drug Treatment Courts	This research evaluates the Durham Drug Treatment Court in the Durham Region of Ontario as an alternative to traditional criminal justice measures in addressing drug-addicted offenders. A literature review and description of the components of Drug Treatment Courts (DTCs) are included. Quantitative descriptive data analysis was conducted, including participant demographics, types of drugs used, and success rates. Cost-benefit analyses are included which numerically present the effectiveness of the Durham DTC. It was concluded that the Durham DTC is a viable alternative to traditional criminal justice measures in addressing drug-addicted offenders in both fiscal and social respects. Best practices are provided.
Sarah	Heath	National Crime Prevention Centre	Crime Prevention	Roundtable: Youth Gangs in Canada: Perspectives on Prevalence and Prevention	Youth involvement in gangs has serious consequences for individuals, families and whole communities in Canada. While there are challenges to understanding the youth gang phenomenon, a significant amount of work has been done to define 'youth gangs', to estimate the prevalence of their activity and to determine what works to prevent and reduce the involvement of youth in gangs. The National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPCC) is working towards this understanding by developing and disseminating knowledge on youth gang involvement in Canada and supporting crime prevention projects to prevent and reduce the involvement of youth in gangs. This NCPCC hosted roundtable discussion will showcase the work of researchers, crime prevention practitioners and evaluators to better understand the prevalence and prevention of youth gang involvement in Canada.
M. Kristen	Hefner	University of Delaware	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Racial Profiling and the 287 (g) Program: A Traffic Stop Study	Selective enforcement by law enforcement officers has raised many concerns over the past several years. Immigration, and particularly the 287(g) program, is one area in which concerns have been raised relating to the racial profiling of Hispanics by police. The current study utilizes a mixed-methods analysis to investigate whether or not the implementation of the 287(g) program impacted the degree to which Hispanics are stopped for ambiguous reasons, subjected to discretionary searches, and arrested in one North Carolina county. Implications for law enforcement officers engaging in selective enforcement as it relates to the 287(g) program will be discussed.
Craig	Hemmens	Boise State University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Annual Review of the Supreme Court's Criminal Justice Decisions	Please schedule this panel on Thursday morning, its traditional time slot.
Herbert	Henderson	Lake Superior State University	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Technological Advancements and Training Improve the Securing of the Transportation Network	The ever present threat of terrorist or criminal actions against the transportation industry is forcing the development of new methods to secure them. Today's technologies are improving the transportation industry's security.
Samantha	Henderson	University of Waterloo	Student Panels	Interaction Effects of Multiple Custodial Treatment Programs	This paper investigates the extent, nature, and impact on recidivism, of participation in multiple correctional treatment programs by offenders incarcerated for relatively short terms. It uses multivariate analysis to analyze a population sample of all offenders serving a sentence of 2-3 years in Canadian federal correctional institutions who were released between 2004 and 2006.
Louise	Henry	Prairie View A&M University	Immigration and Crime	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA AND THEIR PROPENSITY TO COMMIT CRIME	This study utilized data from The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97) for the year 1997, to predict first generation immigrants' Blacks and Hispanics propensity to commit crime. Logistic Regression model was used to test the relationship between extralegal variables such as race, ethnicity, and gender, live with both parents, and parents born in the U. S. and the legal variable, delinquency, was created from a combination of three variables: use marijuana, purposely destroy property, and fight with intent to hurt anyone. From the study it was found that immigrants with parents born in the United States and ethnicity (Hispanics) showed the highest propensity for immigrant youths to commit crime.
Bridget	Hepner	Sam Houston State University	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Terror Management Theory: An Application to Criminal Justice	The search for justice is a natural pursuit of humanity. It is therefore hard to imagine that our innate subconscious fear of death may impede justice, yet this may be an unfortunate reality. Terror Management Theory proposes that as our exposure to death (mortality salience) increases our negative reactions to people in "out-groups" increases. Areas most susceptible to negative consequences include, police use of force, prosecutorial discretion and sentencing practices among others. This paper presents the assumptions of TMT, the applications of TMT in other disciplines, and calls for further discourse of Terror Management Theory in Criminal Justice applications.
Katie	Herman	Indiana University of Pa	Student Panels	Improving Rape Prevention Programs on College Campuses	The purpose of this paper is to enhance the knowledge and development of rape prevention programs on college campuses. Specifically, it will examine the literature on rape, identify variables that affect the acceptance of rape myths, and assess strategies that have been introduced to prevent rape among college students. Research suggests that institutions with a student population of 10,000 might expect more than 350 rapes per year (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). These statistics indicate that continued improvement and development of rape prevention programs remain important goals for colleges and universities and that the literature and existing research can inform programs designed to prevent victimization.
Hilda	Hibbert	Prairie View A&M University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	POLICE DISCRETION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM	Discretion is an effective aspect of policing. It does not go without questioning, because too often the use of such choice becomes a liability to the system. Research has shown that discretion and policing are inseparable. Regrettably, minority groups in the U.S. are at a disadvantage. Some officers use discretion professionally, while others use it to their advantage. Policy makers should implement strategies to eliminate officers who corrupt the system. The purpose of this study is to examine the use of police discretion in the juvenile justice system. A qualitative and content analysis approach was taken, with the hope that the issue will be addressed.
Courtney	Hickey	Undergraduate Student Criminal Justice Department	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Cyber bullying and Parental Supervision	This poster summarizes a secondary analysis of data from the Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center at Bridgewater State University (Director Elizabeth Englander, Ph.D.; Faculty Research Fellow Aviva Twersky Glasner, Ph.D) regarding the role and ability of parents to monitor their children's online interactions and activities as to how that relates to bullying behavior.
Sean	Hier	University of Victoria	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Evaluating Public-Area Video Surveillance Monitoring Program in Canada	We examine how the efficacy of public-area video surveillance monitoring programs designed to survey city streets are evaluated in cities across Canada. Qualitative and quantitative evaluation measures are becoming common features of video surveillance programs in Canada. Evaluative claims often take the form of definitive statements about the ability of video surveillance systems to reduce crime, fear of crime, nuisance, and social disorder, yet the authority of evaluative claims is rarely considered in the context of local contingencies of knowledge production. We explain our findings in light of stipulations appearing in best practices guidelines published by Canada's privacy protection community.
Carly	Hilinski	Grand Valley State University	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Teen Attitudes toward Sexting	Teen sexting has recently become an issue of great public concern. Despite this public concern, research has not examined teens' attitudes regarding sexting. With a sample of college students enrolled in freshman level criminal justice courses, the current study examines this issue and the impact that attitudes toward teen sexting have on teens' likelihoods of engaging in these behaviors.
Rebecca	Hill	John Jay College, CUNY Graduate Center	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Violence and politics in Germany: The impact of the 2005 election results on measures of far right group violence	The 2005 federal and state elections in Germany resulted in a noticeable shift in power. The Bundestag elected a conservative Chancellor and the right wing National Democratic Party gained representation in several states. These results may have influenced levels of violence perpetrated by far right groups. Previous research indicates that groups expecting to obtain their goals may escalate use of violence, therefore, there should be an increase in violent acts committed by far right groups in the year following the 2005 election. This hypothesis will be evaluated via OLS regression analysis of cases of violence perpetrated by far right groups.
Johsua	Hill	University of New Haven	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	When the President Speaks . . . : An Analysis of the Presidents' and Public's Agenda on Drugs	The theory of presidential influence over public opinion is used to predict the impact of presidential rhetoric on drugs over the public's concern for drugs being the most important problem facing the nation." It is hypothesized that the more attention presidents give to the policy area of drugs in their State of the Union (SOTU) Addresses the more concerned the public becomes with drugs. Utilizing a time-series regression analysis of data collected from a content analysis of presidents' SOTU Addresses on the Gallup Poll's Most Important Problem series from 1946 to 2010 preliminary analysis suggests support for the hypothesis."
Kimberly	Hill	Texas A&M International University	Student Panels	Do attitudes toward homosexuality differ among Hispanic college students?	Anti-gay hate crimes often go unreported because individuals of the gay and lesbian community fear police may be biased. Any prejudicial attitudes that criminal justice students hold may negatively impact their actions in a future position of law enforcement. The attitudes toward gay and lesbian persons were closely examined and compared among criminal justice majors and non-criminal justice majors (n=200) in a Hispanic population. Criminal justice majors tended to have more negative views of homosexuality in general and were less willing to work, socialize, and support the familial rights of gays and lesbians than students in other majors.

Nancy	Hogan	Ferris State University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	Examining the Effects of Job Variables on Different Types of Organizational Commitment among Correctional Staff	There is a growing body of literature that indicates that organizational commitment is an important outcome for both correctional staff members and organizations. Because of its importance, studies have been conducted to determine the factors that help shape correctional staff organizational commitment. There are, however, different forms of organizational commitment, and it is unclear how factors influence these different forms of organizational commitment. This study will examine the effects of Job Stress, Job Involvement, and Job Satisfaction on the major forms of organizational commitment (continuance commitment, moral commitment, and affective commitment). The results will be reported and discussed.
Brooke	Hogan	University of New Haven	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Not Without My Pet: The Difficult Decisions in the Lives of Battered Women with Pets	In recent years a strong link between domestic violence and animal abuse had been established. This paper reviews the literature of the impact of domestic violence and animal abuse on women and children with pets. Overall, the literature suggests that a concern for the pet's welfare prevented women and children seeking shelter services sooner. Implications of the findings are discussed and recommendations are presented for how states can better address domestic violence and animal abuse cases. The second part of this paper is a review of policy and statutes in the state of Connecticut with comparisons to Oregon and Illinois.
Tim	Holler	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other Correctional Issues	Keeping Afloat: An Examination of How One County Jail Can Avoid the Overcrowding Epidemic	Prior to January 2009, the Indiana County Jail in Indiana, Pennsylvania was an exemplary model of many of the problems plaguing the entire state. The jail suffered from an epidemic that nearly all jails and prisons in Pennsylvania are facing: overcrowding. This paper will address the problems of overcrowding in Pennsylvania with a specific focus on the Indiana County Jail. By outlining policy procedures and inmate services, this paper is intended to show how the jail will find itself struggling with many of the same overcrowding issues that were present prior to the addition of a new facility.
Kristi	Holsinger	University of Missouri-Kansas City	Teaching Pedagogy	Addressing Social Justice Problems through Teaching	This paper will describe efforts in the college classroom to critically engage students in the social problems facing them and their communities. Using data collected from colleagues in the field and my own experiences, I will examine the approaches, challenges and successes of teaching about justice in general, social justice and activism. Attempts to integrate criminal justice topics into a larger social justice perspective and to engage students on justice issues via service learning" approaches will also be explored with the ultimate vision of addressing injustice and transforming the world we live in. "
Stephanie	Howells	McMaster University	Schools and Crime	Understanding the Gap Between Perception and Reality of School Crime	Canadian schools are increasingly implementing security precautions (e.g. security cameras) to maintain the safety of their staff and students. However, previous studies have demonstrated that individuals perceive crime to be more prevalent than it actually is, and that institutions often respond to perceived fear of crime as opposed to actual crime. Through a combination of interviews with key members (administrators, teachers, parents and students), content analyses of newspaper reports and public opinion polls about school crime, this project examines the gap between perception and prevalence, and demonstrates that a "culture of fear" (Glassner, 1999) exists in regard to school crime.
Danielle	Hryniewicz	University of Western Ontario	Other Policing Issues	Cracking the Closed Institution: Obstacles to Gaining Research Access to Police Services	Methodological and ethical concerns are an important area of negotiation within observational field research. Discovering a mutually acceptable field role for observers is an issue that has been well documented in the sociological and anthropological literature. The methodological challenges associated with gaining research access to closed institutions, however, have scarcely been discussed within the literature. In addressing this paucity, the present article explores the obstacles and strains experienced by field researchers in accessing sensitive areas of police institutional life.
Beth	Huebner	University of Missouri-St. Louis	Re-Entry and Parole	Residential Mobility among Men Released from Prison	Most existing research suggests that most men return home from prison to live in disadvantaged, urban neighborhoods. Little is understood about the dynamic, long-term movement patterns of parolees. Particularly, less is understood about individuals who relocate to communities outside of urban areas. Using data from a release cohort of men from a Midwestern state, this work is designed to describe determinates of residential mobility between census tracts and metropolitan regions. Particular emphasis will be placed on race and the socioeconomic nature of residential neighborhoods.
Laura	Huey	University of Western Ontario	Other Policing Issues	"Sometimes It Works Out Very Well, Sometimes We Don't Have	This paper examines the role of voluntary police groups in federal and provincial criminal justice policy-making circles in Canada. Using interview data from two sources – police and non-police interest groups – a complex picture of police interest group work and, in particular, the ability of police associations to influence public policy is revealed. Whereas previous literature in this area has emphasized the privilege accorded police in public policy domains, the present study demonstrates that there are notable instances where the 'police voice' is not sufficiently persuasive to policy-makers.
Ronald	Huff	University of California - Irvine	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Some Comments on the National Institute of Justice and the NAS Report	This paper provides some observations on the work of NIJ and the recommendations of the NAS report on ways to strengthen the agency.
C. Ronald	Huff	University of California, Irvine	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Wrongful Conviction: International Perspectives	One of the most important advantages of cross-national, comparative research is the opportunity to view our criminal justice system in the context of other systems of justice and learn from those comparisons. This paper summarizes some of the lessons learned from a recent collaborative study of wrongful conviction that included the U.S., Canada, a number of European nations, and Israel.
Rodney	Huff	National White Collar Crime Center	White Collar/Corporate Crime	The 2010 Household Survey on White Collar Crime Victimization	In 2010, the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) conducted a national, scientific survey on white collar crime victimization. Like previous NW3C victimization surveys, the 2010 household survey was designed to measure the public's experience within three main areas: victimization, risk behavior, reporting behaviors, and perceptions of crime seriousness. This paper discusses the major findings of the 2010 survey. Results show, among other findings, that nearly one in four households was victimized by white collar crime within the previous year, and that there is a paucity of victimization reports reaching relevant crime control agencies.
Thomas	Hughes	Texas State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Validity of Criminal Profile Suspect Descriptions	The use of criminal profiles based on modus operandi and other behavioral clues to describe, identify and ultimately apprehend suspected criminal offenders is relatively well established. Often these profiles, produced by so-called 'criminal profilers', are presented in various media formats in an effort to encourage the public to assist in identifying potential suspects. While interesting, and sometimes entertaining, the validity of these profiles, and therefore the criminal profiling process itself, is questionable. We compare the media published profiles (prior to apprehension/conviction) with the actual offenders to determine the validity of criminal profiles.
Martha	Hurley	The Citadel	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Fear and Loathing in the South: Concerns about Gang, Organized Crime, and Terrorist Group Behaviors	The identification of gangs, organized crime, and terrorist groups remains a significant concern for criminal justice agencies but is not a top priority for U.S. citizens. Recent reports reveal that the American public has become less concerned about defending the country against terrorism and more focused on economic conditions and unemployment. Whether a group should be considered a threat may depend greatly on which agency is doing the defining and/or reporting. With this in mind, the current research project compares the perceptions of students enrolled in a military college with students enrolled in a liberal arts college in the South.
Steven	Hurwitz	Tiffin University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Sexting: Electronic Flirting or Sex Crime?	Sexting, a slang term for the use of a cell phone or other electronic device to distribute sexually explicit pictures, videos or text messages, has become widespread among teens and young adults. Many consider this nothing more than the use of new technology to engage in the same types of attention seeking and "flirty" behaviors long considered a normal part of adolescent development. Some prosecutors, however, consider this child pornography and have sought criminal charges against teens. This research reports the results of a study that examined how aware young adults of the potential criminal penalties of sexting.
Aaron Hurwitz	Hurwitz	Ashland University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	What your Profile Says About You: Personal Security and the 21st Century	One of the major changes of the 21st Century has been the rise in popularity of social networking sites such as MySpace, Facebook, etc. However, the new ubiquity of social networking sites has led to concerns over the kinds of information people, especially college students, are putting on their profiles. As such, criminals have started using these sites to select and stalk their victims. This research examines the kinds of personal information displayed on college students' Facebook profiles, the levels of privacy settings used to protect this information, and the risks of exposing too much information on Facebook.

					This paper finds transferability in theory and instrumentation used in the study of criminal justice and applies these fundamentals to the study of corporate crime. The authors describe "Organi-Cultural Deviance". It is a series of corporate behaviors which increase the likelihood of a company committing wrong doing. Behaviors which increase the likelihood of wrong doing include: poor supervision, the presence of yes-men, group think, and lack of critical thinking. The authors then compare deviant corporate culture to cults and gang mentalities. The types of relationships tend to be transactional and coercive in nature.
Christie	Husted	SBM Consulting Services	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Organi-Cultural Deviance: Socialized Deviance in Corporate America	
Lisa	Hutchinson	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Roundtable: Juvenile Justice Section: Academic Meets Practitioner	During this roundtable participants will have the opportunity to meet with local juvenile justice practitioners to discuss timely and important issues related to the field. This roundtable is focused on bringing together academics and practitioner in juvenile justice to bridge the gap between these two important realms. This session offers an excellent opportunity to interact, brainstorm, and forge new relationships and ideas to better serve the youth involved in the juvenile justice system!
Vanessa	Iafolla	University of Toronto	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Terrorism Financing Legislation in Canada: Implementation and Practice	This paper explores the changes made to Canada's proceeds of crime legislation in the wake of 9/11. Prior to the 9/11 attacks, Canada had implemented the Large Currency Transaction Reporting system. After 9/11, Canada underwent a significant alteration in the way it organizes money laundering and terrorism financing detection, even though it had implemented changes one year prior. This paper examines these changes, focusing on the ways in which these activities have been constructed as 'threats' or 'risks' to the security of Canadian and global financial markets, and inquiring into the evolution of Canada's anti-terrorism financing and anti-money laundering legislation.
Jason	Ingram	Illinois State University	Police Administration and Management	Supervisory Influences on Patrol Officers' Job Satisfaction and Stress Levels	Using survey data collected as part of the Michigan State University and the University of Central Florida (MSUCF) Police Use of Force Policy Study this paper examines the relationship between direct supervisors (i.e., sergeants) and officers' levels of job satisfaction and stress levels. Specifically, the paper examines how incongruities between officer and supervisor views toward citizens, job roles, and policing tactics influence patrol officers' satisfaction and stress levels. Based on the results, practical implications for police administrators are discussed.
Ralph	Ioimo	Auburn University, Montgomery	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Comparing Urban and Rural Police Views of Bias-based Policing	This research project surveyed officers in both urban and rural police departments within the Commonwealth of Virginia to determine if officers are aware of bias-based policing practices taking place in either their or another department. Our research found a significant number of officers believe it is a problem. We also found differences between rural and urban departments in Virginia. Significant differences exist between white officers and minority officers in both urban and rural police departments. There are also significant disparities between white and black officers on most issues pertaining to bias-based policing practices. This article explores these differences in depth.
DANIEL	IRABOR	PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Juvenile offending among street children in Nigeria	Juvenile offending among street children, the world over, is a serious social problem that has defied all known solution and the phenomenon has since become serious policy concerns to government of several countries of the world. The study determines the relationship between demographic and social characteristics (properties) of street children and juvenile offending world-wide with particular reference to juvenile offending in Nigeria with the view of building a predictive module - identifying and profiling the street child. Utilizing the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, the descriptive statistical analysis of the secondary data of juvenile records on file at a juvenile detention and reformation center in Edo State, Nigeria revealed that 62% of the participants at the center had engaged in juvenile offending and male is more likely to offend with approximately 65%.
Jennifer	Jackson	Undergraduate Student-Department of Criminal Justice	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Gangs: Is it learned behavior?	This research examines whether there is a measurable correlation between social learning theory and juvenile membership in gangs. In gangs, the other members are the ones you rely on in any situation. They mold each other, and are enablers of one another's behavior. An individual's identity becomes a group identity; when this idea is applied to a gang, it becomes very dangerous. The essence of a gang is association, reinforcement, and identification with others. The research is based upon an extensive literature review of gangs and social learning theory.
Henry	Jackson	Metropolitan State College of Denver	Sentencing	The Politics of Incarceration Rates	The first five decades after 1925 show a relatively flat prison population pattern, but this pattern explodes in the early 1970s and has grown every year since. Explaining the explosive growth of incarceration rates in American prisons since the early 1970s has become a Criminology research question that provokes considerable debate. This study seeks to explain variation in incarceration rates across states as prison populations have grown despite declining/stable crime rates. I tested the influence of political factors on prison rates across the nation using time series regression and found that citizen and governmental political ideology are important factors.
Pearl	Jacobs	Sacred Heart University	Other CJ Education Issues	Mentoring in Criminal Justice Internships: A More Modern Approach	Higher education internships have become increasingly popular. Criminal Justice internships are among the most popular courses offered in most Criminal Justice Programs. This is due to the changing nature of our economy. Students and their tuition paying parents are concerned about employment opportunities after graduation. The internship can be a valuable asset for students if we continue to modify its structure in accordance with the changes in society. This paper will focus on suggestions for making the internship a more effective tool by modernizing the mentoring process.
Joseph	Jaksa	Saginaw Valley State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Bridging the ideological gap: Signs of moderation in undergraduate criminal justice curriculum	Throughout the history of the academic studies known as criminology and criminal justice, the two ideologies and disciplines have maintained a strained relationship. This presentation provides definitions of the two curriculums, an overview of this often strained academic relationship, and the results of a survey taken by criminal justice undergraduate professors and instructors showing a moderation in the acceptance of a theory-based curriculum (criminology) into a practice-based (criminal justice) program. The presentation will conclude with possible areas of future study and an open dialog.
Joseph	Jaksa	Saginaw Valley State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Identity crisis: Teaching the concept and history of private security to introductory criminal justice undergraduate stu	The concept of security or securing one's life and property is centuries old and can be argued as perhaps the oldest methodology in the criminal justice system. In this presentation definitions of security will be offered, a brief historical perspective of security in civilization, and the results of a study pertaining to a sampling of recent introduction to criminal justice undergraduate textbooks and the exposure of the private security discipline in those publications. The presentation will conclude with possible areas of future study and an open dialog.
GALAN	JANEKSELA	WVUIT	Other CJ Education Issues	UNPREPARED COLLEGE STUDENTS: FACTS AND INTERVENTIONS	A major contributor to low retention rates is unprepared students. The American College Test (ACT) agency reports that about 25% of the 2009 high school graduates who took the ACT admissions test in 2009 have the appropriate knowledge and skills needed to succeed in college. Furthermore, only 23% of high school graduates were prepared in all four areas of the ACT (English, Reading, Math and Science) or had a 75% chance of obtaining a grade of C or higher in freshman courses. The author will demonstrate the problem of unprepared college students at two year and four year colleges, the implications for criminal justice program quality; and strategies for intervention.

Hyunseok	Jang	Missouri Western State University	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Dallas's Disruption Unit: Efficacy of hot spots deployment	Hot spots policing strategies have received strong support for their effectiveness in crime prevention. Most previous research on hot spot policing measures only continuous concentrated deployment against particular offenses over a given period of time. Using data from Dallas Police Department, policing activities in hot spots (Disruption Unit) were examined to determine if various types of crime are affected when deployment is applied on a rotation basis. In the analysis, the differential influence of police activities including stops, citations, and arrests were observed against a number of aggregate crime measures (i.e., violent, property, and nuisance offenses, and total index crimes). The differential influence of police activities was observed for its immediate as well as its lagged effects during the following week to establish a measure of residual deterrence effects.  This study found DU's hot spot policing immediately reduced violent crimes, nuisance offenses, and total index crimes. However, there were no residual effects of hot spot policing in a week later. Among three policing activities, police stop was significantly related to the reduction of violent crimes and nuisance offenses.
Hyunseok	Jang	Missouri Western State University	Schools and Crime	Relationship between the Fear of Crime and Possession of Concealed Weapon among College Students	As the debate over allowing the concealed firearms on college campuses continues in the political arena, little attention has been given to the actual carrying of concealed weapons among college students even though it is banned in the majority of college campuses. Previous studies on the carrying of concealed weapons have been done mostly against high school students. Those studies reported that the fear of crime victimization, the involvement to the delinquent or criminal behavior, and the gang involvement were main factors which led to the carrying of concealed weapons. Current study examines factors to explain the carrying of concealed weapons among the college students.
John	Jarvis	FBI	Other Policing Issues	The Future of Policing: Consideration of Challenges and Opportunities	This presentation will delineate and elaborate on recent issues examined by the FBI/PFI Futures Working Group that will impact policing in the future.
Morris	Jenkins	University of Toledo Department of Criminal Justice and Social Work	restorative justice	Restorative Justice: A process to deal with DMC, Autism, and other Mental Health Issues in the Juvenile Justice System	Adolescents with Autism and other developmental disorders are increasingly becoming involved with the juvenile court systems for a variety of offenses. This workshop will examine potential reasons for this increase, the influence of comorbid mental health issues, traditional approaches and programming found to be ineffective when trying to influence long-term behavioral change and evidence for new diversionary programs to build skills and restore family functioning. Presenters from The University of Toledo are noted experts in the field of Restorative Justice/over representation of minority populations and the complex needs of adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorders and mental health issues.
David	Jenks	University of West Georgia	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Terrorism Preparedness in Rural Areas	This study examined the level of preparedness of rural areas to respond to terrorist threats. Rural areas in the United States hold many of the nation's power supply facilities and hazardous material disposal sites, many of which were known strategic targets during the Cold War. The food supply and water sources are also a product of the vast rural areas of the United States. These areas are vital to the well being of the country, yet due to lower population densities these areas do not have the economic tax base to plan, organize, and sustain a response contingency to terrorism. Preparedness was gauged using a representative, random sample of rural areas in the United States. The preparedness of these areas were subsequently compared to a set of basic preparedness standards that were developed from urban areas and the U.S. military.
Junmin	Jeong	The University of Western Ontario	Control Theories	A review regarding the relationship between religiosity and crime/delinquency: Have things changed over the last decade?	We review 40 articles published between 2000 and 2010 that examined the relationship between religiosity and crime or delinquency. Building upon the work of Johnson et al.'s (2000) earlier systemic review, our results generally confirm the inverse relationship between religiosity and delinquency. In addition, we found that 1) the impact of religiosity is more consistent for victimless crime than other criminal acts like violence and theft; 2) the impact of religiosity is somewhat more consistent for adult criminality than juvenile delinquency; 3) sample size of studies is unrelated to the probability of observing a relationship between religiosity and crime/delinquency. Finally, contrary to Johnson et al.'s (2000) findings, studies using more indicators of religiosity did not reveal more consistent effects of religiosity on crime/delinquency.
Stephanie	Jirard	Shippensburg University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Categorization of Last Statements of Texas Inmates on Death Row	This paper presents results from a qualitative secondary data analysis which used a discovery-oriented methodology to study the last statements of 435 men who were executed in Texas between 1982 and 2009. The last statements were retrieved from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice website and examined the disparity, if any, between those offenders who believed they were wrongfully convicted, and those who admitted culpability and were prepared to accept the imposition of the state's punishment.
Youngoh	Jo	Sam Houston State University	Control Theories	Stability of Self-control	Gottfredson and Hirschi's A General Theory of Crime (1990) argues that self-control, fully developed in the early stage of life (around age 8 to 10), is the unique cause of deviance. Research consistently supports the relationship between self-control and deviance, while only limited studies examined whether self-control is stable after age 10. Using a longitudinal national sample of South Korean youths from age 10 to 14, this study examines stability of self-control using both attitudinal and behavioral measurements of self-control. The results reveal that levels of self-control within individual are changeable through the five-year study period, while variations in self-control among individuals are stable. Moreover, attitudinal measurement of self-control shows stronger stability than behavioral measurement in reference to both between individuals and within individual.
Richard	Jochelson	University of Winnipeg	Other Issues Related to Courts	Unpacking Judicial Activism in the Charter Era: Considering the Judicial Analytics of Search and Seizure	Since the Charter, judicial activism analyses (incursions by judges into policy) have been drawn in increasingly contextual terms. Traditionally, activism scholarship focused on the degree of interventionist intrusions by a court into the domain of the legislature. In 2005, Cohn and Kremnitzer articulated a highly complex and nuanced approach to studying the activism of courts. We hypothesize that the use of the dimensions may be more valuable if they form the language of how scholars constitute core constitutional values. Using the Supreme Court of Canada canon, we apply the approach to Canadian Search/Seizure jurisprudence in order to test this claim.
Jeremiah	Johnson	CUNY Graduate Center - John Jay College	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Violence on the Border: A sector-level analysis of assault trends	There has been considerable fear and speculation that the recent spike of cartel-related violence in Mexico might spill across the border into the United States. Despite declining apprehensions of illegal immigrants, the aggregate number of physical assaults against U.S. Border Patrol Agents is on the rise. Data are analyzed by assault type at the sector level for the years 2005-2009 while controlling for the unprecedented expansion of the CBP during this same time frame.
Brian	Johnson	Grand Valley State University	Police Administration and Management	Police Systems Systems - Issues in Collective Bargaining	Over the last decade, many public sector organizations have shifted from a defined benefit to a defined contribution pension plan or system. Several reasons for this shift have occurred, with economic issues at the crux of the issue. This shift, however, can lead to many labor relations and personnel issues which this paper explores. Recommendations for effective human resource management are also explored in this paper
Amanda	Johnson	University of Texas Permian Basin	Police Administration and Management	A case study analysis of police organizational dysfunction and failure	In criminal justice organizations, organizational failure can have catastrophic, often tragic, consequences. The theoretical framework of coupling and organizational failure is used to develop a profile of a criminal justice organization at risk for failure. Past organizational failures of police organizations are then analyzed by applying this profile in a case study analysis of four major police commissions (Mollen Commission, Knapp Commission, Christopher Commission, and Rampart Commission).
Charles	Johnson	University of Maine at Presque Isle	Police Personnel Issues	Sex while on duty: An examination of officer misconduct	Police departments spend enormous amounts of money on recruiting and hiring officers only to later terminate them for ethical violations; mostly for physical abuse. The dark figure of terminations however is in the number of police officers who are terminated because they abuse their power by coercing sex from citizens while on duty and in uniform. This roundtable discussion will expose the scope and breadth of officer-involved sex on duty through content analysis of news stories and a call for increased research on recruitment and retention standards will be made.
William	Johnson	The University of Southern Mississippi	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Contemporary Issues Regarding Child Abductions	
Wesley	Johnson	The University of Southern Mississippi	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Corruption after the Storm: An Examination of Police Officers' Behavior Before and After Hurricane Katrina.	During the time of hurricane Katrina, the media played a significant role in the social construction of acceptable public and private behavior. There was particular concentration on the corruption of police officers in New Orleans. It is questionable, however, whether police corruption grew at higher rates, or if it simply became more of a focus. Drawing on the theoretical construct of strain, content analysis is employed in an examination of newspaper articles to determine the criminal and/or unethical behavior of police officers for a total of ten years: five years before and five years after Katrina.

Lindsey	Johnson	Michigan State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Assessing the Criminogenic Risk and Recidivism of Youth in a Alternative Vocational Education Program	Alternative vocational education programs are a promising option for youth involved in the criminal justice system whose needs have not been met through the traditional education system. This study assesses one such program using data from the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). The demographics, criminogenic risks, time in the program, and recidivism rates of youth involved in this program are assessed for all youth referred from the county court in a five year period. Preliminary results show associations between recidivism and amount of time in the program, suggesting further investigation into the program components is needed.
David	Jones	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Hudson, Herring, and the Future of the Exclusionary Rule	In the 2006 case of Hudson v Michigan, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the exclusionary rule did not generally apply to police violations of the knock and announce" rule while in 2009 in Herring v. United States Chief Justice Roberts set a very high standard for the application of the exclusionary rule to police misconduct. This paper will examine lower court interpretations of these cases and speculate about what those decisions may foretell about the future of the exclusionary rule"
Jamie	Jones	Sam Houston State University	Police-Community Interactions	'Lost in translation?' The impact of language barriers on law enforcement officers in the state of Texas	This two-phase study investigates the impact of language barriers on law enforcement in Texas. In Phase I, participants evaluated the language barrier survey questions. In Phase II, participants completed the revised survey and volunteers participated in interviews. The purpose is to establish whether officers encounter language barriers and whether they are equipped to cope with these situations. Increases in immigration have led to increases in limited English proficient residents in the United States. The outcome of officers' encounters with language barriers and policy implications are discussed.
Nicholas	Jones	University of Regina	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Testing a transitional justice model: The applicability of restorative justice within transitional justice?	Scholars have proposed models of transitional justice seeking to identify the critical components required to move a nation forward following mass atrocities. One particular model – the TARR model (truth, accountability, reconciliation, and reparation) – initially developed by Parmentier (2003) explored the role and applicability of restorative justice principles in dealing with post-conflict situations. Parmentier and Weitekamp (2010) further developed the model incorporating three additional components (trauma, trust and dialogue). By further analysing the data from a population-based survey conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina this paper seeks to further develop this model by examining causal links between the model's components.
Dwayne	Jones	The University of Akron	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	NO PLACE LIKE HOME: The Military Commissions Act and the Right of Vicinage	The United States Constitution guarantees the right of vicinage, trials must be held in the State and district where crime was committed. Vincinage protects the defendant by preventing trials in distant unfriendly forums and serves the public interest through a trial that serves as an outlet for community concern and the opportunity to interpret ambiguous statutory terms in light of the common sense of the community. The Military Commissions Act does not address the right of vicinage so it is important to examine how it is implicated by the creation of a separate justice system for those deemed unlawful combatants.
Jerry	Joplin	Guilford College	Media and Crime	The Problem of conceptualizing Justice	One of the major problems educators face in creating a meaningful discussion about justice is the varied perspectives each educator brings to the table. Often we each wish to open and close the discussion from our own perspective, and we may not realize how what the other is saying relates to our perspective. This paper attempts to identify some of those varied perspectives and demonstrates connectedness from the classical theorist to criminal justice models builders, to advocates of practicing criminal professionals. We all need to know what the other is thinking.
JANICE	JOSEPH	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Gender and Victimization	Domestic Violence and Immigrant Women	The epidemic of domestic violence exists across race, class, and nationality, including the immigrant communities. Immigrant women who are abused often face many challenges, such as cultural and language barriers, limited access to housing, legal status, isolation, and economic insecurity. Often, these factors intersect to isolate immigrant women and prevent them from accessing services. This paper will examine the nature and extent of domestic violence among immigrant women and critically examine the various responses at the national level.
JANICE	JOSEPH	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Black Homicide Victimization in the U.S.	Using data from the Violence Policy Center, this paper will examine the nature and extent of black homicide victimization between 2004 and 2007. The paper will specifically focus on gender, age, weapon used, victim-offender relationship, and state and region where the homicides took place.
Suman	Kakar	Florida International University	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Family History of Alcohol and Substance Use and College Students - What are the connections?	This study examines the relationship between family history of alcohol and substance abuse and its relationship with college students' alcohol and substance use. The data were collected from college students to examine the effects of family history on individual's decision to use and abuse alcohol and other substances including prescription and over the counter drugs. The results indicate that although gender, race, age, GPA, and college major affect individual's decision to use and abuse alcohol and other substances, family history has the most significant effect.
Naoki	Kanaboshi	East Carolina University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Case Law and Legislation Affecting Elderly Prisoners	This paper reviews recent developments of case law and legislation regarding elderly prisoners. It primarily covers the Eighth Amendment jurisprudence regarding prison conditions and medical care and the right to reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act and Rehabilitation Act. This paper also covers recent Supreme Court cases regarding sovereign immunity issues - the severe restrictions on the possibilities to obtain monetary damages from state governments.
Wook	Kang	Michigan State University	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Exploring the Relation between Police Integrity and Assignment among Korean Police	Traditionally, police integrity has been viewed as a feature of an individual, group, or organization. We argue that the level of police integrity could vary across assignments and explore the relation between the type of assignment and the level of police integrity among South Korean police officers. In the summer of 2009, we surveyed 370 police officers and asked them to evaluate fourteen hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. We study the degree to which officer perceptions of misconduct seriousness, appropriate discipline, and willingness to report differ depending on whether they are assigned to patrol, detective units, or administration.
Wook	Kang	Michigan State University	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Experience vs. Education, an Old Debate in a New Context: South Korean Police officers' Perceptions	Over the last century the debate on the relative importance of education and experience has been studied extensively in the U.S. A general consensus has been that officers felt experience was more important. The study on Korean police has objectives. First, we describe Korean Police Officers' educational and training requirements and how they differ from the U.S. educational and training requirements. Second, we examine officers' attitudes toward the relative merits of education and experience as well as a combination of both in the context of many police reforms. Data for the study is drawn from a national sample in 2008.
Joanne	Katz	Missouri Western State University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Restorative Justice: Developing Community Participation in the Criminal Justice System	Restorative justice brings together the three major participants in every crime, the victim, offender and the community. But what role does the community play, and why is it important to be included in all aspects of the criminal justice system? How do the criminal justice stakeholders regard community participation? This presentation will look at research on community participation in the criminal justice system, and the presenter's own research on stakeholder attitudes about the community. It will include the presenter's experiences and research on community participation in a jail garden.
Linda	Keena	University of Mississippi	Restorative Justice	Finding Manhood Behind Bars: It's Always the Last Place You Look	This study measures the perceived effectiveness of Men's Fraternity: The Quest for Authentic Manhood, a twenty-four week program offered at a Maximum Security facility in the Midwest. This qualitative study involves interviews with participating inmates and their family/friends, staff members, and the volunteers who delivered the program. Interviews focused on perceptions of best delivery practices, presence of servant leadership principles and, most importantly, the program's perceived impact on inmate behavior among fellow inmates, family and friends on the "outside", staff, and the volunteers. Dominant themes will be identified as well as policy implications and the potential for future research.
Shawn	Keller	Sam Houston State University	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Intergenerational Differences in the Drugs-Crime Relationship in Adolescence and Young Adulthood	We examine the differences of drug and crime comorbidity between parents and offspring at two critical stages of life, adolescence (11-18) and early adulthood (18-24). We expand upon previous research of intergenerational differences by using a nationally representative sample and short term recall from each generation taken at similar ages, rather than using retrospective data obtained from parents of the adolescents.

Cari	Keller	Northeastern State University	Other Issues Related to Courts	Juror Comprehension in Criminal Cases	This research seeks to address whether a juror's learning style affects perception and processing of the evidence, thereby affecting the outcome of a criminal case. When a defendant is charged and judged by a jury of his peers, there are three (3) likely outcomes: an acquittal, a conviction, or a hung jury. Each decision carries significant consequences for the defendant and the community. This research focuses on the criminal trial process, addressing the relationship between the presentation of evidence to a jury and their ability to perceive and process that evidence based upon each juror's dominant learning style.
Thomas	Kelley	Dept. of Criminal Justice	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Mindfulness as a Means of Attenuating Aggression of Criminal Justice Professionals	Research suggests that mindfulness has implications for attenuating aggressive behavior of police and other criminal justice professionals. Mindful individuals experience negative events (e.g., conflict, insults, threats) as relatively non-threatening, and tend to respond in a more civil manner. This study examines the potential aggression-attenuating role of mindfulness for a large sample of prospective criminal justice professionals. The study's major prediction is that higher dispositional mindfulness will relate to lower aggression and hostile attribution bias as well as higher thought recognition.
Chandrika	Kelso	National University	Comparative/International Law and Justice	UAPA (India) & US-Patriot Act (USA): A Comparative Analysis	Terrorism is the systematic use of violence as a means of coercion. India and the United States have had horrendous acts of terrorism committed on their soils resulting in the loss of life and economic disruption over the past few years. On July 23, 2010, the two countries signed the India-US Counter Terrorism Initiative. The Initiative seeks to further enhance the cooperation in counter terrorism as an important element of their bilateral strategic partnership. This paper will explore the evolution of anti-terrorism initiatives and practices in both countries, and analyze the utility, viability, and implementation of these measures.
John	Kerbs	East Carolina University	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Risk, need, and responsivity: The transnational implementation of substance abuse treatment in prison	Drawing from multi-disciplinary implementation research in the US, Canada, and the UK, this paper analyzes barriers that block the transnational implementation of the Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR) model of substance abuse treatment for prisoners. Key barriers are examined to include the failure to provide services based upon empirically-assessed inmate needs, the lack of policies mandating correctional treatment, and socio-legal issues. This analysis includes a conceptual model of service delivery that demonstrates how the RNR model should operate to minimize barriers to the implementation of treatment for prisoners. Finally, policy suggestions are made to support the transnational implementation of RNR-informed treatment.
Sindee	Kerker	Lynn University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	SHOULD A JUVENILE OFFENDER WHO DID NOT COMMIT HOMICIDE BE SENTENCED TO LIFE WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE?	The United States Supreme Court held that a state may not sentence a juvenile to life without the possibility of parole for non-homicide crimes. This decision requires that the juvenile offender be given some realistic opportunity to obtain release; it does not guarantee parole. While generally juvenile offenders have a diminished culpability compared to adults, it does not mean their culpability is always insufficient to justify a sentence of life without the possibility of parole. Are there some non-homicide crimes committed by juveniles that are so heinous and reprehensible that they are deserving of staying behind bars forever?
Sindee	Kerker	Lynn University	Teaching Pedagogy	WITNESS TO HISTORY: THE 2009 PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION AS AN INNOVATIVE 2½ WEEK J-TERM LEARNING OPPORTUNITY	The purpose of a J-Term is to provide intensive and innovative learning opportunities outside the traditional academic setting. Through experiential learning, students develop leadership skills, demonstrate global understanding and become civically engaged and socially responsible citizens. A unique way to accomplish these goals is to witness history first hand by attending events such as the 2009 Presidential Inauguration. Presentations by influential political and media correspondents provide a unique perspective on Washington D.C. and contemporary politics. In addition to the academic component, students experience the culture and political dynamics of Washington D.C. through site visits, tours and special events.
Ashmini	Kerodal	John Jay College of Criminal Justice / Graduate Center	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	The effects of power devaluation on violent extremism in the U.S.	McVeigh (2009) hypothesized that when persons with right-wing extremist sympathies experience erosion of political power, economic power and loss of status relative to non-whites, they may experience feelings of fear and marginalization. These feelings may increase such individuals' susceptibility to recruitment strategies by far-right groups. According to McVeigh, as recruitment increases, right-wing extremist behaviors would also increase. Time series regression analysis will be used to test the hypothesis that right-wing extremist crime will increase as minorities' political power, economic power and status increase relative to Caucasians. Data will be obtained from the U.S. Extremist Crime Database, a START-funded project.
David	Kessler	Kent State University	Probation and Community Corrections	Effects of SCRAM on Parole Violations and Recidivism	The Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) bracelet by Alcohol Monitoring Systems, Inc. is technology to monitor an offender's use of alcohol while on probation or otherwise under court order to refrain from alcohol use. The Transdermal Alcohol Content (TAC) is measured by analyzing alcohol content of perspiration and calculating the blood alcohol content (BAC) and breath alcohol content (BRAC) based on the measure of the perspiration. The research question of this study is whether the use of SCRAM affects the number of probation violations, the initiation of Motions to Revoke, and repeat offenses.
Gary	Keveles	University of Wisconsin Superior	Other CJ Education Issues	Student Attitudes Towards the Correctional Other**	Criminal justice students may have negative views towards offenders. Criminals are evil beings. "Criminals are different from 'normal' people." How we can help students develop a more rounded view of offenders? This study examines the results of three interventions, ascertaining whether student thinking is changed in a corrections class. Using pre and post tests, especially with empathy scales, students read the works of a group of convicts, view a series of videos focused on what it means to be incarcerated, and most importantly, interact with inmates in correctional environments via an academic service learning program.
Michelle	Kilburn	Southeast Missouri State University	Social Learning/Diff Assoc Theories	What Are They Thinking? Why Individuals Might Choose to Post Incriminating Items on Social Networking Sites.	As of July 2010, 500 million people were members of one of the most popular networking sites known as Facebook. Over 3 billion photos are uploaded each month and 35 million users update their status daily ( <a href="http://www.facebook.com/facebook#!/press/info.php?statistics">http://www.facebook.com/facebook#!/press/info.php?statistics</a> ). Those in the criminal justice field would do well to take note of the potentially incriminating information that can be collected through social networking. Current literature will be discussed and framed through the lenses of social learning, specifically as it relates to an individual's propensity to post incriminating evidence. A conversation about current research, implications, and areas of future study will take place.
Bitna	Kim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Research on Women and Crime: Exploring A Global Context between ASC and ESC Annual Meeting Presentations	Using the published abstracts of papers presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting and the European Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, the authors examine presentations on women and crime with a cross-cultural or international focus. Specifically, the authors are interested in analyzing the similarities and differences of these presentations, countries where the studies occurred, prevalence and temporal trend, topics that the researchers chose to explore, and who presented the research. This content analysis is intended to determine if there are common threads in studies on women and crime throughout the world. By including abstracts both ASC and ESC the authors hope to determine some future directions in the study of women and crime internationally.
MoonSun	Kim	State University of New York (SUNY) - Brockport	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Rethinking neighborhood characteristics and crime	Early social disorganization theorists and other macro criminologists have contended that disadvantaged urban neighborhoods are major crime hotspots in a city. This view has been challenged by some contemporary social disorganization theorists asserting that previous theories may not necessarily be applied to explain all concentrated areas of crime. This study is designed to provide empirical evidence in which, 1) all types of crime hotspots are not always within the socially disadvantaged neighborhoods, and 2) covariates of socio-economic variables and crime rates in neighborhoods vary by crime types. Using 5 year police incidents data and census block group information in a city in NY, and employing GIS, spatial data analysis, and spatial regression, the study tries to explore different dynamics of crime-place covariates by crime type in urban area.

Laura	King	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Attitudes Toward Prison Rape: Punitiveness and Rape Myth Acceptance	This paper will examine public attitudes toward punitiveness and prison rape. It is an exploratory study which relies on a sample of college students. Attitudes toward punitiveness and rape in prison will be measured using modified punitiveness and rape myth acceptance scales. We expect to describe student scores on acceptance of rape myths, punitiveness, and their views on a selected set of prison rape scenarios. The design will permit comparison of the attitudes of males vs. females, and Criminology majors vs. other majors.
Laura	King	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Attitudes Toward Prison Rape: Punitiveness and Rape Myth Acceptance	This paper will examine public attitudes toward punitiveness and prison rape. It is an exploratory study which relies on a sample of college students. Attitudes toward punitiveness and rape in prison will be measured using modified punitiveness and rape myth acceptance scales. We expect to describe student scores on acceptance of rape myths, punitiveness, and their views on a selected set of prison rape scenarios. The design will permit comparison of the attitudes of males versus females, and Criminology majors versus other majors.
Kate	King	Western Kentucky University	Other Correctional Issues	Corrections and Victimology: The Intersection	Corrections and Victimology are seen by some as distinct areas with little in common. This roundtable takes a different view and will examine the intersection where these two disciplines meet. Issues discussed will include victimization in prison, restorative justice programs in prison, victim offender mediation programs, female inmates who are victims of sexual assault, victims of erroneous convictions, and other important topics.
Laura	King	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other Correctional Issues	Overcrowding in Small, Rural Jails: The Case of McKean County, PA	While prison and jail overcrowding appears to be a nationwide phenomenon, research has revealed that small, rural jails are particularly plagued by growing populations due to the fact that these jails tend to be located in economically disadvantaged communities. This is a particularly salient issue in Pennsylvania where jails such as the McKean County Prison operate at an average 115.2% capacity. Statistics indicate that overcrowding has been a problem in the McKean County Prison for at least the past ten years. Potential causes and consequences of jail overcrowding are discussed, in addition to suggestions for evidence-based alternatives.
Anna	King	Rutgers University	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Negotiating Justice Views in an Urban Landscape	In 2009, Camden, NJ had the highest crime rate in the U.S. – almost five times that of the national average. In this environment, psychological strategies used to cope with fear, uncertainty and deprivation often results in criminal behavior. These same forces also presumably influence the formation of justice views. The ways in which urban residents maintain moral stances towards law-breaking is the subject of this paper. Face to face interviews with a small sample of Camden residents examines the symbolic domains of these 'ordinary' individual views as the tangible manifestation of an urban landscape. Importantly, this paper explores the implications of urban justice worldviews for surrounding correctional environments and for local public opinion on criminal justice policy.
Laura	King	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Ethics of Sex Offender Castration	The historical development and use of surgical castration, sterilization, and chemical castration on sex offenders will be presented, in addition to recent legislation and current issues. Legal debates and ethical issues pertaining to the use of castration as a criminal sanction for sex offenders will also be presented.
Brian	Kingshott	Grand Valey State University	Other Policing Issues	Revisiting Gender Issues: Continuing Police Reform	This paper will discuss continuing police reform and gender issues and how the organizational culture can be moved from misogynist to inclusive. In addition, it will discuss how the community policing philosophy has caused special populations, (gay, lesbian, bisexual and trans-gender, who under the professional model were often marginalized), can be dealt with in a manner devoid of bias or prejudice. The role of police women in the 21st century will also be discussed in relation to the feminist writers' perspective as the police accept that their role has a duty of care and is not solely about crime fighting.
Stephane	Kirven	Sacred Heart University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Roundtable: The Challenges Of Online Teaching	The emerging trend in higher education is online teaching. For even the most seasoned faculty creating an online course that engages students and delivers instructional material successfully is a daunting task. This roundtable discussion will explore the challenges and best practices in the areas of content, engagement and assessment in teaching an online Criminal Justice course.
Charles	Klahm IV	St. Joseph's College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	"Policing" the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Technology: Assessing the Impact of Reconfiguring the Police Cruiser	Technological innovations in the area of policing are typically offered as a means to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of street-level officers. Recently, the study agency equipped 35 police vehicles with technology that centralized control and command of after-market law enforcement equipment and better organized the cockpit of the vehicle. The intent of this change was to improve officer safety and officer efficiency. Using data collected from multiple sources (surveys, official department data on citations, car crashes, etc) we compare measures from the experimental areas to control areas where the technology was not available. The findings suggest that officers exposed to the technology were more satisfied with the new configuration and felt safer than officers who continued to operate traditionally configured police cruisers, despite the fact that the official data does not support these perceptions.
Charles	Klahm IV	St. Joseph's College, New York	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Exploring the impact of extra-legal characteristics on perceptions of demeanor using an experimental design	Recent research has suggested that police are more likely to perceive minority suspects as disrespectful and/or noncompliant compared to their White counterparts. Unfortunately, these studies are often unable to eliminate all potential confounders due to their research design. We aim to contribute broadly to this body of work by employing an experimental design to assess perceptions of citizen demeanor. A sample of university students will be shown a series of vignettes detailing hypothetical encounters with citizens. Using this methodology, we randomly manipulate several dimensions of each encounter, including citizen race and gender, as well as neighborhood context. This allows us to assess whether individual and/or situational characteristics influence respondents' perceptions of an actor's demeanor.
Josh	Klein	Iona College	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Looking for Ideology in All the Wrong Places: Belief Systems in Non-Elite Views of State Violence	Ideology has a major role in the social construction of state violence at home and abroad. Yet mainstream public opinion and political researchers argue that ideology has little role in organizing mass thinking, finding prevalent "non-attitudes" and ideological naïveté. These researchers do not find ideology because they are looking in the wrong place. Their mistakes include claims that: 1) political conviction is uncommon, and 2) incorrect beliefs (about weapons of mass destruction, etc) have little to do with ideology. Critical researchers must answer the mainstream claims, and find empirical ways to study the often latent quality of ideology.
Lloyd	Klein	St. Francis College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Racial and Ethnic Differences among Victims of Family Abductions	Ethnic/cultural values associated with racial and ethnic groups may contribute to differences in family abduction victimization rates. Based on a random sample of 207 missing-persons reports published in the North American Missing Persons Network website, this study tests the null hypothesis that there are no ethnic/racial differences among the victims of family abductions. The null hypothesis was rejected. Victims of family abductions were more likely to be Hispanic (33.3%) than white (11.4%) or African-American (6.3%) (Chi-Square=32.24, df=6, p< .000) These findings suggest that Hispanics may be at higher risk of being the victim of family abductions than whites and African-Americans.
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Lloyd	Klein	St. Francis College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Racial and Ethnic Differences among Victims of Family Abductions	<p>Ethnic and cultural values may contribute to differences in family abduction victimization rates. Based on a random sample of 207 missing-persons reports, this study tests the null hypothesis that there are no ethnic/racial differences among the victims of family abductions. The null hypothesis was rejected. Victims of family abductions were more likely to be Hispanic (33.3%) than white (11.4%) or African-American (6.3%) (Chi-Square=32.24, df=6, p&lt; .000) These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors. These findings suggest that Hispanics may be at higher risk of being the victim of family abductions than whites and African-Americans.</p> <p>There is an address change. Please disregard the other similar submissions.</p>
Lloyd	Klein	St. Francis College	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Making the List: Sex Offender Registries and the Impact of Federal Legislation	<p>Sex offender registries have been a mainstay of attempts to monitor the whereabouts of sex offenders and achieve criminal justice system accountability. Several impacts emerge from such efforts to tighten sex offender registration and classification requirements. Noteworthy Federal legislation such as the Adam Walsh Act has permitted the creation of more restrictive community residential guidelines regarding convicted sex offenders and broadened the impact of Federal sex offender registries. This paper focuses on 1) the progress achieved by SORNA in allocating Federal monies for the enforcement of sex offender controls; and 2) salient issues regarding the classification of sex offenders within the various registries.</p>
Lloyd	Klen	St Francis College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Racial and Ethnic Differences among Victims of Family Abductions	<p>Ethnic and cultural values may contribute to differences in family abduction victimization rates. Based on a random sample of 207 missing-persons reports, this study tests the null hypothesis that there are no ethnic/racial differences among the victims of family abductions. The null hypothesis was rejected. Victims of family abductions were more likely to be Hispanic (33.3%) than white (11.4%) or African-American (6.3%) (Chi-Square=32.24, df=6, p&lt; .000) These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors. These findings suggest that Hispanics may be at higher risk of being the victim of family abductions than whites and African-Americans.</p> <p>Note: this is the correct version. Please disregard the other submissions.</p>
John	Klofas	Rochester Institute of Technology	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The New Criminal Justice: Action Research in Two Cities	<p>Thursday, March 3rd or Friday March 4th between 8am and 10am would be good days for this panel.</p> <p>The War on Drugs has been waged by politicians, the media, and the criminal justice system with the intentions of reducing use and demand for illegal drugs. Unfortunately, these policies do much more harm to the public than the benefit they intend to provide. This paper examines the policies related to the War on Drugs, and proposes an alternative approach. If these policies remain unchanged, they will create increased health risks, require the allocation of more money for overcrowded prisons, disenfranchise and discriminate against certain individuals and minority groups, and further erode society.</p>
Marthinus	Koen	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The War on Drugs: A Vicious Cycle with Long-term Effects on Society	<p>An Analysis of the Kane County Second Chance Initiative</p> <p>The numbers of court diversion initiatives are on the rise as states continue to find ways to cut costs. For the first time in decades we are beginning to see drops in jail and prison populations as agencies seek new alternatives to incarceration. This study reviews the Kane County (Illinois) second chance program run through the state's attorney's office and discusses the role the lay community plays in judging and recommending sentencing alternatives. Moreover, the study reviews volunteer student input within this community justice alternative that exemplifies an andragogistic pedagogy.</p>
Brandon	Kooi	Aurora University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Second Chance Diversion	<p>The paper examines the work of the Kazakhstani mixed court system, which was introduced in January 2007. The paper is based on the results of the monitoring project conducted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on trials with participation of lay assessors in Kazakhstani courts. It also uses the results of the questionnaire survey conducted as part of the monitoring project among legal professionals participated in trials with lay assessors. The paper also discusses recent changes in the criminal procedure legislation of Kazakhstan regarding the judge/lay assessor ratio and implications of these changes for decision-making by lay assessors.</p>
Nikolai	Kovalev	Wilfrid Laurier University, Criminology and Law & Society	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Lay judges (quasi-jurors) in the eyes of Kazakhstani legal professionals	<p>The United States is in the second decade of community policing. Two goals of community policing are strengthening the connection between the community and law enforcement and integrating the process with the department's mission. The roundtable brings together a criminal justice system author, academicians and a police chief who will share thoughts about the attainment of the goals. The chief will share the successful process of his agency. Issues of budgeting, recognition of officer's engagement and using community support for more effective law enforcement will be addressed in the discussion.</p>
David	Kramer	Bergen Community College	Police-Community Interactions	Roundtable: Community Policing 2011	<p>As political pressure increases on Universities to demonstrate the relevance of their work, many institutions are emphasizing the importance of faculty/student research collaboration. This paper explores the do's and don'ts of producing and publishing student/faculty collaborative research. Several examples are used from the authors own experiences.</p>
Peter	Kraska	Eastern Kentucky University	Other CJ Education Issues	Publishing Student/Professor Collaborative Research: The Do's and Don'ts	<p>This evaluative research is examining the efficacy of an in-prison program where male inmates participate in a series of pre-release modules. These modules include formal curriculum such as Married and Loving It, Parenting, Financial Literacy and, if indicated, addiction treatment. What makes this program unique is the population it serves. The modules are offered to a previously under-served population, the maxed-out offender. Typically, an inmate who has decided to max out on his term will not be first in line to seek participation in prison programming or treatment. Nor, will this population participate in post-release programming as they are released without supervision. To date, Nearly 200 inmates have participated in the program and the results are promising.</p>
John	Krimmel	The College of New Jersey	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Examining Treatment Modules for the Maxed-Out Offender	<p>Labeling theory has received renewed attention recently, particularly in relation to official intervention's effects on subsequent non-criminal outcomes—e.g., education and employment. This study furthers such agenda by assessing labeling's impact on yet another crucial event in one's life course: the romantic relationships established during adulthood. Using data from the Rochester Youth Development Study, we examine the impact of official intervention in adolescence on romantic relationships formed when subjects are in their twenties and early thirties. Specifically, we examine the direct effects of early official intervention on relationship status and quality, and indirect effects through later arrest, crime, and financial well-being.</p>
Marvin	Krohn	University of Florida	Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers	An Assessment of the Impact of Early Official Intervention on Romantic Relationships in Adulthood	

Jiljeta	Kubena	Our Lady of the Lake University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Male and Female Offending: What is different about newer generations?	While there is a significant amount of research on the differences between male and female offending, in terms of rates and etiology, there is very little research on males and females, both delinquent and non-delinquent, from different generations. Using data from different waves of the National Youth Survey Family Study this presentation will assess differences in offending and correlates of delinquency between juvenile and young adult males and females from different generations. It will also examine differences in causal influences across generations for juvenile males and females, and implications of these findings in terms of policy and future research.
Richard	Kuiters	Bergen Community College	Community College Issues	How Community Colleges can design, develop and implement a federal campus violence reduction grant	Bergen Community College is the recent recipient of a federal grant and the only community college to have this funding in the nation. This presentation will educate attendees on how take a proposal that is most often awarded to four year institutions and modify to the needs of a community college. For example, how does a college without residential facilities address interpersonal violence on campus? How do you engage the community in the response? Participants will gain a clear understanding on a winning approach in applying for grants.
Richard	Kuiters	Bergen Community College	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Roundtable: An International Strategy Responding to Domestic Violence.	The purpose of the roundtable discussion is to focus on our international partnership between Bergen Community College's Center of Suburban Criminal Justice located in New Jersey, United States and the University of Guelph-Humber in Toronto, Canada.  This partnership explores, analyzes, and shares resources to address the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The roundtable discussion will demonstrate the importance of multi-jurisdictional collaboration in addressing justice issues. Participants will gain insight into each national approach in victim safety, officer safety, and offender accountability.
Shih-Ya	Kuo	West Virginia State University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Bullying among Male Prisoners in Taiwan	This study explored the phenomenon of bullying behaviors in four male prisons in Taiwan, including its extent, the level of the seriousness, the time and locations of bullying occurrences, and the coping strategies used by the inmates who were bullied. The forms of bullying included both inmate-on-inmate and inmate trustee-on-inmate in four male prisons in Taiwan. Twenty-four types of bullying behaviors were identified through a focus group study. An anonymous survey was conducted and a total of 1,183 valid surveys were collected. This study employed descriptive and bivariate analysis, finding that 30.85 percent of the sample was bullied and the rate for those who were bullied by inmate trustees was significantly greater than those by other inmates. Implications were provided based upon the findings.
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Megan	Kurlychek	School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany	Juvenile Justice Policy	TRANSFERRED JUVENILES IN THE ERA OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES: EXAMINING JUDICIAL DEPARTURES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN ADUL	This research examines the discretionary use of guidelines departures for juvenile offenders transferred to adult court in two states. Propensity scoring techniques are employed to create comparable samples of juveniles and young adult offenders and Tobit regressions are estimated to assess the relative likelihood and magnitude of guidelines departures. Findings indicate that juveniles who are sentenced in adult court are significantly disadvantaged with regard to select guidelines departure decisions in both states. Results are discussed in the context of the reasons provided by judges for guidelines departures and in relation to contemporary theoretical perspectives on sentencing disparity in adult court.
Hamid	Kusha	Asst Professor	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Islamization of Police in Iran, 1979-2010	Since 1979 Iranian police have been subjected to the Islamization mandates of "responsible society, responsible police." Despite the popular view that Islam is inherently anti-West anti-modernity and anti-human rights as envisioned by advanced market economies Iran's police literature does not seem to reject the "positive" aspects of the Western policing but those aspects that have historically had a "corrupting" impact on policing. The literature gives a distinct impression that police academies in Iran follow modern training principles. However the enforcement practices are intrusive violent and outright illegal. This paper critiques the reasons for the incongruence between the form and content"
Harvey	Kushner	Long Island University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	United States and Russia: Afghanistan and Terrorism	It is well known that the United States played a significant role in the Soviets defeat in Afghanistan; however, it is not well known that the Soviets (Russians) may have just returned the favor on September 11, 2001. This research is based on data gathered during visits with intelligence operatives and agencies throughout Eastern Europe. A geopolitical theory is advanced demonstrating Russian involvement in countering US efforts in dealing with the threat of militant Islam. Conclusions are drawn about Russia's emergence as a new superpower.
Eric	Lambert	Wayne State University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	The Effects of Different Forms of Social Support on Correctional Staff Job Stress, Job Satisfaction, and Organizational	The literature shows that social support is important in helping correctional staff deal with the work environment and its effects. What is unclear is how the different forms of social support are related to different outcomes. This study will examine the effects of peer support, supervisor support, management support, and family/friends support on job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment among staff at a Midwestern private correctional facility. The results will be reported and discussed.
Eric	Lambert	Wayne State University	Other Correctional Issues	Utopian Prisons	In this paper the authors explore the ideal attributes of prison agencies, processes and practices so that attainment of an effective and equitable system might be best approximated.
Renee	Lamphere	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other Correctional Issues	Programming for incarcerated parents and the efforts of the IUP student chapter of the Pennsylvania Prison Society	In the United States there are approximately 2.8 million children who have an incarcerated parent (Harrison & Beck, 2006). In this paper, the issues of parenthood within incarcerated populations and rehabilitative parenting programming are discussed. A focus on the Indiana University of Pennsylvania's student chapter of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, and their efforts to foster bonds between incarcerated parents and their children is also included. Recent efforts by the group are emphasized including participation in the "Virtual Visitation Program" and the "Storybook Project."
Deborah	Landry	University of Ottawa	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	You Have the Right to Remain Silent: The Dramatisation of Victimization, Faux Science and Risk in CSI	The role of risk and science are key explanatory frameworks in the everyday dramas that play out in newspapers, policing strategies, and entertainment media about Victims and Criminals. This paper examines how family is implicated in framing the legitimacy of some Victims over others in the communication of social control in the forensic crime drama CSI. Using a Burkean analysis I offer an alternative reading of these frameworks in order to demystify and problematize the ironic narrative that circulates more generally in popular justifications for the erosion of victims rights in the name of science and (victim) security.
John	Laub	National Institute of Justice	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	The Promising - and Challenging - Future of NIJ	The NAS report makes five key recommendations to strengthen NIJ. Within these recommendations are a number of key findings from the NAS committee about the importance of the mission of NIJ as well as the challenges facing the agency. These challenges include processes that are not transparent, programs that do not build a body of cumulative knowledge, and a culture that is not always supportive of strong science.  This paper outlines the plans that NIJ already has underway to strengthen the agency, to improve transparency, to support the field of criminal justice research, and to build research knowledge that informs criminal justice practice and policy.

					ROUNDTABLE:  The problems that exist in corrections today surrounding special needs offenders have had a tremendous impact on probation and community corrections. The lack of care and in several cases abuse, have had a significant impact on these inmates, which later become the responsibility of the probation officer and impact the community. This roundtable will discuss sensitive topics like abuse by COs, poor mental health care, and the importance of re-structuring how we manage prisoners so that their reintegration into society is smoother, more adapting and can enhance the relationships between probationer and probation officer and lessen recidivism.
Cathryn	Lavery	Iona College - Department of Criminal Justice	Probation and Community Corrections	ROUNDTABLE - Problems of Prison Care & Abuse of Special Needs Offenders & The Effect on Probation Officers & Supervision	
Cathryn	Lavery	Iona College - Department of Criminal Justice	Teaching Pedagogy	Team-Teaching the Management & Supervision of Special Offenders: An Alternative Approach to College Instruction of Contr	This paper will examine an innovative, collaborative teaching approach on the subject of the management and supervision of special offenders in the corrections system. It shows how this pedagogical style incorporates work and research from both an active field practitioner and an academic creates a positive atmosphere for learning, critical thinking, and examining controversial topics in corrections. It is based on experiences from both professors regarding the development and implementation of the course including: the structure and the rationale for this course; learning objectives, technology and activities used; student feedback; and recommendations for this technique for other criminal justice classes.
Jennifer	Lavoie	Wilfrid Laurier University	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	The Role of Stress and Coping in Predicting Interpersonal Violence and Victimization among the Mentally Ill	Individuals living with major mental illness have an elevated risk of engaging in interpersonal violence as well as experiencing violent victimization. This study examined perceived stress and coping strategies as potential dynamic risk factors for prospective violence and victimization. 100 discharged civil psychiatric patients were interviewed at hospital discharge and every four weeks in the community for six months. One third of the sample engaged in community violence and victimization. Higher levels of stress were associated with increased odds of violence perpetration and victimization. Perceived coping was protective of victimization. Implications of the findings for risk management will be discussed.
Fang-Mei	Law	Tiffin University, School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	Correctional Personnel and Staff	Exploring the relationship between hope, self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and burnout in correctional personnel	Stress is a natural component of correctional work and many workers in the field experience burnout as a result. Hope has been found to be an important part of work motivation, which prevents burnout and improves self-efficacy and job satisfaction. This study aims to examine the relationship between hope, self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and burnout of correctional staff. This presentation will include: (1) introducing the theory of hope, self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and burnout; (2) exploring the factors influencing hope and the relationship between hope, self-efficacy, job satisfaction and burnout; (3) providing a framework for burnout prevention programs and further research.
Lisen	Lecklikner	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Student Panels	Folie a Deux & Cases of Sexually Sadistic Tandem Serial Killers: A Comparison	The phenomena of team serial killers and shared psychotic disorder (folie à deux) has been linked by several scholars who have compared the relationship between serial killers to that of a folie à deux. To academically assess similarities, variables including age, gender, and relationship between the offenders were reviewed as they relate to forensic cases where a diagnosis of shared psychotic disorder was given and sexually sadistic team serial killers. The frequencies/percentages between the two groups were then compared in order to assess similarities and differences.
Lisa	Leduc	University of Maine at Presque Isle	Teaching Pedagogy	Service Learning in Criminal Justice Curriculum	Although often misunderstood, Service Learning is an exciting alternative pedagogical tool that has the potential to engage students and deliver content while serving our communities. This paper addresses the challenges and rewards of infusing Service Learning experiences into criminal justice curriculum. Important considerations of resource management and community partnering are examined as well as the ability to use service learning to achieve learning outcome goals for the purpose of program assessment. Different types of Service Learning are also discussed (including experiential and engaged learning); and the importance of distinguishing Service Learning experiences from internships.
Gavin	Lee	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Stranger Homicide: A Multi-Level Analysis	This paper is a multilevel analysis of variation of the effects of structural and individual factors on differing forms of stranger based homicide. The study extends prior research by exploring the effects of ecological and incident level predictors on variations in the patterning of stranger homicide across U.S. communities. This will be achieved by comparing both incident and contextual level predictors of this type of homicide. The data used are incident level data from the Supplemental Homicide Report merged with data from both the counties and regions within which these incidents occurred. This research utilizes HLM techniques to explore variations in the predictors. Policy implications will be discussed.
Tina	Lee	University of Tennessee at Martin	Ethical Issues Within the Criminal Justice System	Police Officers' Perceptions of Ethics and Ethics Training	Ethics and ethics training are important issues in law enforcement because unethical behavior among police officers could be detrimental to the officers, the police department, and the community. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of recent and past research conducted on officers' opinions of ethics and ethics training in police departments in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. This presentation will include a discussion of the quality of ethics training officers received, ethical issues within these police departments, and differences in opinions about these issues based on whether the officers are in a supervisory or non-supervisory position.
Chang-Hun	Lee	University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Issues in Security and Private Policing	Factors affecting cooperation between public police officers and private investigators	The aim of the current study is to identify factors affecting police officers' decisions to cooperate or compete with private investigators. Studies suggested that cooperation between public police officers and private investigators in modern policing is critical for effective and efficient crime fighting and crime prevention. However, there has been lack of empirical investigation in this matter. The current study collected data from 377 Korean police officers, and investigated factors affecting police officers' decisions whether they cooperate or compete with private investigators in investigation of criminal cases.
Lynette	Lee	California State University - Sacramento	Other Correctional Issues	In Defense of Correctional Quackery	In this paper the authors review the evidence that some correctional programs, while not necessarily directly responsible for reducing recidivism, do provide a more habitable and humane environment for correctional clients.
Chang-Hun	Lee	University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	Correlates of sexting behaviors among South Korean youth	The aim of the current study is to identify factors related to sexting behaviors among South Korean youth. Since sexting behavior is an emerging delinquent trend, there has been lack of empirical investigation on prevalence, correlates, and possible causes of the behavior. The current study analyzes data collected from 1,624 middle and high school students in South Korea. Factors investigated in the study include use and possession of electronic devices, online internet activities, sexting experiences, psychological responses to sexting activities, and sexting behaviors.
Joongyeup	Lee	Sam Houston State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS ON POLICE RESPONSE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	Changes in policing paradigms redirected police response pattern as well as officers' attitude toward intimate partner violence (IPV). However, concerns have arisen that the complexity stemming from the conflict in roles may hinder police officers from providing a quality service. Situational and environmental factors have been identified to affect officer's decision making. Incident data from a metropolitan city in a southern state contained information on situational factors, while corresponding Census tract data were also available for information on environmental factors. Hierarchical generalized linear modeling with nearly 9,000 IPV cases in 2005 alone found not only legal but also non-legal factors at both situational and environmental levels have a significant impact on responding officers' arrest decision.
Min-Sik	Lee	Kyonggi University	Sentencing	The impact of the sentencing guideline for murder in jail incarceration in Korea	Although the empirical evidence suggests that the first sentencing guidelines work well since the sentencing guideline has been set up in 2009, there is no specific research how the court decision followed the guidelines, how the decision has been changed, and whether the decision factors are reasonable as a sentencing guideline.  Using the 589 murder case entered the prosecutors' office, we investigate the difference of the sentencing result in 2009 to 2010 how the sentencing guideline affect sentencing length and in-out decision for murder cases. The findings show that the sentencing results are affected by the legal and extra-legal variables as well as the indicated factor on the sentencing guideline. The results show the general characteristics and significant factors on murder sentencing in Korea. The policy implications of these results for determinate sentencing reform are discussed.

wanhee	lee	University of Southern Mississippi	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Attitudes toward Women, Rape Myths, and Rape Perceptions among Male Police Officers in South Korea	Despite their critical roles in dealing with rape cases, minimal or marginal attention has been paid to police officers' perceptions of rape. The purpose of the current study was to examine perceptions of rape among police officers in South Korea (N=236), with a particular focus on the ways in which attitudes toward women, rape survivor myths, and myths about the impact of rape affect perceptions related to rape within acquaintance, date, and marital relationships. The structural equation modeling analyses revealed that attitudes toward women and rape survivor myths had direct effects on rape perceptions. In addition, attitudes toward women had an indirect effect on rape perceptions via rape survivor myths. The implications of these findings for practice are discussed.
Jae-Seung	Lee	Sam Houston State University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Measuring College Internet Users' Perceptions of Federal Counter-Terrorism Strategies	The purpose of this research was to measure the relationship between college students' habits of internet use and attitudes regarding the government's counter terrorism policies. The research uses a survey instrument to examine the attitude of college students toward government policies; and to correlate their attitudes according to their varying use of the internet. Five research questions were tested. Overall, the attitude of college students toward government policies was negative. There were some significant relationships between college students' attitude and their major, gender, and main purpose of internet use.
Jae-Seung	Lee	Sam Houston State University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Measuring College Internet Users' Perceptions of Federal Counter-Terrorism Strategies	The purpose of this research was to measure the relationship between college students' habits of internet use and attitudes regarding the government's counter terrorism policies. The research uses a survey instrument to examine the attitude of college students toward government policies; and to correlate their attitudes according to their varying use of the internet. Five research questions were tested. Overall, the attitude of college students toward government policies was negative. There were some significant relationships between college students' attitude and their major, gender, and main purpose of internet use.
Yingyos	Leechaianan	Sam Houston State University	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Determinants of Public Attitude Toward Police: An Exploratory Study in Thailand.	Research in the western society has identified some factors such as confidence in the justice system; consumption of mass media including television, newspaper, and radio; perception of disorganization in neighborhood; acceptance of deviant behavior; and demographical characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, employment status, home location, and education are somehow related to public attitudes toward police. Applying western theoretical perspectives and existing literature, it is interesting and beneficial to examine the effects of these factors on public attitudes toward police in the eastern society, such as Thailand. The purpose of this research is to examine whether identified factors influence public perceptions toward police in Thailand or not. This study is the first attempt to explore the determinants of public attitudes to police in Thailand since there is no existing empirical research in this country.
Michael	Leiber	University of South Florida	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	An Examination of the Effects of Race on Intake Decision-Making in Four Jurisdictions at Two Different Points in Time	An Examination of the Effects of Race on Intake Decision-Making in Four Jurisdictions at Two Different Points in Time
John	Lemmon	Shippensburg University, Criminal Justice Department	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	An Update on the Pennsylvania Balanced and Restorative Justice Evaluation	This presentation will report on the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System's Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Evaluation that commenced in July 2009. Four (4) model counties were selected for the study and using a stratified random sampling technique, n=400 closed cases from 2007 have been drawn. Data is being collected on sets of demographic (i.e. SES, etc.) and ecological risks (e.g. behavioral, academic, community indices, etc.), prior delinquency, and a latent variable reflecting BARJ services and outcomes. These variables are being used in Structural Equation Models to evaluate the effects of BARJ on juvenile and adult recidivism in a longitudinal study.
Cory	Lepage	University of California, Riverside	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Reform Approaches for Quasi-Judicial Officers in Two Jurisdictions	Quasi-judicial officers play a large role in court administration and adjudication in the legal systems of both the United States and Canada. While there exists widespread use of these quasi-judicial officers, there exist as well problems with the use of a quasi-judiciary. Little empirical research on previous reform efforts for quasi-judicial officers exists among numerous legal opinions. This empirical contribution is an examination of recently enacted reform efforts concerning increasing the legitimacy of the power and authority of quasi-judges. Documentary data are being used to assess the impact of reforms. The policy implications of this work influence the continued use of these quasi-judicial officers.
Marisa	Lester	School of Public Affairs Penn State Harrisburg Graduate Student	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Crowded Prisons, Deprivation and Suicides	In the United States the prison population is continuously rising. National data on prison populations reveal that many prisons are operating facilities with more prisoners than a facility is designed to hold. Overcrowded prisons create prison environments of more deprivation, anxiety, and more suicide attempts. Related, in the United States suicide rates are dramatically higher in prison than in the general population.  This research examines the extent to which overcrowded facilities result in diminishing resources, deprivation, as well as deteriorating medical care which may be stripping prisoners of their constitutional right to health care leading to more suicides.
Elizabeth	Letourneau	Medical University of South Carolina	Juvenile Justice Policy	Responding to Teen Sexting: Toward a Rational Public Policy	In recent years, growing concern over teen sexting has converged with expanded efforts to combat technology-facilitated child pornography, challenging policymakers to strike a balance among consistent enforcement, deterrence, proportionality, prevention, the rights of juveniles, and protection of children from exploitation. This presentation discusses recent trends and developments in response to this challenge, and presents a framework for related evidence-based policy and practice. The framework stresses the demand for coordinated cross-system efforts between law-enforcement, educators, parents, juvenile justice practitioners, and communities to meaningfully address sexting while remaining cognizant of potential collateral consequences of chosen interventions.
Christian	Leuprecht	Royal Military College of Canada	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Patterns of terrorist behavior: Is Canada different from the United States?	The American Terrorism Study has uncovered some unexpected patterns in behavior in the United States. Do the same patterns obtain in Canada? Or does terrorist behavior in Canada differ from the patterns found in the United States and if so, how? Differences and similarities in terrorist behavior between the world's two closest security allies had hitherto been difficult to ascertain due to a dearth of data collection and analysis in this field in Canada. This paper draws on preliminary evidence from a small sample of Canada to assess the extent to which ATS findings prove useful in formulating Canadian hypotheses.
Christian	Leuprecht	Department of Politics and Economics	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Attitudinal Variation and Implications for Radicalization: An Empirical Assessment in Canada	Many mechanisms, drivers, and stages for radicalization have been proposed. Fully testing models of radicalization requires a longitudinal study. There exists an indirect way to test such models because each makes predictions about the attitudes that should be observed, at any time, in the populations from which radicals are drawn. We exploit this opportunity by surveying a population of Islamic origin in Ottawa. The pattern of attitudinal variation is inconsistent with several popular models of radicalization: variation occurs in two orthogonal forms: in one direction, varying from strong negative to strong positive attitudes, and in the other varying by content.
Valerie	Levshin	Vera Institute of Justice	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	Roundtable: Measuring Victimization Costs: Facts, Questions, and Debates	Crime victims often experience substantial financial, psychological, and physical harm. In recent years, economists have been estimating the monetary costs associated with these harms. Cost-benefit analysts, in turn, apply these estimates to assess the cost-effectiveness of criminal justice programs and policies. However, questions remain about the ethics, the methods, and the utility of placing a dollar value on victims' losses. This roundtable will convene researchers, victims' advocates, and criminal justice practitioners to examine these questions and discuss the role of victim costs in criminal justice policy.

Marissa	Levy	The Richard Stockton College of NJ	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	FEATURE ROUNDTABLE: The role of crime analysis techniques in the U.S. and Canada	Panel participants will discuss crime mapping and spatial analysis technologies used by practitioners and academics in the criminal justice field. Dr. Rossmo, Research Professor, will discuss his work at the Center for Geospatial Intelligence and Investigation. Dr. Sedelmaier will discuss the Bridgeport, C.T. street closure program and its effectiveness regarding drug markets. Mr. Piza uses geographic and problem solving analysis for Compstat meetings and for location investigations in Newark. N.J. Mr. San Pedro is a Criminal Investigative Analyst with the Toronto Police Service. Dr. Levy will discuss the challenges of mapping auto theft locations in cities with varying street structures."
David	Licate	University of Akron	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	The Implementation of Crime Analysis in Ohio Police Departments	This study poses three questions in examining the implementation of crime analysis in Ohio police departments. First, has crime analysis emerged in Ohio police departments? Second, has crime analysis been institutionalized in Ohio police departments? Finally, what type(s) of crime analysis is implemented in Ohio police departments? Data used in this study come from a survey administered to all municipal police departments in Ohio and interviews with chiefs of police. The absence of substantial analytical infrastructure, databases, distribution, and interpretive processes inhibits the implementation of strategic alternatives to the standard model of policing in Ohio police departments.
Charles	Lieberman	University of New Haven	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Community Policing and Hearts and Minds": Two sides of the same COIN"	This paper will discuss the problematic nature of the application of United States military counterinsurgency strategies, with a focus on implementing a modified community-policing model to reduce the prevalence of violence in foreign theaters subsequent to combat operations, using the current engagement in Iraq as a framework. Subsequent to the occupation of Iraq, US and coalition forces were targeted by both insurgents and terrorists. While the violence has decreased in frequency, the current level of activity, both against foreign forces and re-established Iraqi police forces, continues to present a significant threat to the stabilization of the new government.
Alesa	Liles	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Rise and Fall- A Qualitative Correlational Study of Female on Female Homicide Offenders	Traditionally homicide and crime, in general, has been male dominated. As society changes, certain theories speculate that women are taking more active roles in crime, thus increasing the rates of female offenders in homicide cases. Statistically those homicide cases involve females killing males. However this study examines the case of female-on-female homicide. The study will attempt to recreate and expand a previous study, "When Females Kill One Another" by Ann Goetting. The author will examine the commonalities among a group of female homicide offenders and explain what specific circumstances propelled these particular women to commit murder.
Hyung Jin	Lim	University of Cincinnati	Crime Prevention	The Crime Reduction Effects of Open-Street CCTV in South Korea	Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) has been used in various places for over two decades and the crime reduction effects of CCTV has been studied a lot. However, most research is about CCTV in the United States and United Kingdom. This research examines the crime reduction effects of open-street CCTV in South Korea, which is one of the Asian countries in which the number of CCTVs has increased rapidly. The results of this research will discover if the results of previous studies can be generalized.
Hyeyoung	Lim	Western Illinois University	Police Administration and Management	A Multi-level Analysis of Police Use of Force: The Impact of Incident Characteristics, Supervision & Neighborhood Context	Most research on police use of force has identified that individual, situational, and neighborhood contextual factors have significant relationships. Although a paucity of research has suggested the influence of police supervision, no study has directly tested its impact on police use of force. Utilizing a three-level Hierarchical General Linear Model (HGLM), this study builds up an integrated model to examine the impact of incident characteristics (individual and situational factors), supervision, and neighborhood context. The current study concludes that police supervision plays an important role in lowering force to use in a police-citizen encounter.
Yusheng	Lin	National Taipei University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	The Sources and Consequences of Correction Officers' Stress in Taiwan	Correction officers play an important role in the functioning of correctional facility. Even though there was a significant body of studies on correction officers' job stress, most of them were conducted in Western societies. Since the culture and prisons' situations are different in Taiwan, the stress may come from different sources and result in different consequences. To extend the knowledge of corrections officers' work environments, this study examined correctional work among officers in Taiwan. Specifically, issues related to stress discussed in previous studies were examined with multivariate model to assess their relevance and applicability in Taiwan.
Jabari	Lindsay	Project Manager	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Youth Gangs: The Toronto Response	Some neighbourhoods within the City of Toronto experience a combination of conditions that put youth at risk of involvement with criminal gangs. These include poverty, limited residential mobility and the availability of drugs and guns. These factors, coupled with a perceived lack of safety and cultural norms that support gang involvement put young people in these neighbourhoods at risk. In response the City is managing an innovative pilot project to reduce youth gang involvement in three priority neighbourhoods. It is a comprehensive, evidence-based, community-oriented youth gang prevention program.  This paper will examine the program development rationale; outcomes to date; successes and challenges, and; an overview of the current gang context within the City of Toronto.
Gregory	Lindsteadt	Missouri Western State University	Assessment and Evaluation	Alumni Advice: Utilizing Alumni Surveys to Evaluate Degree Program Effectiveness	Criminal Justice programs must be willing to assess outcomes of their product if they are to continue to meet current needs of students. A method that provides field tested results is an alumni evaluation. This presentation focuses on qualitative data extracted from a survey of alumni from one midwestern university. The survey utilized phone and internet interviews to ascertain alumni views on: Employment, Continuing Education, Applied Learning and Advisement (N=124). Alumni advice to current students provides clear direction for faculty to generate necessary program changes to meet the demanding issues faced by those entering the field of Criminal Justice.
Gregory	Lindsteadt	Missouri Western State University	Other CJ Education Issues	Field Testing the Quality of an Undergraduate Degree in Criminal Justice	Criminal justice education has traditionally catered to those students interested in immediately entering the field upon completion of a bachelor's program. Recently, educators have recognized a growing trend among students to continue education in advanced degree programs. Meeting these diverse expectations has been a source of tension for criminal justice educators and programs; essentially creating an either/or approach to criminal justice education. This study utilizes survey method (N=126) to measure levels of educational and occupational satisfaction among alumni to test the ability of one criminal justice program to meet the unique educational demands of these two distinct groups.
Gregory	Lindsteadt	Missouri Western State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Non-trads and professionals are skewing our pretest	Criminal justice education continues to draw a diverse group of students into the classroom. How best to serve this wide range of students and their needs can be a challenge to educators. This variation in the level of student knowledge when beginning a degree program may hamper educator's ability to design the most effective starting point for their students. This study makes use of a pretest/posttest method of assessment to examine 'experience', as measured by age and occupational status, as an intervening variable for the level of incoming knowledge for criminal justice students.
Eric	Ling	York College of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Roundtable	This session presents the undergraduate thesis research and details of the community outreach efforts of students at York College of Pennsylvania.
Savas	Lithopoulos	Public Safety Canada	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	ABORIGINAL POLICING PERFORMANCE: A COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY AND OFFICER PERSPECTIVES	This research examined the perceptions of Aboriginal policing of representatives from Aboriginal communities compared to the officers policing these places. Both groups of respondents tended to agree that the federal government had a positive role in overseeing and funding the First Nations Policing Policy. Community representatives, however, did not rate police performance as favourably as the officers policing those communities. Community representatives rated the police less favourably on the following issues: responding quickly to calls, providing victim services, supplying crime prevention information, making presentations to groups, and their engagement in school liaison.
Savas	Lithopoulos	Public Safety Canada	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Aboriginal policing performance: A comparison of community and officer perspectives	This research examined the perceptions of Aboriginal policing of representatives from Aboriginal communities compared to the officers policing these places. Both groups of respondents tended to agree that the federal government had a positive role in overseeing and funding the First Nations Policing Policy. Community representatives, however, did not rate police performance as favourably as the officers policing those communities. Community representatives rated the police less favourably on the following issues: responding quickly to calls, providing victim services, supplying crime prevention information, making presentations to groups, and their engagement in school liaison.

					Paradigms for Asian Criminology  Jianhong Liu  University of Macau  Abstract  Asia shows many different characteristics from other continent. This paper discusses key features of the Asian context as they are related to the development of criminology in Asia. The paper examines the major challenges that Asia's diverse culture, legal traditions, crimes, and crime control pose for development of criminology in Asia. It further explores reasonable paradigms that would enhance the development of Asian criminology. The paper proposes general strategies in response to the challenges that Asian criminology faces and suggests the importance of moving towards a unified paradigm of Asian Criminology.
Jianhong	Liu	University of Macau	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Paradigms of Asian Criminology	
min	liu	Delaware State University	Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories	Peer Influence, Entertainment Establishments, and Social Control:	Rarely have attempts been made to examine situational factors in relation to women's involvement in prostitution. Focusing on the effects of situational factors on the involvement of Chinese women in prostitution, this study finds that a) friends and/or co-workers exert varying degrees of influence on women's involvement in prostitution; b) omnipresent entertainment establishments and advertising make it convenient for women to work as prostitutes; c) both formal and informal social controls are diminished under current socio-economic circumstances; and d) an assessment of the rewards and risks motivates women to embark on this trade
Sarah	Livsey	Seton Hill University	Other CJ Education Issues	Assessing and changing student attitudes about domestic and sexual violence	This paper will present data on the attitudes of freshman students at a small Catholic liberal arts college regarding sexual and domestic violence and gender roles. Possible educational programming and a plan for collecting follow-up data will also be discussed.
Eric	Long	Michigan State University	Genocide and Other International Crimes	Tiergartenstrasse and Wannsee: The Development of Target Categorization in Nazi Ideology	Individuals with genetic disabilities were viewed by Nazis through a similar Social Darwinist ideological lens as Jewish targets of Nazi hate. As those who practiced the Jewish faith were 'ethnically' by Nazi Social Darwinist theory, so too were people with genetic disabilities. Nazis considered these groups to have less inherent value. Nazi treatment of homosexuals, on the other hand, was rooted in the belief that homosexuals, unable to procreate, had no instrumental value to the Reich. This paper analyzes how Nazi propaganda categorized the Jewish, disabled, and homosexual targets of the Holocaust, and shows the diversity of Nazi prejudicial psychology.
Anthony	Longman	Southeast Missouri State University	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	Qualitative Examination of Drug Court Treatment Programs From a Restorative Justice Perspective	Drug court is a correctional intervention that combines deterrence-based graduated sanctions with rehabilitation by relying on supervision and treatment. Drug courts provide many different treatment strategies in order to help participants overcome their drug addiction. Some of the programs included in drug court are 12 step programs, and individual or group counseling. The purpose of this study is to explore offender perceptions of the efficacy of programs utilized in drug court. This study will utilize a qualitative design where drug court participants will be interviewed using semi-structured questionnaires. The drug court will be evaluated from the perspective of restorative justice.
Giza	Lopes	School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Assisted Death, Medicalization, and Law	Physician-assisted suicide is currently legal in three American states: Oregon, Washington, and Montana. Efforts to legalize it elsewhere are presently in effect. Though most pro-legalization actions culminated only in recent years, the history of aid-in-dying reform can be retraced to the early 1900s. This paper recounts this sociological history from a medicalization of society" angle. Focus is placed on four critical legal events: the "Chloroform bills" introduced in 1906; the euthanasia trial of Hermann Sander (1949); the 1997 Supreme Court decision in <i>Vacco v. Quill</i> ; and the passage of Initiative-1000 in Washington in 2008.
Vivian	Lord	UNC Charlotte	Special Units, Task Forces, and Crime Reduction Initiatives	A Study of Crisis Intervention Teams in a Southeastern State	Individuals with mental illness (consumers) present special problems for various components of the criminal justice system. The large numbers of consumers being handled in the CJ system has spurred efforts to create processes to handle these individuals outside of the traditional system. One approach is the implementation of Crisis Intervention Teams (CITs), in which police officers and/or mental health professionals are trained to effectively interact with consumers and divert them to mental health services. This study contains results from a process evaluation of CIT programs in a Southeastern state. We report results concerning data collection and sharing among partnering agencies.
James	Ludwig	Bridgewater State University/Criminal Justice Department	Student Panels	Detering illicit drug use among college students. What tips the scale, Hirschi's Social Bonds or Sutherland's Different	The college lifestyle includes increased freedoms and fewer guardians which permits a number of indulgences such as alcohol and substance abuse. A subject less focused upon is the rejection of available drugs by some college students. This study identifies those factors that restrain illicit drug use among study participants. Informed by Social Bonds theory and Differential Association, survey research explores deterrent values among variables. Study emphasis is placed on the importance of the attachment and belief bonds, while controlling exposure to illicit drug use. Study results are provided and policy implications are discussed regarding the decriminalization debate and drug policy.
Michael	Lugo	John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY)	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Constitutionality of the Death Penalty: ACLU Missing in Action	In 1963, Justice Arthur Goldberg famously dissented from the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari in <i>Rudolph v. Alabama</i> . This event was the beginning of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's highly successful involvement in litigating against the death penalty. Amazingly, however, the American Civil Liberties Union took a pass on the issue. The reasons for this are unknown. This case study explores why the ACLU, the leading defender of civil rights, did not support the issue. The study relies upon interviews with members of the ACLU from the 1960's, archival analysis, and review of secondary sources. A content analysis will be employed to assess the relevant responses.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Researching Drug Treatment Courts in Canada and the U.S.	This conference-themed roundtable draws of the expertise of practitioners and researchers to discuss the current state of research and evaluation on drug treatment courts in Canada and the United States. The roundtable is linked to information presented in the earlier roundtable "Strengthening Connections: Drug Courts in Canada and the U.S." but does not presume attendance at that roundtable. Attendees will have the opportunity to ask questions and fully participate in the discussion of the extent of, and need for, research on these problem-solving courts.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Other Correctional Issues	Utopian Community Corrections	In this paper the authors explore the ideal attributes of community corrections agencies, processes and practices so that attainment of an effective and equitable system might be best approximated.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Re-Entry and Parole	Reentry and the Provision of Housing for High Risk Offenders Living in Washington State: An Outcome Evaluation	To reduce the likelihood of recidivism, Washington State began the Reentry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) in 2008 to provide housing assistance for up to one year to high risk/high need offenders leaving prisons and jails. This study provides an outcome evaluation that considers how offenders in the RHPP program, who would have been released homeless but were instead provided housing, compare to offenders who were released to homelessness, to unstable housing, or to stable housing. The findings show that the RHPP program was successful in reducing recidivism in relation to the comparison groups.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Re-Entry and Parole	ROUNDTABLE: ABORIGINAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN REENTRY AND PAROLE: CANADIAN AND US PERSPECTIVES	Until recently Aboriginal and Native American Peoples have long been ignored in how criminal justice policy in general, and correctional practices specifically, affects individuals, communities, and relations between governments. The experts invited to participate in this roundtable discussion will explore current contexts and how reentry and parole policies affect Aboriginal Peoples and Native Americans in both Canada and the United States.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Re-Entry and Parole	Roundtable: Human Rights and Community Corrections: Canadian and US Perspectives	The purpose of this roundtable is to explore the topic of human rights and community corrections in Canada and the United States. Prisons often fail to provide environments that will improve the plight of inmates after their release. In addition the majority will be returned to communities that are impoverished and ill prepared to respond to the extensive needs of ex-prisoners and their families. The experts brought together for this roundtable will present ideas about how community corrections may be framed as a human rights issue that broadens our notions of justice and responsiveness to offenders, their families, and our communities.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Re-Entry and Parole	ROUNDTABLE: APPROACHES TO REENTRY AND PAROLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA	Canada and the United States have differed in their rates of incarceration, the number of offenders being supervised in the community, and how rehabilitation programs are made available to offenders making the transition from prison to the community. The experts participating in this roundtable will give unique insight about how community corrections populations and programs are administered in both countries and what we may learn from each other to promote future success.

Scott	MacMillan	Sam Houston State University	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Biosocial Correlates of Criminal Behavior in a Population of Inmates	Here we present further evidence of a correlation between Resting Heart Rate and Criminal Behavior. Explored are possible interaction effects and whether there is a correlation between Resting Heart Rate, Head Injury, and Criminal Behavior. Data is drawn from a population of offenders in the process of release from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and a control population of college students.
Manish	Madan	School of Criminal Justice	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	An exploratory & comparative analysis of attitude toward Domestic Violence in Asia	Using data from Demographic and Health Surveys, this article conducts an exploratory and comparative analysis of citizen attitudes toward domestic violence in eleven Asian Countries – three in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal), three on South East Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines), two in Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan), and three in West Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey). This exploratory study examines the correlates than explain justification for wife beating. Findings and implications will be discussed.
Sean	Maddan	University of Tampa	Social Learning/Diff Assoc Theories	Firearms and Learning Theory: Examining the Etiology of Criminal Offender Gun Carrying Patterns	Learning theory suggests that individuals enter into the criminal enterprise through a process of "learning" both why and how to engage in criminal activities. With relatively few exceptions, learning theory has treated the transmission of crime from a more general perspective. This research examines both specific and general forms of learning on offenders who chose to carry or utilize guns in the commission of their crimes. In this study, offenders were not subject to the constraints of general or specific forms of learning in relation to carrying firearms during their current conviction. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.
James	Madden	Lake Superior State University	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Superlongevity and Its Impact on CJ System	The impact of Superlongevity, the Singularity and cyber-mortality on the Criminal Justice System will be examined. Problems and solutions will be examined.
Edward	Maguire	American University	Schools and Crime	School Commitment and Adolescent Problem Behavior in Trinidad and Tobago	Using data from a sample of nearly 2,500 students ranging in age from 11-18, this paper examines the effects of school commitment on drug use, gang membership, and illegal gun ownership. Data are drawn from a national youth survey in Trinidad and Tobago in the eastern Caribbean. I test the hypothesis that lower levels of school commitment are associated with greater levels of adolescent problem behavior. Furthermore, I examine both the direct effects of individual, family, and community level characteristics on three problem behaviors as well as their indirect effects through school commitment.
Timothy	Maher	University of Missouri St.-Louis	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Citizen Attitudes Towards Police Pursuits: To chase or not to chase	Police pursuits create dangerous conditions, not only for the fleeing suspects and police, but also for the public. This study surveys citizens in St. Louis County Missouri and examines their views regarding when and for what offenses they believe police officers should be allowed to pursue a fleeing suspect. Policy implications are discussed.
Iana	maloney	Area Director Restorative Resolutions	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Restorative Resolutions: A Case for Preintegration	Restorative Resolutions is a community-based sentencing program operating out of the John Howard Society of Manitoba, Inc and funded by Manitoba Corrections. The program is based upon restorative justice principles and seeks to accomplish the following goals: to hold offenders accountable for their behaviour in the community, to be sensitive to the needs and concerns of victims, and to encourage members of the community to become involved in the criminal justice process. The program marries restorative justice practices with the What Works Practices. There have been four evaluations that indicate a successful union of the two. Processes and statistics will be discussed.
Catherine	Marcum	Georgia Southern University	Internet/Cyber Crime	Roundtable: Combatting Internet Crimes in Canada & the U.S.: Perspectives of Academics, Law Enforcement, and Practitioner	Academics, law enforcement, and practitioners from Canada and the United States will participate in a compare/contrast discussion of the various issues facing the combatting and prevention of Internet crimes and victimization. Various topics of discussion may include, but are not limited to: characteristics of offenders and victims; international efforts to investigate Internet crime; explanations of the behavior; effectiveness of current policies.
Catherine	Marcum	Georgia Southern University	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Examining the correlates of male and female inmate misconduct	*Need to schedule this roundtable for March 2 as one of the participants is only available that day.
Tara	Marhefka-Steiner	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Prison Rape Elimination Act: An Examination of Tracking Procedures, Policies and the Effects of Sexual Abuse in Pris	Many theories have been offered to explain inmate behavior, including deterrence, importation, and deprivation. The goal of the current study is to determine whether there are differences in the correlates of misconduct for male and female inmates. Using the current population of male and female inmates incarcerated in the West Virginia Department of Corrections, this research will attempt to determine if sentence length, characteristics brought in from the outside, and the pains of imprisonment are related to inmate misconduct. In addition, it will assess whether the effects of these variables differ for male and female inmates.
Michael	Markowitz	Holy Family University	Assessment and Evaluation	Assessing the Quality of Criminal Justice Education: What Can We Learn from Student Surveys?	In this paper, the author examines the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. Perceptions and attitudes regarding prison sexual abuse are reviewed. In addition, this paper explains how PREA is applied to juvenile correctional facilities, female correctional facilities, and community correctional facilities. The author discusses the effects of sexual abuse in institutions along with strategies designed to reduce victimization.
John	Marks	SHSU	Other Policing Issues	The Thin Green Line: The History of Conservation Policing in the United States	The assessment of student learning is a central focus of higher education practice today. Criminal justice has embraced this focus through the development of student learning assessments in programs at all academic levels. This research explores the issue of whether student assessments of their own curriculum provide a meaningful source of evaluative information. Using a survey reflecting specific program learning objectives, student data are analyzed to determine participants' level of satisfaction with the quality of their criminal justice education. The paper concludes with a summary of these findings and a discussion of how future research in this area can/should proceed.
Shannon	Maroney	shannonmaroney.com	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	The Ripple-Effect of Crime and Families of Offenders: The Perspective of an Offender's Spouse	This paper addresses the socio-historical development of conservation policing in the United States. There is a limited amount of conservation policing literature available, especially that which has examined socio-historical development. Topics addressed will include pre-progressive era conservation policing, an increase in police powers, and calls for future research into an area seldom explored by Criminal Justicians.
Nick	Maroules	Illinois State University	Other Issues Related to Courts	The Role of Prosecutor in Small Town Courts: An Exploratory Study	Shannon Maroney is a Canadian teacher, author, and advocate. In 2005, while out of town at a conference, her life changed traumatically when police arrived to inform her that her husband was in custody after confessing to the violent rape and kidnapping of two women in their small town. Grief, confusion, stigma, and loss stalked her as she began a journey through the justice system. Two years later, her husband was designated a Dangerous Offender, Canada's highest sentence. Shannon will share her experience and identify gaps in service and recognition for people victimized by the crimes of a loved one.
Bob	Marsh	Dept of Criminal Justice-BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes	Treatment and Recidivism in a Random Sample of Convicted Child Sex Offenders	My research examines how the unique social context of small town communities influences how prosecutors exercise professional judgements. Effective prosecution in small towns requires that prosecutors tailor their decisions to the circumstances of social life in the local community, an achievement that is largely informed by a high level of community involvement, and by artfully negotiating the unique challenges and pressures which characterize social life in these communities. In their efforts to fashion appropriate case outcomes, prosecutors seek to achieve a measure of substantive justice, even when doing so violates the spirit, if not the letter, of procedural law.
Lysandra	Marshall	University of the West of England	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Post-stop analysis of police stops in Kingston, Ontario	Child sexual abuse continues to be a criminal activity drawing attention. As with other criminal activities treatment is seen as a solution to incarceration but limited research has been done on the efficacy of treatment for child sex offenders. This research examines a random sample of convicted child sex offenders undergoing court mandated outpatient treatment at one non-profit service provider. This research shows that there is also no significant difference between those being evaluated only, those completing treatment and those not completing treatment for recidivism for any category of criminal activity including child sexual abuse.
Thomas	Martinelli	Wayne State University	Ethical Issues Within the Criminal Justice System	Advanced Police Ethics Training: Reducing Risk by Reducing Internal Litigation	Debates about racial profiling have spawned a flood of data collection in the United States since the late 1990's. However, similar debates about racially biased policing in Canada have not led to a comparable surge of empirical studies; indeed, only a trickle of racial profiling research has been undertaken north of the border. The author presents findings from a study of over 16,000 police stops in Kingston, Ontario. Post-stop analysis, including reason for stop, stop disposition, and stop intrusiveness are presented for race as well as gender, age and type of stop. Methodological shortcomings and policy implications are discussed.
					Police ethics trainers have addressed the philosophical dilemmas officers face regarding organizational dictates, policy non-compliance and both on and off duty ethical expectations. Time and again, employees accused of policy non-compliance for unethical behavior tender the defense of "I didn't know" that legal but highly questionable behavior would subject one to department discipline, loss of pay and potential termination. This paper addresses the administrative need for advanced ethics training pertaining to internal investigations and litigation associated with privacy issues of sworn and non-sworn members and the costs associated with such litigious situations. City of Ontario v. Quon will be discussed.

Yumari	Martinez	Vera Institute of Justice	Juvenile Justice Policy	The Brooklyn Initiative: Developing and Implementing a Model Program	Center on Youth Justice Associate Director Yumari Martinez will discuss the Brooklyn Initiative, a project developed by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) with the goal of keeping adjudicated juvenile delinquents close to home, in the least restrictive setting possible, with appropriate services and programming. CYJ, in collaboration with the Missouri Youth Services Institute (MYSI), is providing technical assistance to OCFS, helping them plan, develop, and implement a model program. Mr. Martinez will present on the progress of the initiative to date, focusing on the successes and challenges of implantation from a policy perspective.
Melissa	Mauck	Sam Houston State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	To Each State, Its Own Law: Comparative Analysis Of Gun Legislation	Gun laws in America are evolving at a different rate and direction in each State. Local governments have the authority to determine the power of the individual in relation to gun ownership, sometimes in contravention with the 2nd Amendment. Here, we compare the gun laws of America in relation to state provisions, licensing, registration, and resale options. The analysis seeks to compare and determine the constitutionality of the various laws, as well as assess the current climate of the nation concerning gun ownership. An ideal strategy will be presented for state legislatures to adopt and enforce.
David	May	Eastern Kentucky University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	The Impact of Family on the Punitiveness of Prison: Voices from the Inside	Relatively little research has examined the relationship an inmate has with their family and the self-described punitiveness of prison. This relationship may vary by the relationship inmates have with their significant other and/or children while incarcerated, and their plans with their significant others and/or their children upon release from prison. We use data from 1234 inmates to examine their perceptions regarding familial experiences that are likely to contribute to their perceptions of the punitiveness of prison. We believe this relationship has implications for development of effective prison programming and, perhaps more importantly, effective transition from prison back into the community.
Anthony	McBride	Assistant Professor Western Illinois University	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	A Holistic Approach to Models for Change Championing Our Youth through Love, Care, and Repair	Individuals under the age of 25 are wreaking havoc as they commit serious crimes in homes, schools and communities. As a result, the issue of youth violence is an all-encompassing concern that must be addressed at every level of our society. As our nation is inundated by these acts of youth violence, an initiative known as Models for Change has been at the forefront in providing funds to enhance the system of juvenile justice in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana, and Washington to affect a comprehensive and positive change in the implementation and distribution of justice as a corrective model.
James	McCabe	Sacred Heart University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Social Dominance Orientation in the Police Subculture	This research explores the social psychological theory of social dominance within the police occupational sub-culture. It is an exploratory study of 12 police organizations and over 500 police officer and civilian respondents completing the SDO-6 instrument measuring individual preference for social hierarchy. The study examines individual and organizational variables and levels of social dominance orientation comparing civilians, police academy recruits and incumbent officers of several ranks. The analysis shows that social dominance is significantly related to age, race, and organizational type, mixed support with gender, rank, and not related with education level or tenure.
James	McCafferty	University of Cincinnati	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Criminal Justice student opinions about punishment and corrections	This presentation uses data collected from university students majoring in criminal justice, criminology or other human services disciplines. These potential criminal justice actors will be assessed on their opinion about a range of punishment philosophies. These results will be compared to population estimates, using results from previous studies, such as Cullen et al. (2000).
Kimberley	McClure	Western Illinois University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	The Influence of Deadly Force Virtual Training on Officers' Decision Making and Memory	The impact of virtual training on 129 officers' stress and memory for a shooting event was assessed. Officers completed simulations involving a motorcycle traffic stop (MTS) or workplace violence (WPV). Officers' anticipation about the task and physiological and psychological stressors were positively related to memory. Officers tended to have poor memory for information about the subject's firearm. Officers in the WPV scenario remembered information about the subject's description more accurately than officers in the MTS. These results are discussed in relation to laboratory and field studies investigating the effects of stress and memory on officers' decisions to use deadly force.
Elizabeth	McConnell	University of Houston Clear Lake	Comparative/International Policing and Security	International Trends in Policing: What Police Administrators Say	International Trends in Policing: What Police Administrators Say
Tana	McCoy	Roosevelt University	Sentencing	She's an Evil Woman: Seeking understanding of the impact of gender on misdemeanor DWI sentencing	With globalization ever more apparent, the importance of developing international perspectives on policing cannot be overstated. The researchers highlight commonalities in international law enforcement trends. The research consists of secondary analysis of data collected through personal interviews with 25 police administrators from 17 countries. Using a standardized questionnaire, interviewers recorded participants' responses to the same questions. Several important findings are administrators' commitment to global thinking, support for research, advocacy of education, perspectives on the role of police in society, politics of policing, and changes in policing.
Susan	McDonald	Department of Justice Canada	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Roundtable - Restitution: Making it work for victims	She's an Evil Woman: Seeking understanding of the impact of gender on misdemeanor DWI sentencing
Susan	McDonald	Department of Justice, Canada	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Victims Research in Canada	While females are consistently less involved in criminal activity, over 50 years of research seeking to understand the impact of gender on sentencing has yielded inconsistent findings. In this study of Harris County Texas DWI defendants, the impact of gender on sentencing outcomes is analyzed.
Beth	McDuffie-Lenox	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Arkansas Division of Youth Services Youth Advocacy Program Model: Evaluating a Youth Violence Intervention Strategy	Restitution is a sentencing option imposed by the court wherein the offender pays the victim for the damage incurred. While there may be a court order, the victim may only receive partial payment or none at all. During this roundtable, Susan McDonald will paint a picture of restitution in Canada, using national and jurisdiction-specific data. Melanie Carlberg will describe how the Restitution Civil Enforcement Program in Saskatchewan - the only program like it in Canada - works and challenges that lie ahead. Lisa Warner will discuss what is happening in Nova Scotia to make restitution work better for victims.
Rosemary	McFee	Alvernia University	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	Impact of Community Collaboration with Kiwanis International and Juvenile Probation and the Court	The paper provides an overview of victims research in Canada, including work conducted or supported by the Department of Justice of Canada.
Pamela	McIntire	University of Texas at Arlington	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	As a Nation Are We Encouraging Street Gang Culture?	In 2009, began a pilot program based on the Youth Advocacy Program (YAP) Model. The program attempts to reduce youth violence through a community wrap-around design. This paper presents both program and process evaluations of the first eighteen months of this program. Outcomes will be discussed along with their implications for policy implementation on a statewide basis.
James	McKean	Ohio University Chillicothe	Technology and Policing	Examining Online Student Learning Preferences Using the VARK Questionnaire	This paper will report the results of the implementation of a Kiwanis International Builders' Club* (service club for youth) specifically for juvenile offenders. The report will discuss changes and impact in the juveniles' leadership abilities, team work, self esteem, community awareness, volunteerism and delinquent behavior.
					In the United States, we see media coverage of gangs in the news, on television programs, movies and in the music scene. Have we stopped to think if we are encouraging and glamorizing these criminals. Gangs are committing crimes that range from money laundering to homicide. This study is a qualitative look at media coverage and the fascination of street gangs within American society.
					The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between the learning preferences of online and traditional higher education students using the VARK Questionnaire. A significant body of contemporary literature suggests students engaged in distance education vary from their traditional counterparts in a number of demographic characteristics. This study examined the variance between the learning preferences of online and traditional students based on their indicated preferences identified through the VARK Questionnaire. The authors conclude their study with a discussion of the limitations and implications of their findings on future quantitative research in this area.

					Trade in stolen art is the fastest growing crime in the United States and the third largest part of international crime. In China, stolen art has become the largest illegal export from their country. In Italy, it is estimated that 30,000 pieces of art per year are stolen. In France, it is estimated 6,000 pieces of art are stolen each year. It is estimated that insurance companies pay out between \$ 3 - 5 billion per year on stolen art insurance claims.
Douglas	McKenzie	Grand Valley State University	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Art and Antiquity Theft: A Global Problem	This paper presents overview of problems and issues related to the theft of paintings and antiquities around the world.
Douglas	McKenzie	Grand Valley State University	Schools and Crime	School Bullying and the Law: The Legal Gap Between Empirical Research and Constitutional and Tort Duties to Supervise	Bullying is often defined in the educational research as repeated patterns of intimidation and harassment directed at a particular student in order to humiliate and frighten the child. Because the severe, pervasive harassment that often characterizes bullying behavior is so damaging, schools must take affirmative steps to limit or minimize the opportunity for children to become victims of bullying. This paper examines Constitutional and tort duties to supervise legal issues relevant to bullying behaviors and school administration policies and programs.
Elizabeth	McMullan	Troy University	Student Panels	Roundtable: Choosing a Ph.D. Program	This roundtable, sponsored by the ACJS Student Affairs Committee, will discuss important considerations when choosing a Ph.D. program. Our roundtable consists of both faculty members and students currently enrolled in a doctoral program. Roundtable discussions will include: (1) important considerations when choosing a Ph.D. program; (2) insights based on their own experiences during this process; (3) signs of a good Ph.D. program; (4) warning signs and things to avoid in a Ph.D. program as well as (5) what to expect once you've been accepted.
Susan	McNeeley	University of Cincinnati	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Anti-Immigrant Attitudes and Criminal Justice Ideology	Previous research indicates that racial attitudes are related to criminal justice ideology. Specifically, in accordance with the racial threat hypothesis, individuals with negative attitudes toward racial and ethnic minorities report greater support for harsh treatment of criminals. The present study uses data from the 2004 General Social Survey to determine if anti-immigrant opinions are associated with punitive attitudes toward criminal justice policies. Implications for policy and theory will be discussed.
Randolph	McVey	Department of Criminal Justice	Assessment and Evaluation	Assessment of Internship Programs in Criminal Justice	This paper describes the internship program at the Department of Criminal Justice at West Chester University (Pennsylvania). Designed to give personal and direct experience, the internship program affords students the opportunity to put their theoretical knowledge to work at criminal justice agencies. Following a discussion of student learning through internships, the authors describe two survey methods used to assess content competency, critical thinking skills, and maturity and confidence developed from the practical experience in a criminal justice agency. Results from the past three years will be presented.
Nancy	Mellen	Jacksonville State University	Other Correctional Issues	Assessing potential for violence in county jail inmates using the Brief Symptom Inventory: An exploratory study	At intake, some county jail inmates who take the Brief Symptom Inventory may present with a clinical profile that appears to be invalid. These results may actually be an accurate assessment identifying an exceptionally high degree of psychopathology and increased risk of violent behavior.
Sharon	Meizer	SUNY Plattsburgh	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	The Costs of Counterfeit Products	Counterfeit products have become a popular criminal activity. Corporations, media, and law enforcement are publicizing the dangers associated with counterfeit goods. The proceeds from the manufacturing and distribution of counterfeit products are in the hundreds of billions of dollars annually. However, the purchase price of the counterfeit goods is only one type of cost associated with this illegal market. Specifically, the paper addresses the social costs, environmental crimes, and human rights violations associated with the production and distribution of counterfeit goods. Additionally, this analysis will examine the connections between transnational organized crime and terrorist groups with this growing criminological industry.
Kim	Ménard	Penn State - Altoona	Sex Crimes and Offenders	The effects of rape myth acceptance on sexual harassment and coercion among college men and women	Research suggests that a constellation of attitudes including hostility toward women, sex role stereotyping and sexual conservatism affects rape myth acceptance and contributes to sexual aggression. The current study investigates these factors in the prediction of rape myth acceptance, sexual harassment, and sexual coercion among 938 college men and women. Results indicate that although these attitudinal variables predict rape myth acceptance and sexual harassment, gender and its interaction with rape myth acceptance predicts sexual coercion, with the effects of rape myth being more pronounced for women than it was for men.
Kenneth	Mentor	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	Criminal Justice Online Learning: Market Share, Delivery Models, and Quality	Due to the popularity of criminal justice as a major, this discipline has been a logical choice for institutions offering online courses, degrees, and certificates. This paper examines the growth of online learning, the range of institutions in this market, and the challenges faced by these institutions. Based on a survey of criminal justice educators, this research examines the changing nature of higher education, alternate delivery models, and the role of the educator and professional associations. Curriculum issues, course quality, assessment, and accreditation are also considered in this examination of the growth of online learning in criminal justice.
Kenneth	Mentor	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Bloggging: Scholarship, Education, and Discourse	Blogs have created an opportunity for scholars to interact with others at a much faster pace than possible with traditional forms of publication. Although criminal justice scholars have been slow to embrace blogging, legal scholars with a variety of interests have quickly accepted this new form of scholarly communication. Based on a content analysis of criminal justice and law-related blogs, this study describes the motivations of the growing number of bloggers interested in crime and justice. This research also examines the potential impact of this new form of discourse on public attitudes toward crime and justice.
Dorothy	Merianos	Murray State University	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Why doesn't she just leave? Sensitizing practitioners regarding domestic violence victims	The reasons why domestic violence victims "don't just leave" is complex and multifaceted. Psychological, economic, religious reasons, shame, lack of family support, and cultural practices are all or part in play explaining why a victim stays, or returns to a batterer. This article suggests that training responders regarding how little choice many victims face will sensitize their reaction to victims of intimate violence. In some cases this knowledge may alter some pre-conceived notions regarding these victims and encourage outcries by practitioners (including medical and dental personnel) who are reluctant to report obvious battering.
Gary	Metz	The College at Brockport, State University of New York	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Substance Abuse Trends in the United States: Delusion or Dilemma	This presentation explores recent behavioral definitions of addiction and engages the participant in discussions on some of the emerging research on marijuana abuse and dependency. The presentation explores the concepts of current legalized drugs vs future legalized drugs" and engages into a discussion and exploration on what the terms mean to a society using historical medical and sociological perspectives. A comparative analysis of economic, social, criminal justice and health policy issues are addressed in light of the current substance abuse culture with implications for future policies and programs.
Michael	Meyer	University of North Dakota	Police Personnel Issues	Police Department Authority to Terminate Employees For Criminal Conduct: Administrative Law v. Criminal Prosecution.	Based on an analysis of case law from state and federal appellate court decisions found in the Police Department Disciplinary Bulletin for the years 2000-2010, this paper discusses the authority, and limitations, of police departments to terminate employs on the grounds of criminal conduct. While it is clear that the quantum of proof required is different for criminal conviction and sufficiency for termination of employment, police departments must meet minimum legal requirements to sustain the termination of employment when the employee is found not guilty on the criminal charge. Implications for departmental personnel policy are discussed.
Jessica	Meyerson	Wilder Research	Other Correctional Issues	Moms in Jail: Mapping the effects of maternal incarceration	In 2009, Volunteers of America and Wilder Research collaborated on a national qualitative study of the strengths and needs of families affected by maternal incarceration. The study—featuring over 200 structured interviews with incarcerated mothers, their minor children, and their children's caregivers—provides a unique 360° portrait of the complex family dynamics and challenging socioeconomic conditions that often affect this population. This presentation will focus on the study's findings on family structure, resiliency, and barriers to reentry and reunification. It will also explore potential implications for offender rehabilitation and reentry programming.
Stephen	Mihorean	Department of Justice Canada	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	DNA Forensics in Canada and the United States	Thursday afternoon.
Stephen	Mihorean	Department of Justice, Canada	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Crime Victims: Policy Research in Canada and in the U.S.	The panel provides presentations and discussions regarding victims research, particularly policy research relevant to crime victims, in Canada and in the U.S. Information will also be provided regarding opportunities for funding to support policy research and crime victims. Panelists represent the Department of Justice of Canada and the Department of Justice of the United States (NIJ).
Stephen	Mihorean	Department of Justice, Canada	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Policy Research on Crime Victimization - Why It is Important	The paper provides a general discussion of the importance of policy research on criminal justice, and particularly on crime victimization.

Cloud	Miller	Kaplan University	Other Types of Crime	Family violence and the Gulf Coast Oilwell Crisis	Presentation of a research project that was designed to determine if there were increases in the number of family violence calls in those Gulf Coast cities economically affected by the BP oil well disaster. Researchers compared reports of family violence for those cities for selected time periods prior to the disaster, during the disaster, and after based on the assumption that the economic stress would result in an increase in the number of reports of family violence to the police departments in the affected cities.
Courtenay	Miller	Florida State University	Pre-Trial, Diversion, and/or Plea Bargaining	Variables Influencing Criminal Defense Attorney Decisions Towards Case Disposition	While most cases are disposed of through plea bargaining, trials are also being held in courtrooms throughout the nation. An important question regarding the case disposition process is what are the influences on criminal defense attorney recommendations to their clients to resolve their case by plea bargaining or to go to trial. The purpose of this paper is to focus on the decision making and recommendations of criminal defense attorneys by assessing prior research that has considered variables leading to the decision of plea or trial.
Brooke	Miller	University of Texas at Dallas	Student Panels	The Influence of Virtual and Traditional Peers on Computer Hacking Behaviors	This study examines the role of peers behavior in computer hacking, among undergraduate students. Unlike previous studies, we specifically examine the peer influence of both terrestrial (traditional) and virtual (online) peers. Peer involvement is examined in terms of its quantity and form. Various tenets of social learning theory are explored to discern whether the theory holds for virtual peers, as it has for traditional peers using a structural equation modeling framework.
Zoran	Milovanovich	Lincoln University	Comparative/International Law and Justice	SOME INTERESTING TRENDS IN THE GREEK CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	In the history of the Greek law of criminal procedure there has been a continuous development toward strengthening protection of human rights. There have been also periods of regression, when crime control efficiency was emphasized at the expense of those rights. This paper seeks to show that there is not necessarily a trend in Greece toward restricting the rights of the defendant. Unfortunately, the general trend is far from being in the opposite direction, although some signs sporadically give this impression. Therefore, one could characterize the trend as slightly improving the protections of the defendant.
Kevin	Minor	Eastern Kentucky University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	Correctional Staff Issues	Thursday morning, Thursday afternoon, or Friday morning
Kevin	Minor	Eastern Kentucky University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	An Overview of a Staff Training Needs Assessment and Job Task Analysis in Juvenile Corrections	Though important for knowing the effectiveness of training staff receive, training needs assessments (TNA) and job task analyses (JTA) are rare in juvenile corrections. We describe the design and preliminary findings from a TNA and JTA underway with the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice Basic Training Academy. A TNA survey was developed based on the literature, a phone survey of other states, and staff focus groups and interviews. Combined with data from Developing a Training Curriculum (DACUM) sessions, TNA survey results will constitute the basis for a future job task analysis survey which, in turn, will guide curriculum revision.
Scott	Mire	Capella University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Identifying future trends in public safety	In order to best serve learners and the discipline it is critical that important future trends be identified as early as possible. We cannot afford to wait until "after the fact" to begin the process of identifying and planning for threats. This research is aimed at exploring the most salient trends likely to affect public safety. The goal is to identify three of the most important trends noted in the literature and discuss possible responses, solutions, and interventions.
Marcos	Misis	The University of Southern Mississippi	Qualitative Methods: Ethnographies, Field Research	An Examination of Those who Protect and Serve: A Preliminary Qualitative Study of Police Stress	Past research has indicated that law enforcement is one of the most stressful occupations in the United States. As experiences with stress vary from officer to officer, it is imperative to examine both life and occupational experiences and how these elements affect levels of stress, both on and off the job. Employing the theoretical construct of strain and a qualitative approach, interviews were conducted with a sample of police officers in the southern region. These levels of stress were then analyzed in comparison to their conduct and relationships, both professional and personal.
Laura	Monico	University of Delaware	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Motivated toward sobriety: The influence of drug type and social context on substance abuse recovery	Research suggests that substance users who enter treatment motivated towards recovery are less likely to relapse. Treatment motivation has been measured using a number of external and internal indicators, such as legal pressures and desire for change, respectively. In addition to these factors, this study incorporates a user's primary drug and the social context in which a drug is used, into the treatment motivation model. While controlling for other motivational items, as well as demographic variables, this study seeks to explain the effect of drug type on respondents' seriousness toward, and success in, substance abuse recovery.
Carlos	Montemayor	Texas State University- San Marcos	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	An Examination of Juvenile Drug Court Outcome Data	This study evaluates the overall success rate of each drug court client (n = 100) in a South Texas Post- Adjudication Juvenile Drug Court by comparing its clients with a group of juveniles (n = 100) on intense supervision probation (ISP) that were under a similarly based treatment program. Data were extracted from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for the juvenile's current and past legal factors, and in an effort to garner extralegal factors, an extensive examination was performed on each probation officer's Pre-Disposition Report (PDR), which also contained responses from the supervising probation officer's end-of-program multi-questionnaire survey.
Carlos	Montemayor	Texas State University- San Marcos	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	An Examination of Juvenile Drug Court Outcome Data	This study evaluated the success rate of drug court clients enrolled between 2005 and 2010 from a South Texas Post- Adjudication Juvenile Drug Court. Juvenile probationers under intensive supervision on a similarly based substance abuse treatment initiative were used as the study's comparison group. Data were extracted from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for the juvenile's current and past legal factors. In an effort to garner extralegal factors on each client, an extensive examination was performed on each of the supervising probation officer's Pre-Disposition Report (PDR), which also included open-ended responses from the supervising probation officer's end-of-program multi-questionnaire survey.
Vanessa	Montes	Bridgewater State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Building a Non-Violent Community Inside a Medium Security Prison	As part of a Restorative Justice class, the presenter participated in an Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) weekend at Old Colony Correctional Center. AVP is an international program whose goal is to reduce violence in society, including in prisons. The presenter will discuss how her involvement affected her outlook toward prisoners.
Junseob	Moon	Armstrong Atlantic State University	Police Administration and Management	Examining the consequences of Marketing in policing and public relations in Korea	The social changes of the 21st century in policing have seen public sectors turn to private sector managerial techniques, practices and orientations to enable them to deliver services more efficiently and effectively. The effectively and efficiently delivered police service could affect the citizens' satisfaction towards the public section and reduce their fear of crimes. Ultimate goal of marketing activities in policing is to establish the positive relationship between the police and the citizen in the society. The current study uses survey-based research to map out the marketing activities by the police and citizens' perception toward police activities in Korea.
Jennifer	Moore	DeSales University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Checking Your Religious Freedoms at the Prison Gate: Analyzing First Amendment Rights for Correctional Staff	The First Amendment rights of prisoners have been extensively litigated in the United States. The First Amendment rights of criminal justice employees, however, have not garnered nearly as much attention. Recently, the courts have begun to hear a number of cases regarding criminal justice agencies' authority to restrict employees' religious freedom in the workplace. Specifically, in August 2010, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals directly addressed the rights of female Muslim employees at a Pennsylvania prison in EEOC v. Geo Group. My paper will analyze this case as well as other emerging legal precedent concerning this issue.
Stephen	Morewitz	California State University, East Bay	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Racial and Ethnic Differences among Victims of Family Abductions	Ethnic values associated with certain racial and ethnic groups may contribute to differences in family abduction rates. Based on a random sample of 207 missing-persons reports from the North American Missing Persons Network website, this study tests the null hypothesis that there are no ethnic/racial differences among family abduction victims. Statistical analysis was performed using Systat 9 for Windows program (1999). The null hypothesis was rejected. Victims of family abductions were more likely to be Hispanic (33.3%) than white (11.4%) or African-American (6.3%) (Chi-Square=32.24, df=6, p<.000). These results remained significant after controlling for the victim's gender and other variables.
Stephen	Morewitz	California State University, East Bay	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Gender Differences among Family Abduction Suspects	Gender factors may contribute to differences in family abduction victimization rates. Based on a random sample of 207 missing-persons reports from the North American Missing Persons Network website, this study tests the null hypothesis that there are no gender differences among the family abduction suspects. Statistical analysis was performed using Systat 9 for Windows program (1999). The null hypothesis was rejected. Family abduction suspects were more likely to be female (85.7%) than male (14.3%) (Chi-Square=49.27, df=2, p<.000). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the suspect's race.

Laura	Moriarty	Virginia Commonwealth University	Workshop	Workshop: Assessing the Assessment Plans for ACJS Certification: Compliance with Standard H - Program Quality and Assess	Participants will learn how to assess/evaluate assessment plans that measure student learning outcomes as well as programmatic benchmarks. This hands on, interactive session will be limited to 25 participants who either are currently seeking Certification or plan to do so in the near future. Participants are invited to bring current assessment plans to get immediate feedback about the plans as time permits.
Robert	Morin	Western Nevada College	Issues in Security and Private Policing	Campus Security Organization and Operation at Institutions of Higher Education	The issue of campus safety and security has emerged as an important contemporary issue at colleges and universities throughout the United States. Federal legislation requiring colleges and universities to report data concerning the incident of crime on campus along with the Virginia Tech shooting incident raised the profile and importance of the issue of campus safety and security. This paper shall examine organizational models of campus security and policing as well as security issues at institutions of higher education.
Robert	Morin	Western Nevada College	Other Policing Issues	Fiscal Stress and Budget Reductions: The Law Enforcement Response	Local law enforcement agencies have encountered great difficulties over the course of the past three years based upon poor economic times in the United States. This Great Recession has resulted in fiscal stress and reduced budgets for local law enforcement. Local law enforcement agencies have been required to cope with providing necessary functions with a reduced amount of resources. This paper examines the impact of the Great Recession on local law enforcement agencies and the various methods employed by local law enforcement agencies to cope with the fiscal stress and budget reductions.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University/Walden University	Other CJ Education Issues	Roundtable: Academics and Pracademics in Criminal Justice Programs	In The Human Side of Enterprise, McGregor (1960) said "theory and practice are inseparable." A debate has occurred over the benefit of having faculty with traditional academic credentials versus hiring non-traditional scholars, termed "pracademic" with a blend of educational and practical experience. There has also been discussion over the appropriateness of a J.D. as opposed to a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice Departments. This can cause divisiveness in the discipline. This roundtable continues the lively and passionate discussion and will provide open discussion to better understand and find common ground, while allowing for the introduction of several perspectives.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University/Walden University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Transformation of Police Organizations: Culture and Reform	Over the years, the stilted views and culture of some police organizations have led to external political action to initiate reform. LAPD, New Orleans Police, Northern Ireland Constabulary and Jamaican National Police, among others have been forced to make sweeping changes. In Canada, the RCMP were reviewed by Parliament and forced to undergo changes in approach, culture and treatment of staff and citizens. This session raises the issues and approaches that have led to substantial changes and improvements in structure and culture. The process for change will be discussed in this session.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University/Walden University	Police-Community Interactions	A Customer Service Mindset for Policing	Customer service is often a foreign term in policing. Not everyone that police encounter will be criminals. While the officer certainly should be cautious, to protect themselves, they should remember that most encounters are with average, law abiding citizens. In most service encounters, it expected that you are welcomed, treated with respect, not ignored or treated with indifference. Unfortunately, this doesn't always occur when someone interacts with police personnel. This session offers ideas and opens a discussion about the potential role of higher education to engage students and police personnel to establish a customer service mindset in policing.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University	Teaching Pedagogy	Bringing the Classroom Alive in Criminal Justice	This presentation considers pedagogical and androgical approaches to Criminal Justice education and provides concrete examples on several options to bring the classroom alive. This includes the use of the Internet, Podcasts, preparing questions and conducting interviews in the field, Mock Trials, Mock Oral Board interviews, Crime Scene protection and processing, physical security audits. Blended learning, (online and Face-to-face) service learning, internships, guest speakers (in class and online), use of social networks, Blogs and Web 2.0 will be discussed. This will be followed by an open discussion for participants.
Robert	Morris	University of Texas at Dallas	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Did firearm availability drive the crack cocaine/black homicide trends? A national panel study of Black male homicide 19	Using longitudinal homicide data and improved data on gun availability, this study explores 1) whether gun availability positively impacted homicide among young black males, 2) whether increased availability of crack cocaine positively impacted black male homicide, and 3) whether the expected positive relationship between crack and black homicide was stronger in cities where guns were more readily available. Multilevel models for change were employed using data stemming from large U.S. cities and account for the homicides occurring between 1980 and 2000. Findings are discussed as they apply to competing theories of the guns/crack/homicide dynamic.
Donna	Morris	University of New Haven	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Perceptions of Procedural Fairness by Victims and Juvenile Offenders Participating in Restorative Dialogue	Although some qualitative data from restorative dialogue programs have been collected, most of the data have been limited to participants' "satisfaction" with the process and outcomes. To better understand the impact of restorative dialogue, broader qualitative measures are needed. In a restorative dialogue program for juvenile offenders and victims, questionnaires were developed to gather data on perceptions and attitudes of the participants. Post-dialogue questionnaires were collected for approximately three years. Measurement of victims' and offenders' perceptions of procedural fairness in the restorative dialogue process, as well as other attitudinal measures, are reported.
Kelly	Morton Bourgon	Department of Justice Canada	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	DNA Orders Issued in Adult Criminal Court: A National Utilization Study	This study investigated the use of DNA in Canada, under legislation as it was in 2000; using a sample of 7,002 randomly selected Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) records from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The proportion of DNA orders made for eligible primary and secondary offences are examined, as well as utilization rates across time and provinces and territories. Using available data, the factors that increase the likelihood that an offender will be required to submit a DNA sample are investigated. Finally, recidivism rates among offenders who were required to submit a DNA sample are examined.
Jeffrey	Moss	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Jail Crowding	Abstract In 2009, West Virginia had the second highest annual prison population increase in the country at 5.1 percent. Regional jails were initially built to alleviate overcrowding at the county level, but even these facilities are operating well beyond capacity. Harsh sentencing practices for non-violent offenders like drug users have contributed to this dilemma. Overcrowding has led to other problems like inadequate treatment for offenders suffering from substance abuse and mental illness. Alternatives to prison such as drug courts and community based programs offer promising solutions. To effectively deal with jail crowding, more evidence-based research policies and evaluations are needed.
Jeffrey	Moss	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	West Virginia Regional Jail Crowding	Abstract In 2009, West Virginia had the second highest annual prison population increase in the country at 5.1 percent. Regional jails were initially built to alleviate overcrowding at the county level, but even these facilities are operating well beyond capacity. Harsh sentencing practices for non-violent offenders like drug users have contributed to this dilemma. Overcrowding has led to other problems like inadequate treatment for offenders suffering from substance abuse and mental illness. Alternatives to prison such as drug courts and community based programs offer promising solutions. To effectively deal with jail crowding, more evidence-based research policies and evaluations are needed.
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Earl	Moulton	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Other Policing Issues	Myth and Reality: Interpreting The Dynamics of Crime Trends	This presentation will look at various perspectives in interpreting crime trends whether using crime rates or victimization study results.
Denise	Mowder	Metropolitan State College in Denver	Immigration and Crime	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANT BATTERED LATINA AND U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY	Ten percent of all women in the United States are immigrants and among this group are those who are undocumented. For an undocumented immigrant woman who is also a victim of abuse contacting law enforcement could create a fear of possible deportation. Thus their lives are placed in jeopardy by both the epidemic of spousal abuse and the changes in United States federal policy to use local police for immigration enforcement. This project looks specifically at immigrant battered Latinas and asks whether the fear of possible deportation negatively influences their decision to contact the police or other community agencies?
Vishal	Mukherjee	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	The Pros and Cons of Legalizing Drugs in the United States: A Historical Perspective	This analysis provides support for the legalization of drugs in the United States by discussing the history of drugs in respect to how they have been exploited to impact the country, including the significance of the illegal drug trade. In order to make room for prisoners, prisons in Nebraska release those convicted of crimes such as robbery in order to house drug offenders. Mexican drug cartels generate power from the high demand for drug smuggling. If drugs are legalized, drug quality will improve because of regulated manufacturing, resulting in fewer cases of overdose, and legitimate businesses will arise similar to when prohibition on alcohol was lifted.
Roslyn	Muraskin	C.W. Post Campus of L.I.U.	Pre-Trial, Diversion, and/or Plea Bargaining	Where is ROR in the Twenty-First Century?	The Manhattan Bail Project by the Vera Institute of Justice set the stage for ROR in the early sixties. The whole theory behind this project was that if you were indigent, are unable to afford bail even at a dollar. Students from NYU (both law and graduate) interviewed defendants in the holding pens of the Tombs in NYC. to ascertain their roots in the community. Their answers were verified either by phone or in the courtroom, and then a recommendation was either made or not made depending if the defendant scored the right amount of points. What has happened since this project was initiated?
David	Murphy	Western Oregon University	Assessment and Evaluation	Evaluating Student Internships	Over the past twenty years, internships have become increasingly popular among undergraduate students. Most Criminal Justice programs actively encourage and facilitate student participation in these and other types of field learning activities. Many programs offer courses through which student interns may earn academic credit, and although there is anecdotal evidence indicating that these students benefit from these experiences in many ways, few rigorous studies have been conducted on the subject. Through the use of surveys administered to student interns and their agency/field supervisors, this study attempts to identify some of the factors associated with positive (and negative) internship experiences.
Rebecca	Murray	Creighton University	Mapping/Spatial Analysis	DDACTS and Criminology: Exploring the Link	Recent research indicates that traffic accident data may have a link to serious, violent crime. Local and national law enforcement agencies have begun to explore this link through Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS). This research extends these initial efforts by applying criminological theory through a spatial analysis lens in order to further explore that relationship.
Srinivasan	Murugesan	University of Madras	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Drug Abuse, Alcoholism and Sexual Behavior: A Study among Long Distance Truck Drivers and Helpers	Abstract  The existing literature demonstrates that long distance truck drivers and helpers are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection because they are exposed to drug abuse, excessive use of alcohol and indulge in roadside sex. A sample of 300 truck drivers and helpers was chosen at truck stops/terminals on the outskirts of Chennai, India. The results reveal that only a meager percentage of the respondents indulge in drug abuse, however, the problem of alcoholism is highly prevalent. As shown by the results, the sexual behavior of the respondents include: sex with males, transgenders and with the female commercial sex workers.
Srinivasan	Murugesan	University of Madras	Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice	Right to Participation of Children in Conflict with Law in India	Abstract  The current study examines the right to participation of children in conflict with law at various stages of the Indian juvenile justice system. Specifically, the study examines the right to participation at the time of apprehension, at the time of production before the competent authority, during the enquiry process, and at the time the children are housed at the observation home/special home for children. The results show that the handling of children in conflict with law by the police and the judiciary are not in accordance with national and international standards/laws.
Andrew	Myer	Viterbo University	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Deciding Who Gets What: Do Criminogenic Needs-based Program Referrals Matter?	The assessment of criminogenic risk and needs serves multiple purposes in correctional settings. One use of these assessments is programmatic referrals. This provides the individual with a program that addresses their specific criminogenic needs. The rationale being that this will have a greater effect on desired outcomes over programs that have a "blanket" approach to program referrals. This research investigates this proposition using three distinct groups of offenders from a community correctional facility in a medium sized mid-west county. Individuals who were assessed to need programming and received the programming are compared to (1) those assessed to need programming but did not receive it, and (2) referred to programs but assessed not to need it. Results and implications will be discussed.
Mary	Myers	The University of Akron	Community College Issues	Non-Scientists Teaching Forensics in a Community College	Two non-scientist college professors, one a lawyer and the other a retired police officer, came together to revise and develop a classroom course for the teaching of hands-on forensics. Our program currently offers an on-line survey course of forensics, done strictly on-line with no class meetings. We will discuss how we came to teach forensics both as practical hands-on laboratory exercises and using on-line resources. We will discuss how these courses developed and how to design a practical (and relatively inexpensive laboratory) for criminal justice students.
Mary	Myers	The University of Akron	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Non-Scientists Teaching Forensics in a Community College	Two non-scientist college professors, one a lawyer and the other a retired police officer, came together to revise and develop a classroom course for the teaching of hands-on forensics. Our program currently offers an on-line survey course of forensics, done strictly on-line with no class meetings. We will discuss how we came to teach forensics both as practical hands-on laboratory exercises and using on-line resources. We will discuss how these courses developed and how to design a practical (and relatively inexpensive laboratory) for criminal justice students.
David	Myers	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Practitioner Perceptions of Juvenile Defense Representation in Pennsylvania	Beginning in the mid-1990s, substantial grant funding was provided to a number of Pennsylvania counties for purposes of improving juvenile case processing capabilities, specifically with regard to juvenile prosecution and defense services. Through grants and matching funds, additional juvenile court personnel were hired, training was provided, and other efforts were made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile case processing. This study will examine more recent perceptions of juvenile court practitioners with regard to the current capacity of public defenders to handle juvenile cases. Survey responses from juvenile public defenders, prosecutors, probation officers, and juvenile court judges will be compared, and policy implications will be discussed.

Salim	Nabi	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Law and Dialectics	<p>Insofar that the origins of our thinking inherit their tradition from Plato's dialogues, the thinking of "West" has been determined by dialectics – so far so that dialectics has been uplifted and alleviated to a world system. Consequential to the tradition of thinking, the judicial approach to attain justice has been determined by dialectics, too – be that in the "natural" or "common" roots of law. What has escaped a close attention is the argumentative character of Plato's dialogues, which seem to determine not only the character of dialectics on the basis of the negative and negating encounter, but the entire dialogue we consider the "Western" tradition of thinking seems to be grounded in this negative encounter as the dialogue – exercised as argumentation. Consequently, this argumentative character discloses itself, in the first instance, in the everyday encounter and practice of law, and – perhaps more importantly for the purpose of criminology and this presentation – in the dialogue (argumentation) between various interpretations of law and crime. Our thinking and exercise of law is continuously overshadowed by argumentation.</p> <p>On the other hand, any determination of humans – be it within philosophy, science, ethics, law, or being – in modernity relies on the assumption that the "subjects" of law are deliberating agents, who deliberate on the assumption of utility. The law itself is the manifestation of the subjects' deliberation and liberation. Insofar that the subjects of law are deliberating agents, they are continuously confronted with choice. However, choice is always pre-determined within the horizon of the rational animal, which underlying definition of the "subjects" of law influences not only the individual agents' encounter of choice, utility, and deliberation, but furthermore, it determines law's understanding, interpretation and treatment of these "subjects" and its own subject matter: justice. An admittance of conditionality of choice does not remove the determination of choice by the conception of rational animal.</p> <p>The determination of humans as rational animals and the determination of thinking as argumentation create a two-way negative that does not promise a classical logical deduction to the positive in the sense of the negation of negation. On the contrary, defining humans within the horizon of the animal and defining thinking within the horizon of argumentation to the end of winning have been, perhaps, the source of much misleading in the thinking, development, establishment, and exercise of law, justice, and most importantly the definition of crime and criminal. Therefore, the suggestion is a re-thinking of thinking as</p>
Danielle	Neal	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Restorative Justice Practices on College and University Campuses	Restorative justice is an approach to justice that focuses on offender accountability and repairing the harm caused to the victim and the community as the result of a criminal action, as well as reintegrating the offender back into society. Restorative justice is most often used with juvenile and property offenders, but is growing more popular in the University setting. The presentation will evaluate the nature and frequency of restorative justice programming on public college and university campuses in the United States.
James	Ness	University of Phoenix	Other CJ Education Issues	Does the University Curriculum Prepare Criminal Justice Students to join the Workforce?	<p>In today's world, many students come to college underprepared to master the basic of a quality education, basic skill such as reading, writing and math. These are the essential skills necessary to succeed in any career. Many institutions of higher education with criminal justice programs have a tendency to teach content, rather than skills to succeed. Most colleges do not teach these skills for the simple reason that a majority of faculty aren't interested in teaching skills. At the University of Phoenix, our programs are designed to teach students these and other critical survival skills to succeed in the global market place.</p> <p>With a centralized curriculum it empowers students to have access to the same education regardless of where they live. This centralized approach ensures that students are learning core principles while allowing faculty the ability to infuse the curriculum with the knowledge they've gained as practitioners in the field and thus meet the learning objectives. Although academic freedom is the hallmark of all universities, in some situations this may lead instructors to think that they can make the curriculum conform to their own ideology and perspective. In a centralized curriculum faculty have course objectives, descriptions and an outline of the material to be taught. This concept with measurable, centralized outcomes is a great benefit to both faculty and students.</p>
James	Ness	University of Phoenix	Teaching Pedagogy	A Centralized Curriculum Gives Students a Level Playing Field	
Jana	Nestlerode	West Chester University	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Pharmaceutical Battery II	It is conservatively estimated that each year, 225,000 Americans die from iatrogenic causes. Of these, approximately 106,000 die from the adverse effects of drugs prescribed by physicians. Part of the problem is a pharmaceutical industry more concerned about corporate profits than patient safety.
Christopher	Newman	University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT)	Student Panels	Trustworthiness, Cynicism and Attitudes toward Wrongful Convictions	Despite a growing body of literature attitudes towards wrongful convictions remains an under-explored area of research; the current paper describes the development of a new instrument designed to measure this phenomenon. Specially, by utilizing various forms of reliability and validity analyses, this paper examines the connection and impact of trustworthiness, and cynicism on attitudes towards wrongful convictions. The results support the statistical reliability and validity of the newly developed instrument and indicated strong negative and positive correlations between trustworthiness and cynicism respectively, in regards to attitudes toward wrongful convictions.
Phyllis	Newton	National Institute of Justice	Open Seminars In Research (Obtaining Funding/ Grant/ Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships)	Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation at the Federal Level: An Update from the Office of Research and Evaluation, NIJ	The leaders of the three social science divisions at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will highlight the work of their divisions: Crime, Control and Prevention Research Division, Justice Systems Research Division, and the Violence and Victimization Research Division. The discussion will be moderated by the Director of the Office of Research and Evaluation and followed by a discussion with interested audience members.
Michelle	Nichol	Colorado Technical University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Frequency and Time Invested by Community College Instructor's in Online Course Discussions	The growth of online education in recent years has raised concerns about the workload demands placed on faculty teaching online classes. While there is research that indicates that faculty report that they spend a greater amount of time teaching online courses than for other forms of instruction, there are questions that focus on the ability of faculty to devote the time necessary to online course instruction and to maintain availability for students. This research examines the frequency and time that criminal justice faculty devote to online course discussion forums at a rural Midwestern community college.
Ernest	Nickels	SUNY-Oswego	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Birth Month and Delinquency	Birth month and season is known to influence a number of dimensions in biological and psychosocial development, including neurological functioning, personality traits, predisposition to mental illnesses, and academic achievement. The present study builds upon prior research in exploring the possibility that birth month and season may also influence the risk of delinquent and criminal conduct. Prior research has used official records of delinquents, in a sample of Japanese offenders (Ohtani et al, 2008), and found no relationship. The present study uses a survey design conducted in a sample of American post-secondary students, and finds some initial support for the relationship.
Christine	Nix	University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Specialized Sexual Assault Investigator Training: Increasing Victim Reporting and Cooperation	Rape and sexual assault victims are held to a higher standard of proof than victims of other violent crimes. The acceptance of the "rape myth" often focuses upon a victim's social status, community of residence, activities prior to, and the location of the incident, instead of the offender's culpable behavior. This paper focuses upon the Sexual Assault Family Violence Investigator Course utilized in Texas to minimize rape myth acceptance and foster increased victim reporting and cooperation.
Christine	Nix	University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Svengali to Zani v. Texas: The Utilization of Admissibility Standards in Investigative Hypnosis Interviews	Hypnotically refreshed testimony was introduced in U.S. criminal courts in the latter part of the 18th century. Issues of admissibility became a focal point of concern due to perceptions that hypnotized subjects would provide false memories or fall under the complete mental control of the investigative hypnotist. This paper examines practical procedures utilized by Texas law enforcement during investigative hypnosis interviews in compliance with admissibility standards as established under Frye and Zani v. Texas.

Thomas	Nolan	Boston University	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	MaleA Behavioral Assessment of Male College Athletes' Social Interactions with Women	This study examined the attitudes and behaviors of male college athletes toward the women they interact with in social settings. Using the Sexual Experiences Survey—Revised (2007), the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (1999), and the Revised Attraction Scale (1989) researchers surveyed 289 student athletes at a large, private, urban university in the Northeast United States.
Claire	Nolasco	Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	Profiling the DWI Offender: Analysis of DWI Courts in a Northern Texas County	The Harris County Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Court Program was developed through collaboration between the Harris County Criminal Courts at Law and the Harris County Community Supervision and Corrections Department (HCCSCD). The program started in December 2007 and since that time, nine County Criminal Courts at Law have been designated as DWI Court Program courts. Over 100 clients have started the program since inception. A process evaluation was conducted between January 1 and October 2009, examining written program materials, conducting semi-structured interviews of program members, and observing court sessions. Data were collected from participants in the Harris County DWI Court program who were enrolled in the program for at least 12 months as of 30 August 2010 and who had fully completed the Level of Service Inventory-Revised as well as the exit interview administered by the process evaluation team. The study analyzes factors affecting satisfaction levels of DWI clients with various aspects of the treatment process, including satisfaction with courts, treatment providers, program conditions, sanctions, and incentives. Strengths and weaknesses of the program treatment are also identified.
Lisa	Nored	The University of Southern Mississippi	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Crawford v. Washington: An Examination of the Impact on Domestic Violence Prosecutions	In Crawford v. Washington (2004), the United States Supreme Court overturned long-standing jurisprudence announced in Ohio v. Roberts (1980), which afforded some degree of flexibility when considering the admission of hearsay testimony by way of "firmly-rooted hearsay exceptions" in criminal trials. The Crawford ruling had immediate effects on the prosecution of domestic violence cases, where victims often do not testify due to the trauma experienced as a result of domestic violence or the cycle of abuse. This presentation will examine the effect of the Crawford decision on domestic violence prosecutions in federal and state appellate cases.
Robert	Norris	School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, SUNY	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Safeguarding the Innocent: A Report Card for the States	This paper compares policies adopted in each of the 50 states against best-practice standards designed to safeguard against wrongful conviction. It examines state-wide policies concerning: eyewitness identification procedures; interrogation procedures; forensic evidence; informant testimony; and the creation of innocence commissions. The results are presented in the form of a report card displaying compliance by each state with the best-practice standards governing each policy area. This provides a foundation for future analyses of the incidence and correlates of wrongful convictions within states and represents a preliminary index regarding the individual states' level of commitment to safeguarding the innocent against wrongful conviction.
Crystal	Null	University of California, Irvine	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Day Fines in Germany and the United States	This study is a preliminary examination of the use of fines in the German criminal justice system. When the U.S. began to shift from rehabilitation to punishment in the late 1960s, Germany began the implementation of day fines to redirect offenders away from incarceration. This study describes the conditions in Germany that lead to the implementation of day fines, how they evolved, and how they are perceived by the German population. Finally, this study will summarize findings from various day fine pilot projects conducted in the U.S. to examine if day fines could be an appropriate sanction in the U.S.
Brian	Nussbaum	Bridgewater State College	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Using Scenario Analysis for Homeland Security and Terrorism Issues	This paper will examine the ways in which Scenario Analysis is, and can be, used to look at security issues related to terrorism and homeland security. Intelligence analysts have long used Scenario Analysis for broad geo-political analysis, but there are a number of important ways in which it can be used to analyze current transnational threats that have likely not been sufficiently explored. This paper will attempt to situate Scenario Analysis - with both its advantages and disadvantages - in the new threat environment and the discussion about intelligence analysis methodologies.
Erin	O'Brien	Southeast Missouri State University	Other Policing Issues	First Amendment Rights and the Police	This paper is a qualitative study which aims to identify the perceptions of law enforcement agencies including the free speech rights of law enforcement officers. Media policies established by the department, public information officers, media relations, and training programs for law enforcement officers all have an effect on the way officers conduct themselves on and especially off duty. The study will examine what free speech issues exist between supervisors and officers, including the regulation of speech in public settings as well as in social networking websites.
Daniel	O'Connell	Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, Univ of Delaware	Probation and Community Corrections	Decide Your Time: implementing and evaluating a program testing deterrence's certainty and celerity effects on substance	A resurgence in practical applications of deterrence theory has focused on certainty and swiftness of punishment. The Decide Your Time program (DYT), is designed to manage high risk substance using probationers by focusing on the certainty of detecting drug use through increasingly frequent screens coupled with graduated but not severe sanctions. A treatment component conducted by probation officers assists probationers once program sanctions motivate a readiness for change. This presentation reports on the implementation of such a program, including training POs, the logistics of swift punishment, and differing staff attitudes. Preliminary outcome data from a randomized trial are also presented.
Shannon	O'Connor	University of Ottawa	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	Mentally Ill Offenders' Perceptions of Voluntariness within the Ottawa Adult Mental Health Court	The past decade has seen a dramatic increase in the number of mentally ill individuals involved in the criminal justice and correctional systems. Largely in response to this phenomenon, mental health courts have been established in a number of jurisdictions across North America. Questions have arisen, however, regarding the true voluntariness of mentally ill offenders' participation in these courts. Through semi-structured interviews with former Ottawa Adult Mental Health Court participants, this paper seeks to explore how these individuals perceive the voluntariness of their participation in the court. Results suggest a troubling discrepancy between official court policies and offenders' subjective experiences.
Matthew	O'Deane	Kaplan University	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	An evaluation of gang sweep effectiveness in San Diego	Between January 2008 and July 2009, six jurisdictions in the northern San Diego County collaborated on a Bureau of Justice grant to address gang violence in the region. A grant of \$1,000,000 dollars was utilized by law enforcement to conduct suppression sweeps against more than a dozen gangs. 27 gang sweep operations that involved saturating areas that typically see only an occasional police presence. The theory was these sweeps would catch a gang off-guard, allowing the police to arrest more gang members. The purpose of this research is to conduct a cost versus benefit analysis of the government investment and evaluate the specific impact and results.
Matthew	O'Deane	Kaplan University	Special Units, Task Forces, and Crime Reduction Initiatives	Evaluating Graffiti Databases in San Diego - What is the impact?	Graffiti databases allow police agencies to upload pictures of graffiti which is then analyzed. The theory behind these systems is aggregation of damages, or when an offender is caught putting up graffiti, they are not just charged with one count of vandalism; they can be held accountable for all other damage for which they are responsible. Two cities in San Diego County, including Escondido and Imperial Beach were evaluated to explore if these databases have an impact on reducing graffiti incidents and if they increase the number of arrests of graffiti offenders and if these systems are worth the expense to the police agency.
Brian	O'Hara	Newark Police Department, Rutgers University	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Saturation Patrol and Violent Crime Prevention in Newark, NJ	Research has shown that hot spots policing is effective at reducing citizen calls for service and crime incidents. By focusing resources on areas experiencing disproportionate amounts of crime, police achieve greater gains than by deploying personnel evenly across a jurisdiction. In June, 2008, the Newark Police Department implemented a hot spots policing initiative that deploys saturation patrols within Newark's greatest spatial concentration of street violence, during the greatest temporal concentration of violence therein. Newark's program, modeled after a similar NYPD initiative, deploys foot patrols over a quarter-mile area. This paper evaluates the Newark initiative after its first operational year.
Jeremy	Olson	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	A Review of Programing within Berks Couty Correctional Facility	Housing inmates equal in number to 132% of its design capacity, the Berks County Jail System operated as the most overcrowded county prison in Pennsylvania throughout 2008. Efforts to decrease both human and financial costs associated with continuation of these conditions require understanding dynamics internal to Berks County Jail System and knowledge of current trends in corrections. Aggregation of county and Commonwealth level data offers an opportunity to provide an historical description of the jail and to assess inmate daily populations, including factors which may lead to overcrowded conditions. National research is drawn on to identify possible population-reducing strategies.
Eytayo	Onifade	Florida State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Including neighborhood socioeconomic ecology in juvenile offender risk prediction	Risk assessments like the YLS/CMI that predict recidivism based on proximal risk factors may benefit from an incorporation of distal risk factors in their prediction models. The study used a juvenile probationer sample and block group SES data to create a criminogenic neighborhood typology system. Hierarchical logistic regression was used to analyze the relationship between recidivism and risk score (level-1), neighborhood SES factors and neighborhood types (level-2). Significant interactions were found across levels, suggesting the risk-recidivism relationship was moderated by neighborhood socioeconomic ecology.

Ihekwoaba	onwudiwe	Texas Southern University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Roundtable" PERSPECTIVES ON NIGERIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE"	This roundtable examines the issue of criminal justice practice in Nigeria. Participants will review and debate the historical and contemporary trends concerning criminal justice policies. The focus will be on human trafficking, terrorism, and kidnapping.
Catherine	Orban	Marygrove College	Teaching Pedagogy	An Integrated Approach to Crime Scene Investigation: blending the disciplines of Criminal Justice and Forensic Science	This presentation provides an exploratory examination for a new conceptualized textbook that will prepare students to study crime scene investigation from an interdisciplinary approach. Currently, there is a plethora of textbooks that introduce students to criminal justice and forensic science methodologies as separate ideologies and practices. Consequently, the challenge for instructors in a course on Crime Scene Investigation is to achieve a pedagogy that disseminates an integrated approach. The intentional combination of integrated perspectives in this textbook, along with practical applications, will provide students in both disciplines with an intellectually well rounded knowledge base for working in their chosen field.
Termitope	Oriola	University of Alberta	Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice	Insurgent 'Youth' and the Framing of Kidnapping of Oil Workers in Nigeria	The festering struggle over crude oil revenue and resource control in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria reached alarming proportions in the 1990s, particularly the proliferation of armed insurgent groups. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), an amorphous amalgam of intricate networks of groups specializing in oil facility vandalism and kidnapping of oil workers emerged in late 2005 with unbeknownst devastating clinical precision in Nigeria. Using two summers' worth of field research and official e-mails from MEND's spokesperson, this paper investigates how kidnapping ostensibly as a form of protest is framed by MEND.
David	Orrick	Norwich University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Towards a typology of the female school-teacher as sexual predator.	As the continuing misunderstanding of female prostitution proves, the ongoing, misplaced chivalry in criminal justice does little to advance aetiological thought concerning the female offender.  Unlike the "world's oldest profession," the problem of the female teacher as sexual predator, with her students as victims, may only be more recent because women have not held teaching positions for quite as long.  Such perverse chivalry guarantees that reported instances of this crime attract sensational media coverage. Using previous compilations of such well-publicized cases, this is an attempt to see if any typology can be created of this offender category.
Erin	Orrick	University of Texas at Dallas	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Do Parole Technical Violators Pose a Public Safety Threat? An Analysis of Prison Misconduct	Due to rising collateral effects of the imprisonment binge and the recent economic crisis, there has been an increased focus on efforts to reduce prison populations. This paper uses data from the population of male prisoners in Texas to assess the risk technical violators would pose to public safety by exploring their likelihood of engaging in prison misconduct compared to offenders incarcerated for a new offense. Propensity score matching was used to approximate an experimental design and results indicate that technical violators are significantly less likely to engage in prison misconduct.
Mylène	Orsi	School of Criminology - University of Montreal	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	Working alliance between young offenders and caregivers in a Youth Care Center	Help relationships between caregivers and youths are particularly complex, given that the young people are often referred to the intervention program through informal (relatives, school, health professionals) or formal (youth justice system, child welfare) authority. In these contexts, the youth's resistance to the intervention is common, and makes more difficult the establishment of interpersonal bonds and negotiation of the purposes and the tasks of the intervention. This paper has two aims: 1) to present a theoretical model of the working alliance with adolescents in contexts of authority; and 2) to illustrate this model through 13 interviews with teenagers placed in Montreal's Youth Center.
Marc	Ouimet	UNiversité de Montréal	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Explaining the variations of the homicide rate across the world: new data and new findings	In 2008, the UN has published new reliable estimates of the homicide rate for more than 200 countries. The present study is aimed at better understanding how macro level criminogenic factors often used in cross-national studies (income inequality, poverty, levels of democracy and so on) do play a role on homicide. Our model posits that the effect of macro variables goes through what we call endogenous variables, or the quality and efficiency of criminal justice agencies (police, courts, prisons). Other factors that we call precipitating (civil war, drug trade...) are also factored in the statistical models.
Jennifer	Owens	University at Albany, SUNY	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Capital Punishment in the Lone Star State: A County-Level Analysis of Contextual Effects on Sentencing	In Furman v. Georgia (1972), the Supreme Court held all death penalty statutes unconstitutional, largely due to the arbitrary nature of the resulting capital-sentencing processes. Though subsequent statutes were designed to lessen arbitrariness, regional disparity persists. The present investigation addresses this issue by examining the potential influence of legally appropriate and inappropriate contextual factors on death sentencing in Texas. After controlling for the number of death-eligible offenders, findings suggest that public values, including political and religious conservatism, and legally inappropriate contextual factors, including a county's racial composition, rural makeup and economic standing, influence the number of offenders sentenced to death.
Dave	Owens	Onondaga Community College	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Describing terrorism's effect on the criminal justice system to students who were only seven years old on 9-11-01	This presentation will be centered on terrorism's effect on the criminal justice system to students who were only seven years old on 9-11-01.
Bethany	Owens	Tiffin University	Student Panels	Put the Best First or Save the Best for Last?	The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between presentation order, biases, and the attribution of responsibility. To measure this interaction, the researcher examined subjects' verdicts and sentencing of different vignettes. The interest of the researcher was in whether the order of characteristics and the participants' biases greatly influenced how responsibility was attributed to the offender and victim of a crime. The researcher expects to find that subjects who receive characteristics of an offender in a negative order will attribute greater responsibility, render higher guilty verdict rates, and recommend longer sentencing.
Akwasi	Owusu-Bempah	Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	The collection of justice statistics by race in Canada: An overview	Conducting research on race and criminal justice in Canada is particularly difficult given the lack of readily available data that includes information about race. This paper examines the availability and utility of criminal justice data that includes the race of crime victims, accused persons and justice sector employees in Canada. We highlight areas in which data is readily available and those in which it is not. Information gathered by way of Access to Information requests, from official sources, the Census and other documentation underscores the lack of available racial data and resulting dearth of knowledge.
Steven	Pace	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Gender and Victimization	Factors associated with the likelihood of delayed sexual assault reporting	Using recently accessed data from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department from 2008 through 2010, this paper examines those factors related to the probability of a rape victimization to be reported to the police immediately. Past research has used NCVS data to assess the factors related to reporting verse not reporting sexual assault; this study differs in that it uses community level data to gain a clearer understanding of what characteristics lead to a delay in sexual assault reporting to the police. Specifically, we explore if victim characteristics, suspect characteristics, victim/offender relationship, and situational aspects of the sexual assault like use of force, use of weapons, use of alcohol or drugs and the location of the sexual assault are related to the likelihood of a victim delaying filing a police report.
James	Pace	Bridgewater State University/Criminal Justice Department	Student Panels	Investigating the Impact of Violent Hate Crime on Individual and Community Level Indicators; do racial minority communit	Recently there has been a rise in anti-black incidents. In 2005 2,630 incidents were reported (UCR, 2005). In 2008 the number increased to 2,876. Although this category dominates racially motivated hate crime, little is known about its impact on the black community. This study examines how Cape Verdeans in Brockton, Massachusetts responded to a racially motivated hate crime which targeted their community in 2009. A local white supremacist attacked three Cape Verdeans, killing two. This study measured changes in self identity in members of the Cape Verdean community as well as community level responses to the crime.

					<p>Christopher Packard, undergraduate student at Bridgewater State University</p> <p>&gt; Faculty mentor: Dr. Aviva Twersky Glasner, Department of Criminal Justice</p> <p>&gt; Abstract submission for poster session at ACJS March 2011</p> <p>&gt;</p> <p>&gt; ABSTRACT</p> <p>&gt;</p> <p>&gt; This research is about measuring the perceptions and opinions of police officers in a medium sized Massachusetts city police department about their experiences responding to domestic violence incidents. Specifically, the research centers on the following areas:</p> <p>&gt; • the feelings/opinions of the police officers who have to deal with the problem; i.e. their concerns about:</p> <p>&gt; • their own safety;</p> <p>&gt; • how many repeat offenders they see (getting called to the same house all the time);</p> <p>&gt; • how often a victim will drop a complaint or refuse to cooperate with</p>
Christopher	Packard	Department of Criminal Justice-Undergraduate Student	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Police Response to Domestic Violence Complaints-Officer Safety	
Christopher	Packard	Bridgewater State University	Teaching Pedagogy	How Restorative Justice is Practiced Inside a Prison	The presenter participated as a criminal justice student in an AVP weekend at MCI- Cedar Junction (Walpole). He will discuss how his experiences in prison related to his restorative justice class.
Katie	Pantaleo	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other CJ Education Issues	Roundtable: The Impact of Consolidated Advising	This roundtable discussion presents the perspectives of full-time faculty and teaching associates/doctoral students in relation to academic advising. At Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), the criminology department has its own centralized advising center for undergraduate majors and minors. The center is staffed by a faculty advisor and three doctoral students, who advise approximately 1,000 undergraduates throughout the academic year. Working as an advisor provides these doctoral students with valuable experience to prepare them for future careers as faculty. This roundtable incorporates the experiences and perspectives gained by doctoral students who are now in their first and second year of teaching.
Konstantinos	Papazoglou	New York University; Hellenic Police Academy	Student Panels	Combating Complex Spiral-form of PTSD among Police Officers with Hip Hop Psychology Interventions	Police officers directly or vicariously experience traumatic events on a predictable although episodic basis (van der Kolk et. Al. 1996 p. 445). We present a theory of police trauma called "Complete Police PTSD with a spiral form" (Papazoglou 2010). Police culture and traditional psychotherapy often stigmatizes traumatized officers as mentally ill or disabled or weak. Therefore we propose Hip Hop Psychology as an alternative nonstigmatizing multilinguistic and expressive preventive intervention (Roychoudhury & Gardner 2009). Hip Hop Psychology is an amalgam of music, art, dance, and drama therapies with a philosophical basis in Urban Positive Psychology, Preventive Medicine, Emotionology, and Multiple Identity and Intelligences Theories (Gardner & Roychoudhury 2010)."
Konstantinos	Papazoglou	New York University - Hellenic Police Academy	Student Panels	Police Complex PTSD with a Spiral Form - Conceptualizing a new theoretical framework	Viewing police trauma through the perspective of the police culture we are ensued in a unique form of the complexity of police trauma. It is what Rudolfossi (2007) states as "Police and Public Safety Complex PTSD (PPS-CPTSD)" (p. 12).
Shauna	Papenbrook	California School of Forensic Studies	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Verbal Conceptions of Criminals and the Attractiveness-Leniency Effect	However, it seems that this type of Police Complex PTSD expands through time and among different types of traumatic experiences. Therefore, I conceptualize a theoretical model of police trauma, which I name Police Complex PTSD with a Spiral Form" model that expands as a unified form through time, tension, and frequency of police officers' traumatic exposure during their career.
Michael	Paradis	University of New Haven	Issues in Security and Private Policing	Pawn Shops' and Pawn Shop Users' Relationship with Crime	Physical attractiveness may influence the verbal conceptions of criminals. The strength and quality of this interaction has yet to be determined. The current study explored the biasing effects of beauty on the conceptions of criminals and sentence-leniency. 90 undergraduate participants constructed the personality of a criminal through a Q-sort procedure and then assessed punitive sentencing. Results yielded a significant difference between attractive and unattractive stimuli in relation to verbal conceptions of criminals. Perception of positive personality traits of a "criminal" was found to correlate with attractiveness. Moreover, attractiveness appeared to significantly influence criminal assessment, including the severity of punishment.
Seong min	Park	University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	Crime Prevention	Zero-inflated effect on crime concentration	Pawn shops have been used as a fence by both amateur and professional thieves extensively. This study looks into the influence pawn brokers and shops have on criminal activity in their vicinity. A statistical analysis of the most prolific pawn shop users and their criminal records is also included. Current policies attempt to limit the use of pawn shops for fencing activities but there is room for improvement.
MIrang	Park	Korean Institute of Criminology	Sentencing	The characteristics and significant factors on the sentencing of corruption crime in Korea	Recently, crime concentration has become an important issue in the field of crime prevention. The spatial concentration of crime invoked hot-spot policing and the observation that only small number of population was victimized for a large portion of crimes proposed preventing crimes based on "repeat victimization." However previous studies did not pay attention to the possibility that some portions of locations or population are not vulnerable to crimes and therefore cause the more skewed distribution of crimes. The present study reveals this portion in the population or places and presents its possible effect on crime prevention.
					Since the Sentencing Committee admitted the sentencing guidelines for the eight types of crime in Korea, there is no research to evaluate the validity of the sentencing guidelines for corruption crime and to examine how well the judges followed the sentencing guidelines during the first one year. The purpose of this study is to draw the general characteristics of corruption crime and to investigate the significant factors of corruption crime by governmental officials in Korea. Also, this study will be the first study to evaluate the validity and reliability of the sentencing guidelines in Korea. Used data for this study is 1996 corruption cases entered the prosecutors' office during 2009 and 2010, and descriptive statistics and multivariate regression will be used. The policy implications of these results for determinate sentencing reform are discussed.

Stacy	Parker	Muskingum University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Are They Really the Worst? Comparing Women Who Were and Were Not Sentenced to Death	Much research has been completed on women on death row. The subject of this study, however, is comparing women who are and are not on death row in Ohio. Between 2000 and 2005, more than 30 women faced capital charges, but only 2 were sentenced to death. This study will compare the facts and circumstances of the crimes, adjudications, and dispositions of the women who were and were not sentenced to death.
Stacy	Parker	Muskingum University	Teaching Pedagogy	Two Birds with One Stone: One Project that Serves Two Classes -- or More	This presentation will chronicle my experience using a mock trial to teach two different courses with different roles, requirements, and course objectives. For my Advanced Courts students, conducting the trial as the prosecutor and defense was the culmination of the semester's study. For my Introduction to Criminal Justice students, the experience was an opportunity to engage in the court process and better understand the role of the jury because the students comprised the jury. Jury deliberations were recorded for counsel to watch and write a reaction paper. Plans for the future include adding Theater students to perform as the witnesses.
Nicolle	Parsons Pollard	Virginia State University	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Tackling the DMC Mandate: Researchers and Universities as Local Resources	Tackling the DMC Mandate: Researchers and Universities as Local Resources
Joseph	Pascarella	Violence Institute of NJ at University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	The Relationship between Proximity of Trauma Center	There has been a precipitous drop in homicides in urban areas peak years in the early 1990's and most research has attributed this drop to policies within the cj system such as improved and efficient policing and punitive sentencing policies. Little research attributes the improvement of trauma care and the reduction of homicides. This analysis will examine (N=360) shooting incidents from a Gunshot Wound Surveillance in Newark, NJ from 2004 to 2006 and to determine the likelihood of a fatal shooting incident or debilitating injury given the proximity to a trauma center and severity of firearms injury.
Joseph	Pascarella	Capella University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Public Safety Online Learning: Research Based Best Practices	I am (Joseph E. Pascarella) submitting another paper.  If you could please put both presentations on the same day, I would appreciate it.
Joseph	Pascarella	Capella University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Online Learning and Criminal Justice: The First Generation	Thanks!! The first online programs in higher education were implemented in the 1980's and 1990's (Harasim, 2000) and begin to grow significantly in the late 1990's and into the 21st century. Both undergraduate and graduate programs in online criminal justice programs are experiencing significant growth. This research will discuss a short history of online learning in criminal justice and the unique characteristics of teaching criminal justice online. This article will also present a review of current research into best practices learned and case studies from the first generation of online learning in criminal justice.
John	Passante	Bergen Community College (NJ) - adjunct faculty member	Open Seminars For The Classroom (Technology/ Distance/ Online Education)	Open Seminar: In-Role Writing in the Criminology Classroom: A Teaching Methods Seminar	This open seminar will explain and demonstrate how Criminology faculty can turn students into active learners via a unique class activity that combines social structure theories and creative writing. The class activity asks students to write a journal entry from the perspective of a fictional criminal whose life story and criminal behavior comport with social structure theories (i.e. social disorganization theory, strain theory, and cultural deviance theory). This open seminar will include a short sample lecture that will demonstrate and contextualize the proposed class activity. Sample student works will be considered. Attendees will receive a brief sample lesson plan.
Matthew	Pate	University at Albany	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Polity and Punishment: The Nexus of State Failure and Social Control	The idea of state failure is relatively new within the criminological literature. As a consequence, there have been only limited examinations of the ability of failing and fragile states to deliver critical criminal justice functions. Because all governments use some degree of coercion to maintain social order, economic function and regime stability, it is important to examine how the ability of a government to function impacts punishment processes. In this study, we offer a typology of failed states. Using membership in the respective typology clusters, we demonstrate that particular types of state failure are predictive of punishment trends.
Allan	Patenaude	University of Regina	Capital Punishment and Death Row	ROUNDTABLE: Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs.	A roundtable discussion on the issues encountered in teaching the subject of capital punishment and the death penalty in criminal justice programs in both stand alone courses, and as part of more general criminal justice course offerings.
Brian	Payne	Georgia State University	Author Meets Critics	ROUNDTABLE Author-Meets-Critics: Ranking Correctional Punishments: Views from Offenders, Practitioners, and the Public	Ranking Correctional Punishments summarizes and synthesizes a past decade of work by the authors concerning convicted offenders, legal system practitioners, the public, and the concept of the continuum of corrections. May and Wood offer a compelling argument that criminal justice system penalties may not linearly arrange themselves along a smooth continuum with hard prison time on one end and probation on the other. Instead, drawing on the extensive evidence, they propose that punishments may vary according to actor standing and perceptions and argue that the currently conceptualized continuum might be over simplistic in its explanation of crime deterrence.
Brian	Payne	Georgia State University	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Explaining Elder Abuse with Criminological Theory and Domestic Violence Literature	Explanations of elder abuse have historically been narrow in scope. Only rarely have criminological or sociological theories been applied to the behavior. Traditional domestic violence explanations are also ignored in the elder abuse literature. In this paper, various theories are integrated with traditional explanations of elder abuse in an effort to better understand and explain the phenomenon. Implications for policy and future research are provided.
Ken	Peak	University of Nevada, Reno	Police Administration and Management	Cliché-Oriented Policing vs. Community-Oriented Policing: A Call to "Jettison the Jargon"	Language is a very powerful tool. This paper looks generally at police language and clichés, focusing on a current tendency by some in the field who say policing has left the community era and now exists in the CompStat, intelligence, or some other era. We argue that policing is indeed in an information age, but not an information era. Given their other challenges, today's police can ill afford to foster the impression that it is confounded in attempting to define what it is, what it does, where it is in terms of its place in history.
Barbara	Peat	Indiana University Northwest School of Public and Environmental Affairs	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Open Seminar: Preparing Archival Information for Self-Studies, Accreditation and Certification	Participants will be provided information on developing archives for self-study reviews, university-wide accreditation, and preparation for certification application. Emphasis will be placed on the type of information that is commonly used as evidence for meeting various criteria for accreditation and certification with specific focus on assessment in higher education.
Michael	Perlin	New York Law School	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Online, Distance Learning: A Tool to Teach About the Intersection Between Law and Criminal Justice	This paper will discuss New York Law School's thirteen-course program of on-line mental disability law courses for attorneys, activists, advocates, important stakeholder groups, mental health professionals, criminal justice professionals and governmental officials, a program geared to teach participants the bases of mental disability law and to support the creation and expansion of advocacy movements that may optimally lead to lasting, progressive change in this area. We will explain the structure and rationale of this program, and discuss how online distance learning is a particularly important tool through which to teach students about the intersections between law and criminal justice.
Daniela	Peterka-Benton	SUNY Fredonia	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Transnistria: Security Loop-Hole at Europe's Doorstep	The Republic of Transnistria is a separatist region of the state of Moldova. With the active support of Russian military stationed in Moldova, Transnistria formed a de facto state following a short war with Moldova in 1992. Today, still being unrecognized by the international community, Transnistria has become a haven for transnational criminal activities including illegal trade in arms, human trafficking and money laundering. This paper tries to evaluate whether this small separatist region in Moldova truly represents a serious security issue right in the middle of Europe.
Jodi	Petersen	Michigan State University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Indicators of spatial differences in the distribution of juvenile sex offender risk profiles	Juvenile sex offending is thought to be different than other types of juvenile offending. This type of offending is particularly linked to location, since it most often occurs in the home of the offender or the victim. For this reason, county courts need to include community level risk factors in their predictions of criminogenic risk. This study assesses the spatial distribution of juvenile sex offenders from one county court using the JSOAP II to depict risk. Spatial differences in risk patterns suggest that distal factors need more attention in risk prediction models.

Melissa	Petkovsek	Sam Houston State University	Police-Community Interactions	Gender, Recollection, and Emotional State: Implications for Eyewitness Testimony	The memories of eyewitnesses to a crime are notoriously unreliable. This study seeks to understand the intricacies of those memories, specifically investigating the gender of the witness, the gender of the perpetrator, the sensory modality in which the memory was presented, the mode in which the memory is restated, and the emotional state of the witness at the time the memory was made. Significant effects were found for memory retrieval method, emotional state, and gender salience. The results are discussed as they affect eyewitness accounts, lineups, and interview techniques.
Carolyn	Petrosino	Bridgewater State University	Student Panels	The Utility of Theory in the World of Crime	Preference: March 3rd (Thursday) before noon Title: The 5 Circles of Support - Assisting Children of Incarcerated Parents
					Organization: Silent Victims of Crime  Speakers: Paulette Pfeiffer, President of Silent Victims of Crime – Advocates for Children of Incarcerated Parents, and Co-Founder of NACIP (National Association for Children of Incarcerated Parents) Jelenny Hernandez, Education Specialist - Florida National College  Rationale: This 1.5 hour session is intended to inform the participants of programs designed for children of incarcerated parents. The Silent Victims of Crime are the 2 Million children in the United States with incarcerated parents who are routinely overlooked and displaced to potentially unsafe environments following the arrest of a parent/guardian. This lack of intervention on the children's behalf can be a major contributing factor in possible criminal behavior. It is the organization's intent to advocate for their protection in order to provide these children with educational activities, camps, and projects that are conducive to positive development.  Objectives: By the end of the session the participants should be able to understand the "5 Circles of Support" model centered on the idea of supporting the mission of getting children of prisoners to be College Bound not Jail Bound. The 5 Circles of Support consists of Youth Empowerment, Parents & Caregivers, Community Services, Research & Outreach and Mentoring.  Participants will also learn of programs and techniques used to break the intergenerational cycle of incarceration about children of prisoners and of collaborative efforts between positive role models, the family, and community.
Paulette	Pfeiffer	Silent Victims of Crime	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Roundtable/The 5 Circles of Support - Assisting Children of Incarcerated Parents	
Scott	Phillips	Buffalo State College	Police Personnel Issues	A Study of Police Socialization	Scholars have suggested that police officers are socialized into the occupational culture of policing, which provides continuity to the police culture. The current study sought to examine police socialization by studying the change in police officers attitudes as they progress through their career. It built on past studies by extending backward the timeframe of police experience to include pre-academy and post-academy years. Data was collected from police academy recruits during their first and last week of police training, and merged it with data from officers with a broad range of police experience.
Scott	Phillips	Buffalo State College	Quantitative Methods and/or Statistics	What to do when you violate regression assumptions: A study of non-independent observations using two techniques	Advancements in statistical techniques have contributed to the rigorous analysis of quantitative data. Statistical advancement begs the question: is it necessary to subject quantitative data to advanced techniques simply because those techniques exist? Data collected using a vignette research design can result in clustered responses when subjects respond to multiple vignettes. Analyzing clustered data with standard regression techniques may deflate the standard error, making it easier to find significant effects. This study compared vignette data using standard regression methods against the results of a cluster-robust technique to determine if there is a significant difference in results between the two techniques.
Duncan	Philpot	University of New Brunswick	Media and Crime	Media, Crime, Online: Does Online Media Change or Reinforce Crime Perceptions?	This paper discusses the lack of investigation into how online media affects crime perceptions. The G8/G20 protests provided an example of how mainstream and online media provided different reactions/interactions to the events. Outsiders were also given an example of how online media can be used to provide counter-hegemonic messages to mainstream media. This paper discusses the implications this may have to "balanced" reporting, the presentation of a pluralist or counter-hegemonic reaction to events, and how such reporting may simply be used to further existing mainstream discourse. The need to explore other emotional responses to portrayals of crime is also discussed.
C. Allen	Pierce	Youngstown State University	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	The Victim's Role in Homicide Case Resolution	This study is an analysis of homicides and their solution rates in a mid-western city. Homicide data was collected from the years 1990-2009. The data includes demographics of the offender and victim, victim/offender relationship, victim's association with criminal activity, reason for the homicide, and solution of the case. This research examines the following hypotheses: (1) As homicides increase, the number of unsolved cases will increase and; (2) A victim's lifestyle will affect the likelihood of solution rates.

					<p>The study is an analysis of the homicides and their conviction rates in a mid-western city. The data were collected for the years 1990 through 2009 inclusive. The homicide rates went from a rate of 18 per 100,000 at its lowest, to a high of 77 per 100,000 at its highest. The analysis includes the conviction rates and for what homicide they were convicted. These two factors will be considered as they relate to the homicide rates per year, during those 19 years.</p> <p>This research tests the following hypotheses: (1) As homicide rates increase, conviction rates will decrease and; (2) As homicide rates increase, the ratio of manslaughter to murder convictions will increase.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
C. Allen	Pierce	Youngstown State University	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	The Relationship between Homicide Rates and Conviction Rates	
Mari	Pierce	Pennsylvania State University-Beaver	Media and Crime	Babes, Bitches, and Bimbos: A Review of Women in Violent Roles in PG and PG-13 Movie Scenes	This study follows up on a previous examination into the roles females play in violent encounters in the popular media. Specifically, we look at movie scenes that depict female violence and victimization within a decade's worth of popular PG and PG-13 movies to see whether these fictionalized media portrayals of violence closely mimic known female violence and victimization rates and characteristics during the same period. We will also examine the context of the encounters and the portrayed response and reactions to the violence by the actors.
Doshie	Piper	Prairie View A&M University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	An Empirical Analysis of the Relationship among Abuse, Female Referral to the Juvenile Justice System and Violent Offenses	Physically, mentally, and emotionally abused girls experience insecurities and empirical data suggest that abuse is a precursor to juvenile delinquency. Prior research reveals through interviews and observations the long term affects of the link between abuses on girls that are in correctional facilities across the United States. Numerous empirical studies have accounted for the precursors of violence. Few have accounted for the impact of abuse on serious violent behavior by girls. The objective of this research is to determine if there is a relationship between physical and sexual abuse among girls and violent offenses
Nicole	Piquero	Florida State University	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Public Attitudes toward Blameworthiness and Control of the Mortgage Foreclosure Crisis	The twenty-first century has seen it's fair share of economic crises. Whether one measures the crises from any one of the numerous white-collar and corporate crime scandals or as the more recent home mortgage foreclosure debacle. Understanding who is to blame and what steps can be taken in the future to prevent or limit a re-occurrence of these events is an important topic of inquiry. Using data from survey of American adults, this paper assesses the degree to which Americans blame banks (or lending institutions) or individual home buyers for the foreclosure problems. Also examined is the extent to which Americans favor specific control and prevention strategies such as government limitations on executive pay/bonuses and legislation aimed at increasing regulation of business.
Peggy	Plass	James Madison University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Prisoners of Love: Presentation of Self in Prison Personal Ads	Thousands of prisoners in the United States currently have a "personal ad" posted on one of dozens of web sites designed specifically for this purpose. Almost all of these are from incarcerated people who are interested in forming romantic relationships with someone on the outside. This study offers a general overview of this phenomenon along with a content analysis of a sample of personal ads. The ways in which the ad placers manage the social stigma of imprisonment and the ways in which their self portrayal (and their portrayal of their "ideal correspondents") are similar to and different from those of people in the free world are examined.
Wendi	Pollock	Sam Houston State University	Police-Community Interactions	Disproportionate Police Contact: A Cross-Generational Examination of the Correlates of Police Contact	The correlates of negative police contact (being questioned or arrested) across two generations of respondents of the National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) will be presented. Both sets of respondents are being compared between the ages of 18 and 24 years. Possible predictors of police contact include: age, race/ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, association with delinquent peers, drug and alcohol use, current and past involvement in index offending and general delinquency, and previous police contact. Implications of disproportionate police contact in a national sample, as well as changes in the correlates of disproportionate police contact across two generations, will be discussed.
Lori	Pompa	The Inside-Out Center at Temple University	Teaching Pedagogy	Across the Border and the Wall: Making Connections from the Inside-Out	Professors trained by The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program offer post-secondary courses behind bars, to classes comprised of both incarcerated students and students from 'outside.' Facilitated rather than 'taught,' Inside-Out classes form a working community of equals based on collaboration and dialogue. Inside-Out courses are taught in many disciplines and many academic and correctional settings, but in all Inside-Out circles, participants are invited to take leadership in addressing how crime is conceived, how justice might be enacted, and how violence can be understood and transcended. We explore challenges and opportunities as we consider taking this U.S.-grown model into the Canadian context.
Judy	Porter	Rochester Institute of Technology	Gender and Victimization	Deaf or Hard of Hearing Gay/Lesbian or Bisexual College Students: Intimate Abuse	Very little research has been conducted concerning the experiences of sexual, psychological, and physical abuse of gay/lesbian or bisexual Deaf or Hard of Hearing college students. A sample of over 1000 students included over 200 Deaf and Hard of Hearing students and 54 gay, lesbian, and bisexual students. Victimization rates by gender, race/ethnicity, auditory status and sexual orientation were examined. Binomial regression analyses revealed that gay, lesbian, and bisexual students experienced some forms of abuse at much higher rates than heterosexuals while other types were not found to be statistically significant.
Ralph	Porzio	St. John's University	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	International Child Abduction	This article will present the issue of international child abduction and address the safeguards and remedies that may be obtained by using the U.S. civil and criminal court systems and the benefits of using the Hague Convention regarding Aspects of Child Abduction. If a child is taken to a country that is not a member to the Hague Convention, there are other remedies a parent can obtain pursuant to international law. This article also addresses the risks and benefits of commencing a criminal court action in the U.S. or the foreign country where the child was taken.
Michael	Potts	Methodist University	Ethical Issues Within the Criminal Justice System	The Ethics of Using Psychics as Aids to Law Enforcement	This presentation attempts to remedy the lack of discussion of ethical issues in literature concerning psychics and law enforcement. It presumes that some individuals have genuine psychic ability and can provide valuable aid in criminal investigations. Ethical issues revolve around the three-way relationship between the psychic, the victim (or victim's family), and law enforcement agents. All three parties have moral responsibilities: the psychic to accurately represent his or her abilities, law enforcement agents to ensure that they use only competent psychics (as judged by testing and/or success rates), and the victim or victim's family to take proper care if they bring a psychic into a case.

William	Prock	University of Texas at San Antonio	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Robbery Investigation: A Comparison of Centralized and Decentralized Approaches	The San Antonio Police Department recently undertook a reorganization of the robbery investigation function, moving from a decentralized substation based approach to a centralized investigation approach. Additionally, the department later added a crime analyst to the centralized unit as part of a training grant in conjunction with the University of Texas at San Antonio. The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of consolidation effort and the value added by having a dedicated crime analyst. Data are drawn from police and court records to examine changes in clearance rates, time to clearance, time to arrest of individuals and, changes in the overall criminal justice processing routine in a pre-test / post-test design. Semi-structured interview data obtained from detectives and detective supervisors is used to establish qualitative changes that accompanied centralization and the use of a dedicated robbery crime analyst.
Moisés	Próspero	Utah Criminal Justice Center, University of Utah	Other CJ Education Issues	Teaching the Value of Evidence-Based Policies & Practices in Criminal Justice	Research instruction can be challenging, especially if the goal is to teach the value of evidence-based policies and practices in criminal justice. Students in a two-semester research course are attached to six criminal justice organizations (e.g., law enforcement, courts). First semester, students develop research questions, conduct literature reviews and provide recommendations, teaching students to be consumers of research. Second semester, students conduct outcome or process evaluations and provide recommendations based on results. Students learn how research and programming interact to develop, implement, and evaluate evidence-based policies and practices. Three process evaluations (Correctional Program Checklist) conducted by the students will be presented.
Blythe	Proulx	Virginia Commonwealth University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Inmates' Right of Access to the Courts: Challenges & Considerations	While inmates' access to the courts is perhaps their most important constitutional right, there is a paucity of research on how inmates are given access to legal resources. This paper provides an overview of the correctional legal history that led to the establishment of law libraries and legal resources in correctional facilities and gives examples of how inmates' right to access the courts is variously granted. The paper discusses some of the challenges in providing legal resources especially within short-term facilities and, in light of these matters, concludes with some considerations on how facilities can better service the legal needs of offenders in their custody.
Heather	Pruss	Indiana University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	The capital context: How juror gender matters	Using data from the Capital Jury Project (CJP), I investigate how the gender of a juror and the jury matters for capital juror/jury decision-making. A discursive and rhetorical analysis of over 800 in-depth interviews with former capital jurors serve as the basis for exploring what role, if any, gender plays during decisions of life and death.
Benn	Prybutok	Montgomery County Community College	Ethical Issues Within the Criminal Justice System	Investigative Over-reach in the Name of 'Homeland Security'	The author presents an examination of incidents of investigative over-reach on the part of state and local law enforcement and 'homeland security' agencies. In these instances, legal and entirely non-violent political advocacy groups have been improperly targeted for audit and surveillance in the name of 'homeland security.' Economic and political analysis is presented on the motives and incentives underlying such government activity. Proposals are set forth for the establishment of appropriate administrative and internal oversight that will both protect First Amendment rights and enable a more efficient targeting of state and local intelligence-gathering activities.
Michael	Puniskis	Middlesex University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Effects of Weather on Police Behavior in London	Since the twentieth century, nearly 100 studies have investigated the effects of weather on crime, however, only one (Vrij, Van Der Steen, & Koppelaar, 2006) has directly examined the function of temperature on police behavior. Indeed, weather may also influence the behavior, thoughts, perceptions and activities of police officers, and thereby the detection of crime perhaps more than crime itself. Analyzed from the perspective of grounded theory, key preliminary findings will be presented from interviews with police officers (n = 25) in the London borough of Enfield, and various implications for research, practice and policy will be explored.
Andrea	Quinlan	York University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Athletes on Trial: Exploring the Tolerance of Sexual Violence in Sport	This paper critically examines the processes involved in the continued tolerance of sexual violence perpetrated by male athletes in North American sport. The empirical basis of this research includes the unobtrusive examination of numerous legal case files and documents, interviews with 59 athletes on their conceptions of consent, as well as the review of existing literature on athlete perpetrated sexual violence. The central aim of this work is to explore how athletes systematically avoid successful prosecution in cases of sexual violence.
Susan	Quinn	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	THE GANG MEMBER LABEL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE DECISION-MAKING	The combination of labeling theory studies focusing on secondary deviance and the belief that labeling theory was 'dead' as of the 1990s has created a dearth of research regarding the impact of labels on criminal or juvenile justice processing. The purpose of the current study is to determine if there is a relationship between the gang member label and length of incarceration in juvenile justice facilities. The findings support the hypothesis that the gang member label increases the number of days incarcerated. The study also incorporates perceptions of offender attitudes and offender demographic characteristics to further refine the relationship.
Elizabeth	Quinn	Fayetteville State University	Police-Community Interactions	What's the grade? Citizen satisfaction of police services	The purpose of this research is to explore key aspects of the perceptions and opinions of residents of Fayetteville, North Carolina regarding the quality of police services they receive. Increased understanding across the police-community divide tends to increase trust between the police and the community. A reserve of trust is valuable capital for future instances of conflict; trust is not easily established after a crisis erupts, but can salve conflict if present before conflict arises (Payne and Gainey, 2007). Participants were asked to grade* police on their responses and community actions.*
Mohammad Azizur	Rahman	Assistant Professor, Dept. of Criminology & Police Science, Mawlana Bhashani Sci.&Tech. University, Bangladesh	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Model Police Stations and Satisfaction with the Police Service in Bangladesh	Relationships between police and the public are a serious issue in both developed and developing countries, but take on particular importance in countries attempting to make the transition to democracy. Research in developing countries suggests that many experience widespread dissatisfaction and low levels of public confidence in the police. Bangladesh provides an example of this problem. Despite almost four decades of independence, the Bangladesh police are still seen as an institution characterized by corruption, oppression, inefficiency, and ineffectiveness. In an effort to improve the quality and public perceptions of the police, the government of Bangladesh introduced "model police stations" under a Police Reform Program sponsored by the United Nations Development Program. This study examines the effects of these stations on public satisfaction using data from a survey of 210 visitors to two traditional and two model police stations in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area. The findings reveal that visitors to the model police stations were significantly more satisfied with the service they received from the police. In addition, the results indicate that age, religion, education, occupation and income have a significant
Mohammad Azizur	Rahman	PhD Student, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa	Other Policing Issues	Factors Affecting Public Attitudes toward the Police in Bangladesh	Over the past five decades, there has been considerable research investigating public views of the police -- whether in terms of attitudes, perceptions, confidence or satisfaction -- in the USA and a number of other western countries. Most of these studies suggest that public views of police are shaped by people's quality of life, experiences with the police and socio-demographic characteristics. This paper extends this research by examining the factors affecting public views of police in Bangladesh, a developing democracy, where issues of police reform are particularly salient. My analysis of survey data collected from the residents of the capital city, Dhaka, begins by identifying two aspects of the police that are the focus of public opinion: police performance and police corruption. Multivariate analysis of each dimension shows that demographic characteristics are not as important in shaping views of the police in Bangladesh as are people's quality of life and experiential factors. Specifically, how individuals rank the police as a profession, their willingness to call police to report a crime, their views of neighborhood safety, their belief that the police have changed recently as a result of political change in the country,
Nicholas	Rainho	Bridgewater State University/ Criminal Justice Department	Student Panels	Can Agnew's General Strain Theory shed light on the motives of American Born Terrorists?	Utilizing Agnew's General Strain Theory as the theoretical basis, this study examines the background and personal lives of several American born terrorists. This research focuses on the following questions: What drives Western-born individuals to become radicalized? Can specific events in their lives be attributed to this choice and the drive towards radicalization? Using a case studies approach, this research identifies markers in the lives of the selected subjects, which comport with Agnew's general strain theory. Findings are reported and include policy implications.

Raymond	Rainville	Saint Peter's College	Ethical Issues Within the Criminal Justice System	Ethical Training Issues in the Criminal Justice System	Criminal justice system personnel are inundated daily with making decisions regarding an individual's rights and their own personal moral values. The importance of education in the area is in providing a rational decision making models the criminal justice system. The categorical imperatives, as defined by Kant, commands the individual to do what is right because it is our duty. Can this philosophy serve the criminal justice system or does the system require a more practical approach to defining ethical dilemmas? An academician, a practitioner, and a graduate and undergraduate student will discuss current trends in ethical training for members of the criminal justice system.
Thilagharaj	Ramasubbu	Madras University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Child Sex Trafficking in India	Child Sex Trafficking in India  The study reviews the causes of trafficking of women and children in India, analyzes the nature and extent of victimization of trafficked women and children, and the official response to trafficking. A sample of 1548 victims, 149 traffickers, and 90 Non-Governmental Organizations were interviewed. The results show that 69% of the victims are alcohol and drug abusers. Poverty, childhood sexual abuse and physical abuse are also reported by the victims.
Blake	Randol	Washington State University	Police-Community Interactions	Citizen Perceptions, Social Capital, and Citizen Participation in Community-based	This study assesses the relationship between citizen attitudes towards police performance, citizen perceptions of legitimacy, social capital, related attitudes, and the willingness of citizens to participate in community-based policing programs in Spokane, Washington. Results from this study confirm the hypotheses that positive attitudes toward police performance, and fear of crime are associated with citizen willingness to participate in the co-production of public order." Evidence also reveals that social capital a common explanation for civic engagement in a diversity of contexts is significantly associated with citizen willingness to become involved in community oriented policing efforts."
Lisa	Rapp-Paglicci	University of South Florida	Juvenile Corrections (Institution or Community)	Prodigy Cultural Arts Program: Evidence Supporting Effectiveness	Prodigy offers adjudicated youth as well as at-risk community youth, an opportunity to participate in classes encompassing the visual, performing, musical, media, and theatre arts.  A quasi experimental design was conducted in multiple waves over two years. Significantly positive changes were noted on many measured constructs. Overall, mental health symptoms and dysregulation were stronger predictors of perceived academic efficacy than school behavior. Finally, there is support for a small direct effect of neighborhood conditions on the academic performance of those participating adolescents supporting the need for multi-systemic intervention in prevention efforts.
Kilby	Raptopoulos	UALR	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	UALR Mentoring Program for System Involved Youth	The Arkansas Department of Human Service, Division of Youth Services and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Juvenile Justice Center have combined forces to develop a reentry program for DYS system involved youth. Now in its third year, this program pairs UALR students with DYS youth to help facilitate successful reentry into the community. UALR students work with the youth prior to, during, and after their reentry into the community. This program requires the UALR mentors to commit to a two semester academic internship with involves the mentoring relationship and the completion of an academic component. The purpose of this presentation is to provide attendees with information about this program, including training components, academic requirements, successes, lessons learned, and other such information.
Sharon	Redhawk Love	University of Tennessee @ Chattanooga	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	An Exploratory Study of Domestic Violence Services from 2006-2009	The present study examines domestic violence services in the USA through data collected by the National Network to End Domestic Violence. Data are voluntarily reported by service providers and reflect the number of victims served and the types of services provided on given a day for each year during a 24 hour period in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. This exploratory study examines patterns and trends in the types of services provided to victims as well as unmet requests for assistance over the study period.
Lawrence	Redlinger	The University of Texas at Dallas	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	Using Return on Investment Models for Criminal Justice Programs	Most criminal justice programs use traditional methods in evaluating their productivity (e.g. number of majors, courses taught, and faculty publications). Our model complements and amplifies these traditional measures. The "Return on Investment" model calculates the revenue profile of different types of criminal justice programs. Use of this model provides a powerful management tool for program review, faculty assignments, course scheduling and program development decisions. The model is applicable to both state institutions and private institutions and calculates the relative contribution of individual courses to the overall financial health of instructional delivery and support services.
Thomas	Reed	Eastern Kentucky University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Articulating the Cognitive-Affective Nature and Paradigmatic Functions of Human-Rights Dignity	This paper assumes that criminology and criminal justice lack the recognition and guidance of a disciplinary paradigm. Building on Thomas Kuhn's early and later work, plus others such as Minsky's idea of frame systems of knowledge, we argue that an evolving global paradigm in criminal justice exists and is rooted in the 1945 paradigm shift in international law to human rights conceptions of dignity. We discuss two neo-Kuhnian tasks: (1) articulation of the cognitive-affective structure of this evolving conception of human-rights dignity and (2) its primary paradigmatic functions. These puzzle-solving functions involve identifying relevant problems and improving management solutions.
MariLou	Reeve	Department of Justice	Hate Crime	The Community Impact of Hate Crime	Violent crimes motivated by hate not only victimize individuals, but also the community that shares the identity of the victim. The literature on the individual victim impact of hate crime is fairly well-established, while little is known about the community impact of hate crime. This study examines one Canadian violent hate crime as a case study - the attack against Francis Pita in Kitchener, Ontario. Through both random and respondent driven sampling surveys the researchers have been able to empirically measure victim impact, by using instruments such as the Horowitz scale of post-traumatic stress. Further, focus groups were conducted to collect qualitative impressions of community victimization. Thus, this study is able to both quantitatively and qualitatively able to compare the differential impacts of these hate crimes on the local geographic community versus the local community that shares an identity with the victim.
Stephanie	Reilander	Center of Forensic Sciences, Ontario	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	The Role of Forensic Science Laboratories in Preventing Miscarriages of Justice	Significant miscarriages of justice generally arise out of failures in one or more components of the justice system. Each of these failures, in turn, is usually the result of multiple or incremental errors in a particular organization. As a component of the justice system, forensic science laboratories must create a quality assurance system that factors in not only sound scientific practice, but also considers behavioural factors. This presentation will explore several operational initiatives that can assist in developing a culture of quality in forensic science facilities.
Mary	Reimund	Central Washington University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Brady Cops: Dishonesty and Discovery	This paper takes a look at Brady Cops. The term is used in Washington State in reference to police officers that have been knowingly untruthful in an official capacity thus requiring prosecutors to notify the defense under the Brady v. Maryland case. It explores how an officer falls into the category of being a Brady Cop and can still be employed as a police officer. It also studies how prosecutors are complying with discovery involving those types of officers and if there is a variation from county to county in how untruthful officers and court testimony is handled.
John David	Reitzel	Virginia Commonwealth University	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Disproportionate Minority Contact with the Criminal Justice System	
John David	Reitzel	Virginia Commonwealth University	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Race, Crime, and Policing: The Impact of Law Enforcement on Race-Differentiated Arrest Rates	The empirical literature on race, crime and arrests reveals that higher crime rates for some serious or violent crimes only partially explains the disproportionate arrest rates for African Americans relative to whites. In addition, despite a marked decrease in crime rates throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, the stubborn persistence of African American over-representation in arrest and imprisonment statistics remains. This paper examines the literature on race-differentiated arrests to assess the impact of exogenous structural factors and police strategies on racial disparities in arrests.

Callie	Rennison	University of Colorado - Denver	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Perspectives of Female Offenders and Victims Through Time	This research describes early notions of why women commit crime including the work of Cesare Lombroso, William Thomas, and Otto Pollak. In addition, the presentation offers early portrayals of women as victims of crime including the work of early victimologists such as von Hentig and Mendelsohn. The introduction of early theories of both female offending and victimization establishes an essential framework for the perspectives that have dominated and continue to dominate views about women and crime for more than a century. Revisiting the past is essential as contemporary views of female criminality and victimization are intimately tied to the past.
Kenneth	Reynolds	University of Central Florida	Comparative/International Policing and Security	A Comparative analysis of the 2010 Russian Police Anti-Corruption Reforms	The 2009 Transparency International Report indicates corruption in Russia remains high and ranked 144 out of 180 countries. The World Bank Governance indicators place Russia in the bottom 25th percentile for efforts to control corruption. Police corruption is known to be a large part of the problem. In 2009 - 2010 major reforms have been proposed for the Russian police system to address unacceptable levels of police corruption. This paper examines three recent presidential decrees and the 2010 On police" proposed statute. The Russian policies will be compared to U.S. proposals and acts that have led to lower rates of police corruption."
Bradford	Reyns	Southern Utah University	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	Sexting Among College Students: Prevalence, Correlates, and Consequences	Advances in technology have created innovative new ways for individuals to communicate with each other. Sophisticated cell phones, often with integrated cameras, have made it possible for users to instantly send photos, videos, and other materials back and forth to each other regardless of their physical separation. This same technology allows those so inclined to send nude or seminude images, often of themselves, to others electronically (e.g., by text, email). This behavior is known as sexting. Few studies examining this behavior have been published, and most of these focus on the legal issues associated with juvenile sexting. The extent of sexting is not currently known, nor are the potential consequences (i.e., victimization) of engaging in what could be described as a risky or deviant behavior. The current study explores these issues, and attempts to estimate the prevalence of sexting, and the possible link between sexting and online personal victimization among a sample of college students.
Philip	Rhoades	Texas A&M University--Corpus Christi	Control Theories	Illegal, Aggressive, and Impatient Driving: Self Control and Risk Taking on the Road Again	This paper is the third in a series that examine self-control and risk taking using driving behavior. Data are from four driver surveys that span a decade. While samples differ, the responses show considerable consistency. Drivers that have experienced negative consequences (citations or crashes) are more likely to take driving risks, have lower perceived risks of crashes, and have a higher sense of driving safety than drivers who take fewer risks. The examination of illegal, aggressive, impatient, and distracted driving behavior contribute to our understanding of risk taking behavior and self control theory.
Tara	Richards	University of South Florida	Gender and Victimization	Ripple Effects: Prevalence of Student Disclosures of Violence on a Midwest College Campus	Previous qualitative research has demonstrated that female college students may utilize their professors as support providers when they experience sexual assault and intimate partner violence victimization. The present study employed a randomized sampling design on a large mid-western college campus, and examined the prevalence of student disclosures of victimization and the effects of student disclosures on both male and female faculty members. Findings demonstrate that approximately 1 in 3 professors receive a student disclosure and that both male and female faculty members experience this phenomenon. The implications of these findings for future research and teaching practices will be discussed.
Brenda	Riley	Sam Houston State University	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	Mentally Ill Offenders in Administrative Segregation: Legal Duties of Prison Administrators	The Eighth Amendment and Due Process Clause provide relief to mentally ill offenders. Although the Prison Litigation Reform Act has created burdensome hurdles; prior successes in litigation require correctional systems to provide due process before transferring offenders to segregation and to divert offenders with mental illness; treating their symptoms rather than punishing them for their illness.
Pierre	Rivolta	Sam Houston State University	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	The Importance of Motivation in DWI Court Settings: An adaptation of Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory of Work Motivation.	Research on success in drug courts and DUI/DWI courts stresses the importance of motivation of program clients, particularly as it relates to "treatment readiness." Using a structural equation modeling (SEM) design, this study adapted Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory of Work Motivation to a sample of 1st time DWI offenders participating in a Pretrial Intervention Program in a Southern State. The main objective of this study was to determine whether motivation for participating in the court program was function of growth or hygiene factors. The study also considered whether program participants could be further divided into subcategories function of their motivation.
Pierre	Rivolta	Sam Houston State University	Police Personnel Issues	Organizational and Community Correlates of Injurious and non-Injurious Assaults on Police Officers	The current study is an attempt to expand the understanding of violence against the police by examining the impacts that organizational and community factors have on the rates of assault on police. Racial threat hypothesis and social disorganization theory were chosen as conceptual frameworks. Results of Hierarchical Multivariate Linear Modeling (HMLM) analyses with longitudinal data suggest that several organizational and community factors were statistically significantly related to the rates of overall assault on law enforcement officers. Differences in the correlates were further observed when differentiating between injurious and non-injurious assaults. Policy implications, limitations, and avenues for future research are discussed.
Kent	Roach	University of Toronto	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	What's in a Name: Innocence or Miscarriage of Justice	This paper will examine some of the implications of a focus on factual innocence with reference to the American, British and Canadian experiences. It will examine a recent critique of the Criminal Cases Review Commission as insufficiently concerned with influence and will examine the practices and discourses that surround wrongful convictions in both Canada and the United States with attention to North Carolina's experience and recent inquiries and judicial decisions in Canada that have debated the issue of whether courts should be able to make declarations of factual innocence.
Monica	Robbers	CSR Incorporated / Marymount University	Open Seminars In Research (Obtaining Funding/ Grant/ Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships)	Open Seminar: The Journal of Juvenile Justice	This open seminar will introduce and launch the new Journal of Juvenile Justice (JQJJ). The Journal is sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Panelists will include the research coordinator from OJJDP and the authors of manuscripts appearing in the first issue of JQJJ.
Camilla	Robinson	Penn State Harrisburg	Research and Pictorial Showcase	High-risk families: A cost-benefit analysis of incarceration and treatment	The financial and social costs of incarceration are issues of concern, especially when multiple family members are processed through the system. The current study seeks to identify high-risk families within a Pennsylvania County prison in order to estimate the cost of incarceration and projected savings that could result given effective family intervention programming. To do so, official incarceration data from 1990-2009 are used to classify families according to risk levels (i.e., low, medium, and high). In addition, data related to the cost of incarceration as well as the potential cost savings of various county programming will be included in the cost/benefit analyses. A discussion of the financial and social costs of high-risk families to counties is provided.
Camilla	Robinson	Penn State Harrisburg	Student Panels	The Use of Cell Phones in Law Enforcement	This paper will examine the use of cell phones within police and law enforcement agencies, and pose the question of whether it is a much needed tool for intra communication, or by having it, is vital information not being relayed by the proper police radio channels. More importantly is the use of cell phones by police officers encouraging deviant behaviour, in that it is promoting communication to continue on non-authorized channels and possibly vital information is not being relayed that would aid proper police supervision. Finally is this setting the wrong example in not just passing members of the public, but victims, witnesses and suspects?
Rebecca	Robinson	Tiffin University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Measuring Terror: An Exploration of Geographic Differences in Psychological Reactions from the 9/11 Terrorist Attacks	In the years following the September 11th terrorist attacks, our government and academia have become increasingly interested in the psychological reactions from such an event. Researchers from Tiffin University explored geographic differences in short term reactions by surveying people in New York City, Chicago, and Cleveland in 2001 and again in 2002. The present study replicated this research in 2010. Results will be discussed in terms of differences in post-traumatic reactions to the attacks, as well as male and female attitudes towards government trust and confidence in security practices across the three years.
Frank	Rodriguez	Prairie View A&M University	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Disproportionate Minority Confinement: An Empirical Analysis Among Hispanic Youth Referrals in Texas with Mental Health	Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) has been a national concern since its proclamation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1988. However, most studies have been a White versus Black issue while excluding other racial and ethnic groups. The focus will be on the disproportionate confinement of Hispanic youth in Texas with mental health needs. A random sample of juveniles with mental health needs have been identified and culled from the State of Juvenile Probation Activity in Texas. A regression analysis was conducted to see the extent to which Hispanic juveniles with mental health needs are referred.
Lacey	Rohleder	University of Cincinnati	Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes	On the reinforcing nature of crime and punishment: An exploration of the positive punishment hypothesis	Despite the intuitive appeal of deterrence, recent scholarship has acknowledged the unfortunate reality that criminal justice involvement promotes recidivism. Specifically, criminality may be rewarded such that imprisonment will encourage reoffending. This line of research, referred to as "positive punishment," hypothesizes differing causal mechanisms through which this relationship is produced. The present study examines the psychosocial benefits provided by offending, and how such circumstances make desistance improbable. Based on a sample of prison inmates, results indicate that when criminality is contextually normative, a criminal identity is gained, and positive affect is achieved through crime commission. Consequently, self-reported likelihoods of recidivating increase.

Jeff	Rojek	University of South Carolina	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	The Utilization of Intelligence Fusion Centers by Local Law Enforcement	State and regional intelligence fusion centers have emerged in the wake of 9/11 as the primary conduit for connecting local law enforcement to the broader homeland security intelligence network. Considerable federal and state funds have been devoted to the development of these centers, and federal agencies and other law enforcement bodies have produced various publications to aid the managers of these centers in their establishment and day-to-day operations. However, there is no empirical research on the functioning of these centers. This paper partially addresses this gap by examining the connection of local agencies to a state operated fusion center.
Sandra	Romany	Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies	Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology	Proposed Risk of Crime Models in the Caribbean: The Case of Trinidad and Tobago	The paper examines two (2) techniques of calculating risk of crime in North America and the requisite data that must be available for the models. To determine the practicality of the models for Trinidad and Tobago, the available data for the country is discussed, together with its existing information gaps. Recommendations are made about the choice between the risk of crime models and what action is required for the models to be adapted for use by Trinidad and Tobago.
James	Ross	The College at Brockport	Comparative/International Law and Justice	International Perspective on the Notion of an Exclusionary Rule"	Arguments for and averse to the use of an exclusionary rule" in Common Law based legal systems which forbids the introduction at trial of evidence procured illegally are largely subjective and philosophical. The stated intent of the exclusionary rule is to deter police abuse of citizen privacy rights. This paper seeks to gain insight into the effect of revising the rule by taking a comparative legal perspective and reviewing the practice of various other countries with common law based legal systems that do not subscribe as strictly to the exclusion of evidence procured illegally."
James	Ross	The College at Brockport	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	What is the Price of Security? What Should be Local Law Enforcements Approach to Counter-Terrorism	Prevention of terrorism in the homeland necessitates gathering intelligence. Increased intelligence gathering implicates loss of privacy. Increased local law enforcement agency activity in gathering intelligence should make citizens more secure. For citizens this sense of security, real or perceived, comes at a price and imposes on them a decrease in privacy in their daily lives. Questions that arises are whether our political and constitutional traditions are compatible with transforming the traditional institutions from law enforcement agencies to security agencies and whether in this day and age of global and domestic terrorism this has become a necessity.
James	Ross	The College at Brockport	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	THE TRANSITION FROM PARENS PATRIÆ TO DUE PROCESS IN THE NEW YORK FAMILY COURT	Based on systematic observations of interactions between the presiding judge and lawyers appearing in juvenile proceedings adjudicated in NY Family Court, this study examines the effects of the legal and extra-legal characteristics of a case on courtroom behavior of judge and lawyers, and the effects of those behaviors on case processing outcomes. The behaviors of the courtroom workgroup members were coded using three bipolar scales: dominant versus passive behavior, collegiality versus adversarialness, legalistic versus emotional behavior. Multiple regression was used to determine what behaviors are indicators of parens patriæ norms, and which are indicators of due process norms.
Caitlin	Ross	Mercyhurst College	Juvenile Justice Policy	Exploring policy changes for juvenile defense	The current failing of the juvenile justice system to afford juveniles their right to effective legal counsel in delinquency proceedings is examined. With an eye turned toward Pennsylvania and Erie County, evidence of poor access to counsel and ineffective representation is presented and possible explanations for these problems are considered. Potential policy changes are discussed at length.
Debra	Ross	Grand Valley State University	Other CJ Education Issues	Teaching Photovoice in a Research Methods course	Research methods is a common course in criminal justice programs across the United States, but many of these courses focus only on quantitative methods. The teaching of qualitative techniques is not as popular or is a small part of the quantitative. This paper will discuss the use of the qualitative method of photovoice as part of a research methods course which allows students to understand the impact that research can have on social and crime problems. The photovoice process aims to use images taken to enhance community needs assessments, empower participants, and induce change by informing policy makers.
Darrell	Ross	Valdosta State University, Dept. of Soc, Anthrop, & CJ	Technology and Policing	An Analysis of Virtual Training Technology in Police Lethal Force Encounters	Virtual simulators have been used as a teaching tool in a variety of occupations to replicate job specific tasks. Rarely has the technology been used to perform experimental research. Using a virtual simulator training system 150 police officers were randomly exposed to one of three lethal force scenarios to measure levels of physiological and psychological responses. Findings of the research show that the scenarios activated measurable sympathetic nervous system responses which impact human performance. Implications for using virtual simulator technology for research purposes and training strategies are presented which will ultimately impact field performance.
D. Kim	Rossmo	Texas State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Criminal Investigative Failures in the Missing Women/Pig Farm Serial Murder Case	Failures in the criminal investigation of several missing women in Vancouver, BC, resulted in further murders by Willie Pickton in what became known as the Pig Farm serial murder case. The Vancouver Police Department conducted an exhaustive review of the investigation and its problems, and their report provides unique insight into the internal dynamics of a serial killer investigation. This presentation analyzes the identified factors that caused the failure, grouping them into personnel, organizational, and structural problems. In turn, the influence of these factors on the main types of investigative failure – psychological biases, probability errors, and organizational traps – is examined.
Terry	Roswell	Ryerson University	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	The Impact of Intra-Racial Homicides in Toronto: From the perspective of African-Canadian Homicide Survivors	Toronto's homicide rate has remained relatively consistent in recent years. Behind these figures, however, is evidence that 'Blacks' are over-represented as either homicide victims or offenders. With much of the public discourse shaped by powerful stakeholders, like law enforcement and government officials, members of Toronto's African-Canadian community have been virtually shut out from the debate. Based on semi-structured interviews with family members and close friends who have lost a loved one to violent crime, this paper explores what, if any, impact intra-racial homicides have had from the perspective of African-Canadian homicide survivors in Toronto.
Mitchel	Roth	Sam Houston State University	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and other transnational crimes	Seeds of Terror on a New Frontier: Examining the Potential for the Radicalization of Muslim Communities in the Caribbean", Terrorism	The emergence of high profile Muslim clerics in certain Caribbean countries has triggered a regional discourse in the media and among law enforcement agencies regarding the potential for the radicalization of Muslim communities. This paper draws on the limited literature and the experiences of police officers and community members in this region to determine the presence of the threat.
Rick	Ruddell	University of Regina	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Officer perspectives on Aboriginal policing	This study reports on the self-reported attitudes of 413 officers who are employed in Aboriginal communities. Comparisons are made on the basis of where these officers are deployed, with those working in remote Aboriginal communities compared to those working in more accessible Aboriginal communities. Officers from self-administered police services (e.g., operated by First Nations governments) are contrasted against police services such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who are working under contract with First Nations. The results reveal that officer experiences in policing, where they work, as well as their organizational affiliation may shape their perspectives on Aboriginal policing.
James	Ruiz	Penn State Harrisburg	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	9/11 and its effect on police isolation	This presentation will explore the increased police isolation since the terrorist attacks of 9/11.
Jeffrey	Rush	Austin Peay State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	The Importance of Policing as Vocation	This paper will examine the vocational aspect of policing, focusing on how that paradigm can help officers navigate the stresses and demands of policing.
Jeffrey	Rush	Capella University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Why Online, Why Now	This presentation discusses the contemporary importance of online education for public safety students and how it impacts the student, the profession and academe. The student and profession are often integrated given that many students in public safety are pursuing education while currently involved in the profession. This presentation will discuss the role of online learning in that balance.
Juliet	Russell	Tiffin University	Student Panels	I am not as think as distracted you are - A Comparative study of Distracted Driving	Driving while distracted has become a major issue for the State and Federal government. Currently 30 States have rules governing cell phone use and texting. The researchers studied distracted driving (texting, eating, drinking, and dressing) versus driving while inebriated. Each area of distraction will be discussed individually and comparatively. The results of each distraction study will be analyzed against the participant's ability to drive while intoxicated. It is important to determine the danger that is associated with these driving distractions as every year more accidents are occurring due to distracted driving.

Charles	Russo	Daytona Beach Police Department/American Military University	Police Personnel Issues	Psychological and Physiological Responses to Traumatic Stress	Frequent exposure to traumatic stress negatively impacts criminal justice professionals, both personally and professionally. Failure to address exposure to traumatic stress exacerbates compulsive and addictive behaviors. Self-destructive behaviors are frequently demonstrated to numb the psychological and physiological pain associated with untreated exposure to traumatic stress. Traumatic stress indicators include: withdrawal, panic attacks, aggression, etc. Unfortunately, many individuals experiencing traumatic stressors tend to self-treat or self-medicate. Relief is frequently temporary and sought through overindulgence involving alcohol, food, gambling, and spending. Proactive intervention is needed to promote the comprehensive well-being of criminal justice professionals.
Charles	Russo	Daytona Beach Police Department/American Military University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Establishing State Standards for Online Criminal Justice Training	With the economy in its present state, the need to save money is paramount with criminal justice agencies in the U.S. They are now beginning to turn to the online environment for help, but there are many roadblocks that are just now being addressed. Most states do NOT have rules for training accountability that will work with the online environment.  This presentation will discuss the general rules and content areas state criminal justice standards boards need to address in order to successfully integrate the online learning environment into the statewide criminal justice training strategy.
Duane	Ruth-Heffelbower	Fresno Pacific University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Anarchist criminology: a new way to understand a set of proven practices	An anarchist theory of criminology would describe the response of a society to harmful acts when there is no ruling authority imposing a system of legal order. The author demonstrates how restorative justice practices can be seen to meet the requirements for an anarchist theory of criminology.
Jason	Rydberg	Michigan State University	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	The Impact of a Collaborative Firearm Intervention on Gun Violence in a Small City	Relative to large urban areas, studies involving small cities with high violent crime rates are underrepresented in the literature on gun violence. The current paper utilizes time-series analysis to evaluate the impact of a collaborative firearm intervention on gun violence in a small, post-industrial Midwestern city. The intervention program included partnerships between local law enforcement and agencies at the state and federal levels. The analysis examines gun homicides and non-fatal shootings occurring inside and outside the intervention target area between the beginning of 2005 and the end of 2009. Implications for research and policy strategies are discussed.
Adam	Saeler	Mercyhurst College Civic Institute	Obtaining Funding, Grant/Contract Opportunities and Research Partnerships	Maintaining External Research Partnerships	Being a college-community partnership, the Civic Institute must continue to reach out to both sustained and potential community partners in an effort to educate policy makers in the Erie Region. Currently, the Civic Institute maintains relationships with a number of collaborative groups that influence policy in the region, including the local Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) as well as the Policy and Planning Council. These two groups affect many of the decisions regarding the well being of the Erie Region, including grant funding and potential programs to be implemented in the greater region.
Vincenzo	Sainato	Loyola University New Orleans	CJ Programs as Revenue Generators	The costs, benefits, pitfalls, and opportunities of online degree programs	This research examines the unintended consequences, costs, and benefits associated with offering online masters degrees. It argues, from experience, that program administrators need to re-frame the standard 'academic' approach when proposing and launching a program and employ the mindset and methods of a start-up business. It further shows that this possible while maintaining academic integrity. This paper will offer both strategic and tactical insights into how to effectively conceptualize, plan, and launch a new program successfully.
Vincenzo	Sainato	Loyola University New Orleans	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	Governance of police agencies and privacy: An application of Situational Crime Prevention	Increasingly law enforcement agencies are reliant on digital information systems to bring efficiencies to their operations; while these systems provide many useful benefits they create opportunities for abuse and misuse. This paper presents the findings from a year-long study and illustrates how the techniques for Situational Crime Prevention can be directly applied by agencies to safeguard integrity of their operations involving data systems and rights of citizens the agencies aim to protect.
Donna	Salazar	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other Issues Related to Gender and Criminal Justice	A Gender Perspective of Typological Emotive Responses to Textual Symbols: A Comparison of Responses to Symbolic Triggers	This study was designed to explore interaction between textual symbols and negative-affect emotions associated with crime; based upon concepts drawn from a variety of disciplines, and applied through symbolic interaction. Current research focused on respondents' experiential perceptions of types of fear and aggression when presented with textual representations of emotionally charged symbols. The proposition was that responses vary according to gender, supporting the hypothesis that variations among emotional responses reflect gender-specific differences if variables are operationalized as symbolic triggers and responses measured as specific types of fear and aggression rather than as degrees on non-specific numerical scales.
Christopher	Salvatore	Towson University	Other Juvenile Justice Issues	STD Service Availability and Barriers for Juvenile Offenders in Hillsborough County Florida	Prior studies of incarcerated juveniles suggest that adolescent offenders are at higher risk for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Many juvenile offenders enter the "front end" of the juvenile justice system (JJS) by being arrested and placed in Juvenile Assessment Centers. The purpose of this study was to assess the availability of services and to identify barriers to the broader implementation of STD services for delinquent youths.  38 semi-structured interviews of JJS service providers were conducted.  Sample characteristics were presented and numerous individual, organizational, and community barriers were identified including: education, financial resources, parents, health issues, organizational/program characteristics, and service availability.
Julie	Samuels	Urban Institute	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Collecting DNA from Juvenile Offenders in the United States	With funding from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Urban Institute has studied the collection and use of DNA from juvenile offenders in the United States. Most states collect DNA from juveniles, yet little has been reported about the practice or its implications. The project examined the relevant laws, policies, and procedures in states that collect DNA from juveniles and explored numerous questions: What is the nature and extent of juvenile DNA collection? Are policies and practices for collecting DNA from juveniles different than for adults? How does expungement work? What are the public safety and policy implications?
Claudia	San Miguel	Texas A&M International University	Other Policing Issues	Attitudes toward Victims of Crime	This study analyzes attitudes toward crime victims including victims of human trafficking among a population of law enforcement officers in several metropolitan cities (n=500). In particular, survey research was used to garner attitudes about restitution, domestic violence victims, gay/lesbian victims, and victims who are illegal immigrants. Attitudes about human trafficking and trafficking victims were also assessed. The study has important implications for the criminal justice system and offers strategies that may prove beneficial to help raise officers' awareness of basic human rights for crime victims.
Carrie	Sanders	Wilfrid Laurier University	Other Policing Issues	Organizational and Individual Barriers to Emergency Interoperability: The Intersecting Work of Police, Fire and Paramed	Emergency communication problems encountered during terrorist attacks and natural disasters have been defined as problems of inadequate emergency interoperability. Conducting an ethnographic analysis of multi-agency emergency response in two distinct Canadian Emergency and Protective Services identifies several barriers to interoperability. Using a social worlds / arenas framework to make sense of the everyday actions of frontline police officers, fire fighters and paramedics, the present study uncovers how organizational contexts and individual actions create impediments to information sharing and lead to a hierarchical power structure within emergency response.

Carrie	Sanders	Wilfrid Laurier University	Technology and Policing	Integrated Policing & IT: Uncovering technological anomalies and organizational barriers to information sharing	Information sharing and collaborative policing have become recognized as both a social and political problem. In response to growing concerns over inadequate information sharing and integrated policing, police organizations are actively centralizing their services through the implementation of CAD and records management systems. Drawing on twenty-five interviews with Canadian police officers, police technology trainers and developers, and thirty hours of participation observation within two Canadian police organizations, the following ethnography exposes the situational, organizational and functional barriers to police technologies and information sharing. We conclude by raising questions about the social and political implications of policing technologies.
Holly	Sarinic	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Internet/Cyber Crime	A World Without Walls: Policing Cyberspace	Cybercrimes mimic real world crimes, but they are some of the most difficult to investigate and prosecute. Governments confront obstacles when dealing with cybercrimes because these crimes are committed in a virtual world. Using published research, the author will investigate current law enforcement and government response to cybercrimes and the barriers that they must overcome. Future strategies for the investigation, prosecution, and prevention of cybercrimes will also be recommended.
Holly	Sarinic	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A World Without Walls: Policing Cyberspace	Cybercrimes mimic real world crimes, but they are some of the most difficult to investigate and prosecute. Governments confront obstacles when dealing with cybercrimes because these crimes are committed in a virtual world. Using published research, the author will investigate current law enforcement and government response to cybercrimes and the barriers that they must overcome. Future strategies for the investigation, prosecution, and prevention of cybercrimes will also be recommended.
Samuel	Scaggs	University of Missouri in Kansas City	Schools and Crime	Preliminary Analysis of the Effects of Suspension on Students' Social Bonds and Delinquency	Because the school is an important social institution to which juveniles become connected in childhood and adolescence, a warranted concern is whether school disciplinary practices (i.e., suspensions) weaken or fracture the students' social bonds to the school, thus increasing the likelihood that they will become delinquent. By using the Add Health data set, the current research first examines the effect of suspensions and expulsions on the school social bonds of eighth graders across different gender, racial/ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. Additionally, the findings uncover whether a relationship exists between school social bonds and delinquency.
Brian	Schaefer	Sam Houston State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Forensic Follies: Post-Conviction Access to DNA and Due Process Issues	Since 2000, there have been 186 post-conviction DNA exonerations in the United States. Despite its ability to prove innocence, the Supreme Court ruled that there is no constitutionally mandated right to post-conviction DNA evidence. Currently, 48 states have laws allowing post-conviction access to DNA, although there is no standard consensus among these states regarding levels of access. This article analyzes the current state laws and provides their shared elements, as well as the differences. Finally, we provide a model statute which will exhibit the best practices from all states.
Joseph	Schafer	Southern Illinois University	Other Policing Issues	Future Of Policing: Perspectives on and from Canada and the United States	Thursday am is preferabel due to other competing demands
Joseph	Schafer	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Police Administration and Management	Pursuing Organizational Change in Policing: Actors, Actions, and Outcomes	Though police organizations exist in dynamic environments that require continued responses to new and emergent pressures, it is well documented change is frequently resisted. This situation certainly varies based on the type of change and the organization in question, but finding new ways to achieve successful outcomes is of great importance. Scholars and police leaders often develop laudable ideas that perish when poorly implemented. Drawing upon open-ended survey data from approximately 500 mid-career police supervisors, this presentation examines the dynamics surrounding change efforts within policing. In particular, focusing on the actors and actions that shape the outcomes of change efforts.
Joseph	Schafer	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Schools and Crime	Fear of Crime and Perceptions of Risk among College Students	Considerations of fear and risk among college students are often constrained to single-campus studies. This presentation uses survey data provided by students attending classes on the campuses of six colleges and universities within the state of Illinois. The analysis considers the relationship between fear and risk, and also models these outcomes using other relevant predictors. Finally, the analysis contrasts the predictors of fear and risk by respondent sex to assess whether male and female students were influenced by the same factors.
Natalie	Schell-Busey	Rowan University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Badgrtz? Exploring Gender Differences in Cyberbullying	Using a sample from eight New Jersey middle schools, we explore gender differences in cyberbullying. Males typically engage in more traditional bullying than females, but this relationship is less clear for cyberbullying. While some studies find no significant gender differences (Patchin and Hinduga, 2006), a growing number of studies find that males participate in cyberbullying more than females (Aricak et al., 2008; Vandebosch & Van Cleemput, 2009; Calvete et al., 2010). Our results contradict these findings, showing females engage in more cyberbullying than males. We investigate our results by drawing on Steffensmeier and Allan's (1998) gendered theory of female offending.
Heidi	Scherer	University of Cincinnati	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	Sexual Victimization among a National Sample of College Students with Disabilities	Recent estimates from the NCVS demonstrate that individuals with disabilities experience a significantly higher risk of sexual victimization than those without disabilities. Additionally, past research has established that college students are at an increased risk of sexual victimization due to their lifestyles and routine activities. Using data from the American College Health Association, this paper attempts to bridge these two avenues of research by examining the prevalence of sexual victimization among a national sample of college students with disabilities. I hypothesize that students with disabilities will be at an increased risk due to both their heightened vulnerabilities and lifestyle characteristics.
Kelly	Schlaff	Central Michigan University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	God Does Not Equal Compassion:The Effects of Incarceration Time and Religion on Remorse	Research shows that criminals with antisocial personality disorder feel less remorse in situations regarding property damage than in situations involving violence. Excluding mental illness and the type of crime, it was hypothesized that the outcome was similar in certain cases involving time incarcerated and levels of religious experience on remorse ratings. Participants were randomly assigned and asked to read four scenarios representing varying incarceration duration and religiousness. Results were that a low level of religiousness had a greater impact on remorse ratings when the inmate was incarcerated for a short rather than a long period of time.
David	Schroeder	University of New Haven	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Intimate partner hostage situations: a cohort analysis of demographics and outcomes	There exists a paucity of peer reviewed literature regarding hostage negotiation/barricade situations. The literature specifically lacks any substantial evidence-based assessment of hostage negotiation data, particularly pertaining to intimate partner violence (IPV). The current analysis examines the cohort of IPV hostage situations within the City of New York, between the years of 2003 – 2010. This descriptive analysis will address demographic information such as race and gender, as well as the use of weapons and any resulting injury or death. Implications regarding hostage negotiation techniques used in successfully resolving IVP situations will also be discussed.

					New developments in European legislation introduce a system of mandatory mutual recognition and enforcement of sentencing decisions between the EU Member States.  What is the empirical background and legal impact of that new system of transfer of prisoners? Is it all about rehabilitation? Does the Member States' differing rules and practice on sanctioning and early release oppose an intensive use of this system? Or does this new system require the development of a common European model of criminal justice by harmonizing EU Member States' criminal justice systems?
Stefan	Schumann	University of Graz	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Developing a transnational model of criminal justice? Mutual recognition of sanctions and transfer of prisoners	
Stefan	Schumann	University of Graz, Faculty of Law, Department for Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure Law and Criminology	Pre-Trial, Diversion, and/or Plea Bargaining	Pre-trial Emergency Defence – Evaluations and Recommendations	The course for the subsequent trial and its outcome often is set already during the first stage of pre-trial proceedings. Additionally this is the phase a suspect often is alienated and needs even more factual legal protection. Hence it is necessary to guarantee effective defence rights immediately after the suspect has been arrested and/or during the first interrogations in law but also in practice. The presentation will show the results of a transnational EU-funded research project on defence rights during the pre-trial criminal proceedings.
Jason	Scott	Rochester Institute of Technology	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Street-Corner Crackdowns and the Impact on Crime	As part of a focused crime reduction effort, the Rochester Police Department gathered intelligence on corner drug markets in four locations across the city. This led to a series of targeted enforcement efforts. The initiative is first outlined in terms of the "dosage" level applied by the police and a description of the target areas and enforcement. Second, an intervention analysis, regarding the extent and duration of the effect of these crackdowns on serious crimes was conducted. The results of this research represent the feedback mechanism for action research approaches.
Yolanda	Scott	Roger Williams University	Police Administration and Management	A Tough Pill to Swallow?: A Case Study of Police Officers' Stress Appraisals and Adaptation	Using qualitative data collected from a small Massachusetts police department, this paper examines officers' stress experiences on a dimension only implicitly examined in the extant literature—self-contributions to stress. Since the late 1960's the results of plethora, well constructed studies have overwhelmingly reported that officers' identify the organization and concomitant administrative factors as the primary sources of their angst. The robust nature of these results cast officers in the role of passive agents which seems counterintuitive to the universally held view of the individuals and profession. Recommendations to widen the research scope of stressors to include self-inflicted stress wounds will be discussed along with suggestions for revisiting police stress policy/programs.
Hannah	Scott	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	The social construction of serial homicide: The role of race and place and identifying "baby farmers."	Historically, various cultures have dealt with unwanted pregnancies, war orphaned offspring, and over population with various methods (legitimate and illegitimate) to deal with infants and children born into these circumstances. In some cases orphaned or unwanted children would be deliberately killed through acts of violence or neglect. Where this method was considered illegitimate, we have identified the perpetrators of systematic murder as serial murderers, albeit only relatively recently where the offender was female. Offenders are often identified as Caucasoid, reflecting a predominant Western reporting bias. Implications of legitimized serial murder, and serial homicide as a socially constructed concept, are discussed.
Sarah Eileen	Scott Scrivner	Texas State University-San Marcos National Institute of Justice	Research and Pictorial Showcase Other Policing Issues	Utilizing Multiple Outcome Measures in the Evaluation of Treatment Programs The Next Generation of Police	The day treatment program under evaluation is a six week outpatient substance abuse program administered through an adult probation department. All probationers who attended the program during Fiscal Year 2007 and 2008 are included in the study. The various outcome measures included are re-arrest, revocation of probation, the recommendations of supervising officers, changes in the risk and/or needs scores of offenders, and positive urinalyses post-treatment. The focus of the presentation includes the overall effectiveness of the program as well as the benefits of using multiple outcome measures when assessing recidivism among offender populations.
Eric	See	Methodist University	Internet/Cyber Crime	Where Everyone Knows My Name (And Has My Picture): The Dangers and Misconceptions of Online Social Networks and Sexting	The paper examines the way in which the ranks of policing are changing, with new ideas, frames of reference, and expectations. This paper examines the current state of the law concerning sexting, and the perceptions and attitudes of high school students involved in the act of sexting in a large metropolitan area in North Carolina. While many students claim to understand the definition of sexting, a large percentage of the students involved in the study did not recognize the serious crimes that may in fact be committed as a result of such activities. Awareness of the long term consequences of sexting were also explored, as well as the current level of parental involvement and knowledge of such activities.
Danielle	Seibert	Limestone College	Student Panels	Stranded" behind bars: How the discovery of DNA has impacted the Criminal Justice System."	This paper explores the definition of DNA, its properties, and its history, including an in depth look at how DNA is utilized in the criminal justice system to exonerate, convict, and confirm the innocence of those on trial. DNA's effect on court rulings are examined alongside a review of our country's DNA databases. The paper concludes by discussing the impending uses of DNA and its future impact on the criminal justice system.
Danielle	Shaw	University of Akron	Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes	Effects of a Mental Health Court on Reducing Recidivism	Mental health courts have developed as a solution to the often inappropriate intersection of people with mental health disorders and the Criminal Justice System. Few studies have evaluated the long term effects of mental health courts. The current study uses data collected from a quasi-experimental evaluation study to examine the effects a mental health court has on criminal justice outcomes. Data for arrests up to 7 years after entrance into the mental health court is used to compare mental health court participants to a control group on criminal justice outcomes. The results indicate that beneficial effects of the mental health court last over time.
Wayne	Sheppard	The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	Training & Prevention Regarding Child Abduction Cases	This paper will provide a discussion regarding training and prevention issues for law enforcement officials and families pertaining to cases of child abduction. It is essential that law enforcement be adequately prepared to respond to the initial call of a child abduction, assess the risk level to the child, thoroughly investigate the matter, and provide support resources to the family during this difficult time. Issues such as response time by law enforcement, initial investigative efforts, search and rescue / recovery operations, and victim advocacy will be discussed. Finally, policy implications regarding future training and prevention strategies will be presented.
Jennifer	Shim	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Gender and Victimization	Honor Killing: Its Prevalence in Modern India and Pakistan	Every year, women are killed worldwide in the name of "honor," and it is a rising known phenomenon. The study compares and contrasts Muslim-Muslim honor killings with Hindu-Hindu honor killings, the honor killings within Pakistan and India as the focus groups. The researcher collected a dataset of Hindu-Hindu honor killings in India and Muslim-Muslim honor killings in Pakistan reported by the media, government, and the non-governmental organizations, coding the victim's age, race, name, and location, and the perpetrator's race, age, location, motive and method. The event-based data was compared through content analysis. The study also analyzed and compared the policies and legislation of India and Pakistan pertaining to honor killings. The study was conducted to understand the nature of honor killings by perpetrators and victims from different religious and ethnic backgrounds, and the influences of distinct social, economic, and cultural factors.
Maria	Sica	Michigan State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Assessing the Criminogenic Risk and Recidivism of Youth in a County-Run Residential Detention Center	For years delinquent youth have been harbored in detention centers with little research done on whether this confinement is a beneficial way to keep youth from committing future crimes. This study provides a descriptive look at the criminogenic risks of all youth placed in one residential detention center in a Midwestern county court, looking at male and female youth between the ages of 10 and 17. The Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) is used to look at risk alongside recidivism rates and demographic variables.
Julie	Siddique	CUNY Graduate Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	A Disaggregation of Trends in Female Sexual Victimization	The present study uses National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data from 1992 to 2005 to examine the nature and extent of female sexual victimization in the United States. The study disaggregates data on sexual victimization by a number of factors including age of victim, type of victimization, and victim-offender relationship and examines if and how the victimization experience vary by these factors. Furthermore, the study explores how routine activities theory and social disorganization theory may help us make sense of risk factors for different types of female sexual victimization in the United States.
RUPENDRA	SIMLOT	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Media and Crime	Effects of the Media On Crimes Committed:Use Of Television In Prisons	The effects of the violence shown by media may affect people. A short survey conducted with a group of prisoners to understand how they were affected by watching these violence on television before committing their crimes.
Daniel	Simone	Saint Peter's College	Police Personnel Issues	THE INFLUENCES OF SUPERVISOR'S LEADERSHIP STYLES	The study focused on two types of leadership dimensions: consideration and structure. The study examined whether four variables had any effect upon the styles of leadership and how it affected the subordinates' productivity. The Leadership Opinion Questionnaire (LOQ) was used in the study. The police supervisors displayed lower scores for consideration when compared to other law enforcement. The supervisors displayed a similar score for structure. The variables did not have a statistical significance with the LOQ dimensions. Qualitative data provided six axial codes.
Barbara	Sims	Penn State Harrisburg	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Examining Self Control, Parental Monitoring and Delinquency Among Juvenile Probationers	This paper presents findings from a survey of current juvenile probationers in a mid-size county in the Northeastern U.S., the purpose of which was to examine the intersections of parental monitoring, self control, and delinquency. In addition, parental disciplinary tactics are controlled for along with basic demographic characteristics and history of prior offending and type of offenses committed. It is expected that findings will support the existing literature that has found a direct relationship between self control and delinquency, controlling for a variety of independent variables. Implications of findings from a policy perspective will conclude the presentation.

Joshua	Smallridge	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Internet/Cyber Crime	Digital Rights Management Software and its Relationship to PC Game Piracy: A Content Analysis of the Perceptions of PC G	Digital rights management software (DRM) is intended to protect software from unauthorized reproduction. This paper reports the results of an exploratory study designed to examine the perceptions of PC video game players regarding DRM and its relationship to PC video game piracy. Data will be derived largely from a content analysis of PC gaming message boards and news feed responses. In addition, the paper will include a discussion of the opportunities and challenges of data collection in these online venues.
Joshua	Smallridge	IUP	Student Panels	The Problem of Jail Crowding in WV	Like much of the rest of the nation, West Virginia's jails are overcrowded. Overcrowding is a problem that strains budgets and treatment options, and creates an unsafe environment for correctional personnel and inmates. The purpose of this paper is to identify sources of the overcrowding and propose possible solutions. Sources of overcrowding examined include tough criminal sanctions, a low use of community corrections, local system inefficiencies, and state prisoner overflow. Four solutions are examined: evaluating local practices to eliminate inefficiencies, reducing the severity of select laws, increasing the use of community corrections, and investing in evidence-based research.
Brian	Smith	Front Range Community College	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Restorative Justice in Violent Crime Cases: A Comparative Look at the Canadian and U.S. Criminal Courts	Restorative Justice has played an increasing role in both the Canadian and the American Criminal Court systems. The court systems in both countries have in the past been primarily centered on the offender and great concern has been voiced by victims' advocates that any meeting of the victim with the perpetrator will re-traumatize the victim. This paper addresses issues of expanding the use of restorative justice in each country in cases involving domestic violence and sexual abuse, especially during re-entry into the community.
Aaron	Smith	Eastern Kentucky University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	The Effects of Online and Classroom Training on Knowledge Gain among Juvenile Corrections Staff	Despite the budgetary implications, few outcome studies have compared training delivered to correctional staff online with that delivered via traditional classroom. The participants in this research were approximately 200 supervisory staff in a state juvenile correctional agency undergoing training on how to conduct performance evaluations of their direct reports as required by state law and policy. After describing the testing instrument, we compare pre- and post-training knowledge scores of supervisors who were randomly assigned to either an online or classroom training group. We also cover implications of the findings for future correctional staff training.
Paula	Smith	University of Cincinnati	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Rethinking the importance of officer-offender interactions: Expanding current theoretical explanations	Previous meta-analyses of the correctional treatment literature have underscored the importance of targeting the dynamic risk factors (or criminogenic needs) of higher risk offenders (Smith, Gendreau & Swartz, 2009). At the same time, participation in programming has been associated with increases in recidivism for lower risk offenders. This finding has been so well replicated that it is commonly referred to as the risk principle (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). This paper reviews the findings from several samples that found differential effects of treatment by risk level, and seeks to expand current understanding of the theoretical explanations for this pattern of results.
Barbara	Smith	Texas State University-San Marcos	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	A descriptive study of drug court participants in Bexar County, Texas	Drug courts are becoming very popular in the U.S. The intent of this program is to target youthful offenders who are addicted to drugs and alcohol and assist them in breaking the cycle of crime and drugs. Furthermore, it deals with them in-lieu of adjudication. The Bexar county drug court has been in existence for over 10 years. Since then, about 70 young offenders complete the program yearly. This project presents descriptive information of those offenders who participated in the program from 2007 to 2009. The analysis will focus on personal, social and criminal history as well as program completion rates.
Brian	Smith	Central Michigan University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Juvenile Court Judges' Perspectives on Delinquency and Justifications of Social Control	This paper reports the findings of a mail survey of juvenile court judges in a midwestern state. While there is an abundance of research on juvenile courts, there is a relative dearth of information on the perspectives of juvenile court judges. Judges were asked their perspectives on delinquency, the relative importance of various factors for dispositions, and the race/ethnic, gender, and social class disparities in the system. In addition, the survey explored whether judges utilize different philosophies of social control (e.g. deterrence instead of rehabilitation) for certain types of offenders.
Brian	Smith	Central Michigan University	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Juvenile Court Judges' Perspectives on Delinquency and Justifications of Social Control	This paper reports the findings of a mail survey of juvenile court judges in a midwestern state. While there is an abundance of research on juvenile courts, there is a relative dearth of information on the perspectives of juvenile court judges. Judges were asked their perspectives on delinquency, the relative importance of various factors for dispositions, and the race/ethnic, gender, and social class disparities in the system. In addition, the survey explored whether judges utilize different philosophies of social control (e.g. deterrence instead of rehabilitation) for certain types of offenders.
Kyshawn	Smith	Old Dominion University	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	Exploring Geographic Boundaries in the Correlational Analysis of Faith-Based Activity and Violent Crime	The purpose of this research was to explore the relationships between faith-based social capital variables and rates of violent crime between two distinct geographic clusters. Using county-level data from the Social Capital Community Benchmark and the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, counties in the Chicago metro area were compared with counties from West Virginia's southern territories with respect to how various measurements of religious social capital (e.g., church attendance, faith-based philanthropy) impact rates of homicide, burglary, and aggravated assault. Some discussion of potential autocorrelation between counties is also provided.
Paula	Smith	University of Cincinnati	Probation and Community Corrections	Effective Practices in Community Supervision: Evaluating the impact of a training initiative for probation and parole	Several recent studies have investigated the impact of training initiatives with probation and parole officers (e.g., Bourgon et al., 2010). The findings have supported the notion that core correctional practices are relevant and applicable to community supervision, and the integration of cognitive-behavioral interventions can enhance the effects of probation and parole. This paper presents the preliminary findings from an on-going evaluation of a training curriculum designed to teach probation and parole officers how to structure case management meetings in order to target the criminogenic needs of higher risk offenders using evidence-based approaches.
Brad	Smith	Wayne State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Community and Organizational Influences on Law Enforcement Retention and Turnover	Turnover is an important concern among law enforcement executives. Indeed, the cost of personnel is the largest single expenditure for police organizations. Despite its importance, little research has examined this issue. The limited research on turnover/retention in law enforcement disproportionately focuses on individual-level factors. The present study evaluated the influences of community and organizational factors on turnover/retention among police agencies in the U.S. Specifically, we examine whether and how retention/turnover varies by organizational factors, including work environment, resources, advancement/specialty opportunities, and formalization. In addition, we examine whether and how retention varies by community characteristics (e.g., crime and quality of life).
Matt	Smith	IUP	Student Panels	Overcrowding in the Fortress	This paper will highlight the solutions to jail overcrowding by inventing an overcrowded jail - The Fortress - as a test bed for these solutions. After explaining The Fortress in detail, the issues causing overcrowding will be discussed. Possible intangible and long term solutions will be proposed before short term solutions are recommended. This paper will conclude by suggesting that based on the evidence, limiting pretrial detainment and the use of electronic monitoring are the best options for lowering the population of The Fortress.
Nicole	Smolter	University of Delaware	Re-Entry and Parole	Models of Community Based-Reentry Programs for Female Offenders	Research advocates for reentry programs and services to help offenders transition back into society. These programs should also be tailored to the needs of the individual offender, including gender-specific needs. Gender-specific programs have been increasing to meet the needs of the growing female offender population; however, little is known about the variety of approaches being utilized in different communities. This paper explores several community-based reentry programs for female offenders to identify the basic models that currently exist and how each accommodates gender-specific needs. Also included are some of the benefits and challenges of having multiple types of community-based reentry programs.
Lynne	Snowden	Univ. of North Carolina-Wilmington	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Religion & US Extremism	This poster presents a new analytical framework to study the relationship between violent groups, their ideology, and religion.

Jamie	Snyder	University of Cincinnati	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	ADHD, drugs, and drinking: Do college students with ADHD use alcohol and illegal drugs at higher rates?	Few past studies have examined the effects of ADHD on college students. However, some empirical support exists suggesting that ADHD may have an effect on drug and alcohol use. Data from the National College Health Assessment-II (NCHA-II), a national survey of college students (n = 26,685) administered in the fall of 2008 containing information about activities and lifestyles of college students was analyzed. Using this data, the frequency of drug and alcohol use among students diagnosed with ADHD was examined. Specifically, it was hypothesized that students with ADHD will use drugs and alcohol at significantly higher levels than non-ADHD students.
Kelly	Socia	School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, SUNY	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Residence Restriction Legislation and Sex Offender Clustering in Upstate New York	This study explores whether sex offender residence restriction policies are associated with the neighborhood distribution of registered sex offenders. Multiple regression is used to examine the association between the presence of county and local level (e.g., city, town) residence restriction legislation and the spatial clustering of sex offender residences within census block groups in upstate New York counties. Multiple measures of spatial clustering are examined in separate models, with each including controls for neighborhood demographic and socioeconomic characteristics that could potentially influence the spatial distribution of housing and residents. Results and implications for both policymakers and future researchers are discussed.
Monica	Solinas-Saunders	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Probation and Community Corrections	Taking the responsibility for their actions: A longitudinal analysis of batterers' understanding of abuse and offending	This paper investigates the lives of men and women placed on probation for domestic violence and whether their ability to take responsibility for their offenses changes in response to their participation in Batterers Intervention Programs (BIP). Although scientists and researchers agree that the truly effective programs are those that reduce recidivism over time, it is not at all clear whether these programs are helping offenders to improve their understanding of abuse and offending. By using longitudinal data from a study of participants of the Nonviolent Alternatives (NVAs) program in central Indiana, we investigate the role of key components of rehabilitation that target individuals' understanding of abuse, responsibility, and self-control. Based on our findings, we provide a series of recommendations for improving the quality of interventions programs.
Juyoung	Song	Michigan State University	Gender and Offending/Criminal Behavior	Intimate partners' contribution to women's criminal involvement	This study examines ways in which intimate partners contribute to women's criminal involvement. The pathways approach identifies women's histories of trauma, violence, and addiction as causes of their criminality. This study expands this perspective by unpacking the association between criminal intimate partners and women's illegal activity. It shows patterns in which criminal men and women are intimate partners, but this partnership does not account for women's illegal behavior. It also shows different ways that some men do contribute to women's illegal behavior. Qualitative data are analyzed to identify the different ways the men affect women offenders as well as women offenders' actions that are unrelated to their partners' actions.
Malcolm	Sparrow	Harvard University Kennedy School of Government	Other Policing Issues	Governing Science	The paper provides a framework for the relationship between police practitioners and policing researchers.
Andrew	Spivak	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Other Policing Issues	Sexual Assault Incident Reports to Police and UCR Rape Statistics: The Funnel Effect and "Reverse Dark Figure" of Crime	This study examines the funnel effect of sexual assault reports to police in the Las Vegas metropolitan area through the eventual agency-dissemination of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) figures on rape (and attempted rape) offenses. Using 2,569 police incident reports representing all police-alarmed allegations of sexual assault to that agency during the years 2008 and 2009 and identifying 1,427 that the agency identified as rape (and attempted rape), we evaluate the characteristics of sexual assault reports that lead to UCR system reporting and discuss the challenges implicit in utilizing victim-reported incidents to generate official figures.
Cassia	Spohn	Arizona State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Unfounding Sexual Assault Reports: False Allegations by Victims and Police Suspicion of Victims	One of the most important, and highly criticized, decisions made by the police—especially with respect to sexual assault—is the decision to "unfound" the crime report. We use data on sexual assaults unfounded by the Los Angeles Police Department to examine the circumstances under which unfounding occurs and the reasons given by police to justify the decision to unfound the report. Our results reveal that reports are unfounded because of false allegations by victims, but also because the police officer investigating the crime believes that the victim is not credible and that the odds of successful prosecution are therefore low.
Jason	Spraitz	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Other Issues Related to Gender and Criminal Justice	Examining Hollywood's Portrayal of Women in the Underground Drug Economy: A Content Analysis of Weeds	A recent meta-synthesis suggested that the role of women in the underground drug economy is explained by six distinct themes. Using the six items as a guide, the researchers conducted a content analysis of all six seasons of Weeds in order to examine the prevalence and significance of these themes in one modern television series. This presentation will explain findings of the content analysis and provide discussion about Hollywood's portrayal of women in the drug economy.
Will	Stadler	University of Missouri-Kansas City	White Collar/Corporate Crime	White-Collar Offenders and the Prison Experience: An Examination of the Special Sensitivity to Imprisonment Hypothesis	In an attempt to investigate the experience of white-collar offenders in prison and the belief that they are more sensitive to the prison environment, the current study utilizes a male sample of incarcerated federal corrections inmates to explore differences between white-collar and street offenders. Specifically, the current study examines the hypothesis that white-collar offenders have a special sensitivity to imprisonment when compared with offenders of the non-white-collar variety. The subsequent prison experiences of these offenders is examined and measured through a variety of prison adjustment measures during the course of their prison stay. Implications are then discussed.
Mark	Stafford	Texas State University, San Marcos	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Open Seminar on Establishing New Criminal Justice Doctoral Programs	There will be a dialogue on the issues and challenges of establishing a new doctoral program in Criminal Justice.
Christina	Stahlkopf	Crime and Justice Institute	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Communities Making Change: Roca's Intervention Model for High Risk Youth	Saving Greater Boston and Western Massachusetts, Roca is a community based organization that targets the highest risk youth, ages 14-24. Roca has created an innovative five year intervention model to engage young people in behavior change and skill building processes that impact education, employment, and life skills outcomes. Core program components include: relentless outreach and engagement, intensive transformational relationships, partnerships with local organizations and institutions, transitional employment, and varied educational and life skills programming. This holistic model represents an iteration of restorative justice which addresses community discord in a different way. This paper discusses Roca's model and why it's promising.
Paul	Steele	Morehead State University	Author Meets Critics	Author Meets Critics: Familicidal Hearts: The Emotional Styles of 211 Killers	In his book entitled Familicidal Hearts, Neil Websdale explores the emotional lives, personal archives, theoretical underpinnings, and complex sociological and psychological factors that contribute to the phenomenon of family homicide. Using richly descriptive and diverse case studies, and pulling from his experiences in academia and well as a domestic fatality review expert, the author provides data on 196 male and 15 female cases of familicide. With a thoughtful exploration of these varying, yet connected murder cases, Familicidal Hearts challenges the widely accepted and long-held notion that family annihilators are solely driven by the perpetrator's need for ultimate power and control.
Sarah	Stein	The University of Southern Mississippi	Programs and Policies for Crime Victims	A Socio-psychological Examination of The Molly Bish Case, The Vigil Movement, & Activism in Child Abduction Cases	This paper reflects the author's experience working with the family of Molly Bish; a sixteen-year-old lifeguard who was abducted and murdered from her post in June 2000. Her case is still unsolved. The author will discuss socio-psychological issues such as community involvement, the vigil movement, family activism, and investigative practices relating to nonfamily child abduction cases. Additionally, the author will make recommendations pertaining to the investigative process in the event that a nonfamily abduction occurs.
Brigitte	Steinheider	University of Oklahoma-Tulsa	Police Administration and Management	Police leadership skills for a changing world: Determinants of ownership and agency morale	Increasing complexity within policing has necessitated the development of more sophisticated administrative skills on the part of police leaders. Technology and specialization have de-emphasized the importance of leader technical knowledge and top-down command in favor of facilitative, team-based policing strategies. Consequently, social judgment skills and facilitative problem solving are needed. This model was tested in a survey of 1044 police officers enrolled at the FBI National Academy. The effects of leadership skills and participative management practices on perceptions of ownership and agency morale were evaluated. Results confirmed both social judgment skills and participation as significant predictors of ownership and morale.
Kevin	Steinmetz	Sam Houston State University	Qualitative Methods: Ethnographies, Field Research	Message Received: Virtual Ethnography of Online Message Boards in Criminal Justice and Criminology	The internet is a postmodern social setting that is conducive to new or augmented forms of deviance. As these forms of deviance become increasingly relevant in our wired culture, current methodologies need to be tempered and honed to cope with them, particularly in the area of ethnography. Three key factors that shift between traditional and virtual ethnography are explored here: space/time, identity/authenticity, and ethics. Special focus is given to the particular online interaction format, online message boards.
Darrel	Stephens	Johns Hopkins, University	Other Policing Issues	Shaping the Future of Policing: The Harvard-NJ Police Executive Session	The paper will discuss the way in which the Harvard Executive Session on Policing has begun to re-shape the future of policing.
Matthew	Stephenson	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Trends in Alcohol consumption: Do alcohol habits transfer from high school to college?	This study assessed the alcohol consumption habits of college students. The research focused on underage alcohol consumption, specifically the link between alcohol consumption habits in high school and alcohol consumption habits in college. We also assessed the link between friends' alcohol consumption and the participant's alcohol consumption. The study further examined the impact of the threat of increased sanctions applied by university policy on the participant's current alcohol consumption.

Ruth	Stevens	Grand Valley State University	Other CJ Education Issues	The treatment of foundational legal concepts in introductory criminal justice textbooks	Understanding the United States legal system and the way in which laws are created is essential for the criminal justice student. This study examines the coverage and depth of treatment in introductory criminal justice textbooks of basic legal concepts, ranging from the organization of the court system and the difference between enacted law and common law to the ways in which laws are created, theories of jurisprudence, and the difference between primary law and secondary law. The authors will further discuss the impact of gaps in coverage of these foundational legal concepts on students' preparation for upper-level criminal justice courses.
Kelli	Stevens	Texas Christian University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Fort Worth/Tarrant County Assessment: Identification of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims & Access to Services	This rapid assessment on the identification of, access, and service delivery to domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) victims was implemented with a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice through Shared Hope International by local researchers. The assessment was conducted in Fort Worth, Texas, and the larger metropolitan area within Tarrant County. It sought to identify the scope of the problem, where DMST victims were accessing the system, how they were identified, and due to the resulting label, how DMST victims were or were not receiving access to services.
Heather	Stewart	University of Florida	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Gainesville Police Department Information-Led Policing: A Program Evaluation	This is a program evaluation plan for the Information Led Policing (ILP) program at Gainesville Police Department. The ILP program is designed: to provide police administration with the information necessary to develop department and district goals to direct supervisors; to provide supervisors with the information needed to properly allocate resources within their districts; to provide frontline officers with current intelligence on problems within and around their area of patrol, bridging the gap in information sharing across shifts and schedules; and ultimately to assist officers in focusing enforcement efforts to reduce or prevent the targeted crime(s), making Gainesville a safer community.
Catherine	Stewart	Wilfrid Laurier University, Criminology	Police-Community Interactions	Victim perspectives on police responses to verbal violence in domestic settings	This paper draws on in-depth interviews with fifty individuals who had encounters with the police during or following a domestic verbal assault. Victims' experiences with police and their perspectives on officers' responses to their situations are examined in the context of the (often) gendered nature of police/victim interactions, legal limitations on the scope of police intervention in "non-criminal" incidents, and the intersecting nature of verbal and physical assaults. Identifying that verbal violence is a risk factor for and often precursor to physical violence, early police interventions with families at risk are considered as a viable violence prevention strategy.
Erin	Stewart	University of Guelph	Student Panels	This paper investigates the impact that Electronic Control Devices have on civilian death rate in a number of major Amer	This paper investigates the impact that Electronic Control Devices have on civilian death rate in a number of major American cities. It uses a quasi-experimental single interrupted time series design to measure instances of justifiable police homicide between 1995 and 2005. Data is derived from the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.
Amy	Stichman	North Dakota State University	Other Issues Related to Gender and Criminal Justice	Assessing students' attitudes toward sexual assault using a mock trial	Despite the prevalence of sexual assault on college campuses, college students' views regarding rape continue to be an understudied area. This study examines students' attitudes toward rape using students in criminal justice and sociology classes who either attended the mock sexual assault trial or viewed the trial video in one of their classes. Surveys were used to assess what students believed the verdict should be and why, along with questions on rape myths and beliefs regarding women.
Jeanne	Stinchcomb	Florida Atlantic University	Correctional Personnel and Staff	NATIONAL JAIL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND SUCCESSION PLANNING PROJECT: OUTCOME REPORT	With a tidal wave of baby boom retirements poised to strike, jail leaders throughout the country have ranked workforce issues among their top priorities. In response, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has funded an initiative to develop succession planning strategies and mentoring guidelines to proactively address upcoming jail leadership challenges. Results will be discussed, including the website and online resources developed in conjunction with this project.
Philip	Stinson	Bowling Green State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Don't Tase Me Bro! The Criminal Misuse of TASERS by Police	This study explores the nature and character of 24 cases that involve the criminal misuse of TASERS by police officers through a content analysis of newspaper articles. Data on these cases are presented in terms of: a) arrested officer, b) victim characteristics, and c) the situational context of these events. The findings indicate that the cases examined did not involve much, if any, situational risk to the officer. The criminal misuse of TASERS seems more likely to involve suspects who are already handcuffed, or even citizens who are clearly not criminals at all.
Cody	Stoddard	Central Washington University	Schools and Crime	Police in Schools: A Review of SROs and Police Officers in Schools and the Extension of a Theoretical Framework	There is a wide body of literature from various disciplines that discusses the role of police officers in the school environment. This literature has focused on the procedural standards for police in schools and the implications of crime control philosophies in schools. This paper will review the literature surrounding police officers and their role in the school environment and will integrate the literature into a more comprehensive review. This paper will seek to forward the discussion of police in schools by formulating additional questions that need to be addressed by social scientists for this line of academic inquiry to progress.
John	Stogner	University of Florida	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Building on a Biosocially Informed General Strain Theory's Foundation: Gene X Strain Interactions & Negative Emotions	Biosocial criminological research often explores how individual genes affect deviance when certain environmental factors are present. Much less frequently explored are gene X environment interactions on constructs related to modern theories. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we explore how polymorphic genes related to neurotransmission affect emotional responses to a number of different life stressors and strains. This research builds on previous work attempting to intertwine biological theories with GST.
Mary	Stohr	Boise State University	Other Correctional Issues	Dreaming Big: Utopian Correctional Institutions and Processes	Please try and schedule this panel on Thursday
Rebecca	Stone	Michigan State University	Police-Community Interactions	The Challenges of a Formative Evaluation Involving the Reinstitution of Community Policing	This paper discusses the challenges of performing a formative evaluation involving the implementation of community-oriented policing in a deindustrialized Midwest city within the context of ongoing economic crisis. This necessitated cooperation between city officials, community residents, and a partnering research team. The purpose of the formative evaluation was to help develop and improve programs from an early stage, when opportunities for influence are greatest. Methods included citizen surveys, focus groups with citizens, field observations of police, and interviews with citizens. The challenges of such an undertaking will be discussed, as well as lessons learned and recommendations for similar uses of formative evaluation.
Bruce	Stout	The College of New Jersey	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	The Impact of Evidence-Based Practices on Requests for Out-of-Home Placements	In 2008 New Jersey's public child and adolescent mental health system began a large scale implementation of two community-based treatment programs that have been recognized as evidence-based: multisystemic therapy (MST) and functional family therapy (FFT). Multiple evaluations for both therapies have assessed the efficacy of the interventions at the client level. Using interrupted time series analysis, we evaluated the impact of the introduction of these new treatment options on a system level outcome: statewide requests for out-of-home placements. Results indicate a significant reduction in requests for out-of-home placements associated with the implementation of MST and FFT and a net overall savings to the state.
Staci	Strobl	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Police-Community Interactions	COMMUNITY POLICING IN THE 21ST CENTURY: THE MULTICULTURAL APPROACH TO ROMA AND POLICE RELATIONS IN SLOVENIA	Recent incidents in France and Slovenia confirm that hate crimes and social movements exclude Roma from settling in specific areas. In the Republic of Slovenia, police use a unique 3-level approach in managing conflicts and violence that may relate well to the Roma perspective, combining local, regional, and national efforts. Through interviews and focus groups with Slovenian police and Roma community leaders, this research explores the dimensions of the relationship between police and Roma in two regions of highest Slovenian Roma population density. We provide a preliminary analysis of the Slovenian officers' work experiences with Roma, and argue that this case study of Slovenian minority rights and community policing could help set a friendlier mood.
Brandon	Stroup	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Evidenced Based Programing in Urban Jails	
Brandon	Stroup	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Dauphin County Prison and Parenting Treatment	There are approximately 2.8 million children who have a parent serving time within a jail or prison in the U.S. (Harrison & Beck, 2006). In this paper, the issues of jail over-crowding, fatherhood within jail, and rehabilitative programming concerning incarcerated fathers are discussed as they relate to Dauphin County Prison, located in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In particular the implementation of the Inside Out Dad Program within the facility. This paper also provides a brief review of Sampson and Laub's (1993) age graded theory of social control that will be used as a theoretical rationale behind rehabilitative treatment.

Key	Sun	Central Washington University	Conflict, Critical, and Feminist Theories	A cognitively based critique of critical criminological theories	The critical theories rest on the premise that the power disparity between the oppressor group and the oppressed group is largely responsible for the prevalence of crime and injustice in the legal system. This paper argues the importance of the cognitive approach in evaluating the theories with the postulates that: (1) disempowerment happens in the psychological domain (2) a colonial legacy involves the distorted cognitions about cultural hierarchy, (3) misattribution of responsibility to the victims helps maintain social injustice, and (4) The cognitions are developmental and changeable and are the real agent that instigates various group-related psychological activities.
Kelly	Sundberg	Mount Royal University	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Comparing Approaches to Border Protection in the Post-9/11 Era	Emerging during the 1980s, many western democracies opened their borders as a means of stimulating their domestic economies. However, in the aftermath 9/11 came the rapid closing and securing of these same borders using one of two principle approaches: traditional border services were amalgamated into a single border-policing agency, or traditional agencies were maintained with a shared focus on national security. By reviewing the Australian and Canadian experiences, it is suggested that traditional border services working closely together under a shared national security mandate, provide better security and protection at a lower cost when compared to an amalgamated border-policing agency.
Hung-En	Sung	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes	Predicting Business Costs of Crime, Violence, and Terrorism: A Comparative Analysis of 133 Countries	Crime, violence, and terrorism cause people to avoid certain activities and locations, reduce tourist arrivals, increase protection expenses, discourage corporate investment, and, eventually, stifle economic growth. This study will identify population characteristics, development attainments, and output of public and private agencies that determine the business costs of crime, violence, and terrorism. Aggregated data from the 2010 Executive Opinion Survey will be merged with criminal justice and socioeconomic data from various sources and analyzed for 133 countries. Findings will inform on the dynamics underlying variations in the business costs of civic insecurity and the direction of policy-making for ameliorating the problem.
Simeon	Sungi	Indiana University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	THE FORGOTTEN CRIMES: CRIMINOLOGY AND THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES	Although criminology is an academic discipline that studies crime, it has neglected the study international crimes thus hampering the quest to respond to the etiology of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Two arguments are advanced as reasons why criminology has neglected to study international crimes, first, the close link between state or state actors to criminologists and criminology research, and second the limitations that mainstream criminology theories encounter when explaining the collective nature of committing international crimes. To this end I examine the scope of international crimes through a comparative analysis of the specific national crimes that mainstream criminology studies.
Michael	Supancic	Texas State University-San Marcos	Schools and Crime	Roundtable: The Impact of Security Management Systems on Student Success, School Climate and Campus Safety	Visitor check-in management systems enable school districts to monitor outsiders to and on campuses. Though the goal is to ensure the safety of students and staff in a manner that welcomes participation while protecting the privacy of all members of the community, critics contend such procedures run the risk of reducing parent involvement, often considered a key component to student success in school. The use of a Safety Check Visitor Management System in a mid-sized urban school district is examined to identify its impact on student achievement, the social climate of schools, parent perceptions of safety, and general disciplinary concerns
Geetha	Suresh	University of Louisville	Race/Ethnicity, Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization	Color of Homicide: A historical perspective of the analysis of Homicides, in Jefferson County KY	Crime patterns in urban neighborhoods are a special concern of criminologists and Policy makers. Many analyses have also shown that people of color disproportionately experience concentrated poverty (Jargowsky, 1996; Jargowsky & Bane, 1991; Kasarda, 1989; Mincy, 1988). The racial character of such concentrated poverty suggests that community "gatekeepers" continue to limit geographic choice among minority groups (DeSena, 1994; Yinger, 1998). Very few studies have examined the pattern of homicides and its relationship with Race in a space across years. This study will explore the clustering patterns, density, the association of homicide clustering related to race and to spatial attributes along with neighborhood characteristics.
Chankanit	Suriyamanee	Mahidol University	Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes	Juvenile Property Crime Recidivism in Thailand: Preventive Measures Using Criminological Predicting Factors	This study analyzes factors affecting and predicting recidivism of juveniles detained in Thailand's juvenile detention centers and charged with property offenses. It was found that the individual level factors had the best predictable power (B = 0.549) followed by social bond factors (B = 0.455), the choice/rational choice factors (B = 0.441), the neighborhood factor/ community context factors (B = 0.289) and the differential association factors (B = 0.279), respectively. It was further found that the demographic characteristic, parent's criminal record, also had predictable significance (B = 0.025), whereas the social strain factors had no statistical significance no predictable power for recidivism.
Morris	Suttles	SUNY College at Buffalo	White Collar/Corporate Crime	The Death Penalty as Applied to Corporate Crime	When executives face charges they usually sustain lenient sentences, or trivial fines. The literature reveals that the public prefers harsher punishments. This study draws on the Conflict perspective. The study's random sample was drawn from Buffalo State College, Unnever, Benson, and Cullen's (2008) 'switch hypothesis' argues that those who support tougher sanctions for street crimes refuse to do so for corporate criminals, and vice versa. This study applied the switch hypothesis to corporate crime and the death penalty. The data showed limited support, but there was enough to encourage future research.
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Timothy	Swackhammer	Indiana University Of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Implications of Public Opinion on Capital Punishment	This paper examines the prominence of capital punishment in America, and how support for capital punishment affects the Criminal Justice System. This paper focuses on public opinion and capital punishment, with a special interest in the Marshall Hypothesis. The author seeks to discover if a correlation exists between knowledge of capital punishment and the public's belief in its benefits. Public opinion in America will be contrasted to public opinion in other nations in order to further our understanding of the public's support. Recent research suggests that the public is willing to consider alternatives to capital punishment like life without possibility of parole. These studies and their implications will also be addressed.
Robert	Swan	Western Oregon University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Breaking the Camel's Back: Certificates of Participation (COP) and Public Accountability in Prison Construction	In response to growing inmate populations, state-level prison construction has accelerated in recent decades and corrections budgets have become one of the leading contributors to increased state expenditures and budget deficits. Traditionally, the decision to build was in the hands of elected representatives and (sometimes) the public through referendum. Both methods served as a procedural check on increased correction's capital and operating expenditures. Since the mid 1990's, more than half of prison construction debt has been issued in the form of Certificates of Participation (COPs). As a result, critical forms of democratic accountability and oversight have been lost.

Robert	Swan	Western Oregon University	Teaching Pedagogy	Herding Cats: Advising Controversial Student Groups in Hostile Cultural Environments	This paper is constructed and presented in "confessional ethnographic" form and is intended to provide descriptive and theoretical insights into faculty advising predicaments associated with controversial student groups. In the case discussed here, the impact of South Dakota's social and political cultures is discussed in relation to the work of a new tenure-track professor advising an emerging student anarchist group. The empirical and theoretical lessons gained from the author's experiences in South Dakota can be applied to any context in which there is little or no tolerance for contextually deviant, but law abiding student groups.
Cheryl	Swanson	The University of West Florida	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Case Management as a Criminal Justice Strategy to Support Reentry	Stand alone courses in case management are common in social work education, but are not typically offered in criminal justice curricula. This paper offers a preliminary analysis of the role of case management in prisoner re-entry. It includes 1) a review of the literature on correctional case management including models of case management, best practices, and evaluation of its effectiveness with various offender populations, 2) identification of how case management could be used to serve reentering populations. 3) a preliminary analysis of how reentry case management compares and contrasts with traditional case management used by probation and parole officers.
Sam	Swindell	Department of Criminal Justice, West Virginia State University	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Risk Factors for Father-Daughter Incest: Data from an Anonymous Computerized Survey	Retrospective data from 1521 female participants, gathered using an anonymous computerized survey, were used to identify risk factors for father-daughter incest. Twelve had experienced father-daughter incest. Participants were adult volunteers recruited from U.S. campuses, 12-step groups, and the general population. Risk factors identified by the logistic regression the analysis included divorce with a new man living in the home, accepted father-daughter nudity within the nuclear family, lack of affection in the mother-daughter relationships, and lack of demonstration of affection for one another by the parents in the home.
stephen	szwejbka	Mercyhurst College	Other CJ Education Issues	Higher Education and Performance of Police Officers	Abstract  Higher Education and Performance of Police Officers  This proposed study will explore the common police performance indicators of evaluations, commendations, disciplinary issues, use of sick time, and the number of on the job injuries to determine what influence, if any, an officer's educational level has on their police job performance. These performance indicators were selected due to the fact that they are the least subjective information available concerning police officer performance, and can be compiled in a way that will allow a statistical analysis. In addition, the independent variables of age, gender, and college major will be explored. This study will be conducted on two mid-sized police departments, and will include full-time officers with a minimum of five years experience. This causal-comparative study will examine police officer performance within the first five years of employment as a police officer.
Mary	Tabakow	Sultan Qaboos University	Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice	Taking a Bite Out of Potential Crime in Oman: The Use of the Comic Book Shirta al-Saghrer in Royal Oman Police (ROP) Pu	Public information campaigns about crime have long been a part of policing in the United States. Many such initiatives have targeted children, most notably the animated McGruff the Crime Dog "Take a Bite Out of Crime" campaign. Likewise the Oman Royal Police in an Arab Country of 3 million people as adopted a similar strategy publishing the Shirta al-Saghrer (Little Police) comics-illustrated books for children. Using graphic and textual analysis this research explores the messages about crime in Shirta al-Saghrer as part of a larger interdisciplinary project which also considers their role in promoting literacy, nationalism and Omani culture."
Michael	Tanana	University of Utah	Quantitative Methods and/or Statistics	Employing Latent Growth Mixture Modeling to Predict Juvenile Offending Events	Predicting future juvenile offending events may be improved by combining modern criminal justice record systems with theoretical perspective that juveniles exhibit different offending trajectories. This study analyzed the criminal histories of 25,883 court-involved juveniles in a western US state. Bayesian methods were used to estimate a two-group latent growth mixture model (to represent offending trajectories) and then a maximum likelihood approach was used to infer individual group membership. Using these methods, 16% of the variance in recidivism could be explained in a holdout sample before the addition of traditional risk assessment data. Statistical implications on theory will be discussed.
Julian	Tanner	Department of sociology, University of Toronto	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Routine Activities Theory Redux: the partial return of the motivated offender	Routine Activities Theory Redux: the Partial Return of The Motivated Offender  Routine activities theory has become a dominant explanation of the relationship between adolescent leisure and deviant behaviour. This paper, with information supplied by a sample of high school students from Toronto, tests the assumption that leisure activities have a relatively independent impact upon patterns of offending and victimisation. While we find significant support for this proposition, we also find that traditional motivational factors are still strongly predictive of offending behaviour. We find similar, though weaker, associations between leisure and experiences of victimisation. This includes, counter intuitively, more conventional forms of leisure activity that might have been expected to reduce victimisation risks. We discuss our findings in terms of the relationship between traditional motivational explanations of crime and newer, more situational ones.
Christine	Tartaro	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Other Correctional Issues	Roundtable: Responding to the Needs of Mentally Ill Offenders in the Community and in Jail	This roundtable consists of practitioners and academics who have experience working with individual offenders who are mentally ill as well as police and jail staff who encounter mentally ill offenders. Discussants will share their experiences with Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) in the jail setting, working with the mentally ill in jail, pre-booking diversion of mentally ill inmates, and issues relating to female offenders who are mentally ill.
Christine	Tartaro	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Re-Entry and Parole	Tracking inmates after they leave jail: Do they continue to utilize reentry assistance after release?	A county jail has been assessing the biopsychosocial needs of inmates and offering to pair them with service providers prior to their release. This reentry program aims to have inmates develop relationships with service providers during incarceration with the hope that they will be more likely to seek assistance upon release. Recidivism levels for three groups of inmates were examined. Inmates who enrolled in the program and allowed researchers to track their progress with service providers, inmates who participated while in jail but declined to have their post-release contact with service providers monitored, and inmates who refused participation in the program were compared to determine whether the groups differ with regard to their ability to remain in the community.

					Literature suggests that the nature of police profession gives patrol officers the choice of exercising discretion.  The main focus of the study is to examine factors that affect Turkish patrol officers' discretionary decisions to enforce law. It aims to investigate the role of both extrinsic and intrinsic motivation and also attitudes toward selective enforcement on officer decision to stopping vehicles and questioning people. The study develops and validates measurement models and also structural equation modeling (SEM) to investigate causal pathways among latent variables.  The study contributes the literature by using relatively new theoretical approach and analytical method in this field.
Hidayet	Tasdoven	University of Central Florida	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Personal and organizational determinants of police discretion: Investigation of Turkish patrol officers' decisions	
Robert	Taylor	Caruth Police Institute, Dallas Police Department	Author Meets Critics	Author-Meets-Critics: Comparative and International Policing, Justice, and Transnational Crime	Comparative and International Policing, Justice, and Transnational Crime is a broad collection of essays examining issues surrounding international law, policing, justice, and crime. Utilizing empirical works of multiple scholars, editor Sessa Kethineni and her contributors delve into topics such as the theoretical underpinnings of international justice and law, the role of international justice organizations and historical roots of regulatory agencies, evaluations concerning the relationship between criminal and military justice, and contemporary topics related to piracy, terrorism, war crimes, cyber crimes, and human trafficking. With its comparative and international focus, this work offers critical discussions relevant for academics and practitioners alike.
Liana	Taylor	Temple University	Student Panels	Are There Gender Differences in Treatment Engagement among Probationers in a Modified Therapeutic Community?	Previous research shows that client engagement in drug abuse treatment is important for positive post-treatment outcomes. However, few studies have examined gender differences in treatment engagement, despite consistent findings that show women in treatment often have more complex clinical profiles, which undermines treatment engagement. The present study examined gender differences in treatment engagement and counselor rapport among 419 participants (30% female) of a modified therapeutic community. Measures of treatment engagement included participant self-ratings and primary counselor ratings of participants. Findings from repeated measures ANOVAs and regression analysis will be presented, and implications and future directions for research will be discussed.
Shaun	Thomas	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)	Examining the Contextual Relationship between Race and Juvenile Detention across Arkansas Counties	This paper will examine the length of detention for juveniles in Arkansas detention centers relative to race while considering both individual and contextual variables. The theoretical framework is the integrated conflict perspective from Sampson and Laub (1993) which suggests that African American youths will be subjected to greater social control if they live in areas with racial inequality and the presence of a large underclass. Various structural and contextual variables are considered to understand the impact of race on length of detention. Results indicate support for the integrated conflict perspective.
George	Thomas	Albany State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Gender Differences in Sexual Risk-taking Behaviors among African American College Students	Studies have recognized that college students are at risk for HIV infection. They are at an elevated risk for HIV infection because of factors such as sexual experimentation, partner change, peer pressure, and use of alcohol/drugs. As part of an evaluation of the status of HIV risk behaviors among college students, the present investigators conducted a survey among randomly selected class rooms of students (N=413) in spring 2009. The study examined (1) knowledge about ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, (2) high risk behaviors among the participants and their partners, and (3) predictors of high risk sexual behaviors among the college students.
quint	thurman	texas state university	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	open seminar: Chairing An Academic Unit	Faculty considering serving as a chair of an academic unit must weigh many factors before deciding to enter administrative service. The job is complex, challenging, and occasionally rewarding. Like the new faculty member who must adapt from graduate student to tenure-track academician, the new chair will encounter a steep learning curve. Responsibilities associated with pleasing a new boss, managing staff, directing meetings, learning and adhering to countless university policies, understanding budgets, motivating and evaluating faculty, strategic planning, and dealing with complaints are just some of the items that can be overwhelming during the first few years of appointment.
Robert	Tillyer	University of Texas at San Antonio	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Action Research Partnerships: Growing A University-System Relationship from Scratch	The Crime Analysis Consortium, a federally funded action research project in Bexar County, Texas, was designed to meet the analytic needs of area law enforcement agencies. The project provides immediate analytic support by embedding criminal justice students in law enforcement agencies and overseeing their academic and practical training in crime and intelligence analysis. In addition, the project aims to develop a pool of well-trained analysts to meet the long term analytic needs of area law enforcement agencies. The present study describes the project in detail, including lessons learned in developing university-system partnerships for action research.
Christina	Toras	California University of Pennsylvania	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	The Evolving State of Miranda: Legal and Policy Implications for Law Enforcement	In recent years the US Supreme Court has in a series of cases refined the requirements for law enforcement officers to provide criminal suspects their Miranda Warnings. In <i>Cortley v. U.S.</i> (2009), <i>Montego v. Louisiana</i> (2009), <i>Berghis v. Thompns</i> (2010), and <i>Maryland v. Shatzer</i> (2010), the Court made significant adjustments in the method and manner law enforcement officers must address constitutional protections against self-incrimination by criminal suspects. This paper will address the significant legal and policy issues law enforcement executives must consider in the development of operational directives and officer training to comply with current case law.
Christopher	Totten	Kennesaw State University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	The Knock and Rule after Hudson: Can Alternative Deterrents Replace Exclusion for Rule Violations?	The exclusionary rule has been challenged by the U.S. Supreme Court in <i>Hudson v. Michigan</i> . After <i>Hudson</i> , even if police fail to knock and announce prior to entering a person's home to search, any evidence found by police remains admissible at that person's trial. The Court reasoned that today police are better disciplined. This study examines the legitimacy of the Court's analysis by surveying chiefs in large U.S. cities concerning their disciplinary policies on the knock and announce rule. The study's outcomes enhance understanding of the efficacy of the exclusionary rule compared to discipline for police knock and announce violations.
Lynn thomas	Tovar tremer	Lewis University keuka college	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	"The Impact of Technology on Domestic Abuse: The Influence of Digital Communication on the Theory of Power and Control".	Ten years ago the ritual of relationship building was communicated by the closeness of partners' bodies, tone of voice or the words they spoke. Whether it is a gentle smile or a stern look the message is clear not only to the people in the relationship but to those around them. Now, you look around and you see people with their heads face down texting messages on their cell phone as fast as their fingers can fly. Social physical communication has been lost to the age of technology and digital communication. Because text messaging has become a global phenomenon it is important to study the connection between its usage and relationship building. Cell phones, cameras and text messaging are considered a positive, yet sometimes addicting way of staying in constant contact. Can the addiction erode into a mechanism to control another person's behavior? Has it become another tool for a domestic abuser to constantly watch and manipulate the behavior of their partner? Drawing on the researchers' respective strengths in Criminal Social Justice and Women's Studies, we developed a quantitative methodological survey to examine the impact technology exerts on a domestic relationships and how digital communication maybe utilized to control and manipulate the behavior of a partner. The hypothesis is that text messages are being used by abusers to track and constrain
Chi-Fang	Tsai	Sam Houston State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Causes of Job Stress Among Police Officers	Existing literature indicate that various factors affect police stress. Work environment, such as job shifts, relationships with superiors, relationships with co-workers, dangers associated with the job, organizational hierarchy, and other work-related forms of counseling and support determine job stress in law enforcement agencies, as well as response mechanisms to stress. This paper used dataset 2 of the Work and Family Services for Law Enforcement Personnel in the United States, 1995, downloaded from the website of the ICPSR. The sampling frame includes 4,400 police officers in three geographic locations: the Northeast (New York City, NY, and surrounding areas), the Midwest (Minneapolis, MN, and surrounding areas), and the Southwest (Dallas, TX, and surrounding areas). Within each metropolitan area, department personnel randomly selected officers to participate in the project. Prior to the distribution of the surveys, a 70% response rate was expected. Therefore, 560 surveys were distributed to each of the six sample groups. Approximately 4,400 surveys were sent to police officers. Responses were received from 1,632 officers, representing 51 agencies. The study uses structural equation
David	Tushaus	Missouri Western State University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Creating an online curriculum in a Criminal Justice Department	Why should a criminal justice department develop online courses and how should it be done? This presentation will focus on how a criminal justice department can develop significant online course offerings. The process to be discussed will include outcomes of surveys used to develop a faculty incentive plan, providing training for faculty and developing policies and procedures for implementation. Issues include motivating faculty who are technologically challenged, the quality and quantity of technical support, what constitutes a reasonable class size, the ineffectiveness of student evaluations designed for traditional classes, adapting attendance policies for online courses, and the ownership of content.

Karin	Tusinski-Miofsky	University of Massachusetts - Lowell	Juvenile Justice Policy	Contextualizing Teen Sexting: Sexting, Bullying and Social Relationships	The limited research to date on teen sexting has suggested that the behavior encompasses a range of circumstances. While sometimes occurring within the bounds of normative adolescent social relationships sexting may also stem from diminished self-esteem, or may be associated with a constellation of potentially harmful teen behaviors, including peer-based sexual exploitation and bullying. This presentation places the problem of sexting into this broader framework, analyzing the behavior in a social and developmental context. Ultimately, it asks whether sexting warrants a unique set of interventions, or if it might be alternatively addressed through a broader focus on healthy psycho-social development.
Aviva	Twersky Glasner	Criminal Justice Department, Bridgewater State College	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	On the Front Lines: Educating Teachers about Bullying and Prevention Methods	Bullying is a serious problem in American schools and is characterized by aggressive behavior distinguished by unequal power and the intention to cause physical, social, or emotional harm to others Bullying is evolving from the classic image of a big schoolyard bully picking on smaller kids to a more technologically, sophisticated model of kids using cyber technology to electronically tease, bully and harass their peers with texting, voicemails, emails and posts on public websites, like Facebook, that are popular with young students. While parents are and should be encouraged and trained to recognize understand the insidious nature of techno bullying, it is not enough. The schools should take an active stance against bullying and this includes training teachers and other personnel to be trained to recognize the signs and to intervene in bullying. This study examines how well a subset of teachers recognize the signs of cyber/techno bullying as well as their feelings of preparedness to intervene with the bullies and the bullied.
Kamille	Tzotzes	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Golden Years Behind Bars: A Critical Look at Aging Prison Populations	This study critically evaluates the prison system in terms of the experiences of aging prison populations. Its focus is directed at showing factors which contribute to rising numbers of aging inmates, to definitional issues with "older" inmates and outlining the needs of older prisoners. This includes examining healthcare, programming, physicality of buildings, issues with segregation and institutional dependency. Suggestions for future research include determining a proactive consensus on how to deal with aging prison populations, how to incorporate the input of correctional officers and staff, and the need to gather research on aging female prison populations—a highly under researched population.
Prabha	Unnithan	Colorado State University	Re-Entry and Parole	Pre-release and Community Re-entry: Evaluating two Parole Programs	Preparation for parole release and subsequent re-entry into the community lie at the intersection of institutional and community corrections. We evaluate two programs that are meant to assist with this transition process. We collected data from the folders of, and interviewed intensively, four sets of parolees involved in (a) both of the programs; (b) one or the other of the programs, and (c) neither of the programs. The data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively and illustrate the strengths and limitations of the two programs.
Lindsey	Upton	Eastern Kentucky University	Student Panels	An Exploratory Study of Police Misconduct: Use and Misuse of the Taser	The purpose of this research study was to examine and identify police officer prescribed and proscribed TASER use of force. The study is a content analysis of secondary data collection that included articles collected from a National Police Misconduct and Reporting Project (NPMRP) website, InjusticeEverywhere.com, on TASER use of force. Data were examined with the intention of identifying common prescribed and proscribed use of force themes in accordance to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling (Bryan v. McPherson). This paper extends knowledge and understanding of prescribed and proscribed TASER use of force by law enforcement agencies.
Ernest	Uwazie	California State University Sacramento	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Alternative Dispute Resolution in Africa: Lessons and Opportunities	In the 1990s, conflict resolution shaped much of the social policy discourses and development initiatives in Africa. Accordingly, many African countries adopted various conflict resolution mechanisms to stimulate economic development and promote justice reform.  Alternative dispute resolution(Adr)is a critical component of the conflict resolution initiatives, with key objectives to create access to justice, enhance satisfaction of disputants and the disputing environment, reduce costs, and build a more effective, modern justice system—all aimed at promoting democratization.  The paper reviews key ADR projects in select African countries, and identifies lessons and opportunities for continuity and change as well as new directions.
Kiri	Vadivelu	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Research and Pictorial Showcase	News Media on Toronto Homicides	Researchers have identified factors such as race, gender, age, and social status, which shape the way homicides are reported in newspapers. The current study investigated the way the 62 homicides that occurred in Toronto (2009) were reported in one local newspaper (Toronto Star). Consistent with existent research, gender and social status of homicide victims influenced the type of coverage received. Race, however, was not a significant predictor of negative news coverage. Several factors appear to be related to this "hesitation" to report on the race of victims and offenders, particularly for blacks. Pursuit of social harmony in a Canadian context in homicide reporting is discussed.
Sheryl	Van Horne	Arcadia University	Teaching Pedagogy	Teaching through Music: Using Music in the Criminal Justice Classroom	This paper discusses several assignments utilizing songs as a teaching tool. It discusses exercises that faculty can give their students to add a deeper and potentially more relevant application of theoretical concepts and criminal justice issues to their courses, engaging students more fully with the material. Specifically, I discuss an assignment for a Criminology course which could also be applied in an Introductory Criminal Justice course, a Juvenile Delinquency course, or a Juvenile Justice course, with some possible modification. Additionally, I discuss ways of utilizing songs in a course about Drugs. These assignments combine student interest with a focus on developing analytical skills and enhancing student engagement in the course.
Shela	Van Ness	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment	Administration of Treatment Programs for Juveniles in Challenging Times	At a time of rapid social change, with pressures to reduce costs, the administration and management of treatment programs in local juvenile courts has become increasingly complex. A review of literature is accompanied by findings from a survey of juvenile court administrators, to identify choices made in balancing treatment resources with other court services. Administrators are surveyed regarding court orientation, past treatment resources, caseload pressures, treatment resources, budget pressures, and recent choices made in allocating resources. The sample includes fifteen large to medium sized courts in western, southern and northeastern states.
Jacqueline	van Wormer	Washington State University	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Strengthening Connections: Drug Courts in Canada and the U.S.	In this conference-theme roundtable, judges from the Ontario Court of Justice and the New York State Unified Court System describe the philosophy and operation of their respective drug treatment courts. Attendees will have the opportunity to ask questions and fully participate in the discussion of how these problem-solving courts operate in both countries.
Jacqueline	van Wormer	Washington State University	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	Drug Court Team Members and Adherence to the Drug Court Model	Evaluation of the drug court model has been based on reducing recidivism and improving the lives of substance abusing offenders. Few studies, however, consider the perceptions of the drug court team members and how they view the integrity of the drug court model. This study considers how members of drug court teams from across the country assess their drug courts on adherence to the 10 Key Components and/or the 16 Strategies, whether drug courts have drifted from their intended philosophy, and whether individual and systems level collaborations are occurring as planned. The importance of working with drug court teams to maintain the integrity of the model is discussed.

Barbara	Varnier	Penn State Harrisburg Adult Ed	Gender and the Justice Profession	An Exploration of how Women Probation and Parole Officers Learn to Negotiate Power and Interest in Crim. Justice System	The purpose of this narrative inquiry was to explore the ways women probation and parole officers learn to negotiate power and interests in the criminal justice system using a critical feminist lens on the literature on negotiating power and interest within the fields of adult education and criminal justice. A cross analysis revealed three significant themes: caring and connectedness to negotiate for and with their clients and being tough when necessary, the importance of the community for networking and building relationships, and the de-emphasize of gender in their focus, while recognizing patriarchal gender dynamics at play.	
Jamie	Vaske	Western Carolina University	Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization	The biological, psychological, and sociological consequences of abuse and the implications for criminal behavior	Previous studies have shown that victimization may have biological, psychological, and sociological consequences for victims, and these consequences may increase the risk of antisocial behavior. While these studies exist in various disciplines, there has not yet been a theoretical paradigm put forth that explains these relationships. The current paper puts forth a theoretical model that explains how the biological, psychological, and sociological consequences of victimization may increase the risk of antisocial behavior, and how these effects may vary by gender.	
Michael	Vaughn	Sam Houston State University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	The Supreme Court and the 4th Amendment: 2009 Cases	This paper reviews Supreme Court decisions from the 2009 term dealing with the 4th Amendment.	
Deborah	Vegh	Central Connecticut State University	Strain and Anomie Theories	Rx and Binge Drinking: Which Strains Got To Do With It?	The illicit use of prescription drugs and binge drinking are prevalent across college campuses in the U.S., and both may serve as coping mechanisms that can result in serious consequences. One potential explanation for their use is the various stresses and strains faced by college students. The current study uses the theoretical framework of General Strain Theory to examine which strains influence the illicit use of prescription drugs and binge drinking among a sample of college students from two different geographical locations. Policy implications are discussed.	
Ashley	Verhaaff	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	The Factors Associated with Successful Completion of a Post-Charge Mental Health Court Diversion Program in Durham Regio	Using program data provided by a mental health court diversion program operating in the Durham Region (CA), this paper examined the sociodemographic, need, and risk characteristics of persons with mental illness participating in a post-charge diversion program. The preceding factors were examined in predicting successful program completion with 400 participants. Results and implications of the study are discussed.	
PJ	Verrecchia	York College of Pennsylvania	Gender and the Justice Profession	Has Almost 30 Years Made a Difference?	Male criminal justice students' attitudes towards female police officers are compared with those reported by Golden (1981) and Austin and Hummer (1994), the most recent researchers to study this topic. This study expands on the earlier work done by also comparing criminal justice students' attitudes towards female police officers with the attitudes of students majoring in subjects other than criminal justice.	
Livy	Visano	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Situating Order and Sanctions	mid afternoon	
Livy	Visano	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	(dis)order and the anarchism of hermeneutics	Anarchism of constitutes an analytic framework for understanding crime, law and social action. Anarchism, as critical hermeneutics, incorporates an interpretive accountability of the privileged horizons within neo liberal criminological discourses of "states of exception". This paper seeks to determine how intersecting and interlocking texts open up possibilities of further authoritative controls. To what extent does criminology engage and disengage a much needed critique of intellectual traditions that resist a banal systematization of a thoughtless metaphysics of law and the unfettered necessity of order.	
Livy	Visano	York University	Other Issues Related to Critical Criminology	Ontological Criminology	mid morning	
Jessica	Visnesky	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Conceptualizing gender: A critical analysis of gender-specific juvenile justice programming	Recent policy initiatives suggested the development of programs that were more specialized for female offenders. Although federal guidelines required an overall assessment of programs for females prior to the implementation of gender-specific treatment, little is known about the characteristics of recently implemented programs. Thus, without proper evaluation, the initial female juvenile offender programming may continue to be inappropriate. This poster presentation will utilize a critical feminist framework in considering current gender-specific services while also suggesting more context-appropriate juvenile justice services, particularly programming that serves to empower female youth through their direct involvement in social awareness and change.	
brenda	vollman	Loyola University, New Orleans	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Exploring Narrative Structure: Understanding Identity & Behavior of Catholic Priests Accused of Sexual Abuse of Minors.	Using qualitative survey responses, clinical file narratives and excerpts from interviews, this paper explores the ways in which priests, accused of the sexual abuse of minors in the United States, construct, present and manage identity through the use of narratives. Whether a priest admits to or denies allegations of abuse, his life story becomes intertwined with that of the victim. How can we use the structure (rather than content alone) of these sexual narratives to better understand the ways in which priests come to an understanding of their own identity and behavior?	
Michael	Vrantsidis	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Student Panels	Lying to liars: Detecting deception through misattributions of arousal	Police officers can rarely detect deception better than chance levels. We examined whether manipulating the setting of an interrogation would make judging the veracity of others easier. Forty-five undergraduate students were told that the lighting in the room made people feel either aroused or relaxed (vs. control). Then, students lied or told the truth about a transgression. Raters viewed the video footage and assessed forty-six behavioural cues. We hypothesized that lie-tellers' expectation that the lighting would induce relaxation would increase their arousal and cues to deception. Implications for deception detection research and benefits for the justice system will be discussed.	
Patricia	Wagner	Youngstown State University	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	Terrorists and Telephone Companies: Liability for Telecommunications Providers Acting Under FISA	This paper explores the circumstances under which telecommunications providers are liable for violating the rights of U.S citizens by providing information to the U.S. government pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). Recent case law from the FISA Court of Review indicates that telecommunications providers must produce records of suspected terrorists to the government upon request, but numerous providers have already been subject to lawsuits by citizens claiming their privacy has been violated. This paper analyzes these cases and the limits of liability for telecommunications providers today.	
Philip	Wagner	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Media and Crime	Collegiate Students' Perceptions of Crime and Criminal Justice as Influenced by Media Consumption	Abstract □ A study of a population of students in a small liberal arts college is discussed. Results of this study are presented for discussion, noting the impact of television as a medium over the fast growing 'new media' of social networking on the internet.	
Patricia	Wagner	Youngstown State University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	The Naked and the Dead: Current Issues in the Law of Criminal Necrophilia	This study surveys state and federal laws governing crimes pertaining to sexual activities involving corpses. With recent court cases shedding light on the taboo topic of necrophilia, it is worth exploring the current legislation that applies to these offenses. Applicable statutes will be examined along with any relevant case law to highlight areas of inconsistency and analyze major trends in the law. Through this examination we can begin to determine whether general sex crime statutes are sufficient, or whether specific statutes are needed to prosecute crimes involving sex with the dead.	
William	Wakefield	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	An Examination of the Effects of Increased Monitoring and Alcohol Screening	In an effort to deter drug court participants from further substance use, a metropolitan drug court has instituted weekly Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) testing and conventional urinalysis testing. This study compares outcome variables of drug court participants in an experimental research design. The researchers explore the detection capabilities of EtG testing, and the effect on outcomes due to increased monitoring of those participants in the design. Moreover, the researchers seek to answer the question How has increased alcohol and drug use monitoring of drug court participants affected their movement through program phases and ultimate outcomes?"	

Bill	Wakefield	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Teaching Pedagogy	Lessons to be learned: Reflections on 35 years of conducting study abroad courses	In this paper, I discuss various aspects of conducting a study abroad course. I address an array of pedagogical considerations related to this education process, and focus on the unique aspects of a study abroad experience for students. I base my discussion on 35 years of research and experience with a London Study Abroad Program. Specifically, the rewards, risks, and responsibilities are highlighted.
Kevin	Walby	University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Making up 'Terror Identities': Security Intelligence, Canada's Integrated Threat Assessment Centre, and Social Movement	We analyze state surveillance projects that developed in preparation for three recent mega-events in Canada – the 2010 Winter Olympics, G8/G20, and a North American Leaders Summit. Through analysis of "threat assessment" reports produced by Canada Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) between 2005 and 2010, we demonstrate how knowledge practices within security intelligence networks socially construct categories of threat. We focus particularly on the newly constructed notion of "multi issue extremism" (MIEs). Investigating the deployment of MIEs as a national security threat category, we show how intelligence agencies have blurred terrorism, extremism and activism into an aggregate threat matrix.
Jeffery	Walker	University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Internet/Cyber Crime	The Move From Surfing to Foraging: The Beginnings of a Model of Foraging Behavior of Sexual Predators on the Internet	Evidence from official sources and forensic computing indicates a substantial rise in the number of child pornography cases facilitated by the Internet. Understanding the behavior of this population could result in better investigation and prevention methods. This paper presents a preliminary model of foraging theory applied to the behavior of Internet sexual predators. It draws from the literature in ecology, criminology, Internet foraging, and sex offender behavior. It also draws on investigations of sex offenders and their behavior in searching for and selecting targets. The result of the discussion is a preliminary theoretical perspective of criminological Internet foraging.
Andrew	Walker	Marshall University	Other Types of Crime	Honk if You're Mad: Examining Aggressive Driving Through Displaced Aggression Theory	With a recent reported increase in aggressive driving incidents and a heavy media coverage of road rage, it is important to examine the existing research to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon. This paper summarizes several research studies that have examined aggressive driving and gives an overview of the what, who, and how of aggressive driving. After summarizing the research into aggressive driving, triggered displaced aggression theory is discussed and examined as a possible explanation of why aggressive driving occurs. This paper concludes with suggestions of some possible policy implications based on the findings of the research studies discussed.
Wendell	Wallace	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, By the date of the ACJS conference, 2011 – University of Northumbria, Newca	Student Panels	#1 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, JUVENILE JUSTICE: CONTINUING MYTH OR PROMISED REALITY IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.	Most people agree that there is an urgent need to improve the efficacy and effectiveness of the available institutions that deal with young offenders in Trinidad and Tobago. It is submitted that with an effective and efficient juvenile justice system, young offenders may not even be placed in juvenile detention facilities. Instead, there would be a wide range of pre and post sentencing options available to divert the juvenile away from a life of deviance and adult prison. This paper examines the present juvenile justice system in Trinidad and Tobago, assesses its deficiencies, seeks a comprehensive restructuring of the system so that it reflects a contemporary approach to juvenile justice and attempts to determine whether the present government will remedy the deficiencies identified in the paper.
Wendell	Wallace	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, (Northumbria, Newcastle)	Student Panels	Community Involved and Planned Policing (CIPP) Model: An Alternative to Traditional Policing In Trinidad and Tobago	The study utilized the seldom-used concurrent survey approach to measure the views of both Police officers and citizens within a single jurisdiction. This entailed a systematic examination of the law enforcement strategy in Trinidad and Tobago via the use of mail out survey questionnaires to Police officers and community residents to simultaneously gather data. As a result of the finding of the study, the CIPP (Community Involved and Planned Policing) model has been developed as an alternative to the traditional mode of policing in Trinidad and Tobago with the sole goal of crime reduction and the creation and maintenance of safer communities. The aim of the study was therefore to develop a modern framework or model of policing which reflects the 'wide blue line', rather than the 'thin blue line' which epitomizes traditional policing.
John	Walsh	Grand Valley State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The 1971 Attica Prison Riot in Mainstream and Alternative Newsprint: Framing Conflict and Seeking Transformation	This research examines newsprint media representation of the 1971 Attica prison riot. Applying a content analysis method rooted in qualitative frame analysis, 165 newsprint articles published between 1971 and 1973 from the New York Times, Chicago Tribune and Chicago Defender are analyzed for dominant, residual and emerging frames presented to the reading public. How those frames served to shape the public's consciousness surrounding prisoners and prisonization within Attica and across the United States, how the Attica conflict magnified racial and criminal justice system disparities and tensions, as well as how transformative processes were hindered by an advancing crime control model are examined.
Sarah	Walton	University of Maine at Augusta	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Elder Abuse Victimization: Perceptions and Realities	Elder abuse is a relational crime in which an older adult is victimized by a person with whom there is an ongoing relationship with an expectation of trust. The offender may be an intimate partner, family member, legal guardian, representative payee, or person with power of attorney. Under-reported forms of elder abuse include physical abuse, sexual assault, psychological abuse, stalking, neglect, and financial exploitation. Although reported elder abuse is often treated as solely an adult protective services matter, effectively responding to the increasing incidence of elder abuse requires a coordinated community response with increased involvement by the criminal justice system.
Hsiao-Ming	Wang	University of Houston-Downtown	Issues in Security and Private Policing	International Cooperation in Security Issues	The concept of cooperation is essential to the security industry. Many successful security administrators candidly admitted that their status is not only the result of hard working but also the product of harmonizing all the input from different sources. The cooperation across border becomes even more important to the security industry in the ear of globalization. To shed some light on this matter, related issues about international cooperation would be discussed in this panel.
Hsiao-Ming	Wang	University of Houston-Downtown	Other Policing Issues	A Perception of Baofang" in the context of Homeland Security in Taiwan"	Baofang (literally meaning "protection and defense") is a special mission of public security designated to certain police officers in Taiwan. This mission can be traced back to the era of the cold war for preventing a Communist invasion. The mission has received certain criticisms in recent years not unlike U.S. homeland security. The author surveyed 120 Baofang officers in Taiwan to measure their perceptions about the effectiveness of their works. This data set will be analyzed by multivariate statistic techniques, and findings will be discussed in the context of homeland security.
Jeffrey	Ward	University of Texas at San Antonio	Social Learning/Diff Assoc Theories	The effects of deviant peers on drug use across groups with different propensities for deviant peer acquisition	Prior research has firmly established a link between peer behavior and delinquency. One interpretation of this association is that deviant individuals gravitate toward like peers whereas another is that deviant peers cause one's delinquency. While research examining these competing hypotheses demonstrates peer associations matter, little is known about peer effects across differential tendencies to gravitate toward like peers. Using the Boys Town study on drug use, the present study employs propensity score analysis to assess the effects of peer influence on drug use across groups with differential propensities to acquire deviant peers. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.
Brenda	Waugh	West Virginia University	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	The new skills: what prosecutors and defense attorneys need to know about communication and conflict resolution skills.	Legal education in the United States is generally focused on three years of doctrinal study. Usually few "skills" courses offered focus on advocacy skills associated with trials and formal legal proceedings. In this open seminar, I will be joined by Michael Aloi, former president of ACR, and Christopher Quasebarth, a prosecuting attorney, to present a course we have developed at West Virginia University introducing conflict resolution skills to law students. The course, incorporating multiple learning styles within a cooperative model, was launched in the fall of 2010. In this interactive session, we will provide the framework for our course.
Brenda	Waugh	West Virginia University	Open Seminars For Higher Ed Personnel (Faculty/ Chairs/ Administrators)	A new view on lawyering: Teaching conflict resolution skills to future defense and prosecution attorneys	Legal education in the United States is generally focused on three years of doctrinal study. Usually few "skills" courses offered focus on advocacy skills associated with trials and formal legal proceedings. In this open seminar, I will be joined by Michael Aloi, former president of ACR, and Christopher Quasebarth, a prosecuting attorney, to present a course we have developed at West Virginia University introducing conflict resolution skills to law students. The course, incorporating multiple learning styles within a cooperative model, was launched in the fall of 2010. In this interactive session, we will provide the framework for our course which could serve as a model for similar courses.
Brenda	Waugh	West Virginia University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Finding a Restorative Practice-A guide for professionals in the judicial system	In this pictorial showcase, we will display a project where the principles of restorative justice are inscribed on banners. We include a multi-media representation involving written research, photographs and video which reflect our efforts to incorporate the five simple principles articulated by Howard Zehr into our legal practices in both criminal and civil cases. We will describe how we are working within our practices, within the legal and business educational systems and within our communities to reform the notion of lawyers from "zealous advocate" to "conflict resolution professional." Participants include three attorneys, one of whom is a prosecuting attorney in West Virginia.

Brenda	Waugh	West Virginia University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Illuminating Justice: Reflections on a search for restorative justice after the Virginia Tech Tragedy	This is a formal presentation of my completed paper, Illuminating Justice. In this paper I examine assumptions about crime—primarily the presumption that an offender and a finite group of victims can be objectively identified. I examine how this assumption of “parties” assumption permeates our thought so great as to restrict the promise and potential of restorative justice. In addressing the questions, I rely on my own experience as the mother of an “uninjured” student following the shootings at Virginia Tech in 2007. I present the paper in the format of a multi-media slide presentation which incorporates theory, photographs and my own journal entries.
Robert	Weidner	University of Minnesota Duluth	Drug courts and Other Specialty Courts	Process Evaluation of a DWI Court in Northern Minnesota	This paper reports findings of a process evaluation of the South St. Louis County Drug Court, a collaborative criminal justice program located in Duluth, Minnesota, serving adult repeat DWI offenders. This study uses data from court and probation records and feedback from DWI court participants to address whether the court has been implemented as planned – in terms of participant characteristics, case processing time, access to treatment, monitoring, and the use of rewards and sanctions. Findings are used to identify the court’s operational strengths and weaknesses, and to suggest changes to more fully realize the court’s stated mission.
James	Wells	Eastern Kentucky University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Development and Refinement of an Instrument to Assess Violence & Safety in Women’s Facilities	In response to the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, the initial NJ-funded research utilized a multi-method approach, including focus groups with female inmates and staff, as well as comprehensive and lengthy survey, to examine the context and correlates of violence and safety in correctional facilities for women. Our current project will refine, shorten, and finalize the validation of this instrument, resulting in a comprehensive protocol that will allow the measurement of the risk of sexual and other forms of violence in women’s correctional facilities. This presentation will focus on how we made the transition between the two projects and the process used to improve the instrument.
William	Wells	Sam Houston State University	Quantitative Methods and/or Statistics	Non-response bias in Web-based surveys of college students: A comparison of results across in-class and web-based survey	Internet-based surveys represent viable administrative methods for efficiently collecting data. The method appears well-suited for studying college students, a group that has gained attention from criminologists interested in testing theories. An important concern with administering surveys via the Internet is that of non-response bias. The study described here estimates nonresponse bias associated with a web-administered survey that measured opinions about concealed handgun carrying on college campuses, items likely to elicit polarizing opinions. Results show that students who responded to the web survey expressed more extreme opinions and behavioral responses to proposed policy change. Implications for survey research are discussed.
Kerry	Wells	Bridgewater State University/ Criminal Justice Department	Student Panels	College Students in Post-Racial America: Do they possess less empathy or agreement for ideas found in the hate movement?	In the 21st century hate crimes continue to be a problem in the United States. While some individuals are active participants in hate groups others are more content to be empathetic and passive observers. Profiles of hate activists do not commonly include the educated. Yet there is evidence that American colleges and universities have contributed members to the hate movement. This study measures the level of empathy and agreement that today’s college student may hold towards ideas found in the hate movement. It also replicates Turpin-Petrosino’s earlier work, and identifies ideas attitude changes among college students since her 2002 study.
Mary	West-Smith	University of Northern Colorado	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Alternative Dispute Resolution in the U.S. Criminal Courts: Where Do We Go From Here?	Common forms of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) used in the U.S. courts are arbitration and mediation. Arbitration, which allows for decision-making by a neutral third party who is not a judge or magistrate, is often used in civil and family courts. Mediation, or victim-offender dialogue, is the form of ADR that is more commonly used in the criminal courts, but is primarily restricted in its use. Given the adversarial nature of the U.S. criminal courts and concerns that ADR ignores principles of an independent judiciary, this paper addresses issues of expanding the use of ADR in the U.S. criminal courts.
Mary	West-Smith	University of Northern Colorado	Comparative/International Courts and Corrections	Strengthening Connections: Mental Health Courts in Canada and the U.S.	In this conference-themed roundtable, judges from the Ontario Court of Justice and the New York State Unified Court System describe the philosophy and operation of their respective mental health courts. Attendees will have the opportunity to ask questions and fully participate in the discussion of how these unique problem-solving courts operate in both countries. Wednesday afternoon, any time Thursday or Friday.
Mary	West-Smith	University of Northern Colorado	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Families and Crime	Due to the nature of her work, Shannon Maroney, one of our panel members, would like to keep her mailing address information confidential, since she uses her home address as her mailing address.
Mary	West-Smith	University of Northern Colorado	Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime	Growing Up in Inmate Families: Social Learning and Victimization	Family members of individuals arrested and incarcerated are often portrayed in popular culture as co-conspirators with or victims of the offenders, but the complex relationships in these families are seldom presented. The role that social learning within inmate families plays in the development of deviant behaviors, based on an analysis of interviews with adults whose fathers were incarcerated while the subjects were children, is presented in this paper. Subjects’ perceptions of victimization, often differing from the traditional definition of victimization, and Goffman’s “courtesy stigma,” the stigma granted to those associated with one who is stigmatized, are also explored.
Andrew	Wheeler	University at Albany SUNY School of Criminal Justice	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	The Moving Home Effect: A Quasi Experiment Assessing the Home Locations Impact on the Offense Location	Most current studies examining the journey to crime ignore the fact that offenders tend to move frequently. Awareness space and targeting patterns of offenders may change dramatically over time, and moving ones home residence may signify an expansion of this awareness space. By treating when an offender moves as an experiment, this study finds that when offenders move they tend to commit crimes in locations farther away from past offenses than would be expected without moving, and that those offense locations tend to be closer to the current home.
John	White	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Analysis of Variables in the Study of Serial Murder	A plethora of research literature exists providing anecdotal and some empirical evidence of behavioral contributors to serial murder that include sexual and physical abuse, brain damage, setting fires, cruelty to animals, etc. It has been found that no one behavior in all serial murderers is salient. However, we continue to search for that pathognomonic dimension to serial murder. The authors constructed a dataset containing 500 serial murderers with 164 variables for each killer. Statistical procedures including cluster analysis, followed by bivariate correlations and regression analysis were used in an attempt to discover which variables are the most common.
John	Whitehead	Dept. of Criminal Justice & Criminology, East Tenn. State University	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Criminal Religious Activity	This paper explores religious activity that borders on criminal including televangelists who make unsupported claims and those who appear to be seeking wealth via donations. The paper will analyze the questionable theological claims of the proponents and reasons why legislators have refrained from regulating the actors. The theological claims will be compared and contrasted with traditional theological positions. White collar crime writing will be used to determine its applicability to questionable religious activity. The paper will conclude with policy suggestions to prevent future abuses by televangelists, including the possibility of criminalization.
Chad	Wiedlebacher, M.S.	Marion Municipal Court	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Effective Rehabilitation within Community Corrections	Criminogenic assessments are an integral part of the offender rehabilitative process. Explanations will be provided within the realm of deciding which empirical assessments to utilize. Additionally, the presenters will also explore the prevalence of co-occurring disorders of criminal populations as it pertains to the assessment and treatment process. Analysis of treatment options and effective intervention strategies will be the subsequent avenue of discussion. Lastly, the pertinence of aftercare strategies such as continuity of care, wrap around services and follow-up assessments to ensure the highest effect rates will be covered.
Michael	Wigginton Jr.	University of Mississippi	Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security	Texas Border Sheriff's Coalition: Policing the Texas-Mexican Border	The border between Texas and the Republic of Mexico is approximately 1,254 miles in length. The Texas Border Sheriff’s Coalition (TBSC) is comprised of 20 Texas counties that border Mexico. This study is an analysis of the challenges the TBSC faces in policing and securing the border such as drug and weapons smuggling, human trafficking and illegal immigration. The methodology of this study included a 20 question survey along with in-depth personal interviews. The results of the study indicate that members of the TBSC feel that they have not been provided with the necessary resources by the federal government to complete their mission.
Michael	Wilds	Northeastern State University	Relational Crime (Domestic Violence, Stalking, Infanticide)	Domestic Violence: Coordinated Community Response Teams	This presentation will address Oklahoma’s Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT) response to domestic violence. In particular, the presentation will address success rates related to court-ordered counseling, protective orders, and evidence-based prosecution of domestic violence cases.

Fay	Williams	Prairie View A&M University	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Patterns of female homicide offending in an urban setting	Homicide offending is generally considered a predominantly male problem. This research sought to fulfill a gap in the extant literature by disaggregating data on female homicide offending from the ICPSR database. The aim of this research was to describe the characteristics and patterns of female offending and to identify relationships between the variables. The findings revealed that there were statistically significant relationships between the age and the gender of the victim as well as the weapon type and the location of the homicide based on the type of victim-offender relationship. Suggestions for intervention and preventive strategies were made.
Brian	Williams	University of Georgia	Diversity and the Police/Race-Based Policing	Traffic Searches and Blue Effects: Social Identity, Professional Identity and Representative Bureaucracy	This study uses traffic stop data collected by the Florida Highway Patrol from 2000-2009 to couple identity theory (economics) with the theory of representative bureaucracy (public administration). These theories suggest two identification strategies will emerge among officers during citizen-police encounters: 1) individual officers will adjust to the policing norms of their troops or administrative units and 2.) active representation will yield more favorable outcomes for drivers during own-group police driver interactions than during other-group police-driver interactions. This paper tests these two empirical hypotheses and provides some clarity regarding the impact of the blue effect" on minority officers during traffic stops."
Anna	Williams	Texas State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	Cognitive Biases in the Vancouver Missing Women Serial Murder Case	Tunnel vision and other judgment biases can contribute to criminal investigative failures. This presentation reviews instances of cognitive bias (systematic thinking errors typically originating from mental heuristics) that occurred during the Missing Women investigation in Vancouver, British Columbia. The failure to find bodies or other physical evidence, and the unreliability of Skid Row witnesses, combined with resource pressures, resulted in a failure by police management to accept the theory of a serial killer. This failure occurred well past the point when available investigative information pointed to that conclusion as the most likely possibility, and resulted in more murders.
Jaelle	Williams	Michigan State University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Associations Between History of Victimization and Other Risk for Juvenile Sex Offenders	County courts are under pressure to move toward best practices and incorporate proven criminogenic risk assessment measures into their practices and match treatment to needs. This is especially difficult for sub-populations of offenders such as juvenile sex offenders. This study examines correlations between items on the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol (JSOAP II) such as history of sexual victimization, items on the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), demographics, neglect and recidivism. Preliminary results on 87 youth showed a correlation between offenders' demographics, as well as an association between sexual victimization and recidivism.
Fay	Williams	Prairie View A&M University	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Policing Function and Police-Community Interactions: A Caribbean Perspective	Historically, the principal police functions were primarily law enforcement, order maintenance and service provision. However, with societal changes, introduction of new technologies and the trust of community policing, the police functions may have changed and diversified. The news media also plays a significant but dual role in demonstrating and highlighting police functions and police-community interactions, as well as reflecting community responses to the police. This study will use newspaper articles from a Caribbean island in order to identify the nature of the policing functions and highlight police-community interactions.
Shane	Williams	Rochester Institute of Technology	Student Panels	Gender Identity in the Legal System: An Analysis of Two Transgender-related Legal Issues	This research examines two major areas relevant to the lives of transgender individuals in order to understand the weight that the American legal system gives to individual self-identification in determining gender for the purposes of legal recognition. The two areas of focus are state-level policies relating to personal identification documents, and judicial rulings in marriage cases involving transsexuals. In examining state-level approaches to transgender issues, this research seeks to measure the willingness of the law to move beyond anatomy-based classification of individuals in favor of classification on the basis of gender identity alone. Using data on state policies in the two areas, states are scored based on their willingness to grant legal recognition on the basis of individual gender recognition in the given legal areas. Theoretical frameworks pertaining to LGBT-policy implementation are then used to pinpoint state characteristics influencing policy approaches. Overall, findings reveal a persistent emphasis by states on anatomy-based classification and a reluctance to fully recognize individuals on the basis of their own gender self-identification. Analyses of theoretical models reveal that the specific approaches taken by states are best predicted by state political structure.
Francis	Williams	Plymouth State University	Technology/Distance/Online Education	Active learning in an asynchronous environment for criminal justice students	This study investigates active learning in asynchronous criminal justice online courses. Using data collected over six semesters this study found that certain course features play a significant role in active learning. Several important findings are discussed including the usefulness of textbooks (83%); topic presentation (77%); use of the Discussion Board for enhancing critical thinking (82%) interest and informational ability (78%); instructor feedback from Discussion Board (71%) and Writing Assignments (71%); the fairness and benefit of Quizzes (63%). A majority (74%) of students felt they learned a lot from these online classes. Statistical analysis is complemented by a discussion of qualitative data that highlights important student perceptions.
Patrick	Wilson	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	The Politics of Criminology	An examination of the fictitious criminal justice belief system controlling events in the real world generated by the false definitions of law, justice and crime currently in play.  Advocating academia assist in the establishment of the demonstrable definitions of law, justice and crime from which the civil principle legislative penal sanctions should be based in accordance with the constitution, proven to successfully treat all types of offenses.  Exposing the academic myth the experiences of believing and opining are the experience of learning.
Harry	Wilson	Ohio Northern University	Mapping and Spatial Analysis/Crime Analysis	Spatial Analysis of Property Crimes on Foreclosure and Other Socio-Economic Variables: An Examination of Garfield Height	Spatial and temporal changes in crime have important consequences affecting the criminal justice system and other critical policy sectors. After declining through the 1990s and remaining stable for over a decade, violent crime rates climbed in many cities. Very little is known about the factors driving crime trends, and recent studies on this topic tend to be limited to descriptive and explanatory approaches. Spatial-oriented analysis are rarely used to scrutinize the relationship between recent crime trends and socio-economic factors, including foreclosure. The current research focuses on spatial analysis of property crimes in Garfield Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, 2004-2009.
James	Wilson	Russell Sage Foundation	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	An Examination of the Relationship between DSM Diagnoses and Recidivism	Individuals with mental disorders have been shown to be overrepresented in criminal justice populations when considered in comparison to the general population, and tend to recidivate at higher levels than those without such disorders. Relying on data for a population of individuals released from incarceration (parolees and end-of-sentence) over a three-year period, including data on those diagnosed as meeting DSM criteria while incarcerated, we describe the demographic characteristics and criminal histories that define these populations, and examine differences in recidivism rates in terms of new arrests and parole revocations. We conclude by considering the implications of our findings for policy.
Mary	Wilson	Kent State University	Sex Crimes and Offenders	Ohio Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law: An Empirical Analysis of Incarcerated Registered Sex Offenders	Non-compliance with Megan's law or the sex offender registration law is a growing problem in the United States. Using logistic and linear regression, this study found that registered sex offenders with less social capital were more likely to be incarcerated for violating certain provisions of the Ohio SORN (Sex Offender Notification and Registration) law. Specifically, from 1998-2006, older offenders, single offenders, African American offenders and offenders that did not graduate High School or obtain a GED or dropped out prior to the 9th grade were more likely to be incarcerated for non-compliance and receive longer sentences.
John	Winterdyk	Mount Royal University	Author Meets Critics	Author Meets Critics: The Courts of Genocide: Politics and the Rule of Law in Rwanda and Arusha	The Courts of Genocide examines the judicial response to the genocide of nearly one million Rwandans between 1990-1994. Author Nick Jones explores three approaches and the related politics to the genocide aftermath, including the ICTR (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) and two Rwandan tactics (the Cacaca courts and the national judiciary). He finds that three different "courts," while all concerned with similar issues, can be in great disagreement regarding how ultimate justice should be dispensed. While conceptually tackling restorative and retributive justice, liberal-legalism and cosmopolitan law, this work also offers a critical discussion of key issues surrounding these violent acts.

John	Winterdyk	Centre for Criminology and Justice Research	Crime Prevention	Roundtable: Crime prevention with a Canadian flair	Crime prevention (CP) has experience a rich and spirited history. This roundtable session will provide an overview of the long-term framework being developed by Alberta Justice. In addition, a number of projects/initiatives which reflect the breadth and diversity of programs being undertaken across Canada will be presented (e.g., electronic monitoring, sexual assault, Aboriginal youth, and a discussion on how a national strategy for mental health and corrections will support and complement CP initiatives). The discussion will serve to hi-lite some of the unique crime prevention initiatives across Canada and invite further exploration.
John	winterdyk	centre for criminology and justice research, mount royal university	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Death in Custody in Canada: A Cross-sectional study	Incarcerated offenders dying while in detention has garnered considerable attention in Canada. This is largely due to a number of high profile cases which have raised a number of concerns about the safety and security of inmates during their detention. This presentation will focus on the first Canadian cross-section study. Drawing on coroner's/medical examiner's data (2000-2009) from three Canadian provinces, the presentation will cover main the results and key findings as related to inmates dying while being detained in federal and provincial detention. In addition, implications for policy recommendations will be presented within a national and international context.
Brian	Withrow	Texas State University	Police Behavior and Decision Making	The Utility of Traffic Crash Data in Racial Profiling Research	Estimates of driving populations based on residential populations do not account for transient drivers. Traffic engineers have for decades used crash data to estimate the qualitative features of driving populations. This research uses traffic crash data to estimate the driving population of a highly transient community. In doing so, the researchers conceptualize the at-fault drivers as the portion of the driving population most likely to violate the law, and therefore most likely to be stopped by the police. This benchmark is then compared to actual traffic stop data to determine the potential for racial profiling behaviors.
Betsy	Witt	Limestone College	Other CJ Education Issues	Criminal Justice Faculty and Judicial Boards: An Evaluation of Roles and Participation	A survey was conducted to assess whether criminal justice faculty participate in university judicial boards where faculty membership is required. The criminal justice faculty's role on the judicial board and the types of cases heard are discussed. Also examined is the reasoning for having a criminal justice faculty member on such a board.
Scott	Wolfe	Arizona State University	Other Theoretical Issues/Topics	Rolling Back Prices and Raising Crime Rates? Wal-Mart, Poverty, and Crime	Limited attention has been devoted to the specific economic forces that shape community structural conditions. As the largest retailer and private employer in the United States, Wal-Mart is an economic force. The current study examines the effect of Wal-Mart as a specific economic force on county poverty rates and its indirect effect on violent crime rates. Net of controls for endogeneity, spatial autocorrelation, and a host of structural covariates, the results suggest that Wal-Mart has an indirect effect on violent crime through its effect on county-wide poverty.
Peter	Wood	Eastern Michigan University	Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories	Does Correctional Experience Influence Inmates' Self-Reported Likelihood to Offend After Release?	We analyze data from a recent survey of over 1200 men and women currently serving time in a large state correctional system, all of whom have less than 12 months to serve prior to a) their release date, or b) their next parole hearing. Among this group, many of these inmates have served significant time in prison. We explore the impact of socio-demographic, attitudinal, and correctional experience indicators on these inmates' self-reported likelihood of offending after release. Results question the value of prison as a specific deterrent to crime, and have implications for theories related to offender decision-making.
Steven	Wood	National Development and Research Institutes, Inc. & Public Health Solutions of NYC	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	Inmate Assaults in State Prisons: Are Dual Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders Predictive of Assault Victimization	Hierarchical logistic regression indicated that for a nationally representative sample of state prisoners, inmates with dual severe psychiatric and substance abuse disorders are at higher risk of being assaulted and assaulting others in prison than non-mentally ill inmates (p's < .01). Over 50% of assault victims were themselves the perpetrators of assault, and significant percentages of inmates reported Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) diagnoses and physical and sexual victimizations. With other studies linking PTSD and being assaulted with re-victimization and aggressive behaviors, substance abuse, and poorer psychiatric outcomes, a study recommendation is providing effective trauma-relevant treatment to inmates.
Steven	Wood	National Development and Research Institutes, Inc. & Public Health Solutions of NYC	Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders	Inmate Assaults in Federal Prisons: Are Dual Psychiatric & Substance Use Disorders Predictive of Assault Victimization?	An estimated 29% of federal prisoners have dual psychiatric and substance abuse disorders (dual disorders) (James & Glaze, 2006). Focused mostly on state prisoners, studies have found the mentally ill (with/without substance abuse) to be at disproportionate risk of assaulting others and being assaulted in prison. This study complements others' efforts by using a nationally representative sample of federal prisoners (N = 3,686) and hierarchical logistic regression to test the predictions that dually disordered prisoners are more likely to assault others or be assaulted in prison than non-dually disordered prisoners. The paper concludes with study implications for policy and practice.
Vanessa	Woodward	The University of Southern Mississippi	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Drug Use as a Coping Mechanism: An Examination of Emotional and Physical Handicaps among Recovering Drug Addicts	Past literature has demonstrated that drug use is often related to emotional and environmental issues. Using an online database, fifty recovering drug addicts were selected using a systematic random sample. In addition to belonging to an online drug use group, each user was also members of various other support groups, ranging from physical handicaps to depression. Cluster analysis was employed to determine what groups were nested. Drawing on theoretical constructs and past psychological literature, these clusters were then explored.
Vanessa	Woodward	The University of Southern Mississippi	Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime	Recovering Drug Addicts: Examining the Relationship between Social Bonds and Drug Use	The purpose of this paper was to determine the motivation behind recovering drug addicts. Using a systematic random sample, fifty online journal entries, authored by recovering drug addicts, were examined. Drawing from the theoretical constructs of both reintegrative shaming and social bonds, each entry was analyzed for words and phrases that were representative of the aforementioned theories. Using both manifest and latent content, the relationships between evidence of recovery and reintegrative shaming, social bonds, emotions, and gender were then examined.
Robert	Worden	University at Albany	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Complainants' Satisfaction with Police Complaint Review: Evidence on Citizen Oversight	We use data collected through a survey of people who filed complaints about the police to examine complainants' satisfaction with the complaint review process. The site for our research is a city that established a citizen review board in 2001; we surveyed complainants from 2001 through 2009. We analyze complainants' satisfaction with how their complaint was handled, and with the outcome of their complaint, in terms of their goals and expectations, their perceptions of the intake and investigation processes, the perceived procedural fairness of the review process, and the substantive outcomes.
John	Worrall	University of Texas at Dallas	Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections	The Supreme Court and Miranda: 2009 Cases	This paper reviews three Supreme Court 2009 term opinions dealing with Miranda-related issues.
Katherine	Wrobel	Tiffin University	Student Panels	Are Children Really Sugar & Spice and Everything Nice"? - A study on criminal culpability of children	Previous research conducted by this author found that subjects held younger girls more accountable for their criminal actions more than any other age and/or sex that was studied. The researcher will explore this anomaly and examine whether breaking traditional gender roles played a key part in the results. The researcher will manipulate the age, sex, and personality of the child offender. Results will further contribute to the understanding of juvenile offenders.
Jawjeong	Wu	Buffalo State College	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Citizenship, Race/Ethnicity, and Community Contexts in Federal Sentencing: Bilevel Analysis of Unwarranted Disparity	Research based on the micro-level analysis has found the independent and interactive effects of citizenship status and race/ethnicity on the likelihood of incarceration and sentence length (Wu, 2009). This line of investigation also found that federal judges tended to view noncitizens as a single group, regardless of their race/ethnicity, and sentenced noncitizens more harshly due to social threat they posed. To bridge the research gap, this study extends prior research to explore how macro-level ecological factors in the context of communities affect sentencing outcomes and whether these factors attenuate the effects of micro-level predictors. The conflict-typification-threat framework serves as the theoretical foundation. This study uses the 2006 federal sentencing data, supplemented with the data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Uniform Crime Reports.
Megan	Wuebker	University of Cincinnati	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Ohio Peace Officer Training: Attempting to Emulate the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Program	The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) utilizes a central training academy (Depot) that emphasizes adult learning methodology and student-centered learning in cadet training. In contrast to this model, Ohio peace officers can participate in one of many academies across the state that emphasizes a traditional, lecture-based militaristic training. Recently, Ohio has attempted to overhaul their training system to reflect practices and goals that parallel those of the RCMP. This paper examines the historical and current status of peace officer training in Ohio, the steps taken to establish and implement student-centered learning, and how the RCMP model influences the training development.

Doris	YATES	CSU East Bay	Crime Prevention	Paint Brushes Up!	Graffiti represents 35% of all property vandalism reported to the Hayward Police Department. This in mind, the City of Hayward (CA) instituted a mural program to address the graffiti that appears on various city surfaces (residential/commercial). The mural program is a pro-active approach to help eliminate graffiti. The program produces high visibility, rapid improvements while creating enduring artistic representations of Hayward's rich cultural diversity. This is a collaborative between City Council, local law enforcement, the Youth Commission, Arts Council, educators/artists and the recreation district. Targeted areas include: redevelopment, code correction (i.e. tagged buildings) and capitol improvement areas.
Doris	YATES	CSU East Bay	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Got Ink?	GOT INK?  New Start Tattoo Removal Program is for the removal of unwanted tattoos whether gang or not. The Program is a collaboration between the City of Hayward, St. Rose and Kaiser Hospitals and the Eden Youth and Family Center. Participants range from former gang members, rehabilitation shelter residents, probation/parole, pre-military, employees, and the general public. The sessions are conducted every other month to allow healing between treatments. There are two groups of participants: the under 25 who complete 50 hours of community service, the 25 plus, pay \$50.00 per session. The removal resulting in increased self-esteem and employability.
Matthew	Yeager	King's University College, University of Western Ontario	Organized Crime	On the Importance of Being John Landesco - A Work in Progress	In the field of organized crime, John Landesco is best known for his 1929 study titled "Organized Crime in Chicago," published as part of the Illinois Crime Survey. It has since been republished in 1968 with an excellent introduction by the historian Mark H. Haller. Perceptively, many experts now consider Landesco's early work as a classic academic study, revealing the historic relationships between disorganized neighborhoods, illicit markets, and the political economy of urban America.  Unbeknownst to many, Landesco wrote on other subjects while a graduate student at the University of Chicago under the tutelage of none other than Ernest W. Burgess. Within the special collections of the Regenstein Library at the University of Chicago, the personal papers of both Landesco and Burgess reveal the origins of his work on organized crime, an unpublished book, and several lesser known articles that provide a broader picture of his research on organized crime.  This paper discusses the career of John Landesco as an early theorist on organized crime, underscoring yet again why his 1929 study remains a classic in the field.
Greg	Yost	Department of Justice Canada, Criminal Law Policy Section	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Canadian DNA Law – Past, Present and Future	Greg Yost, lead counsel on the DNA file, in the Department of Justice, describes the evolution of Canadian law and current proposals for reform. Canada first amended the Criminal Code in 1995 to provide for a warrant to compel a suspect to provide a DNA sample. In 1998, legislation was passed to authorize the taking of a DNA sample from a limited number of offenders and the creation of the National DNA Data Bank. The legislation was amended in 2005 and 2007. Committees of both the House of Commons and the Senate have reviewed the legislation and proposed major changes.
Vernetta	Young	Howard University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Further Thoughts on the National Institute of Justice and the NAS Report	This paper will provide some thoughts on the work of the National Institute of Justice and reactions to the NAS report, Strengthening the National Institute of Justice
Yichun (Kay)	Yu	Sam Houston State University	Police-Community Interactions	Residents' satisfaction with the expected outcome of police emergency services	This study aims to determine major predictors of the residents' satisfaction with the expected outcome of police emergency services. In 2008 a sample of 789 Houston Texas residents were obtained from a random telephone survey which investigated the public perceptions of the Houston Police Department. This study found that police effectiveness, collective efficacy, and age were the main predictors of the total variation in the public satisfaction with police emergency services. This suggests the quality of police performance was more important than individual or neighborhood characteristics in influencing the level of public satisfaction.
Carolyn	Yule	University of Guelph	Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers	The life course of criminalized mothers: Does mothering increase or decrease illegal income-generating activities?	Some theories suggest that mothering might discourage income-generating offending by reducing opportunities to engage in crime, strengthening informal controls, and increasing the costs of crime. Alternatively, other theories suggest that mothering might motivate income-generating offending by creating an imperative for resources that women cannot accommodate legally and by generating different forms of strain. Using monthly longitudinal interview data from 259 incarcerated women in Ontario, Canada, we find that female offenders are less likely to engage in illegal income-generating offences (property crime, drug dealing and prostitution) when living with children. Mothering is thus an important "local life circumstance" shaping women's criminality.
Ashley	Yungmeyer	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Jail Overcrowding: Jackson County Jail, Kansas City, Missouri	Jails throughout the United States are experiencing high rates of overcrowding due to mandatory minimum sentencing, three strike laws and harsh sentencing for drug and alcohol offenders. This research will evaluate the Jackson County Jail in Kansas City, Missouri and discuss in detail its characteristics and classification of inmates. Furthermore, this paper seeks to examine a variety of jail statistics for the 2008 calendar year, the major causes of overcrowding, recommendations and solutions for overcrowding and a brief summary of evidence-based research to jail crowding.
Marvin	Zalman	Wayne State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	WRONGFUL CONVICTION: CANADIAN AND US PERSPECTIVES	Panel member Kent Roach, University of Toronto Law Faculty, teaches a class on Wednesday. We will accept any other day.
Marvin	Zalman	Wayne State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	An Integrated Justice Model for Studying Wrongful Conviction Reforms	The heart of the innocence paradigm is a list of about ten so-called causes of wrongful convictions: mistaken eyewitness identification, suggestive lineup procedures and the like. The paradigm has been productive in stimulating research and policy reforms. An integrated justice model seeks to supplement not supplant the paradigm so as to provide a better map of wrongful conviction from a policy perspective. The model collects innocence issues, institutions, personnel, and ideals into five descriptive and prescriptive domains: Court, Law Enforcement, Psychology and Science, which surround the Polity/Policy Domain, where policies are ratified.
Marvin	Zalman	Wayne State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	MULTINATIONAL RESEARCH ON WRONGFUL CONVICTION	It is impossible under present conditions of criminal justice data collection to calculate a general rate of actual innocence in felony convictions, as had been done in a few studies regarding death sentences. Yet, innocence activists and scholars either assert general wrongful conviction rates of up to 5.0% or act as if the problem is large enough to generate policy innovations. Officials' surveys are usually discredited as a source of a rate. This paper supports a general wrongful conviction estimate of 0.5% to 1.0% on the basis of a qualitative research strategy.
Marvin	Zalman	Wayne State University	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	A Postscript on the Incidence of Wrongful Convictions	

Tom	Zawisza	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Juvenile Justice Policy	Examining the Link Between Child Maltreatment and Delinquency in Arkansas.	In 2008 Arkansas began an intensive, comprehensive reform of its juvenile justice system. The Juvenile Justice Center at UALR is dedicated to furthering these efforts by conducting a specialized assessment of juvenile victims in Arkansas focusing on the link between child maltreatment and delinquency. Expected outcomes include the development of related research reports designed to be utilized in the production/revision of child maltreatment and delinquency related policies, as well as the delivery of training to systems personnel. The purpose of this presentation will be to discuss the scope of the project, current findings, and projected plans for ensuring system improvement.
Heather	Zaykowski	University of Delaware	Crimes of Violence (Homicide, Assault, Robbery)	Exposure to Crime and Responses to Violence	Although a great deal of research has been dedicated to explaining crime reporting and other help-seeking behavior, few have considered how victims' experiences are shaped by prior exposure to violence in their neighborhoods. This study uses data from a national sample of over 700 physical assault victims to explore how witnessing crime shapes decisions to report to the police, to school authorities and to seek informal help. Net of other individual and incident based factors compared to no response, witnessing crime decreased the likelihood to engage in any formal or informal help-seeking behavior, but was only significant for police reporting.
Edwin	Zedlewski	National Institute of Justice	Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation	Evaluating the Use of DNA Forensics to Solve Property Crimes	The Justice For All Act substantially increased the resources available to crime labs in the United States for the purchase of DNA equipment and laboratory staff. It also stimulated an expansion of DNA applications beyond homicide and rape to various property crimes, especially burglaries. The National Institute of Justice designed and implemented two randomized control trials to test the cost effectiveness of these new applications, one focused on burglaries and the other on motor vehicle thefts. Findings from both evaluations will be presented.
Edwin	Zedlewski	National Institute of Justice	Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in CJ Education	Archiving Criminal Justice Data - Why and How	The National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics have sponsored the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data for more than 30 years. It is the largest criminal justice data archive in the world, in large part because NIJ grantees are required to submit their data to the archive upon completion of their grants. Moreover, most BJS statistics are available online for analysis. Archive staff will describe the holdings, discuss the kinds of research supported directly and indirectly through the archive, and inform attendees on how to submit and archive data for the collection.
Richard	Zevitz	Marquette University	Issues in Institutional Confinement	Analyzing Variation in Four Meaningful Risk Factors Associated with Sudden Death in Jails and Lockups	This paper presents findings of a multivariate analysis of in-custody deaths from 1968-2009. Its purpose is to assess the role of age, offense specific variables, prior record, and type of holding facility within 'manner of death' categories. Data were obtained from medical examiner files as well as from criminal justice agency records and reports detailing the circumstances of the deaths as well as the demographic and sociological characteristics of the decedents. Comparison data on non-decedent arrestees' demographic and legal factors were utilized. Results and future directions for research are discussed. Implications for risk reductions in in-custody mortality are addressed.
shudong	zhang	Texas A and M International University	Capital Punishment and Death Row	Capital Punishment: An International Perspective	Historically, capital punishment has functioned as the ultimate resort to the social control of Chinese communist dictatorship. The goal of this paper is to investigate the major political, social, and cultural causes to the state legislated capital punishment in contemporary Communist China, and analytically challenge the ground assumptions of commonsense theory of deterrence on death penalty received by the Chinese criminological ideology and jurisprudence of criminal justice system. This paper also define the initiative and progress of abolition movement in China into two levels: the change of institutional legal system and the arousal of ideological consciousness of human rights.
shudong	zhang	Texas A and M International University	Comparative/International Law and Justice	How many suicides does it take to protest a taking: A Case of Gentrification and Grassroots Resistance from China	Protecting private property rights is not an easy case in China, especially to the lower class. This study presents a comparative and international perspective on social justice issues in the process of urbanization in transitional economy of China. It studies how real property owners were oppressed, harassed, gentrified, silenced, criminalized for staying on their own land in China and were forced to commit suicide as the last resort of Grassroots Resistance: A Case of Special Interests-Induced Gentrification Paralysis. Culture Embeddness and unbalanced economic reform are key factors attributing to the politics of comparative patterns of gentrification.
shudong	zhang	Texas A and M International University	White Collar/Corporate Crime	Structural Opportunities in the Process of Privatization: A Transitional Confrontation	This paper presents an in-depth study to the structures, processes, changes and problems of Chinese urbanization development and its planning and policy making in the last decade. How powerful and special interest groups utilize their resources to abuse economic development to advance their interests. How social structures, institutions, and processes are in favor of them and the eminent domain issues of governmental taking in the process of privatization: A Transitional Confrontation.
Carol	Zimmermann	Saginaw Valley State University	Restorative Justice Program Theory and Evaluation	Restorative Justice Impacts for Middle School Students	This study evaluates the degree to which adopting a restorative justice process, in lieu of traditional discipline, reduces school misbehavior and increases school retention and success. Approximately three hundred middle-school students in an urban, Midwestern school system who participated in restorative processes to address school misbehavior are followed for two years post-intervention. This group is compared to a matched group of students whose misbehaviors were sanctioned with traditional discipline processes. Measures of success include school retention, school attendance, the level and severity of school misbehaviors, and grades.