**Topic Area**: Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories

**ABSTRACT**

Mitchell Chamlin

**Title**: Bizarre E-Bazaars: Selling Credit Cards in Virtual Black Markets

**Abstract**

This paper examines how and why credit cards are sold on virtual black markets (VBMs). It offers a quantitative content analysis of news articles reporting the arrests of 230 non-federal law enforcement officers throughout the United States during 2005-2007 for credit-related crimes. Cases were coded in 27 categories of controlled drugs and other substances identified by the DEA as drugs of abuse that are narcotic, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, anabolic steroids, and inhalants. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.

Crystal Hadnott

**Title**: The War on Drugs and Its Untold Consequences on Public Policies: A Mixed Methods Policy Analysis

**Abstract**

The War on Drugs has been the intermittent topic of political discourse in mimicking criminal activities. These set of drug policies are perhaps one of America’s major public policies and one in which government has invested a significant amount of appropriations for over forty years. This paper will be a sequential explanatory mixed methods analysis of the federal drug control policy, its applications, the auxiliary consequences of its implementation, as well as its implications on interrelated public policy domains. Ultimately, this study will postulate a better understanding of the factors that contribute to the potentially ineffectiveness future policy recommendations.

Philip Shrinson

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornography Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

Recently, representatives from the social media website, Facebook reported over 750 million active users and at least six million of these are under the age of 15. Given the interaction of Facebook allows one to view all posts of their friends and many minors are ‘friends’ with persons over the age of 18, an adult posting a nude/semi-nude photo can be viewed by all their ‘friends’—thus, exposing a minor to pornographic material. Although the one who posted it may not have the intention to distribute pornography to a child, this in fact occurs. This paper involves an examination of the legal issues involved and includes the results of a survey to youths regarding their exposure to material that could be construed as pornographic in nature. Recent reports from social media websites along with suggestions for policy development are also discussed.

Che Williamson

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

On May 11, 2009 the city council of a small mid-western town adopted an ordinance that allowed local bars to extend their hours of operation from midnight until 2:00 A.M. The objective of this initiative, which went into effect June, 2009, was to reduce noise complaints and other problems related to the consumption of alcohol. The present investigation uses interrupted time series modeling techniques to analyze monthly data to assess the impact of the ordinance on a number of outcome variables, including, but not limited to, arrests for public intoxication and arrests for disturbing the peace.

Michael Cosmas

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

The impact of extending the hours of operation for bars on crime: An interrupted time series analysis

This paper suggests that marijuana and cocaine are the most common drugs of abuse by police-officers who use drugs. Using data from a large study on police crime, this study is a quantitative content analysis of news articles reporting the arrests of 230 non-federal law enforcement officers throughout the United States during 2005-2007 for drug-related crimes. Cases were coded in 27 categories of controlled drugs and other substances identified by the DEA as drugs of abuse that are narcotic, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, anabolic steroids, and inhalants. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.

Jeff Bouffard

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

In higher education today there has been a good deal of discussion and assessment regarding the proper role of innovative pedagogy and its place alongside classroom teaching. One such novel approach to teaching and learning is the accelerated program. In an effort to critique accelerated learning, students were asked to analyze data from traditional 16-week courses and 8-week classes and analyze whether such arrangements would offer students a useful learning environment while still maintaining the rigor required by a graduate program.

Wendy Hicks

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

Beginning in 2006 a unique program was implemented to treat adolescent methamphetamine users. A select number of youth are court ordered into six months of treatment in a secure facility followed by 12 months of intensive aftercare in the community. Youth are paired with counselors who provide treatment services within the institution and then continue their progress during the aftercare phase. This paper documents the basic features of the program as well as its evolution over time.

Ralph Whisler

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

This paper examines how and why credit cards are sold on virtual black markets (VBMs). It offers a qualitative content analysis of news articles reporting the arrests of 230 non-federal law enforcement officers throughout the United States during 2005-2007 for credit-related crimes. Cases were coded in 27 categories of controlled drugs and other substances identified by the DEA as drugs of abuse that are narcotic, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, anabolic steroids, and inhalants. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.

Surn Tulge

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

In higher education today there has been a good deal of discussion and assessment regarding the proper role of innovative pedagogy and its place alongside classroom teaching. One such novel approach to teaching and learning is the accelerated program. In an effort to critique accelerated learning, students were asked to analyze data from traditional 16-week courses and 8-week classes and analyze whether such arrangements would offer students a useful learning environment while still maintaining the rigor required by a graduate program.

Ralph Whisler

**Title**: An Examination of Minors’ Exposure to Pornographic Material via Social Networking Websites

**Abstract**

Beginning in 2006 a unique program was implemented to treat adolescent methamphetamine users. A select number of youth are court ordered into six months of treatment in a secure facility followed by 12 months of intensive aftercare in the community. Youth are paired with counselors who provide treatment services within the institution and then continue their progress during the aftercare phase. This paper documents the basic features of the program as well as its evolution over time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhao</td>
<td>University of North Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>Failure to Train ‘Stun’ Police Departments</td>
<td>Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections According to City of Canton v. Harris (1989), a municipality is liable if constitutional rights of individuals are violated because of “deliberate indifference” in failing to adequately train police officers. This article examines legal cases filed under Title 42 United States Code Section 1983 involving the use of electronic control devices (ECDs) by police officers where municipalities have been sued for their failure to train officers on the correct use of ECDs. We conclude that a single training session on the use of tasers and stun guns is inadequate, as officers must be made aware of the medical implications of this weapon in order to avoid liability.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders</td>
<td>Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime Other Correctional Issues Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobert</td>
<td>University of Nebraska - Kearney</td>
<td>Underage Drunk Driving: Do They Have a Deterrent Effect on Teen Drinking?</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase The study used logistic regression to examine the association between federal prisoner assaults and co-occurring psychiatric and substance abuse disorders. The major study findings were that 1) prisoners with co-occurring disorders were more likely to be assaulted than prisoners without co-occurring disorders; and 2) prisoners with co-occurring disorders were as likely to assault others as prisoners without co-occurring disorders. Evidence suggests that prisoners with co-occurring disorders are bringing with them an inherent vulnerability to being assaulted in prison. That inmates be screened for these disorders and provided with effective prison-based co-occurring disorders treatment are tantamount to labeled implications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven</td>
<td>California State University Stanislaus</td>
<td>The Contribution of Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Disorders to Female Assault Perpetration and Victimization</td>
<td>Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders Have a Deterrent Effect on Teen Youths Advocacy Programs: Are They A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Robinson</td>
<td>Appalachian State University</td>
<td>Change We Can Believe In? Assessing National Drug Control Policy Under President Barack Obama</td>
<td>Capital Punishment and Death Row This paper examines national drug control policy under President Barack Obama. The author identifies changes that have occurred in the nation’s drug policies under Obama and also illustrates what has not changed. The paper assesses both the 2010 and 2011 versions of the National Drug Control Strategy produced by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the lead federal agency responsible for national drug control policy, and compares them to previous versions of national drug control policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Robinson</td>
<td>Appalachian State University</td>
<td>The Missing Link: Examining Pretrial Decisions and Disproportionate Federal District Courts</td>
<td>Pre-Trial Diversion, and Plea Bargaining Using data from the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center (FJSRC) maintained by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), information from the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOCUS), the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USCC), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) will be combined to track offenders over time and across criminal justice agencies to provide improved estimates of the magnitude and locus of cumulative social disadvantage in federal justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Martin</td>
<td>Old Dominion University</td>
<td>Out of Sight, Out of the Criminal Mind: American Indians in Criminal Justice Introductory Textbooks</td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy When Young (1990) analyzed introductory criminal justice textbooks, he found no mention of American Indians. At the time of his analysis, American Indians faced a wide array of social issues such as alcoholism, poverty, and above all, high rates of crime - both as offenders and victims. Twenty years later, as these problems have only worsened, this study explores the extent to which the topic of American Indians has been integrated into the field of criminology. A content analysis was conducted on thirty-one introductory criminal justice textbooks to determine how American Indians have received more increased coverage since Young’s (1990) study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Johnson</td>
<td>U of Maryland</td>
<td>The Social Construction of Stabbing in Ohio Newspapers, 2006-2011</td>
<td>Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Johnson</td>
<td>University of West Florida</td>
<td>Reentry Mentor Programs for State and County Inmates</td>
<td>Other Correctional Issues The paradox still exists: reentry programs, specifically the prison reentry initiatives in the Northern Kentucky Reentry Mentor Program for state inmates, and the need for reentry programs and mentors for long term jail inmates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Eastman</td>
<td>Ohio Northern University</td>
<td>The Social Construction of Stabbing in Ohio Newspapers, 2006-2011</td>
<td>Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Parker</td>
<td>University of Arkansas at Little Rock</td>
<td>Youth Advocacy Programs: Are They A Viable Option To Juvenile Incarceration?</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community) The paper explores Youth Advocacy Programs (YAP) and their impact on the incarceration of at-risk juveniles. Youth Advocacy Programs are designed to provide at-risk youth and their families with a strong community advocate and an array of wrap around services in their home community in an effort to deal with the underlying issues leading to delinquency. The goal of YAP is to prevent the incarceration of at-risk youth. This paper utilizes 2 years of data from three pilot sites to evaluate the success, effectiveness and efficiency, and overall viability of YAP as an alternative to incarceration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This paper demonstrates the dilemma faced by the criminal justice system when a defendant is found guilty of arson/murder and sentenced to death based on evidence that is no longer valid as a result of new scientific knowledge. Even after experts’ affidavits are presented to the appellate court, demonstrating that knowledge at the time of the trial is no longer accepted by the scientific community, the court, prosecutors, and law enforcement agencies have not accepted it, and the court is placing the burden of proof on the defense requiring it to prove the fire was accidental.

Heather MacAlpine
University of Alaska Anchorage

Interviewing and Interrogating International War Criminals

Gender and Other International Crimes

Interviewing and Interrogating International War Criminals
demonstrate that various factors affect police stress. This paper used data from the “Work and Family Services for Law Enforcement Personnel in the United States, 1995.” It was downloaded from the ICPSR website. The respondents include 1,632 sworn police officers from 51 agencies in three geographic locations. Using structural equation modeling to analyze the influence of demographic variables, coping mechanisms, and work environment on job stress, the findings showed that gender, race, and tenure only have an indirect effect on job stress, and have a direct impact on a positive working environment, coping mechanisms, and a negative working environment. Rank has a direct impact on job stress and both a positive and a negative working environment. In addition, coping mechanisms and both a positive and a negative working environment have a significant direct impact on police job stress.

Lily On-Fung Tsai
Sam Houston State University

Causes of Job Stress Among Police Officers

Police Administration and Management

The purpose of this presentation is to explore the impact of the California Witness Protection Program (CWPP) by reviewing cases in which program funds were used to protect and relocate witnesses in gang prosecution cases, including case dispositions for cases in which the CWPP program funds were utilized. It is hoped that practitioners will understand how to disrupt a gang’s ability to commit crime by ensuring cooperation by protecting and relocating witnesses in gang cases. This research involved a survey of police officers that utilized CWPP funds and gauge police opinions as to the necessity and usefulness of the program.

Matthew O’Dowd
Kaplan University

Evaluating the California Witness Protection Program

Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

This discussion will explore the importance of practitioner, such as full-time or retired police officers, parole agents, and probation officers to get involved in writing in academic journals, books, and magazines. The discussion is related to the practitioner versus academic debate and identifies the resources available to practitioners that have an interest in scholarly publishing, and how publishing can help a practitioner in academic and research institutions. The discussion will also explore the importance of professional development of practitioners, maintaining curriculum, roles, and how to increase marketability by using journals and publishers to increase knowledge in the field of study.

Jerry Dowling
College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University

Frightened to Death: The Application of the Felony Murder Rule to Fragile Victims

Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

The successful sex offender is not “detected” once he enters the criminal justice system, nor is he handled in a way that may deter him from sexually reoffending in the future. To examine the “successful sex offender”, the study proposes a concept of achievement in sexual offending. The study proposes that the “successful sex offender” is one who work challenge their authority. Women’s demands for equality are seen as attacks on men’s traditional roles and status. It is suggested that women can work to change men’s attitudes and behaviors, and that this can be done through education and support programs that focus on empowering women and building their confidence. Women can also work to change the social and economic conditions that contribute to gender inequality, by advocating for policies that promote gender equality and provide women with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. Women can also work to change the social and economic conditions that contribute to gender inequality, by advocating for policies that promote gender equality and provide women with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. Women can also work to change the social and economic conditions that contribute to gender inequality, by advocating for policies that promote gender equality and provide women with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. Women can also work to change the social and economic conditions that contribute to gender inequality, by advocating for policies that promote gender equality and provide women with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. Women can also work to change the social and economic conditions that contribute to gender inequality, by advocating for policies that promote gender equality and provide women with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes.
Jonathan Caouil	California State University, Chico
Reconviction: The Case of Gang Associated Official Reports, and Time
Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs

Michael Slezycz	Grant MacEwan University
A Three Year Followup of ATR Offender Recidivism
Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes

Sharon Fischer	Food Lion
Terrorist Incident Debriefing and Crisis Intervention
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes

Charles Johnson	University of Maine at Presque Isle
Participant-Observer Report on the U.S. Border Patrol Citizen’s Academy
Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security

Wendy Regoeczi	Cleveland State University
Conflict, Labeling, Marxist and Feminist Theories

Mary Ann Farkas	Marquette University
Successful Treatment Modalities for Juveniles Who Sexually Offend in the State of Louisiana
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Yunus Celik	Southern University at New Orleans
Successful Treatment Modalities for Juveniles Who Sexually Offend in the State of Louisiana
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Wendy Regoeczi	Cleveland State University
Conflict, Labeling, Marxist and Feminist Theories

John Janca	OIT Academy
Conf. Value, Trust, & Transparency in Policing
Police Administration and Management

Michael Bourger	Boeing Green State University
Sustainability and Anxiety in Policing Moving Toward Evidence-Based Knowledge
Police Administration and Management

Joseph Schaefer	Southern Illinois University
Pattern Forward: Moving Toward a Better Understanding of Sustainable Police Practices
Police Administration and Management

Previous scholarship has identified the gang-affiliation/delinquency nexus, the consequences of gang affiliation on official measures of delinquency, and time to reconviction for gang affiliates. These approaches have underestimates increased our understanding of the legal consequences of gang affiliation. However, the insoures therefore suggest that the most appropriate official measures of recidivism over-estimates gang affiliation delinquency. Specifically, the insoures therefore implies that the conflict between law enforcement officers and gang affiliates increases the likelihood of arrest beyond the legal determinants of their interaction. Based on the insoures, this study incorporates validation measures of delinquency and revisits gang affiliate recidivism through flexible parametric event history analysis.

The presentation by Sharon Fischer who worked for ten years as a crisis intervention training specialist includes her report of her shift during 9/11. She will describe the types of calls she received and how she and her team were able to effectively utilize their crisis intervention training despite an overwhelming volume of calls and levels of anxiety, fear, and trauma. Sharon will discuss methods of call prioritization and refusal during 9/11 and in general. Dr. Fischer will provide insight from his experiences while living in Israel as well as from the literature about Critical Incident Debriefing.

This study examines the effectiveness of the treatment modalities among juveniles who sexually offend in the Louisiana. Several reviews of the delinquency treatment literature in the 1970s concluded that "nothing works" (Borduin, Cone, Mann, Henggeler, Fucci, Blase, & Williams, 1995; Henggeler, 1989). A decade later, Kazdin (1987) reported several empirically driven treatment approaches such as behavioral parenting training and cognitive-behavioral therapy were promising. This study seeks to understand what treatment approaches work with juveniles who sexually offend and are treated by service providers in the State of Louisiana. Questionnaires were completed to service providers statewide who identified what works most effectively with this population. 2

This study examines the effectiveness of the treatment modalities among juveniles who sexually offend in the Louisiana. Several reviews of the delinquency treatment literature in the 1970s concluded that “nothing works” (Borduin, Cone, Mann, Henggeler, Fucci, Blase, & Williams, 1995; Henggeler, 1989). A decade later, Kazdin (1987) reported several empirically driven treatment approaches such as behavioral parenting training and cognitive-behavioral therapy were promising. This study seeks to understand what treatment approaches work with juveniles who sexually offend and are treated by service providers in the State of Louisiana. Questionnaires were completed to service providers statewide who identified what works most effectively with this population. 2
Police use of force has been a key issue for every police department. Especially, when it comes to officer-involved shootings, public and the media is very meticulous and obsessive of police actions. This study is a product of long term data collection from media sources about three main elements: the victim/suspect, the officer and the incident. Data provides key findings on the time, location, demographics and the number of bullets fired by officers within the years of 2000-2010 in the United States.

In this study, the excessive use of deadly force by police that leads to the death of another person, who might be an innocent or suspect in the situation, is examined. This is an exploratory research that investigates the situational factors of an officer-involved shooting. It looks at suspects, who were shot at during an encounter with police officers. The data consists of more than 1300 hundred shooting incidents in 50 states between 2000 and 2010. There are 27 variables used to analyze the shootings.

We are focused on the times and dates. Below is a description of the panel.

The primary accomplishment of the Nuremberg trials was to apply the rule of law even in the most extreme circumstances. This panel will examine the lessons of Nuremberg and the legacies that resulted from these trials including the precedents established for war crimes, military tribunals and the international court of justice. Students will examine whether the indictments of high-ranking Nazis were proven based on evidence presented at trial. Students had the unique opportunity through experiential learning to travel to Nuremberg and to the International Criminal Court. They will describe what impact these trials had in terms of contemporary justice.

Rudolf Hess was a popular Nazi, collaborator and head of the radio division of the Nazi propaganda ministry. He was responsible for controlling the news and spreading Nazi propaganda including anti-Semitism. He was indicted on counts (1) common plan or conspiracy, (2) crimes against peace, (3) war crimes and (4) crimes against humanity. The evidence supported guilty verdicts for the first two counts. He was sentenced to life in prison and died in 1987, at the age of 93. His death was ruled a suicide, as he was found with an electrical cord around his neck.

Baldur von Schirach was Hitler's Youth Leader. He supported German youth to an extermination program of Nazi propaganda and participated in the deportation of the Jews from Vienna. He was indicted on counts (1) common plan or conspiracy and (4) crimes against humanity. He was found guilty only on (4) crimes against humanity. He was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and served the entire sentence.

Adolf Rosenberg was Chief Nazi Philosopher and Reichsmiinister for the Eastern Occupied Territories. Rosenberg wrote a book, The Myth of the Twentieth Century, promoting Nazi philosophy. He helped in the attacks on Norway and developed policies to expel and exterminate opponents of Nazi rule. He plundered art and furniture from Jewish apartments in Paris. He called for segregation of Jews in Ghettos, resulting in mass killings. He was indicted and found guilty on all four counts: (1) common plan or conspiracy, (2) crimes against peace, (3) war crimes and (4) crimes against humanity. He was sentenced to death and hanged.

The overarching goal of the criminal justice system is viewed as the restoration of trust—on both the official and the public. In the mainstream of criminal justice practice, restorative justice might move from the margins to the center. The restoration of trust approach integrates conventional sentencing theories under the new goal of re-integrating the offender into the community. Critical Incident Debriefing is a discussion of issues, problems and education/training in and for the private security profession. A discussion of issues, problems and education/training in and for the private security profession. A discussion of issues, problems and education/training in and for the private security profession. A discussion of issues, problems and education/training in and for the private security profession.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Presentation Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nylon</td>
<td>San Jose State University</td>
<td>Art of Yoga Project Program Evaluation Other Issues Related to Gender and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Joseph</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>What are You Actually Looking At? Using Eye-Tracking Equipment to Monitor Subjects Viewing of Truth and Lie Tellers (Student Panel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshiko Takahashi</td>
<td>California State University, Fresno Department of Criminology</td>
<td>Disproportionate Minority Contact Among Juveniles: Preliminary Findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammen Six</td>
<td>Lock Haven University - Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Senior Exit Surveys/Interviews: Balancing curriculum rigor, program accountability, and student satisfaction Assessment and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debra Stanley</td>
<td>University of Baltimore</td>
<td>Comparing the predictive accuracy of aggregated and time-of-day disaggregated hot-spot techniques Mapping and Spatial Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Rosenman</td>
<td>Methodist University</td>
<td>Keeping Cops: The Role of the First Line Leader Police Administration and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristina Empe</td>
<td>South University</td>
<td>Domestic Violence: Issues Affecting Veterans Intersexual Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Abduction, Infanticide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Schaffer</td>
<td>VA Butler Healthcare</td>
<td>Jailed Military Veterans, Rwetry and Associated Problems Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary McFay</td>
<td>Alvernia University Criminal Justice Department</td>
<td>Schools and Clubs - Who Benefits? Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danielle Sared</td>
<td>Direct, Common Justice, Vera Institute of Justice</td>
<td>Restorative Justice and Race Conversations on Theory and Practice Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Capell</td>
<td>University of South Florida St. Petersburg</td>
<td>The Evolution of the Televised Prison Documentary Crime and Justice in the Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk Douglas</td>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Improvements in Campus Security Regarding the Active Shooter Threat: Schools, and Institutions of Higher Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Wilson</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Examining the Correlates and Reporting of On-Line Product Counterfeiting: A Content Analysis of Accredited versus Non-Accredited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stadler</td>
<td>University of Missouri-Kansas City</td>
<td>Examining the Risk of Purchasing of Counterfeit Medicine Online: A Content Analysis of Accredited versus Non-Accredited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karie Gregory</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Examining Counterfeiting Through Spam: Advertisements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Cobbins</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Security Officers Attitudes towards their Work Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The influence of neighborhood context and school dynamics on youth confessions is an important issue in criminological research. In this paper, we examine how the structure of neighborhood and school settings in inner-city communities provide staging grounds for youth confessions by influencing the nature of motivation, the role of third parties and the use of weapons in these violent encounters. Interestingly, we find that the impact of these situational antecedents on youth violence is gender-specific.

Recent research regarding the management of sex offenders in the community has yielded best practices that are accepted as the preferred methods to manage sex offenders. These practices, most notably include shared living arrangements, where sex offenders are housed together to allow for more specialized programming and resources. Even with research showing these practices as being the most effective way to manage sex offenders in the community they are not regularly implemented into probation and parole agencies. I will be conducting interviews with parole and probation officers this Fall in Colorado to explore the discrepancies between best practices and implementation.

Asian countries often maintain that the current view of human rights being touted by Western democracies as the universal standard is an affront to the culture, and traditions of Asian countries. These countries have argued that any view of human rights must contemplate these characteristics of their region. After 1945, Japan has made a concerted effort to become a leading figure in the international community. This paper will address the role of the international conventions in Japan generally, and the human rights conventions specifically. It will conclude by articulating a view on the status of human rights in Japan today.

The influence of neighborhood context and school dynamics on youth confessions is an important issue in criminological research. In this paper, we examine how the structure of neighborhood and school settings in inner-city communities provide staging grounds for youth confessions by influencing the nature of motivation, the role of third parties and the use of weapons in these violent encounters. Interestingly, we find that the impact of these situational antecedents on youth violence is gender-specific.

Recent research regarding the management of sex offenders in the community has yielded best practices that are accepted as the preferred methods to manage sex offenders. These practices, most notably include shared living arrangements, where sex offenders are housed together to allow for more specialized programming and resources. Even with research showing these practices as being the most effective way to manage sex offenders in the community they are not regularly implemented into probation and parole agencies. I will be conducting interviews with parole and probation officers this Fall in Colorado to explore the discrepancies between best practices and implementation.

Asian countries often maintain that the current view of human rights being touted by Western democracies as the universal standard is an affront to the culture, and traditions of Asian countries. These countries have argued that any view of human rights must contemplate these characteristics of their region. After 1945, Japan has made a concerted effort to become a leading figure in the international community. This paper will address the role of the international conventions in Japan generally, and the human rights conventions specifically. It will conclude by articulating a view on the status of human rights in Japan today.

The influence of neighborhood context and school dynamics on youth confessions is an important issue in criminological research. In this paper, we examine how the structure of neighborhood and school settings in inner-city communities provide staging grounds for youth confessions by influencing the nature of motivation, the role of third parties and the use of weapons in these violent encounters. Interestingly, we find that the impact of these situational antecedents on youth violence is gender-specific.

Recent research regarding the management of sex offenders in the community has yielded best practices that are accepted as the preferred methods to manage sex offenders. These practices, most notably include shared living arrangements, where sex offenders are housed together to allow for more specialized programming and resources. Even with research showing these practices as being the most effective way to manage sex offenders in the community they are not regularly implemented into probation and parole agencies. I will be conducting interviews with parole and probation officers this Fall in Colorado to explore the discrepancies between best practices and implementation.

Asian countries often maintain that the current view of human rights being touted by Western democracies as the universal standard is an affront to the culture, and traditions of Asian countries. These countries have argued that any view of human rights must contemplate these characteristics of their region. After 1945, Japan has made a concerted effort to become a leading figure in the international community. This paper will address the role of the international conventions in Japan generally, and the human rights conventions specifically. It will conclude by articulating a view on the status of human rights in Japan today.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Presentation Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ezekiel Kaufman</td>
<td>University of Alaska Anchorage</td>
<td>Jury Selection in Alaska: a Qualitative Analysis into the Challenges of Voir Dire in Rural Court Trials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorie Nicholas</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Prisons/John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>STRESS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL: CHALLENGES &amp; SOLUTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernadette Holmes</td>
<td>Norfolk State University</td>
<td>Race, Class, Gender Interaction in CRJ: A Black Feminist Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Ramey</td>
<td>Mental College</td>
<td>The Impact of Police Ethics Training on Disciplinary Infractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheryl Davis</td>
<td>Colorado Division of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Sustaining Justice through Standards for Court Ordered Domestic Violence Offenders*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Ramey</td>
<td>Mental College</td>
<td>Pads in the classroom: Technology/Distance/Online Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gioia Preparo</td>
<td>University of Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>Getting an Academic Job: Faculty/Cher/Administrative Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes on page:

- Thou shalt not be delinquent: An examination of the impact religiosity has on different types of delinquency
- Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs
- Using wave 1 data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this study explores the impact of social and individual religiosity on participation in delinquent behavior. Findings suggest that individual religiosity may actually increase the odds that a juvenile will engage in violent delinquent behavior, while social religiosity may decrease the odds of participation in at least one type of violent delinquent behavior. Further, it appears that social religiosity has no impact on non-violent delinquency, while individual religiosity has a significant negative impact on the odds of participation in most types of non-violent delinquency examined in this study.

- Stress is a part of our everyday lives. Stress in the workplace is also very common. Some occupations are impacted with stress more than others. For instance, law enforcement deal with extreme levels of stress related events on a regular basis. Higher levels of stress have been shown to produce physical and psychological ailments in law enforcement personnel (Hassell, Archbold, and Stichman (2010)). This presentation will educate law enforcement personnel on recognizing physical and psychological stress reactions, exploring work related stress on the job and in their personal lives, and will share ways law enforcement personnel can reduce and manage stress.

- Stress is a part of our everyday lives. Stress in the workplace is also very common. Some occupations are impacted with stress more than others. For instance, law enforcement deal with extreme levels of stress related events on a regular basis. Higher levels of stress have been shown to produce physical and psychological ailments in law enforcement personnel (Hassell, Archbold, and Stichman (2010)). This presentation will educate law enforcement personnel on recognizing physical and psychological stress reactions, exploring work related stress on the job and in their personal lives, and will share ways law enforcement personnel can reduce and manage stress.

- Black Feminists recognize that criminal justice has a color and class. Poor, black female offenders have always been more harshly treated. They face greater stigmatization as they are more likely to be arrested, processed, and sentenced to jail than middle class white respectable women. This panel examines the impact of race, class, and gender on CRJ and drug offenders increasing and rehabilitation referrals and outcomes. Data analyses includes [1]: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) (2) participant observation court records and interviews with key court officers in Norfolk VA; and (3) research on drug courts. The TEDS-D 2006 has been drawn from treatment programs in 42 states and included 358,701 Black and 926,216 White participants. Analysis revealed that Black women were underrepresented but also less likely to graduate from drug rehabilitation programs. Norfolk court records also indicated that Black youth were more likely to be transferred to adult court. Discrimination and inequity on the basis of class gender and race are consistent with other research findings. The interaction of race gender and class multiple marginality play a fundamental role. Analysis of drug court referral and treatment outcomes has also found similar disparities.

- This open seminar will discuss the pros and cons of incorporating an iPad or other like device into your class. Is it worth the expense? What are the limitations? What software is out there that actually helps with teaching? The moderator has been using an iPad in the classroom for a year and has bought her fair share of useless apps. This seminar is open to those with and without an iPad. Come share your experiences if you have an iPad on your desk.

- There have been a number of studies analyzing educational programming in rural areas. This article seeks to compare recidivism rates for participants in these programs taking into consideration race/ethnicity. Other factors considered include the level of education the participant possesses at the time of incarceration, the type of program completed (graduate or undergraduate, religious or secular), and the utilization of other reentry programs upon release. The TEDS-D 2006 has been drawn from treatment programs in 42 states and included 358,701 Black and 926,216 White participants. Analysis revealed that Black women were underrepresented but also less likely to graduate from drug rehabilitation programs. Norfolk court records also indicated that Black youth were more likely to be transferred to adult court. Discrimination and inequity on the basis of class gender and race are consistent with other research findings. The interaction of race gender and class multiple marginality play a fundamental role. Analysis of drug court referral and treatment outcomes has also found similar disparities.

- Research suggests that the proliferation of better treatment programs was one of the main reasons for the development of state treatment standards for DV offenders. Many state standards have similar content and are likely to stipulate the length, format, content, provider qualifications, and method of treatment for offenders. Members of this round table will discuss aspects of the offender standards in their respective states with a particular focus on talking about how treatment standards can be used by the criminal justice system as a form of sustainable justice.

- This seminar will discuss the pros and cons of incorporating an iPad or other like device into your class. Is it worth the expense? What are the limitations? What software is out there that actually helps with teaching? The moderator has been using an iPad in the classroom for a year and has bought her fair share of useless apps. This seminar is open to those with and without an iPad. Come share your experiences if you have an iPad on your desk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dick</td>
<td>North Dakota State University</td>
<td>Assessing the congruence between police classification of sexual assault claims and subsequent charging decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McHale</td>
<td>University of Central Oklahoma</td>
<td>A review and analysis of cases dealing with the interpretation of federal statutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rozier</td>
<td>York University</td>
<td>Men behind bars: Conceptualizing masculinity in Canadian federal prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td>York University</td>
<td>Sentence and incarceration of inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelie Pedneault</td>
<td>School of Criminology - Simon Fraser University</td>
<td>Stigma among the stigmatized: The reality of prison living for sex offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAKAMUKI Yasuda</td>
<td>Director of Police Policy Research Center, Japan</td>
<td>A review and analysis of cases dealing with the Miranda warnings and the Confrontation Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belbot</td>
<td>Maine Maritime Academy</td>
<td>Sexual offenders' spatial mobility during the stages of sexual assault events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy</td>
<td>University Of Arkansas at Little Rock</td>
<td>Disproportionate Minority Contact and Community Context: The Role of Racial and Economic Threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Maier</td>
<td>University of Central Oklahoma</td>
<td>Recidivism Reduction Programs in Vermont and Beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvinder Sidhu</td>
<td>Buffalo State College</td>
<td>Proactive Decision Making and Unwarranted Racial Disparity: A Meta-Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Apperson</td>
<td>Missouri State University</td>
<td>A review and analysis of cases dealing with sentencing and incarceration of inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn Batiste</td>
<td>Arkansas A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Outcomes and evaluation of case work with the representation of Native American clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Vaughn</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
<td>A review and analysis of cases dealing with liability and habeas corpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran Moore</td>
<td>University of Michigan-Flint</td>
<td>Public Security and Fear of Crime in a Caribbean Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior research has established that when sexual assaults are reported to the police, the police rely on both legal and extralegal factors to determine how to process the incident. Prosecutors rely heavily on those same factors when deciding whether or not to charge and which charges to pursue. The current study compare the way that police officers classify sexual assault cases to prosecutorial charging decisions to assess the level of similarity/difference between these two groups. This study uses eleven years of police reports and corresponding court records for reported sexual assault cases in a medium-sized Midwestern city.

The current research assesses how masculinity is constructed, contested, and embedded within Canadian federal prisons. Interview were conducted with over 30 men with active warrants. Preliminary findings suggest a general code of “masculine” behavior exists in prisons, where men must mind their own “business” in order to survive. Moreover, one’s crime also plays a role in determining how men are viewed, treated and if they are accepted by other inmates – the prison guards. Some prisoners discussed going into protective custody rather than mix in a general population that would not accept them, while others presented a “machi” masculinity that is consistent with their “solid” crimes (e.g., crimes largely respected by other prisoners that are related to drugs or non-sexual violence). Prisoners all described the embeddedness of the penal system in the male body.

The current research looks at the stigma experienced by sex offenders moving a federal court sentence in Canada. Interviews were conducted with over 30 men with active warrants. This research examines how convicted felons view sex offenders, the experiences of stigma among sex offenders and the challenges they face in prison. Findings suggest that sex offenders are at a higher risk of experiencing physical and sexual violence in prison, need to move to protective custody, and worry more about their crimes being revealed to other inmates in comparison to other convicted of other crimes. Sex offenders discuss fears of “paper parties” where fellow inmates demand seeing paper work stating their convictions, fears of being “googled” and, attempts to pass as “solid” offenders.

On March 11, Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami hit huge area of East Japan and caused nuclear catastrophe in Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant. Despite this hard situation, most Japanese including victims are calm and enduring this disaster. Amazingly, the number of crimes in disaster areas decreased compared to the previous year. Japanese police are playing important roles in crime prevention, rescue operation, identification of dead bodies, victim support and so on. I will introduce how Japanese police are tackling this difficult situation and discuss problems to be fixed up.

On March 11, Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami hit huge area of East Japan and caused nuclear catastrophe in Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant. Despite this hard situation, most Japanese including victims are calm and enduring this disaster. Amazingly, the number of crimes in disaster areas decreased compared to the previous year. Japanese police are playing important roles in crime prevention, rescue operation, identification of dead bodies, victim support and so on. I will introduce how Japanese police are tackling this difficult situation and discuss problems to be fixed up.

This paper includes an extensive literature review of what programs currently work in reducing recidivism for adults, what programs might work, and what doesn’t seem to work. Information regarding where each program was successful (urban, suburban, rural), how much measured recidivism, and program details are included. Cost information for programs is provided whenever available. Additionally results from a focus group of practitioners in Vermont are reported. The practitioners were asked what is or isn’t working locally. The paper also identifies what principles seem to be found in the successful programs.

Recidivism is a major challenge in the correctional system. This study addresses the issue of recidivism among sex offenders serving a federal prison sentence. The current study examines how convicted felons view sex offenders, the experiences of stigma among sex offenders and the challenges they face in prison. Findings suggest that sex offenders are at a higher risk of experiencing physical and sexual violence in prison, need to move to protective custody, and worry more about their crimes being revealed to other inmates in comparison to other convicted of other crimes. Sex offenders discuss fears of “paper parties” where fellow inmates demand seeing paper work stating their convictions, fears of being “googled” and, attempts to pass as “solid” offenders.

The current research assesses how masculinity is constructed, contested, and embedded within Canadian federal prisons. Interview were conducted with over 30 men with active warrants. Preliminary findings suggest a general code of “masculine” behavior exists in prisons, where men must mind their own “business” in order to survive. Moreover, one’s crime also plays a role in determining how men are viewed, treated and if they are accepted by other inmates – the prison guards. Some prisoners discussed going into protective custody rather than mix in a general population that would not accept them, while others presented a “machi” masculinity that is consistent with their “solid” crimes (e.g., crimes largely respected by other prisoners that are related to drugs or non-sexual violence). Prisoners all described the embeddedness of the penal system in the male body.

The study adds to the growing body of literature on racial disparities in formal social control by attempting to discern the salience of both the racial and symbolic threat perspectives to the interpretation of sexual assault cases (e.g., non-White). The current study evaluates the efficacy of specific prosecution decision-making modeling techniques to examine whether racial disparities in length of detention are contingent upon the relative size of the Black population and the symbolic threat generated by it. To accomplish this, we merge Census data on county characteristics with data on nearly a decade’s worth of delinquency cases handled by the Arkansas juvenile court system.

The need for correctional agencies to monitor admissions and releases to control populations has become paramount to cope with expanding populations and decreasing budgets. Using a case study from the Montana Department of Corrections, Statistical Process Control techniques including Shewhart, Cumulative Sum (Guzum), and Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) Charts will be explored to demonstrate how Montana could have identified changes in its security sector. This paper will present the results of a survey research conducted in the mining town of Linden, Guyana (summer 2011) on perceptions of the police, public safety and fear of crime. Unwarranted disparity stemming from the exercise of prosecutorial discretion has long been a research interest for sentencing researchers. Research exploring the effect of offender race on prosecutorial decision making, however, has produced conflicting and inconclusive results. Some studies concluded that minority offenders faced more unfavorable outcomes than White offenders, whereas others found a minority advantage. Still others found no significant impact of race on the decision point for prosecutors. Given these inconsistencies, the present research uses meta-analytic methodology to assess empirical findings from a body of scholarship that focuses on the charging decision. Analyses of homogeneity and moderator variables also are conducted in order to examine whether there are factors accounting for variability in effect sizes across contrasts.

The study assesses how masculinity is constructed, contested, and embedded within Canadian federal prisons. Interview were conducted with over 30 men with active warrants. Preliminary findings suggest a general code of “masculine” behavior exists in prisons, where men must mind their own “business” in order to survive. Moreover, one’s crime also plays a role in determining how men are viewed, treated and if they are accepted by other inmates – the prison guards. Some prisoners discussed going into protective custody rather than mix in a general population that would not accept them, while others presented a “machi” masculinity that is consistent with their “solid” crimes (e.g., crimes largely respected by other prisoners that are related to drugs or non-sexual violence). Prisoners all described the embeddedness of the penal system in the male body.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulman</td>
<td>Emory University/John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>The Violence of Not (Allowing) a Word in Another Language</td>
<td>This study will provide a profile of female religious terrorists, specifically the female suicide bomber, and will explain and review factors that cause them to join terrorist groups, including social, economic and family influences. An outline of their emotional and physiological characteristics will be provided, as well as an analysis of the feminine and maternal influences that lead to their joining a terrorist group. The symbolisms of why placement of the bomb on certain parts of their body will be explained. Case studies of these types of female and the situation surrounding their martyr act are included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Sit</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO</td>
<td>FEMALE RELIGIOUS TERRORISTS: THE SUICIDE BOMBERS</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllis Gardnerfeld</td>
<td>California State University, Stanislaus</td>
<td>Hate Crime in Croatia Today</td>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke Gialopsos</td>
<td>College of Mount St. Joseph</td>
<td>The Deviant World of Disney: 1937-2011</td>
<td>This poster presentation reviews all of the animated Walt Disney films released from 1937 through 2011 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 kihaku offenses, and general deviance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Bund</td>
<td>Suffolk University</td>
<td>Operating a Police Research and Development Unit: The Role of Researchers and Practitioners</td>
<td>Police Research and Development Units are vital to the 21st century police organization. Police Research and Development Units can build capacity for innovation and change, yet there are tremendous hurdles facing police leaders who are committed to innovative and effective police service. In fact, no “one-size-fits-all” exists as the decentralized nature of American policing means that leaders must figure out how to operate this type of unit given the context in which they exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Bund</td>
<td>Suffolk University</td>
<td>Research and Development Units: An Instrument for Innovation and Change in the 21st Century Police Organization</td>
<td>Police Research and Development Units are vital to an effective 21st century police organization. Research and development is traditionally utilized by private business as a way to learn, innovate and change. These units can foster and help build capacity for police innovation, learning and change, yet tremendous hurdles face practitioners and leaders who are committed to effective police service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Sic</td>
<td>York University</td>
<td>Sexuality in federal prison: Inmates’ negotiations of same-sex activities within prison cultures</td>
<td>Sexuality in federal prison: Inmates’ negotiations of same-sex activities within prison cultures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wells</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>A Classic: Experimental Design Comparing the Effectiveness of Online and Classroom Training of Juvenile Corrections Staff</td>
<td>Although the amount of training conducted online is increasing, most research on online training has primarily been exploratory, descriptive, or causal-comparative. Little research has been done in criminal justice settings that have compared online training with traditional classroom training. The participants in this experimental design were 222 supervisory staff in a juvenile corrections agency undergoing training on how to conduct performance evaluations of their direct reports as required by state law/acl. After randomly assigning supervisory staff to either an online or classroom training group, we conduct analyses of covariance to assess whether any difference exist in post training knowledge scores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Monroe</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>An Assessment of Training Needs among Juvenile Correctional Facility Staff</td>
<td>Accurate identification of staff training needs is essential if agencies are to teach personnel what they are expected to know and to do when performing their jobs. This study reports the results of a statewide needs assessment conducted with supervisors of line staff working in juvenile corrections facilities. The focus is on discrepancies between: (a) knowledge/skills levels that supervisors expect new staff to display after finishing basic training and (b) the actual levels that supervisors observe being displayed. We explore differences by types of facilities and by position of the supervisor. Implications are covered for training design, delivery, and research.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eric Lambert Wayne State University Work-Family Conflict and Organizational Citizenship Behaviors: A Preliminary Examination Correctional Personnel and Staff

There is a growing body of literature that suggests that organizational commitment is an important factor in the success of an employee. This study examines the effects of different types of work-family conflict on organizational citizenship behaviors among correctional staff. The results will be reported and discussed.

Henny Hugon Ferris State University Inventing in the Right Commitment: The Effects of Commitment Varius on the Recent Commitment Among Corrections Correctional Personnel and Staff

This study examines the effects of different types of commitment on organizational commitment. The past studies have mainly focused on affective commitment. Another form of organizational commitment is continuance commitment. This study examines the effects of both types of commitment on organizational commitment. It also examines the effects of turnover intent. The results will be reported and discussed.

Ryan Rampersad Penn State - Harrisburg Disorder, Victimization and Avoidance Behavior at School Schools and Crime

This study is unique in that it focuses on the interaction between student fear-related avoidance.

Debra Ross Grand Valley State University The Need (Still) for White Collar Crime Courses in Criminal Justice Curricula? Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

This piece explores the need for white-collar crime courses in criminal justice curricula. It discusses the implications of our findings for the nature of the discipline, designing more effective assessment tool (the LSI-R) in three NYC drug courts. The research examines the accuracy of the LSI-R in predicting recidivism.

Karen Jordan University of Central Florida The Effect of Preventive Detention on Out-of-home Placement Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between the community and the police in Brazil through the data gathered under an international project called the “Police Station Visitors Week” – PSVW.

Ludmila Ribar catolica Vargas Foundation How to turn the perception of citizens into real outcomes: the case of the police station visitors week Police-Community Interactions

This paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference in 2009 that addressed my 25 year (1980-2005) empirical study of battered Massachusetts women who killed their abusive mates. This paper examines the trial court cases on point from 2005 to 2010. The paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference.

Shanne White Warner-Marta College Domestic Homicide in Massachusetts: Reducing the Criminal Prosecution of Battered Women Who Kill Gender and Crime

This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

Sarah Picard-Fratche Center for Court Innovation Translating Research to Practice: Challenges to Implementing a Randomized Control Trial in Three New York City Drug Courts Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

This piece explores the perceptions of criminal justice and non-criminal justice students in regards to victimization trends and reports on the research. As discussed, there is a growing body of literature that suggests that organizational commitment is an important factor in the success of an employee. This study examines the effects of different types of work-family conflict on organizational citizenship behaviors among correctional staff. The results will be reported and discussed.


This project has been charring out since 2006 in 20 countries. It expects to collect information on how the police's service to the population and also to bring police and residents of neighborhoods near police stations together so that both will recognize the strong and weak points of police service.

Bruce White George Mason University The Need (Still) for White Collar Crime Courses in Criminal Justice Curricula? Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

This paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference in 2009 that addressed my 25 year (1980-2005) empirical study of battered Massachusetts women who killed their abusive mates. This paper examines the trial court cases on point from 2005 to 2010. The paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference.

Barbara Faeh Indiana University Northeast TELL ME A STORY: Use of Creative Assignments to Improve Content Learning, Critical Thinking, and Writing Skills Teaching Pedagogy

Students have started examining the impact of early juvenile court decisions on subsequent court outcomes for youth. The empirical literature generally finds that after controlling for legal and extra-legal factors, early decision points can have a negative effect on youth later in the court process. This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

Kaseem Jordan University of Central Florida The Effect of Preventive Detention on Out-of-home Placement Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between the community and the police in Brazil through the data gathered under an international project called the “Police Station Visitors Week” – PSVW.

Dianne White Bisexual, and Transgendered (LGBT) community.

The qualitative data gathered in 2010 show that several visitors and police officers highlighted the “Police Station Visitors’ Week” role in helping to de-stigmatize stereotypes as the event’s most positive point. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between the community and the police in Brazil through the data gathered under an international project called the “Police Station Visitors Week” – PSVW.

Ryan Rampersad Penn State - Harrisburg Disorder, Victimization and Avoidance Behavior at School Schools and Crime

This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between the community and the police in Brazil through the data gathered under an international project called the “Police Station Visitors Week” – PSVW.

This paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference in 2009 that addressed my 25 year (1980-2005) empirical study of battered Massachusetts women who killed their abusive mates. This paper examines the trial court cases on point from 2005 to 2010. The former study indicated that defense attorneys were increasingly expressing concern regarding the perceived shift in the criminal prosecution of this class of defendants to a more prosecutorial one. This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

Sarah Picard-Fratche Center for Court Innovation Translating Research to Practice: Challenges to Implementing a Randomized Control Trial in Three New York City Drug Courts Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

This paper examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

This paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference in 2009 that addressed my 25 year (1980-2005) empirical study of battered Massachusetts women who killed their abusive mates. This paper examines the trial court cases on point from 2005 to 2010. The former study indicated that defense attorneys were increasingly expressing concern regarding the perceived shift in the criminal prosecution of this class of defendants to a more prosecutorial one. This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

Barbara Faeh Indiana University Northeast TELL ME A STORY: Use of Creative Assignments to Improve Content Learning, Critical Thinking, and Writing Skills Teaching Pedagogy

Students have started examining the impact of early juvenile court decisions on subsequent court outcomes for youth. The empirical literature generally finds that after controlling for legal and extra-legal factors, early decision points can have a negative effect on youth later in the court process. This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between the community and the police in Brazil through the data gathered under an international project called the “Police Station Visitors Week” – PSVW.

This paper is a follow-up to the paper that I presented at the ACJS conference in 2009 that addressed my 25 year (1980-2005) empirical study of battered Massachusetts women who killed their abusive mates. This paper examines the trial court cases on point from 2005 to 2010. The former study indicated that defense attorneys were increasingly expressing concern regarding the perceived shift in the criminal prosecution of this class of defendants to a more prosecutorial one. This study examines whether such a perceived trend was in fact a shift in the decision-making of appellate courts. They noted that stereotypes were overcome on both sides, both among community members and police. In this sense, this project might be used as an example of research public police pilot that can be replicated in other places helping the improvement of the role of the community as agents of the New York City Drug Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Program/Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Akron</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>The Mayor Speaks...Mayoral Crime Control Rhetoric in the Top U.S. Cities: Symbolic or Tangible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Connecticut State University</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>A New Diversionary Program for Offenders with Mental Illness: Preliminary Data on Implementation and Outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Fraser University</td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Violence Control Scale (IPVCS): A Qualitative Study of Explanations and Violence Control in Video Games (See No Evil: Regulating Violence in Video Games)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Portrait of Relationship Dysfunction: Impact of Technology on Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>The Impact of Juveniles in Residential Placement on Aggregate Delinquency: An Empirical Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>The Effect of Age, Race, and Gender on Prosecutors' Charging Decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Prescription Drug Misuse: A Comparative Theoretical Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Internet/Cyber Victimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSales University</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>See No Evil: Regulating Violence in Video Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Louisville</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Further Testing of the Intimate Partner Violence Control Scale (IPVCS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Does perceived fairness of the program influence its successful completion rate?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Georgia State University

Daron Camp

Georgia State University

Training-Based Promotion of Police Supervisors - The MARTA Project

Research and Pictorial Showcase

Indiana State University

LaKe Decker

Indiana State University

Should We Put Up a Fight? Current trends in the right to resist unlawful residential entry

Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

Prairie View A&M University

Kerrin Wolf

University of Delaware

An Exploration of Arrest Decision Making by School Resource Officers in Delaware

Police Behavior and Decision Making

CSU Sacramento

Judy Falto

Wilfrid Laurier University

Child and Its Myths: Do Victims’ families benefit from the death penalty? An Examination of Sentence Effectiveness

Capital Punishment and Death Row

Michelle Smith

Good Morning Parents

Parenting Practices of Incarcerated Fathers

Research and Pictorial Showcase

Wilfrid Laurier University

Laura Hare

University of Western Ontario

Realities, Trauma and Homelessness: Women’s Attitudes Toward Mental Health Counselling Post-Victimization

Gender and Victimation

Capital Punishment and Death Row

Michael Payne

University of Dayton

Proportional Punishment in Death Penalty and non Death Penalty Cases

Capital Punishment and Death Row

Camila Coban

Prairie View A&M University

Violent Victimization (Homicide, Robbery, Assault, Sexual Assault)

The Influence of Plaintiff Gender on the Judicial Decision to Grant Civil Restraining Orders: A Replication and Analysis

Gender and Victimation

Rodney Kingsworth

CSU Sacramento

The Curious Case of George: A Case Study of the Use of Neutralizations by a Career Criminal

Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization

James P. MacCoun

University of South Florida Polytechnic

The Curious Case of George: A Case Study of a Career Criminal (Assault)

The Influences of Plaintiff Gender in Setting the Sentences of Federal Defendants

The Curious Case of George: A Case Study of the Use of Neutralizations by a Career Criminal

Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization

Michael Payne
This paper reviews the development of a multidimensional approach to political activism as outlined by Cohn-Rosenthal. We explore the meaning of political activism before exploring the development of the model. We propose a methodological shift that repositions the activism analyses as an analysis of discourse. This allows for more rigorous empiricism in the literature and for an analysis that opens up the activist project to all constitutional court cases, whether impugned legislation is under scrutiny or not. The model provides a requisite requisite to inspire a new descriptive language in activism studies.

This paper reviews the development of a multidimensional approach to political activism as outlined by Cohn-Rosenthal. We explore the meaning of political activism before exploring the development of the model. We propose a methodological shift that repositions the activism analyses as an analysis of discourse. This allows for more rigorous empiricism in the literature and for an analysis that opens up the activist project to all constitutional court cases, whether impugned legislation is under scrutiny or not. The model provides a requisite requisite to inspire a new descriptive language in activism studies.

In light of the social economic environment in which law enforcement executives are tasked with the responsibility of doing more with less, the desire to maintain innovation and implement technologies is increasingly difficult. Perhaps now more than ever, public safety organizations seek to establish partnerships with the private sector to bring new technologies to public safety personnel. Such a business model has currently been implemented in a medium-sized municipal police agency within the New England states. This paper explores this emerging model and presents findings on how it impacts police operations and potential promises it may hold for public safety.

In light of the social economic environment in which law enforcement executives are tasked with the responsibility of doing more with less, the desire to maintain innovation and implement technologies is increasingly difficult. Perhaps now more than ever, public safety organizations seek to establish partnerships with the private sector to bring new technologies to public safety personnel. Such a business model has currently been implemented in a medium-sized municipal police agency within the New England states. This paper explores this emerging model and presents findings on how it impacts police operations and potential promises it may hold for public safety.

The roundtable continues the lively and passionate discussion and will provide open discussion to traditional scholars, termed “pracademic” with a blend of educational credentials and practical experience. Preliminary results of a survey distributed to members of ACJS will be discussed. 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.” It is recognized in a system of international criminal justice settings.

This roundtable continues the lively and passionate discussion and will provide open discussion to traditional scholars, termed “pracademic” with a blend of educational credentials and practical experience. Preliminary results of a survey distributed to members of ACJS will be discussed. 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.” It is recognized in a system of international criminal justice settings.

The Crimes Reduction Investigation Model for Evaluation Systems (C.R.I.M.E.S.) offers a paradigm shift in theories and models for preventing crimes, particularly violent crimes. It fills the gap between reaction to and prevention of crimes. In that it is minority developed and researched, it fills the cultural gap in services left by traditional theories and models in addressing criminal justice issues, particularly minority issues. It is a universal evidence-based system and process for reduction leading to prevention of any type of crime across cultures. It is recognized in a system of international criminal justice settings.

In the criminal justice field, we often discuss how public perception shapes policy, yet we seldom focus on better informing citizens as a crime prevention theme. This presentation will examine recent examples of policies with an explicit public appeal that often result in increased danger for communities rather than increased safety. Additionally, an approach for solving newly increasing public awareness within communities (particularly by beginning with a focus on college/university students and their social networks) will be presented and examined.

In the criminal justice field, we often discuss how public perception shapes policy, yet we seldom focus on better informing citizens as a crime prevention theme. This presentation will examine recent examples of policies with an explicit public appeal that often result in increased danger for communities rather than increased safety. Additionally, an approach for solving newly increasing public awareness within communities (particularly by beginning with a focus on college/university students and their social networks) will be presented and examined.

This paper reviews the development of a multidimensional approach to political activism as outlined by Cohn-Rosenthal. We explore the meaning of political activism before exploring the development of the model. We propose a methodological shift that repositions the activism analyses as an analysis of discourse. This allows for more rigorous empiricism in the literature and for an analysis that opens up the activist project to all constitutional court cases, whether impugned legislation is under scrutiny or not. The model provides a requisite requisite to inspire a new descriptive language in activism studies.

This paper reviews the development of a multidimensional approach to political activism as outlined by Cohn-Rosenthal. We explore the meaning of political activism before exploring the development of the model. We propose a methodological shift that repositions the activism analyses as an analysis of discourse. This allows for more rigorous empiricism in the literature and for an analysis that opens up the activist project to all constitutional court cases, whether impugned legislation is under scrutiny or not. The model provides a requisite requisite to inspire a new descriptive language in activism studies.

This paper reviews the development of a multidimensional approach to political activism as outlined by Cohn-Rosenthal. We explore the meaning of political activism before exploring the development of the model. We propose a methodological shift that repositions the activism analyses as an analysis of discourse. This allows for more rigorous empiricism in the literature and for an analysis that opens up the activist project to all constitutional court cases, whether impugned legislation is under scrutiny or not. The model provides a requisite requisite to inspire a new descriptive language in activism studies.
There is a need to explore how the police organization interacts with and affects police officers’ behavior and attitudes. If we can identify the influencing factors, we may be able to improve officers’ contribution to departmental operations and overall effectiveness. This study examined factors that influence officers’ perceptions of being valued and supported in the department. Four independent variables were examined: inclusiveness in decision making, professionalism, relationships with supervisors, and communicated direction. Police officers from a medium sized police department were surveyed. A regression analysis showed that these four organizational factors accounted for approximately half of the variance.

The Korean criminal justice system developed primarily from an educational system. In roughly the last ten years, the Koreans have been experimenting with Westernized adversarial criminal justice. This article reflects on comparisons between the two systems, and where the Korean justice system is headed.

Although situational crime prevention (SCP) evaluations have often shown successful reductions in crime, the study of unsuccessful SCP initiatives is also instructive. Since the mid-1980s, federal legislation has required the marking of selected parts for certain motor vehicles in the United States. This effort is one of the most widespread forms of SCP ever implemented. Yet, several previous quantitative evaluations of parts-marking have yielded poor results. This paper utilizes a triangulation approach to understand the flawed logic and implementation of parts-marking in the U.S. Further, this article explores how the experience with parts-marking should inform future SCP efforts.

Although situational crime prevention (SCP) evaluations have often shown successful reductions in crime, the study of unsuccessful SCP initiatives is also instructive. Since the mid-1980s, federal legislation has required the marking of selected parts for certain motor vehicles in the United States. This effort is one of the most widespread forms of SCP ever implemented. Yet, several previous quantitative evaluations of parts-marking have yielded poor results. This paper utilizes a triangulation approach to understand the flawed logic and implementation of parts-marking in the U.S. Further, this article explores how the experience with parts-marking should inform future SCP efforts.

Although situational crime prevention (SCP) evaluations have often shown successful reductions in crime, the study of unsuccessful SCP initiatives is also instructive. Since the mid-1980s, federal legislation has required the marking of selected parts for certain motor vehicles in the United States. This effort is one of the most widespread forms of SCP ever implemented. Yet, several previous quantitative evaluations of parts-marking have yielded poor results. This paper utilizes a triangulation approach to understand the flawed logic and implementation of parts-marking in the U.S. Further, this article explores how the experience with parts-marking should inform future SCP efforts.

Although situational crime prevention (SCP) evaluations have often shown successful reductions in crime, the study of unsuccessful SCP initiatives is also instructive. Since the mid-1980s, federal legislation has required the marking of selected parts for certain motor vehicles in the United States. This effort is one of the most widespread forms of SCP ever implemented. Yet, several previous quantitative evaluations of parts-marking have yielded poor results. This paper utilizes a triangulation approach to understand the flawed logic and implementation of parts-marking in the U.S. Further, this article explores how the experience with parts-marking should inform future SCP efforts.

Although situational crime prevention (SCP) evaluations have often shown successful reductions in crime, the study of unsuccessful SCP initiatives is also instructive. Since the mid-1980s, federal legislation has required the marking of selected parts for certain motor vehicles in the United States. This effort is one of the most widespread forms of SCP ever implemented. Yet, several previous quantitative evaluations of parts-marking have yielded poor results. This paper utilizes a triangulation approach to understand the flawed logic and implementation of parts-marking in the U.S. Further, this article explores how the experience with parts-marking should inform future SCP efforts.
Chris M. Wohlschlegel, Michigan State University

Gangs and Violence: Disentangling the Impact of Gang Membership on the Level and Nature of Offending

Panel studies of youth gang members have documented a systematic change in delinquent behavior as youth enter and exit gangs, with periods of active gang membership associated with substantially elevated levels of offending. While some argue that group processes associated with gangs provide a unique social forum for violence amplification, non-violent offending has been found to be similarly impacted by this milieu. This study examines whether gang membership increases the odds of violent offending and other above involvement in general delinquent and criminal behavior using a repeated measures item response theory model with five waves of panel data.

Frank E. Russell, University of South Carolina

Japanese Restorative Justice: A Potential Alternative to American Criminal Justice

Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation

It is no secret that police work causes many law enforcement officers to feel stressed. The mental toll of various assignments are often overstated, and generally the source of this anguish is examined anecdotally rather than empirically. Law enforcement administrators need to take a closer look at how daily and traumatic events can alter their employees’ world views and sense of spirituality, which ultimately affects the wall boring of both personnel and their organizations. This article will examine research related to the effects of the job on officer wellness as well as what a survey indicates police officers are concerned about.

Jenny Turner, Texas A&M International University

Linking Trauma: Traumatization and the Experiencing Implications of Spirituality in Law Enforcement

Police Administration and Management

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program forms the centerpiece of the American war on drugs. This program is designed to disrupt and dismantle large drug enterprises. The question is whether this program is more successful than its predecessors. This paper presents a closer look at how daily and traumatic events can alter their employees’ world views and sense of spirituality, which ultimately affects the wall boring of both personnel and their organizations. This article will examine research related to the effects of the job on officer wellness as well as what a survey indicates police officers are concerned about.

Daniel Stewart, University of North Texas

Examining Capital Juries’ Impressions of Attorneys: Personal Characteristics and Their Impact on Sentencing Outcomes

Capital Punishment and Death Row

This study examined the relationship between the perceptions of attorneys by capital juries and their impact on sentencing outcomes. Findings show the jurors’ impressions focused on the attorneys’ physical appearance and personality. Impression of the defense attorneys were markedly more negative than their impressions of the prosecutors. Impression of the defense attorneys, but not the prosecutors, were significantly related to sentencing outcomes such that negative impressions of the defense attorneys were associated with death sentences.

Kelly Frailing, Texas A&M International University

Referrals to the Washoe County Mental Health Court

Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

This study examined referrals to the Washoe County MHC to determine characteristics associated with acceptance. Those with a thought or mood disorder and a felony or misdemeanor index charge were more likely to be accepted. Those with a crime against a person or the community, and males were less likely to be accepted. Violent index crimes or criminal histories were also associated with rejection. These results have important policy implications for states referred to the court but who receive another disposition of their case, and for those with violent crimes or criminal histories who are rejected by the MHC.

Jeffrey Lee, Troy University

Career Planning for Criminal Justice Students: Opportunities, Outcomes, and, Obstacles

Assessment and Evaluation

In correctional settings, some offenders engage in a specific type of sex offense, namely, public autoerotism, as aggressive form of masturbatory behavior designed to harass, antagonize, or upset employees. This paper examines interview data with male inmates who admitted to intentionally exposing themselves to female correctional employees. Using a subcultural sociological framework, specifically Sykes and Matza’s (1957) techniques of neutralization, we explain why some inmates persist in public autoerotism, despite the presence of institutional rules which prohibit this type of behavior. Also, suggestions are provided on how correctional administrators can reduce or eliminate this form of deviant behavior.

Robert Worley, Texas A&M University - Central Texas

Inmate Public Autoritization Uncovered: Exploring the Dynamics of Miserabulary Behavior Within Correctional Facilities

Correctional Personnel and Staff

The Nigerian state has in recent times been at the receiving end of a dramatic upsurge of violence, and sectarian conflicts, with citizens particularly in the Northern Regions and most of the participants are children who have never attended school. Based on 2010 Nigeria Education Data Survey discussed in this report, there are incidences of educational deprivation in Nigeria with the majority of the vulnerable located among the lowest economic quintiles. This lends credence to the fact that the child victimization through educational deprivation has multiple and significant effects on Nigerian youths and may be precarious responsible for reported upsurge in youth criminalities.

Abdusalam Dambazau, Foundation For The Victims of Child Abuse Nigeria VCAF

Educational Deprivation as a Predictor of Delinquency Among Children and Child Abuse in Nigeria

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program: Silver Bullet or Smoke & Mirrors in the War on Drugs

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program (CODETF) Program: Silver Bullet or Smoke & Mirrors in the War on Drugs

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program forms the centerpiece of the United States Department of Justice counternarcotics strategy, using a prosecutor-led, multi-jurisdiction and multi-agency task force concept, designed to control the most dangerous and violent drug trafficking and organizations operating within the United States. This paper will provide a critical examination into the successes and misgivings of the OCDETF Program, from the perspective of a former police detective and ten year member of an OCDETF.

Tony Gasiewski, University of Pittsburgh

A Study on Korean Inmates’ Rule-Violation Behaviors: Focusing on Prison Culture as a Mediating Variable

Special Units, Task Forces, and Crime Reduction Initiatives

The purpose of this study is to examine factors affecting prison culture and to assess whether the prison culture acts as an important parameter for inmates’ rule infractions. Previous research on prisonization has been limited due to causes related to empirical validity. This study attempts to expand our knowledge about prisonization and to reestablish rule violations of prisoners through a contemporary criminological perspective.

Analyzing a sample of 989 inmates in South Korea, the results indicated that age, visiting experience, pans of imprisonment, procedural justice, low self-control, and self-esteem variables significantly affected prison culture. In this study, prison culture as an intervening variable was an important variable between low self-control and inmate rule violations. Implications for further research and policy are discussed.
W. Chris Hale
Louisiana State University, Shreveport
The Rule Against Bias and its Application in the Criminal Courts of England and Wales.
Race/Ethnicity and Justice Decisions.
This paper examines the rule against bias and its application in the criminal courts of England and Wales. The paper argues that despite allegations of racially motivated convictions, jury in the UK are far from perfect, fair and impartial. The rule against bias is considered as well as jury research from the UK. This is then compared to international research from the US and Canada. Domestic legislation, which has the effect of limiting jury research in the UK, is also discussed. Remedies for how best to avoid racially biased juries are then considered, from which conclusions are drawn.

Phillip Dawe
Ivy Tech Community College, New York
Research on Terrorism, a case study
Community College Issues.
This presentation will delve into the results of a case study done by community college students. These students did research in the area of resident attitudes about terrorism and the cultural diversity issues involving Muslims that may exist in Indiana. The focus of this study was on the Muslim faith and suspicion and mistrust of Muslim religious practitioners. The study was done on men. Furthermore, most of this research has been done through survey research. This paper details the findings of interviews and participant-observation of urban and rural women that have served time in prison and are trying to "make it" and stay out of trouble. Several important themes emerged confirming the many common challenges reported in available literature. Other findings suggest that women returning to urban and rural communities face challenges that are unique to their particular environment and culture. Policy implications and area for future research are discussed.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
This paper examines the rule against bias and its application in the criminal courts of England and Wales. The paper argues that despite allegations of racially motivated convictions, jury in the UK are far from perfect, fair and impartial. The rule against bias is considered as well as jury research from the UK. This is then compared to international research from the US and Canada. Domestic legislation, which has the effect of limiting jury research in the UK, is also discussed. Remedies for how best to avoid racially biased juries are then considered, from which conclusions are drawn.

Phillip Dawe
Ivy Tech Community College
Research on Terrorism, a case study
Community College Issues.
This presentation will delve into the results of a case study done by community college students. These students did research in the area of resident attitudes about terrorism and the cultural diversity issues involving Muslims that may exist in Indiana. The focus of this study was on the Muslim faith and suspicion and mistrust of Muslim religious practitioners. The study was done on men. Furthermore, most of this research has been done through survey research. This paper details the findings of interviews and participant-observation of urban and rural women that have served time in prison and are trying to "make it" and stay out of trouble. Several important themes emerged confirming the many common challenges reported in available literature. Other findings suggest that women returning to urban and rural communities face challenges that are unique to their particular environment and culture. Policy implications and area for future research are discussed.

W. Chris Hale
Louisiana State University, Shreveport
The Rule Against Bias and its Application in the Criminal Courts of England and Wales.
Race/Ethnicity and Justice Decisions.
This paper examines the rule against bias and its application in the criminal courts of England and Wales. The paper argues that despite allegations of racially motivated convictions, jury in the UK are far from perfect, fair and impartial. The rule against bias is considered as well as jury research from the UK. This is then compared to international research from the US and Canada. Domestic legislation, which has the effect of limiting jury research in the UK, is also discussed. Remedies for how best to avoid racially biased juries are then considered, from which conclusions are drawn.

Phillip Dawe
Ivy Tech Community College, New York
Research on Terrorism, a case study
Community College Issues.
This presentation will delve into the results of a case study done by community college students. These students did research in the area of resident attitudes about terrorism and the cultural diversity issues involving Muslims that may exist in Indiana. The focus of this study was on the Muslim faith and suspicion and mistrust of Muslim religious practitioners. The study was done on men. Furthermore, most of this research has been done through survey research. This paper details the findings of interviews and participant-observation of urban and rural women that have served time in prison and are trying to "make it" and stay out of trouble. Several important themes emerged confirming the many common challenges reported in available literature. Other findings suggest that women returning to urban and rural communities face challenges that are unique to their particular environment and culture. Policy implications and area for future research are discussed.

W. Chris Hale
Louisiana State University, Shreveport
The Rule Against Bias and its Application in the Criminal Courts of England and Wales.
Race/Ethnicity and Justice Decisions.
This paper examines the rule against bias and its application in the criminal courts of England and Wales. The paper argues that despite allegations of racially motivated convictions, jury in the UK are far from perfect, fair and impartial. The rule against bias is considered as well as jury research from the UK. This is then compared to international research from the US and Canada. Domestic legislation, which has the effect of limiting jury research in the UK, is also discussed. Remedies for how best to avoid racially biased juries are then considered, from which conclusions are drawn.

Phillip Dawe
Ivy Tech Community College, New York
Research on Terrorism, a case study
Community College Issues.
This presentation will delve into the results of a case study done by community college students. These students did research in the area of resident attitudes about terrorism and the cultural diversity issues involving Muslims that may exist in Indiana. The focus of this study was on the Muslim faith and suspicion and mistrust of Muslim religious practitioners. The study was done on men. Furthermore, most of this research has been done through survey research. This paper details the findings of interviews and participant-observation of urban and rural women that have served time in prison and are trying to "make it" and stay out of trouble. Several important themes emerged confirming the many common challenges reported in available literature. Other findings suggest that women returning to urban and rural communities face challenges that are unique to their particular environment and culture. Policy implications and area for future research are discussed.

W. Chris Hale
Louisiana State University, Shreveport
The Rule Against Bias and its Application in the Criminal Courts of England and Wales.
Race/Ethnicity and Justice Decisions.
This paper examines the rule against bias and its application in the criminal courts of England and Wales. The paper argues that despite allegations of racially motivated convictions, jury in the UK are far from perfect, fair and impartial. The rule against bias is considered as well as jury research from the UK. This is then compared to international research from the US and Canada. Domestic legislation, which has the effect of limiting jury research in the UK, is also discussed. Remedies for how best to avoid racially biased juries are then considered, from which conclusions are drawn.

Phillip Dawe
Ivy Tech Community College, New York
Research on Terrorism, a case study
Community College Issues.
This presentation will delve into the results of a case study done by community college students. These students did research in the area of resident attitudes about terrorism and the cultural diversity issues involving Muslims that may exist in Indiana. The focus of this study was on the Muslim faith and suspicion and mistrust of Muslim religious practitioners. The study was done on men. Furthermore, most of this research has been done through survey research. This paper details the findings of interviews and participant-observation of urban and rural women that have served time in prison and are trying to "make it" and stay out of trouble. Several important themes emerged confirming the many common challenges reported in available literature. Other findings suggest that women returning to urban and rural communities face challenges that are unique to their particular environment and culture. Policy implications and area for future research are discussed.

W. Chris Hale
Louisiana State University, Shreveport
The Rule Against Bias and its Application in the Criminal Courts of England and Wales.
Race/Ethnicity and Justice Decisions.
This paper examines the rule against bias and its application in the criminal courts of England and Wales. The paper argues that despite allegations of racially motivated convictions, jury in the UK are far from perfect, fair and impartial. The rule against bias is considered as well as jury research from the UK. This is then compared to international research from the US and Canada. Domestic legislation, which has the effect of limiting jury research in the UK, is also discussed. Remedies for how best to avoid racially biased juries are then considered, from which conclusions are drawn.

Phillip Dawe
Ivy Tech Community College, New York
Research on Terrorism, a case study
Community College Issues.
This presentation will delve into the results of a case study done by community college students. These students did research in the area of resident attitudes about terrorism and the cultural diversity issues involving Muslims that may exist in Indiana. The focus of this study was on the Muslim faith and suspicion and mistrust of Muslim religious practitioners. The study was done on men. Furthermore, most of this research has been done through survey research. This paper details the findings of interviews and participant-observation of urban and rural women that have served time in prison and are trying to "make it" and stay out of trouble. Several important themes emerged confirming the many common challenges reported in available literature. Other findings suggest that women returning to urban and rural communities face challenges that are unique to their particular environment and culture. Policy implications and area for future research are discussed.
Wrongful convictions are a major concern in the criminal justice system. No data exist on the number of wrongful convictions, but studies estimate that at least 7,500 individuals will be wrongly convicted each year. Wrongful convictions may be due to various factors: investigative failures, false eyewitness testimony, mistreatment provided by interrogators, and false confessions. Organizations such as the Innocence Project have helped to increase public knowledge; however, more work must be done.

This poster presentation reviews the literature on wrongful convictions, discusses the work of the Innocence Project, and explores new areas for research and public involvement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aida Hass</td>
<td>Marshall University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Beck</td>
<td>Queensborough Community College</td>
<td>Employment: An Expanded Assessment of the Consequences of Employment for Juvenile Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalie Ortiz</td>
<td>Louisiana State University, Shreveport</td>
<td>Offenders Population of Incarcerated Juvenile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollianne Marshall</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Attitudes toward Surveillance, Civil Liberty Restrictions, and Feelings of Threat from Terrorism. Ten Years after 9/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Nell</td>
<td>University of Richmond</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Chris Hale</td>
<td>Florida State University</td>
<td>Sentencing Sexual Offenders: Patterns and Trends in Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Wagner</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Juvenile Drug Prevention Programs: Looking Ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Sheidt</td>
<td>Florida State University</td>
<td>Defendant Participation in Voluntary Service Programs: An Exploratory Study of the Midtown Community Court (NYC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bartels</td>
<td>Queensborough Community College</td>
<td>Probation and Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Beal</td>
<td>University of Delaware</td>
<td>Online Discourse about Drug Buses and Rainbow Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattie Orel</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>Sex Panic, Contemporary Legends, and the Internet: On-Line Discourse about Drug Buses and Rainbow Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Beck</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin Oshkosh</td>
<td>Should Age of Sexual Consent Laws Be Enforced by States Using Teen Pregnancy as a “Crimes” Measure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Haes</td>
<td>Missouri State University</td>
<td>From The Inside Out: Greene County Jail Inmates on Restorative ReEntry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komi Kumar</td>
<td>The College at Brockport, SUNY</td>
<td>Comparative/International Policing and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert T. Black</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Drug Use Among Incarcerated Juvenile Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard T. Black</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>The Response to Juvenile Crime in Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Marshall</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollianne Marshall</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Beck</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin Oshkosh</td>
<td>Should Age of Sexual Consent Laws Be Enforced by States Using Teen Pregnancy as a “Crimes” Measure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Marshall</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several urban crime theories provide the framework for the argument that, despite the mass media's portrayal of the Italian-American Mafia, the residential neighborhoods in which they live and work remain relatively free of violent crime, more so than other similar urban neighborhoods. This study examines the characteristics of the defended neighborhood and how they are uniquely applied to New York City neighborhoods. The expectation is that neighborhoods with an Italian-American concentration have significantly lower rates of robbery than other neighborhoods within these cities due to the influence and informal social control exerted through ethnic concentration and organized crime.

The presentation covers three main parts. First, it provides rationale for the establishment of a new international police force. Second, it traces the history nature past and present international police cooperation with discussions of their fit in the emerging global and international crime needs. Third, the presentation presents a framework for the establishment of a Global Police Service including its organization, mandate, and logistics. Issues and controversies surrounding transnational and homeland security dominate headlines and generate intense interest. Issues, such as the September 11 attacks, border security, and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have and continue to be foreseen in the minds of most Americans. Likewise, most experts agree that careers in homeland security are one of the fastest growing areas in the job market today. The following study explores attitudes toward surveillance, restrictions of civil liberties, and feelings of threat from terrorism among future criminal justice and homeland security professionals. Comparisons with students of other majors, implications for future research are addressed.

The United States has been engaged in a “War on Drugs” since the 1980s. This “war” has been waged through a number of avenues that mostly target adult population. However, several policies are designed to prevent juveniles from engaging in drug use and abuse. Long-standing prevention programs (e.g., DARE) have been evaluated more rigorously in recent years. Newer strategies have also been explored, and the policy implications of these programs are discussed. The current research reviews the evidence based studies on drug prevention for youth, and its effect on existing programs and policies in juvenile justice.

Over the past few decades, there has been a flurry of public outrage, and subsequently, regulatory activity directed at sexual offenders. There has also been a significant amount of scholarship focusing on sex offender issues, including recidivism, reentry challenges, residence restrictions, registration and community notification. However, one topic that remains underestimated is sentencing. Although the public has called for harsher sanctions for sex offenders, little is known about how these offenders are actually being sentenced. To address this gap, the current study draws data from Florida (1994 to 2009) to examine patterns and trends in the sentencing of sexual offenders.

This research focuses on why defendants do, or do not, choose to take advantage of the social service programs available free-of-charge through the Midtown Community Court in Manhattan. These social services include job training, substance abuse, health education, mental health counseling, housing assistance, and GED programs. The data for this study consists of self-reported data in a survey distributed to adult defendants completing their court-mandated community service sentence.

Concerned reports of sexual play among the young involving sex bracelets and rainbow parties spread internationally during the past decade. While both topics received some attention from traditional media, they attracted far more comments from ordinary citizens participating in on-line discussions. This discourse involved people adopting very different positions, from credulous earnings that these were real phenomena that were spreading and would have serious moral consequences, to skeptical dismissals these tales. We analyze the context of these interchanges to better understand how contemporary legends spread, and their role in social problems construction.

Substantial barriers confront offenders who are trying to find and secure full-time employment during re-entry. Employers are hesitant to hire ex-offenders because of workplace and business concerns. However, prior research has found that employers are more willing to call back white men with a criminal record than Black or Hispanic men without a record. When comparing Black women to White women, however, this relationship does not appear to hold true. Using previous research as the point of departure, we present the results of an experiment auditing employers in a metropolitan area in a southwestern state. To determine the effect of a criminal record for Black, Hispanic, and White women and men, matched resumes were submitted online. Unlike prior studies, we also assess the effect of a two-year college degree on employment chances. Implications for re-entry and future steps are discussed.

Age of sexual consent laws are unique in that they are the only laws that can result in a child being both a victim and the offender of a crime, at once, merely due to age. They are also unique in that they contribute to failed prisoner reentry and exploration how restorative reentry processes can be applied to New York City neighborhoods. The expectation is that neighborhoods with an Italian-American concentration have significantly lower rates of robbery than other neighborhoods within these cities due to the influence and informal social control exerted through ethnic concentration and organized crime.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susan Kriski</td>
<td>Central Connecticut State University</td>
<td>Barriers to Reentry: Coping Strategies for Female Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Kriski</td>
<td>Central Connecticut State University</td>
<td>Gender and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson Davis</td>
<td>Fayetteville State University</td>
<td>Hotspot mapping and campus crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Szweczka</td>
<td>University of Arkansas, Little Rock</td>
<td>Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Stalking, Infanticide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph McKenzie</td>
<td>Texas State University</td>
<td>School Violence and Policy Responses: An Analysis of Massachusetts Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Moran</td>
<td>Midwestern State University</td>
<td>The Transnational Drug Trade: Interdiction, Suppression, Treatment, &amp; Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherie Dawson-Edwards</td>
<td>University of Louisville</td>
<td>Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Applegate</td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>The Perceived Severity of Alternative Punishments: Why Is There a Racial Gap?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Hansen</td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>Other Correctional Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Chernoff</td>
<td>University of Central Missouri</td>
<td>Capital Punishment and Death Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaseul Cho</td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>Hotspot mapping and campus crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hansen</td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>School Resource Officers Discuss the Uniqueness of Policing Educational Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheree Davis</td>
<td>Fayetteville State University</td>
<td>Juvenile Detention Decisions: A Fiscal Concerns Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Szweczka</td>
<td>University of Arkansas, Little Rock</td>
<td>Taken: The Examination of Contextual Effects on Child Abductions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recently released offenders often face numerous barriers during reentry from prison to society. The coping strategies of female offenders often differ from those of their male counterparts. This study stems from similar studies conducted on male offenders, coping strategies during the reentry phase. The participants in the study are females who have been recently released from prison (n=20). The research question, which will be investigated, further asks: "What characteristics describe how individuals cope with the reentry phase?" The research question is derived from similar studies conducted with male participants, but will seek to analyze a gendered approach to this phenomenon. In an effort to capture how women cope with reentry, interviews were used to investigate themes surrounding one coping strategy once released. Data for this study combine quantitative and qualitative analysis. The Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS; Endler & Parker, 1999) was used to determine coping strategies and reentry barriers.
Theories on the role of society in law enforcement, the negative influence of an officer’s department, and a person’s own natural tendency to engage in unethical behavior have been offered as explanations of police corruption. One major consideration in rooting out misconduct is by not hiring unethical people through screening processes. For those who are already in the profession, law enforcement executives can influence the leadership of a police organization, the work environment, and even the police subculture. It is in these areas that efforts need to focus their efforts in order to maintain a high ethical standard within their agencies.

Matthew Jones
Portland State University
Simulating Streams of Offenders in the CJ System
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Criminal justice purports to operate as a system in the United States. Yet, the allocation of resources and treatment of offenders often takes place in organizational voids, which impacts the sustainability and effectiveness of the system. An ongoing partnership between Portland State University and Multnomah County Oregon simulates the streams of offenders through the criminal justice system via discrete event simulation. The model simulates the work of all system partners as a fully integrated whole with the goal of: promoting system wide collaboration, and creating an analytical model in which to test the effects of potential budgetary, policy and legislative changes.

Michael Gilbert
University of Texas at San Antonio
Reformatory Reform: Reducing Recidivism, Healing People and Strengthening Communities
Reformatory Justice Theory: Practice and Evaluation

Reformatory incarceration is one of the most difficult transitions a person can make in life. The odds of rebuilding their lives as constructive citizens are stacked against them with a wide range of civil disabilities imposed in the name of public safety. This paper summarizes the impacts of social exclusion, marginalization and discrimination against formerly incarcerated people; recidivism; and suggests that application of restorative justice principles to reentry may improve social controls, reduced recidivism and improve public safety in communities to which the formerly incarcerated return.

Christian Bolden
Indiana University of Pennsylvania- Criminology
Avant-Garde: An Emic Perspective of White, Middle-Class, and Female Gang Participation
Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs

This research examines recent reports of increased gang participation amongst whites, middle class youth, and females from the perspectives of gang members in an emergent gang city and a chronic gang city. Results describe acknowledged and perceived causes for participation, variation between locations, and perceptions of membership composition.

Sara Evans
University of West Florida
Aggressive outcomes of physical punishment among toddlers
Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs

Although the link between physical punishment and aggression is still unclear, the majority of toddlers (age 2-4) experience some form of physical punishment. Aggression and conduct problems at a young age can have predictive behavior problems later in life, as a result there is a need to understand the causal links between discipline tactics and aggressive behavior. Many factors contribute to the development of aggressive behavioral problems, one example is the experience of corporal punishment. We attempt to clarify the causal relationship between corporal punishment and aggression in a sample of toddlers by using a Propensity Score Matching (PSM) analysis. Using 2 waves of the longitudinal cohort study from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN), we will present already worked using this sample by investigating this issue with the group of children most likely to experience physical punishment.

Richard Martin
Keuka College
Police Corruption: An analytical look into police ethics
Police Behavior and Decision Making

Police corruption: an analytical look into police ethics. The research examines recent reports of increased police punishment amongst whites, middle class youth, and females from the perspectives of gang members in an emergent gang city and a chronic gang city. Results describe acknowledged and perceived causes for participation, variation between locations, and perceptions of membership composition.
The goal of the project was to develop a comprehensive assessment of reentry services offered at one house of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To do so, our research team was granted access to the facility and employed a number of evaluation methodologies including program observations, staff and inmate surveys, and focus groups with key stakeholders (e.g., administrators, vendors, program facilitators and volunteer mentors). Here we discuss how current practices and procedures at this correctional facility shape the effectiveness in improving offenders’ chances at reentry. This service assessment will help correctional administrators identify areas for improvement and develop strategies for addressing prisoner needs.

David Green
John Jay College of Criminal Justice


This paper makes the case that optimism in the reintegration potential of criminal offenders has recently increased among federal-level policymakers, as evidenced by the passage of the Second Chance Act of 2007, which encourages prisoner reentry and sets ambitious targets for recidivism reduction. It then sets this apparent renewal of “pandemic optimism” in historical context by drawing on American evangelical Protestant traditions and examining how these affect the perceived rehabilitability of criminal offenders.

Bruce Carroll
Texas Christian University

Cops in Court: Historical Perspectives on DNA Evidence, Property Crimes, and Corruption Scandals of the NYPD

This study examines the efficiency of closed circuit television cameras (CCTV) in crime prevention and suppression, analyzes problems and obstacles, and offers guidance for improvement and development. This research is qualitative focusing on the study of CCTV operated and installed by police stations in the Bangkok Metropolis. Proposed guidelines and recommendations for improvement of CCTV in the prevention and suppression of crimes are also provided in this study.

Jessica Mitchell
University of South Florida (FMHI)

Evaluation Outcomes of the Refuge Program: A Critical Time Intervention Model

Critical Time Intervention (CTI) is an empirically-based best practice that offers effective treatment and services for chronically homeless individuals with severe mental illness and substance use problems. By design, CTI provides time-limited case management for those discharged from institutions, particularly jails, hospital, and shelters. Funded through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA), the Refuge program was developed to implement CTI for eligible individuals. This presentation will present preliminary evaluation results, including recovery, mental health symptomatology, quality of life, substance use, housing outcomes, and implications for future research regarding criminal justice involved homeless persons with behavioral health problems.

Kathryn Boccio
CSU, Fresno

DNA Evidence, Property Crimes, and Community Safety

DNA evidence has recently been proven useful and cost effective in the investigation of property crimes. Property crime offenders are known to have a high rate of recidivism and the use of DNA evidence may be used to apprehend suspects during their criminal careers preventing future losses. According to findings from the DNA Field Experiment, DNA evidence has been shown to identify a suspect in 31% of cases, whereas traditional investigative methods only identified a suspect in 12% of cases. These findings have implications for the use of DNA evidence in both victim and non-victim cases.

Matthew Petrcicci
Southern Illinois University

Assessing Police Attitudes Toward Drugs and Drug Enforcement

The American “War on Drugs” has been a long and protracted battle. On the front lines are local, state and federal law enforcement officers who are tasked with pursuing drug users and dealers. Although there is an established body of literature which explores discretionary dynamics in many state and federal drug enforcement officers who are tasked with pursuing drug users and dealers. Although there is an established body of literature which explores discretionary dynamics in many state and federal drug enforcement agencies, this study focuses on the attitudes of police officers toward drugs and drug enforcement. This study fills that gap by examining the survey responses of over 1000 drug interdiction officers at all levels of law enforcement. The results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and policy implications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Topics/Research Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mary       | University of Alaska Anchorage | Is underage drinking a problem in the eyes of the community? Assessing adult attitudes and responses | Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime
| Michael    | Ashland University          | The Myriad Meanings of Order and Safety among Staff and Management at a Homeless Shelter | Technology and Policing
| Prashan    | University of Ottawa        | A homeless shelter is a site of compassion for it cares for the needs of the most visibly vulnerable. Its service providers are driven by an ethic of compassion and care. Yet, this ethic often clashes with a mandate of order and discipline. | Other Theoretical Issues/Topics
| Steven     | University of Winnipeg      | Ethics Creep in Criminal Justice Research: A Precautionary Tale       | Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice
| Craig      | Missouri State University   | Kentucky v. King: The Supreme Court Vendor Unauthorized Police Entry | Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections
| Erin       | John Jay College of Criminal Justice | Serial Rape: The relationship between geographic patterns, crime location, offender demographics and offender-victim interaction | Sex Crimes and Offenders
| Bryam      | Georgia State University    | "The Unabomber Crime": A Comparative Study of Infant Rape in the United States and South Africa | Student Panels
| Douglas    | Grand Valley State University | Bullying in and Out of School: An Overview of Psychological and Legal Issues | Schools and Crime
| Beth       | Texas State University      | Organizational Citizenship of Police Officers                         | Research and Pictorial Showcase
| Keelin     | Texas State University - San Marcos | The Remote Is Controlled By The Monster: Issues of Mediatized Violence and School Shootings | Crime and Justice in the Media
| Sinjee     | University of Oklahoma - Tulsa | In Search of a Methodology of Collaboration: Understanding Researcher-Practitioner Philosophical Differences | Funding Opportunities and Research Partnerships
Sentencing reforms may have widened the 'net' of imprisonment in three ways. First, some inmates may not have gone to prison prior to reforms which increased new commitments. Second, more 'non-violent' were sentenced to prison rather than probation resulting in a 'wider of the net'. Third, increased parole violations returned due to increased supervised parole. The current study assessed the effects on shifts in year-to-year changes in new commitment and parole violators returned to prison in all 50 states from 1985 to 2005. The findings suggest some reforms resulted in higher prison admissions, while others did not.

**Dongpoon Moon**
Department of Criminal Justice, UTSA

**LOW SELF-CONTROL THEORY AND SCHOOL BULLYING: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS**

**Schools and Crime**

Sentencing: School bullying is a serious social and public health issue facing significant negative effects on both victims and bullies physically, emotionally, and psychologically. Also, several empirical findings indicate a positive relationship between school bullying and delinquent behaviors in that bullies are more likely to engage in criminal behaviors. However, limited studies have been conducted to explore the etiology of school bullying, especially focusing on the applicability of criminology theories to explaining school bullying. Using cross-sectional data on 298 youths in the United States, the current study examines whether low self-control theory can be applied in explaining the cause of school bullying. The findings show a significant positive relationship between low self-control and school bullying in that youths with low self-control are more likely to engage in bullying, consistent with the theory's prediction. Theoretical implication and suggestion for future research are discussed.

**Mary Stohr**
Missouri State University

**Mass Decarceration??? Issues in Institutional Confinement**

**Police Administration and Management**

Employee participation in organizational decision-making has been linked to a number of positive workforce outcomes. Yet, there has been little research on employee participation in policing. This study surveyed 1,631 police employees in 15 medium sized agencies across 10 states concerning their participation in decision-making, as well as their sense of engagement, civic attitudes, and perceptions of socio-moral organizational climate. Results indicate relatively low levels of involvement in strategic decision-making and low to moderate involvement in tactical decision-making. Structural equation modeling indicates that participation significantly predicts socio-moral climate, which mediates level of engagement and civic attitudes.

**Zachary Matthew Giblin**
University of New Haven

**Conflict, Labeling, Marxist and Feminist Theories**

**Police Employee Participation in Decision-Making: Linkages to Engagement, Civic Attitudes, and Socio-Moral Climate**

**Police Administration and Management**

This study explores whether a sample of unaccompanied alien children in the United States are able to overcome several obstacles (racism, language barriers, oppressive laws, poverty, etc.) and are able to overcome several obstacles (racism, language barriers, oppressive laws, poverty, etc.) and eventually be able to overcome several obstacles (racism, language barriers, oppressive laws, poverty, etc.). The study investigates the truth through discussion may disclose why these youths may feel the need to leave their homes for a place where they are not wanted or even known. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border. This study explores whether a sample of unaccompanied alien children in the United States are able to leave their homes for a place where they are not wanted or even known. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border.

**Jennifer Huck**
Carroll University

**Blue Ribbon Sentencing: Situated Identity and Judicial Decision-Making**

**Sentencing**

This study explores whether a sample of unaccompanied alien children in the United States are able to leave their homes for a place where they are not wanted or even known. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border. This study explores whether a sample of unaccompanied alien children in the United States are able to leave their homes for a place where they are not wanted or even known. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border. Unaccompanied Alien Children on the U.S./Mexico border.

**Jennifer Leesaw**
Metropolitan State College of Denver

**Pre-Trial Diversion, and Plea Bargaining**

This review covers the major Pretrial Services jurisdictions in Colorado and explores their effectiveness as Pretrial Release and Supervision programs. This comprehensive review evaluates these programs using the guidelines laid out by national professional agencies such as the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA) and the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI) as well as program review guidelines outlined by the Maryland Scale of Scientific Methods. Current levels of effectiveness and potential for future-improvement is explored. Additional research areas and gaps are also identified.

**Byongook Moon**
Department of Criminal Justice, UTSA

**Dissertation Proposal: Dialectics of Parenting Ski and Judicial Decision-Making**

**Blue Ribbon Sentencing: Situated Identity and Judicial Decision-Making**

Sentencing research has demonstrated patterns in sentencing decisions of incarceration and sentence length to help build an understanding of who receives what sentences. Past research has not asked the discussion of why these patterns exist. This research uses the symbolic interactionist theory of situated identity to develop an explanation of judicial decision-making. Survey data of Wisconsin circuit court judges will be presented to support that judges use downstream decisions to set sentencing decision-making processes.

**Jennifer Miller-Day**
Pennsylvania State University

**Drug Abuse Resistance Education: Better known as D.A.R.E., has grown into the largest school-based drug prevention program in the world and President Obama proclaimed that April 7 be recognized as ‘National D.A.R.E. Day’. By 2010 such President Proclamation. However, the outcomes of this program taught by police officers have been less than desired, leading D.A.R.E. America to reevaluate their approach and develop new curricula based on the evidence-based research. This research will explore the history of D.A.R.E. and its current reevaluation with some unexpected consequences of the program for community policing efforts.

**Matthew Gilbin**
Southern Illinois University Carbondale

**A Bonner’s Throw Away From the Metropolis: Small Police Agencies, Prevalence in Big City Pairs, & Organizational Efficacy**

**Police Administration and Management**

Small municipal law enforcement agencies, while often engaged with rural policing, may be located within, adjacent to, or a great distance from metropolitan areas. Physical proximity to big city peers may generate benefits for small agencies, increasing training opportunities, mutual aid options, and other advantages. This study examines whether this proximity enhances the police officers' perceptions of organizational efficacy—beliefs about the ability of an agency to effectively respond in the event of a homeland security incident—among a sample of 393 small agency police leaders. Predictors include physical distance, levels of interaction, preparedness measures taken, and organizational benchmarking activities.

**Zachary Matthew Giblin**
University of New Haven

**Testing the relationship between state income gaps and financially motivated crimes**

**Conflict, Labeling, Marxist and Feminist Theories**

Marxist criminologists have noted the relationship between capitalism and crime. They assert that capitalist oppression results in crime when the wealthy use finance as a tool to control the lower classes and protect themselves (Oliver & Title, 2006). As such this paper explores the relationship between state income gaps and financially motivated crime (e.g. robbery). Results comparing US Census data against data from the Uniform Crime Report revealed a significant relationship between state income gaps and financially motivated crime.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amy Cook</td>
<td>Virginia State University</td>
<td>Where is your child? Parental controls and social supports of juvenile probationers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyung Yon Jhi</td>
<td>Western Nevada College</td>
<td>Police-Community Interactions: The Jay Enforcement Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Holt</td>
<td>University of Nebraska at Kearney</td>
<td>Impact of actual and perceptual neighborhood contexts on gang membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahra Abedinezhadmehrabadi</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Legal, Legal Migrants, Anti Xenophobia in Turkey. Police Cadets' Perceptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zara Ngubane</td>
<td>University of Maryland</td>
<td>Peer Isolation and Offense Specialization Investigating the Role of Peer Influence in Offending Versatility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Stout</td>
<td>The College of New Jersey</td>
<td>The Impact of Evidence-Based Practices on Out-of-Home Placements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robert Bohm  
University of Central Florida  
Critical Criminal Justice in the 21st Century  
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation  

This session begins the effort to define critical criminal justice for the 21st century. Participants will discuss the application of critical criminal justice perspectives to law enforcement, prosecution and adjudication and corrections policies and procedures. The session is sponsored by the Critical Criminal Justice Section of the AJS.

Gerald Sanfield  
University of South Florida  
Forcing the state attorney's hand through requesting jury trials  
Pre-Trial, Diversion, and Plea Bargaining  

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the Sacramento State Fall Law Forum. The goal of the Fall Law Forum is to expose pre-law students to information about law admissions, the study of law, and the practice of law by providing students with one-on-one access to law school representatives as well as a series of workshops and “question and answer” sessions. The author explores demographic trends and distinctions among attendees based on gender, class standing and major/minor course of study. The author identifies areas for improving the Law Forum by evaluating the responses from participants.

Laura Kecskes  
California State University, Sacramento  
Evaluating the Sacramento State Law Forum to determine the benefit of an annual event  
Assessment and Evaluation  

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the Sacramento State Fall Law Forum. The goal of the Fall Law Forum is to expose pre-law students to information about law admissions, the study of law, and the practice of law by providing students with one-on-one access to law school representatives as well as a series of workshops and “question and answer” sessions. The author explores demographic trends and distinctions among attendees based on gender, class standing and major/minor course of study. The author identifies areas for improving the Law Forum by evaluating the responses from participants.

William Mackey  
Indiana State University  
Disturbing Again: Innovations in Terrorism  
Research and Pictorial Showcase  

This paper will present different models used by these courts and their effectiveness. "Avenues for future research will be considered."

Thomas Hulman  
University of Wisconsin, Department of Sociology  
Culture and Eyewitness Memory  
Other Policy Issues  

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the Sacramento State Fall Law Forum. The goal of the Fall Law Forum is to expose pre-law students to information about law admissions, the study of law, and the practice of law by providing students with one-on-one access to law school representatives as well as a series of workshops and “question and answer” sessions. The author explores demographic trends and distinctions among attendees based on gender, class standing and major/minor course of study. The author identifies areas for improving the Law Forum by evaluating the responses from participants.

Beth A. Skolkin  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania  
Police-Citizen Encounters: The Effect of Crisis Intervention Training on Arrest Outcomes for the Mentally Ill  
Police-Community Interactions  

Racial innovations are made to the act of introducing a new district of technology, or the improvement of an already existing capability (Dornick, 2007). For decades we have engaged in reactive style counter-measures in an attempt to prevent similar attacks. While we focus on preventing copycat offenses, terrorists find new ways to exploit available technologies. As this cycle continues, our resources accordingly dwindle and we are left with comparatively little in the ways of prevention. The purpose of our paper presentation is to depict evolving terrorist techniques, examine the implications of reactionary measures, and discuss the future of terrorist innovations."

Kathleen Heilman  
Florida Southern College  
Teaching Criminological Theory Using Music Lyrics  
Other Theoretical Issues/Topics  

While some musical artists have had brushes with the law, none to our knowledge have studied criminological theory. Yet, from rap music to country music, some lyrics reflect criminological themes. This presentation will examine specific artists and songs and portray how criminological theory is embedded within them. Methods for engaging students and preparing audio presentations will be discussed. Avenues for future research will be considered.

Sue Ann McKinley  
University of Cincinnati  
An application of the "symbolic assailant" theory to capital sentencing  
Capital Punishment and Death Row  

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the Sacramento State Fall Law Forum. The goal of the Fall Law Forum is to expose pre-law students to information about law admissions, the study of law, and the practice of law by providing students with one-on-one access to law school representatives as well as a series of workshops and “question and answer” sessions. The author explores demographic trends and distinctions among attendees based on gender, class standing and major/minor course of study. The author identifies areas for improving the Law Forum by evaluating the responses from participants.

Kathleen Kassie  
Illinois State University  
Women Courts: Informal Deictic Violence Courts in India  
Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections  

This paper will present different models used by these courts and their effectiveness."

Sarah Cooper  
Birmingham City University, Center for American Legal Studies  
The Collision of Law and Science: How do American Courts Respond to Scientific Developments?  
Other Issues Related to Courts  

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the Sacramento State Fall Law Forum. The goal of the Fall Law Forum is to expose pre-law students to information about law admissions, the study of law, and the practice of law by providing students with one-on-one access to law school representatives as well as a series of workshops and “question and answer” sessions. The author explores demographic trends and distinctions among attendees based on gender, class standing and major/minor course of study. The author identifies areas for improving the Law Forum by evaluating the responses from participants.

Robert Krosinski  
Society of National Security Professionals  
Restoration or Else...  
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes  

In the wake of a terror attack published an article on a terror attack plan by a terrorist who predicted the collapse of the United States. While the timeline for this prediction has passed, it is important to revisit the issue. Using an accepted counterterrorism framework, this paper will examine the US in three categories: economic, governance and internal security. The latter section will examine trends in civil disturbances, organized crime, illegal immigration, radicalization and the effectiveness of the US prismatic system. If unstable, these conditions may serve as a potential tipping point for civil war or collapse of government functions within the US.
While researchers can develop theory for programming and provide guidance to guide practitioners, programs do not always get implemented as intended. Often, implementation becomes altered in a process similar to the game of "telephone." At different levels within an organization, information can be misunderstood by practitioners and, consequently, the program does not get implemented as designed. This poster will examine implementation issues of programming, including the transfer of information between levels of hierarchy within a correctional program. More specifically, the focus will be on the impact of miscommunication of information between the program director, program staff, external providers, and clients.

Positive psychology suggests that people will be motivated to act in ways that increase their intrinsic life satisfaction. By extension, it is conceivable that when people understand that behaviors may decrease life satisfaction, these behaviors will be avoided. Consistent with the conflict and national conflict theories, if the consequences of criminal/delinquent offending are believed to primarily result in decreased happiness, crime will be averted. This paper examines the current state of integration between positive psychology and criminology, to include studies testing these assertions. Based on the extant knowledge, recommendations are made for further exploration and integration of these disciplines.

The Game of "Telephone" in Correctional Programming: The Miscommunication of Program Components in Practice
Sandra Packard
University of Cincinnati
Can delinquents be happy? Linking positive psychology to criminology
Juvenile Justice Policy
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Officer Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Seth Jones
Boise State University
Predictors of Stress and Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Wyatt Can
Penn State Schuylkill
Police Administration and Management

The Incremental Utility behind the Longstanding Perception: A Proposal Addressing a Members in Idaho Sites to Acquire and Distribute Illicit Drugs Utilizing Online MSM Social Networking Social Networks or Drug Networks?
Kyle Ward
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Police Authoritarianism vs. Authority Orientation: A Proposal Addressing a Longstanding Perception
Student Panels

With municipal budgets struggling, there has been a renewed interest in jail-based work release programming. As the first phase of a larger study to access the efficacy of a particularly progressive work release program in Florida, qualitative interviews were conducted with a group work release participants and a comparison group of trusty status county jail inmates two weeks post-release to determine reentry plans. Interviews covered a wide swath of topics ranging from employment plans to individual assessments of post-release challenges. This paper discusses similarities and differences in strategies between the two groups.

The Incremental Utility behind the Methodological Advancement of Risk Assessment
Jareme Mizer
Washington State University
Racial and Evidence-Based Outcomes
Research and Pictorial Showcase

This presentation will be a combination of two independent studies. STUDY 1 -- The purpose of the first study was to add to our understanding of the rates for partner aggression by police officers by examining whether it is associated more with perceived aggression displayed by powerful others and peers from the family of origin (such as parents, siblings) or from the police family (such as superiors, fellow police officers). STUDY 2 -- According to Latanese and Folkman's Theory of Stress Appraisal and Coping (1984), individuals can buffer the detrimental effects of stress most effectively if they have good health habits, positive emotions and outlooks, social support, and financial resources. The purpose of the present study was to examine how well the four types of coping mechanisms suggested by Latanese and Folkman (1984) serve to buffer associations between police stress and partner aggression.

The Game of "Telephone" in Correctional Programming: The Miscommunication of Program Components in Practice
Sandra Packard
University of Cincinnati
Can delinquents be happy? Linking positive psychology to criminology
Juvenile Justice Policy
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Officer Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Seth Jones
Boise State University
Predictors of Stress and Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Wyatt Can
Penn State Schuylkill
Police Administration and Management

The Incremental Utility behind the Longstanding Perception: A Proposal Addressing a Members in Idaho Sites to Acquire and Distribute Illicit Drugs Utilizing Online MSM Social Networking Social Networks or Drug Networks?
Kyle Ward
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Police Authoritarianism vs. Authority Orientation: A Proposal Addressing a Longstanding Perception
Student Panels

With municipal budgets struggling, there has been a renewed interest in jail-based work release programming. As the first phase of a larger study to access the efficacy of a particularly progressive work release program in Florida, qualitative interviews were conducted with a group work release participants and a comparison group of trusty status county jail inmates two weeks post-release to determine reentry plans. Interviews covered a wide swath of topics ranging from employment plans to individual assessments of post-release challenges. This paper discusses similarities and differences in strategies between the two groups.

The Incremental Utility behind the Methodological Advancement of Risk Assessment
Jareme Mizer
Washington State University
Racial and Evidence-Based Outcomes
Research and Pictorial Showcase

This presentation will be a combination of two independent studies. STUDY 1 -- The purpose of the first study was to add to our understanding of the rates for partner aggression by police officers by examining whether it is associated more with perceived aggression displayed by powerful others and peers from the family of origin (such as parents, siblings) or from the police family (such as superiors, fellow police officers). STUDY 2 -- According to Latanese and Folkman's Theory of Stress Appraisal and Coping (1984), individuals can buffer the detrimental effects of stress most effectively if they have good health habits, positive emotions and outlooks, social support, and financial resources. The purpose of the present study was to examine how well the four types of coping mechanisms suggested by Latanese and Folkman (1984) serve to buffer associations between police stress and partner aggression.

The Game of "Telephone" in Correctional Programming: The Miscommunication of Program Components in Practice
Sandra Packard
University of Cincinnati
Can delinquents be happy? Linking positive psychology to criminology
Juvenile Justice Policy
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Officer Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Seth Jones
Boise State University
Predictors of Stress and Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Wyatt Can
Penn State Schuylkill
Police Administration and Management

The Incremental Utility behind the Longstanding Perception: A Proposal Addressing a Members in Idaho Sites to Acquire and Distribute Illicit Drugs Utilizing Online MSM Social Networking Social Networks or Drug Networks?
Kyle Ward
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Police Authoritarianism vs. Authority Orientation: A Proposal Addressing a Longstanding Perception
Student Panels

With municipal budgets struggling, there has been a renewed interest in jail-based work release programming. As the first phase of a larger study to access the efficacy of a particularly progressive work release program in Florida, qualitative interviews were conducted with a group work release participants and a comparison group of trusty status county jail inmates two weeks post-release to determine reentry plans. Interviews covered a wide swath of topics ranging from employment plans to individual assessments of post-release challenges. This paper discusses similarities and differences in strategies between the two groups.

The Incremental Utility behind the Methodological Advancement of Risk Assessment
Jareme Mizer
Washington State University
Racial and Evidence-Based Outcomes
Research and Pictorial Showcase

This presentation will be a combination of two independent studies. STUDY 1 -- The purpose of the first study was to add to our understanding of the rates for partner aggression by police officers by examining whether it is associated more with perceived aggression displayed by powerful others and peers from the family of origin (such as parents, siblings) or from the police family (such as superiors, fellow police officers). STUDY 2 -- According to Latanese and Folkman's Theory of Stress Appraisal and Coping (1984), individuals can buffer the detrimental effects of stress most effectively if they have good health habits, positive emotions and outlooks, social support, and financial resources. The purpose of the present study was to examine how well the four types of coping mechanisms suggested by Latanese and Folkman (1984) serve to buffer associations between police stress and partner aggression.

The Game of "Telephone" in Correctional Programming: The Miscommunication of Program Components in Practice
Sandra Packard
University of Cincinnati
Can delinquents be happy? Linking positive psychology to criminology
Juvenile Justice Policy
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Officer Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Seth Jones
Boise State University
Predictors of Stress and Conflict Style in the Close Relationships of Police Officers
Wyatt Can
Penn State Schuylkill
Police Administration and Management

The Incremental Utility behind the Longstanding Perception: A Proposal Addressing a Members in Idaho Sites to Acquire and Distribute Illicit Drugs Utilizing Online MSM Social Networking Social Networks or Drug Networks?
Kyle Ward
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Police Authoritarianism vs. Authority Orientation: A Proposal Addressing a Longstanding Perception
Student Panels

With municipal budgets struggling, there has been a renewed interest in jail-based work release programming. As the first phase of a larger study to access the efficacy of a particularly progressive work release program in Florida, qualitative interviews were conducted with a group work release participants and a comparison group of trusty status county jail inmates two weeks post-release to determine reentry plans. Interviews covered a wide swath of topics ranging from employment plans to individual assessments of post-release challenges. This paper discusses similarities and differences in strategies between the two groups.

The Incremental Utility behind the Methodological Advancement of Risk Assessment
Jareme Mizer
Washington State University
Racial and Evidence-Based Outcomes
Research and Pictorial Showcase

This presentation will be a combination of two independent studies. STUDY 1 -- The purpose of the first study was to add to our understanding of the rates for partner aggression by police officers by examining whether it is associated more with perceived aggression displayed by powerful others and peers from the family of origin (such as parents, siblings) or from the police family (such as superiors, fellow police officers). STUDY 2 -- According to Latanese and Folkman's Theory of Stress Appraisal and Coping (1984), individuals can buffer the detrimental effects of stress most effectively if they have good health habits, positive emotions and outlooks, social support, and financial resources. The purpose of the present study was to examine how well the four types of coping mechanisms suggested by Latanese and Folkman (1984) serve to buffer associations between police stress and partner aggression.
After the passage of the 1996-97 welfare reforms, welfare rolls across the country declined. Some researchers attribute this decline to the prosperous economy of the 1990s, but also argue that the welfare legislation itself is associated with observed decreases in welfare recipients. While past studies have concentrated on testing the relationship between welfare spending and crime rates, analyses on reductions in welfare rolls and their impact on offense rates following the reform are limited. The present study investigates this association drawing upon tenets of social disorganization theory by spatially examining fluctuations in the percentage of welfare recipients across four decades.

**Melissa Bonk**
Boiling Green State University

**Tiffney Barrfield-Cottledge**
University of Houston Clear Lake

**Jennifer Adger**
Columbia University

**Mathew Stephenzen**
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

**James Mouzer**
University of Oklahoma

**Rebecca Paterson**
Kennesaw State University

**Abdullah Chian**
Sam Houston State University

**Samantha Balemba**
Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology

**Christine Banes**
Molly College

**Chris Richardson**
The University of Western Ontario

**Rick Lindsey**
Troy University

Sex Crimes and Offenders

Gender and Victimization

Reducing School Violence

Parochial Institutions: Strategies for Preventing and Controlling Violence

Exploring County-Level Disparities in Jury Overides in Alabama

Capital Punishment and Death Row

Predictors of sentencing outcomes for misdemeanors in a guideline state

Parenting and Self-Control: Necessary Conditions for Effective Child Rearing

Boys and Girls in Gangs: Differences, Similarities and Policy Implications

Avoiding detection in sexual homicide: A typological approach

Parochial Institutions: Strategies for Reducing School Violence

Utility of the Youth Level of Service/Care Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) to Examine Risks of Gang Involved Offenders

The Criminality of Witchcraft: Why is it not a crime here anymore?

The state of Alabama is a national leader in the use of the death penalty. Some have argued that the biggest contributing factor to the extensive use of capital punishment is a procedural nuance that allows trial judges to override a jury's verdict and impose a death sentence. Alabama is alone in this practice. Since 1976, nearly twenty-five percent of all death sentences have been the product of judicial override (96 of 431) and five counties are responsible for over half of all the jury overrides in the state. What could explain the apparent geographic disparities of this practice? The current study examines fluctuations in violent crime rates, distribution of homicide offending behaviors as well as demographic characteristics of population as possible explanations for geographic disparities in the use of the jury override in Alabama counties.

Most research on sentencing has focused on its history overseas. This research plans on looking at predictors of sentencing outcomes for misdemeanor offenses. Munson and Feng (2007) found that age, race/ethnicity and gender did influence sentencing for misdemeanors. The current research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.

Schatzle and Hicks (1990) argue that low self-control—the primary individual-level cause of crime—results from ineffective child-rearing. To instill self-control, parents must monitor children's behavior, recognize misbehavior, and punish such behavior. Previous research provides mixed support for this model, partly due to variation in variable operationalization; however, these studies have failed to account for the role of "reflexion for or investment in the child," which is required to "activate" the child-rearing system. This paper examines Gottfredson and Hirschi's model by considering necessary conditions for teaching self-control, including the long-neglected concept of attachment of the parent to the child.

If scholars have frequently examined the effect of rapid police response on apprehension probability. Results of these studies have been mixed. The results of early research indicated that reduced response time increased the number of arrests. With rigorous research design, the results of later studies suggested that rapid response time does not influence apprehension probability. Using the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau statistics and agency generated calls for service data, the current study examines the effects of community characteristics and rapid response time on apprehension probability and its progression hortatory and violent.

Police and Self-Control: Necessary Conditions for Effective Child Rearing

Control Theories

Research and Pictorial Showcase

Here this research showcases the main differences and similarities between girls and boys while addressing program and policy implications using the Difference/Sameness Model.

This paper examines how the collaboration of educational institutions and community organizations help reduce the risk of school violence and conflict in a disadvantaged community. This paper presents findings from qualitative interviews with young men and women involved in extra-curricular programs that promote professional development and how their experiences reduce the risk of violence in schools.

Exploring criminogenic risk for gang-affiliated juveniles has been particularly difficult. This study assesses commonalities between gang involved youth using the Youth Level of Service/Care Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) to examine risks of gang-involved offenders. Specifically, gang involvement is assessed in relation to YLS/CMI composite score, subscale scores, across risk levels, and officers reported gang involvement of adjudicated youth. Specifically, gang involvement is assessed in relation to YLS/CMI composite score, subscale scores, across risk levels, and officers reported gang involvement of adjudicated youth. Specifically, gang involvement is assessed in relation to YLS/CMI composite score, subscale scores, across risk levels, and officers reported gang involvement of adjudicated youth. Specifically, gang involvement is assessed in relation to YLS/CMI composite score, subscale scores, across risk levels, and officers reported gang involvement of adjudicated youth. Specifically, gang involvement is assessed in relation to YLS/CMI composite score, subscale scores, across risk levels, and officers reported gang involvement of adjudicated youth. Specifically, gang involvement is assessed in relation to YLS/CMI composite score, subscale scores, across risk levels, and officers reported gang involvement of adjudicated youth.

This paper examines how the collaboration of educational institutions and community organizations help reduce the risk of school violence and conflict in a disadvantaged community. This paper presents findings from qualitative interviews with young men and women involved in extra-curricular programs that promote professional development and how their experiences reduce the risk of violence in schools.

The research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.

The current research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.

The research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.

Thrasher's 1927 study of Chicago gangs devoted a chapter to violent youth who intimidated others. In this study, the collaboration of educational institutions and community organizations help reduce the risk of school violence and conflict in a disadvantaged community. This paper presents findings from qualitative interviews with young men and women involved in extra-curricular programs that promote professional development and how their experiences reduce the risk of violence in schools.

This research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.

Thrasher's 1927 study of Chicago gangs devoted a chapter to violent youth who intimidated others. In this study, the collaboration of educational institutions and community organizations help reduce the risk of school violence and conflict in a disadvantaged community. This paper presents findings from qualitative interviews with young men and women involved in extra-curricular programs that promote professional development and how their experiences reduce the risk of violence in schools.

This research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.

This research will replicate this research using sentencing data in a guideline state.
The research compares the profiles and correctional outcomes of mentally disordered offenders to the Correctional Service of Canada to federal offenders with no history of mental disorder. Results indicated that mentally disordered offenders had higher overall risk and need ratings and higher rates of substance abuse. Contrary to some previous research this study found that mentally disordered offenders had poorer outcomes both while incarcerated and on release. The factors that best explained the outcome on release were mental disorder, drug abuse, and criminal attitudes. Further analysis examining the impact of co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorder will be presented.

Sara Snyder
University of West Florida
College Males with ADHD: The Link between Physical Aggression, Victimization, and ADHD
Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization

Florida is one of thirteen states with SAMHSA funding for the Jail Inmates' Post-Acute Recovery (JIPAR) program that involves discharging veterans from the criminal justice system to trauma informed care. The authors of this presentation are carrying out the evaluation for Florida's JIPAR project and have included concepts of Risk/Need into the evaluation. This presentation will include a review of risk/need measures, analysis of items/scales measuring risk need concepts in the baseline, six month and one year interview protocols, and the discussion of the rationale for changes made for how to measure these risk/need concepts in this evaluation.

Sarah Remanso-Moody
University of South Florida
Risk-Need-Responsibility Factors in a Jail Diverted Veteran Population
Rehabilitation and Evidence-Based Outcomes

This paper examines the impact of the moral status on offender perceptions of other offenders working relationships with supervising probation officers. The data in this study was collected as part of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) project at the University of Cincinnati. Results compared the nature and quality of offender perceptions of their probation officers in the experimental group (i.e., trained officers) and control group (i.e., untrained officers). A discussion of the success and challenges associated with teaching officers relationship skills will be provided. In addition, this paper examines the psychometric properties of the PO Questionnaire.

Myrna Schwellter
University of Cincinnati
Application of the Principles of Effective Intervention to Sex Offenders
Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment

The purpose of this research was to test the principles of effective intervention on a site specific sample of sex offenders involved in community corrections in a mid-western state. Sex offenders terminated from these programs were matched to, and compared with, a group of sex offenders on parole or other post-release supervision. In addition, individual level data, information on program characteristics and treatment integrity were obtained through site visits and staff interviews. Results contribute to the growing literature on effective treatment interventions with sex offender populations.

Christine Anderson
Western Illinois University
When, what and where is the first line of defense against antisocial behavior? Other Juvenile Justice Issues

Although the First Amendment is an important bulwark against tyranny, the dissemination of information that provides "how to" guidance to would be criminals does not protect freedom and serves no legitimate purpose. While there are a number of types of speech like obscenity which are already without First Amendment protection, the Supreme Court needs to go further and pronounce a broad exclusion for criminogenic information, specifically information detailing how to "successfully" commit a crime. With the proliferation of this type of information via the internet, it is more important than ever that law enforcement be empowered to purge its dissemination.

Lynn Stewart
Correctional Service of Canada
Factors Related to Outcomes of Federally Sentenced Mentally Disordered Offenders
Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders

Research on the victimization of college students has garnered considerable ground in the past several years. Much research has focused on victimization among female college students, with few studies focusing exclusively on males. The current study expands the literature on college student victimization. The fall 2008 National College Health Assessment II, a national sample of college students is used to examine the prevalence of physical aggression among males. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, which has been linked to aggression in children and adults, is examined as a risk factor for experiencing physical victimization and displaying aggression within the family/school activities context.

Mary A. Clinton
PVAMU
FTEAKED about crime and justice among Latinos: what will the academy respond? Theories on Criminal Justice Legislation, Policy and Practice

There is an urgent need in Law enforcement for a new leadership framework and vocabulary for talking about humanity and spirituality. The basis for this assertion is new bodies of knowledge informed by law enforcement executives examined by the Behavioral Science Unit, Federal Bureau of Investigation over the past three decades. Both empirical and anecdotal evidence underscores the need for law enforcement to engage in conversation at every level about what it means to be human and to enforce laws, even to use deadly force, against other humans. This project is currently titled Beyond Surviving Toward Officer Wellness (Project BeSTOW).

Samuel Feenster
FBI- Behavioral Science Unit (retired)
Beyond Surviving Toward Officer Wellness (Project BeSTOW)
Police Administration and Management

The overarching goal of Project BeSTOW is to equip leaders so they may develop, implement training curricula, policies, procedures to ensure the physical, cognitive, emotional, and spiritual wellbeing of law enforcement personnel. Empirical data collected pursuant to multi-year, a multi-site research project will shape curricula and policies. Through the development and implementation of informed curricula, Project BeSTOW will help establish favorable conditions needed to spark robust, critical partnerships between individuals, agencies, and communities that will help stem the tide of maladaptive behaviors that threaten to overwhelm the police men and women call to police service.

Elizabeth Davis
Omaha Police Department
Managing Performance The Implementation of BeSTOW into your Organization
Police Administration and Management

The project BeSTOW is to enhance the vitality, longevity, performance, and practice of law enforcement at all levels, by infusing current and future generations with a dynamic spirituality in education, training, and assessment.

Les Ketchum
Niagara Falls Police Department
Managing Toxicity in Law Enforcement: education, training and assessment
Police Administration and Management

This research examines the psychometric properties of the PO Questionnaire.
The study explores the above history of life sentences in one southern state including important indicators of self-report partner abuse, injuries incurred from the abuse, and actions taken to stop the abuse. With over two-hundred of this sample reporting physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, findings indicate that many of these victims experienced extensive battering and went to great lengths to make their situations safe. Those reporting an abuse past also suffered severe mental health consequences as measured by depression, anxiety, and interpersonal conflict. Personal narratives describing specific abusive situations provide further insight into how a pervasive context of intimate partner abuse often leads to a pathway of crime and incarceration.

Research literature as well as official and self-reported data show clearly that minorities are overrepresented in the U.S. juvenile justice system. While accounting for a very little percentage of the nation’s population, minorities make up 61% of juveniles in confinement. Research literature as well as official and self-reported data show clearly that minorities are overrepresented in the U.S. juvenile justice system. While accounting for a very little percentage of the nation’s population, minorities make up 61% of juveniles in confinement. Minority status impacts the costs of minority overrepresentation in the context of costs of the crimes committed by juvenile offenders (Welsh, 2001) and the operational costs of the agencies that deal with these children at every point (Ludwig & Farrington, 2001). The objective of this paper is to evaluate the consequences of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.

The study of deviance has been a popular topic in the criminal justice literature but such studies often focus on police misconduct. There are few studies that have explored the depth of misconduct by correctional officers. The study describes administrative and criminal violations alleged to have been committed by correctional officers in the state of Florida between 2007 and 2010. Data obtained from the Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission provides a window in which to view correctional officer deviance and the extent of such behavior.

The study of deviance has been a popular topic in the criminal justice literature but such studies often focus on police misconduct. There are few studies that have explored the depth of misconduct by correctional officers. The study describes administrative and criminal violations alleged to have been committed by correctional officers in the state of Florida between 2007 and 2010. Data obtained from the Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission provides a window in which to view correctional officer deviance and the extent of such behavior.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Evaluation of Policymaking Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cody Wilcox</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Assiessing Officer Views of Evidence Based Policing in the Sacramento (CA) Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Lillicchi</td>
<td>Sacramento Police Department</td>
<td>Incorporating Science into Policing: A Hot Spots Experiment in the Sacramento (CA) Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Cooper</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Evidence-Based Policing in Jacksonville, Florida: Lessons Learned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klyshawn Smith</td>
<td>Old Dominion University</td>
<td>Geographic Considerations in Correlating Faith-based Activity and Violent Crime Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ellen Reamnd</td>
<td>Central Washington University</td>
<td>Officer Shooting of Wood Carver: Police Agency Making Amends In A Restorative Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McCabe</td>
<td>Sacred Heart University</td>
<td>Longitudinal Examination of Social Dominance in the Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrah Henry</td>
<td>Lebanon Valley College</td>
<td>Mapping the Violence: A comparative analysis of gang/youth violence prevention/diversion programs in the U.S. and U.K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Watkins</td>
<td>Bowling Green State University</td>
<td>Fighting back and calling the cops: Are violent victims less willing to notify the police?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Johnson</td>
<td>University of West Florida</td>
<td>Longitudinal Examination of Social Dominance in the Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Koen</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Social Control: A Comprehensive Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delores Jones-Brown</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Whos in the Pipeline: Up and Coming Diversity Faculty and their Publications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important question in efforts to make police agencies more evidence-based is to what extent is evidence-based policing happening in practice? Individual officers play a key role in translating research into practice, making their views on evidence-based policing important to examine.

Standardized assessment tools provide a means to assess whether officers understand and use evidence-based tactics. Officers in the Sacramento Police Department were surveyed to examine their knowledge about research evidence, views of science and innovation, actual practices, and demographic information. Results will be presented to provide an initial assessment of how well evidence-based policing is "happening on the ground."
Recent years have brought increasing attention to the characteristics of police organizations and their sworn employees. However, despite the notable increase in the use of civilian employees, there has been relatively scant research on this facet of police organizations. The purpose of this research is to provide a picture of where civilians are functionally and structurally situated within police organizations, how they compare demographically to sworn officers, and the inherent tension between civilians being add-ons to the primary sworn structure, yet also being integral to many of the core functions and day-to-day operations of the organization.

Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, and Police Department Annual Reports.

The evidence base in support of focusing police efforts at hot spots of crime is large and growing. But what policing strategies are effective when directed at small, violent crime places is an open question. Here we examine the relative effectiveness of three different policing strategies, foot patrol, offender focus, and problem-oriented policing as compared to control sites across 81 of the most violent areas in Philadelphia. Only foot patrol was associated with a significant reduction in violent crime. Explanations for the findings and implications for practice and policy are discussed.

The current study takes a more holistic approach to studying the crime journey of 195 sexual murderers. Specifically, the study examines the victim, offender, and offender characteristics that influence the distances that sexual murderers travel between anchor point and multiple crime scene/locations.

This research helps to identify which style and color of uniform is perceived best for police-officers (FKPOs) in the line of duty are most likely to occur, what individual characteristics may make an officer more likely to become a FKPO victim, and what organizational variables within a police department may put an agency at greater risk for having one of its officers become a FKPO victim. Data was drawn from the Census Bureau, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, and Police Department Annual Reports.

Throughout American history, young women have been criminalized in front of tribunals and consequently have endured unjust conditions. Due to the fear of trial and potential incarceration, young Muslim women have come under this fire. Policies are being implemented that attract this fear. This article calls into question the necessity of these policies and the insensitivity of these policies towards young Muslim women. The recent events cited in this article demonstrate that young Muslim women are subject to persecution in the United States Justice system.

The study focuses on the physical effects of imprisonment among women prisoners and the aftermath of incarceration for 5 female prisoners and 11 former female prisoners in the UK. This paper presents the results of an in depth qualitative study conducted with 5 female prisoners and 11 former female prisoners in the UK. The study focused on the physical effects of imprisonment aiming to determine the corporal experience of imprisonment in terms of health, wellbeing, and lifestyle choices. The study investigated the female prisoner's body undergoing significant changes in prison and these changes mark women's choices after prison. The paper argues that prison is perceived by many women as easier than dealing with the hardships of life in the streets and with this in mind the paper challenges our liberal conceptions of punishment.
The Effectiveness of the Al's Pals Program on Social Skills and Problem Behavior
Holt
University of Massachusetts Boston

Other Juvenile Justice Issues
John Reece

Alcohol, and Crime
Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime

Rob Jackson
Sam Houston State University

Social Bonds, Gender, and Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use by Adolescents
Drug, Alcohol, and Crime
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>The Other Side of the Digital Divide: Internet Use among a Marginalized Sample</td>
<td>Internet/Cyber Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jensten Jorgensen</td>
<td>University of Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>Exploring the Correlates of Malware Victimisation in a College Sample</td>
<td>Internet/Cyber Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>Georgia Southern University</td>
<td>Criminal Offending and Victimization in Online Settings: An empirical study</td>
<td>Internet/Cyber Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>Fatigue, Burnout and Self Care Practices</td>
<td>Internet/Cyber Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Examining the Macro-Level Correlates of Malicious Software Infections</td>
<td>Internet/Cyber Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leah</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Assessing the Historical Accuracy of Organized Crime Fiction</td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludmila Ribeiro</td>
<td>Getulio Vargas Foundation</td>
<td>The determinants of homicide convictions in Brazil</td>
<td>Sentencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>A Multi-Group Analysis of Reintegrative Shaming Theory: An Application to Drunk Driving Offense</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jansen Jorgensen</td>
<td>University of Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>A procedural justice study examining an arrestee population</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Brady</td>
<td>Boise State University</td>
<td>Crimes Against Caring: Compassion Fatigue, Burnout and Self Care Practices Among Professionals Working with Crimes Against Persons</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carly Hlinski/Rosiek</td>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
<td>Feelings of Punishiveness and Empathy among Inside-Out Students</td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increasing global connectivity afforded by the Internet has greatly expanded the number of prospective targets available to cybercriminals. In fact, cybercriminals have come to depend on malicious software to quickly compromise servers and sensitive on-line resources. Through a limited body of research has explored the factors that predict individual level risk of malware infection, few have identified the macro-level correlates of infection in an international sample. Thus, this study will examine the country-level social, economic, and infrastructure factors that affect the likelihood of malware attacks to improve our understanding of cybercrime in a global context.
This paper presents the results of an analysis of partisan attitudes towards war for the Korean, Vietnamese, Iraq, and Afghanistan wars. In total, 85 surveys conducted by the Gallup Organization (starting in August 1955, near the beginning of the Korean War) and ending May 2011 (recent events from the Afghanistan War) were analyzed. Previous research on public opinion during wartime indicates how powerful the influence of political party affiliation is in the United States. The analysis considered individual war attitudes, with several scholars suggesting that most people follow the cues provided by their most salient political reference group—their own party. Therefore, they are inclined to follow their President's lead on matters of the Administration's policy on foreign affairs. There has been evidence to suggest that the earlier wars in modern America, the wars in Korea and Vietnam, that this was the case. In the later wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, two wars closely linked to the "War on Terror," this did not occur. During times of regime change, the shift in power from a Republican Bush regime to a Democratic Obama regime has indicated that citizens are no longer following their party cues and in fact are more likely to reject the policies of their own party leaders. The evidence in this research points out that partisans can no longer be thought of as followers, which may suggest that leaders can no longer rely on their own party base for support on war policies.

---

**Emanuel Bousseis**  
SUNY-Nassau Community College  
**Director of Police Policy Research Center, Japan**

---

**Maria Luminati**  
SUNY-Nassau Community College  
**Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation**

---

**Duska Popovic**  
Prairie View A&M University  
**Girls: Restorative Justice: Its Implications on Trauma**

---

**Serai Anant**  
Salem State University  
**Feminist Explanations of Understanding Restorative Justice: Its Implications on Girls**

---

**Linda Williams**  
University of Massachusetts Lowell  
**Integrating Crime Victims’ Issues into University and College Curricula**

---

**Takahiro Yasuda**  
Director of Police Policy Research Center, Japan  
**Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes**

---

**Maja Jane**  
University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security  
**Rethinking the Convergence of the UCR and NCVS: A Time Series Analysis**

---

**Samir Assar**  
University of Massachusetts Lowell  
**Rethinking the Convergence of the UCR and NCVS: A Time Series Analysis**

---

**Maja Jane**  
University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security  
**Police officers’ and citizens’ attitudes towards the provision of security in local communities in Slovenia**

---

**Emanuel Bousseis**  
SUNY-Nassau Community College  
**Other Policing Issues**

---

**Maja Jane**  
University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security  
**Police-Community Interactions**

---

**Emanuel Bousseis**  
SUNY-Nassau Community College  
**The Parsonian Mentality and Regime Change. An Analysis of Partnership in the Korean, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan War**

---

**Maja Jane**  
University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security  
**Integrating Crime Victims’ Issues into University and College Curricula**

---

**Takahiro Yasuda**  
Director of Police Policy Research Center, Japan  
**Integrating Crime Victims’ Issues into University and College Curricula**

---

**Duska Popovic**  
Prairie View A&M University  
**Integrating Crime Victims’ Issues into University and College Curricula**

---

**Serai Anant**  
Salem State University  
**Integrating Crime Victims’ Issues into University and College Curricula**

---

**Linda Williams**  
University of Massachusetts Lowell  
**Integrating Crime Victims’ Issues into University and College Curricula**
Gendered violence: The role of gender in misconduct. In this paper, the meaning of violence is explored through a sociological perspective. Research suggests that people define a behavior as violent not simply because it involves the use of force, but because of the context in which the act takes place and the characteristics of the victim.

Impact of media on college students' perceptions of crime. Exposure to national and local news programming, in addition to scripted crime shows, is examined with specific focus on general perceptions of crime.

Provision of Security in Local Communities in Slovenia – partnership in crime prevention and prosecution of security offenses. The security is of those goods and goals which contribute to the quality of life and sustainable development of contemporary society. Changes in the security environment have contributed to the redefinition of providing security, and dictated the reform of formal social control.

Harmful attitudes and behavior: The role of violence in prison misconduct. The current study examines the potential non-linear relationship between age and prison misconduct. Age is one of the most robust correlates of prison misconduct, with younger inmates more likely to commit disciplinary infractions. There has been, however, little attention to the potential non-linear effect of age on prison misconduct.

The doctoral dissertation thesis, in form of four research questions, was based on the code of environmental protection. Environmental threats, defined as environmental crime, are described as actions in contrast to criminal code of environmental protection.

Local safety/security councils are a significant part of community policing in Slovenia. Councils represent an organized way of setting priorities in the field of crime prevention and provision of safety/security on a municipal level. Safety councils are currently established in 153 municipalities (72 per cent of all municipalities). Structured interviews with representatives of the police, municipal local safety council members and municipal administrations in small, medium and large Slovenian municipalities were conducted in 2011. The results show a qualitative insight to the police – local community interactions in the field of local safety/security provision.

Collaborative policing and local safety councils in Slovenia: The role of community involvement. The police are aware that the success is questionable if there is a weak cooperation with others and no consensus on the community problems.

The security environment is facing environmental crime as a serious threat to environment and human health due to unlimited exploitation of natural resources and pollution. The aim of national research project was to study environmental issues in Slovenia from criminological, sociological, criminological, psychological and legal aspects. The research results show that in Slovenia the interest for environmental issues in the research field is growing what is evident also in the development of the green criminology and other sciences. The gained findings represent important bases for the awareness raising and for the further development of the social sciences and higher education programs.

Local governments in Slovenia: The role of local safety/security councils. The redefinition of providing security, and dictated the reform of formal social control. The nature of contemporary threats requires multilevel approach also at the local level. The cooperation and partnerships between civil and formal institutions is an important issue in the process of security providing and problem-solving. The police are aware that the success is questionable if there is a weak cooperation with others and no consensus on the community problems.

Local government in Slovenia: The role of local safety/security councils. Local governments in Slovenia have the highest political and strategic document that deals with internal and external security of the state. The Resolution on national security strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (passed in 2010) is the highest political and strategic document that deals with internal and external security of the state. The document defines various sources of threat that could endanger the Slovenian society. A survey among the citizens and police officers was conducted in 2011 in which (non)consistency between defined and perceived threats was measured and analyzed, because major distinction in perception of threat in society can negatively affect certain security measures imposed by the state or even the legitimacy of security policy in general.

Local governments in Slovenia: The role of local safety/security councils. The local governments in Slovenia have the highest political and strategic document that deals with internal and external security of the state. The Resolution on national security strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (passed in 2010) is the highest political and strategic document that deals with internal and external security of the state. The document defines various sources of threat that could endanger the Slovenian society. A survey among the citizens and police officers was conducted in 2011 in which (non)consistency between defined and perceived threats was measured and analyzed, because major distinction in perception of threat in society can negatively affect certain security measures imposed by the state or even the legitimacy of security policy in general.

The document defines various sources of threat that could endanger the Slovenian society. A survey among the citizens and police officers was conducted in 2011 in which (non)consistency between defined and perceived threats was measured and analyzed, because major distinction in perception of threat in society can negatively affect certain security measures imposed by the state or even the legitimacy of security policy in general.
The understanding of behavioral consistency is key in linking serial homicides. There has been a lack of focus on the “cooling off” period, relating to behavioral consistency (Osborne, Horning, & Safar, 2011, under review). Personality psychology found that individuals tend to be more consistent over shorter periods of time (Pervin, 2002). Thus, it can be argued that behavioral consistency will increase in serial homicide when committed in close succession (Osborne at al, 2011, under review) re-conceptualized the temporal construct as being the time interval between murders, allowing for quantitative study. The current study is the first statistical analysis of the effect of time interval on behavioral consistency in serial homicide.

The effects of labor market opportunities, minority group presence and political ideology on imprisonment rates

Local labor market conditions may be associated with imprisonment rates in the US. Declining manufacturing production in recent decades eliminated high-paying job opportunities for less-educated workers, as social policies toward poor populations became more punitive. Research has not considered how labor market shifts affected economic situations of less-skilled and minority workers and may also influence imprisonment rates. Further, no research has examined these shifts as they coincided with political movements targeting poor populations. This research investigates these issues using National Corrections Reporting Program (NCPR), Integrated Public Use Micro Sample (IPUMS), and citizen and government Hedonic data (Berry at al 2010).

The role of the international criminal court in child trafficking

The United Kingdom is policed by 43 police forces under the auspices of the Home Office and all are committed to the philosophy of Community Policing. There is a mutual aid policy whereby specialist units are deployed in a mutual support capacity to the requesting force. It is because of the common training policy that the Police Support Unit’s (PSU’s) can act independently or in union as a larger mobile unit. This paper will discuss the effectiveness of such units and the rationale behind their deployment to maintain the status quo whilst maintaining their commitment to the Community Policing Philosophy.

Teaching terrorism in the criminology context

This paper and presentation addresses the inability of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to prosecute international crimes such as human trafficking and crimes against children, and offers innovative solutions. The ICC was established in 2002 and has faced several challenges, including the refusal of certain states to refer cases to the court and the lack of enforcement. International Criminal Court in its infancy and has only initiated the prosecution of a small number of cases. Crimes against children, such as human trafficking, are a growing phenomenon worldwide, and the ICC needs to take an active role in prosecuting the perpetrators of these heinous crimes in order to deter and eliminate these crimes.

The Effects of Temporal Factors on Behavioral Consistency in Serial Homicide

The purpose of this article is to discuss an “off-season” faculty job search process in the United States, its potential implications for the fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice and propose new policy recommendations. The paper argues that the accelerated nature of the “off-season” hiring process, in combination with poor planning, may compromise future professional relationships between hiring faculty and candidates. The paper re-conceptualized the temporal construct as being the time interval between murders, allowing for quantitative study. The current study is the first statistical analysis of the effect of time interval on behavioral consistency in serial homicide.

NOTES FROM AN “OFF-SEASON” FACULTY JOB SEARCH: A REFLECTION ON THE DIALECTIC OF RECOGNITION, CONFLICT AND COURTESY

The purpose of this article is to discuss an “off-season” faculty job search process in the United States, its potential implications for the fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice and propose new policy recommendations. The paper argues that the accelerated nature of the “off-season” hiring process, in combination with poor planning, may compromise future professional relationships between hiring faculty and candidates. The paper re-conceptualized the temporal construct as being the time interval between murders, allowing for quantitative study. The current study is the first statistical analysis of the effect of time interval on behavioral consistency in serial homicide.

The Effects of Labor Market Opportunities, Minority Group Presence and Political Ideology on Imprisonment Rates

The purpose of this article is to discuss an “off-season” faculty job search process in the United States, its potential implications for the fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice and propose new policy recommendations. The paper argues that the accelerated nature of the “off-season” hiring process, in combination with poor planning, may compromise future professional relationships between hiring faculty and candidates. The paper re-conceptualized the temporal construct as being the time interval between murders, allowing for quantitative study. The current study is the first statistical analysis of the effect of time interval on behavioral consistency in serial homicide.

The effects of labor market opportunities, minority group presence and political ideology on imprisonment rates

The purpose of this article is to discuss an “off-season” faculty job search process in the United States, its potential implications for the fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice and propose new policy recommendations. The paper argues that the accelerated nature of the “off-season” hiring process, in combination with poor planning, may compromise future professional relationships between hiring faculty and candidates. The paper re-conceptualized the temporal construct as being the time interval between murders, allowing for quantitative study. The current study is the first statistical analysis of the effect of time interval on behavioral consistency in serial homicide.

Investigating the effects of labor market opportunities, minority group presence and political ideology on imprisonment rates

The purpose of this article is to discuss an “off-season” faculty job search process in the United States, its potential implications for the fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice and propose new policy recommendations. The paper argues that the accelerated nature of the “off-season” hiring process, in combination with poor planning, may compromise future professional relationships between hiring faculty and candidates. The paper re-conceptualized the temporal construct as being the time interval between murders, allowing for quantitative study. The current study is the first statistical analysis of the effect of time interval on behavioral consistency in serial homicide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chantal Fahmy</td>
<td>California State University, Long Beach</td>
<td>The Effects of Popular Music on Drug Use</td>
<td>Since the 1990's, popular music has played an instrumental role in the normalization of alcohol and drug usage in the United States, especially among teenagers and young adults. Through a content analysis of “Top 40” cross-genre song lyrics for a 20-year period, as well as an analysis of music sales across the U.S., this study will explore the potential influence of popular music themes on drug and alcohol use. This data will also be compared to annual crime reports of drug-related offenses for the same 20-year period—from possession and sales, to manufacturing and distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Williams</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
<td>Re-Entry and Parole</td>
<td>This study examines the association between school level factors (e.g., public versus private schools, availability of school activities, student safety measures, etc.) and the rates of bullying (both physical and electronic). A further emphasis will focus on the interaction between individual-level (e.g., gender, age, race, etc.) and school-related factors in bullying. Secondary data analysis will be conducted utilizing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement. This study examines the association between school level factors and bullying and how such findings differ from previous research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Groomsen</td>
<td>Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis</td>
<td>The Management of Drug Dependence During the Process of Transition into the Community</td>
<td>This study examines the association between school level factors (e.g., public versus private schools, availability of school activities, student safety measures, etc.) and the rates of bullying (both physical and electronic). A further emphasis will focus on the interaction between individual-level (e.g., gender, age, race, etc.) and school-related factors in bullying. Secondary data analysis will be conducted utilizing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement. This study examines the association between school level factors and bullying and how such findings differ from previous research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goldkamp</td>
<td>Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Symptoms Of Dysfunction In America And Their Implications For Justice Policy Lessons From Philadelphia</td>
<td>This study examines the association between school level factors (e.g., public versus private schools, availability of school activities, student safety measures, etc.) and the rates of bullying (both physical and electronic). A further emphasis will focus on the interaction between individual-level (e.g., gender, age, race, etc.) and school-related factors in bullying. Secondary data analysis will be conducted utilizing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement. This study examines the association between school level factors and bullying and how such findings differ from previous research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Kelley</td>
<td>Dept. of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
<td>This study examines the association between school level factors (e.g., public versus private schools, availability of school activities, student safety measures, etc.) and the rates of bullying (both physical and electronic). A further emphasis will focus on the interaction between individual-level (e.g., gender, age, race, etc.) and school-related factors in bullying. Secondary data analysis will be conducted utilizing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement. This study examines the association between school level factors and bullying and how such findings differ from previous research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurant Bier</td>
<td>California State University, Long Beach</td>
<td>The Association Between School Level Factors and the Rates of Bullying</td>
<td>This study examines the association between school level factors (e.g., public versus private schools, availability of school activities, student safety measures, etc.) and the rates of bullying (both physical and electronic). A further emphasis will focus on the interaction between individual-level (e.g., gender, age, race, etc.) and school-related factors in bullying. Secondary data analysis will be conducted utilizing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement. This study examines the association between school level factors and bullying and how such findings differ from previous research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keith Carrington Sr</td>
<td>St. John’s University</td>
<td>An Analysis of the Clearance Rates of Serious Crimes in Trinitid and Tobago</td>
<td>This study examines the association between school level factors (e.g., public versus private schools, availability of school activities, student safety measures, etc.) and the rates of bullying (both physical and electronic). A further emphasis will focus on the interaction between individual-level (e.g., gender, age, race, etc.) and school-related factors in bullying. Secondary data analysis will be conducted utilizing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement. This study examines the association between school level factors and bullying and how such findings differ from previous research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emanuel Boussinse</td>
<td>SUNY-Nassau Community College</td>
<td>The Partisan Mentality and Regime Change - An Analysis of Partisanship in the Korean, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan Wars</td>
<td>This paper presents the results of an analysis of partisan attitudes towards war for the Korean, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan wars. In total, 25 surveys conducted by the Gallup Organization starting in August 1950 (near the beginning of the Korean War) and ending May 2011 (recent events from the Afghanistan War) were analyzed. Previous research of public opinion during wartime indicates how powerful the influence of political party affiliation is in the United States on individual war attitudes, with several scholars suggesting that most people follow the cues provided by their most salient political reference group—their party. Therefore, they inclined to follow their President’s lead on matters administration’s policy on foreign affairs. There has been evidence to suggest that the earlier wars in modern America, the wars in Korea and Vietnam, that this was in fact true. In the later wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, two were closely related to the “Wor on Terror,” this did not occur. During times of regime change, the shift in power from a Republican Bush regime to a Democratic Obama regime has indicated that choices are no longer following their party cues and in fact are more likely to reject the policies of their own party leaders. The evidence in this research points out that partisan cues no longer be thought of as followers, which may suggest that leaders can no longer rely on their own party base for support on war policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeew</td>
<td>Loe</td>
<td>Indiana State University</td>
<td>Drug-related Offenses in Electronics Monitoring Home Detention: Program Effectiveness through Recidivism Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey</td>
<td>Roth</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Addressing Gangs and Delinquency using Hot Spots Policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris</td>
<td>Fella</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>Scanell</td>
<td>Portland State University</td>
<td>Restorative Justice from the Inside: The Evolution of the Insight Development Group at the Oregon State Cohort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>Moyer</td>
<td>Villanova University</td>
<td>Sustaining Evidence-Based Corrections: Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinn</td>
<td>Robinson</td>
<td>Conexus College</td>
<td>In Their Words: Participatory work with youth experiencing homelessness: Perspectives on project and social justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian</td>
<td>Tabunuri</td>
<td>Rowan University</td>
<td>Perceptions of Bullying in Young Adult: A Look into High School and College Bullying Transitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikram</td>
<td>Kosen</td>
<td>Virginia State University</td>
<td>Criminal Justice in Global World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Hodgson</td>
<td>Virginia State University</td>
<td>Police Reform and Police Modernization in South Asia: A Comparative Study of India and Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahid</td>
<td>Shafid</td>
<td>Elizabeth City State University</td>
<td>Comparative/International Policing and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Kashem</td>
<td>Collage of Criminal Justice and Forensic Science</td>
<td>Community Policing Implementation in Bangladesh: An Assessment</td>
<td>Comparative/International Policing and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makram Hossain</td>
<td>Virginia State University</td>
<td>Cultural Diffusion and Spread of Community Policing Commonwealth South Asia</td>
<td>Comparative/International Policing and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph De Angelis</td>
<td>Office of the Independent Monitor</td>
<td>Examining Individual and Group-Level Predictors of Public Satisfaction with Police Accountability initiatives</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyril Bartis</td>
<td>Northern Arizona University</td>
<td>The Other Cultural Criminology: The Role of Action Research in Justice Work and Development</td>
<td>Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry Harvey</td>
<td>Avera University</td>
<td>Targeting Organized Retail Crime: The Effectiveness of New Legislation</td>
<td>Organized Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avia Tweensy Glauser</td>
<td>Bridgewater State University</td>
<td>Experiential Learning in the Field of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica Landry</td>
<td>Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Researching and preparing an emergency management scenario for a municipal police department</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Moloney</td>
<td>Graduate Student of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Mapping technology and tracking automobile accident fatalities</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica Landry</td>
<td>Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Preparing a scenario for emergency response teams</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin Quinby</td>
<td>Graduate Student of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Networking and preparing for the real world'' by engaging in experiential learning</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experiential Learning in the Field of Criminal Justice

The process of cultural diffusion has helped different countries to come closer to form a global neighborhood. Specially, after 9/11 countries of different cultures are working on to reduce their differences to create a common ground to achieve individual and national securities. For that matter diffusion of ideas of community policing model became popular in many third world countries. This paper will investigate the forces working behind the diffusion process to determine whether there have been any economic interests of either country—exporters (developed countries) and receivers (developing countries) are more pressing than the issues related to law enforcement. To address the issue it will investigate and analyze the spread of community policing model in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—the region known as Commonwealth South Asia.

Bangladesh: An Assessment

Police Accountability Initiatives

Predictors of Public Satisfaction with the Individual and Group-level predictors of public satisfaction with local government efforts to respond to police officer misconduct. The policy implications for police accountability initiatives are discussed.

Mapping technology and tracking automobile accident fatalities

Implementation efforts will discuss implications for policy and practice.

The Other Cultural Criminology: The Role of Action Research in Justice Work and Development

The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that the retail industry loses more than $48 billion annually to organized retail crime groups. Dismantling these organizations has proven to be difficult utilizing current statutes. In an attempt to address law enforcement in stemming this criminal activity, New Jersey and Pennsylvania among other states have passed new legislation targeting these groups by increasing penalties and addressing the command and control structure. This presentation will look at the effectiveness of this legislation in investigating and prosecuting these organized criminal groups.

As part of my internship with the Newton, MA Chief of Police, I was asked to research and prepare an emergency management scenario for an epidemiological disease. I am going to share how I researched every possible contingency of a bio-medical emergency and prepared the management plan for first responders in the event of a biological hazard outbreak. This paper is an action research project in Bangladesh on juvenile justice, as a case study. Given the significant constraints affecting criminological research in the developing world, donor interventions comprising programs for law reform and rule of law projects in such countries often lack the combinations of social, political, and economic resources that are vital for action research. This paper will investigate the forces working behind the diffusion process to determine whether there have been any economic interests of either country—exporters (developed countries) and receivers (developing countries) are more pressing than the issues related to law enforcement. To address the issue it will investigate and analyze the spread of community policing model in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—the region known as Commonwealth South Asia.

The Other Cultural Criminology: The Role of Action Research in Justice Work and Development

The process of cultural diffusion has helped different countries to come closer to form a global neighborhood. Specially, after 9/11 countries of different cultures are working on to reduce their differences to create a common ground to achieve individual and national securities. For that matter diffusion of ideas of community policing model became popular in many third world countries. This paper will investigate the forces working behind the diffusion process to determine whether there have been any economic interests of either country—exporters (developed countries) and receivers (developing countries) are more pressing than the issues related to law enforcement. To address the issue it will investigate and analyze the spread of community policing model in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—the region known as Commonwealth South Asia.

The Other Cultural Criminology: The Role of Action Research in Justice Work and Development

The process of cultural diffusion has helped different countries to come closer to form a global neighborhood. Specially, after 9/11 countries of different cultures are working on to reduce their differences to create a common ground to achieve individual and national securities. For that matter diffusion of ideas of community policing model became popular in many third world countries. This paper will investigate the forces working behind the diffusion process to determine whether there have been any economic interests of either country—exporters (developed countries) and receivers (developing countries) are more pressing than the issues related to law enforcement. To address the issue it will investigate and analyze the spread of community policing model in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—the region known as Commonwealth South Asia.

The Other Cultural Criminology: The Role of Action Research in Justice Work and Development

The process of cultural diffusion has helped different countries to come closer to form a global neighborhood. Specially, after 9/11 countries of different cultures are working on to reduce their differences to create a common ground to achieve individual and national securities. For that matter diffusion of ideas of community policing model became popular in many third world countries. This paper will investigate the forces working behind the diffusion process to determine whether there have been any economic interests of either country—exporters (developed countries) and receivers (developing countries) are more pressing than the issues related to law enforcement. To address the issue it will investigate and analyze the spread of community policing model in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—the region known as Commonwealth South Asia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aura</td>
<td>Tweensky Glazer</td>
<td>Department of Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lessons learned and future directions for educators overseeing internships and experiential learning in Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There are basic principles regarding the utility of experiential learning:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For personal reasons: Improve communication and interaction skills; prepare for life after graduation; gain a greater clarity about careers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For academic reasons: Integrate classroom theory with real-life experiences; understand the relevance of your course work;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For professional reasons: Explore a potential career field; develop career-related skills and abilities; build a network of professional contacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As an educator/internship coordinator I am faced with a unique pedagogical challenge: how do I help students to learn from these opportunities and integrate their experience within the larger academic culture. This paper will discuss these strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Civic community theory is a macro-level social control perspective that provides an explanation for variations in community crime rates. The current study aims to determine the perspective’s applicability to urban homicide rates within Orleans Parish (Louisiana) census tracts. Negative binomial regression techniques are utilized after accounting for spatial autocorrelation between tracts. The results reveal that each civic community measure is significant and negatively related to homicide rates. Additionally, an interaction effect is found between civic engagement and resource disadvantage, indicating that the protective effect of civic engagement is stronger in areas with high disadvantage. Conclusions and implications are also discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>Chagappa</td>
<td>PhD Law Student at the University of Hull, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Retention of Restorative Justice: An exposition of parallel criminal justice systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restorative Justice Theory: Practice and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The internet has become a virtual Madame of cyberspace by facilitating connections between the sex industry and the real world. Almost since its inception the World Wide Web’s infinite realms have offered a convenient, easily accessible and practically secure environment for the purveyors of mail order brides, pornography, necrophilia, domination and sex. More obdurate professionals have taken its darkest secrets to an uncharted world filled with bandwidth and clandestine and seductive and clandestine and seductive meetings. In an industry that boasts few regulatory controls; what is law enforcement to do? This ongoing study examines the strategies and tactics that law enforcement agencies employ to combat this growing trend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This model presents theory and practice that will fuel a restorative justice system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>Plymouth State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Policing Cybersex: “The Internet Escort”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluation of Policing Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The internet has become a virtual Madame of cyberspace by facilitating connections between the sex industry and the real world. Almost since its inception the World Wide Web’s infinite realms have offered a convenient, easily accessible and practically secure environment for the purveyors of mail order brides, pornography, necrophilia, domination and sex. More obdurate professionals have taken its darkest secrets to an uncharted world filled with bandwidth and clandestine and seductive and clandestine and seductive meetings. In an industry that boasts few regulatory controls; what is law enforcement to do? This ongoing study examines the strategies and tactics that law enforcement agencies employ to combat this growing trend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Israilew</td>
<td>University of North Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate Justice: An Analysis and Critique of Florida’s 2011 Correctional Privatization Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issues in Institutional Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More than 10 years after the first Yugoslavian conflict, the government of the Republic of Kosovo continues to move toward a functional democracy. Under the supervision of the UN, EU and the USA, Kosovar government administrators continue to be supported into shaping a democracy and a credible rule of law mechanism. Much has been accomplished in creating professionally functioning actors, but the local Kosovo Police and International CJ professionals are plagued by overwhelming caseloads involving OC, war crimes, and corruption. The successes and challenges in coordinating rule of law in Kosovo will provide insight into similar issues faced by other developing democracies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Abrecht</td>
<td>Pace University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule of Law and CJ Administration in Kosovo: Evaluating the Challenges in Policing a Post Conflict Developing Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comparative/International Policing and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The purpose of this study is to explore the current challenges in developing the educational and social developmental needs of at-risk youth. We will explore strategies for addressing such challenges by providing insight specifically 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 these challenges or gaps within the current system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine</td>
<td>ANDERSON</td>
<td>Western Illinois University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collaboration and Early Intervention for At-Risk Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The purpose of this study is to explore the current challenges in developing the educational and social developmental needs of at-risk youth. We will explore strategies for addressing such challenges by providing insight specifically 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 these challenges or gaps within the current system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>Hilinski-Rossi</td>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exploring Male and Female Inmate Misconduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issues in Institutional Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There has been a great deal of research conducted that has examined inmate behavior. Two of the most prominent theories offered to explain this behavior are importation and deprivation theory. The existing research has not provided consistent conclusions on which theories best explain inmate behavior; further, much of the existing research has examined behavior of male inmates only. Using data on inmates incarcerated in the North Carolina Department of Corrections between 2005 and 2009, the current research attempts to determine if importation and deprivation variables are related to inmate misconduct, and whether there are differences across male and female institutional behavior, particularly misconduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Patleas</td>
<td>Seton Hall University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Criminal Justice Institute for High School Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sentences of Convicted Sex Traffickers and Convicted Labor Traffickers: A Comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research and Pedagogical Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sentencing trafficking, the length of time people are required to be incarcerated or the monetary removal of organs, is a social injustice plaguing the world today. The purpose of this research is to determine whether, within the United States federal court, the individuals convicted of sex trafficking are sentenced more harshly than those convicted of labor trafficking. Fifty sentences of sex traffickers and fifty sentences of labor traffickers are evaluated to determine if either offense are receiving harsher punishments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>Tampone</td>
<td>University of Nebraska at Kearney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sentences of Convicted Sex Traffickers and Convicted Labor Traffickers: A Comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research and Pedagogical Showcase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the past decades, the international community's response to transgressions of international law by national leaders has shifted from granting unconditional amnesty to pursuing prosecution. This study reviews cases of heads of state accused of crimes and examines whether national governments have followed this trend. It explores whether national governments are now more inclined to prosecute errant heads of state than in the past and, if so, the reasons for such change in policy. Understanding how national governments respond to these transgressions is important given the large number of documented cases of official abuse in recent years.

**Indiana University of Pennsylvania**

**Changing Trends in National Prosecution of Heads of State**

Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections

**Boise State University**

**Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation**

**Texas State University-San Marcos**

**Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections**

**The University of West Florida**

**Crime Prevention**

**Geetha Suresh**

University of Louisville

**ETHNICITY, ACCULTURATION, AND OFFENDING: FINDINGS FROM A SAMPLE OF HISPANIC ADOLESCENTS**

Immigration, Crime and Justice

**Cheryl Swansson**

The University of West Florida

**Employers' Willingness to Hire Ex Offenders in Northeast Florida**

Re-Entry and Parole

**Philadelphia CCTV camera program**

**Stephan Clipper**

The University of Texas at Dallas

**Calling the COP: Examining the Impact of an Effective COP Intervention on Citizen Reporting**

Police-Community Interactions

**Geetha Sureem**

University of Louisville

**Rapid analysis of violent crime in River city from 2003 to 2010**

Research and Pictorial Showcase

**Jonathan Ratian**

Baylor University

**Week on the Highway: The Supreme Court, the Good Faith Exception, and Davis v. United States**

Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

**Jaeckson Reayes**

Sonoma State University

**The Affects of Hate on Racial Minority Communities and Developing Effective Response Methods**

Hate Crime

**Ryan Kelly**

Indiana University of Pennsylvania

**Is Drunk Driving Safer? An Analysis of Response Methods**

Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

**Terry}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nyessa Stagi</td>
<td>San Jose State University</td>
<td>The Art of Yoga Project: Evaluating a Gender Responsive Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Moore</td>
<td>Troy University</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Butcher</td>
<td>Kent State University</td>
<td>Conceptualization of the Recent Exposure to Violence Scale among Juvenile Justice Involved Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Passante</td>
<td>New Jersey City University - adjunct faculty member</td>
<td>Song Lyrics as a Thematic Springboard for Discussion: A Teaching Methods Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Rely Villiceti</td>
<td>Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Mortality in Criminal Cases in a Comparative View: The Production of Sanctions in Adversarial and Inquisitional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigal Malik</td>
<td>University of Central Florida</td>
<td>Evaluation of the Efficacy of Pre- and Post-test Interventions on Attitudes Toward Sexual Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Gerity</td>
<td>Western Illinois University-Quad Cities</td>
<td>Explaining Behaviors Analogous to Crime: A Tale of Two Measures of Self-Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Livsey</td>
<td>Baton Hill University</td>
<td>Could they really believe that? Dehumanization, self-esteem, and media violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Jackson</td>
<td>Metropolitan State College of Denver</td>
<td>MINORITY THREAT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY: THE NET-WIDENING IMPACT OF POLITICS AND THE WAR ON DRUGS ON INCARCERATION R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Riebe</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>A Rose by any Other Name: Sugar Baby Dating as a New Means of Building Relationships or as a New Means of Prostitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Butcher</td>
<td>Kean University</td>
<td>A Row by any Other Name: Sugar Baby Dating as a New Means of Building Relationships or as a New Means of Prostitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacey Richlander</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>Saved, salvaged, or sunk: The effects of faith-based interventions on offender recidivism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junaeub Moon</td>
<td>Kean University</td>
<td>An analysis of delinquent trajectories over time and General Strain Theory among Korean youth using Latent Growth Curve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Art of Yoga Project (AYP) provides gender specific intervention services to girls in juvenile detention facilities. AYP teaches yoga, meditation, mindfulness, and creative arts. This study employed a pre and post-test to examine the effectiveness of the program. Results indicate a favorable impact on self-awareness, self-respect, self-control, and mindfulness of participants.

The extent to which this curriculum impacts girls in the long term remains to be seen. Practical implications of the results are discussed and suggestions for the implementation of yoga and mindfulness training in institutional settings are presented.

Sugar baby dating refers to dating that involves a younger person who seeks out relationships with older, more financially secure persons who agree to pay regular monetary allowances for the relationship. The process of sugar baby dating has recently experienced a growth in recognition and participation as websites devoted to the activity have been developed. The current study will examine the characteristics of persons who post profiles on sugar baby websites in order to determine whether or not the activity is in fact a new form of dating or whether the activity is merely a new method of facilitating prostitution.

Exposure to violence has been linked to a variety of negative mental health and behavioral outcomes. The Recent Exposure to Violence Scale (REVS) has been shown as a reliable measure for assessing self-reported violence exposure in the past year. The present analysis is a replication of the Van Duijnen et al. (2008) study to find the best fitting conceptualization of the REVS on a sample of juvenile justice-involved youth. Similar to the school samples of the Van Duijnen et al. (2008) study, the data showed that exposure to violence is specific to the location in which the exposure occurs.

This open seminar will explore and demonstrate how criminal justice faculty can engage students in a unique class activity that uses popular song lyrics as a Thematic springboard for discussing criminal justice issues. The activity, which encourages reading across the curriculum, employs "close reading" and other techniques associated with literary analysis while also drawing from etymology. This open seminar will include demonstrations of the proposed activity where attendees will listen to songs about domestic violence and Mensard theory and then participate in large-group discussions. Criteria for selecting appropriately challenging songs will be discussed. Workshop will receive a sample lesson plan.

Case attrition in criminal justice processing, a well-recognized phenomenon, occurs in all criminal justice systems, regardless of their underlying legal foundations. Despite its universal prevalence, little literature has attempted to explain its variation from a comparative justice perspective. This paper attempts to fill this gap. It focuses on case attrition that occurs at advanced processing stages (i.e., dismissal of charges after the cases have passed investigation stages and have been brought to the court) in two major legal traditions in the world—the inquisitorial one of Continental Europe and the adversarial one of the United States. The paper draws on available comparable aggregate data and on relevant literature in the US and Europe attempting to explain attrition within each type of system. The paper emphasizes the implications of case "nurturing" for the achievement of shared justice goals and the utility of comparative examinations of justice phenomena.

The purpose of the study was to empirically evaluate the effectiveness of the Student Success Learning module of non-traditional students at the University of Central Florida. The Student Success Learning module is an online module that includes interactive activities for students, including testimonials by victims/survivors of sexual assault, staged group conversations, and suggestions on how participants can change their behavior as well as how to intervene in group situations. Participants in this study included 103 male and 1169 female non-traditional students entering the university in the semester of 2010. Results of the current study suggest that the learning module had a positive effect among students.

This paper will present the results of a qualitative focus group designed to better understand what a quantitative survey on student attitudes about gender roles and sexual and domestic violence. What did we learn about how students interpreted the questions and how they really felt about these issues?

This paper explains the rise in incarceration rates across states based on the relationship between the politics and drug policies utilizing nationwide state-level data. I tested the influence of these factors on prison rates and data indicates mixed support for the relationship between politics, drug laws and higher incarceration rates. Important related to rising incarceration rates includes citizen and governmental political ideology. The recent violent and property crime rates, the gain coefficient, welfare rates and percent of population that is African American. Habitual violation of laws, including drug crime, was positive but not significant on the incarceration rate.

Criminal justice scholars have long been interested in the link between criminality and religiosity. The role of religion in the correction of offending remains pervasive. The present study employs a meta- analytic design to explore the average impact of faith-based interventions on recidivism. Overall, a moderate effect size is observed (r0.22), though tremendous variation according to program integrity and methodological rigor is noted. Specifically, the effects of faith-based programs were modest for more scorable measures (mean), and greater for subjective measures (attitudinal change). Accordingly, findings demonstrate the lack of procedural caution in generating legitimate comparative change beyond spiritual interventions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citra Kim</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Effective Correctional Intervention Programs for Juveniles: Review and Synthesis of Meta-Analytic Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston Morrow</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>Juvenile Adjudication: Reframing the Roles of Race and Gender by Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heau-Ming Wang</td>
<td>University of Houston-Downtown</td>
<td>Explaining inmate violence in Taiwanese prisons: An integrative model approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ysaya</td>
<td>San Jose State University</td>
<td>The situational context of adult sexual offending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tario</td>
<td>University of Cape Town</td>
<td>Undocumented survival: African immigrants' pathways to livelihood in Du Noon, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon</td>
<td>University of Guelph Alumni, Sacred Heart</td>
<td>A semantic analysis of the interrogation of David Russell Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorrie</td>
<td>El Paso State University</td>
<td>Drugs in Dorms: Issues in K-9 Searches on College Campuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Juvenile Drug Courts: The Evolution of an Alternative Treatment Approach for Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenelle Gould</td>
<td>Rochester Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Hospital-Based Youth Violence Intervention: Is It Effective?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increasingly, there has been a demand for evidence-based research, which has resulted in more meta-analyses of correctional juvenile interventions. While these meta-analyses have made significant contributions to our understanding of “what works” with juvenile offenders, researchers often find considerable variation in outcomes among studies, and, as a consequence, fail to reach firm conclusions about the overall effectiveness of the interventions. In planning more comprehensive and effective correctional juvenile interventions for the future, it is imperative to integrate and compare extant meta-analytic findings across diverse correctional intervention programs to characterize how well they have succeeded. The purpose of the current study is to synthesize extant meta-analyses of intervention programs for juveniles in prison, jail, probation, or juvenile settings. Specifically, it is of interest to (1) examine and compare effect sizes across differing intervention programs in order to determine how interventions have performed across populations; and (2) examine which moderators of effect size have been found most frequently to be associated with larger intervention effects.
Laura Simich
Vera Institute of Justice
Sustaining justice for immigrants: Applied research on legal outcomes, process and police-community relations
Immigration, Crime and Justice

Since 2005, the Vera Institute of Justice has managed and evaluated the Legal Orientation Program (LOP) under contract with the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), which administers U.S. immigration courts. The multi-site LOP program provides non-citizens detained by the Department of Homeland Security with legal rights information. The LOP evaluation, aiming to assess the impact on individual case outcomes and immigration courts, found that LOP participants' cases took fewer days to resolve through the immigration court system than those for non-participating detainees. A history event analysis confirmed statistically that LOP accounted for shorter case processing times, implying savings for the government.

Divee Cheng
Vera Institute of Justice
Legal Rights Orientations: Expediting Immigration Court Case Processing
Immigration, Crime and Justice

Unaccompanied immigrant children facing removal proceedings in the United States encounter a complicated web of policies and practices, intertwined with numerous government agencies, and face a legal process which may take years. Since 2005, the Vera Institute of Justice has administered a government-funded program to provide access to legal services for unaccompanied children. Vera analyzed government and subcontractor data and reviewed recent literature to produce a comprehensive description of children's flow through the system – from apprehension by authorities, to release from government custody and completion of immigration proceedings – and to understand the immigration removal process faced by thousands of unaccompanied children annually.

Suzanne Miller
Vera Institute of Justice
The Fate of Unaccompanied Children through the Immigration System
Immigration, Crime and Justice

Federal initiatives targeting illegal immigration have started to rely more on the cooperation of state and local actors in identifying undocumented immigrants for removal. Declaring the removal of 'criminal aliens' a priority, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) encourages local law enforcement officers to refer individuals suspected of being undocumented to federal officials. Although these programs are designed to identify 'dangerous' individuals for removal from the United States, many undocumented youth charged with misdemeanor or non-violent offenses are caught up in these enforcement initiatives as well. Based on qualitative research conducted with legal service providers (LSPs), this presentation will explore the challenges that children identified as 'unaccompanied alien minors' face, when they have involvement in both the criminal and the immigration justice systems.

Laura Schaefer
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law
Juvenile Justice and Immigration: Emerging Issues
Immigration, Crime and Justice

Historically, any child apprehended at the border or entering the United States, many undocumented youth charged with misdemeanor or non-violent offenses are caught up in these enforcement initiatives as well. Based on qualitative research conducted with legal service providers (LSPs), this presentation will explore the challenges that children identified as 'unaccompanied alien minors' face, when they have involvement in both the criminal and the immigration justice systems.

Pradine Saint-Font
Vera Institute of Justice
Sustaining Justice through Community Policing: Bridging the Cultural and Language Divide
Immigration, Crime and Justice

This study reported a partial replication of Messer and Epstein's 1998 study examining second-generation attitudes. The Sun, a newspaper published daily in Lowell, MA, encourages email and voice-mail submissions by readers which are published daily in a column titled "BackTalk." As part of the local section, an email was composed of public notices and phone messages to the Sun over a one-year period. Themes identified in the current analysis were compared to themes from the 1998 study with special emphasis placed on the discussion of themes related to crime and justice.

David Mackey
Plymouth State University
Coping safety valve or forum for community discussion? A content analysis of electronic communications to the Editor
Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime

Teaching research methods in criminal justice can be challenging, especially when students doubt the utility of research or its relevance toward their chosen career path. A simple collaborative research project based on a campus issue can help bring such students around. This paper details a project implemented with two medium-sized (<30 students) sections of Research Methods. Successes and obstacles are discussed, with an eye toward creating an integral research experience for students who may never conduct original research otherwise, yet fitting the project for future sections.

Christopher Sudheimer
University of New Haven
Full Stop: A Research Project for the Research-Averse Undergraduate
Teaching Pedagogy

Understanding what people will do, the way they do, and the way that we understand that there are many expectations offered for a singular phenomenon. Specifically, in exploring crime, we look at an individual's background, family upbringing, and surroundings amongst other factors. This research will be examining how some street-level bureaucrats, administrators of government programs, lend themselves to perpetrating the labeling theory, which is one of the many sociological perspectives of crime. This paper explores whether or not those individuals responsible for reducing recidivism actually support it through negative labels that they can apply in their roles as administrators of governmental agencies.

Liam Leonard
Institute of Technology, Sligo, Ireland
Restorative Justice in Ireland
Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation

In 1998, Gregory Stanton identified eight stages through which most genocides progress. In the early stages of genocide, the normal social processes that define how we view those who are different than us are warped into hatred and fear. As time goes on, the differences between “us versus them” are exaggerated and groups are polarized, at which time laws are made to keep one group in a state of powerlessness and eventually deprive them of rights. In this paper, we argue that Stanton’s Eight Stages can also be used to explain attitudes toward Mexican immigrants into the United States.

Christina Delany
Michigan State University
Sharon’s “Eight Stages of Genocide” and American Attitudes Toward Mexican Immigration
Genocide and Other International Crimes

The research measures the frequency and intensity of references in the professional lives of public defenders in Mississippi. In Mississippi, in that State were administrated a survey at a state-wide conference to determine major areas (client, judge, prosecutor, public) and structural accountability for crime. Demographic factors (age, sex, marital status, years in office and size of office) were also gathered for determining correlations and significance with stressors. This research, where relevant, will also compare and contrast results obtained from the same survey previously administrated to public defenders in Tennessee.

William Shulman
Middle Tennessee State University
Categorical Stressors in Mississippi
Public Defenders

This research measures the frequency and intensity of attitudes in the professional lives of public defenders in Mississippi. In that State were administrated a survey at a state-wide conference to determine major areas (client, judge, prosecutor, public) and structural accountability for crime. Demographic factors (age, sex, marital status, years in office and size of office) were also gathered for determining correlations and significance with stressors. This research, where relevant, will also compare and contrast results obtained from the same survey previously administrated to public defenders in Tennessee.

Joshua Hemm
Middle Tennessee State University
Categorical Stressors in Mississippi
Public Defenders

This research measures the frequency and intensity of attitudes in the professional lives of public defenders in Mississippi. In that State were administrated a survey at a state-wide conference to determine major areas (client, judge, prosecutor, public) and structural accountability for crime. Demographic factors (age, sex, marital status, years in office and size of office) were also gathered for determining correlations and significance with stressors. This research, where relevant, will also compare and contrast results obtained from the same survey previously administrated to public defenders in Tennessee.
University of Central Missouri
The Efficacy of Victim Impact Panels with Sex Offender Populations: A Case Study
Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation

Richard Miller
Missouri Probation & Parole
Program Evaluation of Domestic Violence Courts in Missouri
Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

Donna Salazar
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Institutionalized Racism: Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System
Juvenile Justice Policy

Tyler Vaughan
University of Northern Colorado
Fear of Crime and the Physical Environment: A Survey of College Campus Safety
Crime Prevention

Ryan Germans
Alvernia University
Castle Doctrine Law: Shoot, Don't Shoot
Law, Programs and Policies for Crime Victims

Yeong-Na Nicholas
Federal Bureau of Prisons/John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Incarcerated Mothers in the Criminal Justice System
Gender and Crime

Heather Zaykowski
University of Louisville
Perry v. New Hampshire: Eye-witness Identification, and Suggestibility: "Take a look around you"
Legislative Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

Jeffrey Lee
Troy University
Fit or Fat: Implications of Retirement for Law Enforcement Officers
Police Officers

Heather Zytkowski
University of Massachusetts Boston
Assistance from Victim Service Agencies: A Critical Approach
Law, Programs and Policies for Crime Victims

Jeffrey Lee
Troy University
How Are We Win? Assessing Program Outcomes Across a Multi-Campus University
Assessment and Evaluation

Krist HOLINGER
University of Missouri-Kansas City
Teaching Justice: Solving Social Problems through University Education
Teaching Pedagogy

Elizabeth Monk-Turner
Old Dominion University
Exploring Female Sex Offenders: A Qualitative Approach
Gender and Crime

Special populations of offenders require programs designed to meet their unique rehabilitative needs. Sex offender treatment programs, in particular, necessitate a victim empathy component. Research has shown that reading a story or viewing a DVD of a victim does not have as much of an impact as hearing the victim speak in person. Thus, the purpose of victim impact panels is to both provide a portion of the empathy component in a restorative justice context, as well as empower survivors of sexual abuse. This paper details the development and implementation of a victim impact panel solely for sex offenders.

Nearly a half century after President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act (1964) and The United States Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment (1868), violent at all stages of the American Juvenile Justice System remains disproportionately African American (Piquero, 2008). This paper examines the over-representation of minority youth documented in the published literature and official data. The author attempts to determine if the policies and practices of the juvenile justice system have contributed to the discriminatory treatment of African American youth. Recommendations for more inclusive policies and alternative strategies are also discussed.

This study examines fear of crime in relation to physical characteristics of a college campus. A survey was administered to the undergraduate student population at the University of Northern Colorado to measure the effects of physical characteristics on student perceptions of crime on campus. Fear of crime is highest in areas of potential refuge for offenders and where escape routes for potential victims is limited. This study tests the hypothesis. The implication for college campuses is that changes in the design of the environment to manipulate refuge and escape could reduce student levels of fear, as well as opportunities for crime.

The presentation will cover the controversy and ramifications which arise when using closure to low force, including deadly force, against an attacker in one's home and any place outside of that home where they have a legal right to be in Pennsylvania. It would also protect individuals from civil lawsuits by the attacker or the attacker's family when force is used.

The power of reliable eye witness Identification is remarkable. Pitfalls in fact may heavily on the type of evidence to reach just verdict in criminal trials. This research shows that a significant number of wrongful convictions are based on improper eyewitness identification. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently agreed to revisit the issue of identification procedures in Perry v. New Hampshire (2011). This paper will first review the research regarding the impact of eyewitness identification. Next, the prior cases regarding the practice will be reviewed. Third, the case of Perry v. New Hampshire (2011) will be explored. Last, the policy implication of the Perry decision will be detailed.

Victim assistance agencies have grown since the 1970s in response to increasing concern for victim's rights. However, there has been little research, particularly using large samples that have examined factors associated with victim service help-seeking. This study used data from the National Crime Victimization survey to explore variations in who is more likely to receive services. The results suggest that females, white respondents and people who have greater family incomes are more likely to be assisted by victim services, which contrast to the profile of people who are statistically more at risk: males, minorities and victims with lower family incomes.

Unhealthy and unfit police officers cost their agencies in term of disability, early retirement, and healthcare. Agencies without fitness programs have more early retirements, more injuries, more lost time due to sick leave, and limited duty. This paper explores the attitudes towards physical fitness and fitness levels of local law enforcement officers. Data were collected on officers' body weight, body mass index, age, gender, and physical activity rating. Officers' fitness levels were assessed utilizing multiple regression to estimate their VO2max scores. Furthermore, the relationship between officer fitness scores and the perception of their ability to enjoy physical activities in retirement was analyzed.

Sprcial populations of offenders require programs designed to meet their unique rehabilitative needs. Sex offender treatment programs, in particular, necessitate a victim empathy component. Research has shown that reading a story or viewing a DVD of a victim does not have as much of an impact as hearing the victim speak in person. Thus, the purpose of victim impact panels is to both provide a portion of the empathy component in a restorative justice context, as well as empower survivors of sexual abuse. This paper details the development and implementation of a victim impact panel solely for sex offenders.
Alexander Danyi  
University of Northern Colorado  
The Social Construction of the War on Drugs: A Content Analysis of the State of the Union Address 1970-2011  
Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime  
Several notable studies have examined the general effects of the state of the union on the public agenda, however, no studies to date have examined the impact that the President's state of the union address has had on policy outcomes in the war on drugs. This study explores the relationship that exists between the influence of presidential rhetoric concerning the "war on drugs" and the social construction of drug control policy. Through a content analysis of the presidents' state of the union addresses beginning in the year 1970 through the year 2011, drug policy will be examined, measured, and compared.

Joseph Pescavelo  
Saint Joseph's College  
Alternatives Explanations for the Homicide decrease in New York City, 1990-2010  
Violent Victimization (Homicide, Robbery, Assault, Sexual Assault)  
Homicide in New York City has dropped precipitously in New York City from a peak of 2,290 murders in 1990 to 536 numbers 20 years later in 2010. Some of the explanations for the significant decline include better Policing and law enforcement, a shift toward criminal justice policies, changes in socioeconomic structure, social reorganization in urban areas and changes in social relationships (Karrern, 2001). This research will focus on explanations outside of the criminal justice policies and focus on changes in external society such as crime offending toward cyber crime and other institutions such as better trauma care for victims of serious assault.

Peyton Bowan-Hartung  
Alvernia University  
Veterans: Criminals or Heroes  
Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts  
The efficacy of veterans treatment courts has held great promise for helping non-violent offenders. This paper will discuss the development and establishment of a court for the culturally-specific population of veterans who have served our nation. Topics discussed will include why veterans need a specialized treatment court, the modification of key components of Drug Courts and Mental Health Courts, and the particular resources available to veterans.

Suzanne Perumean-Chaney  
University of Alabama at Birmingham  
The Efficacy of School Security Measures in Secondary Schools  
Schools and Crime  
In response to violent juvenile crime in the 1980s and 90’s, numerous states created or expanded the use of statutory waivers as a way to process these offenders. Although they vary by state, the laws require that a juvenile charged with specific violent crimes are automatically prosecuted in adult court. This undergraduate, interdisciplinary honors thesis will assess the use and outcomes of these laws. In assessing the philosophical underpinnings of the laws and their implementation, the study explores whether or not these waivers represent a new and fixed view on adolescence or an another temporary "touch on crime" scheme.

Katie Episner  
Bridgewater State University  
Statutory Waivers & Juvenile Justice: A Philosophical Assessment  
Student Panels  
Since 2007, French probationary service experiments a recidivism prevention program: Avant 2017. Program founders rely primarily on former inmate testimonies and not on scientific research. We'll place deontic concepts as the main difference between North-American and French approaches, as its normative conception is a problematic deal in French conception of recidivism prevention. At French probationary service inspire its program from North-American's programs, does it try to create good citizen or lead to personal values elevation, which GLM aims for?

Hanna Patricia  
Psychology  
The deviance concept in recidivism: therapeutic care / French Vs north American point of view  
Probation and Community Corrections  
Criminal justice systems in the west are responsible for the reintegration of the non-violent offenders back into society. Traditionally, this function of reintegration has been performed by the probation and parole agencies. The recidivism rate in the United States is approximately 50% on average, with one in five inmates returning to prison within one year of release. During the last 15 years, three new approaches have been developed in order to reduce the rate of recidivism, which may be an interesting topic for a presentation on deviance concept in recidivism: therapeutic care / French Vs north American point of view.

Jane Annaoka  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Sociology Department  
Cultural and organized crime: Albanian crime groups in New York  
Organized Crime  
Albanian organized crime groups are making themselves known not only in Europe but also in parts of the United States, especially in New York, where they have enjoyed comparisons to the major Italian-American mafia families. This empirical and theoretically founded paper elaborates on the origins, culture, structure, and action of Albanian criminal groups in New York. It draws a systematic comparison between the methods of operation of Albanian crime groups in New York and those operating in Europe, including the Balkans. Emphasis is given to the issue of culture and cultural defenses in the context of Albanian organized crime.

Jeffrey Rush  
Austin Peay State University  
Flashmob: Gangs 2.0  
Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs  
Though certainly not new, flash mobs have become far more prevalent and violent. Is this a gang and cultural defense in the context of Albanian organized crime?

Gary Kolves  
University of Wisconsin Superior  
Attitudinal Change of Students in a Corrections Class  
Assessment and Evaluation  
This paper will discuss the process of establishing a service learning course with the local Guardian ad Litem program. One right per week, the students in the course completed the class portion of the program along with community volunteers. The students in the course then met for another right each week to reflect, through journals, what they learned in the GAL training program. Each student also utilized what they learned in the GAL training program to complete a paper outlining how they would approach a scenario regarding a youth who would need a GAL.

Lori Gavara  
Fayetteville State University  
Juvenile Justice and Advocacy: Guardian ad Litem and Service Learning  
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education  
This research project examines charges filed in a rural Oklahoma county against Native Americans and Whites by a District Attorney's Office in which alcohol and/or drugs influenced the crimes. Cases are traced to assess if any disparities exist in Criminal Justice System processing. For decades the literature has repeatedly found that the arrest rates of Native Americans are higher than for any other race or ethnicity. The extent of alcohol and/or drug fueled crime is documented in a single Indian Nation and findings point to possible alternatives to incarceration.

Dillan Dosten  
Southeastern Oklahoma State University  
Alcohol and/or Drug Fueled Crimes Committed by Native Americans and Whites in a Rural Oklahoma County  
Research and Pictorial Showcase  
This presentation will describe the components of criminal trafficking and the ramifications worldwide, the legal issues and policy implications.

Thomas Hall  
Alvernia University  
Human Trafficking - The Lost Children  
Student Panels  
Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing crimes in the world. It is a $32 billion dollar industry that impacts over 35 million people worldwide. This paper will focus on the prosecution and the current challenges that face law enforcement. In addition, the paper will also address the need for victims assistance services and the role of the criminal justice system.

Seth Cohen  
University of Cincinnati  
Paramilitary Police: a qualitative analysis of a public compendium of police accounts  
Other Policing Issues  
Over the past several decades, the role of the American policeman has changed drastically. Key events and policy initiatives such as the attacks of September 11th and the "War on Drugs" have expanded the services that the public demands of its law enforcement personnel. Unfortunately, this has also led to several abuses of their newfound role. This paper discusses the impediments and mechanisms of this change and reviews data logged by the Cato Institute in its "Bad Maps," a compilation of problematic police paramilitary events.
A multitude of organizational studies have examined the relationship between job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Generally speaking, these studies have revealed a negative relationship between job stress and job satisfaction, and a strong, positive relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Using data collected in a large Midwestern police department, the current study contributes to the extant research on police occupational attitudes in two key ways. First, we further explore the relationship between officer demographic characteristics, job characteristics, and job stress, satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Second, we further clarify the relationship among these three occupational attitudes.

Mark Harmon
Illinois State University
Using Homicide Case Files to Teach Applied Forensics
Teaching Pedagogy
This paper presents a takes an assignment designed to instructed student to the creation of a crime profile. The assignment operated as a group project utilizing real closed homicide case files to teach principles of applied forensics. The project was incorporated into a Crime Scene Analysis course course, though it could be easily transported to any number of courses. The project gave students an opportunity to take the theories of both criminal behavior and criminal evidence and apply them using a scientific approach that produced written assessments of criminal behavior and investigation.

Joshua Hermes
Middle Tennessee State University
The War on Terror and Legal Change: Exploring Offenders who Provide Material Support to Terrorism
Policy, Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes
This paper examines and supports the hypothesis that terrorist organizations and their networks have been significantly impacted by both legal change and the increased sophistication of police and intelligence agencies. The paper explores the ways in which legal change has impacted the ability of terrorist organizations to operate, and the ways in which terrorist groups have responded to these changes.

Cody Inman
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
From Malfeasance to Misappropriation: A Look at Women and White-Collar Crime
Research and Pictorial Showcase
A unique combination of previous research studies provides insight into the involvement and demographic of the women who commit white collar crimes. Women are generally never studied in Criminology, let alone in the stereotypical man's world of business and white collar crimes. However, both celebrity and everyday women are discussed in their acts, including topics from embezzlement to insider trading. Women today are committing more property crimes than ever before and the theoretical application of General Strain Theory helps provide explanation as to why they commit these crimes.

Warren Held
Texas State University
Incarcerated Americans to Face an Immigration Law
Student Panels
Incarcerated Americans, and those who seek to disseminate government information, and who seek to disseminate government information, are often viewed as being criminals. This paper examines the impact of an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) on crime rates for the city of Portland, OR. Urban growth boundaries (UGB), which limit land development outside the boundary. Utilizing existing evaluations of correctional education programs typically assess single jurisdictions or are limited in their ability to measure differences across facilities, programs, and inmates. An assessment of the process of developing the data guidebook and soliciting state-level participation in the piloting process is presented. Results are analyzed and presented as a statistical abstract of the current status of developing the data guidebook and soliciting state-level participation in the piloting process is presented. Results are analyzed and presented as a statistical abstract of the current status of correctional education programming. The viability and ability of a long term national census will be presented.

Suman Kakar
Florida International University
Teaching Criminal Justice using Fully Online vs Hybrid Method – Which is Better?
Technology/Distance/Online Education
This study compares two teaching techniques in Criminal Justice to examine : Fully Online and Hybrid Teaching from students and Profession' perspective. It determines whether there are any differences in their students' and profession' perceptions, what these differences are and to examine whether these differences could lead to new insights into the influence of the online platform on the perceptions about online learning, their expectations, frustrations and rewards through online studies. Some practical tips for the making online teaching more creative and interesting are also presented.

Deric Lue
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Measuring Correctional Education Programming
Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment
This paper presents a takes an assignment designed to instructed student to the creation of a crime profile. The assignment operated as a group project utilizing real closed homicide case files to teach principles of applied forensics. The project was incorporated into a Crime Scene Analysis course course, though it could be easily transported to any number of courses. The project gave students an opportunity to take the theories of both criminal behavior and criminal evidence and apply them using a scientific approach that produced written assessments of criminal behavior and investigation.

Vrignya Leachaiyan
Sam Houston
The trade of souls: Cases of human trafficking and newspaper coverage in the State of Texas from 1992 to 2006
Homicide, Crime and Justice
In 1996, there is no statewide human trafficking database in the State of Texas. The only available human trafficking database is a national database, Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS), which has recently began collecting the information in January, 2007. Therefore, even though lack of a database is the main obstacle in conducting research, it is still necessary for both the academic and law enforcement communities to better understand the nature of this crime. This study will employ the content analysis method to analyze Texas newspaper reports about human trafficking between January 1992 and December 2006.

Monica Sotomayor-Saunders
Indiana University Northwest
Prison Work Programs: Preparing Incarcerated Americans to Face an Increasingly Demanding Labor Market
Other Correctional Issues
Despite the efforts of federal and local governments to provide incentives to businesses for hiring ex-offenders, a criminal record is today the most obvious reason for being rejected in a dry and demanding labor market where ex-offenders compete with a large pull of qualified applicants. This presentation focuses on the connection between prison work programs and the expectations of ex-offenders in the labor market. An overview of the current prison work programs in US correctional facilities is provided. In addition, an analysis of the expectations and experiences of ex-offenders seeking employment is discussed together with those of potential employers.

James Rosemary
Saginaw Valley State University
An Examination of the Impact of an Urban Growth Boundary on Crime in Portland, OR
Other Theoretical Issues/Topicals
The link between sprawl and crime has received increased attention in recent years. Empirically, sprawl is related to crime (see Jargowsky & Park, 2009). Efforts to control sprawl have included urban growth boundaries (UGBs), which limit land development outside the boundary. Utilizing time series analysis, this study examines the impact of an UGB on the violent and property crime rates for the city of Portland, OR.

Dalil Frazier
University of Nebraska at Kearney
An Examination of Pro-Pedophile Activist Groups and Their Impact
Research and Pictorial Showcase
Dalil Frazier's presentation has long taken a stance to expose sexual relationships between adults and children. Groups that both promote and advocate sexual relations between children and adults include NAMBLA (North American Man Boy Love Association), the Rene Guyon Society, the Childhood Sexuality Circle, the Pedophile Information Exchange, the BoyLove International Support Society, the Free Spirits, and others. While the activities promoted by these groups are illegal, First Amendment protections allow them to advocate for their beliefs. This leader will examine the foundations of pro-pedophile activism groups, as well as the impact these groups have on communities and offenders.
The dangerousness of domestic violence incidents escalates when suspects use weapons against victims or responding officers. Nevertheless, few studies have examined the dynamics of weapon use. In the literature, while situational and demographic factors appear to be associated with weapon use, mixed findings and relevant theories suggest the need for weapons classification and multilevel approach. Using over 9,000 domestic violence cases across 42 census tracts in 2005 that were responded to by Houston Police Department, hierarchical linear models examine correlates of weapon use by suspects. Results indicate that situational, demographic, and neighborhood factors are diachronically associated with particular types of weapons.

To date, there is no statewide human trafficking database in the State of Texas. The only available human trafficking database is the national database, Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS), which has recently began collecting the information in January, 2007. Therefore, even though lack of a database is the main obstacle in conducting research, it is still recovery for both the academic and law enforcement communities to better understand the nature of the crime. This study will employ the content analysis method to analyze Texas newspaper reports about human trafficking between January 1992 and December 2006.

A variety of empirical literature exists on motorcycle gangs. This literature dissects the socialization of these "biker" gangs, the roles that gang members fill, and the responsibilities and components, KeyCite and Shepard's, and the consequences for criminal justice research. In is important, therefore, for researchers to understand both the limitations of these databases as tools for studying the criminal justice system as well as the possibility opportunities for research that they present. This paper will discuss the constraints presented by the construction of these legal databases, as well as their components, KeyCite and Shepard's, and the consequences for criminal justice research.

This study examines the effect of prison strains on inmate misbehavior and anomic theories. Using GST, this paper investigates how prison strains influence inmates' behavior while institutionalized. We hypothesize that prison-based strains will adversely affect inmates and increase their misconduct. Data from a large southern state's female population is used to examine how environmental strains measured at the prison level influence inmates' propensity for violent misconduct. Our analytic plan is to estimate a group-based trajectory model on monthly counts of violent misconduct for the first three years of incarceration and assess whether the strains of the environment impact the groups equivalently. The analysis will employ finite mixture modeling with deprivation as both a within- and between-class predictor.

This study evaluates the relative effectiveness of a women-focused (WF) re-entry court program with wrap-around services to promote positive behaviors and well-being among female inmates and parolees diverted from prison and into the Second Chance Re-entry Court Program. A total of 50 female probationers and parolees participating in the Second Chance Re-entry Court Program were matched with a comparison group of female prisoners from Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW). Preliminary findings from this evaluation with regard to drug use, criminal justice outcomes and psychological functioning will be presented.

This study investigates how prison strains influence inmates' behavior while institutionalized. We hypothesize that prison-based strains will adversely affect inmates and increase their misconduct. Data from a large southern state's female population is used to examine how environmental strains measured at the prison level influence inmates' propensity for violent misconduct. Our analytic plan is to estimate a group-based trajectory model on monthly counts of violent misconduct for the first three years of incarceration and assess whether the strains of the environment impact the groups equivalently. The analysis will employ finite mixture modeling with deprivation as both a within- and between-class predictor.

To date, there is no statewide human trafficking database in the State of Texas. The only available human trafficking database is the national database, Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS), which has recently began collecting the information in January, 2007. Therefore, even though lack of a database is the main obstacle in conducting research, it is still recovery for both the academic and law enforcement communities to better understand the nature of the crime. This study will employ the content analysis method to analyze Texas newspaper reports about human trafficking between January 1992 and December 2006.

Using GST, this paper investigates how prison strains influence inmates' behavior while institutionalized. We hypothesize that prison-based strains will adversely affect inmates and increase their misconduct. Data from a large southern state's female population is used to examine how environmental strains measured at the prison level influence inmates' propensity for violent misconduct. Our analytic plan is to estimate a group-based trajectory model on monthly counts of violent misconduct for the first three years of incarceration and assess whether the strains of the environment impact the groups equivalently. The analysis will employ finite mixture modeling with deprivation as both a within- and between-class predictor.

This study examines the effect of prison strains on inmate misbehavior and anomic theories. Using GST, this paper investigates how prison strains influence inmates' behavior while institutionalized. We hypothesize that prison-based strains will adversely affect inmates and increase their misconduct. Data from a large southern state's female population is used to examine how environmental strains measured at the prison level influence inmates' propensity for violent misconduct. Our analytic plan is to estimate a group-based trajectory model on monthly counts of violent misconduct for the first three years of incarceration and assess whether the strains of the environment impact the groups equivalently. The analysis will employ finite mixture modeling with deprivation as both a within- and between-class predictor.

This study examines the effect of prison strains on inmate misbehavior and anomic theories. Using GST, this paper investigates how prison strains influence inmates' behavior while institutionalized. We hypothesize that prison-based strains will adversely affect inmates and increase their misconduct. Data from a large southern state's female population is used to examine how environmental strains measured at the prison level influence inmates' propensity for violent misconduct. Our analytic plan is to estimate a group-based trajectory model on monthly counts of violent misconduct for the first three years of incarceration and assess whether the strains of the environment impact the groups equivalently. The analysis will employ finite mixture modeling with deprivation as both a within- and between-class predictor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Kopp</td>
<td>Graduate Center / CUNY</td>
<td>A Situational Analysis of Burglar Target Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crime Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Stein</td>
<td>University of the Rockies</td>
<td>Effective Probation: Supervision, Rehabilitation and Sanctioning Tools for practitioners utilizing evidence-based on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Probation and Community Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochelle Culbre</td>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University &amp; Mississippi Valley State University</td>
<td>Policing Race in the State of Mississippi: A Case Study Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Police-Community Interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Foa</td>
<td>Houston University</td>
<td>Wrongful Convictions and Exonerations in Japan: The New Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Stein</td>
<td>Clayton State University</td>
<td>Jung’s Concept of the Shadow - Shedding Inner Light on Criminological Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Biosocial and Psychological Theories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Hayes</td>
<td>Central Michigan University</td>
<td>‘Blaming Others’: Fear of Crime, Rape Myth Acceptance and the Just World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Gender and Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin Grant</td>
<td>Texas State University</td>
<td>Cultural Invariance in an Emerging Minority: Self-Control and Delinquency in the Hispanic Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recent research suggests the relationship between perceived racial threat and size of the minority population is complex. Consequently, research cannot rely on simple definitions of racial context, such as the size of the minority population, but must also take into account the spatial dispersion of minorities within a particular area. Measuring levels of segregation requires examining spatial patterns of racial groups as well as how groups cluster. A recent study of death sentencing in Alabama (Adger and Weiss, forthcoming) found that this clustering measure is key to understanding the relationship between racial composition, segregation and capital punishment. We discuss the methodology of deriving and incorporating this measure of residential segregation into future research.

Authoritarianism has been one of the most discussed concepts in social sciences. Likewise, the legal right to deprive citizens of their liberty and to use force against them lies nearly exclusively in the criminal justice profession where some researchers have found higher levels of authoritarianism (Altemeyer, 2006). The current study is a replication of Owen and Wagner’s research on authoritarianism utilizing Altemeyer’s RWA Scale to measure and compare levels of authoritarianism between criminal justice majors and non-criminal justice majors in a sample of undergraduate students. Unlike the original study, this research utilizes a historically black college/university (HBCU) population to determine if race matters. Results indicate that criminal justice majors at the HBCU did not statistically have higher RWA scores as previously found in the original study. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

The paper’s routine activity analysis of juvenile theft, notable the work of MarcusFaber and Magnus Seng in exploring the ways in which the crime triangle (a suitably motivated offender, an available target, and an absence of capable or effective guardians) contributes to “shrink” or theft of merchandise in retail stores. Applying an environmental perspective, three branches of Victoria’s Secret stores are analyzed in order to identify which ecological variables, regardless of the criminal inclinations of the individual offenders, appear to contribute most significantly to theft of merchandise.

The research discusses the role of gray markets and their effect on criminal activity, predominately on crimes impacting national security. This is important as a tool for combating money laundering, an increasingly effective way for terrorist and organized criminal entities to secure and move their sources of funding. Vulnerabilities in regulatory and enforcement practices currently used by the U.S. government, as well as the potential impact of increased law enforcement regulation of gray market transactions, will be discussed.

Abstract

Contemporary thoughts and assumptions on human trafficking hold that human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution is widespread form of exploitation in which men, women, and children are bought, sold, and held against their will in involuntary servitude or slavery-like conditions. This study argues that these assumptions are grossly misleading, baseless and unscientific. They serve the interest of the political powerful, thus facilitating policies derived from such assumptions. The study is to prove that these assumptions are grossly misleading.

The UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs received funding from the National Institute of Justice to test the effectiveness of providing psychiatric services via telemedicine to mentally ill, parolees. A total of 800 subjects will be randomized into one of the two study conditions: telepsychiatry or face-to-face interactions.

The overall sample size of this study is to (1) assess perceptions and effectiveness of providing psychiatric services via telemedicine to mentally ill parolees, and (2) estimate the potential cost savings of telemedicine with this population if used on a larger scale. Preliminary findings from this study will be presented.
This paper presents an exploration of the theory of coupling as a theoretical framework for the study of police organizational failures. The police organizational failures documented in the Kerner and Molteni Commissions of New York City are analyzed through an exploratory qualitative analysis and application of the coupling theory to the results. Analyzing these catastrophic organizational failures through the theoretical concepts of loose coupling and decoupling, an understanding of these failures as a product of normalized deviance and subculture emerges which supports a process of decoupling as an impetus for organizational failure.

Jeffery Dennis
SUNY Oswego
The Geography of Hate Crime
Hate Crime

This project analyzes the hate crime rate per capita in 200 U.S. cities as a product of geographical and demographic factors, including community size, population density, spatial heterogeneity, target group visibility, and social desegregation. It argues that pro-active hate crimes are characterized by densely populated, spatially homogenous communities, while reactive hate crimes are more common in sparsely populated, spatially homogenous communities. Social desegregation factors, including poverty, mobility, and crime, do not have a substantial impact. The implications for hate crime prevention and response are discussed.

Coppin State University is an Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in Baltimore, Maryland. Coppin State is a public university located in the heart of West Baltimore. Despite its location in a high crime area, Coppin State University has among the lowest crime statistics of any college or university in the University of Maryland System. University Police Chief Leonard Harms, a former Baltimore Police Commissioner, has implemented extensive student and community oriented partnerships and programs. Key aspects of these partnerships and programs, as well as enforcement strategies and emergency plans, will be highlighted in this plenary session. Coppin Police Officers, graduate and undergraduate students, will have the opportunity to showcase their research in this session.

Virginia Tech
Violent Incitement at School: An Examination of Gender, Race, and Ethnic Disparities
Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization

Law enforcement has many inherent stressors associated with this profession. Officers encounter early stressors associated with their daily encounters in the field, departmental stressors, and stressors associated with their family life, and stressors associated with their own personal life. Officers often experience difficulty finding ways to deal with the stressors they encounter. The frequent exposure to the stressors encountered often leads to various problems including addictions, psychological disorders, physiological health problems, interpersonal and intrapersonal relationships, and financial management difficulties. The role of Critical Incident Stress Management Teams allows officers a safe and confidential environment attempting to mitigate the long term post traumatic stress disorder symptomatology frequently encountered.

Coppin State University Department of Criminal Justice
Entrance Level Police Academy Training and the Role of Higher Education
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

An empirical comparison of logistic regression to decision tree induction in the prediction of intimate partner violence
Hate Crime

This paper aims to utilize a decision tree induction approach to the prediction of intimate partner violence. The analysis will compare four classification procedures: CHAID, Exhaustive CHAID, CART, and Quest. The decision trees will be compared to one another using classification tables and under the area ROC curves.

Daytona Beach Police Department
Combating Traumatic Stress - The Role of CISM Teams
Other Policing Issues

This round-table focuses on issues associated with academic, physical and practical aspects of entrance level police academy training in the United States. Alternative international models are presented for purposes of comparison. Following a brief overview of the current state of police academy training in the U.S., we discuss training curricula, content, climate, instructional methodologies and outcomes assessment. We also address training needs related to community policing, comptrol and intelligence-led policing. We explore existing and potential roles for colleges and universities in police education and training.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Duffy</td>
<td>Daytona State College</td>
<td>Online Criminal Justice Training Policy and Procedures Standards</td>
<td>Technology/Distance/Online Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAUTAM NAVER</td>
<td>Texas Southern University</td>
<td>Assessing the client-oriented services of entry programs</td>
<td>Re-Entry and Parole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Hsin</td>
<td>University of Texas of the Permian Basin</td>
<td>The relationship between prejudice at school and vandalism: A General Strain Theory Approach</td>
<td>Strain and Anomie Theories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickie Phillips</td>
<td>St. Francis College</td>
<td>Reality Television and the Aesthetics of Addiction</td>
<td>Crime and Justice in the Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karla Phystejn</td>
<td>Metropolitan Community College of Omaha</td>
<td>Blindness Skills as Capable Guardians</td>
<td>Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debra Conger</td>
<td>Widener-Leader University</td>
<td>We Are Watching You: Police-Community Surveillance of Cyberbullying</td>
<td>Police-Community Interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Lermie</td>
<td>University of West Georgia</td>
<td>Misconceptions and Misunderstandings of Routine Activities</td>
<td>Assessment and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana Chomski</td>
<td>Student-Penn State Hamburg</td>
<td>Police Chief Performance: A comparative assessment of future police chief qualities versus CEO qualities</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Lockwood</td>
<td>Department of Criminal Justice, Monmouth University</td>
<td>Who Cares Who Protects Us?: The Influence of Type of Police Coverage on Citizen Satisfaction with the Police</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Cullin</td>
<td>Tiffin University</td>
<td>Should the Government restrict sales of violent video games to minors?</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Vollman</td>
<td>Loyola University New Orleans</td>
<td>Understanding identity formation and sex offending using in-depth personal narratives: The case of Catholic priests</td>
<td>Qualitative Methods: Ethnography and Field Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Other Theoretical Issues/Topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuanliang</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crime Prevention challenges and priorities in Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bora Lee</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
<td>Spatial Characteristics and Auto Theft</td>
<td>Other Theoretical Issues/Topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer McVay-Dyché</td>
<td>Southern Oregon University</td>
<td>The classroom community: Examining students' sense of connectedness</td>
<td>Technology/Distance/Online Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriela Velañaki</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>undocumented Immigrant Battered Women and the Role of Police in the Process of Adjusting their Migration Status</td>
<td>Immigration, Crime and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Dzick</td>
<td>Northern University</td>
<td>The athlete as offender — towards a typology</td>
<td>Other Theoretical Issues/Topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaneen Downey</td>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University</td>
<td>The Effects of Education on the Behavior of Incarcerated Youth</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilep Kuangleng</td>
<td>University of Louisiana at Monroe</td>
<td>The attitude of college students toward police</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronn Johnson</td>
<td>University of San Diego</td>
<td>Police Administration and Management</td>
<td>Is It A Crime Against Nature, Or Nothing Out Of The Ordinary?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwayne Jones</td>
<td>The University of Akron</td>
<td>Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime</td>
<td>Public Officials Accountability for War Crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Beckenbach</td>
<td>University of San Diego</td>
<td>Forensic Psychology and Profiling of Lone Wolf Terrorists</td>
<td>Intelligence testing as a mitigating factor in forensic psychology death penalty cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendy Rasmussen</td>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>Ethical Decision-making for Forensic Psychology Cases</td>
<td>Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Panels</td>
<td>Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moons, Seasons, and Economic Tarnish: Factors in Crime or Urban Superstition?</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crafting forensic reports for NAFACES evaluations</td>
<td>Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advice relationships are a universal experience within graduate programs</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| “Sociological imagination” |鸵鸟心理学家们被问到多种刑罚类型如何针对各种罪行。简单来说，这些规条在于对那些难解的案件进行解释。这种研究的目的在于寻找那些普遍犯罪统计学的特征。第二步的目的是通过研究犯罪之间的社会联系，对SWAT的响应结果、预防以及应急期间可能会遇到的警报次数。概括来说，这些分析的焦点在于SWAT团队如何管理要在一个特殊情况下与少量的人类受害者或损失的状况。这项分析是基于对选区的实验样本，该样本由50名参与者组成。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders</th>
<th>Forensic psychology/issue in self-motivation juvenile cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School and Crime</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying the Bully Before the Bully:</td>
<td>鸵鸟心理学家们被问到多种刑罚类型如何针对各种罪行。简单来说，这些规条在于对那些难解的案件进行解释。这种研究的目的在于寻找那些普遍犯罪统计学的特征。第二步的目的是通过研究犯罪之间的社会联系，对SWAT的响应结果、预防以及应急期间可能会遇到的警报次数。概括来说，这些分析的焦点在于SWAT团队如何管理要在一个特殊情况下与少量的人类受害者或损失的状况。这项分析是基于对选区的实验样本，该样本由50名参与者组成。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Steps for a Life Saving Not a Life Taking</td>
<td>鸵鸟心理学家们被问到多种刑罚类型如何针对各种罪行。简单来说，这些规条在于对那些难解的案件进行解释。这种研究的目的在于寻找那些普遍犯罪统计学的特征。第二步的目的是通过研究犯罪之间的社会联系，对SWAT的响应结果、预防以及应急期间可能会遇到的警报次数。概括来说，这些分析的焦点在于SWAT团队如何管理要在一个特殊情况下与少量的人类受害者或损失的状况。这项分析是基于对选区的实验样本，该样本由50名参与者组成。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shayan</td>
<td>Georgia State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammy</td>
<td>James Madison University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavin</td>
<td>University of Arkansas at Little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana</td>
<td>Southeast Missouri State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>University of Colorado Denver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quan</td>
<td>Center for Peacemaking and Conflict Studies at Fresno Pacific University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heed</td>
<td>UCDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen</td>
<td>University of Ontario Institute of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>Morehead State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katie</td>
<td>Stevenson University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The above table lists a sample of papers presented at a conference or academic event, focusing on various topics related to criminology, restorative justice, and related fields. The entries include the name of the presenter, the institution they represent, a brief description of the topic, and the institution's location.*
George Capovitch, Loyola University New Orleans

Extending General Strain Theory: Testing the Effects of the Attractions of Deviance on Crime and Anomie Theories

Tests of general strain theory to date have yielded mixed results with respect to explaining drug and alcohol abuse. This paper uses a nationally representative sample to test the role of how the attractions of alcohol use and abuse interact with general strain, negative affect, and coping mechanisms to explain binge drinking among collegiate-aged students. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

Jane Tucker, West Chester University

What’s the organization got to do with it? Organizational support and police officer willingness to use stress interventions.

Other Policing Issues

Pamela Lussier, Edinboro-France University

A Task Force View of Sex Offenders: What Offenders and Offenders

This talk focuses on risks that psychologically and practically play in ecological and typological models of rapes and child molesters, and in the differential predictions of recidivism for each. Data from a 25-year follow-up study of 560 sex offenders (Knight & Thornton, 2007) and from a 5- to 10-year follow-up of 2950 convicted sex offenders from Florida, New Jersey, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and South Carolina will be analyzed. In general, it will be demonstrated that rapists are more likely to be criminal generalists, to score higher in measures of psychopathy, and to have measures of criminally important in predicting sexual recidivism.

Raymond Knight, Brandeis University

The Role of Psychopathy and Hypersexuality among Rapists and Child Molesters

Sex Crimes and Offenders

Current empirical research has emphasized the presence of both continuity and discontinuity in sex offending over time. The current study examined the empirical evidence supporting the presence of offending trajectories in juvenile sex offenders from late childhood to adulthood. Using semi-parametric group-based modeling, the findings revealed the presence of two main sexual offending trajectories. These two trajectories showed distinctive patterns in terms of onset, shape, and rate of offending over time. Most importantly, both trajectories desisted from sex offending, but at a much different rate. Implications for theory, research, and interventions will be outlined.

Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University

The Offending Trajectories of Juvenile Sex Offenders: Evidence for a Dual Taxonomy

Sex Crimes and Offenders

Although research now explains the onset, causes, and maintenance of sexual offending, we know very little about how sexual offending careers wind down and terminate. The present study examines the relevance to sexual offenders of various indicators of desistance that have been identified in general criminals. These variables include marriage, career, military involvement, sensorial agency, and aging out (Lea & Sampson, 2003). Preliminary results from interviews with 21 recently released offenders will be presented. Life History Plots (Harris, 2010) were created for each participant and demonstrate the impact of various life circumstances on onset, desistance, and desistance.

Danielle Harris, San Jose State University

An Exploration of Protective Factors and Desistance in Sexual Offenders across the Life Span

Sex Crimes and Offenders

Laws that apply sex offender registration and community notification to juveniles represent an important public policy trend in the management of juvenile sexual offenders. At least 33 states specifically require juveniles to be included in sex offender registries after a juvenile adjudication or conviction in criminal court. This presentation will review the research into the potential efficacy of sex offender registration and notification statutes as applied to juvenile sex offenders.

Michael Caldwell, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Juvenile Sex Offender Registration: What can SORNA Accomplish?

Sex Crimes and Offenders

This presentation is on overview of some of the benefits and issues encountered by community colleges when working with 4 year schools. In particular it will look at midwestern schools and focus on the current co-location arrangement that Northwest Community College and Wayne State College have in South Sioux City, Nebraska.

Matt McCarthy, Director/Instructor of Criminal Justice - Northeast Community College, 4 Year Collage Partnership

The Benefits and Pitfalls in Partnerships with 4 year Colleges.

Community College Issues

This study describes the prevalence of low self-control on offending among people in the later stages of the life course. Using a sample of 2,000 elderly people (80 years of age and older) this study explores whether the effect of low self-control on criminal activity is invariant across age, gender, and racial categories. This study advances the self-control literature by examining one of central propositions of the framework among a group of individuals largely ignored by criminological research. The results speak to the generality of self-control theory and its ability to explain crime in later life.

Scott Wolfe, Arizona State University

Invariance of Low Self-Control in the Late Life Course

Control Theories

The Police Assisted Referral Program creates a conduit for housing authority police to connect crime-exposed youths/families to violence-prevention services and mental health screening/treatment.

Police Assistant Referral: Conduct to Care in a Public Housing System

Research and Pictorial Showcase

With the advent and increase in technology throughout the world, terrorists have quickly embraced a new channel to facilitate the radicalization and recruitment process. This development is provided by the thousands of networks on the Internet that provide users across the globe the nearly unlimited and unrestricted access to an immeasurable amount of information on the World Wide Web. Specifically, this project seeks to gain a more in-depth understanding of the nexus between social media and the radicalization and recruitment process of terrorists. The study is an attempt to enhance understanding of program fidelity and best-practices adherence for alcohol-specific recovery programs with a particular focus on policy implications.

Jenni Bartholomew, Case Western Reserve University

Police Assisted Referral: Conduct to Care in a Public Housing System

Research and Pictorial Showcase

Alcohol use and drug driving present specific challenges for the criminal justice system in terms of maintaining public safety, delivering rehabilitative services, and managing the size of offender populations. While treatment for illicit drug abuse in correctional settings has substantially increased throughout the United States, alcohol-specific recovery programs are far less common. In-prison alcohol treatment for felony DWI offenders has been identified as a promising opportunity to rehabilitate serial inmates through cognitive restructuring oriented toward behavioral change. This study describes findings derived from multi-state process evaluation of alcohol-specific rehabilitation services in correctional settings. Results inform understanding of program fidelity and best-practices adherence for alcohol-specific recovery programs with a particular focus on policy implications.

Anthony Siboma III, CA State University Long Beach

Social Media and the Radicalization and Recruitment Process of Terrorists

Research and Pictorial Showcase

Alcohol use and drug driving present specific challenges for the criminal justice system in terms of maintaining public safety, delivering rehabilitative services, and managing the size of offender populations. While treatment for illicit drug abuse in correctional settings has substantially increased throughout the United States, alcohol-specific recovery programs are far less common. In-prison alcohol treatment for felony DWI offenders has been identified as a promising opportunity to rehabilitate serial inmates through cognitive restructuring oriented toward behavioral change. This study describes findings derived from multi-state process evaluation of alcohol-specific rehabilitation services in correctional settings. Results inform understanding of program fidelity and best-practices adherence for alcohol-specific recovery programs with a particular focus on policy implications.

J. Mitchell Miller, University of Texas at San Antonio

Alcohol Treatment in Correctional Settings: Findings from a Multi-State Evaluation

Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime

With the advent and increase in technology throughout the world, terrorists have quickly embraced a new channel to facilitate the radicalization and recruitment process. This development is provided by the thousands of networks on the Internet that provide users across the globe the nearly unlimited and unrestricted access to an immeasurable amount of information on the World Wide Web. Specifically, this project seeks to gain a more in-depth understanding of the nexus between social media and the radicalization and recruitment process of terrorists. The study is an attempt to enhance understanding of program fidelity and best-practices adherence for alcohol-specific recovery programs with a particular focus on policy implications.
Sexual violence continues to be an issue on college campuses. Some recent research has focused on changing attitudes toward sexual assault to encourage bystander intervention, in order to prevent sexual victimization from occurring. This research surveyed 851 college students to determine the victimization rate and assess their attitudes concerning bystander intervention. The rate of victimization was about 5%, indicating that sexual assault was an issue. There was considerable variability concerning willingness to intervene in situations where a large majority appeared to be at risk; there were gender differences. Motivations for intervention were related, with implications for prevention.

Carol Vanstern
Southeast Missouri State University

Attitudes of college students toward Bystander Intervention for Sexual Assault Incidents: Implications for Prevention

Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse

Marking, Interventions)

In college fuel, with the transition from politically repressive regimes to democratic forms of

government, a major challenge is how to address convictions that were based solely on political

repression. Although not technically wrongful in a legal sense, since they may have been based

on legally proscribed behavior, such convictions may be viewed nonetheless as wrongful from a

justice perspective and represent “crimes” that would not be regarded as criminal in democratic

societies. This paper will address the challenges faced by transitional democracies in addressing

such injustices that preceded the transition to democracy.

C. Ronald Huff
University of California, Irvine

Wrongful Conviction and Political Repression: Transitional Justice

Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections

The use of mediation in policing

Helen Brayley
New Mexico State University

A preliminary investigation into correctional officers' fear and risk among as a predictor of the officer's favored base

Corrections Personnel and Staff

The Changing Job Market and Student as a predictor of the officer's favored base

Justice Education: Career or Transfer?

Community College Issues

Using survey data of local law enforcement personnel, we will attempt to better understand psychological responses of officers in the aftermath of their using deadly force. Additionally, no prior research on this topic has utilized a control group comprised of officers who have never been involved in a deadly force encounter. We intend to examine how officers who have not been involved in deadly force encounters anticipate they will react to such an event and compare them to officers who have had that experience. We will also evaluate officers' perceptions of current training and treatment options.

Carmen Powdrill
University of California, Irvine

Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice

UCL Department of Security and Crime Science

The rate of victimization was about 5%, indicating that sexual assault was an issue. There was considerable variability concerning willingness to intervene in situations where a large majority appeared to be at risk; there were gender differences. Motivations for intervention were related, with implications for prevention.

DeCarlo

Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice

VCU

Using survey data of local law enforcement personnel, we will attempt to better understand psychological responses of officers in the aftermath of their using deadly force. Additionally, no prior research on this topic has utilized a control group comprised of officers who have never been involved in a deadly force encounter. We intend to examine how officers who have not been involved in deadly force encounters anticipate they will react to such an event and compare them to officers who have had that experience. We will also evaluate officers' perceptions of current training and treatment options.

The use of mediation in policing

University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

John DeCurtis
University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police-Community Interactions

The use of mediation in policing

University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

John DeCurtis
University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

The use of mediation in policing

University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

John DeCurtis
University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

The use of mediation in policing

University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

John DeCurtis
University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

The use of mediation in policing

University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

John DeCurtis
University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

The use of mediation in policing

University of New Haven

The use of mediation in policing

Police Community Interactions

John DeCurtis
University of New Haven
This paper summarizes the findings of a meta-analysis of more than 40 years of literature (1969-2011) on access to justice and disproportionate minority contact within juvenile transfers to the adult court. There are two major assumptions: #1 Access to justice (or the sixth amendment right to counsel) and disproportionate minority contact, can be measured simultaneously and #2 race-based disparities in legal representation are most evident at the juvenile justice transfer stage. This examination expands upon previous meta-analyses by focusing the analysis on the final contact point within the juvenile justice process (juvenile transfers), while exploring disparity in equity to justice.


State violence against political activists will be examined as an act of sustainable justice. This paper examines the treatment of four political activists: Angela Y. Davis, Assata Shakur, Elaine Brown, and Enidia Huggins and the physical brutality received as a result of the covert actions sanctioned by J. Edgar Hoover's CENTRAL. The violence used against these activists represents the framework of this paper. Furthermore, the exploration of the historical, social, and economic conditions of the 1960s to 1970s leading to the growth of sustainable justice for these women juxtaposed to the state's definition is established in this paper.

Nileha Bettle Student Tiffin University Student Misunderstanding of Sustainable Justice: Four Black Women's Radical Activism Student Panels

Building on our previous research, this paper investigates whether discrepancies between official and self-reported measures of arrests as an adult can be predicted from such discrepancies as an adolescent. We use longitudinal data from the Rochester Youth Development Study to assess whether the processes evident in adolescent under- and over-reporting of arrests can continue to explain the same behaviors in adult self-reporting of arrests. Our findings support the continued validity of self-report measures as a valid indicator of discrepancy.

Sara Carli University at Albany Predicting Adult Under- and Over- Reporting of Self-Reported Arrears from Discrepancies in Adolescent Arrest Self- Reports Quantitative Methods and Statistics

A study was designed to determine whether or not prospective jurors could identify critical aspects of an event. A 2x2x2 factorial, between persons, non-repeated measures design was constructed to examine the independent variables of juror race, juror gender and "offender" race. A test of eyewitness accuracy was constructed, as was an assessment measure for the "offender" threat level. The results were compelling and brought new evidence of cross-racial eyewitness testimony.

Sara Reyes Tiffin University Student Cross Racial Eyewitness Testimony Research and Pictorial Showcase

We present the results of a systematic literature review of the police and business/administration literatures devoted to executive leadership. While police organizations strive to attain a professional model, research related to police executives is less defined than that of business/administrative leadership. The business leadership literature is vast, while the police executive leadership literature is limited. Therefore, the study of police leadership could benefit from the business literature. We compare and contrast the current state of the art of each literature to highlight areas in which the business administration literature may be applied to enhance our understanding of police executive leadership.

Mathew Matusiak Sam Houston State University Police and Business/Administration Leadership: A Systematic Review of the Literature Addressing the State of the Art: Police Administration and Management

Minorities Poser John Moores University The Management of Juvenile Sexual Offenders in the UK: A Qualitative Study Research and Pictorial Showcase

This research examines the effectiveness of social learning theory in explaining teen seeking. Seeking, which is the act of sending, receiving, or forwarding nude or sexually explicit photographs or messages using a cell phone or other electronic device, has recently generated a great deal of media attention. Despite this increase in attention, there is a lack of scholarly research on the prevalence and nature of seeking and the correlates of seeking. The current research attempts to add to this scarce body of knowledge by examining the ability of social learning theory to explain teen seeking.

Rebecca Helmsley University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Teen Sexting and Social Learning Theory Internet/Cyber-Crime

There is some evidence that ineffective parenting may lead to delinquency (Glueck & Glueck, 1950; Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990). Studies of this link have helped in the development of more appropriate parenting programs to prevent delinquency (Poppen, Farrington, Welsh, Thelmbly, & Jennings, 2009). However, few criminological studies focus on the affect teenage parents may have on their children's delinquency. This paper examines the current literature on teenage parents and their children's delinquency. The author will discuss the specific problems teenage parents and their children confront, identify effective programs that focus on teenage parents, and make recommendations for future policy initiatives:

Emmy Leigh Kohner Indiana University of Pennsylvania Teenage Mothers: Their Problems, Their Children, Their Future Research and Pictorial Showcase

This roundtable will discuss the results of the 2010 ACJS Panel Chair regarding conference panel presentation issues. Respondents expressed concern about panels who failed to present and the quality of paper presentations. An ad hoc committee was formed to explore possible solutions to these problems. Committee members will discuss the results of their investigation.

Craig Hammons Missouri State University Panel Problems: Results of the 2010 ACJS Panel Chair Survey Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

Closing prices is a sign of improved panel system, and that of a safer society. However, closing prices also mean major blow to some communities that rely on the prison industry. These governors of New York (i.e. Spitzer, Paterson and Cuomo) have recommended that NYS close prisons. The possibility of importing and transferring inmates from neighboring states characterized by the overcrowded facilities to NYS prisons instead of closing such facilities. The discussion is aimed to involve the advantages and disadvantages of such practice, and lessons learned from other places.


The proliferation of online education has created new opportunities and new challenges for university faculty and administration. The current study will examine the positive outcomes that can come from offering online graduate education in criminal justice and criminology, while acknowledging the negative issues associated with such offerings. The current study will seek to open dialog between academics and professionals in order to re-evaluate the means by which graduate courses and degrees in criminal justice and criminology are provided to online students.

Robert Moore Troy University Educating From the Cloud: Examining the Pros and Cons of Online Graduate Education in Criminal Justice and Criminology Technology/Distance/Online Education

This roundtable will discuss the results of the 2010 ACJS Panel Chair regarding conference panel presentation issues. Respondents expressed concern about panels who failed to present and the quality of paper presentations. An ad hoc committee was formed to explore possible solutions to these problems. Committee members will discuss the results of their investigation.

Emmy Leigh Kohner Indiana University of Pennsylvania Teenage Mothers: Their Problems, Their Children, Their Future Research and Pictorial Showcase
Our research addresses effectiveness in investigating the crime of greatest concern to most Americans, murder. Examined organizational structure, procedure, practices of homicide units in 22. The ten agencies who handled the greatest number of homicides in 2010 were examined along with a sampling of agencies with a smaller caseload of homicide. The structure of investigative units, the use of technology, coordination with prosecutors, medical examiners and the community, comprised the methods employed by agencies to handle a high volume of homicides. Results include best practices and frequent practices. Recommendations regarding organizational practices that increase the effectiveness of homicide investigations.

Propensity perspectives, both criminological and alcohol-specific, have gathered empirical support for self-control, family history of abuse, and early onset as predictors of alcohol problems in early to middle adulthood. Criminologists have begun to combine dynamic social ties with propensity perspective, (e.g., self-control) to better explain delinquent behavior (e.g., Wright et al, 2001), though such interactions have yet to receive much attention in the area of substance abuse research. The primary goal of the current study is to examine the relationships between alcohol propensity, self-control, social ties, and problematic drinking among college students at a Midwestern University.

Substance abusers have a tendency to blame others for their addiction, and empirical evidence indicates that this is one of the main obstacles to their recovery. Based on the central theme of reality therapy, that action is a matter of choice, then individuals should be responsible for it. In this study, we have developed a treatment: first, a twelve-week reality drug treatment program was conducted; secondly, an evaluation was conducted to assess the effectiveness of this program for female drug offenders in Taiwan. In the presentation, we will introduce our program, share our findings, and discuss potential future implementations.

The study examines what happens to Messing by Stalking (MBS) cases in Cleveland once the Cleveland Police Department (CPD) has listed these offenses on a police report. We track all 182 cases in 2010 that listed Messing by Stalking as an offense by CPD as they go through the City Prosecutor's office and then to Cleveland Municipal Court or to the County Court to determine whether and how they fell out of the system as they moved through the criminal justice process. Among the questions we seek to answer are why so few Messing by Stalking (MBS) cases in Cleveland make it into the court system.

Using data from evaluations of four community based reentry programs for female offenders, this paper will develop; secondly, an evaluation was conducted to assess the effectiveness of this program for female drug offenders in Taiwan. In this presentation, we will introduce our program, share our findings, and discuss potential future implementations.

Among the questions we seek to answer are why so few Messing by Stalking (MBS) cases in Cleveland make it into the court system.

Explaining results of the ETS major field test used in a large community college, assessment and evaluation.

Substance abusers have a tendency to blame others for their addiction, and empirical evidence indicates that this is one of the main obstacles to their recovery. Based on the central theme of reality therapy, that action is a matter of choice, then individuals should be responsible for it. In this study, we have developed a treatment: first, a twelve-week reality drug treatment program was conducted; secondly, an evaluation was conducted to assess the effectiveness of this program for female drug offenders in Taiwan. In the presentation, we will introduce our program, share our findings, and discuss potential future implementations.

The study examines what happens to Messing by Stalking (MBS) cases in Cleveland once the Cleveland Police Department (CPD) has listed these offenses on a police report. We track all 182 cases in 2010 that listed Messing by Stalking as an offense by CPD as they go through the City Prosecutor's office and then to Cleveland Municipal Court or to the County Court to determine whether and how they fell out of the system as they moved through the criminal justice process. Among the questions we seek to answer are why so few Messing by Stalking (MBS) cases in Cleveland make it into the court system.

Using data from evaluations of four community based reentry programs for female offenders, this paper will develop; secondly, an evaluation was conducted to assess the effectiveness of this program for female drug offenders in Taiwan. In the presentation, we will introduce our program, share our findings, and discuss potential future implementations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>University of Nevada Las Vegas</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment in Las Vegas</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>and Pilott Study Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa</td>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>Reentry and Recidivism: Understanding the Issues Affecting Sexual</td>
<td>Student Panels</td>
<td>Offenders and Non-Sexual Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex</td>
<td>University of Northern Colorado</td>
<td>To iPhone or not to iPhone: Teaching library research to criminal</td>
<td>Faculty/Administrative Issues in Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke</td>
<td>Elin</td>
<td>Exploring psychopathy and crime: examining the physical impact of</td>
<td>Research and</td>
<td>Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melosa</td>
<td>Jugg</td>
<td>Exploring psychopathy and crime: examining the physical impact of</td>
<td>University of</td>
<td>South Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylin</td>
<td>Rundberg</td>
<td>Exploring psychopathy and crime: examining the physical impact of</td>
<td>Mount Royal</td>
<td>University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen-Jen</td>
<td>National Changhua University of</td>
<td>Exploring psychopathy and crime: examining the physical impact of</td>
<td>Technology/</td>
<td>Distance/Online Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Deinquency, Psychology, and Media</td>
<td>Other Issues</td>
<td>in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>McGillican</td>
<td>An Integrated Theory for Crime in Cyberspace: Possibilities and</td>
<td>Saint Mary's</td>
<td>University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elfy</td>
<td>Ashpegan</td>
<td>Security's Impact on the Airline Market: Friend or Foe</td>
<td>Richard Stock</td>
<td>colton College of New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Heterogeneity among Juvenile Offenders: Shop Abuse: Is Mixture</td>
<td>The University</td>
<td>of Texas at Austin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sexual harassment, either "quid pro quo" demands or the creation of a hostile environment, harms both work success and social confidence (Walsh, 1999). The definition of sexual harassment in an overtly sexual environment like Las Vegas has not yet been explored. The current study analyzed responses from UNLV students who work in Las Vegas. Their definitions of sexual harassment were compared to prior research in other cities. The study polled over 350 students, 55% of which were female. Responses were collected from an ethnically diverse student population (under 55% of respondents described themselves as white).

Numerous laws have been passed intended to control sex offenders who have been released from prison. Whether they are residency restrictions, GPS monitoring, registration or notification, newly released sex offenders have numerous laws that they must abide by. These laws also do not apply to non-sexual offenders, some of whom will have been convicted of violent crimes. For example, released prisoners who were convicted of aggravated assault or attempted murder, do not have to comply with sexual offender laws. This undergraduate directed study assesses the effects of community-based treatment, recidivism, and parole supervision for both types of offenders.

Many faculty have experienced difficulties when assigning students research papers. Students often have difficulty using citations and understanding what "good" sources are. After seeing anecdotal evidence that 1-hour presentations by a librarian correlated with an increase in the quality of student papers, it was decided that Criminal Justice majors at the University of Northern Colorado would be required to take a 1-credit library research course. This paper presents the evolution of LIB 180: Criminal Justice Library Research, modifications that have been made to the course based on student and faculty feedback, and results of evaluations of student skills.

Friend or Foe: Cyberspace: Possibilities and Problems

Cyberspace has altered the organizational dynamics of crime and criminals. This paper develops an integrated theoretical framework to understand virtual crimes. It examines how crime is conceived and organized in cyberspace around six dimensions: space, time, speed and direction, scope, structure, and survival. Using cases of cybercrimes at gambling sites, we argue that an integrated theory is most useful in understanding crimes that occur exclusively in cyberspace. It requires modification, however, to explain crimes occurring in both virtual space and real space simultaneously and/or sequentially. We therefore introduce the concepts of hybrid space, hybrid time, hybrid assembly, and hybridtimeframes.

In this study we examined whether common myths related to juvenile delinquency and adolescent psychological development are correlated with the consumption of crime-related/themed television programs. Freshman and senior criminal justice and psychological sciences students served as the research subjects. Data are obtained using a demographically diverse sample representing the local community.

In 2018, the airline industry provided security to passengers, but since 9/11 passengers security is now national security and measures to make an aircraft safe has become increasingly stringent. Although some passengers have little choice in their method of travel, others do have options. Therefore, the demand schedule of airline travel can be altered despite the relative inelasticity of this good. This study is an effort to quantify the externality of security on the airline industry, and it requires modification, however, to explain crimes occurring in both virtual space and real space simultaneously and/or sequentially. We therefore introduce the concepts of hybrid space, hybrid time, hybrid assembly, and hybridtimeframes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Knudsen</td>
<td>Rochester Institute of Technology</td>
<td>The Development of Self-Control in China: A Growth Curve Analysis</td>
<td>This paper presents an evaluation of the Linkage program – a culture-based reintegration program for Aboriginal male offenders. Aboriginal offenders continue to be overseen by the criminal justice system and it has only been recently that their unique needs for reintegration into the community have been considered. This paper examines a six phase program framework used to evaluate the needs of the offenders, and the subsequent development, implementation, and delivery of essential cultural and non-cultural services that identified to facilitate their successful reintegration. In addition, outcome measures designed to assess participant progress through the program and long-term follow-up are discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reid Webster</td>
<td>Psychology Department, Thompson Rivers University</td>
<td>A Program Evaluation of a Community-Based Halfway House for Aboriginal Male Offenders</td>
<td>The local Walmart is the leading location for retail theft in Rochester, New York. This analysis examines patterns in the volume and nature of those calls in 2010. Half of the over 1000 calls were for shoplifting cases and half of those resulted in arrests, half of which led to issuance of appearance tickets. In the end, 75% of all the arrests resulted in cases being sealed. If it weren’t for the impact of these cases on the retail outlet, the criminal justice system and the community, the researcher might be directed by the words of the Bard “Much Ado About Nothing.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oana Boader</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Who is taking the shirt off your back? A multi-method analysis of Employee Theft in Specialty Retail</td>
<td>Using data from all four waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Adulthood Health (Add Health), the present paper attempts to evaluate the effects of self-reported child maltreatment (i.e., physical, sexual and emotional abuse or neglect) on delinquency and subsequent adult criminality. To assess the changes in offending outcomes, growth curves are created for each child maltreatment category and compared to the overall growth curve for offending behaviors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henriikka Weir</td>
<td>University of Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>Effects of Child Maltreatment on Delinquency and Subsequent Adult Criminality: A Growth Curve Analysis</td>
<td>The phrase “homeland security” has found its way into common political parlance. Under the umbrella of “homeland security” law enforcement’s responsibilities changed from a passive to a more active and engaged role in the collective war on terror. Less noticeable have been the subtle expansions of government authority lent to law enforcement’s ability to inquire. This expansion has been accomplished by way of post-9/11 Supreme Court decisions wherein there has been created a subtle exception to 4th Amendment requirements by way of the Court’s acknowledgement that the specics of terrorism favors different solutions and treatment under the 4th Amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERRENCE DWYER</td>
<td>WESTERN CONNECTICU STAT E UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>THE IMPLIED TERROR EXCEPTION TO THE 4TH AMENDMENT AND THE RIGHT TO INQUIRE</td>
<td>Two facets of the debate surrounding self-control theory are the relative lack of international scholarship testing the perspective and whether or not parenting, as a cause of self-control, has a different impact for males and females. By utilizing quantitative data collected at a Chinese high school, this paper both adds to the international body of scholarship examining the theory while simultaneously exploring the impact that parenting might have on the development of low self-control for Chinese females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Gabric</td>
<td>State University of New York (SUNY)-College at Buffalo</td>
<td>The Development of Self-Control in China: An Examination of the Influence of Parenting on Self-Control among a Sample of Male High School Students</td>
<td>Information technology has the potential to enhance all areas of police work. However, there are several factors that present a challenge to the effective usage of the technology. Extensive review of the literature revealed that there is a paucity of research in this area. As a result, this study seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge on policing by exploring the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions among police officers. Preliminary findings suggest that the majority of police officers were knowledgeable about technology usage, however, perceptions were based on the officer’s level of training and the availability of technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Capelles</td>
<td>Northern Caribbean University</td>
<td>Perceptions of Technology Use among Police Officers in a Caribbean Island</td>
<td>The prevalence of violent crimes among male youths constitutes one of greatest social problems and a major challenge to society. The high rates of crime also threaten to compromise the health and well-being of Jamaican people. Review of literature revealed a paucity of published data on violent crime. This research seeks to investigate the factors associated with violent crimes among male youths in a 5-year period. The findings revealed different patterns based on the location of the crimes. Recommendations were made for a holistic intervention program involving the agents of social control such as parents, church, and the educational system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay Williams</td>
<td>Northern Caribbean University</td>
<td>Patterns of Violent Crime among Jamaican Youths</td>
<td>We have present some of the principal dimensions of white collar and corporate crime in Jamaica today, and some of the issues with which criminological students of such crime should concern themselves. What is white collar and corporate crime defined and perceived in Jamaica? What are some of the principal factors explaining such crime in Jamaica? What are some of the principal areas that have emerged in the recent past? What is the current nature of the regulation and justice system response to white collar and corporate crime cases? We conclude by offering a hypothetical agenda for the study of such crime and its control in Jamaica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horngying Cheng</td>
<td>University of Saskatchewan</td>
<td>White Collar and Corporate Crime in China: Current Issues</td>
<td>This paper examines the gender differences between students enrolled in and awarded degrees from ABA-approved law schools and active membership in the ABA. For the past thirty years, females have enrolled in and been awarded Juris Doctor (JD) degrees from ABA-approved law schools at or above their current rate of active Bar membership. In contrast, males have enrolled in and been awarded JD degrees from ABA-approved law schools at or below their current active Bar membership rate. The author explores this phenomenon using relevant literature and professional data sources to enhance understanding and to offer some directions for future research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinette Farmer</td>
<td>California State University, Sacramento</td>
<td>Exploring the gender differences between law school students and active ABA members</td>
<td>Nothing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rochester Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Retail Policing: Criminal Justice and Shoplifting at Walmart</td>
<td>The local Walmart is the leading location for retail theft in Rochester, New York. This analysis examines patterns in the volume and nature of those calls in 2010. Half of the over 1000 calls were for shoplifting cases and half of those resulted in arrests, half of which led to issuance of appearance tickets. In the end, 75% of all the arrests resulted in cases being sealed. If it weren’t for the impact of these cases on the retail outlet, the criminal justice system and the community, the researcher might be directed by the words of the Bard “Much Ado About Nothing.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Psychology Department, Thompson Rivers University</td>
<td>A Program Evaluation of a Community-Based Halfway House for Aboriginal Male Offenders</td>
<td>The local Walmart is the leading location for retail theft in Rochester, New York. This analysis examines patterns in the volume and nature of those calls in 2010. Half of the over 1000 calls were for shoplifting cases and half of those resulted in arrests, half of which led to issuance of appearance tickets. In the end, 75% of all the arrests resulted in cases being sealed. If it weren’t for the impact of these cases on the retail outlet, the criminal justice system and the community, the researcher might be directed by the words of the Bard “Much Ado About Nothing.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Who is taking the shirt off your back? A multi-method analysis of Employee Theft in Specialty Retail</td>
<td>Using data from all four waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Adulthood Health (Add Health), the present paper attempts to evaluate the effects of self-reported child maltreatment (i.e., physical, sexual and emotional abuse or neglect) on delinquency and subsequent adult criminality. To assess the changes in offending outcomes, growth curves are created for each child maltreatment category and compared to the overall growth curve for offending behaviors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>Effects of Child Maltreatment on Delinquency and Subsequent Adult Criminality: A Growth Curve Analysis</td>
<td>The phrase “homeland security” has found its way into common political parlance. Under the umbrella of “homeland security” law enforcement’s responsibilities changed from a passive to a more active and engaged role in the collective war on terror. Less noticeable have been the subtle expansions of government authority lent to law enforcement’s ability to inquire. This expansion has been accomplished by way of post-9/11 Supreme Court decisions wherein there has been created a subtle exception to 4th Amendment requirements by way of the Court’s acknowledgement that the specics of terrorism favors different solutions and treatment under the 4th Amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WESTERN CONNECTICU STAT E UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>THE IMPLIED TERROR EXCEPTION TO THE 4TH AMENDMENT AND THE RIGHT TO INQUIRE</td>
<td>Two facets of the debate surrounding self-control theory are the relative lack of international scholarship testing the perspective and whether or not parenting, as a cause of self-control, has a different impact for males and females. By utilizing quantitative data collected at a Chinese high school, this paper both adds to the international body of scholarship examining the theory while simultaneously exploring the impact that parenting might have on the development of low self-control for Chinese females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State University of New York (SUNY)-College at Buffalo</td>
<td>The Development of Self-Control in China: An Examination of the Influence of Parenting on Self-Control among a Sample of Male High School Students</td>
<td>Information technology has the potential to enhance all areas of police work. However, there are several factors that present a challenge to the effective usage of the technology. Extensive review of the literature revealed that there is a paucity of research in this area. As a result, this study seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge on policing by exploring the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions among police officers. Preliminary findings suggest that the majority of police officers were knowledgeable about technology usage, however, perceptions were based on the officer’s level of training and the availability of technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Caribbean University</td>
<td>Perceptions of Technology Use among Police Officers in a Caribbean Island</td>
<td>The prevalence of violent crimes among male youths constitutes one of greatest social problems and a major challenge to society. The high rates of crime also threaten to compromise the health and well-being of Jamaican people. Review of literature revealed a paucity of published data on violent crime. This research seeks to investigate the factors associated with violent crimes among male youths in a 5-year period. The findings revealed different patterns based on the location of the crimes. Recommendations were made for a holistic intervention program involving the agents of social control such as parents, church, and the educational system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Caribbean University</td>
<td>Patterns of Violent Crime among Jamaican Youths</td>
<td>We have present some of the principal dimensions of white collar and corporate crime in Jamaica today, and some of the issues with which criminological students of such crime should concern themselves. What is white collar and corporate crime defined and perceived in Jamaica? What are some of the principal factors explaining such crime in Jamaica? What are some of the principal areas that have emerged in the recent past? What is the current nature of the regulation and justice system response to white collar and corporate crime cases? We conclude by offering a hypothetical agenda for the study of such crime and its control in Jamaica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Saskatchewan</td>
<td>White Collar and Corporate Crime in China: Current Issues</td>
<td>This paper examines the gender differences between students enrolled in and awarded degrees from ABA-approved law schools and active membership in the ABA. For the past thirty years, females have enrolled in and been awarded Juris Doctor (JD) degrees from ABA-approved law schools at or above their current rate of active Bar membership. In contrast, males have enrolled in and been awarded JD degrees from ABA-approved law schools at or below their current active Bar membership rate. The author explores this phenomenon using relevant literature and professional data sources to enhance understanding and to offer some directions for future research.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As the International Criminal Justice system embarks on the task to adjudicate on crimes committed in post-conflict societies, there are some serious questions as to how this framework of justice addresses the root causes of violence that result to genocide and crimes against humanity in society. For over a decade now, the international criminal justice system has adjudicated on crimes in the former Yugoslavia, through the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), in Rwanda through the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), and now the International Criminal Court (ICC). In cases from Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan (Darfur), and Kenya, it is thus imperative to ask the question in these cases how law addresses history and memory of these atrocities as a way of bringing peace and reconciliation and what the victims of mass atrocities want as a form of dispute settlement. By analyzing the northern Uganda case study, this research examines whether the International Criminal Justice System of the Afrob-Judio Quasi could be an alternative to the international criminal justice system in the Uganda situation, which is before the ICC.

During the past several decades the NOPD has been plagued with corruption and misconduct. Subsequent to the hurricane numerous officers have been convicted of crimes such as murder, negligent homicide, sexual assault and corruption.

As a result of this continual criminal pattern, the mayor requested the DOJ to intervene and assist in the reorganization of the NOPD. This is a qualitative/ explanatory study that will analyze the police behavior that led to being placed under the control of the DOJ.

The era of adversarial juvenile justice system gone too far from the original intent encompassed in its origins. As various states have implemented procedural initiatives to assure "fundamental fairness" in the adjudication of delinquency and status offense petitions one questions whether this new orientation is having the impact intended by those that have articulated the necessity to implement these policies. This paper seeks to explore whether the introduction of increased adversariness has had an empirical and qualitative effect on the adjudication of delinquency and status offense petitions.

Michael Wittman Jr.  University of Mississippi  Hurricane Katrina: Working Under a DOJ Consent Decree  Police Behavior and Decision Making

This study will examine the public opinion on capital punishment to gauge the intensity of their political views. Past research has found that religious fundamentalists are likely to ascribe to punitive and conservative values, in spite of the compassionate tenets promoted by the religious institutions with which they associate. This study hypothesizes that priming compassionate values will encourage a shift toward less support for the death penalty, while priming retributive values will strengthen pro-capital punishment sentiments. Effects are expected to be strongest among fundamentalists and weaker among other religious persons, while no effect is expected among the non-religious.

Mary Beth Apriceno  John Jay College of Criminal Justice  Faith and Death: The Malleability of Political Opinions in Religious Individuals  Capital Punishment and Death Row

The College at Brockport, State University of New York  The Era of an adversarial juvenile justice system  Juvenile Justice Policy

We also review qualitative methods including ethnographies, focus groups and interviews. We employed by social scientists including litter packs surveys and public health tobacco surveys. The illegal cigarette trade is generally an understudied phenomenon that has implications for justice personal to work with mentally ill offenders.

The discussants will talk about some promising partnerships that aim to link persons with mental illness with treatment and prepare criminal justice personal to work with mentally ill offenders.

Jennifer Biddle  Rutgers University  The Relationship between Religion and Juvenile Delinquency  Student Panels

This study, through use of questionnaires distributed throughout Los Angeles’s Chinese community, examines factors that affect the community’s perceptions of their city police. Also, surveys conducted with Chinese residents in different areas of Los Angeles were utilized to investigate how neighborhood characteristics, fear of crime, police recruitment, experience of crime contact with the police, and perceptions of their social network (family, friends, and community members) affect the Chinese community’s evaluations of the police (in the dimensions of police efficiency, competency, accessibility, and fairness). Debriefing the correlates of perceptions of the police can stimulate efforts by the police administration itself to develop procedures and policies to improve the Chinese community’s perception of the police. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Doris Clay  Arkansas State University  Chinese Community’s Perceptions of the Police in Los Angeles  Police-Community Interactions

From April 2008 through late October 2008, there was an epidemic of fatal (150 persons) and non-fatal (300+) overdoses attributed to fentanyl-laced heroin in the Philadelphia, Camden, and Delaware regions. The Delaware Information Analysis Center (DIAAC), a state fusion center, implemented intelligence-led policing practices to address the threat. This paper offers a case study analysis of intelligence-led policing and describes the value added benefit of formalized information gathering and sharing channels within the context of the fusion center environment. Adapting the methodology of network analysis, the author contributes to a growing body of research on fusion centers. Work

Patricia Griffin  Saint Joseph’s University  Fatal Narco-LED Heroin: A Case Study Analysis of Intelligence-led Policing  Other Policing Issues

Many factors can affect adolescents’ respect for authority, which in turn can determine their perceptions of police work. The independent variables in this study are one's peer association, interaction with police, and mass media. 233 New Jersey public high school seniors participated in the survey and 170 valid cases were analyzed with ANOVA and Chi-square procedures. The findings suggest that through the intervening variable respect for authority, 1) negative traits of peer association result in negative perception of police work; 2) with the exception of video games and music, negative mass media depictions negatively affect the perception of police work; 3) a negative experience with the police lead to negative perception of police work; and 4) there is a relationship between the intervening variable respect for authority and perception of police work.

Peter S. Espino  Monmouth University  Are Copa Good or Bad – Factors Determining Perception of Police Officers Among High School Students  Police-Community Interactions

Parental guidance, as an antecedent variable, is positively associated to peer association.
This study examines the relationship between wrongful conviction compensation and post-release offending in exonerated. This study tracks a cohort of wrongfully convicted individuals obtained through the Center on Wrongful Convictions. It is part of a larger investigation using public records and criminal background checks to determine the offending patterns of exonerated New Yorkers, Illinois, Texas, and Florida. The authors hypothesize that those who received compensation were less likely to commit crimes than those who did not. The results of this study may have policy implications for legislators to consider.

This paper will present research on both the challenges and successes within these courts, and recommend areas for future research. The author will present research on both the challenges and successes within these courts, and recommend areas for future research.

This study examines the history, objectives, and processes as applied to both felony and misdemeanor domestic violence cases, and cases with domestic violence as a significant element. Additionally, an analysis of the population, success rates, and future trends for these courts will be presented.

This study examines the relationship between wrongful conviction compensation and post-release offending in exonerated. This study tracks a cohort of wrongfully convicted individuals obtained through the Center on Wrongful Convictions. It is part of a larger investigation using public records and criminal background checks to determine the offending patterns of exonerated New Yorkers, Illinois, Texas, and Florida. The authors hypothesize that those who received compensation were less likely to commit crimes than those who did not. The results of this study may have policy implications for legislators to consider.

This study examines the history, objectives, and processes as applied to both felony and misdemeanor domestic violence cases, and cases with domestic violence as a significant element. Additionally, an analysis of the population, success rates, and future trends for these courts will be presented.

This study examines the relationship between wrongful conviction compensation and post-release offending in exonerated. This study tracks a cohort of wrongfully convicted individuals obtained through the Center on Wrongful Convictions. It is part of a larger investigation using public records and criminal background checks to determine the offending patterns of exonerated New Yorkers, Illinois, Texas, and Florida. The authors hypothesize that those who received compensation were less likely to commit crimes than those who did not. The results of this study may have policy implications for legislators to consider.

This study examines the relationship between wrongful conviction compensation and post-release offending in exonerated. This study tracks a cohort of wrongfully convicted individuals obtained through the Center on Wrongful Convictions. It is part of a larger investigation using public records and criminal background checks to determine the offending patterns of exonerated New Yorkers, Illinois, Texas, and Florida. The authors hypothesize that those who received compensation were less likely to commit crimes than those who did not. The results of this study may have policy implications for legislators to consider.
| Jennifer | Gray | Muskingum University | Empathy, Guilt, and Shame: A look at the Victim Awareness Program in Ohio | Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation | The Victim Awareness Program is a community-based correctional program in Ohio. Using interviews of victim and offender participants, this study seeks to determine if restorative justice goals are being met. |
| Terri | Grant | Sacred Heart University | Advocates' Experiences with Victims of Domestic Violence: An Examination of Personal Biases & Stigma & Their Impact | Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Stalking, Infanticide) | Research (Home, 1994; Clemens, Braun, Kinley, Gordon, & Church, 2006; Baker, O'Brien, & Salihubin, 2007) has shown that personal biases and attitudes concerning domestic violence have impeded services provided to victims. The purpose of this study is to explore advocates' lived experiences about their personal biases and attitudes regarding domestic violence and their effect on the services they provide. An examination of these areas may lend an understanding of what additional training and support is needed for advocates to be successful. |
| Serbian | Tugaj | Michigan State University | Assessing an Age-Gradeled Theory of Inormal Social Control: Qualitative Study of Pathways to Juvenile Incarceration in Ru | Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers | The purpose of this study is to qualitatively evaluate the prison experiences for inmates serving life in prison or life without parole Arkansas. It will use the theoretical framework: concepts, and operationalization of life course theory as it applies to prison society. This paper utilizes ongoing correspondence with a group of male offenders at one Arkansas prison. This correspondence will support the development of questionnaires for a larger sample in a future study. This project seeks to show the thinking, philosophy, and intelligence of all offenders serving life in prison in an effort to provide a more accurate understanding of prisoners. |
| Wilson | Williams | Eastern Kentucky University | The Forgotten Victims: A Qualitative Study of Familial and Intimate Partner Abuse of Transgender Individuals | Gender and Victimization | The Girls Advocacy Project (GAP) is a distinctive agency providing group and one-on-one support out of a large Kentucky city, the researcher was able to extensively interview the group members one-on-one and uncovered cycles of abuse in these individuals' lives. The abuse had multiple forms, including violence and sexual abuse, and with various perpetrators, including parents and spouses. This paper offers an assessment of how the experiences of approximately forty transgender individuals living in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky substantiate or differ from current theoretical perspectives about familial and intimate partner abuse. |
| Marissa | Leroy | The Richard Stockton College of NJ | Sustainable Technology | Technology and Policing | The study expresses the practices and attitudes of people who regularly read or watch translated manga and anime rather than pay for the official products. The study draws upon semi-structured interviews of subjects drawn from online forums. Unlike music and software piracy, the manga and anime piracy is largely unexplored. While it is hypothesized the manga and anime piracy will be somewhat similar to music piracy, the sub-culture's distinctive roots may lead to significant differences. Manga and anime growth outside of Japan was only possible through piracy. |
| Simone | Lu | John Jay College of Criminal Justice | International Digital Piracy: Examining the Attitudes of Manga and Anime Pirates | Internet/Cyber-Crime | The study examines the practices and attitudes of people who regularly read or watch translated manga and anime rather than pay for the official products. The study draws upon semi-structured interviews of subjects drawn from online forums. Unlike music and software piracy, the manga and anime piracy is largely unexplored. While it is hypothesized the manga and anime piracy will be somewhat similar to music piracy, the sub-culture's distinctive roots may lead to significant differences. Manga and anime growth outside of Japan was only possible through piracy. |
| Mara | Schiff | Florida Atlantic University | Twit Girls: Understanding the Needs of Sex Offenders | Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community) | Girls Advocacy Project (GAP) is a distinctive agency providing group and one-on-one counseling services to delinquent girls in the Miami-Dade Detention Center. Through interviews, observations, and document review, researchers developed a data collection strategy to articulate and present GAPs unique work to funders. Researchers created a Logical Model that identified quantitative and qualitative outcomes, the programmatic phases in which these occur, and how precise actions lead to designated outcomes. Next, researchers developed instruments to capture project quantitative and qualitative aspects of GAPs work. Finally, researchers offered a quasi-experimental research design within a methodologically sound and rigorous evaluation strategy. |
| David | Jouhet | Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa | Psychiatric status, problem behaviors and mental health care utilization in Canadian offenders | Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders | Critical has asserted that measures to address the needs of mentally-disordered offenders are based on a selective basis and for the purpose of managing behavior within the institution rather than for the well-being of the recipients. The interactions between past psychiatric diagnosis, current mental status and problem behaviors in the institution were examined as they relate to mental health care utilization in sO adult offenders. Results suggest that mental health treatment may be provided in a selective manner, with individuals showing behavior problems more likely to be treated using pharmacological agents compared to their non-disruptive peers. |
| Christopher | Campbell | Washington State University | Popular Punishment: A New Era of Dutch Criminal Policy | Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections | An aggressive political push has influenced a shift of punitive measures in the practice and policies of European criminal justice. Popular punishment has become common place among political rhetoric across European countries. Most notably, perhaps, is the recent surge found in the Netherlands. A country renowned for restorative and restorative legislative philosophy. This paper identifies the increase in punitive rhetoric used in Dutch politics and connects its use to empty practice and characteristics of popular punishment rather than systematic action to combat crime. |
The risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model of offender assessment and rehabilitation has been an icon in developing individually-based rehabilitation for offenders since the 1980s. Thus far, the model has been localized to adult offenders; however, with proper modifications, the model could prove to be an invaluable resource in rehabilitating juvenile drug offenders. By implementing the fundamental principles of RNR, treatment is attainable during incarceration and while in community-based supervision. Because juveniles often lack the responsibilities and social capabilities that adult offenders possess, their needs differ substantially. Thus, the RNR model must be modified to suit juvenile offenders and their unique needs.

The relationship between peer and individual delinquency is a recurring finding in delinquency research. The mechanism by which that effect occurs is still something of an untested question. Without exceptions, investigation of this question does not include appropriate controls for shared effects from residential choices, rival variables that may impact both youth and peer behavior concurrently, and difficulties in estimating social interaction effects. This paper uses multileveled data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to specify the effect of proximal and distal peer behavior on individual choices and assess mechanisms underlying the relationship.

Academic criminologists, policymakers and police practitioners have often taken divergent views as to how best to best explain community effects of different policing methodologies. In addition to policy makers and academics, popular opinion is also focused on the issue. The current study reports the results of splitting a city into five different districts for a year and using a different policing style in each of the districts. There was a statistically significant difference between each policing style and its effect on crime rate in each district.

The role of “professional stigma” has been little explored in research or practice. A Stigmatization scale has been developed to assess whether police officers have internalized this stigma. Despite evidence that police officers face stigma, little research has been conducted to understand how police officers might cope with it. This study explores the strategies and tactics that police officers employ to cope with the challenge of professional stigma.

As internships are a common occurrence in criminal justice major programs, the question of how best to best explain community effects of different policing methodologies is a recurring finding in delinquency research. The mechanism by which that effect occurs is still something of an untested question. Without exceptions, investigation of this question does not include appropriate controls for shared effects from residential choices, rival variables that may impact both youth and peer behavior concurrently, and difficulties in estimating social interaction effects. This paper uses multileveled data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to specify the effect of proximal and distal peer behavior on individual choices and assess mechanisms underlying the relationship.

The use of the Death Penalty: Attitudes and EYEWITNESS ACCURACY OF POLICE A STUDY COMPARING THE WITNESS. In an effort to explore the validity of these findings, the current study examined the relationship between specific domains of trauma (interpersonal abuse, witnessing violence, and household dysfunction) and delinquency outcomes: self-reported earliest age of arrest and placement, interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women in adjudicated male youth. Results indicate that the earliest age of arrest and placement was significantly predicted by exposure to domestic violence. Furthermore, both the severity and duration of trauma also marginally predicted interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women.

The use of the Death Penalty: Attitudes and EYEWITNESS ACCURACY OF POLICE A STUDY COMPARING THE WITNESS. In an effort to explore the validity of these findings, the current study examined the relationship between specific domains of trauma (interpersonal abuse, witnessing violence, and household dysfunction) and delinquency outcomes: self-reported earliest age of arrest and placement, interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women in adjudicated male youth. Results indicate that the earliest age of arrest and placement was significantly predicted by exposure to domestic violence. Furthermore, both the severity and duration of trauma also marginally predicted interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women.

A STUDY COMPARING THE WITNESS. In an effort to explore the validity of these findings, the current study examined the relationship between specific domains of trauma (interpersonal abuse, witnessing violence, and household dysfunction) and delinquency outcomes: self-reported earliest age of arrest and placement, interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women in adjudicated male youth. Results indicate that the earliest age of arrest and placement was significantly predicted by exposure to domestic violence. Furthermore, both the severity and duration of trauma also marginally predicted interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women.

The use of the Death Penalty: Attitudes and EYEWITNESS ACCURACY OF POLICE A STUDY COMPARING THE WITNESS. In an effort to explore the validity of these findings, the current study examined the relationship between specific domains of trauma (interpersonal abuse, witnessing violence, and household dysfunction) and delinquency outcomes: self-reported earliest age of arrest and placement, interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women in adjudicated male youth. Results indicate that the earliest age of arrest and placement was significantly predicted by exposure to domestic violence. Furthermore, both the severity and duration of trauma also marginally predicted interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women.

The use of the Death Penalty: Attitudes and EYEWITNESS ACCURACY OF POLICE A STUDY COMPARING THE WITNESS. In an effort to explore the validity of these findings, the current study examined the relationship between specific domains of trauma (interpersonal abuse, witnessing violence, and household dysfunction) and delinquency outcomes: self-reported earliest age of arrest and placement, interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women in adjudicated male youth. Results indicate that the earliest age of arrest and placement was significantly predicted by exposure to domestic violence. Furthermore, both the severity and duration of trauma also marginally predicted interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women.

The use of the Death Penalty: Attitudes and EYEWITNESS ACCURACY OF POLICE A STUDY COMPARING THE WITNESS. In an effort to explore the validity of these findings, the current study examined the relationship between specific domains of trauma (interpersonal abuse, witnessing violence, and household dysfunction) and delinquency outcomes: self-reported earliest age of arrest and placement, interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women in adjudicated male youth. Results indicate that the earliest age of arrest and placement was significantly predicted by exposure to domestic violence. Furthermore, both the severity and duration of trauma also marginally predicted interpersonal trust, locus of control, and hostility towards women.
Betsy Hauck  
California State University, San Bernardino  
WHITE COLLARS AND BLACK TIES: INTERLOCKING SOCIAL CIRCLES OF ELITE CORPORATE OFFENDERS  
White Collar/Corporate Crime

Brenda Rizley  
Sam Houston State University  
Organizational Changes in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice: 1979 – 2009  
Correctional Personnel and Staff

Cathleen Meaden  
Texas Southern University  
Policy Proposals on the Go!  
Teaching Pedagogy

Leslie-Dean Quick  
Fayetteville State University  
Recession, Crime and Collective Efficacy: the Role of Local News in Community Development  
Crime and Justice in the Media

Eric Gentes  
River College  
Refreshing the Zero-Tolerance Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Paradigm  
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

Ryan Chatelier  
Fayetteville State University  
Transformational and Transactional Mediation: A Mindful and Purposeful Consideration of a Standardized Framework  
Student Panels

Kyle Leffany  
Rochester Institute of Technology  
Medical Marijuana Laws, Causes and Consequences  
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Stacy Hauck  
California State University, San Bernardino  
INTELLIGENT SOCIAL SCIENCES HUMANS: How the Sale of Information Influences the Broader Environment  
Policy and Internal Policy Proposal Development

Amy Poland  
Texas A&M International University  
Second classroom discussion: Using seminars to increase participation and interaction in the classroom  
Teaching Pedagogy

Cathleen Meaden  
Central Connecticut State University  
Differences on the LSI-R and SPIN-W Between Completers and Noncompleters of a Women's Transitional Housing Program  
Re-Entry and Parole

Charlotte Killam  
Texas Southern University  
Policy Proposals on the Go!  
Teaching Pedagogy

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
From Hard to Soft: Is Terrorist Target Displacement Inevitable?  
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
Consideration of a Standardized Mediation: A Mindful and Purposeful Consequences  
Rethinking Zero Tolerance Domestic Violence

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
The Role of Local News in Community interaction in the classroom seminars to increase participation and learning of course materials.

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
Juvenile Justice: A Dilemma between a Social and Legal Understanding  
Human Rights Crisis in the Wake of Naxalite and State Criminality

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
Socio-legal Theory and Analysis Will Be Used to Predict Legalization Across U.S. States Since 1996  
This research will examine two questions. First, we explore the pattern of medical marijuana legalization across U.S. states since 1996. Socio-legal theory and analysis will be used to predict legalization of medical marijuana legislation. Second, we will examine changes in drug related crimes across jurisdictions prior to and subsequent to the adoption of these laws. Implications for broader adoption of these policies will be considered within the scope of these findings.

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
The Ideology Behind Juvenile Justice System (JJS) Is to Ensure Care, Protection and Justice to All Children Residing in the Country Through a Socio-Legal Approach  
Juvenile Justice: A Dilemma between a Social and Legal Understanding

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
Recent research indicates there may be differences between the risk/needs of male and female offenders, seeking to discover and create a standardized framework for the understanding of mediation style. Mediation, an ability to recognize, define and agree upon the nomenclature of each is important.

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
INTERLOCKING SOCIAL CIRCLES OF CRIMES  
The ideology behind Juvenile Justice System (JJS) is to ensure care, protection and justice to all children residing in the country through a socio-legal approach. Justice here connotes, social and legal justice. Presently, the ‘socio-legal’ approach within JJS is vague and ambiguous term interpreted differently by those interfacing with it. This article discusses findings of the research study conducted on Juveniles in Conflict with Law in Maharashtra (India), and projects how these varied understandings reflect in the implementation pattern impacting the juvenile and raises questions on the notion of justice.

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
Rethinking the Zero-Tolerance Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Paradigm  
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

Henda Hsu  
University at Albany, SUNY  
Policy Proposals on the Go! There is a need for more juvenile justice and criminal justice public policy and internal policy proposal development. Pragmatic professionals and legislators are eager to review and analyze the next brilliant idea. However, policy formulation and creation can be long and arduous. This presentation will share a more efficient, expedient, and effective method of developing, reviewing, and amending policy proposals in all areas and genres of the field. This presentation will also include an on-the-fly technique for distance education courses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Markie</td>
<td>Lien</td>
<td>Visiting professor</td>
<td>The Nature and Prevalence of Femicide in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crimes of Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruygjin</td>
<td>Lom</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>Comparison crime prevention effect of open-street CCTV across day and night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For the second year in a row (and four of the last five years), the literature program CIL Crime Scene Investigation has been the world's most-watched TV crime drama series. Through content analysis of four seasons, this study explores how this widely popular show portrays the crime of murder, and assesses how well this depiction squares (or doesn't square) with official information and relevant research literature. Specific factors examined include murder type, murder context, victim and offender personal characteristics, victim-offender relationship, killing method, and offender motive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruyg Hui Kim</td>
<td>NYS Dept. of Corrections and Community Supervision</td>
<td>DOES EARNING A COLLEGE DEGREE IN PRISON REDUCE RECEIDIVISM?</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natasha</td>
<td>Tsoukou</td>
<td>Australian National University</td>
<td>Policing Trademark Infringement through Transnational Private Regulatory Regimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>O'Toole</td>
<td>University of Sioux Falls</td>
<td>Capital Punishment and Moral Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Kabrud</td>
<td>University of Sioux Falls</td>
<td>The Impact of Social Media on Crime and Punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The modern era of our capital system has seen countless individuals sentenced to die for these crimes, but as technology and psychology advance, we are confronted with discovery of critical errors in the process and outcome of those cases. The case of a frightening tale of a broken capital system in which fundamentally is judgment of a victim's deaths, our society is often confined to a critical discussion that the death penalty is a deeply flawed system. I will review recent exonerations and suspected wrongful executions and discuss the primary characteristics of wrongful conviction in these cases. I will also discuss the ever changing process for ensuring that justice is delivered in a legally bound manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Leonard</td>
<td>University of Sioux Falls</td>
<td>The Problem of Wrongful Convictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political decisions have always been based on a number of key issues; social, political, cultural, economic, and legal. This is applicable through history and modern times. One of the pertinent issues in the current political climate and race for president is a &quot;tough on crime&quot; stance and unwavering views of the death penalty. I will conduct research to analyze the interconnectedness of American political views and social policies, then discuss the effect of modern media on those viewpoints, policy development, and public interest in the issue of capital punishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris</td>
<td>Faithier</td>
<td>University of Sioux Falls</td>
<td>The Politics of Death in America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>While there are many differences in the administration of capital punishment in various American jurisdictions, the custom of a last meal and the condemned’s final statement have prevailed until Texas eliminated last meals in September, 2011. We will explore both media and pop culture fixation with these elements of the final hours in a condemned prisoner’s life, and we will discuss the historical development of these customs, and their significance in the culture of American death row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>O'Toole</td>
<td>University of Sioux Falls</td>
<td>I Did It My Way: The Custom of Last Meal and Final Statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research of the enforcement styles which rural departments is virtually non-existent, even though the majority of police agencies in America are towns and areas under 10,000 residents. To this extent, there is a gap in the literature on police stress that must be filled to better understand the nature of the stress, stressors and coping strategies used by the men and women who police rural communities and small towns in the United States. The purpose of this study is to examine the specific stressors affecting rural law enforcement officers, as well as their strategies to cope with work-related stress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>Waisa</td>
<td>The University of Southern Mississippi</td>
<td>An Examination of Pardoned Stress Levels and Coping Strategies Among Rural Law Enforcement Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>During the past few decades, the number of people returning to society after imprisonment has reached unprecedented proportions. While academic and government attention has been directed at finding ways to improve the prison-to-community transition process, little research has explored how the public feels toward policies and practices related to prisoner reentry. This study examines whether public support for various types of reentry programs (e.g. employment, housing, and drug programs) varies by differences in neighborhood context, fear of crime, exposure to prisoners, and religious beliefs. Our data comes from a random sample of Missouri residents surveyed in 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett</td>
<td>Garland</td>
<td>Missouri State University</td>
<td>What Influences Public Support for Prisoner Reentry Programs?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of criminal victimization in Turkey. In order to fill this void, we present an integrated model of criminal victimization for a randomly selected sample of 1,900 individuals resident in 60 neighborhoods in Istanbul, Turkey. Specifically, guided by existing victimization theories and related empirical research, seven models were estimated: demographic, routine activity, self-control, social disorganization, disorder, informal control and public control models. The impact of individual and community factors on the victimization of Turkish citizens is examined in the Turkish context.

This study examines the impact of four categories of variables (demographic, neighborhood context variables, contact with the police, and vicarious influence variables) on juvenile perceptions of the police and police services. Data analyzed in this study were collected as part of a larger research evaluation that assessed the impact of law enforcement efforts in relation to violent crime. Survey data from students of one middle school were analyzed and found to have significant results for both dependent variables within all four categories of independent variables. Policy implications and suggestions for further research are discussed.

The use of video conferencing through the computer to enhance the student and instructor experience is a new tool. Using these techniques the student can see and hear the instructor while the lesson is presented on a whiteboard. Students are reacting FAVORABLY to this technique saying the class is more "connected." Issues persist such as should the presentation be recorded of the instructor which can be downloaded at anytime? The presentation is on distance education in criminal justice programs at the community college level.

This study examines trends in forensic anthropological evidence under the Frye and Frye standards. All state and federal decisions are collected, tabulated, and the content of the judges' opinions analyzed for thematic patterns. These patterns are critically assessed with respect to the forensic anthropological community. Forensic anthropology is still in development, and hence these findings may have potentially far-reaching policy implications.

This study examines courts treatment of forensic anthropological evidence under the Frye and Frye standards. All state and federal decisions are collected, tabulated, and the content of the judges' opinions analyzed for thematic patterns. These patterns are critically assessed with respect to the forensic anthropological community. Forensic anthropology is still in development, and hence these findings may have potentially far-reaching policy implications.

The use of video conferencing through the computer to enhance the student and instructor experience is a new tool. Using these techniques the student can see and hear the instructor while the lesson is presented on a whiteboard. Students are reacting FAVORABLY to this technique saying the class is more "connected." Issues persist such as should the presentation be recorded of the instructor which can be downloaded at anytime? The presentation is on distance education in criminal justice programs at the community college level.

This study examines courts treatment of forensic anthropological evidence under the Frye and Frye standards. All state and federal decisions are collected, tabulated, and the content of the judges' opinions analyzed for thematic patterns. These patterns are critically assessed with respect to the forensic anthropological community. Forensic anthropology is still in development, and hence these findings may have potentially far-reaching policy implications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Monowitz</td>
<td>California State University, East Bay</td>
<td>Initial Criminal History among Endangered Runaways</td>
<td>Utilizing the Positive Achievement Change Tool for Predicting Problem Behaviors in Juveniles who are Incarcerated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corey Carlson</td>
<td>Prairie View Texas A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Community Engaged Learning with Criminal Justice Partners</td>
<td>Community engaged learning is an integral and integrated way of teaching and learning about crime and criminal justice. Based on research with undergraduates from my 1st and 4th year sociology courses, and our community partners, this paper highlights the opportunities &amp; challenges of curriculum embedded experiential learning. Results of student surveys, student reflection papers, and qualitative interviews with community partners reveal that community engaged learning deepens student involvement &amp; engagement, fosters personal and professional growth, increases an appreciation of the connection between theory, research, and practice - can help to build and maintain meaningful relationships between faculty and community partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Morton</td>
<td>University of Guadalajara</td>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security</td>
<td>Recent scholarship identifies and analyses the placement of SCADS (State Crimes Against Democracy). These crimes include inter alia, election fraud, political assassinations, rendition and torture. This paper addresses the current unbalanced use of torture by the U.S. government and its threat to democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Naftelnde</td>
<td>West Chester University</td>
<td>Fortune in a Democracy</td>
<td>The 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice called for the use of social science to assist law enforcement agencies in their efforts to better understand and address the problems in their jurisdictions. Contemporary efforts have included partnerships between police practitioners and researchers that have garnered support from both communities. Despite this backing, there has been little empirical examination of the factors associated with successful partnerships. The present study therefore assessed barriers and facilitators to the development and sustainability of police practitioner-researcher partnerships using in-depth interviews conducted with practitioners and researchers from 100 separate partnerships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hansen</td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>An Assessment of Barriers and Facilitators to Developing and Sustaining Police Practitioner-Researcher Partnerships</td>
<td>The 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice called for the use of social science to assist law enforcement agencies in their efforts to better understand and address the problems in their jurisdictions. Contemporary efforts have included partnerships between police practitioners and researchers that have garnered support from both communities. Despite this backing, there has been little empirical examination of the factors associated with successful partnerships. The present study therefore assessed barriers and facilitators to the development and sustainability of police practitioner-researcher partnerships using in-depth interviews conducted with practitioners and researchers from 100 separate partnerships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giovanni Coop</td>
<td>Illinois State University</td>
<td>Oxycontin and the Growth of Prescription Drug Abuse</td>
<td>While a relatively recent issue in the realm of drugs and crime, prescription drug abuse has become a rapidly growing problem in the United States. Despite increases in abuse, deaths and diversion, many law enforcement agencies have limited strategies in combating the problem. Prescription drug abuse presents unique issues to police agencies which many are just beginning to understand. This paper examines the issue of prescription drug abuse in the United States today and utilizes a small case study as an example of how prescription drug abuse appears in drug arrest data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Meachinkara</td>
<td>University of Science and Technology</td>
<td>PLEA BARGAINING IN INDIA - A RE-EVALUATION</td>
<td>This paper compares the methods used in Austria and the United States to prevent and control financial crimes. The concept of financial crime is defined and the various types of financial crime are identified and described. The prevention initiatives considered include legislation, procedures followed by law enforcement agencies to detect, control and prevent criminal activities, and specialized programs developed by financial institutions. Finally, the effectiveness of each of these initiatives will be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intercollegiate</td>
<td>Kent State University</td>
<td>Initiatives to prevent and control financial crimes: A cross cultural perspective</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The initial goals of this study include locating and identifying the taxonomic groups mentioned in Moffitt's (1993) (i.e. life-course persistent offenders, adolescent-limited offenders) using data from the National Longitudinal Survey 1997 (NLSY97). Further, this study compares the social demographics with the predictions of Moffitt (1993, 1994) as her theory describes race, particularly those of African-American offenders. This study also examines the role of parental and peer relationships and their effect on the offender disparity among the typologies defined by Moffitt (1993). This study explores one hypothesis: there is a relationship between social bonds, particularly peer association and admittance into Moffitt's (1993) trajectory groups. The results of this study find that of the variables tested, peer relationships are particularly influential in predicting criminality. These findings support prior research on dormant peer group association and criminality (Blumstein & Liszka, 1995; Diekman, Patterson, & Greiner, 1994; Patterson, 1993). These findings provide a new perspective to lawmakers and local community leaders, offering insight into how communities can mitigate the impacts of youth crime. The findings of Lacks (Diehl) and Gordon (2004) may point to the conclusion that youth seem to lack the ability to think critically before engaging in criminal behavior. The findings further indicate that the social learning theory may only partially be applicable to the understanding of youth behavior. The findings also suggest that more research is needed to better understand the ways that social learning may impact youth's behavior.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laura De Fazio</td>
<td>University of Modena and Reggio Emilia</td>
<td>Cyberstalking and young people: an Italian research Internet/Cyber Victimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorrystalimo Delcie</td>
<td>University of South Africa</td>
<td>The Subaltern Can Speak: Insights from the Histories of Incarcerated Women in South Africa Qualitative Methods: Ethnography and Field Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darnell Ross</td>
<td>Valdosta State University</td>
<td>Stress and Lethal Force Decision Making in a Virtual Simulator Police Behavior and Decision Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicia Wagner</td>
<td>Texas Southern University</td>
<td>Concealed Weapons On University Campuses: A Critical Inquiry Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneta Andros</td>
<td>Central Connecticut State University - Dept. of Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Recognition and Reporting of Insurance Fraud in Comparison to Property Crimes Research and Pictorial Showcases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy Frailing</td>
<td>Texas A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Specialty Courts to New Ventures Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristen DeValle</td>
<td>University of North Carolina Wilmington</td>
<td>Drug Courts and Basic Human Needs: Wolves in Sheep Clothing? Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy Calhoun</td>
<td>UC Irvine/UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Program</td>
<td>Diverting Women Offenders from Prison: An Evaluation of the Second Chance Re-entry Court Program Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To date, studies of stalking have generally focused almost exclusively on adult behaviour, and studies of juveniles have been confined to relatively limited case studies. Analyzing the stalking methods used, young perpetrators are far more the most involved in high risk communications technologies, such that cyberspace appears the ideal medium for harassment (stalking, bullying) by this type of author. An ongoing Italian survey aims to provide information on the prevalence of the phenomenon of harassment in cyberspace among juveniles of a North Italy city (Modena). In this way the researchers intend to improve awareness about these type of conduct, evidencing victim prevalence, consequences and dangers.

This paper responds to Gayeet Spade's question whether the subaltern could speak in the affirmative. It focuses on life histories of female offenders incarcerated in South Africa who have proven to be very articulate on their life prior to incarceration, how they ended up in prison, their coping strategies inside the prison and their vision of post-prison life. The paper deploys subaltern feminist approaches and seeks to understand the dynamics of female criminality from the perspective of female offenders themselves. The paper challenges the sterile establishment criminology approaches in South Africa that do not fully reflect the voices of the incarcerated female offenders. Throughout the discussion the voice of the incarcerated women will be addressed.

This conviction evidence reveals that a percentage of defendants processed in the criminal justice system have been wrongfully convicted. Prosecutorial misconduct, police wrongdoing, and false testimony have been cited as primary reasons for improper convictions. This featured round table discussion will discuss the current state of research and technology to prevent wrongful convictions. Some key issues that may be discussed are: (1) prosecutorial misconduct; (2) indigent defense; (3) eyewitness identification reform; (4) false and coerced confessions; (5) police lie detection research; (6) post-conviction access to DNA testing; (7) safeguards/criteria on informant testimony; and (8) suppression of exculpatory evidence.

The purpose of this study was to examine the ability of a person to recognize and report insurance fraud in comparison to property crime. It was hypothesized that individuals are less likely to recognize and report insurance fraud when compared to property crime. A cross-sectional survey was administered to Criminology students of Central Connecticut State University (CCSU) via classroom distribution. Respondents were asked to identify various scenarios as criminal or not criminal. The study participants were asked whether or not they believed the crime would be reported to either the Police or someone else. Data was coded and analyzed using SPSS.

The present study examines outcomes for a sample of participants in the Washoe County MHC. To determine risk factors associated with acceptance. Those with a thought or mood disorder and a felony or misdemeanor index charge were more likely to be accepted; those with a crime against a person or the community and males were less likely to be accepted. Violent index crimes or criminal histories were also associated with rejection. These results have important policy implications for those referred to the court but who receive another disposition of their case and for those with violent crimes or criminal histories who are rejected by the MHC.

The present study examines outcomes for a sample of participants in the Washoe County MHC. To determine characteristics associated with acceptance. Those with a thought or mood disorder and a felony or misdemeanor index charge were more likely to be accepted; those with a crime against a person or the community and males were less likely to be accepted. Violent index crimes or criminal histories were also associated with rejection. These results have important policy implications for those referred to the court but who receive another disposition of their case and for those with violent crimes or criminal histories who are rejected by the MHC.

This study examines outcomes for a sample of participants in the Washoe County MHC. To determine characteristics associated with acceptance. Those with a thought or mood disorder and a felony or misdemeanor index charge were more likely to be accepted; those with a crime against a person or the community and males were less likely to be accepted. Violent index crimes or criminal histories were also associated with rejection. These results have important policy implications for those referred to the court but who receive another disposition of their case and for those with violent crimes or criminal histories who are rejected by the MHC.

This study examines outcomes for a sample of participants in the Washoe County MHC. To determine characteristics associated with acceptance. Those with a thought or mood disorder and a felony or misdemeanor index charge were more likely to be accepted; those with a crime against a person or the community and males were less likely to be accepted. Violent index crimes or criminal histories were also associated with rejection. These results have important policy implications for those referred to the court but who receive another disposition of their case and for those with violent crimes or criminal histories who are rejected by the MHC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darren Benesty</td>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Examining Racial Differences in Situational Circumstances Surrounding Juvenile Homicide</td>
<td>Crimes of Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Johnson</td>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
<td>In what academic discipline should security education be placed?</td>
<td>Issues in Security and Private Policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karina Rodrigues</td>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Female Gang Victimization: An Empirical Examination of Potential Risk Factors</td>
<td>Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Frank</td>
<td>School of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Methodological and Conceptual Issues in Police Use of Force Research</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Johnson</td>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
<td>The Economic Espionage Act - 15 Years Later</td>
<td>White Collar/Corporate Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Hunsucker</td>
<td>University of Mississippi</td>
<td>Examining Civil Liberties in the 287(g) Program</td>
<td>Immigration, Crime and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Martinezdale</td>
<td>Texas State University</td>
<td>Characteristics of Active Shooter Events</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Hazen</td>
<td>Mercyhurst College</td>
<td>Kill the Irishman/The Danny Greene Molt and the Death of the Cleveland Mafia</td>
<td>Organized Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Woolnough</td>
<td>The Pennsylvania State University</td>
<td>Peace Gender Moderate the Effects of Religion and Self Control on Substance Use</td>
<td>Control Theories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gilly</td>
<td>ERCES / IISCIS</td>
<td>Revolutionary Processes and Crime. Tensions of Fundamental Rights and Liberties</td>
<td>Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circumstances surrounding homicide among young black males has long been said to differ from those of males from other racial and ethnic groups. However, very little is known about how incidences of homicide among young black male differ from those of other racial groups. The main objective of this study is to explore whether there are situational differences in homicide cases among racial categories. This study employed data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data. Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2009. Advanced statistical techniques provided by SPSS were used in the completion of this study. The results will provide implications for theory on violence among young black males as well as recommendations for future areas of research.

Gang have become a topic of interest and concern in the past few decades. Several research have focused on finding a relationship between gangs and criminal behavior, thus excluding the possible relationship between gang membership and victimization. The purpose of this study is to explore and analyze the effects of social risk factors on female gang victimization. Specifically, this research study will examine if possible relationships exist between female gang victimization and social risk factors. Specifically, data will consists of surveys administered to eight grade students in 335 classrooms in 43 chosen public schools from 11 different cities and states.

Despite the importance of understanding the comrades of police use of force, contemporary research reflects little agreement on the behaviors that constitute force. Student research has defined and measured force in a number of ways, though most recent research has used a measure that reflects a force continuum. This measure includes non-violent acts of coercion within outcome measures conceptualized as “force”. Using data collected through social observations we examine the predictors of different conceptualizations of force to see if the predictors are consistent or vary depending on the type of police force (i.e., non-violent physical force, violent physical force) examined.

Examining the efficacy of this reform in South Korea, Pyo (2003), for instance, found the reform had a positive impact on citizen’s satisfaction with police services. However, there is relative little research on long-term effects of the Grand reform, especially on public confidence. Therefore, using multiple waves of the World Value survey (1996-2005), the current study attempts to examine long-term effects of the Grand Reform on public confidence in South Korea as a way to evaluate the overall efficacy of the Grand Reform of KNPA.

Most recent reform of Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) (termed as ‘the Grand Reform’) was introduced in 1999. The primary goals of the Grand Reform was to promote professionalism and officers’ self-confidence in the application of law, higher salaries, better work environment, and open lines of communication with citizens. In particular, consistent with the philosophy of community policing, KNPA has been emphasized on citizen welfare and satisfaction with police force. As shown in prior research, the positive relation between police and community and higher level of public confidence in police are critical elements to improve the overall effectiveness of police organizations (e.g., Blank & Pamela, 2011). Since the inception of the Grand Reform, few studies have examined the efficacy of this reform in South Korea. Pyo (2003), for instance, found the reform had a positive impact on citizen’s satisfaction with police services. However, there is relative little research on long-term effects of the Grand reform, especially on public confidence. Therefore, using multiple waves of the World Value survey (1996-2005), the current study attempts to examine long-term effects of the Grand Reform on public confidence in South Korea as a way to evaluate the overall efficacy of the Grand Reform of KNPA.

Since the April 20, 1999 bombing at Columbine High School, active shooter events have garnered much media and national attention. Even with an increased interest in the events, there has been little effort to catalog all of the active shooter events. For this report it was accomplished by obtaining/cataloging official police reports (N=97) for each active shooter event matching our definition. The results will provide implications for theory on violence among active shooter events as well as recommendations for future areas of research.

This paper addresses one of the most important challenges of our times - the ethical response to the abuse of fundamental rights and liberties which are per definition not susceptible to abuse. The paper addresses the relevance of such ethics for global and homeland security requirements, namely preventive war as an ethically relevant and geo-strategically realistic answer to revolutionary processes with incertum outcome. ---

The movie, Kill the Irishman, was released in June, 211 and portrays the events in the 1930s in which the Danny Greene organization bombed 6 members of the Cleveland mafia in an attempt to take control of the Cleveland mob. Greene mob and later down the street in Erie, Pa. from Ray Ferrito, the hitman who was brought in to kill Danny Greene. The aftermath of this war was the dismantling of the Cleveland organization and ultimately the national organization.

Research suggests that religiosity both directly affects adolescent drinking and marijuana use, and indirectly affects these forms of delinquency by affecting self control. In addition, there are theoretical reasons to suspect that the interrelationship of religion and self control in connection with delinquency may operate differently by gender. Using data from two waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health we examine: 1) the degree to which religiosity may affect self control differently for males and females; 2) the degree to which the effects of both religiosity and self control on substance use vary by gender.

This paper addresses one of the most important challenges of our times - the ethical response to the abuse of fundamental rights and liberties which are per definition not susceptible to abuse. The paper addresses the relevance of such ethics for global and homeland security requirements, namely preventive war as an ethically relevant and geo-strategically realistic answer to revolutionary processes with incertum outcome. ---
Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes

Author Meets Critics
University of Colorado Denver
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Critic

Reconceptualizing Organized Crime
Cavanaugh

Author Meets Critics
Crawford

University of Delaware
Suffolk University

Author Meets Critics
Apodaca
Penn State Harrisburg

Author Meets Critics
Miller
University of Kentucky
Hunter College, City University of New York

Author Meets Critics
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
St. Joseph's University

Critic

Organized Crime
University of Colorado Denver

Author Meets Critics
University of Baltimore School of Law
Rutgers University

Critic

Author Meets Critics
Gover
Ptacek

University of Colorado Denver

Author Meets Critics
Goodmark
Cook

Critic

Author Meets Critics
Temple University
Student Panels

Ann Vidoloff
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Looking Straight in the Eye: The Impact on the Suspectibility of Eyewitness Identification after the rulings in State v. Romano
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Intergenerational Offending: An Analysis of High-Risk Families in Jail:
Jennifer Smith, Danielle Bovard, and Jennifer Sumner

The current wave of kidnappings and the threat of domestic terrorism in Nigeria demand criminological inventiveness and explanations for control. In this roundtable, we will examine the issues and suggest counter methods for controlling the menace of kidnappings and the threats to domestic peacefulness in Africa's largest population.

Shelobiesha
Onnumiwu
Texas Southern University

Solutions for kidnapping in Nigeria
Comparative/International Policing and Security

The current wave of kidnappings and the threat of domestic terrorism in Nigeria demand criminological inventiveness and explanations for control. In this roundtable, we will examine the issues and suggest counter methods for controlling the menace of kidnappings and the threats to domestic peacefulness in Africa's largest population.

Daniel O'Connell
Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware

Testing the Certainty of Sanctions in Probation: Early Results from Decide Your Time
Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes

Recent deterrence research focusing on the certainty of punishment has shown that programs designed to ensure apprehension followed by immediate and non-severe punishment can be effective tools for maintaining offenders in the community. Drawing on this research, The Delaware Department of Probation implemented the Decide Your Time program, designed to frequently drug test probationers, and delivering short term jail stays and other non-severe punishments. This presentation reports on early results from a randomized trial of the program, and also utilizes qualitative interviews with participants to discuss how offenders responded to the sanctions. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

Kim Haerland
Temple University

Incarceration Practices: Findings from an Action Research Study
Other Issues Related to Courts

Incarceration practices will conclude with a discussion as to whether the literature should be undated to account for illicit organizations typically categorized as "terrorist" organizations, but commit stereotypical organized crime and re-examine the common themes through the Crime-Terror Nexus. The paper will have changed over time as well. Accordingly, this paper will look at the previous literature on organized crime and re-examine the common themes through the Crime-Terror Nexus. The paper will conclude with a discussion as to whether the literature should be undated to account for illicit organizations typically categorized as "terrorist" organizations, but commit stereotypical organized crime.

Jennifer Smith
Penn State Harrisburg

Intergenerational Offending: An Analysis of High-Risk Families in Jail
Student Panels

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 and describe low-risk, medium-risk, and high-risk families within a Pennsylvania county jail. To do so, official incarceration data from July to December 2009 are used to determine the number of family members who have been incarcerated within a 6 month period. Following this, we examine the extent to which families of varying levels of risk are represented among jail admissions during that time period. Specifically, we hypothesize that a small percentage of high-risk families will account for a large percentage of all admissions during the study time period. Also, a comparison of various factors (e.g., criminal history, mental health history, etc.) will be used to describe each family risk group. A discussion of the financial and social costs of high-risk families to county system resources and communities is provided.

Claire Renzetti
University of Kentucky

A Study of Marital Violence: Volume, Intensity, and the Legal System, by Leigh Goodmark
Author Meets Critics

The New Jersey Supreme Court held in State v. Henderson and State v. Chen that these efforts, Some states have begun to strengthen rules and requirements in attempts to ensure credibility. Some states have begun to strengthen rules and requirements in attempts to ensure credibility. The New Jersey Supreme Court held in State v. Henderson and State v. Chen that these efforts, Some states have begun to strengthen rules and requirements in attempts to ensure credibility. Some states have begun to strengthen rules and requirements in attempts to ensure credibility.

Charles Erickson
Western Michigan University

Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime, and also utilizes qualitative interviews with participants to discuss how offenders responded to the sanctions. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

Sharon Walter
GNY Plattsburgh
Beaconsteppahsing Organized Crime
Organized Crime

The current wave of kidnappings and the threat of domestic terrorism in Nigeria demand criminological inventiveness and explanations for control. In this roundtable, we will examine the issues and suggest counter methods for controlling the menace of kidnappings and the threats to domestic peacefulness in Africa's largest population.

Cecile Edmondson
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Meta-Analysis: A Comparison of Work Related Re-entry Programs for Adult Correctional Populations
Re-Entry and Parole

Meta-analysis will compare the re-incarceration rates of work related re-entry programs in terms of work release, work assignment, and vocational training. Reinstated, reincarceration, and reentry rates will be compared to determine which programs are the most effective in preventing recidivism. Reincarceration rates will also be compared by an array of variables including program completion, follow-up time frame, and the type of reincarceration reported. Differences between program type, the amount of resources available, and follow-up time periods are only some of the factors that explain the differences between effect-size and the inclusion of these details improve upon prior meta-analysis.
This research focuses on the interaction between criminal justice system (CJS) agents and the media. The research examines the perceived coverage of the Israeli CJS in the eye of its agents and explores whether and in what way these perceptions influence the agents. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were conducted with judges, prosecutors and police officers. It was found that all agents perceived the media as negatively biased against them, and it affect them personally and professionally. It was also found that coverage perceived as hostile increases the agents' willingness to engage in the news-making process. Social and legal implications are discussed.

This paper reviews the accumulated literature on the relationship of intemperance to interpersonal violence. Although a strong empirical association between the two factors is generally well accepted, the nature of that relationship is found to be under-theorized. Intemperance is normally regarded as little more than an incidental corollary of other (most economic) factors considered primary in the causation of violence. A few notable exceptions suggest a more direct relationship. Among these, one potentially promising framework appears in the modernization scholarship. Conceptual and methodological issues for adapting such historical explanation to the purposes of positive research and hypothesis testing are explored.

This study examines current cultural configurations of rape/sexual assault, with particular focus on areas that have seen recent changes in the law. The study utilizes videotape methodology to systematically and comprehensively evaluate how individuals determine whether a sexual encounter is a sexual assault based on degrees of consent and resistance. Although the signs of social and incivility and its association with neighborhood composition are well established, there is relatively little research examining fear of crime along the border with Mexico and whether proximal distance can explain apprehension about violence and/or crime. This study assesses fear of crime in a southern border city in close proximity to Mexico. It explores whether fear of crime is associated with one's proximity to the border. Using survey data (N=274), the study's findings indicate that although there is considerable amount of variation in fear of crime, the significant test fails to report significant differences across communities within the border city. Implications for policy and the criminal justice system are also discussed.

Previous research generally suggests the fear of crime is correlated with signs of social and physical incivility as well as social desegregation indicators such as low socioeconomic status, and residential instability. Although the signs of social and incivility and its association with neighborhood composition are well established, there is relatively little research examining fear of crime along the border with Mexico and whether proximal distance can explain apprehension about violence and/or crime. This study assesses fear of crime in a southern border city in close proximity to Mexico. It explores whether fear of crime is associated with one's proximity to the border. Using survey data (N=274), the study's findings indicate that although there is considerable amount of variation in fear of crime, the significant test fails to report significant differences across communities within the border city. Implications for policy and the criminal justice system are also discussed.

This study examines current cultural configurations of rape/sexual assault, with particular focus on areas that have seen recent changes in the law. The study utilizes videotape methodology to systematically and comprehensively evaluate how individuals determine whether a sexual encounter is a sexual assault based on degrees of consent and resistance. Although the signs of social and incivility and its association with neighborhood composition are well established, there is relatively little research examining fear of crime along the border with Mexico and whether proximal distance can explain apprehension about violence and/or crime. This study assesses fear of crime in a southern border city in close proximity to Mexico. It explores whether fear of crime is associated with one's proximity to the border. Using survey data (N=274), the study's findings indicate that although there is considerable amount of variation in fear of crime, the significant test fails to report significant differences across communities within the border city. Implications for policy and the criminal justice system are also discussed.

Police officers experience different stressors in their daily life that affect their personal relationships, family, and social life. Upon entering the field of police work, families do not realize the sacrifices that they make when their husband or wife police officer, works long hours, holidays, and shift work. The overall research reflects that police officers have high rates of divorce and re-marriage. This paper will discuss the breakdown of relationship occurs, and if there is one major event or the course of many events that lead to divorce in these families.

This research focuses on the interaction between criminal justice system (CJS) agents and the media. The research examines the perceived coverage of the Israeli CJS in the eye of its agents and explores whether and in what way these perceptions influence the agents. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were conducted with judges, prosecutors and police officers. It was found that all agents perceived the media as negatively biased against them, and it affect them personally and professionally. It was also found that coverage perceived as hostile increases the agents' willingness to engage in the news-making process. Social and legal implications are discussed.

This paper reviews the accumulated literature on the relationship of intemperance to interpersonal violence. Although a strong empirical association between the two factors is generally well accepted, the nature of that relationship is found to be under-theorized. Intemperance is normally regarded as little more than an incidental corollary of other (most economic) factors considered primary in the causation of violence. A few notable exceptions suggest a more direct relationship. Among these, one potentially promising framework appears in the modernization scholarship. Conceptual and methodological issues for adapting such historical explanation to the purposes of positive research and hypothesis testing are explored.

This study examines current cultural configurations of rape/sexual assault, with particular focus on areas that have seen recent changes in the law. The study utilizes videotape methodology to systematically and comprehensively evaluate how individuals determine whether a sexual encounter is a sexual assault based on degrees of consent and resistance. Although the signs of social and incivility and its association with neighborhood composition are well established, there is relatively little research examining fear of crime along the border with Mexico and whether proximal distance can explain apprehension about violence and/or crime. This study assesses fear of crime in a southern border city in close proximity to Mexico. It explores whether fear of crime is associated with one's proximity to the border. Using survey data (N=274), the study's findings indicate that although there is considerable amount of variation in fear of crime, the significant test fails to report significant differences across communities within the border city. Implications for policy and the criminal justice system are also discussed.

This research focuses on the interaction between criminal justice system (CJS) agents and the media. The research examines the perceived coverage of the Israeli CJS in the eye of its agents and explores whether and in what way these perceptions influence the agents. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were conducted with judges, prosecutors and police officers. It was found that all agents perceived the media as negatively biased against them, and it affect them personally and professionally. It was also found that coverage perceived as hostile increases the agents' willingness to engage in the news-making process. Social and legal implications are discussed.
Sex Offender Registry is currently implemented in several countries. Despite the public awareness of the whereabouts of convicted sex offenders, there has been no evidence that mandatory registration has actually made society safer, and many believe that sex offender registration has become a self-defeating process. This study analyses the perceptions and attitudes of a sample of Portuguese law enforcement officers, regarding the usefulness, the implications and consequences of a hypothetical implementation of the Sex Offender Registry in Portugal. Perceptions pertaining to the different types of sex offenders, their reintegration in the community and their associated risks are also analysed.

Todd Lough Western Illinois University Gender, Race, and the Commitment to Serve: Factors Influencing the Job Attitude of Police Officers Police and Diversity

Data over the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research in criminology and criminal justice (CJ) is well documented and longstanding (DiChristina, 1997; Higgins, 2009; Twibley, Osbey, & Copes, 2010). In response to this debate, several CCJ scholars have examined the methodologies employed in research published in CCJ journals (Kick, Tarb, & Bellows, 2009; Twibley, McDermid, & Miller, 2005). Findings indicate that quantitative methods predominate, but there are signs that articles reporting results of research using qualitative methods, while still vastly outnumbered, are increasing. Recently, Brent and Kozak (2010) argued that CCJ is beginning to embrace a “third way” – mixed methods research. The current study examines this claim by examining the types of methodologies utilized in articles appearing in a variety of CCJ journals in recent years. The authors also discuss several characteristics of authors publishing quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods research.

Mattie Crow University of West Florida Qualitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methods Research: Examining the Methodology Type in Leading and Regional CCJ Journals Qualitative Methods: Ethnography and Field Research

At the time, there are no conflicts but we may want to provide suggestions at a later date due to the busy schedule of the Police Chief.

Please note this is a panel involving multiple partners from the same project. It is meant to highlight the various viewpoints of the partners and document the implementation of new policies and procedures regarding the evidence collection, investigation, and prosecution of sexual assault cases.

Bethany Backes National Institute of Justice Research in Action in Detroit: Preliminary Findings Police Behavior and Decision Making

This research explores the relationship between job attitudes among police officers in Illinois and a variety of factors including gender, race, officer educational level, municipality size, job position, department size, years of service, and other factors. In this study we seek to test the hypothesis that a variety of common external factors significantly affect the attitude a police officer brings to the job, and consequently the quality of police service provided to the community. In particular we seek to test the influence of gender and race on the attitudes of police officers.

Rebecca Campbell Michigan State University Research in Action in Detroit: Preliminary Findings Police Behavior and Decision Making

In 2011 NRI funded the Wayne County Prosecutors Office in Detroit, Michigan to participate in an action research project to find solutions to testing and prioritizing sexual assault evidence stored within police property rooms. This project required extensive collaboration among the Detroit Police Department, Wayne County Prosecutors Office, Wayne County SAFE, Michigan State Police Forensic Sciences Division, and an evaluation team from Michigan State University. This panel will highlight the collaborative process undertaken and the early implications and findings of this project are informing organizational policy, training, and protocols in the handling of sexual assault cases.

Mary DuFour-Morrow Wayne County Prosecutors Office Research in Action in Detroit: Practical Implications for Prosecution Police Behavior and Decision Making

In 2011 NRI funded the Wayne County Prosecutors Office in Detroit, Michigan to participate in an action research project to find solutions to testing and prioritizing sexual assault evidence stored within police property rooms. This project required extensive collaboration among the Detroit Police Department, Wayne County Prosecutors Office, Wayne County SAFE, Michigan State Police Forensic Sciences Division, and an evaluation team from Michigan State University. This panel will highlight the collaborative process undertaken and the early implications and findings of this project are informing organizational policy, training, and protocols in the handling of sexual assault cases.

Ralph Godbee Chief, Detroit Police Department Research in Action in Detroit: Informing Police Policy and Training Police Behavior and Decision Making

In 2011 NRI funded the Wayne County Prosecutors Office in Detroit, Michigan to participate in an action research project to find solutions to testing and prioritizing sexual assault evidence stored within police property rooms. This project required extensive collaboration among the Detroit Police Department, Wayne County Prosecutors Office, Wayne County SAFE, Michigan State Police Forensic Sciences Division, and an evaluation team from Michigan State University. This panel will highlight the collaborative process undertaken and the early implications and findings of this project are informing organizational policy, training, and protocols in the handling of sexual assault cases.

Kim Hurst Wayne County-SAFE Research in Action in Detroit: Collaborative Responses to Victims Police Behavior and Decision Making

The demonstration of social media usage affects both careers and hiring practices in criminal justice. Public employees who rely solely on their off-duty status or the First Amendment’s right to free speech for protection from employer control are at risk of damaging or ending their careers. The democratization of social media usage affects both careers and hiring practices in criminal justice. Public employees who rely solely on their off-duty status or the First Amendment’s right to free speech for protection from employer control are at risk of damaging or ending their careers.

Todd Lough Western Illinois University On Duty Comments: The Effects of Social Networking on Public Careers Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

A small body of research indicates that victims of personal and property crimes are more likely to change residence. The tendency to move after being victimized is especially pronounced when the crime occurs near the home. Scholars assume that the decision to move after suffering victimization is driven by the increase in perceptions of risk and fear of subsequent victimization. The current study examines the effect of victimization, perception of safety, and fear for oneself and others on the decision to move. Using Matsuoka’s Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime Survey, we test the hypothesis that risk perception and fear of crime, especially changes due to victimization, increase residential mobility. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.

Amy Stutzenberger University of Cincinnati The effect of victimization, risk perception, and fear of crime on residential mobility Theories, Trends and Effects of Victimization

Amy Stutzenberger University of Cincinnati and fear of crime on residential mobility at a later date due to the busy schedule of the Police Chief.

Please note this is a panel involving multiple partners from the same project. It is meant to highlight the various viewpoints of the partners and document the implementation of new policies and procedures regarding the evidence collection, investigation, and prosecution of sexual assault cases.

Finally, please contact the Chair if you have any questions or if this panel would be a better fit in a different category (e.g. roundtable).
The Role of Emergency Management in Campus Safety Programs:

As universities and colleges become more complex, the public safety mission has evolved from a traditional law enforcement model to one that combines a number of different offices and services. This paper examines changes that have taken place over the last several years with special attention given to the role of emergency management.

The Role of Visitation Patterns on Recidivism in Prison:

Scholars have long asserted that environment may impact crime rates. Recent research has introduced the notion of crime generators (e.g. malls, shopping districts, restaurants) and crime attractors (e.g. bars, districts, drug markets) as environmental explanations of street crime. However, few studies have examined the interaction between the level of social disorganization and presence of crime generators and attractors. This study illustrates how social disorganization can be used to further explain the specific locations of the attractors and generators within a neighborhood. Block level analyses are used to spatially analyze the relationship between social disorganization variables and crime generators and attractors.

Using Facebook to Communicate with the General Public:

The current study extends this line of research and explores the use of Facebook by university police departments. This mixed method study involved inquiry into student's perceptions of police officers, the impact of diversity training on the perceptions of minorities by these white officers, and the role of emergency management in campus safety programs.

Impact of Visitation Patterns on Recidivism in Prison:

Previous assessments of visitation and recidivism have identified modest associations in recidivism for inmates who are visited while incarcerated. These studies, however, have relied on limited conceptualization and measurement of visitation, and in particular, have not accounted for the consistency and timing of inmate visitation experiences. The purpose of this study is to advance visitation research, and research on prison experiences more broadly, by examining the relative impact of various patterns of visitation variable's viability to nonviolent releases. Implications for theory, research, and policy are also discussed.

Exploring the new generation of police officer: The Millennials’ integration into the police force:

This qualitative study explored the impact of diversity training on white male police officers. Interviews were conducted with police officers who have been through cultural diversity training. This qualitative study explored the impact of diversity training on white male police officers.

The Role of Police training in the community:

As universities and colleges become more complex, the public safety mission has evolved from a traditional law enforcement model to one that combines a number of different offices and services. This paper examines changes that have taken place over the last several years with special attention given to the role of emergency management.

The Role of Visitation Patterns on Recidivism in Prison:

Scholars have long asserted that environment may impact crime rates. Recent research has introduced the notion of crime generators (e.g. malls, shopping districts, restaurants) and crime attractors (e.g. bars, districts, drug markets) as environmental explanations of street crime. However, few studies have examined the interaction between the level of social disorganization and presence of crime generators and attractors. This study illustrates how social disorganization can be used to further explain the specific locations of the attractors and generators within a neighborhood. Block level analyses are used to spatially analyze the relationship between social disorganization variables and crime generators and attractors.

Using Facebook to Communicate with the General Public:

The current study extends this line of research and explores the use of Facebook by university police departments. This mixed method study involved inquiry into student's perceptions of police officers, the impact of diversity training on the perceptions of minorities by these white officers, and the role of emergency management in campus safety programs.

Impact of Visitation Patterns on Recidivism in Prison:

Previous assessments of visitation and recidivism have identified modest associations in recidivism for inmates who are visited while incarcerated. These studies, however, have relied on limited conceptualization and measurement of visitation, and in particular, have not accounted for the consistency and timing of inmate visitation experiences. The purpose of this study is to advance visitation research, and research on prison experiences more broadly, by examining the relative impact of various patterns of visitation variable's viability to nonviolent releases. Implications for theory, research, and policy are also discussed.

Exploring the new generation of police officer: The Millennials’ integration into the police force:

This qualitative study explored the impact of diversity training on white male police officers. Interviews were conducted with police officers who have been through cultural diversity training. This qualitative study explored the impact of diversity training on white male police officers.

The Role of Police training in the community:

As universities and colleges become more complex, the public safety mission has evolved from a traditional law enforcement model to one that combines a number of different offices and services. This paper examines changes that have taken place over the last several years with special attention given to the role of emergency management.

The Role of Visitation Patterns on Recidivism in Prison:

Scholars have long asserted that environment may impact crime rates. Recent research has introduced the notion of crime generators (e.g. malls, shopping districts, restaurants) and crime attractors (e.g. bars, districts, drug markets) as environmental explanations of street crime. However, few studies have examined the interaction between the level of social disorganization and presence of crime generators and attractors. This study illustrates how social disorganization can be used to further explain the specific locations of the attractors and generators within a neighborhood. Block level analyses are used to spatially analyze the relationship between social disorganization variables and crime generators and attractors.

Using Facebook to Communicate with the General Public:

The current study extends this line of research and explores the use of Facebook by university police departments. This mixed method study involved inquiry into student's perceptions of police officers, the impact of diversity training on the perceptions of minorities by these white officers, and the role of emergency management in campus safety programs.

Impact of Visitation Patterns on Recidivism in Prison:

Previous assessments of visitation and recidivism have identified modest associations in recidivism for inmates who are visited while incarcerated. These studies, however, have relied on limited conceptualization and measurement of visitation, and in particular, have not accounted for the consistency and timing of inmate visitation experiences. The purpose of this study is to advance visitation research, and research on prison experiences more broadly, by examining the relative impact of various patterns of visitation variable's viability to nonviolent releases. Implications for theory, research, and policy are also discussed.

Exploring the new generation of police officer: The Millennials’ integration into the police force:

This qualitative study explored the impact of diversity training on white male police officers. Interviews were conducted with police officers who have been through cultural diversity training. This qualitative study explored the impact of diversity training on white male police officers.

The Role of Police training in the community:

As universities and colleges become more complex, the public safety mission has evolved from a traditional law enforcement model to one that combines a number of different offices and services. This paper examines changes that have taken place over the last several years with special attention given to the role of emergency management.
After 9/11, the policing of Muslim communities in western democracies have been a subject of increasing interest. On one hand there have been growing allegations of profiling and targeting of Muslims in Muslim majority nations. Case studies in Egypt and Lebanon will be presented to examine how minorities are handled by the criminal justice system and police in these two particular Muslim dominated societies.

I have observed numerous FFP sessions. My presentation will explain all the issues about FFP as a cost-effective practice and significantly reduces recidivism (Alexander et al., 1998; Aos, Barnoski, & Lieb, 1998). As an intern for a year in the probation offices of Multnomah County’s Juvenile Sex Offender and Gender Units, (a JDAI site) I have been trained, participated, researched, and have observed numerous FFP sessions. My presentation will explain all the issues about FFP as a policy and a program, as well as share my personal experiences.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guadalupe Vitrales</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin Parkside</td>
<td>Transnational comparative study of Mexican and American Legal Systems related to Domestic Violence, Critical Route used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Elder Abuse, Infanticide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The present paper is part of a transnational comparative empirical research based on the experiences and perceptions of Mexican and Mexican immigrant who suffered family violence and sought for assistance in Mexico and United States. A transnational multi-method approach was utilized in both countries over the course of three years including face to face interviews with women who suffered abuse by their partner, services providers, and family members in both countries. In addition the author collected written materials such as pamphlets, reports, newspapers, popular books and online materials. In this comparative presentation I will describe different situations, barriers and/or challenges faced by these women in both countries when seeking assistance. First, I will present a concise comparison of the U.S. and Mexican legal systems concerning domestic violence laws and I will contrast the effectiveness of both legal systems according to reports, news and other research sources and compare and contrast the Critical Route utilized by these women when seeking for assistance and the effectiveness of domestic violence laws and services according to them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Austin</td>
<td>Portland State University</td>
<td>Violent Visions: An examination of aggressive behavior reported by incarcerated females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issues in Institutional Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This paper looks at self-reported violent behavior among incarcerated females in two prison systems. Using Miller’s six focal concerns of trouble, toughness, assertion, excitement, fate, and autonomy this paper attempts to explain why incarcerated women engage in aggressive conduct. The results will examine disciplinary infractions and altercations females experienced while incarcerated, race, age, education, religion, and their participation in aggressive behaviors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendy Goodwin-Fahske</td>
<td>University of Toledo</td>
<td>Seeking Sex in a Religious City: An examination of men seeking men personal ads in a city with a religious heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Advances in technology have created new ways for individuals to find partners through personal ads for casual sex encounters. This paper examines personal ads found on a free non-sexual social media website classified website from a city that has a strong religious heritage. 775 advertisements were analyzed to reveal patterns among advertisements including items such as sexual acts desired, sexual roles desired, race and age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Chesserman</td>
<td>Messiah College</td>
<td>The Other Death Penalty: A Look at Life Without Parole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Correccional Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forty-nine of the fifty states, the federal government and the military have created life without parole sentences. Fifteen of the sixteen states without the death penalty use life without parole for their “worst of the worst.” How does this concept differ from the death penalty? That is, what is the “death penalty” and how does it differ from the traditional death penalty? This paper explores that claim. Interview data with prisoners serving life without parole suggests, at least from their perspective, this sentence is no better than capital punishment. Indeed, it is merely the death penalty in slow motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate King</td>
<td>Western Kentucky University</td>
<td>The burden of proof and the weighing of evidence in criminal cases revisited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This paper investigates the impact of sporting events on patterns of crime and incidents around two stadiums on game and non-game days. The study employs six years of geo-coded arrest data (2005-2010). Crime rates are calculated by comparing match and non-match day’s arrest counts by radiating non-overlapping 250 metre buffers that extend to three kilometres in all directions from the stadium. Arrest counts for both sets of days are analyzed using permutation models and the Kato-oguro-Miyagi model is used to test if there were differences in the spatial and temporal distributions of arrests for the two sets of days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Villiers</td>
<td>University of Pretoria</td>
<td>Crime among K-12 students and crime in the ivory tower has long been the focus of a significant amount of published research. More recently, theoretical and empirical advancements in life-course and developmental criminology and the criminal career paradigm have become infused into criminological research. Yet, these perspectives have, to a lesser extent, been applied to investigations of student crime. Acknowledging these research deficiencies, this roundtable focuses its discussion on how investigations of student crime among K-12 students and crime in the ivory tower can be carried out through a developmental/life-course and criminal career lens. Research barriers and policy implications are also discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Klay</td>
<td>Loyola University New Orleans</td>
<td>Sustainable Justice and Student Crime: Perspectives from a Life-Course and Criminal Career Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In recent decades, there has been a veritable explosion of research aimed at the immigration-crime nexus. While the “emerging scholarly consensus” (Lee and Martinez 2009) coherently around the finding that immigrants are less crime prone than native born Americans, far less is known about the specific causal mechanisms tying immigrant status and crime or the nature of immigrant offending over the life course. A popular focus in contemporary immigration research has been on the concepts of nuptiality and familism, which are believed to be more pronounced among immigrant groups. Over this one period of time, the life course perspective has increased in popularity with some arguing that this approach should become the organizing paradigm for the future (Laub 2006, see also Elder, Johnson and Crosnoe 2004; Cullen 2011). One key aspect of this perspective is the role of turning points—marriage in particular—in promoting desistance from crime. Remarkably, these two bodies of research have developed independently. The driving force behind this research is to unite these two important bodies of literature. Specifically, we examine whether and to what immigration status conditions the relationship between marriage and offending. Are immigrant’s low rates of offending a function of their higher rates of nuptiality and familism? If so, is the immigrant marriage effect a result of greater exposure (e.g. a mediating effect) or of great meaning (e.g. moderating effect)? To study these questions, we use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and apply hierarchical linear modeling to examine longitudinal patterns of offending among immigrants and non-immigrants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Liqun Cao
University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Human Development and Homicide

Project (R2P): A Valuable Resource to Random Digit Dialing Survey
Offender Internet Registries: Results of a Public Knowledge and Use of Sex
Neosurvivalist Movement of illegal drug markets improve the geographical understanding How new ways of spatial analysis can improve the geographical understanding of illegal drug markets

Jaclyn San Antonio
Michael Kaune

George Adams
UNT Center for Human Identification
Victim Identification and Human Remains

Other Juvenile Justice Issues
PhD Candidate
Law, Programs and Policies for Crime Victims

Violence Institute at UMDNJ
Other Issues Related to Courts
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

Sam Houston State University
Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology
Schools and Crime
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

Barton-Belleau, Indiana State University
Personal Protection Practises of School Teachers - An Exploratory Study
Schools and Crime

This exploratory study examines the nature and extent of bullying and harassment against teachers in a school district in the Midwestern United States. Specifically, it identifies those avoidance techniques and security measures used by teachers on and off school property to address both actual or perceived threats from former and current students.

What responsibilities does the international community have in providing humanitarian relief to disaster victims in developing nations? This question frames the author’s investigation of the 2010 Haiti earthquake, the collapse of the Haitian government, and the proliferation of foreign non-governmental organizations in Haiti. The author examines the ontological implications of how NGOs collaborate (e.g., via food distribution, shelter provision, and medical aid) to aggregate existing trauma for Haiti’s disaster victims while undermining its national institutions. Policies for a criminal justice-based oversight body to police NGOs are discussed. The paper emphasizes the importance of sustainable justice in the context of state capacities building and global development.

We have compared reports from agencies nationally and the disconnect is systemic. With advances in technology using DNA, dental, physical anomalies such tools are only as efficient as the accuracy and understanding of available information. There is a critical need to retain first responders to verify complete detail of identifying information.

In these, specifically Harris County is in the process of establishing an Adult Felony Mental Health Court; they were approved in 2006 to set forth on implementing one in Harris County. This research is guided by Judge Kroeker of the Harris County Criminal Justice Center and scholars. Many concerns are about how a mentally ill person is processed into our court system; for instance, rehabilitation, sentencing, and whether those mentally ill should receive the same punishment as those not mentally ill. This paper examines those involved in the mental health court more specifically Judges, and how they deemed someone mentally ill.

Jamie Wagner
Texas Southern University Administration of Justice Department
Mental Health Courts Issues

The paper describes the locations of drug markets and whether their placement and the patterns of crime that might generate around them can be understood by studying the design of the urban environment in a novel way, using analytic techniques developed in the discipline of architecture collectively known as space syntax. Based on mathematical graph theory and network models the technique allows systematic exploration and identification of the spatial difference between various street segments based on their topological characteristics. The approach examines the question posed above in a different manner to more traditional geographical and textual methods.

Lizanne Fortin-Schayen
PhD Candidate
Mapping and Spatial Analysis

The paper examines those involved in the mental health court more specifically Judges, and how they deemed someone mentally ill.

Michael Kaune
St. Francis College

Blogging TECTWAWI and the Neosurvivalist Movement
 Hate Crime

Shannon Barton-Bellessa
George Adams

Shannon Barton-Bellessa
Victim Identification and Human Remains

Other Juvenile Justice Issues
PhD Candidate
Law, Programs and Policies for Crime Victims

Violence Institute at UMDNJ
Other Issues Related to Courts
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

Jaclyn San Antonio
University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Human Development and Homicide

Violent Victimization (Homicide, Robbery, Assault, Sexual Assault)

The Drug Court Research-to-Practice (R2P) project is designed to promote the timely dissemination of useful information emerging from the growing body of research relevant to Adult Drug Courts from facets such as addiction science, substance abuse treatment, and studies of adult drug courts. Project products include webinars, live streaming events, as well as a variety of printed products. R2P is a cooperative agreement awarded to the National Center for State Courts with the School of Public Affairs at American University, co-funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. DOJ.

Douglas Boyle
Violence Institute at UMDNJ

The Drug Court Research-to-Practice Project (R2P): A Valuable Resource to Drug Courts Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

We have compared reports from agencies nationally and the disconnect is systemic. With advances in technology using DNA, dental, physical anomalies such tools are only as efficient as the accuracy and understanding of available information. There is a critical need to retain first responders to verify complete detail of identifying information.

A study of the locations of drug markets and whether their placement and the patterns of crime that might generate around them can be understood by studying the design of the urban environment in a novel way, using analytic techniques developed in the discipline of architecture collectively known as space syntax. Based on mathematical graph theory and network models the technique allows systematic exploration and identification of the spatial difference between various street segments based on their topological characteristics. The approach examines the question posed above in a different manner to more traditional geographical and textual methods.

The Drug Court Research-to-Practice (R2P) project is designed to promote the timely dissemination of useful information emerging from the growing body of research relevant to Adult Drug Courts from facets such as addiction science, substance abuse treatment, and studies of adult drug courts. Project products include webinars, live streaming events, as well as a variety of printed products. R2P is a cooperative agreement awarded to the National Center for State Courts with the School of Public Affairs at American University, co-funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. DOJ.

Fred Cheevers II
National Center for State Courts

The Drug Court Research-to-Practice Project (R2P): A Valuable Resource to Drug Courts

Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

Explanations of variability in homicide have generally focused on the negative dimensions of the social structure. This paper, in contrast, applies frantic and heightened’s new human development/modernization theory (2005) to explain variation of homicide in the world. It hypothesizes that homicide is inversely related to the human development. Relying on data from the United Nations: Human Development Report, results from the multivariate analyses support the hypothesis that the homicide rate is lower in nations with the higher level of human development and is higher in nations with the lower level of human development, net of other predictors, such as inequality.

The Drug Court Research-to-Practice (R2P) project is designed to promote the timely dissemination of useful information emerging from the growing body of research relevant to Adult Drug Courts from facets such as addiction science, substance abuse treatment, and studies of adult drug courts. Project products include webinars, live streaming events, as well as a variety of printed products. R2P is a cooperative agreement awarded to the National Center for State Courts with the School of Public Affairs at American University, co-funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. DOJ.
is there a place for punishment in restorative justice?

in this new book, crime, punishment, and restorative justice: from the margins to the mainstream, ross london argues that punishment is not all that the restoration of, but for many cases, is necessary to restore trust in society and heal in the offender.

furthermore, if placed within a context of personal encounter, truth-telling and acceptance of personal responsibility, punishment may become a vehicle for atonement, thus helping repair the emotional harm to the victim and aiding the offender’s social rehabilitation.

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors

popular television shows like csi and other crime dramas have had some apparent effect on a juror’s expectation of criminal case presentation by a prosecutor. this study will examine the challenges prosecutors and law enforcement personnel face on a daily basis in presenting the best possible cases for prosecution. remedies for overcoming such expectations will be more closely examined, as well as the realities of resources available to investigators and the prosecution team in building more solid cases and meeting the burden of proof.

theories, trends and effects of victimization

developing a comprehensive threat and emergency preparedness plan is an essential component of fulfilling that duty. this paper examines various factors influencing the perceived need for and effectiveness of emergency planning and preparedness in a large school district.

the effects of social influences and birth status on violent victimization

research has indicated that foreign-born females tend to fare better than native-born females in relation to various outcomes, however, these differences are not fully understood. for this reason, this study seeks to examine the effect of various sociocultural influences on violent victimization. more specifically, we want to determine whether differences in social influences and explaining differences in violent victimization among foreign-born and native-born hispanic youth.

risk-taking behaviors and victimization: risk among college students with disabilities

risk-taking behaviors are integral to the college experience. this study examined the relationship between these behaviors and victimization for college students with disabilities. findings indicate that college students with disabilities experience a significantly higher risk of victimization than those without disabilities. additionally, post research has established that college students are at an increased risk of victimization than other populations due to their lifestyle and participation in risk-taking behaviors. this paper attempts to bridge these two avenues of research by examining the relationship between risk-taking behaviors and victimization among a national sample of college students with disabilities.

textbooks: do stereotypes still exist?

theIntersection of Gender and Race in Images in Criminal Justice Textbooks

pictures. we found that minorities were still disproportionately portrayed as criminals and that women were underrepresented in pictures of criminal justice personnel.

the effects of social influences and birth status on violent victimization

the effects of social influences and birth status on violent victimization

female police officers have traditionally been limited to testing for statement veracity; however, there exists the potential for deeper analysis and a more efficient investigative tool.

justice, has traditionally been limited to testing for statement veracity; however, there exists the potential for deeper analysis and a more efficient investigative tool.

theSearch and Seizure of Such Data.

whether in the public domain or in a private smartphone, this information has become an integral part of evidence gathering. this presentation utilizes a qualitative analysis of federal search and seizure warrants. whether in the public domain or in a private smartphone, this information has become an integral part of evidence gathering. this presentation utilizes a qualitative analysis of federal search and seizure warrants.

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors

the 'csi' & other media effect on jurors
Research at various stages of the criminal justice system has suggested that despite what criminal justice professionals report, empirical findings often reveal contradicting decision areas (Gottfredson & Gottfredson, 1988). This research turns to correctional decision-making, perhaps the lesser studied decisionmaking stage of the criminal justice system, and asks whether corrections staff views of how they make decisions are consistent with what research tells us. This research used interviews with and observations of correctional staff to explore to what extent lower level corrections staff views of prison arms influence their decisions to recommend release of inmates.

Christopher Ortiz
New York Institute of Technology
Public perceptions of the police: Does experience matter? Research and Pictorial Showcase

Behaviors that are considered fun are sought after in the fulfillment of one’s life; however, what is fun is based on the construction of the social. Some behaviors that are considered fun and determined by pleasure seeking are called deviant, but produce less harm than Turi behaviors that are called legitimate. This theoretical analysis examine the differences and distinctions made between what is considered legitimate fun and illegitimate fun. Focusing on how the idea of legitimate fun is created through power relations, specifically investigating how the use of dramaturgical stages allow some deviant acts to be perceived as legitimate, while other deviant behaviors are labeled illegitimate.

Phillip Palacios
Eastern Kentucky University
The View from the Front of the Room: Exploring Classroom Incivility Research and Pictorial Showcase

One issue facing institutions of higher learning throughout the country is the problem of classroom incivility. This problem has become particularly acute with the introduction of cell phones, computers, and related technology into the classroom. Previous research has examined students’ and faculty members’ definitions of incivility and their evaluation of the relative seriousness of these behaviors. The current research adds to this body of knowledge by surveying faculty at community and junior colleges in a Western state to learn more about types of behavior they define as inappropriate. In addition, respondents reported on the methods used to deal with such behavior.

Joseph Vinciguerra
New York Institute of Technology
Enforcing underage drinking laws: Testing the impact of Project 21 Research and Pictorial Showcase

This project will examine data from a single police agency in an effort to test the influence of time-service on overall activity of police officers. Data collected and examined include summons, arrest, and sick leave data. Implications for management of police organizations will be drawn from the results.
Trisha Rhodes  
University of Nebraska-Omaha  
College Students and Binge Drinking: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior  
Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime  
This study sought to extend the research on Ajzen’s (1985) theory of planned behavior (TPB), which states that positive attitudes, subjective norms, and perception of control over behavior form intentions to perform a behavior. The TPB was applied to student binge drinking in a random sample of 149 college students. TPB variables accounted for 69% of the variance in intention to binge drink. Intention and control variables accounted for 36% of the variance in frequency of binge drinking, yet intention was not significant. Results indicated that intention may be a weaker predictor of behavior when behavior is less voluntary.

Vincent Cannavale  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
Undergraduate Honors Program  
The Effect of Age and Experience on Homicides of American Police Officers 2000-2009  
Other Policing Issues  
This study expands on Tucker-Gail’s seminal study into police fatalities resulting from criminal acts. Tucker-Gail found that, for the time period 1985 to 1999, officers aged 30 to 39, with less than 5 years of experience were at increased risk for death by criminal action. A noted limitation of their study was a lack of other time periods for comparison. This study updates Tucker-Gail’s study using data from the years 2000 to 2009 obtained from the Officer Down Memorial Page. The goal of this study is to help keep police officers safe in an increasingly dangerous environment.

Gokhan Aksu  
American University  
Community policing against terrorism: The effect of youth outreach programs on trust in police in Turkey  
Police-Community Interactions  
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes  
According to a recent Pew Center report the American public appears to be less concerned about the identification of gangs, organized crime, and terrorist groups on US soil. With the economic woes of the last four years and high unemployment rates, perhaps Americans have turned their attention inward and are less fearful of the local gang member or a terrorist neighbor. Another possible explanation for reduced interest could result from citizen confusion over just who and what constitutes a threat to their safety. A review of federal descriptions of US based threat groups reveals that whether a group should be considered a threat seems to depend greatly on which agency is doing the defining and who is doing the reporting. With this in mind, the current research project explores how students’ enrolled in a military college define gang and terrorist group membership and assesses whether such students are concerned about being a victim of a terrorist or gang-related attack. The findings from this research project will be discussed in detail.

Jennifer Wynn  
The Citadel  
They’re Just Like Us: Student Perceptions of Gang and Terrorist Group Behavior  
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes  
Due to several recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings, mitigation specialists play an increasingly important role in capital cases. Some scholars believe that the decrease in capital defendants sentenced to death is due to the work of mitigation specialists. Yet, in many states mitigation specialists are in short supply. Based on the author’s work on over a dozen capital cases, this presentation will discuss the unique contribution that criminologists can make on capital cases. This study presents the findings from one such program exploring the effects of participation in the program on attitudes towards and trust in police. Gender differences and attraction effects of prior contact with police are also examined.

David Hurley  
The Citadel  
They’re Just Like Us: Student Perceptions of Gang and Terrorist Group Behavior  
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes  
Applying self-control theory to online deviance, while controlling for opportunity. Results have implications for the general theory of crime and cybercriminology.

Dr. Delene Bronnback  
CUNY Graduate Center/John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
Persistence of sexual misconduct: A comparison of Catholic priests who abuse minors and those involved with adults  
Sex Crimes and Offenders  
The research is an exploratory analysis of the factors related to persistence of behaviors of sexual abuse by Roman Catholic priests in the United States. Two groups are examined: those who have been treated for the abuse of minors and those who have engaged in sexual misconduct with adults. Factors to be compared include the priest’s age at the onset of deviant behavior, characteristics of the abuse, duration of abuse and reasons for the end of the abusive behavior.
Gerald Buefield

University of South Florida

The general nature of online deviance among college students

Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers

While previous studies have found online deviance to be a specialized phenomenon among college students, most literature on criminality indicates that criminal behavior over the life course is a general nature. The current study employs a college student survey with a broad definition of online deviance and aims to determine the extent to which college students commit traditional crime and deviance as compared with online crime and deviance. Results have implications for criminal career research and the specialization debate.

Jennifer Wynn

LaGuardia Community College/John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Applying Life Course Theories to Capital Defendants

Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers

Based on the author's work as a mitigation specialist/researcher on over a dozen capital cases, this presentation will discuss how life course and developmental theories can be used in capital trials to explain the defendant's actions to the jury. Through the application of life course and developmental theories to real cases, it will show how well the theories can explain criminal motivations and identify gaps in the literature.

Amber Mandelari

Michigan State University

A Descriptive Look at Parents and Youth Involved with Intensive Neglect and Family Support Services

Research and Policy Showcase

While we have taken strides with assessing the risk and treatment needs of clients with neglect issues, this study is an exploratory look at using the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) and the Stress Index for Parents of Adolescents (SPIA) for this purpose. These measures will be used to provide a descriptive look at this population through a sample of youth and parent involvement in an intensive neglect and family support services division of a mid-sized Midwestern juvenile and family court. The potential for using these measures in predicting risk for future neglect petitions as well as treatment needs will be discussed.

Brian Williams

University of Georgia

Managing Personal and Professional Identities Within the Political Environment of American Policing

Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity

This paper extends our understanding of race, identity and policing. Specifically, we used traffic stop data, coupled with the theoretical frameworks of representative bureaucracy and identity theory, to see how “institutions” intersect with other identities to shape bureaucratic behavior. We found evidence of a powerful “blue effect,” where the racial/ethnic composition and behavior of a troop significantly affect the behavior of an assigned officer, regardless of race. This qualitative follow-up now explores how police officers, in general, and African-American police officers in particular, manage their personal and professional identities within the political environment of American policing.

Cara Thompson

University of Cincinnati

Going EPICS to Target Offender Attitudes in Community Supervision

Probation and Community Corrections

This paper reports on data collected as part of the evaluation of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) project, at the University of Cincinnati. This paper employs a pre-test/post-test design by measuring offender attitudes near the onset of community supervision and again at six months using the Criminal Sentiments Scale (CSS-M) to determine the success of the EPICS model changing antisocial attitudes.

Marva Goode

Michigan State University

Gendered Risk Profiles in Juvenile Court Divisions: An Analysis of Three Juvenile Court Divisions

Research and Policy Showcase

Gender differences in juvenile court cases are examined using at-risk youth. An understanding of the risk factors prevalent among juvenile youth is needed to assist educators and juvenile justice practitioners in decreasing dropout rates and crime. Several factors have been identified as predicting youth at greater risk of truancy including family functioning, academic success, and behavior. This study examines correlations between criminal risk assessment scores using the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) and attendance of youth in a truancy court, and a formal delinquency division will be examined. Understanding risk profiles and patterns of need among delinquent youth in terms of gender will aid juvenile justice researchers and practitioners in developing gender-responsive programs and services.

Jake Julio

Muskingum University

Capital Crimes in Cuyahoga County: Does the Punishment Fit the Crime?

Capital Punishment and Death Row

The research examines factors that affect adjudication and sentencing in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, capital cases. Specifically, the study analyzes crime, victim, and defendant characteristics, the type of representation afforded the defendant, the judicial method, and the severity of the sentence. Using a mixed methods approach, this study provides both qualitative and quantitative results.

Jason Lee

University of Wyoming

The Influence of Racial Profiling and Criminal Victimization on Citizen Satisfaction with the Police

Police-Community Interactions

The following paper examines citizen satisfaction with law enforcement using a statewide random sample of 1,667 households. In particular, this research examines how citizen perceptions and beliefs about the presence of racial profiling among local police officers can help shape the general public’s negative impressions of local law enforcement agencies. Results from the study found that the most traditionally powerful indicator, citizen race, failed to attain statistical significance. The findings from this study indicated that the most powerful predictors of discerning citizen satisfaction with local law enforcement were the perception of racial profiling and personal experience with criminal victimization.

Lucy Hoshal

Radford University

What are the Effective Practices in Police Application of Emerging Crime Prevention Strategies in the United States?

Police-Community Interactions

The police subculture, one that has its own customs, mores and taboos—continues to be ostracized by many in society. Historically, and in the recent past, organizational problems which negatively affect the relationship it has, or is able to develop with many communities were identified by some criminal justice scholars as reasons for the ostracizing. Through training, new recruits are socialized into an occupation where shared patterns of behavior, values, attitudes, and beliefs are distinct.

This paper examines the police subculture, emphasizing the social processes that operate in institutional settings that define the role of police officers in Blacksburg, VA. The research also emphasizes the training and socialization process which conceptualizes the life style or role of the police officer from their point of view, their definition of the role, and the conditions that promote favorable interactions within the community.

Baishish Abdulla

Radford University

Outside and Inside the Police Subculture: An Ethnographic Study of the Police in Blacksburg, VA

VA**
This research project assessed police receptiveness to interdisciplinary training and programmatic activities with non-criminal justice service providers and identified resultant procedural and organizational culture changes. Data for this qualitative project were collected over twelve years in two American states through observations of police interactions with non-criminal justice professionals and individual interviews of supervisory and probationary police officers. Findings suggest that since the advent of community policing initiatives, changing domestic violence and elder abuse laws, and policies that have demilitarized the mentally ill, police departments have become more receptive to learning through interdisciplinary training and willingly participate in innovative interdisciplinary, interagency programs as a means to more efficiently and effectively address these issues. Individual police officers are more likely to seek out training with non-criminal justice professionals and use these contacts as resources. Results suggest that crime prevention strategies addressing domestic violence, elder abuse, and the mentally ill benefit when law enforcement and victim services providers understand each other's professional norms and standards, allowing them to work together to increase safety and accountability:

### Lucy Hochstein
Radford University

**Effects of Interdisciplinary Training and Programmatic Activities on Police Application of Innovative Strategies Add Police-Community Interactions**

This research examines the police subculture, emphasizing the socially defined role of the police in Blacksburg, VA, and includes their work and interactions with Virginia Tech Police. This research also emphasizes the training and socialization process which conceptualizes the life style or role of the police officer from their point of view, their definition of reality, and the conditions that promote favorable realities within the community.

### Debra Lindberg
Portland State University

**Police Receptiveness to Reliance on Academics for Research Data in Informing Policy at the Task Force and Street Level Police-Community Interactions**

There is a burgeoning interest in the mortality experience of offenders, but most studies have used short-term follow-ups, and focused mainly on suicide risk following conviction or release from prison. Taking a 35-year follow-up of a cohort of 340 middle-class offenders in England and Wales who were seeking white collar work in the early 1970s, we examine the long-term mortality of this series, and compare it to the mortality rate of a control sample, matched on age, sex, and time of birth, to examine the survival rates and both short and long-term hazard rates.

### Brian Francis
Lancaster University, UK

**The mortality experience of middle class offenders: a 35-year long term follow-up**

Quantitative Methods and Statistics

This research used police and court records to compare cases of IRA and Islamist terrorism on the British mainland from 1970-2010. It focused upon the tactics, methods and motivations of the different groups, and how these differences are displayed in the evidence found and used in prosecution. This study used the practical working models of the Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution Service to bridge the potential communication gaps between them, and between expectation and reality. It was discovered that significant differences were found in evidence for IRA and Islamist suspects, reflecting their methods and motivations, alongside significant changes over time.

### Amy Thornton
University College London

**Different threats and different times: prosecuting terrorism cases in Britain 1970-2010**

Research and Pictorial Showcase

There is a growing interest in the mortality experience of offenders, but most studies have used short-term follow-ups, and focused mainly on suicide risk following conviction or release from prison. Taking a 35-year follow-up of a cohort of 340 middle-class offenders in England and Wales who were seeking white collar work in the early 1970s, we examine the long-term mortality of this series, and compare it to the mortality rate of a control sample, matched on age, sex, and time of birth, to examine the survival rates and both short and long-term hazard rates.

### Marva Goodson
Michigan State University

**Risk Assessment Scores and Attendance Among Truant Youth**

Research and Pictorial Showcase

Many courts do not know how to appropriately handle juvenile sex offenders and are relying upon professional opinion or sexual offense risk assessment protocols. Existing risk assessment measures tend to focus on individual level factors or microsystem factors and fail to include larger systems factors. This study looks at risk assessments, socioeconomic status, and distance to possible neighborhood protective and risk factors for 58 youth as they entered a county court system after being adjudicated for a sex offense as related to risk for recidivism. One-year follow-up data was used to assess the incremental predictive validity of these factors.

### Thomas Patterson
Student Member

**Delinquency and Education**

Social Learning and Differential Association Theories

### William Davidson
Michigan State University

**Long Term Ecological Risk Assessment Instruments to Better Understand Juvenile Offenders**

Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)

### Audi Peterson
Alma College

**A Multifactor Approach to Risk Prediction Modeling for Juvenile Sex Offenders**

Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ulrike</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Juvenile Risk Assessment and Gender: Examining Probationers and the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory</td>
<td>Girls are the fastest growing subpopulation of offenders in the United States. However, most risk assessments are developed for boys, empirically validated on samples of all or majority boys, and subsequently applied to girls with little regard to the appropriateness of the instrument for this population. The gender-based performance of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) will be tested by assessing the moderating effect of gender on the risk-need-cumulation relationship, the criminogenic predictive validity of the instrument, and gendered patterns of risk among 1100 probationers from a mid-sized Midwestern city. Gender-responsive programming and policy implications will be discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janis</td>
<td>The Differential Predictive Validity of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Based on Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
<td>Many researchers use risk assessment measures to examine the hypothesis that a juvenile subsample will reoffend; however, little is known about the differential predictive validity of these assessment tools based race. This study examines the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) from a juvenile delinquency division in a mid-sized Midwestern juvenile and family court. Criminogenic risk is assessed across a two-year follow-up period for recidivism. Using Receiver Operating Characteristics Area Under the Curve (ROC AUC), the predictive validity of the instrument varies based on race/ethnicity. Policy and programming implications will be discussed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katie</td>
<td>St. Xavier University</td>
<td>Aging in Prisons: A solvable problem?</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia</td>
<td>Youngstown State University</td>
<td>Equal Protection Implications for Syndrome Defense</td>
<td>Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meher</td>
<td>The College at Brockport</td>
<td>Angels and Highways to Hell: An examination of the initiation and desistance from commercial sex trafficking and exploit</td>
<td>Qualitative Methods: Ethnography and Field Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neda</td>
<td>University College London</td>
<td>Crime scene investigation in terrorism cases: explosive residue evidence – where is it all?</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason</td>
<td>University of Wyoming</td>
<td>Procedural Justice, Fear of Crime, and Citizen Confidence in Local, State, and Federal Government</td>
<td>Other Theoretical Issues/Topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherry</td>
<td>Arcadia University</td>
<td>Lessons from across the Ocean: What European Penal Policy could Teach Us</td>
<td>Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td>California State University, Long Beach</td>
<td>Risk Assessment: Does Race Matter?</td>
<td>Risk Assessment, Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dina</td>
<td>University of Nevada</td>
<td>Emerging Legal Highs and Their Users</td>
<td>Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Katie Fleming University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Patterns of mass murder among biological mothers who commit child homicide

Violent Victimization (Homicide, Robbery, Assault, Sexual Assault)

Within the literature generated on mass murder less attention has been paid to women who commit this crime. Current literature suggests that females are less likely than males to commit acts that are well planned and premeditating factors along with precipitating events have been noted. This study was to explore the patterns of early and late mass child homicide with a victim pool aged 1-18, committed by biological mothers, excluding acts of neonaticide and infanticide. The findings suggest a clearer set of definitions around this crime pattern need to be adopted. Practical and theoretical implications will be discussed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Research Focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tracy Andrus</td>
<td>Wiley College</td>
<td>The Broke Theory</td>
<td>Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Campbell</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
<td>Stress in Small Town and Rural Police Agencies: A Comparison of Stress between Police Officers and Sheriffs</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Toshuta</td>
<td>Missouri Western State University</td>
<td>Access to Justice</td>
<td>Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xin Gilla Van Brunsveldt</td>
<td>University of Calgary</td>
<td>GIPS Offender Monitoring: Comparing the U.S. and Canada</td>
<td>Technology and Policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauline Freiman</td>
<td>University of Nebraska at Omaha</td>
<td>Race and Institutional Misconduct: The Predictive Validity of the LSIR</td>
<td>Issues in Institutional Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Pezzella</td>
<td>John Jay College</td>
<td>Downward Departures: The Informal use of Judicial Discretion in the sentencing of federal offenders</td>
<td>Sentencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Pezzella</td>
<td>John Jay College</td>
<td>Downward Departures: The informal use of judicial discretion in the sentencing of federal offenders</td>
<td>Sentencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Pe-/Fulke</td>
<td>Center for Court Innovation</td>
<td>Translating Research to Practice: Challenges to Implementing a Randomized Control Trial in Three New York City Drug Courts</td>
<td>Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Pe-/Fulke</td>
<td>Center for Court Innovation</td>
<td>Translating Research to Practice: Challenges to Implementing a Randomized Control Trial in Three New York City Drug Courts</td>
<td>Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peryn Fezonu</td>
<td>Brock University</td>
<td>Migrant Communities and the Emotion of Civil Rights: The Undocumented Immigrant Population of the Hudson Valley</td>
<td>Race/Ethnicity, Crime and Victimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEANYI Fezonu</td>
<td>BROCK UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Campus Gangs and Public Security in Nigerian Teritary Institutions: A Study of Three Universities</td>
<td>Organized Crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a research study of 250 subjects, it was determined that people who are broke are much more susceptible to committing crimes than those who have adequate financial resources. Additionally, people who are broke are much more stressed, had problems with romantic relationships, used more corporal punishment on their children, and abused drugs and alcohol as a means to escape their problems. This theory supports the hypothesis that when a person is broke they are subject to doing anything for financial gain.

Recently, a few police stress studies have exclusively examined stressors unique to small-town/rural police officers, finding evidence of different stressors from their urban counterparts. These studies have included stressors in their samples of small-town and rural police officers. To this day, no study has analyzed the differences in stress experienced by sheriffs and police officers. This study hypothesizes that sheriffs and small-town/rural police officers will experience different stressors than municipal police agencies. The current study utilizes survey data collected from 665 small-town/rural police officers and sheriffs in West Virginia to compare stressors experienced by these law enforcement officers.

Technology is often perceived as the panacea of crime control. The extra "eyes" on the street via GPS-monitoring of offenders, for example, is thought to reduce the likelihood of crime through either deterrence or immediate consequences for behavior. The "effectiveness" of specific technologies, however, is influenced by the contexts in which technologies are applied. This paper examines the context of Canadian applications of GPS electronic-monitoring devices compared with the contexts in which the United States' currently uses these devices. We consider the variable expectations of these technologies and the importance of the social, political and economic contexts in which they are applied.

Recently, a few police stress studies have exclusively examined stressors unique to small-town/rural police officers, finding evidence of different stressors from their urban counterparts. These studies have included stressors in their samples of small-town and rural police officers. To this day, no study has analyzed the differences in stress experienced by sheriffs and police officers. This study hypothesizes that sheriffs and small-town/rural police officers will experience different stressors than municipal police agencies. The current study utilizes survey data collected from 665 small-town/rural police officers and sheriffs in West Virginia to compare stressors experienced by these law enforcement officers.

In a research study of 250 subjects, it was determined that people who are broke are much more susceptible to committing crimes than those who have adequate financial resources. Additionally, people who are broke are much more stressed, had problems with romantic relationships, used more corporal punishment on their children, and abused drugs and alcohol as a means to escape their problems. This theory supports the hypothesis that when a person is broke they are subject to doing anything for financial gain.

In US v. Booker (2005) mandatory federal sentencing guidelines became advisory. Federal judges may now exercise judicial discretion in providing a sentence to offenders whom they see as less blameworthy or less dangerous or whose situations present special circumstances. These "downward departures," sentences are exercised by the sentencing judge, but subject to appellate review. Federal Judges rely almost exclusively on the pre-sentence investigation report (PSR) to determine most frequently cited material. The findings of the results are discussed. This endeavor facilitates the development of a canon in organized crime.
Abstract
This Research and Pictorial Showcase will conduct a secondary data analysis on the study, "Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities" (2004) which includes 2,728 males and 968 females. Special attention will be focused on comparing particular variables that include alcohol and drug use, mental health, criminal history, and socioeconomic factors. Other factors to be considered involve analysis of sentencing structures in America and how they contrast to treatment programs and services with an examination of Oklahoma’s prison system. The overall data will then be analyzed to depict how these particular issues affect America’s prison population.

The increasing number of women behind bars in recent years has contributed to greater interest in the female prison population and the barriers they face as they reenter society. While research has suggested that programs designed to assist female offenders with specific needs as they return to the community are advantageous, few published works have examined the relationships between various types of reentry programming and recidivism. The current study examines the relationship between different exit routes from prison and subsequent recidivism within a sample of recently incarcerated females. Research findings, implications, and suggestions for future research will be discussed.

Addressing the issue of property crime against farms, this paper will assess the demographic profile of both offenders and victims, examine the extent and location of farm crime in Victoria, consider the effect of farm crime on the economic and social well-being of rural and regional communities; outline existing policing practices to confront farm crime, analyse alternative policing practices drawing upon research and procedures from other Australian and international jurisdictions; and determine a suite of strategies for the prevention and control of property crime against farms and for the improvement of service delivery.

In the corrections system, staff who work daily with inmates on housing blocks have the ability to significantly influence the lives and future of inmates in various ways. This research looks specifically at the decisions by corrections staff to recommend an inmate for release to the parole board when release is imminent. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data, this research raises questions about the discretionary nature of paroling decisions.

These statistics are relevant to visibility, and that black and white schemes may not improve visibility. Despite this, novelty is raised as the basis for changing police vehicles to black and white. This paper discusses different police vehicle colour schemes and how departures decide the colour of their police vehicles. We conclude that police vehicle colour selection appears to be the result of preference, rather than visibility.

It is often assumed that employment is a social institution that is integral in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. As a result, part-time employment has become a common extracurricular activity among high school students. Research has consistently shown, however, that adolescents who are employed in high school tend to do more than their unemployed peers. This study seeks to further isolate the effect of employment patterns on alcohol use among high school students. Additionally, this study will attempt to determine racial disparities in the effect of employment patterns on binge drinking.

There are two competing hypotheses relating to whether female offenders are sentenced more leniently or more harshly than male offenders. One hypothesis asserts that female offenders are given more lenient sentences than male offenders because of the paternalistic treatment of women by sentencing judges. An alternative hypothesis is the notion that women who commit more aggressive, “rarely” crimes lose the advantage of paternalistic treatment and may actually be sentenced more harshly than their male counterparts. Both of these hypotheses will be examined, and their validity reconsidered, in light of more recent sentencing data and qualitative analyses.

This paper will review the factors associated with a sample of 43 African-Americans wrongly convicted of sexual assaults against whites. The cases are drawn from reviews of media, web-based, social science, and legal sources during the period of 1964 to the present. Twenty-one of the cases involve erroneous eye-witness identification by the victim. Twelve cases are attributable to sources of error other than eyewitness identification. Virtually all of the cases involve multiple factors (eye-witness error, false confessions, all white jury, official misconduct, ineffective defense, faulty scientific testimony, compromised witnesses, etc.) contributing to potential error. Directions for further research and reform are suggested.

This research is focused on victim-oriented criminal justice policies according to an reconciliation-based one. Inside the conflict-based paradigm three main concretely followed models seeing at the role of the victim in the trial and sentencing: the conflict-based paradigm and the conciliation-based one. This framework explains that while SB1070 is "law based," resulting discussions represent a dialectic where Mexicans are depicted as wholesome but through the guise of law and order.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Cross-racial vs. same-race wrongful convictions in sexual assaults: Are the sources of error the same?</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Wrongful conviction: A hidden history to understand violence in the lives of urban minority male youth</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Examining the relationship between crime and Latino business ownership utilizing the Revitalization Perspective</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of North Dakota</td>
<td>Women aging in prison: A neglected population</td>
<td>Qualitative Methods: Ethnography and Field Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radford University</td>
<td>Effects of interdisciplinary training and programmatic activities on police application of innovative strategies</td>
<td>Police-Community Interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>Militarization and modern gaming</td>
<td>Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington University, Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>Assessing the costs and custody of older inmates from admission to release</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington University, Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>A theoretically informed approach for the release of older prisoners</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Tennessee State University</td>
<td>Women aging in prison: A neglected population</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Tennessee State University</td>
<td>The American with Disabilities Act: The search for ABA compliance in prison</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This paper will describe the findings from contrasting a sample of cross-racial wrongful convictions in sexual assaults with cases of same race (Black defendant & Black victim; White defendant & White victim) wrongful convictions in sexual assaults. The wrongful conviction literature identifies several sources of error commonly found in wrongful convictions such as eyewitness error - including cross-racial identification, false confessions, official misconduct, ineffective defense, faulty scientific testimony, compensated witnesses, discounted alleles, hue & cry circumstances, tampered evidence, etc. Drawing from archival sources, this presentation will assess similarities and differences between the two samples and suggest directions for further research.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michael Hollingsworth</th>
<th>Old Dominion University</th>
<th>The Future of Evidence-Based Programs with Older Prisoners</th>
<th>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toni DuPont-Morales</td>
<td>University of North Carolina at Charlotte</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Villone</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>The Age Segregation Debate for Older Prisoners</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigey Margaret</td>
<td>Department of Criminology, The College of New Jersey</td>
<td>The Successful Reintegration of Older Parolees</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Vollme</td>
<td>Youngstown State University</td>
<td>Police Officers Average Just 3 Pounds: Is That Sufficient to Keep Your Job?</td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danese-Edwards</td>
<td>University of Louisville</td>
<td>Considering the ‘Black Experience’: HBCU College Students and the Rehabilitative Ideal</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonii GuPond-Morales</td>
<td>CSU, Fresno</td>
<td>Teachable Moments, Injury, and Timeliness</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmal Nichols</td>
<td>Indiana University, Bloomington</td>
<td>Birth Month and Delinquency in a Birth Cohort II</td>
<td>Biosocial and Psychological Theories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although evidence-based programs (EBPs) in prison settings have gained attention in the academic literature, most EBPs are designed for younger inmates. Thus, this paper examines the need to develop EBPs for older federal and state inmates with a particular emphasis on assessing the theoretical components of EBPs, the methodological rigor of their evaluation, and the fit between current research regarding older inmates’ biosocial-pyscho-social needs and correctional programming for this population. Thereafter, this paper examines how future research on programming for older inmates can be strengthened via better sampling methodologies, experimental designs, and the inclusion of age-appropriate risk assessment protocols.

Man-Portable Air Defense Systems represent a clear and present danger to commercial air traffic. This risk has increased with the growth in size and capability of terrorist organizations and proliferation of these weapon systems. This threat will be analyzed within the framework of systematic analytical risk management and Ulrich Beck’s risk theory to determine the economic and political effects of the employment of these weapons against commercial aviation. Policy implications for homeland security and foreign intelligence agencies will be discussed and performance measures evaluated to advance knowledge regarding the threat posed by these weapons.
**Buffalo State College**

### Criminal Investigation Department, Central Police University

**Zhiv Chih-Pung**

**Modeling the process on the false confession during police interrogation**

**Police Behavior and Decision Making**

This paper suggests that a sequence of processes is responsible for false confessions in police interrogation. It shows how police officers often rely on confessions to solve crime. Two investigatory biases in pre-interrogation stage, overemphasizing on "hits" and underemphasizing on "misses," may lead to more pressure-filled interrogations that make innocent suspects more defensive, eliciting more highly confrontational interrogations. Suspects with psychological vulnerabilities are susceptible to losing their rights and providing false confessions. Investigating bias cannot distinguish between uncorroborated true and false confessions. How could researchers analyze and test the false confession cases in Taiwan?

---

**Tonya Ham**

**Buffalo State College**

**The Increased use of Incarceration for Women Drug Offenders**

**Student Panels**

There has been a decrease in the crime rates and an increase in the rates of imprisonment. While the rates of incarceration for men have increased, the rates for women have increased at a higher rate than men for drug offenses. In this article, I will examine the rates of increase since the imposition of the Rockefeller Drug Laws for women offenders and to see if there has been any decrease in incarceration since the Reform Act of 2009. Furthermore, I will examine what may be the driving theories that have led to this increase in incarceration.

---

**Shih-Lin Lue**

**National Taipei University**

**Overreacting to school bullying? The Preliminary Evaluation of Campus Security Report System**

**Schools and Crime**

Government and general public pay more and more attention on school bullying in Taiwan. Since July 2010, bullying was added as a new category in Campus Security Report System. The purpose of this system is to allow Ministry of Education to monitor the campus security incidents efficiently. However, teachers on the first line to handle the incidents may define school bullying differently from Ministry of Education. In order to understand if school teachers overestimated or underestimated, this study analyzed the campus security cases reported at school bullying incidents in Campus Security Report System.

---

**Giselle White-Perry**

**SC State University**

**Blending High School and College Programs: Implications for Criminal Justice Education**

**Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education**

The predominant education is beginning to see the traditional lines between high school and college. The purpose of this paper is to explore this trend, examine and compare some of the challenges faced by criminal justice faculty and students on both sides, and discuss implications of these changes for the future of criminal justice education and training.

---

**Deborah Vaughan**

**Central Connecticut State University**

**Popped Pills: What strains influence the nonmedical use of prescription drugs?**

**Drug and Anomie Theories**

The nonmedical use of prescription drugs by undergraduates is prevalent across college campuses nationwide. The current study uses General Strain Theory to examine what strains influence the choice of prescription medication use (licitly to ameliorate such abuses). Analyses specifically examine stimulants, sedatives, and pain medications and include variation by gender. Policy implications will be discussed.

---

**Tarik Abler**

**University of Maryland**

**The deterring role of warnings in shaping online computer attacks: Preliminary findings from a randomized experiment**

**Internet/Cyber Crime**

This paper summarizes what is known about computer punishment in North Carolina based on available empirical data as well as studies of the state's death penalty system. The goal is to establish the realities of the state's capital punishment system for the purpose of providing important information to policy-makers. The five major findings of the paper are that capital punishment in 1. Extremely rare 2. Not a greater deterrent than murder than alternative sanctions. 3. More expensive than alternative sanctions. 4. Characterized by serious disparities based on extralegal factors such as race and gender. 5. Used against the innocent.

---

**Matthew Robinson**

**Appalachian State University**

**The Death Penalty in North Carolina: A Summary of the Data and Scientific Studies**

**Capital Punishment and Death Row**

The paper examines national drug control policy under President Barack Obama. The authors call on state and local governments to address the two most pressing questions of national drug policy under Obama and also illustrates what has not changed. The paper assesses both the 2010 and 2011 versions of the National Drug Control Policy Strategy produced by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the lead federal agency responsible for national drug control policy, and compares and contrasts them with multiple years of past data.

---

**Tracy Andrews**

**Vassar College**

**Socio-normonecogenetics**

**Conflict, Labeling, Marxist and Feminist Theories**

According to this hypothesis, nature and nurture has a lot to do with a person's propensity to commit crime. Environnecogenetics suggest that people commit crimes because of their exposure to their environment, economic conditions and their genes. This theory explains the heightened propensity to commit crimes based on environment, economics and genetics.

---

**Matthew Robinson**

**Appalachian State University**

**Is Capital Punishment Just?: Assessing the Death Penalty Using Justice Theory**

**Capital Punishment and Death Row**

In this paper, I introduce and then compare well-known theories of justice. I then introduce real world capital punishment practice in the United States using both descriptive empirical data and summaries of recent studies of the death penalty. Finally, I assess capital punishment in terms of ways in which it is consistent and inconsistent with the major theories of justice. The primary goal of the paper is to answer the question of whether capital punishment in the United States is just or not, and why.

---

**Paul Klenowski**

**Clarion University of Pennsylvania**

**SLEAK HOUSE: AGGRAVATING FACTORS IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT LEGISLATIVE SUB-PLOTS IN THE ATTempt AT ABOLITION**

**Capital Punishment and Death Row**

As the nation’s capital punishment debate reaches a crescendo, a coalition of states and cities pressure to abandon the death penalty, and the nation’s capital punishment death row candidates are generic and futile. In a study that the Supreme Court has filed, the nation’s capital punishment death row candidates are notably for what really lies ahead.

---

**Terrence Dwyer**

**Western Connecticut State University**

**Blatant Sub-Plots in the Attempt at Abolition**

**Capital Punishment and Death Row**

Attempts at abolition of capital punishment have recognized the need for law enforcement support but this support has often been compromised by legislative subplots and agendas when it comes to key votes to abolish a state’s death penalty statute. Law enforcement outreach in this area needs to recognize the Dilemmas of dilemma confronted by most officers and the political calculus of aggravating factors for those who support the death penalty. This paper, the second part to an analysis of law enforcement outreach, explores the underlying factors with a view to addressing the most stringent arguments made by capital punishment advocates.
Carter Smith  
Austin Peay State University  
Gang member undergrads: What are gang members doing in our colleges and universities?  
Other Policing Issues

Gary Matz  
College at Brockport  
The Message in the Remains  
Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime

Mohamed Salahuddin  
Chicago State University  
Criminal Justice Education: An African-American Perspective  
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

Michael Caudy  
Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence, George Mason University  
Short-term trajectories of substance use and offending in a sample of drug-involved probationers  
Probation and Community Corrections

Jack Pohl  
Riis University  
Self-Inflicted Segregation  
Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity

Mary Swester  
West Chester University  
Field Experience Programs in Undergraduate Criminal Justice Education: Development, Evolution, and Assessment  
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

Nealandro Farmer  
Sam Houston State University  
Federal Firearm Regulations and the Bill of Rights  
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation

Paul Kiewaile  
Carver University of Pennsylvania  
Comprehending the Crimes Behind Those White-Collar: Making a Case for the Necessity of Qualitative Research Methodology  
Qualitative Methods: Ethnography and Field Research

Marilyn Armour  
Dialogue, UT-Austin  
Institute for Restorative Justice & Restorative Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence, 
Force Scenario Based Training  
Police Officers in High Threat/Use of Evaluating Stress and Memory Recall of to Call Time

Fara Happeloff  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
A Study of the Relationship between Patrol Officer Deployment and Response to Call Time  
Other Policing Issues

Jenifer Armstrong  
University of the Fraser Valley  
Evaluating Stress and Memory Recall of Police Officers in High Threat/Use of Force Based Training  
Other Policing Issues
Amanda Gomez Texas A&M International University

Human Trafficking and Smuggling Along the U.S. Border

Student Panels

The South African security police, who appeared before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, have offered some new perspectives on the nature of conflict between the state and political opposition during apartheid. Based on the TRC transcripts and testimonies from the security police, this paper in an attempt to understand the country’s violent past from competing interpretations of police training and practice. In doing so, the paper identifies specific privacy concerns raised by camera opponents and methods that police have used to address those concerns.

Michael Jantel University of New Haven

Innovation in Training Our Senior Police Leaders: What’s Available? What is it Good for? And How Can We Make it Better?

Other Policing Issues

There are many methods for formally training police leaders and an abundance of studies calling for additional training of police leaders. It is important to have in place quality standards for training and evaluation. However, the effectiveness of training can be difficult to assess, especially given the practical constraints on research in this area. This paper offers a broad overview of police training and suggests improvements to training police leaders, given the current economic situation and their expectations of police leaders.

Irine Liot Raffles

Federal University of Paraná - Brazil

Human Rights in Brazil: Assessing Trends and Policies

Criminals of Violence

human smuggling has been an issue of much concern over the past few decades especially along the southern border. This paper will discuss human smuggling along the South Texas border. It will look at undesired consequences of immigration policies such as pushing victims to search for alternative entry routes which can have detrimental health consequences including death. It can lead to an increase in the use of a coyote which has been linked to other consequences such as sexual assault. This paper will further discuss why human smuggling is prevalent at certain border crossings and implications for the justice system.

Amanda Gomez Texas A&M International University

Human Trafficking and Smuggling Along the U.S. Border

Student Panels

The South African security police, who appeared before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, have offered some new perspectives on the nature of conflict between the state and political opposition during apartheid. Based on the TRC transcripts and testimonies from the security police, this paper is an attempt to understand the country’s violent past from competing interpretations of police training and practice. In doing so, the paper identifies specific privacy concerns raised by camera opponents and methods that police have used to address those concerns.

Michael Jantel University of New Haven

Innovation in Training Our Senior Police Leaders: What’s Available? What is it Good for? And How Can We Make it Better?

Other Policing Issues

There are many methods for formally training police leaders and an abundance of studies calling for additional training of police leaders. It is important to have in place quality standards for training and evaluation. However, the effectiveness of training can be difficult to assess, especially given the practical constraints on research in this area. This paper offers a broad overview of police training and suggests improvements to training police leaders, given the current economic situation and their expectations of police leaders.

Irine Liot Raffles

Federal University of Paraná - Brazil

Human Rights in Brazil: Assessing Trends and Policies

Criminals of Violence

human smuggling has been an issue of much concern over the past few decades especially along the southern border. This paper will discuss human smuggling along the South Texas border. It will look at undesired consequences of immigration policies such as pushing victims to search for alternative entry routes which can have detrimental health consequences including death. It can lead to an increase in the use of a coyote which has been linked to other consequences such as sexual assault. This paper will further discuss why human smuggling is prevalent at certain border crossings and implications for the justice system.

Amanda Gomez Texas A&M International University

Human Trafficking and Smuggling Along the U.S. Border

Student Panels

The South African security police, who appeared before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, have offered some new perspectives on the nature of conflict between the state and political opposition during apartheid. Based on the TRC transcripts and testimonies from the security police, this paper is an attempt to understand the country’s violent past from competing interpretations of police training and practice. In doing so, the paper identifies specific privacy concerns raised by camera opponents and methods that police have used to address those concerns.

Michael Jantel University of New Haven

Innovation in Training Our Senior Police Leaders: What’s Available? What is it Good for? And How Can We Make it Better?

Other Policing Issues

There are many methods for formally training police leaders and an abundance of studies calling for additional training of police leaders. It is important to have in place quality standards for training and evaluation. However, the effectiveness of training can be difficult to assess, especially given the practical constraints on research in this area. This paper offers a broad overview of police training and suggests improvements to training police leaders, given the current economic situation and their expectations of police leaders.

Irine Liot Raffles

Federal University of Paraná - Brazil

Human Rights in Brazil: Assessing Trends and Policies

Criminals of Violence

human smuggling has been an issue of much concern over the past few decades especially along the southern border. This paper will discuss human smuggling along the South Texas border. It will look at undesired consequences of immigration policies such as pushing victims to search for alternative entry routes which can have detrimental health consequences including death. It can lead to an increase in the use of a coyote which has been linked to other consequences such as sexual assault. This paper will further discuss why human smuggling is prevalent at certain border crossings and implications for the justice system.

Amanda Gomez Texas A&M International University

Human Trafficking and Smuggling Along the U.S. Border

Student Panels

The South African security police, who appeared before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, have offered some new perspectives on the nature of conflict between the state and political opposition during apartheid. Based on the TRC transcripts and testimonies from the security police, this paper is an attempt to understand the country’s violent past from competing interpretations of police training and practice. In doing so, the paper identifies specific privacy concerns raised by camera opponents and methods that police have used to address those concerns.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sivas Police Training School</td>
<td>Assessment of Afghan Police Training in Turkey: A Descriptive Analysis of Crimes Committed Using Knives Towards Reducing Knife Crimes in the City of Sivas, Turkey: A Descriptive Analysis of Crimes Committed Using Knives</td>
<td>This study is conducted to describe knife crime in the city of Sivas, Turkey to develop an action plan to counter and to reduce violent events involving knives. The city of Sivas is a higher knife crime rate compared to the other major cities in Turkey. The fact that in most cases juvenile are involved as well as the characteristics of offenders and victims by their age, gender and motives. This study is the first step of a series of other studies to understand the underlying factors of high knife crime rate in the city of Sivas. In the second step, the researchers will qualitatively study motivations of the youth in carrying knives. In the final step, a literature review will be conducted to find the best practices around the world in reducing the knife crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Palmer</td>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Response to Violence Against Women in Indian Country</td>
<td>This presentation will highlight the findings from a research project examining death investigation, domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Indian Country opened by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 2008. This joint project, conducted by National Institute of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, analyzed the sample to gather baseline information on case processing and outcomes of FBI cases involving violence against Indian women living in Indian Country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada Pecos Melton</td>
<td>Study of Violence and Victimization Experiences of Indian Women Living in Indian Country</td>
<td>This presentation will highlight findings from a recent pilot test to develop appropriate methodology, including sampling strategies and data collection approaches, to collect valid, reliable data on the nature and extent of intimate partner violence, sexual violence and stalking committed against American Indian and Alaska Native women living in Indian Country and Alaska Native communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Fox</td>
<td>Using Data to Sustain Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Initiatives in Alaska</td>
<td>This presentation will focus on two recent initiatives by the FBI’s Indian Country Crimes Unit: a domestic violence initiative conducted in partnership with six FBI Safe Trails Task Forces, and a law enforcement initiative currently in progress with the FBI’s Behavioral Science Unit and the Florida Institute of Technology. Both initiatives were started with the goal of improving federal responses to violence against women and children in Indian Country. Results from the domestic violence initiative will be presented, and a methodological discussion and preliminary results will be presented for the ongoing sex offender strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Aawads</td>
<td>FBI Initiatives to Address Violence against Women and Children in Indian Country</td>
<td>Mark Becker’s trial for the murder of his former coach received extensive media coverage regionally and nationally. Online media coverage allowed individuals to not only consume information about the trial but also served as an outlet for individuals’ frustration, as seen in comments on stories related to the trial. It is unclear, however, to what extent information about the trial affected the nature and temporality of the comments. This study answers this question by comparing comments on stories from a television station providing occasional trial updates to comments on an interactive, live blog, which appeared simultaneously of the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edger Quintero</td>
<td>Live Trial Blogging: More Informed Consumers or More Fuel for the Fire? Crime and Justice in the Media</td>
<td>National statistics estimate nearly 61% of offenders return to prison within 3 years (Lang &amp; Langan, 2002). Many of those who return to prison have violated the conditions of probation. In 2008, close to 1% of probationers were incarcerated during their term (Glaze &amp; Bonczar, 2009). Opportunity in Probation with Enforcement in Nevada (O.P.E.N.) was created to minimize probation violations by ensuring mandatory drug testing and intermediate sanctions for those not in compliance. This program attempts to replicate project H.O.P.E. in Hawaii. The current study will conduct a process and outcome evaluation as required by Nevada Department of Corrections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Aggar</td>
<td>University of Nevada Las Vegas</td>
<td>There has been a proliferation of experimental studies designed to prevent budgets and other crimes by altering the situations in which they occur. But many crime prevention approaches are derived from law enforcement practitioners and arm-chair academics, which in many cases are not effective to reduce criminal incidents in local communities. Little is known or understood about the way in which budgets think and act in potentially criminal situations. This research is a study of budgets and property crimes, focusing on how offenders go about their target selection. Data analysis is based on the 155 surveys collected from state prisons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Zelazny</td>
<td>Western Illinois University</td>
<td>This study evaluates the outcomes of a basic police training program specifically developed Afghan National Police in Sivas Police Training School in Sivas, Turkey. The program has been designed in a way to meet the specific needs of Afghan police both theoretically and practically. It also differs both from the usual police training curricula in Turkey and Afghanistan. The program is adopted for the first time in Turkey to attract the best practitioners as trainers. This study is undertaken to assess whether the program works and gives a hope for the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incarcerated women in international prisons are often faced with inadequate health care. While forced abortions are not common, they continue to be performed in some international prisons. Restrictive religious, legal and familial cultures within the international community assist women in protecting themselves and their unborn children. Some of the past misrepresents potential health concerns facing incarcerated women where termination procedures are banned. This paper will reveal that the procedures are instead harming women. This paper also identifies the need for additional research and data to provide constitutional protections for unborn children.
This roundtable discussion will examine Latino experiences, culturally, and how it has affected their perspective within the Criminology and Criminal Justice field. The main goal is to discuss past experiences of growing up Latino in the United States, which in turn influences their perception of the discipline. These past experiences help guide and direct present and future researchers amongst Latinos in Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Sarah El Sayed
The University of Texas at Dallas
A Multi-Level Analysis of Onset Age and Patterns of Future Delinquency  Defendants, Status Offenders, and Gangs

The current study is a follow-up investigation of the well-researched relationship between the onset age of antisocial conduct and subsequent offending. The objective is to re-examine the unexpected finding made by Baen et al. (2009) where late-onset, as opposed to early onset, of delinquency is associated with subsequent offending. Applying Growth Curve Modeling (GCM) techniques to data from the Philadelphia Birth Cohort 2, trajectory profiles are analyzed to determine the relationship between onset age and future offending patterns, the nature of the offending (violent vs. non-violent), and chronicity.

Antonia Young
Wiley College
Habeas Corpus

Student Panels

Abstract

Habeas corpus indicates that trial-time booking offenders are at risk of recidivism regardless of the type of sanction imposed. This paper attempts to bring a new perspective on this issue by presenting results of the outcome evaluation of a 12-months pre-trial intervention for first-time DWI offender in a Southern state. This intervention targets offenders with no significant prior criminal history, low levels needs and minimal risk, and high motivation at intake. The treatment group is compared to multiple control groups in terms of rapid recidivism (i.e., within 12 months). Suggestions for policy and practice are discussed.

Anne Ricotta
Sam Houston State University
Impact of Pre-Trial Intervention on Rapid Recidivism in a First-time DWI Offender Population
Pre-Trial, Diversion, and Plea Bargaining

The CSI effect holds that advances in forensic technology, most often popularized in the media—television and movie crime dramas, influences jury decision making by creating a false sense of inevitability about forensic evidence in legal proceedings. Although media accounts of the effect are plenty, a review of the criminological and legal literature revealed a relative dearth in empirical substantiation. In this study, we review the current state of the CSI Effect literature in addition to reporting findings from a data set of jury surveys to examine the influence of television and news accounts on jury decision-making.

Corey Capi
Virginia Commonwealth University
Treading the CSI Effect: What do we know so far?
Crime and Justice in the Media

Routine activity explanations have contributed to current understandings of repeat victimization, yet it remains unclear why only some individuals continue to engage in risky behaviors after being victimized. In particular, those with low self-control may be unable to modify their offending behavior—i.e., to limit offending (e.g., drinking, drug use, unstructured socializing) after being victimized, which may increase their likelihood of violent victimization in the future. Using three waves of panel data from the G.R.E.A.T. program, this study examines whether self-control predicts whether victims are able to alter their routine activities post-victimization—and whether the self-control and unconventional routine activities predict recidivism.

Allan Funesvic
Arizona State University
Can’t Stop Won’t Stop: Self-Control

Police departments continue to evolve as educational levels rise, race/ethnicity diversity of officers expand and increasing numbers of women enter the policing fields. A plethora of studies have proven contradictory concerning the relationship between higher education and police performance. However, few studies have examined whether race/ethnicity and gender in addition to the presence or absence of a college degree have differential effects upon an officer’s decision to arrest and use force in arrest situations. Over 500 officers were surveyed to measure the relationship between levels of education, officer age, race/ethnicity and incidents of use of force and number of arrests.

Diana Bums
Southeast Missouri State University
Impact of Officer Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Levels of Educational Attainment upon Police Discretion
Police and Diversity

Routine activity explanations have contributed to current understandings of repeat victimization, yet it remains unclear why only some individuals continue to engage in risky behaviors after being victimized. In particular, those with low self-control may be unable to modify their offending behavior—i.e., to limit offending (e.g., drinking, drug use, unstructured socializing) after being victimized, which may increase their likelihood of violent victimization in the future. Using three waves of panel data from the G.R.E.A.T. program, this study examines whether self-control predicts whether victims are able to alter their routine activities post-victimization—and whether the self-control and unconventional routine activities predict recidivism.

John Rodriguez
University of Texas at Arlington
Latinos in Criminology & Criminal Justice
Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity

Abstract:

Education versus Incarceration: America has the highest incarceration rates of any developed nation. There are approximately 119,000 persons incarcerated in California alone. It is controllable that at this rate the level of incarceration will overwhelm the level of High School graduation. The writer will critically explore the dynamics that hold these outcomes in such a considerable comparison. The hypothesis held herein suggests that there is a direct correlation between education outcomes and criminological behavior and that erroneous intervention early in the life at risk students will reduce criminality.

Clayton Davis
Wiley College Student
Education V. Incarceration
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education

Research has examined how television news coverage shapes our perceptions of justice indicating racial minorities are viewed overwhelmingly as criminals and Whites are viewed overwhelmingly as guardians of the law (Dion and Loe, 2000). This research argues that because long-format news programs invest more time in gathering information about criminal cases and have more time to select which crimes stories to broadcast, there will be more long-format news programs devoted to White victims because they are valued more than Black victims in society and are thus deemed more newsworthy. Furthermore, this research will discuss the impact long-format news programs have on typescripts of victims.

A. Dekbari Alexander
Seattle University
Crime Victims As Seen in Long-Format Television News Programs
Race/Ethnicity, Crime and Victimization

Abstract:

Public Policy and Medical Issues of Aging Prisoners: America’s consider themselves tough on crime, as a result we have the highest number of inmates incarcerated of any nation. Their average age is 54 years, and because they are incarcerated they must be afforded some quality of life, including medical treatment. This paper will critically examine cost effectiveness and policy related to this issue. If economically the cost can’t be absorbed then the policy must be amended. The hypothesis of the writer is that American policies will relax substantially because the economics of continuing will force them to.

Michael Champion
Wiley College
Public Policy and Medical Issues of Aging Prisoners
Issues in Institutional Confinement
Abstract:
Public Policy and Medical Issues of Aging Prisoners

American's consider themselves tough on crime; as a result we have the highest number of inmates incarcerated of any nation. Their average age is 54 years, and because they are incarcerated they must be afforded some quality of life, including medical treatment. This paper will critically examine cost effectiveness and policy related to this issue. If economically the cost can't be absorbed then the policy must be amended. The hypothesis of this study is that American policies will relax substantially because the economics of continuing as is will force them to.

Shannon Fowler
University of Houston - Downtown
Contextual Factors and Polyvictimization

Polyvictimization is emerging as particularly devastating experience, increasing the likelihood of experiencing traumatic symptoms and distress (Finkelhor et al., 2007; Finkelhor et al., 2009). Research on the contextual factors surrounding polyvictimization are lacking. This project makes use of a large scale, nationally representative sample to examine contextual factors that surround polyvictimization.

Christopher Buffas
Youngstown State University
Separate but Equal: A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile and Adult Courts

Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)

Since the first juvenile court opened in 1899, there has been a balance between dispensing justice and ensuring rehabilitation. A juvenile court's central aim is to do what is in the best interest of the child. In contrast, the goals of most adult proceedings are concerned with dispensing punishment, leaving little to actual rehabilitation. This paper examines each of these justice systems in light of their ultimate aspiration, highlighting similarities as well as differences. More important to the criminal justice system as a whole, is perhaps providing potential solutions for achieving realistic goals for each system's success.

Liyun Zhang
Professor, China Criminal Police University
An empirical study of Chinese police officers' perceptions of integrity in the workplace

Police Behavior and Decision Making

While a substantial amount of research has examined police perceptions of integrity across the world, very little is known about how Chinese police understand the concept and its application to their work. Using survey data collection and individual interviews, this study attempts to answer the following two questions: (1) In China, what are the most frequent and high profile forms of police misconduct that may be impacted by an individual officer's sense of integrity? and (2) How do Chinese police understand integrity—what do they think it means, and how do they think it should impact on their police work?

Sunny Brown-Marshall
John Jay College
Before O.J. Simpson: The Scandalous Murder Trial of Ruby McCollum

Gender and Crime

The judicial proceeding highlights the infrastructural issues arising from problem-solving court practices including Due Process, Freedom of Association, Double Jeopardy, Right to Counsel, and Equal Protection.

Richard de Cruz
Armstrong-Atlantic State University
Legal Sustainability of Problem-Solving Courts: A Review of Constitutional Challenges in State and Federal Courts

Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

The Drug Court Research-to-Practice (R2P) project is designed to promote the timely dissemination of useful information emerging from the growing body of research relevant to Adult Drug Courts from fields such as addiction science, substance abuse treatment, and studies of adult drug courts. Project products include webinars, live streaming events, as well as a variety of printed products. R2P, a cooperative agreement awarded to the National Center for State Courts with the School of Public Affairs at American University, is co-funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. DOJ.

Nanex Buhle
Southam College University
Academic Heads Pre诊or in Child, Drug and Education & Training Services

Other Juvenile Justice Issues

From 1945 to 1946, Herman Goering and others were prosecuted for crimes against humanity under Article 6(c) of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, which covered crimes committed by Nazis against civilians, including German nationals, during the Second World War. Since crimes against humanity were limited to the War, the United Nations adopted the Genocide Convention on December 9, 1948, which stated that genocide could occur during peace. Since 1945, crimes against humanity can also occur during peace. This paper examines the value of the Genocide Convention in contemporary international criminal justice.

Harry Rhea
The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Prosecuting Genocides as Crimes Against Humanity

Genocide and Other International Crimes

This study uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to examine how the lack of a father's incarceration on the behavioral problems of preschool-age children differs by race/ethnicity. The model examines both internalizing behaviors as characterized by anxiety and depression as well as externalizing behaviors as characterized by aggression and violence. The study finds that paternal incarceration exacerbates externalizing behavioral problems in children regardless of gender and particularly for Blacks and Hispanics. The study finds no concrete evidence that paternal incarceration significantly influences internalizing behavioral problems in children.

TerryAnn Craigie
Connecticut College
The Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Early Child Behavioral Problems: A Racial Comparison

Race/Ethnicity, Crime and Victimization

In recent years there has been a renewed interest in national policies in developing critical thinking in police officers. The Public Safety Leadership Development Consortium (P4LDC) has created a study group to study how to develop critical thinking in police officers nationwide. This paper will examine the issues and challenges of developing a strategy to improve critical thinking in police officers. Emphasis will be placed on understanding critical thinking as a process in the context of policing. The paper will conclude with a discussion on possible strategies to develop critical thinking in police officers nationwide.

Darrell Champion
Methodist University
The Challenge of Making America's Police Officers Critical Thinkers: Where there is a will... There is a way

Police Behavior and Decision Making

There are a number of factors that have been found to be associated with juvenile re-offending. According to Barnett, Katsiyannis, and Zhang (2010), one of the strongest predictors of recidivism is age at first arrest; in addition, it was found that the younger the juvenile was at first arrest, the more likely they are predicted to recidivate. This study attempts to fill a gap in the literature by examining academic growth as a predictor of future recidivism. Particularly, this study examines various education variables to determine if education has an effect on juvenile recidivism rates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Gilson</td>
<td>University of the Southern Caribbean</td>
<td>Restoring the Sore: A Critique of Contemporary Policing in Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Evaluation of Policing Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fradella</td>
<td>California State University, Long Beach</td>
<td>Moving Beyond the Male Suspect/Creating Real Inclusion for Diverse Criminal Justice Scholars</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fradella</td>
<td>California State University, Long Beach</td>
<td>RESTORING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: Why It Is Important and How to Achieve It</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Menard</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
<td>Outside the Network: Exploring Implicit Bias in Institutional Failure to Socially Include Others</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Song</td>
<td>Buffalo State College</td>
<td>Immigrants and the Criminal Justice System</td>
<td>Immigration, Crime and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn Stenwick</td>
<td>Creighton University</td>
<td>Latino police officers' self-reported policing styles: Police and Diversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine Samuel</td>
<td>Houston-Tillotson University</td>
<td>Children of the Deported: A Case for Future Studies: Immigration, Crime and Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The policy case study: Integrating Correctional Philosophies' Role in the Management and Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in U.S. and Finland Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders.

Yongsook Kim  
Texas State University  
Juvenile delinquencies in South Korea  
Schools and Crime

LiKendra Morris  
Wiley College  
Capital Punishment Prosecutions When Reasonable Doubt is in Question  
Research and Pictorial Showcase

This paper is a critical inquiry into capital punishment to examine why prosecute or pursue capital punishment upon individuals when evidence can no longer be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. With a focus on cases in the state of Georgia as well as Louisiana, it will be used in this critical inquiry to examine the role of the death penalty.

Yongsook Kim  
Texas State University  
Juvenile delinquencies in South Korea  
Schools and Crime

Jori Guanere  
Fayetteville State University  
Taking Care of Business: Assessing Student Learning Across Varied Delivery Methods  
Assessment and Evaluation

We report on exploratory research that assesses the manners in which course format can affect student learning outcomes. Focusing on two subjects (research methods and statistics), we examine student performance and how it varies across different delivery methods. The courses vary in length (16 weeks, 8 weeks, and 3 weeks) as well as location (online versus on-campus). Our findings should provide suggestions about how each format can affect student learning.

Rosemary Gido  
Indiana University of PA (emeritus)  
The Policy Case Study: Integrating Correctional Philosophies' Role in the Management and Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in U.S. and Finland Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders  
Teaching Pedagogy

This paper will examine the relationships between specific educational policy and juveniles' participation in delinquencies.

Marie Etter  
University of Texas at San Antonio  
The Repeat Sexual Victimization of Adolescents at School  
Violent Victimization (Homicide, Robbery, Assault, Sexual Assault)

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the experience of course development using the Maryland/Ohio/Online Standards for On-Line Course Development.

Kim Lintern  
University of South Florida Polytechnic  
Rehabilitation: police adoption to the decriminalization of marijuana  
Police Behavior and Decision Making

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the experience of course development using the Maryland/Ohio/Online Standards for On-Line Course Development.

Raj Parmar  
McGill college  
the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule  
Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

AIDS is one of the most prolific academic problems on college campuses today and has become increasingly difficult for faculty to combat. This seminar will provide some practical exercises that faculty can use in the classroom that will enable their students (a) to accurately define and recognize plagiarism; and (b) to utilize specific note-taking strategies that will not only help the student avoid plagiarizing but also will help to improve the student's critical thinking skills. In addition, the seminar will review a number of resources and strategies faculty can use to more effectively monitor the incidence of plagiarism in their courses.

Heather Pfeifer  
University of Baltimore  
Helping Students Avoid Plagiarism  
Teaching Pedagogy

School bullying has been gaining national attention in the past few months. Usually, this attention was a result of several suicides committed by the teens that fell victims of school bullying physically, psychologically, and/or on cyberspace. The purpose of this study is to examine the prevalence, frequencies, and effects of school bullying across different cultures and societies. A comparative study will be conducted in Taiwan and United States by surveying students at three colleges. Findings will be used for recommendation to school administration and parents for prevention and intervention.

Chau(Pu) Chiang  
California State University, Stanislaus  
School Bullying: a cross-cultural study of Taiwan and the US  
Schools and Crime

This dissertation research study is the first step in developing a comparative understanding of the role of correctional philosophies in the treatment and supervision of persons with mental illness made in the prisons of Finland and the United States. A large body of international empirical research exists regarding persons with mental illness in prisons, but responses by individual countries vary greatly. Furthermore, the large body of international empirical research on persons with mental illness in prisons indicates that individual countries vary greatly in their treatment, management, and supervision of this population. In order to understand this variance, this study employs a qualitative cross-national data collection strategy to investigate the role of correctional philosophies in the treatment, management, and supervision of persons with mental illness in prisons in Finland and the United States. Of particular interest is how such people obtain and receive treatment, in addition to their levels of satisfaction with that treatment, in each national context. In adopting a comparative approach, this qualitative research attempts to discern common trends in mental health treatment, identify the most effective, proficient, and results-oriented of these treatments, and set a cross-national agenda for future collaboration on similar projects with prisons in different parts of the world.

Rose Marie Alikas  
CUNY - Queensborough Community College  
Correctional Philosophies: Role in the Management and Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in U.S. and Finland  
Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders

School bullying has been gaining national attention in the past few months. Usually, this attention was a result of several suicides committed by the teens that fell victims of school bullying physically, psychologically, and/or on cyberspace. The purpose of this study is to examine the prevalence, frequencies, and effects of school bullying across different cultures and societies. A comparative study will be conducted in Taiwan and United States by surveying students at three colleges. Findings will be used for recommendation to school administration and parents for prevention and intervention.

Chau(Pu) Chiang  
California State University, Stanislaus  
School Bullying: a cross-cultural study of Taiwan and the US  
Schools and Crime

This paper will examine the relationships between specific educational policy and juveniles' participation in delinquencies.
Eyewitness testimony has a powerful impact in court. Unfortunately, a growing body of evidence suggests that some commonly used police procedures increase the likelihood of faulty eyewitness identifications. Because many criminal convictions are based upon eyewitness testimony, the impact of such faulty identifications could be serious. To remedy this, a number of state and local jurisdictions, including New Jersey, Ohio, and Dallas, Texas, are currently revising the methods that police must use to obtain eyewitness identifications. This poster compares and contrasts some of the different methods being adopted and discusses issues related to their implementation.

Jennifer Burke
Division of Criminal Justice
Evading Eyewitness Identification Procedures
Research and Pictorial Showcase

Emily Wright
University of South Carolina
Exposure to Violence and Victimization and Problematic Youth Alcohol Use
Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Stalking, Infanticide)

Michelle James
University of Regina
Understanding the application of universal jurisdiction: The Canadian case of Désiré
Genocide and Other International Crimes

Robert Buyn
University of Central Florida
The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States
Capital Punishment and Death Row

Rae Piperno
University of Texas at Dallas
Publishing in Criminology/Criminal Justice Journals
Funding Opportunities and Research Partnerships

Michael Fischer
Norfolk State University
Teacher Verbal Abuse, Hazing and Bullying
Comparative/International Youth Crime and Justice

Christopher Totten
Kansas State University
The International Criminal Court, Kenya & the Future: Implications for prosecutorial decision making?
Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections

Ahmed Abou Elkhair
University of Sharjah
Some victims in the Arab Society
White Collar/Corporate Crime

Maria (Maki) Haberfeld
University of Regina
Ethical Issues in Qualitative Research on Perspective
Police Training from the Comparative

Ronald Nelson
Kennesaw State University
The Impact of Organizational Justice on Wine Enthusiast Behavior - in his introductory criminal justice courses.

Christopher Lannon
University of South Alabama
Bright Lines and No Lines in Criminal Law: Balancing the Rule of Law on the Scales of Justice
Other Issues Related to Courts

Michelle Jones
University of Regina
The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States
Capital Punishment and Death Row

Emily Wright
University of South Carolina
Exposure to Violence and Victimization and Problematic Youth Alcohol Use
Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Stalking, Infanticide)

Heath Copes
University of Alabama at Birmingham
Inhalation of Inorganic Air Pollutants: Health Outcomes
Criminal Justice and Environmental Criminology

Michael Buitin
Maryland University
Unmaking the Ice Man: Exploring Recidivism in Introductory Criminal Justice Courses
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution/University</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom McEwen</td>
<td>McEwen &amp; Associates, LLC</td>
<td>Forensic Evidence and Homicide Investigations</td>
<td>This paper will discuss the use of forensic evidence found at homicide scenes as related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuzegh</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
<td>Stability of Self-control: Hirschi's Redefined Self-control</td>
<td>Self-control theory has been rigorously tested and received consistent support for strong self-control-deviance relationship, while one of the fundamental premises of the theory, stability of self-control, has not been fully investigated. Using Hirschi's (2004) redefinition of self-control, this study examines the stability thesis. Correlation analysis reveals moderated relationships among self-controls for five years. Gender differences in self-control are significant and consistent, while the differences in self-control between offender and nonoffender vary across different time points. Finally, the results of growth mixture modeling show that group differences in self-control change rather than being stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Dershem-Bruce</td>
<td>Dawson Community College</td>
<td>Outcomes Assessment Activities in Community Colleges: What Matters?</td>
<td>This panel will address the challenges faced by community college criminal justice programs as they work to establish effective outcomes assessment activities. Successes and failures will be presented and a variety of issues will be identified including, but not limited to: size of the institution; working within limited resources; dealing with small to large numbers of faculty, majors, and campus sites; regional differences in assessment; and consistency across programs. The panel will encourage questions and answers among panelists and audience members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Fulkerson</td>
<td>Southeast Missouri State University</td>
<td>The Path to the Drug Court</td>
<td>The drug court was developed as a response to the ineffectiveness of the traditional criminal justice response to addiction. Drug courts are limited in resources and placement opportunities for offenders. Accordingly, the issue of who is placed in the drug court program and why they do so is a critical factor in the effective utilization of scarce drug court resources. This paper is a qualitative study of the perceptions of the drug court offenders related to their reasons for entering the program and whether this was the proper program for the needs of the offender and the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andre Zanetic</td>
<td>Universidade de São Paulo (Brasil)</td>
<td>The Interface between Public and Private Policing</td>
<td>In the 10 years since the attacks in 2001, there have been no incidents of terrorism in the United States with equally catastrophic consequences. Assessing credit for this success is difficult, yet it may be that strategies involving police-community interactions have contributed. Many of these strategies, though not all, appear consistent with the principles of community policing. One such principle is the engagement of the community in preventing crime. The purpose of the roundtable is to discuss those preventative strategies, both those that support and potentially challenge the community policing model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Pope</td>
<td>Barnard Heart University</td>
<td>Counterterrorism Strategies: Is Community Policing the Answer?</td>
<td>While much of the public debate about online education has focused on the development and implementation of strategies and techniques for improving learner outcomes or how courses delivered in traditional classrooms can be modified for online delivery, little research has examined how teaching online can inform traditional classroom pedagogy. This paper identifies the pedagogical and practical benefits of teaching online, and makes specific suggestions for how instructors can use these benefits to improve their traditional classroom pedagogy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Stone</td>
<td>Kansas State University</td>
<td>The Benefits of Online Teaching For Traditional Classroom Pedagogy</td>
<td>This paper will examine the impacts of pre-sentence investigations, sentencing decisions, correctional assessment, correctional techniques and transitioning programs upon offender recidivism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvi Cheverie</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Procedural Impacts upon Rehabilitation</td>
<td>This paper examines how investigation of homicide scenes are related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Early</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Forensic Techniques</td>
<td>This paper will discuss the use of forensic evidence found at homicide scenes as related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea Butler</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>JuvenileVictims</td>
<td>This paper will discuss the use of forensic evidence found at homicide scenes as related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namadi</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Drugs and Offenders</td>
<td>This paper will examine the credibility of eye witness testimony in criminal prosecutions. The need for eyewitness testimony will be contradicted with the potential for mistaken identifications and the subsequent harm that may occur to defendants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrence Samo</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Are Eye Witnesses the Best Witness?</td>
<td>This paper will examine the credibility of eye witness testimony in criminal prosecutions. The need for eyewitness testimony will be contradicted with the potential for mistaken identifications and the subsequent harm that may occur to defendants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Hunter</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>The Impacts of Non-lethal Weapons Upon Police Behaviors</td>
<td>The panel will discuss the impacts, both positive and negative, that non-lethal weapons technologies have made upon the behaviors and decision making of law enforcement officers within hazardous situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Hunter</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>The Impacts of Non-lethal Weapons Upon Police Behaviors</td>
<td>The panel will discuss the impacts, both positive and negative, that non-lethal weapons technologies have made upon the behaviors and decision making of law enforcement officers within hazardous situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Zanetic</td>
<td>Universidade de São Paulo (Brasil)</td>
<td>The Interface between Public and Private Policing</td>
<td>In the 10 years since the attacks in 2001, there have been no incidents of terrorism in the United States with equally catastrophic consequences. Assessing credit for this success is difficult, yet it may be that strategies involving police-community interactions have contributed. Many of these strategies, though not all, appear consistent with the principles of community policing. One such principle is the engagement of the community in preventing crime. The purpose of the roundtable is to discuss those preventative strategies, both those that support and potentially challenge the community policing model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Pope</td>
<td>Barnard Heart University</td>
<td>Counterterrorism Strategies: Is Community Policing the Answer?</td>
<td>While much of the public debate about online education has focused on the development and implementation of strategies and techniques for improving learner outcomes or how courses delivered in traditional classrooms can be modified for online delivery, little research has examined how teaching online can inform traditional classroom pedagogy. This paper identifies the pedagogical and practical benefits of teaching online, and makes specific suggestions for how instructors can use these benefits to improve their traditional classroom pedagogy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Stone</td>
<td>Kansas State University</td>
<td>The Benefits of Online Teaching For Traditional Classroom Pedagogy</td>
<td>This paper will examine the impacts of pre-sentence investigations, sentencing decisions, correctional assessment, correctional techniques and transitioning programs upon offender recidivism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvi Cheverie</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Procedural Impacts upon Rehabilitation</td>
<td>This paper examines how investigation of homicide scenes are related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Early</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Forensic Techniques</td>
<td>This paper examines how investigation of homicide scenes are related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea Butler</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>JuvenileVictims</td>
<td>This paper examines how investigation of homicide scenes are related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namadi</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Drugs and Offenders</td>
<td>This paper examines how investigation of homicide scenes are related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrence Samo</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>Are Eye Witnesses the Best Witness?</td>
<td>This paper examines how investigation of homicide scenes are related to subsequent investigations and prosecutions. It will discuss how investigations use evidence analyzed by the crime laboratory as well as unanalyzed evidence. The presentation is based on data collected on homicides in Phoenix, Arizona, San Diego, California, and Denver, Colorado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Hunter</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>The Impacts of Non-lethal Weapons Upon Police Behaviors</td>
<td>The panel will discuss the impacts, both positive and negative, that non-lethal weapons technologies have made upon the behaviors and decision making of law enforcement officers within hazardous situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Hunter</td>
<td>Georgia Gwinnett College</td>
<td>The Impacts of Non-lethal Weapons Upon Police Behaviors</td>
<td>The panel will discuss the impacts, both positive and negative, that non-lethal weapons technologies have made upon the behaviors and decision making of law enforcement officers within hazardous situations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This review entails over twenty-five qualitative studies involving the interpersonal-relationships of women in the American prison sub-culture system. These perceptions have created mainstream observations of the social standings of these women. This study examines the living situations and everyday identity of incarcerated women. It includes references, interviews, case studies, surveys, hierarchies of power, and educational backgrounds with personal and criminal histories. It also contrasts and compares the differences between incarcerated men and women and the functions and assignments of each member of this society.

Findings from state corporate crime studies expose the severity of crimes perpetrated via collusion between private industry and government. This paper contributes to the literature by presenting a case study of prior complicity between Bethlehem Steel and the Department of Energy. Reports from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are used to illustrate the repercussions of this state-corporate collusion on former employees and surrounding communities. Furthermore, the history of Bethlehem Steel and Western New York is presented to contextualize this offense, and illuminate other social harms imposed by Bethlehem Steel's operations, both before and after the plant's closing.

Educational programs are concentrated around specific outcomes, focused on acquisition of knowledge and skills. What should graduates know and be able to do? Curriculum mapping serves as the foundation for alignment between assignments, objectives, and outcomes. One powerful strategy for building, assessing, and improving academic programs is the inclusion of a capstone course reflecting incorporation and demonstration of program outcomes. Use of the integrated capstone facilitates both formative and summative evaluation of the course and program levels. This approach is discussed in the context of the Bachelor of Science in Organizational Management and Security offered by the University of Phoenix.

The events grounding and surrounding the revolution in the Muslim world have rapidly come to the fore of the public and criminal justice debates. The conflict between sovereignty and human rights is central to that debate. This paper revisits the literature dealing with the relationship between crime and revolutions. It addresses guidelines for appropriate international, legal and intellectual reaction regarding the manner to the dilemma of such reactions: the conflict between absolute and inalienable rights and liberties, the sovereign as the guarantor of their protection, and the misuse of that state and its liberties perpetuating limits and misuse.

Individualistic and Collectivist Perceptions of Incarcerated Women in Prison Societies
Statistical and Other Issues in the Measurement of Criminogenic Risk and Needs
Analyzing and Comparing Static and Dynamic Predictors: The Predictive Validity of the YLS/CMI
Examining the Inter-Rater Reliability of the YLS/CMI
Tackling the bit of crime: Teaching animal cruelty as part of the criminal justice curriculum
State-Corporate Crime in Western New York: A Case Study of Bethlehem Steel and the Department of Energy
Officer Profile: An Examination of Correctional Offenders' Perceptions of Their Work Environment
The Inter-Rater Reliability of Individuals Who Were Certified the Ohio Youth Risk Assessment Study
The use of dynamic risk factors to predict recidivism is important because it is assumed that these factors cannot adequately account for changes in that occur in risk over time. This research tests the argument by examining the improvement in predictive accuracy when dynamic risk factors are added to the criminal history scale in the ORAS community supervision tool. Results and implications will be discussed.

Inter-Rater Reliability in the Measurement of Criminogenic-Risk: Certification Result from the OYAS.
This study advanced the literature by examining the influences of both the individual-level and institutional level variables on the turnover intent. Using data collected by a self-reported survey of 876 Taiwanese correctional officers from 22 facilities in spring 2011, hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) approach was appropriately employed in this study. Results indicate that, among those institutional-level variables, staff/inmate ratio has a great impact on outcome measure, suggesting that those officers who take more inmates in custody report higher levels of perceived turnover intent. In terms of individual-level variables, age, job dangersomeness, family and personal conflicts, educational climate, commitment, and royalty consistently demonstrate most robust impact on correctional officers' turnover intent across facilities. Policy implications are addressed in conclusion section.

This paper investigates the static and dynamic predictors contained on the YLS/CMI. The field of dynamic predictors contained in the YLS/CMI has neglected the effect of the ratio of custody staff to inmates. This study advanced the literature by examining the contributions of both the static and dynamic risk factors to recidivism in Taiwanese prison. Results and implications will be discussed.

Criminogenic Risk: Certification Results
Inter-Rater Reliability in the Measurement of Criminogenic-Risk: Certification Result from the OYAS.
Criminogenic Risk and Validity, Reliability, and other issues in the justice curriculum
Cronbach's alpha is an inappropriate technique for correctional risk assessment. Using data from state corporate crime studies evince the severity of crimes perpetrated via collusion between private industry and government. This paper contributes to the literature by presenting a case study of prior complicity between Bethlehem Steel and the Department of Energy. Reports from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are used to illustrate the repercussions of this state-corporate collusion on former employees and surrounding communities.

Revolutionary Movements and Crime
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education
Revolutionary Movements and Crime
Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes
State-Corporate Crime in Western New York: A Case Study of Bethlehem Steel
Examining the Inter-Rater Reliability of the YLS/CMI
The Inter-Rater Reliability of Individuals Who Were Certified the Ohio Youth Risk Assessment Study
This paper investigates the static and dynamic predictors contained on the YLS/CMI. The field of dynamic predictors contained in the YLS/CMI has neglected the effect of the ratio of custody staff to inmates. This study advanced the literature by examining the contributions of both the static and dynamic risk factors to recidivism in Taiwanese prison. Results and implications will be discussed.

The use of dynamic risk factors to predict recidivism is important because it is assumed that these factors cannot adequately account for changes in that occur in risk over time. This research tests the argument by examining the improvement in predictive accuracy when dynamic risk factors are added to the criminal history scale in the ORAS community supervision tool. Results and implications will be discussed.

Inter-Rater Reliability in the Measurement of Criminogenic-Risk: Certification Result from the OYAS.
This study advanced the literature by examining the influences of both the individual-level and institutional level variables on the turnover intent. Using data collected by a self-reported survey of 876 Taiwanese correctional officers from 22 facilities in spring 2011, hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) approach was appropriately employed in this study. Results indicate that, among those institutional-level variables, staff/inmate ratio has a great impact on outcome measure, suggesting that those officers who take more inmates in custody report higher levels of perceived turnover intent. In terms of individual-level variables, age, job dangersomeness, family and personal conflicts, educational climate, commitment, and royalty consistently demonstrate most robust impact on correctional officers' turnover intent across facilities. Policy implications are addressed in conclusion section.

This review entails over twenty-five qualitative studies involving the interpersonal-relationships of women in the American prison sub-culture system. These perceptions have created mainstream observations of the social standings of these women. This study examines the living situations and everyday identity of incarcerated women. It includes references, interviews, case studies, surveys, hierarchies of power, and educational backgrounds with personal and criminal histories. It also contrasts and compares the differences between incarcerated men and women and the functions and assignments of each member of this society.

Findings from state corporate crime studies expose the severity of crimes perpetrated via collusion between private industry and government. This paper contributes to the literature by presenting a case study of prior complicity between Bethlehem Steel and the Department of Energy. Reports from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are used to illustrate the repercussions of this state-corporate collusion on former employees and surrounding communities. Furthermore, the history of Bethlehem Steel and Western New York is presented to contextualize this offense, and illuminate other social harms imposed by Bethlehem Steel's operations, both before and after the plant's closing.

Educational programs are concentrated around specific outcomes, focused on acquisition of knowledge and skills. What should graduates know and be able to do? Curriculum mapping serves as the foundation for alignment between assignments, objectives, and outcomes. One powerful strategy for building, assessing, and improving academic programs is the inclusion of a capstone course reflecting incorporation and demonstration of program outcomes. Use of the integrated capstone facilitates both formative and summative evaluation of the course and program levels. This approach is discussed in the context of the Bachelor of Science in Organizational Management and Security offered by the University of Phoenix.

The events grounding and surrounding the revolution in the Muslim world have rapidly come to the fore of the public and criminal justice debates. The conflict between sovereignty and human rights is central to that debate. This paper revisits the literature dealing with the relationship between crime and revolutions. It addresses guidelines for appropriate international, legal and intellectual reaction regarding the manner to the dilemma of such reactions: the conflict between absolute and inalienable rights and liberties, the sovereign as the guarantor of their protection, and the misuse of that state and its liberties perpetuating limits and misuse.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Course/Panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gilly</td>
<td>ERCES &amp; IISC</td>
<td>Capital Punishment and Death Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanaa Martin</td>
<td>Department of Criminology</td>
<td>Development and Delivery of Inside/Out Courses: Challenges and Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Berlin</td>
<td>Coppin State University Department of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Integrating Community Policing, Compstat and Intelligence-Led Policing in Theory and Practice: Issues and Opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate King</td>
<td>Western Kentucky University</td>
<td>THE DEATH PENALTY: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy Fulton</td>
<td>Wilfrid Laurier University</td>
<td>Closure and Its Myths: Do Victims' Siblings Benefit from the Death Penalty?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy Parker</td>
<td>Muskingum College</td>
<td>Marshall in the Midwest: A Test of the Marshall Hypothesis at a Small, Rural, Private, Liberal Arts University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Rutterford</td>
<td>Western Kentucky University</td>
<td>Exoneration from the Death House: The Struggle Is Just Beginning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angie Othman</td>
<td>Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>Last Needs: Old Traditions Die Hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Harris</td>
<td>Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University</td>
<td>System Development and the Evidence-Based Paradigm: The Need for Evidence-Based Programs and Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melinda Schlag</td>
<td>Texas A&amp;M University-Commerce</td>
<td>Probation and Parole: An Evidence and Practice-Based Approach to Re-Entry and Re-Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Novak</td>
<td>University of Missouri-Kansas City</td>
<td>The Impact of Foot Patrol: A Preliminary Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria (Maki) Haberfeld</td>
<td>John Jay College</td>
<td>Police Training: Innovations and Practice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This paper addresses the new paradigm of Counterterrorism, national and global security for the 21st century: Classical paradigms in terrorism policing, immigration, acculturation, organized crime and communication are critically discussed and confronted with recent developments in regards to terrorism and major problems of our time. The challenge lies in building up a policing network that can handle the various interactions between these topics. In this regard, crime prevention is at issue.

The presentation explores integration of community policing, compstat and intelligence-led policing in theory and practice. Key aspects of community policing, compstat and intelligence-led policing theories are examined and assessed with regard their compatibility. Implementation and attempted integration of these strategies in a variety of jurisdictions is explored and factors that appear facilitate or hinder successful integration are identified and discussed. Police agency adoption, implementation and integration of these strategies is analyzed from an open systems perspective and the impacts of the political, legal, social-cultural, economic and technological environments are considered.

The presentation explores integration of community policing, compstat and intelligence-led policing in theory and practice. Key aspects of community policing, compstat and intelligence-led policing theories are examined and assessed with regard their compatibility. Implementation and attempted integration of these strategies in a variety of jurisdictions is explored and factors that appear facilitate or hinder successful integration are identified and discussed. Police agency adoption, implementation and integration of these strategies is analyzed from an open systems perspective and the impacts of the political, legal, social-cultural, economic and technological environments are considered.

This paper examines the experiences of those being exonerated and provides a special last meal before an execution. The wide range of meals requested by those about to be executed is reviewed, as well as insights in this area, and differences in practice between states and the federal government. Interviews with correctional administrators will reveal their view of this age-old practice.

This paper examines the superstitious origins and contemporary tradition of providing a special last meal before an execution. The wide range of meals requested by those about to be executed is reviewed, as well as insights in this area, and differences in practice between states and the federal government. Interviews with correctional administrators will reveal their view of this age-old practice.

Police training underwent tremendous changes in the past two decades. Innovations in technology paired with demands for more accountability from outsiders and within police organizations, generated new instructional modules and pedagogical approaches. This round table will discuss a number of such innovations in training with emphasis on what additional topics need to be considered in the future. Topics like shift management, hostage negotiations, counter-terrorism, intelligence gathering and analysis and leadership development will constitute some of the themes introduced and discussed by the members of this panel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rebecca Murray</th>
<th>Creighton University</th>
<th>Police, Policies and Procedures: An Examination of Wrongful Conviction Risk in Nebraska</th>
<th>Teaching Pedagogy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Rose</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Coordinator, NorthWest Arkansas Community College</td>
<td>Better Child Abuse Investigation Through Focused Undergraduate Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Hardesty</td>
<td>Portland State University</td>
<td>Teaching Restorative Justice: A search for restorative pedagogy</td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staci Strobl</td>
<td>Florida Atlantic University</td>
<td>Teaching Restorative Justice: A search for restorative pedagogy</td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Gilbert</td>
<td>University of Texas at San Antonio</td>
<td>Teaching Restorative Justice: A search for restorative pedagogy</td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy Mallicoat</td>
<td>University of Nebraska</td>
<td>Teaching Restorative Justice: A search for restorative pedagogy</td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staci Strobl</td>
<td>Florida Atlantic University</td>
<td>Teaching Restorative Justice: A search for restorative pedagogy</td>
<td>Teaching Pedagogy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the wake of hundreds of DNA exonerations, social science researchers are beginning to examine critical errors in the Criminal Justice system process. Many of these errors reside in the "safety nets" of our system. Police. The top three causes of wrongful convictions are mistaken eyewitness identification, lab errors and false confessions— all of which increase in risk when inappropriate procedures do not exist or are not followed by law enforcement. This research uses a statewide survey of police agencies to determine both their existence of and adherence to policies regarding suspect identification procedures, evidence procedures and interrogation procedures.

This presentation explores the current police role as community mediators in Roma-related conflicts in Slovenia, a post-socialist in Central Europe. Recently, there has been a rise in anti-Roma public sentiment which has led to conflicts and even hate crimes. Although the problem is much broader than law enforcement, the police find themselves managing such community conflicts. Through focus groups, interviews and observations with police and Roma, we explore the contours of police mediation in Slovenia and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses.

Teaching restorative justice is different from teaching other academic courses. Effective teaching in this subject requires engaging students in participatory restorative dialogue. However, the power differential between instructor and student can reproduce educational harms through irrelevant curriculum, stifled student interest, unanswered questions and unaddressed or disrespected curiosity. Teaching restorative justice demands that instructors redefine the concept of "education" moving away from distant, "objective" pedagogy to more personal, experiential styles that are typically misunderstood in the academic environment. This presentation focuses on teaching restorative justice in a traditional classroom setting by engaging students using underlying values and principles of restorative justice.

Teaching restorative justice is different from teaching other academic courses. Effective teaching in this subject requires engaging students in participatory restorative dialogue. However, the power differential between instructor and student can reproduce educational harms through irrelevant curriculum, stifled student interest, unanswered questions and unaddressed or disrespected curiosity. Teaching restorative justice demands that instructors redefine the concept of "education" moving away from distant, "objective" pedagogy to more personal, experiential styles that are typically misunderstood in the academic environment. This presentation focuses on teaching restorative justice in a traditional, hybrid and fully online settings using underlying values and principles of restorative justice.

Teaching restorative justice is different from teaching other academic courses. Effective teaching in this subject requires engaging students in participatory restorative dialogue. However, the power differential between instructor and student can reproduce educational harms through irrelevant curriculum, stifled student interest, unanswered questions and unaddressed or disrespected curiosity. Teaching restorative justice demands that instructors redefine the concept of "education" moving away from distant, "objective" pedagogy to more personal, experiential styles that are typically misunderstood in the academic environment. This presentation focuses on teaching restorative justice in a traditional, hybrid and fully online settings using underlying values and principles of restorative justice.

This paper describes cosmopolitanism and its role as a complicating factor in the current state of criminal justice. The current state is one of many communities across the globe who are connected through social media and the internet. The paper explores the role of social media in the current state of criminal justice and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.

Incorporating the Study Abroad Experience into the Criminal Justice Curriculum

This paper discusses cosmopolitanism and its role in changing law in the world. It explores the current state of law in the world and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.

Incorporating the Study Abroad Experience into the Criminal Justice Curriculum

This paper discusses cosmopolitanism and its role in changing law in the world. It explores the current state of law in the world and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.

Incorporating the Study Abroad Experience into the Criminal Justice Curriculum

This paper discusses cosmopolitanism and its role in changing law in the world. It explores the current state of law in the world and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.

Incorporating the Study Abroad Experience into the Criminal Justice Curriculum

This paper discusses cosmopolitanism and its role in changing law in the world. It explores the current state of law in the world and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.

Incorporating the Study Abroad Experience into the Criminal Justice Curriculum

This paper discusses cosmopolitanism and its role in changing law in the world. It explores the current state of law in the world and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.

Incorporating the Study Abroad Experience into the Criminal Justice Curriculum

This paper discusses cosmopolitanism and its role in changing law in the world. It explores the current state of law in the world and how it affects the current state of criminal justice.
| **Molly Smith** | Sam Houston State University | Predictive Factors of Female Institutional Misconduct: A Study of the Effect of Gender on Violent Behavior | Issues in Institutional Confinement | The effect of institutional and demographic characteristics on male prison misconduct has generated research interest, yet the female prison population remains comparatively under-researched. Discriminatory policies may exist between both the general dispositions and inmate subcultures of each gender, in turn affecting misconduct. This paper will seek to examine this issue by utilizing 5 years of data with both male and female offenders in the custody of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Results and policy implications will be discussed. |
| **Dr. Bruce McBride** | Utica College | Ethics in the Curriculum: The Administrative Viewpoint | Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice | The issue of ethics in criminal justice is readily incorporated into most programs through specific course offerings, or as a topical area in a range of courses. A review of curricula finds that ethical concepts are often presented in making right choices from the view of the individual practitioner. The purpose of this workshop will be to review current institutional strategies on this topic and exploring ethical perspectives from an administrative viewpoint, and the impact of agency culture based on formal and informal organizational structure. Issues to be reviewed include the role of the supervisor, hiring practices, subculture, ethical audits, and training. |
| **Zh-yi Kap** | West Virginia State University | The Link between Deviance and Victimization | Comparative/International Criminology and Victimology | This study examined the time elapsed since the arrest of violent offenders and the impact on juvenile delinquency. Policy theorists proposed that individuals engaged in deviant lifestyles elevated their likelihood of victimization, for they tended to be associated with, or contacting among those also involved in similar deviant lifestyles. That is, close proximity to deviance might place individuals at risk of victimization. This study utilized the 2000 Taiwan Victimization Survey to test the proposition. Findings and limitations were discussed, and suggestions were provided for future research. |
| **Sandra Oo-lean** | The University of the West Indies | The Economic Cost of Crime in Trinidad and Tobago | Assessment and Evaluation | While variation in the format of structures predicts juvenile offending, exposure to peers and networks that combine delinquency also plays a significant part. Typically investigators focus on peer effects at the individual level, but the influence of peers also occurs at the contextual/school level. In this paper, we investigate school social structures by creating aggregate variables that represent the degree to which various individual behaviors are rewarded in informal school contexts (such as by popularity). Drawing on individual and school level data for 9,210 students across two waves the Add-Health study and HLM analyses, we report preliminary findings showing that reward structures vary greatly by school and that these may play a part in perpetuating delinquency. |
| **Andy Hochstetler** | Iowa State University | School social contexts, reward structures and juvenile delinquency | Schools and Crime | In school, the social context in which one is situated is critical to one’s delinquent behavior. The number of convicted sex offenders on probation has grown over the last decade, yet few distinctions are made between different types of sex offenders. This study examined recidivism rates and group differences of 168 adult sex offenders whose probation had been revoked over a two year period in one urban county. Results showed no significant differences between incest offenders and other sex offenders in new crimes committed while on probation. The two groups differed according to whether they admitted guilt and how they presented themselves. Preferences for particular victims’ age by gender are also discussed for each group. |
| **Jave Yarndoe-Brown** | Missouri State University | Civic Engagement: The Diamond of Service-Learning in the Community | Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education | The number of convicted sex offenders on probation has grown over the last decade, yet few distinctions are made between different types of sex offenders. This study examined recidivism rates and group differences of 168 adult sex offenders whose probation had been revoked over a two year period in one urban county. Results showed no significant differences between incest offenders and other sex offenders in new crimes committed while on probation. The two groups differed according to whether they admitted guilt and how they presented themselves. Preferences for particular victims’ age by gender are also discussed for each group. |
| **Karen Altalat** | University of Texas-San Antonio | Supervising Sex Offenders on Probation: Institutions for Treatment and Recidivism Reduction | Sex Crimes and Offenders | Researchers have suggested that the environment delinquent youth are exposed to may contribute to their antisocial behaviors. Issues such as socioeconomic status, parental controls (or lack thereof), and decaying neighborhoods are all circumstances in which some juveniles who become delinquent may experience. (Welsh & Farrington, 2006; Leisler & Brocke-Gunn, 2000; Pratt, Turner, & Piquero, 2004; Gibson, Sullivan, Jones, & Piquero, 2010). Therefore, this manuscript will investigate several aspects, including, the agents of socialization, neighborhoods/community environment, and the impact of family based programs towards juvenile delinquency. |
| **R. Smith, Jr.** | Texas Southern University | Examinations of Juvenile Delinquency in the United States: Agents of Socialization and the Impact on Juvenile Crime P | Research and Pictorial Showcase | Drugs have been labeled as major contributing factors to the increase in violent crime in the United States. For the past two decades, which represents a dramatic departure from the traditional criminal justice system that can be characterized as legalistic and adversarial. In order for drug courts to be truly therapeutic and holistic, the areas of focus and concern must extend beyond criminal behavior and the use of drugs and alcohol to include all aspects of participants’ lives that contribute to their addiction and perpetuation of crime. This study focuses on the ways in which one drug court program seeks to meet the basic human needs of its participants. |
| **Kristen Dyvik** | University of North Carolina-Wilmington | Drug Courts and Basic Human Needs: Wearing in Sheep Clothing? | Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts | Criminal justice education is re-formed through a liberating and consequential pedagogy based on post-modern philosophy. Post-modern educators will; (a) focus on local narratives as useful sources of information about crime and criminal behavior, (b) encourage thoughtful hesitations as possible and ethical, (c) examine justice as seeking, loyalty, and a shift in consciousness from hierarchical to lateral relationships, (d) employ narratives to supply content and order/connections, and (e) denounce pragmatism as a requirement for democratic citizenship. A post-modern approach to pedagogy is advanced as an opportunity for resolution of an educator’s choice over an emphasis on practical or theoretical knowledge and content in criminal justice programs. |
| **Edward Rosenman** | Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania | Deconstructing Pedagogy: A Post-Modern Approach to Teaching in Criminal Justice | Teaching Pedagogy | Existing research has identified that sex offenders are a heterogeneous group of offenders. The Uniform Crime Report data indicates that slightly less than 10% of sex offenders are female. Although this is a relatively small portion, it still warrants further inquiry. Only a few studies have been conducted on the recidivism rates of females. Existing research shows female sex offenders have very low rates of recidivism; however, the studies are limited by small sample sizes. This study examines the recidivism patterns of a cohort of 2001 registered female sex offenders from the time of arrest that led to their offense to 2009. The results and implications of this study are presented. |
| **Corina Vlahodik** | Texas State University | An Examination of Recidivism Rates of Female Sex Offenders | Sex Crimes and Offenders | |
| **Roy Alston** | Member | Texas State University | Police Behavior and Decision Making | The relationship between police occupational deviance and length of service in a large police agency. |
| **Matthew O’Dea** | Kaplan University | Evaluating the Radicalization of U.S. Gangs by Terrorist Groups | Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes | Police behavior and decision making determine whether recruits belong to terrorist groups. |
| **Anne Krieger** | Texas State University | Perceptions of Labeling in Mixed-Income Housing | Research and Pedestrian Showcase | Perceptions of labeling in mixed-income housing developments are based on multiple assumptions, including the premise that high-income individuals, living in close proximity, positively influence low-income individuals. |
| **Wayne Morris** | Conestoga College | Approaches to the Development of Criminal Justice Degree | Teaching Pathways | The courtroom work group is characterized as a disparate group of individuals from different backgrounds. |
| **David Jones** | University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh | Legal Parallels and Prosecutorial Misconduct—Another Look at Section 1993 | Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections | Legal issues involve the emotional labor required of juvenile justice workers. |
| **Laura Gross** | Northeastern University | The Spatial Distribution of Crime and Incarceration | Risk Entry and Parole | How can police generate community-based strategies that can help counteract the negative effects of exposure to violence? |
| **Benjamin Steiner** | University of South Carolina | Assessing the effects of facility environments on the relationship between exposure to violence and inmate misconduct | Issues in Institutional Confinement | Offenders are exposed to violence at higher rates than the general population. |
| **Anthony Vito** | University of Louisville | Lessons for Policing from Moneyball | Research and Pedestrian Showcase | In this paper, we use data from Massachusetts State Parole, the Boston Police Department, the Suffolk County House of Correction, and the Massachusetts Department of Correction to examine the spatial distribution of crime and incarceration among offenders admitted to and released from correctional facilities to communities in Boston. |
| **Benjamin Vail** | Western Illinois University | The Impact of Organizational Rules, Policies, and Procedures on the Emotional Labor of Juvenile Justice Workers | Juvenile Justice Policy | Emotional labor and on staff effectiveness will be reviewed. |
| **Benjamin Vail** | Western Illinois University | The Impact of Organizational Rules, Policies, and Procedures on the Emotional Labor of Juvenile Justice Workers | Juvenile Justice Policy | How can police generate community-based strategies that can help counteract the negative effects of exposure to violence? |
| **Karim Ismail** | University of South Carolina | Immigration Control as Crime Control: Implications for the Criminal Justice System | Immigration, Crime and Justice | The convergence of crime and immigration control has fundamentally transformed the role and function of the criminal justice system in post-9/11 America. |
| **Keith Southall** | Lancaster University, UK | A Typology of Middle-Class Offenders | Life Course Theories and Criminal Careers | The paper aims to develop an existing typology of middle-class offenders to take account of all their working life. |
| **John Fuller** | University of West Georgia | The Legal Framework of the Courtroom Work Group | Other Issues Related to Courts | The courtroom work group is characterized as a disparate group of individuals from different agencies working together to accomplish conflicting goals. |

Policing provides opportunities for deviant behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine correlations between the Police Deviance Index (PDI), the Police Deviance Scale (PDS) and the Sanction Index (SI) constructs relative to police occupational deviance (POD). A convenience sample of 160 rookie police officers within one large police department were administered Barker’s PDI survey instrument via the Internet. Quantitative analysis determined that POD varied inversely with PDS and SI for 15 deviant behaviors associated with POD and quantitative analysis determined that correlations exist between PDI, PDS, SI, and length of service for eight deviant behaviors associated with POD.
Raw Text: Using a virtual simulator training system, 150 police officers participated in a randomized experiment to measure the stress response on decision making when faced with a lethal force situation. Officers were exposed to one of three scenarios and were hampered with a wireless device to track their physiological responses. Salivary biomarkers were monitored three times. Officer reported and perceived stress were assessed against the physiological responses, biomarkers, and recall were compared to their decision to shoot at various intervals in the scenarios. The findings are presented and training implications and decision making factors are addressed which impact field performance.

Tom Barker Eastern Kentucky University
Do you know to tell the truth--Well That Depends
Police Behavior and Decision Making
The paper is an examination of the various categories of police lying that expands the categories previously identified by Barber and Carter and others. The study examines newspaper accounts from Injustice Everywhere and Google Alerts since 2009. Of particular interest is the phenomenon of Brady Cops, i.e., cops that are known as liars but are retained by the department but do not have the power of chief.

Michael Arter Penn State Altoona
The Social Blues: Examining Social Stressors in Policing
Other Policing Issues
Research that has identified social stressors as an additional area of stress reported by police officers. Two studies investigate social stressors associated with working in law enforcement. The first study uses police officer surveys (N=32) to identify specific social stressors of policing. The second study used online surveys (N=350) to determine the prevalence and characteristics associated with these social stressors. Researchers suggest officers' characteristics including race, age, and gender, and especially relationship status affect the likelihood that they will report experiencing social stressors. The implication of these results on police designed to reduce officer stress will be discussed.

Wake Pendal Washington State University
An exploratory analysis of the relationship between terrorism prevention and terrorism response preparedness efforts
Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security
The new era of homeland security where law enforcement agencies are expected to play an integral role in protecting the United States. There is a growing body of empirical research that indicates that terrorism response preparedness in state and local law enforcement agencies is increasing significantly; however, evidence concerning the progress that local police agencies have made in adopting terrorism prevention measures is limited. This study seeks to add value to the literature by examining local police department deployments of terrorism intelligence personnel, an important component of terrorism prevention, and the relationship that these activities have with terrorism response preparedness. Results indicate that violent crime trends, hierarchical differentiation, and terrorism response preparedness are significantly correlated with agency deployments of terrorism intelligence personnel, whereas community policing was not significant.

Patrick Faiella Massachusetts Community College
Pracademics: Their Value in the Two Year Schools
Community College Issues
Similar to trends across the nation, Missouri has experienced a proliferation of criminal justice or criminology programs in higher education. This paper examines the state of affairs in criminal justice education within the state of Missouri. Issues of examination may include the types and extent of associate, bachelor and graduate degrees; scope of law schools and the kinds of pre-professional practitioners help two year Criminal Justice programs satisfy the needs of this ever changing student population? This roundtable discussion will explore the realities and debunk some of the myths associated to Pracademics in Criminal Justice education.

Reid Patrick Eastern Kentucky University
The Narrative of Good Versus Evil in the Expansion of Empire
Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime
By acting out the good versus evil narrative through the media, the United States has been able to create a consent created as a result of the good versus evil narrative has led to the ability of the United States to forcefully intervene throughout the world. An examination of the ties between news media networks and government sources will be needed in order to determine how this narrative of good versus evil has been created, and how this narrative is broadcast to the American people.

Justin Turner Eastern Kentucky University
The Narrative of Good Versus Evil in the Expansion of Empire
Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime
An examination of the various categories of police lying that expands the categories previously identified by Barber and Carter and others. The study examines newspaper accounts from Injustice Everywhere and Google Alerts since 2009. Of particular interest is the phenomenon of Brady Cops, i.e., cops that are known as liars but are retained by the department but do not have the power of chief.

Konstantinos Papazoglou New York University / Hellenic Police Academy
Police Educators as Psychological Helpers
Research and Pictorial Showcase
Traditionally, police educators focus on the process, objectives, aims, and outcomes of police trainees’ learning. Author intends to give a different perspective of the role of police trainers. Specifically, the role of police educators as first line psychological helpers of police trainees is discussed. Author suggests various culturally relevant and short-term interventions that can be applied by the police trainers in order for their trainees to feel supported. Even though police trainers are not clinicians, they can contribute in supporting their trainees and helping them deal with their psychological issues especially those related to police psychological trauma and stress.

David Kramer Bergen Community College
Community Policing and College Partnerships
Police-Community Interactions
The purpose of this research is to seek clarity on how known risk factors for delinquency explain the behavior of Black males and females. Research in the area of race and delinquency is often focused on differences between races related to offending. In addition, research that focuses on social factors related to offending, do a poor job explaining the differential impact of factors on the delinquency of Whites and Blacks. Therefore, this paper unpacks socio-economic, individual, family and community risk factors to understand their effects on the delinquency of Blacks using a national data set. Recommendations on future research are offered.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td>Kutztown University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Crossing A Gulf or a Puddle: The Differences in Teaching Criminal Justice in a Proprietary &amp; Traditional College</td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Campbell</td>
<td>University of Nebraska at Kearney</td>
<td>Facilitating Issues in the Incarceration of Women: Prison Administrators’ Perspectives</td>
<td>Issues in Institutional Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Mowder</td>
<td>Metropolitan State College in Denver</td>
<td>How far we’ve come? The current trends in sex offender community management</td>
<td>Sex Crimes and Offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haek Lee</td>
<td>Washington State University</td>
<td>WILLINGNESS TO REPORT SEXUAL OFFENSES TO THE POLICE IN GHANA</td>
<td>Police-Community Interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connie</td>
<td>Metropolitan State College of Denver</td>
<td>Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Stalking, Infanticide)</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Watkins</td>
<td>Boilong Green State University</td>
<td>Refreshing the study of juveniles’ attitudes toward the police</td>
<td>Juvenile Justice (Policing and Courts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Wright</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>Ethnic Inequality and Youth Reoffending</td>
<td>Other Issues Related to Race and Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baring Min Park</td>
<td>University of Tennessee, Chattanooga</td>
<td>Statistical Analysis of Over-dispersed Victimization: Immune Group Effect on Repeat Victimization</td>
<td>Quantitative Methods and Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connie Ireland</td>
<td>California State University, Long Beach</td>
<td>Chains of Love</td>
<td>Other Correctional Issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The goal of this panel is to provide an overview of NIJ funding opportunities available through these specific programs. The first presenter, Nadine Frederique, Ph.D. will provide an overview of the W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program. The next presenter, Marie Garcia, Ph.D. will provide an overview of the Graduate Research Fellowship Program. Finally, Bethany L. Backes, M.A. will present on the Researcher Practitioner Partnership Program. Each presenter will discuss the history of the funding program, the types of research that has been funded in the past, and then turn the discussion over to the audience as an overview of the future of each of these programs.

Nadine Frederique
National Institute of Justice
National Institute of Justice Funding Opportunities
Funding Opportunities and Research Partnerships
The presentation will focus on the formulation of a tentative definition of restorative justice. The definition begins with the idea that crime creates broken relationships and ends with restoration. Likewise, Zehr’s continuum of ‘restorativeness’ will be discussed in relation to the tentative definition.

Jane McDowell
Florida Southern College
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education
Restorative Justice: Combining Values and Process in a Tentative Definition of Restorative Justice
Restorative Justice: Practice and Evaluation
This presentation will focus on the formulation of a tentative definition of restorative justice: The definition begins with the idea that crime creates broken relationships and ends with restoration. Likewise, Zehr’s continuum of ‘restorativeness’ will be discussed in relation to the tentative definition.

Robert Moms
University of Akron
Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections
Gender and Victimization
Factors Affecting Consent Search

Patricia Milhoff
Robert Morris University
Do Different Pretrial Release Mechanisms Mitigate Recidivism and Absconding?
Recidivism and Evidence-Based Outcomes
Sandra Lockett was tried for aggravated murder and sentenced to death in 1975. She was one of the only women on death row in the United States at that time and one of the earliest defendants sentenced under the Ohio post-Furman scheme. After a series of appeals, her case reached the United States Supreme Court. The court in Lockett v. Ohio, 438 U.S. 586 (1978) found that the Ohio death penalty statute did not provide the defendant with a full opportunity to present mitigating factors. Lockett was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment. After serving eighteen years, Lockett was released from prison. She returned to Akron, Ohio, the community where the murder was committed and resides there today. This paper will examine her life on death row, in prison and her subsequent re-entry to the community. Personal correspondences, interviews, newspaper articles and court proceedings will be used to tell the story of this young woman’s attempt to get off death row, out of prison and her life after incarceration.

Brian Whisler
Texas State University
Factors Affecting Consent Search Productivity
Police Behavior and Decision Making
The consent search is a controversial as it is ubiquitous. It is one of the most highly discretionary decisions a police officer can make, and as such, a central controversy within the social profiling research agenda. Using data from several vehicle stops this research identifies the environmental and behavioral factors that might correlate positively to either productive or non-productive consent searches. Initially these findings will inform policing policy makers and administrators on how to improve consent search productivity.

Gin Hallane
University of Central Missouri
Unilateral Identification: Police Misconduct Pronoucials - international law’s obligation to prevent rights violations
Comparative International Law: Courts and Corrections
Everyone knows that we must have meat (protein) and vegetables to have a healthy, energetic body. We can’t live on desserts alone. And this principle should be applied to institutions of higher education.

Jule Parrock
California University of Pennsylvania
The Trend in Higher Education: To offer dessert courses: Do We forget about the meat and vegetables?
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education
The question on appeal in 2011-12 for the U.S. Supreme Court in Perry v. New Hampshire, is whether due process protections against an undue similarity of identification evidence apply to all identifications made under suggestive circumstances, or only when such circumstances were orchestrated by police. This paper will conduct a legal analysis of the issues in this case examining the considerable number of wrongful convictions based upon eyewitness identifications and the international legal requirement for nations to take affirmative steps to protect human rights, which, if observed in the U.S., would provide clear direction to the U.S. Supreme Court in this decision.

JANICE JOSEPH
RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY
Multidisciplinary Feminist
Gender and Victimization

Jaeme Stinchcomb
Florida Atlantic University
Juvenile Leadership Development Succession Planning for the Upcoming Retirement Tsiman: Conventional Personnel and Staff
The identification of juvenile sex offenders has the responsibility of supervision and treatment to probation departments and community based treatment providers. This research will review the current best practices in the probation management of juvenile sex offenders. This will include a discussion of the collaborative efforts between corrections and the mental health field in efforts to reduce the recidivism rate for this population of offenders.

Jim Marino
Sons College
Community Supervision and Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders
Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)
At the intersection of juvenile and mental health is a representative from the Council of State Governments, a Police Chief, and a Mental Health Court Justice.

Raidon State
Florida Southern College
At the Crossroads of Justice and Mental Illness
Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders
Under Sharia’s Law institutionalized in Iran since 1979, death penalty is retributive in nature motivated in accordance with the Law’s penal principles. Watch groups monitoring human rights compliance have admonished Islamic republic against arbitrary application of the penalty characterizing it as systemic violation of human rights. The government has defended it as deterrent, just and mandated by law. This article poses that institutionalized death penalty is in need of moratorium as it has had no deterrent effect on crimes to which it applies, it also violates penal conventions to which Iran is a signatory and has not rescinded.

Harri Krishna
Department of Criminal Justice
Islamization of Death penalty Under Sharia’s Law and its Criminogenic Impacts in Iran, 1979-2011
Capital Punishment and Death Row

Kusha D. S. Shanbhag
University of Akron
Factors Affecting Consent Search Productivity
Police Behavior and Decision Making
Unilateral Identification: Police Misconduct Pronoucials - international law’s obligation to prevent rights violations
Comparative International Law: Courts and Corrections
Everyone knows that we must have meat (protein) and vegetables to have a healthy, energetic body. We can’t live on desserts alone. And this principle should be applied to institutions of higher education.

JANICE JOSEPH
RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY
Multidisciplinary Feminist
Gender and Victimization

Jaeme Stinchcomb
Florida Atlantic University
Juvenile Leadership Development Succession Planning for the Upcoming Retirement Tsiman: Conventional Personnel and Staff
The identification of juvenile sex offenders has the responsibility of supervision and treatment to probation departments and community based treatment providers. This research will review the current best practices in the probation management of juvenile sex offenders. This will include a discussion of the collaborative efforts between corrections and the mental health field in efforts to reduce the recidivism rate for this population of offenders.

Jim Marino
Sons College
Community Supervision and Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders
Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)
At the intersection of juvenile and mental health is a representative from the Council of State Governments, a Police Chief, and a Mental Health Court Justice.

Raidon State
Florida Southern College
At the Crossroads of Justice and Mental Illness
Mental Health and Other Special Needs Offenders
Under Sharia’s Law institutionalized in Iran since 1979, death penalty is retributive in nature motivated in accordance with the Law’s penal principles. Watch groups monitoring human rights compliance have admonished Islamic republic against arbitrary application of the penalty characterizing it as systemic violation of human rights. The government has defended it as deterrent, just and mandated by law. This article poses that institutionalized death penalty is in need of moratorium as it has had no deterrent effect on crimes to which it applies, it also violates penal conventions to which Iran is a signatory and has not rescinded.
**Robert Weidner**  
University of Minnesota Duluth  
Supervisory Influences and Less-Lethal Force Policies: Examining the Sergeant-Officer Affiliative Relationship  
Police-Community Interactions

Sergents are a critical level of supervision in police departments. One of their key roles is to serve as mediators between top administrators and line officers with respect to policies and practices. Little empirical research, however, has been conducted examining this supervisory role. Using survey data from five municipal police agencies, this paper examines the nature of this role in relation to less-lethal force policies. Specifically, we test the following research question: How do sergeants’ attitudes toward less-lethal policies influence the attitudes of officers under their command? Implications of these findings for policy and research are discussed.

**Elaine Gunnerson**  
Seattle University  
And Day Reporting Center Programs Effective in Meeting the Needs of Offenders  
Probation and Community Corrections

Were it recommended that law enforcement adopt structured treatment strategies. The nature of crime leads to the conclusion that its control or prevention is a structured struggle. Therefore, policing can learn from and adopt the strategies of structured war to approach crime. Evolving police and prevention strategies are examined for how these confirm to the strategies of structured war theoretically. Ten structured war principles are compared to principles of community and problem oriented policing, intelligence led policing, and crime prevention. A sustainable police model that borrows compatible features from each appears as offered as a structured strategy against crime.

**Phil Rhoades**  
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi  
Sustainable Policing? Modeling for a Protracted Struggle Against Crime  
Other Policing Issues

...a Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) Specialized Court: Program Evaluation of Getting Inside the Black Box of a New Evaluations of the mtDNA Database An Examination of Mock Juror Exploratory Study Law Enforcement Tools to Reduce "High-risk Sex Offenders: Community and Critical Incident Stress Management Offenders Effective in Meeting the Needs of Are Day Reporting Center Programs Officer Attitudinal Relationship highlighting the differences between them. The study reviews the common problems facing police in China and the United States as well as the role and function of CISM within the organization. The study will discuss methods for integrating CISM in the criminal justice agency, culture, and training.

**Charles Russo**  
American Military University  
Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Integration - Academy to Administrators  
Other Policing Issues

In the United States, roughly one in every 100 adults is incarcerated. Ninety-three percent of this population will return home. The majority of the approximately 750,000 individuals re-entering society this year will be banned from most job opportunities and further restricted from applying for welfare benefits, housing subsidies, and college educations. However, some cities are paving the way for formerly incarcerated individuals through a campaign known as Ban the Box. This presentation will review the campaign, its implications for reentry, and findings on formerly incarcerated individuals residing in San Antonio Texas.”

**Cynthia Phillips**  
Our Lady of the Lake University  
Ban the Box: Issues of Re-Entry and Employment Re-Entry and Parole

In J.D.B. v. North Carolina the Supreme Court ruled that the police must take account the fact that children are different from adults when they are considering when to read Miranda warnings. The decision was 5-4 upholding a rigorous decision written by Justice Sotomayor. Implicit within the decision is the recognition of human development and the differences between children and adults. The court as recently has been more willing to recognize human development as a factor in sentencing as well. Will this trend continue? An integral review of the case will be discussed.

**Mark Faucher**  
Plymouth State University  
Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

Bernadette Muscal  
California State University, Fresno  
"High-risk Sex Offenders: Community and law Enforcement Tools to Reduce Recidivism." See Crimes and Offenders

The study reviews the common problems facing police in China and the United States as well as highlighting the differences between them. Although the first criminal trial introducing mtDNA evidence occurred in 1996, its use in the courtroom is not as well-established as DNA and concerns still exist regarding the use of a limited mtDNA database to produce frequency estimates for criminal trials. Three key concerns include: the small size of the database, the non-random collection of samples, and the lack of information regarding ancestral clustering. This paper utilizes mock jury deliberations, in which mtDNA testimony was introduced, to examine how jurors evaluate the mtDNA databases. If they are able to tease out database limitations and if this influences verdict preferences. 

**Erin Farley**  
Center for Court Innovation  
An Examination of Mock Jury Evaluations of the mtDNA Database  
Other Issues Related to Courts

The advances in communication technologies shifted methods of predators and made it easier to victimize children. With the aim of contributing clarity to the issue, in this study, questions like "who are those potential predators? Can we get a profile of these predators through research?" are one of the few to be answered. Similar questions aim to draw a profile of an average sexual predator, who is doing online hunting and to seek correlations between the predator and his/her specific actions. The data for this study consists of more than 200 sexual predators, who were actually charged and convicted in the United States.

**JUSTFA SABANCA**  
TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE  
Portrait of Online Sexual Predators  
Sex Crimes and Offenders

...a Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) Specialized Court: Program Evaluation of Getting Inside the Black Box of a New Evaluations of the mtDNA Database An Examination of Mock Juror Exploratory Study Law Enforcement Tools to Reduce "High-risk Sex Offenders: Community and Critical Incident Stress Management Offenders Effective in Meeting the Needs of Are Day Reporting Center Programs Officer Attitudinal Relationship highlighting the differences between them. The study reviews the common problems facing police in China and the United States as well as the role and function of CISM within the organization. The study will discuss methods for integrating CISM in the criminal justice agency, culture, and training.

**Brie Diamond**  
University of Texas at Dallas  
Stability of Self-Control into Adulthood  
Control Theories

Veterans issues are becoming more salient with the current and anticipated return of recent war veterans. Since the creation of the first VTC in January of 2008, 74 have been established nationally, and 68 are currently in the planning stages (Baldwin, Forthcoming). This rapid diffusion has taken place in the absence of any systematic examination of the VTC as a whole. This evaluation is the first to examine this new specialized court in its entirety. With the identification of implementation issues, participant and personal perceptions, intermediate outcomes, and unintended consequences, we will provide recommendations for effective VTC programs, policies, training, and partnering.

**Julie Baldwin**  
University of Florida  
Getting Inside the Black Box of a New Specialized Court: Program Evaluation of a Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) Drug Courts and Other Specialty Courts

...a Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) Specialized Court: Program Evaluation of Getting Inside the Black Box of a New Evaluations of the mtDNA Database An Examination of Mock Juror Exploratory Study Law Enforcement Tools to Reduce "High-risk Sex Offenders: Community and Critical Incident Stress Management Offenders Effective in Meeting the Needs of Are Day Reporting Center Programs Officer Attitudinal Relationship highlighting the differences between them. The study reviews the common problems facing police in China and the United States as well as the role and function of CISM within the organization. The study will discuss methods for integrating CISM in the criminal justice agency, culture, and training.
Lore Rizzi-Burri
Southern Oregon University
Reckless Jury Unanimity
Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections

Catherine Harcum
Georgia Southern University
Predictors of inmate sexual victimization in United States jails and prisons
Issues in Institutional Confinement

Steven Hanvey
Triffis University
The Psychological Effects of Terrorism: A Longitudinal Analysis
Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes

Pearl Jacob
Sacred Heart University
The Challenge of Online Instruction
Technology/Distance/Online Education

Yancha Mali
Sacred Heart University/Student
Characteristics of Youthful Offenders
Research and Pedagogical Showcase

Ted Burke
Radford University
Engaging students through Problem-Based Learning
Teaching Pedagogy

Faith Lutze
Washington State University
Barriers to Successful Re-Entry for Returning Citizens
Washington State Re-entry Housing Pilot Project: Third Year Follow-Up

Faith Lutze
Washington State University
Washington State Re-entry Housing Pilot Project: Third Year Follow-Up
Re-Entry and Parole

Charles Adams
Boise State University
Barriers to Successful Re-Entry for Returning Citizens
Re-Entry and Parole

Madrid Aden
North Carolina Central University
The effectiveness of mentoring on children of incarcerated parents
Other Juvenile Justice issues

Candace Smith
University of Oklahoma
Witnessing Violence and Fear of Violence: The Impact of Neighborhood Collective Efficacy
Research and Pedagogical Showcase

Lorenzo Boyd
Fayetteville State University
Certifying Student Assessments in an Online DSCC Program
Technology/Distance/Online Education

Jennifer Cruz
Georgia State University
Workplace Bullying Among University Employees
Student Panels
This research proposes that participation in acts defined as "terrorism" is strongly correlated to an individual's cultural orientation to collective values. Drawing upon Geert Hofstede's extensive work on culture, collectivism describes integration into strong, cohesive in-groups which offer protection in exchange for unquestioning loyalty. Considering the overlap between this cultural perspective and the motivations for participation in terrorism, we hypothesize that acts of terrorism will be more prevalent in cultures Hofstede identifies as highly collective. Utilizing the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), we identified where the nationality of perpetrators was known. A correlation analysis with Hofstede's measure of national collective culture was conducted. Given the inconsistent results generated by multivariate and invasive counter-terrorist strategy theories, an emphasis on creating programs for collective cultures that are locally appropriate is suggested.

The research is a serious one that too often focuses on the community view of racial profiling without assessing the police perspective. In this study, the authors focused on the police and their view of Racial Profiling and Bias-based Policing in a Major Alabama City. This paper presents the findings of a study of a major Alabama police department that serves a city that has been at the heart of serious racial issues since the Civil War. This paper presents these significant findings.

Violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its peace and security of the world national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to become the bastion of terrorism will be more prevalent in cultures Hofstede identifies as highly collective. Utilizing the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), we identified where the nationality of perpetrators was known. A correlation analysis with Hofstede's measure of national collective culture was conducted. Given the inconsistent results generated by multivariate and invasive counter-terrorist strategy theories, an emphasis on creating programs for collective cultures that are locally appropriate is suggested.

The paper examines the historical perspectives of terrorism and other religious and ethnic upheavals in Nigeria since independence in 1960. Arguably, the devastating effects of these violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of Nigeria in Africa and beyond dictate that continued instability and chaos will negatively impact the peace and security of the world.

The research is a serious one that too often focuses on the community view of racial profiling without assessing the police perspective. In this study, the authors focused on the police and their view of Racial Profiling and Bias-based Policing in a Major Alabama City. This paper presents the findings of a study of a major Alabama police department that serves a city that has been at the heart of serious racial issues since the Civil War. This paper presents these significant findings.

Violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its peace and security of the world national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to become the bastion of terrorism will be more prevalent in cultures Hofstede identifies as highly collective. Utilizing the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), we identified where the nationality of perpetrators was known. A correlation analysis with Hofstede's measure of national collective culture was conducted. Given the inconsistent results generated by multivariate and invasive counter-terrorist strategy theories, an emphasis on creating programs for collective cultures that are locally appropriate is suggested.

The paper examines the historical perspectives of terrorism and other religious and ethnic upheavals in Nigeria since independence in 1960. Arguably, the devastating effects of these violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of Nigeria in Africa and beyond dictate that continued instability and chaos will negatively impact the peace and security of the world.

Papers in this panel will assess and discuss strategic counter-terrorism measures for Nigerian security and the protection and defense of the Nigerian homeland and the DRC. Recently, Nigeria and the DRC, uncharacteristically, have witnessed the scourge of domestic terror and the DRC, uncharacteristically, have witnessed the scourge of domestic terror and the DRC. The paper presents the consequences for the international community to ignore the ravaging war in the Congo and the potential devastation that may lead the country to become an easy target, or safe heaven and sure source of supply in strategic mineral, such as uranium, cobalt, coltan, just to name a few, for those international terrorists. The paper also discusses some of the measure that need to be put in place by the Congolese government and the international community to prevent further deterioration of the security conditions in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The paper examines the historical perspectives of terrorism and other religious and ethnic upheavals in Nigeria since independence in 1960. Arguably, the devastating effects of these violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of Nigeria in Africa and beyond dictate that continued instability and chaos will negatively impact the peace and security of the world.

The research is a serious one that too often focuses on the community view of racial profiling without assessing the police perspective. In this study, the authors focused on the police and their view of Racial Profiling and Bias-based Policing in a Major Alabama City. This paper presents the findings of a study of a major Alabama police department that serves a city that has been at the heart of serious racial issues since the Civil War. This paper presents these significant findings.

Violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its peace and security of the world national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to become the bastion of terrorism will be more prevalent in cultures Hofstede identifies as highly collective. Utilizing the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), we identified where the nationality of perpetrators was known. A correlation analysis with Hofstede's measure of national collective culture was conducted. Given the inconsistent results generated by multivariate and invasive counter-terrorist strategy theories, an emphasis on creating programs for collective cultures that are locally appropriate is suggested.

The research is a serious one that too often focuses on the community view of racial profiling without assessing the police perspective. In this study, the authors focused on the police and their view of Racial Profiling and Bias-based Policing in a Major Alabama City. This paper presents the findings of a study of a major Alabama police department that serves a city that has been at the heart of serious racial issues since the Civil War. This paper presents these significant findings.

Violent acts on the nation's psyche and sense of security, catalyzed by other factors, threaten its peace and security of the world national polity and territorial cohesion. Moreover, the economic and geopolitical eminence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to become the bastion of terrorism will be more prevalent in cultures Hofstede identifies as highly collective. Utilizing the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), we identified where the nationality of perpetrators was known. A correlation analysis with Hofstede's measure of national collective culture was conducted. Given the inconsistent results generated by multivariate and invasive counter-terrorist strategy theories, an emphasis on creating programs for collective cultures that are locally appropriate is suggested.

The research is a serious one that too often focuses on the community view of racial profiling without assessing the police perspective. In this study, the authors focused on the police and their view of Racial Profiling and Bias-based Policing in a Major Alabama City. This paper presents the findings of a study of a major Alabama police department that serves a city that has been at the heart of serious racial issues since the Civil War. This paper presents these significant findings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charles</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>State/Corporate Homicide and Street Homicide: A Comparison</th>
<th>Crimes of Violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rad</td>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>University of South Carolina Upstate</td>
<td>Crime and Justice in the Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Walsh</td>
<td>Grand Valley State University</td>
<td>Cultural criminology and local incarceration: The urban jail and the politics of meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalie</td>
<td>Parrish</td>
<td>Fayetteville State University</td>
<td>Peacemaking, Cultural, and Critical Race Theories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer</td>
<td>Waranham</td>
<td>Wayne State University</td>
<td>Taking crime prevention seriously: A comparative lesson from the frozen north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tine</td>
<td>Frieburger</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee</td>
<td>Teaching Justice: Solving Social Problems through University Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krig</td>
<td>Holzmayer</td>
<td>University of Missouri-Kansas City</td>
<td>Teaching Justice: Solving Social Problems through University Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Winterlyk</td>
<td>Mount Royal University</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement (FWLE) remains a relatively understudied aspect of American policing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>University of West Florida</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement Agencies: A Preliminary Examination of Organization, Mission, and Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian</td>
<td>Forst</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td>Local Police and the War* on Terrorism*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony</td>
<td>McBride</td>
<td>Western Illinois University</td>
<td>Released Felons Finding Employment in Barbershops and Overcoming Societal Stigma: ReEntry and Parole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With roots in Scottish and English folklore, song lyrics featuring violent acts have become integral to American musical history. Known as “murder ballads,” these songs typically originated in the Appalachian region of the United States. While documented to some degree in the humanities literature, no empirical examination exists of the manifestation of crime and justice in these musical works. This study is based on a content analysis of popular murder ballads with the purpose of documenting common themes and elements representative of the criminal justice system. Particular attention is given to gender roles and other evidence of marginalization.

In his classic work, White Collar Crime, Crime, and in his path breaking text, Principles of Criminology, E.H. Sutherland compares the characteristics of professional thieves and white collar thieves. While both thieves are hoping to maximize profit, the major differences are in their respective harm to society, legal status, stigma, social psychological character, and efforts at criminalization. It is argued here that a similar comparison can be made between homicide committed by the state or corporation and traditional street level homicide. Such a comparison highlights the relative harm of each, and our potential to address each type of homicide.

Research has consistently supported the link between self-control theory and crime. A growing body of research using latent class or trajectory analysis has demonstrated self-control is a relatively stable construct over time. Little is known, however, as to how trajectories of self-control relate to trajectories of crime/delinquency. The purpose of this study is to explore the self-control theory's stability hypothesis in relation to the stability of extraversion.

The Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) is charged with FWLE. This is a relatively understudied aspect of American policing. The Milwaukee Police Department FWLE Unit, known as STOP (Students Talking it Over with Police), provides a unique opportunity to assess the effectiveness of STOP in addressing the growing concern over increasingly violent interactions with inner-city youth. MPD data indicated a need to address juveniles.

Each year U.S. prisons release more than 450,000 criminal offenders to their communities. Within three years of release, 40% will return to jail or prison. Experts agree that the lack of adequate job training and work opportunities is a critical factor. What are the principles that can help embed the transition of offenders, especially convicted farmers, back into society?
Fifty years ago, little attention was paid to the female offender. This neglect was due in part to the low numbers and the assumptions that most female offending was sexual in nature, or committed in relation to a male offender. Over these decades, our understanding of female offenders has gone through several developmental stages, empirically, theoretically and politically. In this paper, criminologists who have contributed to this development will discuss these stages, reflecting on the evolution of the study of female offenders, its current state and the way forward.

Mohammad Azad Rahman PhD Student, University of Ottawa Crime and policing in developing countries Student Panels

Katie Wheaton Eastern Kentucky University A National Census of School Resource Officers Prevalence and Training Schools and Crime


Ommar Rawutu University of Nairn, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security Change management in polices agencies – do we need leadership competencies? Police Administration and Management

Fay Williams Northern Caribbean University Patterns of Violent Behaviour in a Caribbean Country Crimes of Violence

Banea Kuprapk Ikosea Michigan State University Police Integrity and Disciplinary Fairness Comparative/International Policing and Security

Banho Lutshiner University of Nairn How Police Officers Perceive Severity of Discipline: A Case Study of Slovenian Police Comparative/International Policing and Security


Won Kang University of Central Oklahoma No Storm In the “Land of the Morning Calm” Connecting the South Korean Police Officers’ Views about Discipline Fairness Comparative/International Policing and Security

Brenda Vollman Loyola University New Orleans Child Sexual Victimization and Gender Gaps are Not Arctic: A case study of the sexual abuse of minors in the U.S. Gender and Victimization

Kimberly McCaule Lynchburg College Gender Inequality and Human Trafficking Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Other Transnational Crimes
Daniel Murphy Lynchburg College The Emotional Abuse of Children: Testing a Screening Instrument Interpersonal Victimization (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Stalking, Infanticide) Research has suggested that emotional abuse is the most common form of child abuse. However, identifying cases of emotional abuse independent of physical or sexual abuse is difficult in the family court system, a judge may perceive a child as a victim of emotional abuse but without some sort of screening instrument there is no justification for the referral of the child to counseling. This project is intended to address that need. Specifically, an instrument has been designed (and continues to be tested) to assist in the identification of child victims of emotional abuse.

Simone McCabe Lynchburg College The Changing Face of Criminal Justice Faculty/Chair/Administrative Issues in Criminal Justice Education Throughout the last three decades, the criminal justice major has been designed and redesigned to meet the changing needs of society. In the last decade, the introduction of the more theoretical criminology discipline has also influenced the major. This presentation is focused upon a new type of major with the experiential aspects of criminal justice as well as the interdisciplinary influences to address our global society. Finally, a brief discussion will be presented on student evaluations of instructors or, as referred to by the presenters, student opinion surveys.

Joy Knoll St. Francis College Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Community Crime Issues and the Potential for Restorative Justice Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation Problems associated with violent crime as present within community settings has generated much public debate. Although crime has remained relatively steady, the vision of potential criminal victimization remains a serious issue. This paper focuses upon the potential for restorative justice in dealing with recidivism through successful community reentry and the reintegration of juvenile offenders. Theories implicit within restorative justice and approaches maintained by specialty courts and measures incorporated by prosecutors are explored. The overall possibility for applying restorative justice in alleviating community apprehension is assessed.

Jo-Ann Della Quarina Bridgewater State University Undergraduate student involvement in prison programs Research and Pictorial Showcase Undergraduate students benefit greatly from being involved in prison programs. They often express how the real life experience changed their lives in a way that the classroom experience did not. This presentation will discuss the experiences of Bridgewater State University students in the Inside-Out program, the Alternatives to Violence Project, and service learning projects with York.

Hannah Robbins Eastern Kentucky University Measuring violence and conflict in women’s facilities: Results from the staff social interaction scale Issues in Institutional Confinement This large-scale investigation of violence and conflict in women’s correctional facilities was designed to validate a series of scales that measure women’s perceptions of inmate/inmate and staff inmate issues. Over four thousand women inmates, housed in 15 facilities, were asked to rate the kinds of problems they felt existed in their housing unit, in terms of inmate and staff issues across several dimensions, including verbal, economic, physical and sexual conflict and violence. As the first of series, this paper reports inmate perceptions of staff-related issues, focusing on their rating of problem levels of staff sexual misconduct in their housing unit.

Mario Canto Arizona State University PRETENTION DETENTION STATUS IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT: AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL AFFLIENCES Sentencing Death penalty cases often contain mental health mitigating factors. Theresa Lewis was a death penalty case where the aforementioned forensic mental health factors were relevant. Lewis was the 12th woman to be executed in the United States since capital punishment was reinstated in 1976. She was convicted in a murder for hire incident but the two co-conspirators received life sentences. The Theresa Lewis case and other death penalty cases involving women offer a pivotal learning framework. This presentation examines the forensic mental health issues related to death penalty cases involving women.

Kristen Goedert University of San Diego A practical forensic mental health analysis of the death penalty applied to women Capital Punishment and Death Row A roundtable that looks at the issues that arise in teaching capital punishment to criminal justice students, both in stand alone courses and as a subject embedded in a more general courses. Best teaching practices will be compared among both presenters and attendees. This is a continuation of a roundtable first started at the meeting in Toronto.

Stephanie Mora California State University, Sacramento Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs Capital Punishment and Death Row This roundtable will focus on the experiences of those teaching capital punishment in criminal justice programs. Teaching capital punishment in a stand alone course or as a subject embedded in more general courses. Best teaching practices will be compared among both presenters and attendees.

Daniele Harris San Jose State University Distance from Offending: Findings from the San Jose State University Record Expunction Project (SJUSURCP) Re-Entry and Parole The SJUSURCP assists people who have overcome past mistakes and demonstrated their commitment to rehabilitation to regain the opportunities of full participation in society by having their records expunged. The present study explores the nature and extent of de-stigmatization from offending in a sample of 97 former clients of the SJUSURCP. A Life History Pot was created for each participant. Preliminary analyses indicate that a few number of themes are apparent in the de-stigmatization narratives of the sample. Recovery from addiction and having a family emerged as two important themes of de-stigmatization. The policy implications of these findings are discussed.

Samaa Laham Triburg Law School, INTERPRACT (International Victimology Institute Tilburg) Reflections on ethnicity and juvenile delinquency: the trouble with Moroccan boys Race/Ethnicity, Crime and Victimization One of the primary presenting challenges facing community corrections is how best to provide services to offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). Utilizing case study methodology, this research explores the intersection of present day service delivery practice and proposed future practices as demonstrated by the Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS) attempting to reconcile this method of proposed service delivery with specific aspects of ‘what works’, with FASD offenders. Using a thematic network as a thematic analysis tool for qualitative data, this research identified limitations within community corrections and the STICS project in providing services to FASD offenders.

Benny Garger University of Regina Service Delivery to FASD Offenders in Saskatchewan Community Corrections Probation and Community Corrections
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
<th>Other Policing Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer</td>
<td>Metropolitan State College of Denver</td>
<td>Juvenile Sentencing Patterns: Do We Commit for the Right™ Reasons™</td>
<td>Juvenile Corrections (Institutional or Community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinah Mitchell</td>
<td>University of South Florida</td>
<td>The collateral consequences of drug arrest on social bonds</td>
<td>Drugs, Alcohol, and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Parent</td>
<td>Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology</td>
<td>Technology and Policing</td>
<td>University of Northern Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anies Guffay</td>
<td>National University</td>
<td>Police Officer Fitness, Diet, and Lifestyle</td>
<td>Social Media and Community Policing - The Vancouver Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xing Hu</td>
<td>Zhengzhou University</td>
<td>The legitimacy of the Chinese criminal justice system</td>
<td>Technology and Policing - Contemporary research on crime, justice, and law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinyan Dai</td>
<td>Old Dominion University</td>
<td>Achieving sustainable justice in China</td>
<td>Comparative/International Political Security and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Rischel</td>
<td>University of Northern Colorado</td>
<td>Law Participation in Japan’s Courts</td>
<td>Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana Bruns</td>
<td>Chairperson and Professor</td>
<td>An Exploratory Study of Influential Factors that Contribute to Success of Females in Policing</td>
<td>Gender and the Justice Profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jime Lee</td>
<td>Old Dominion University</td>
<td>The Casey Anthony Trial: Media Frenzy and Moral Panic</td>
<td>Crime and Justice in the Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chib Dee</td>
<td>International Police Executive Symposium</td>
<td>Encouraging Practitioners to Write in Peer Reviewed Journals</td>
<td>Other Policing Issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This paper investigates sentencing patterns to juvenile corrections across the state of Colorado. A data analysis (2008-2010) shows a decline in the number of juveniles committed to the Division of Youth Corrections in the state of Colorado. However, a closer look at these numbers indicates several troubling patterns including: different commitment standards depending on gender, county in which the offense was committed, availability of treatment options, and availability of funding source. Themes about these patterns and solutions will be discussed.

The War on Drugs is associated with a set of policies that drastically increased the number of Americans arrested for drug crimes. These tactics have affected Americans of every socioeconomy; however, minorities have been most dramatically affected. This research examines the specific deterrent effect of drug arrest on future drug offending and the collateral consequences of a drug arrest on the strength of bonds to key institutions of social control. Further, given the stark racial disparities in drug arrests and minorities’ more tenacious bonds to key institutions of social control, this research examines whether these effects vary by race/ethnicity.

The evolution of the internet and social media has created an information-sharing environment that is high speed, highly interactive and decentralized. The police and the public can share information and work together in a collaborative approach in solving crimes, maintaining public safety and resolving community concerns. This paper examines the evolution of the internet and social media sources in the context of community policing in Canada. In particular, this paper will examine the aftermath of the Stanley Cup riot that occurred in Vancouver in June 2011 and how social media shaped police investigations and community involvement in solving crimes.

His research is focused on an investigation into the possible correlation among physical health, diet, and lifestyle on the reduction of police officer on-duty injuries and lost time to sick and injury leave. The methodology used was a questionnaire distributed to selected California law enforcement agencies and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department where the three researchers had connections to allow them to distribute the questionnaire and collect it at the agency locations. The agencies that participated were the Sacramento Police and Sheriff Departments, the Los Angeles Police Department, the San Diego Police and Sheriff Departments, the Chula Vista Police Department, the National City Police Department, the El Cajon Police Department, and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department. Over 200 questionnaires were completed.

Global problems including the tension between the public and the criminal justice system have been an obstacle for the Chinese government to build a harmonious society. Using surveys of citizens and criminal justice officials in three urban areas, this study examines the legitimacy of the Chinese criminal justice system and explores the differences between the public perceptions and the views of governmental officials. Analysis shows that there is a significant gap between the public and criminal justice officials in their views about a number of issues in the system. Reasons for this difference are explored.

The legitimacy of the Chinese criminal justice system in recent years. This paper will present and analyze the important findings of recent research. Further, it will discuss the policy implications for achieving sustainable justice in China. Future research directions will be explored.

This exploratory study examines qualitative data from 80 female police chiefs to illuminate how women can strategically prepare for leadership positions in policing. The purpose of this analysis is directed towards identifying and exploring female police chiefs’ perspectives on a variety of relevant issues including personal characteristics, educational backgrounds, leadership styles, and common challenges/issues encountered by females in executive positions in criminal justice agencies. Discussions include strategies for career preparation and overcoming obstacles; the importance of higher education for police officers and the effects of gender on job satisfaction and performance. Future trends regarding females in policing fields are explored.

Cacy Anthony was arrested in 2008, after the disappearance of her two-year-old daughter. She was charged with first-degree murder, aggravated child abuse, aggravated manslaughter and four counts of lying to investigators about the disappearance of her daughter. In 2011 this case received noteworthy media attention, and was followed by millions. This research examines the media’s representation of this case in the moral panic framework, and is applied to Cohen’s stages of moral panic. Special attention is paid to the media’s depiction of the case, as well as the social and legal responses and changes that occurred after the verdict.

As the Founding Editor-in-Chief of Police Practice and Research, an International Journal, PPR, am interested in encouraging practitioners to contribute to PPR as authors. But these contributions are not plenty. Is it because police practitioners are not willing to write for peer-reviewed journals? How do they compare with colleagues in other fields/Medicine, Law and so on? Where do the practitioners seek? How can we encourage writing by practitioners in policing?
Barbara Perry  
University of Ontario Institute of Technology  
Islamophobia: Violence in Canada: Preliminary Findings  
State Crime  

Richard Culp  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
Comparative penology through the lens of sex crimes tribunals  
Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections  

Jennifer Goodwin  
University of Ontario Institute of Technology  
Obversations about Human Rights Dignity in Sierra Leone  
Comparative/International Law, Courts and Corrections  

Gayle Harris  
University of North Carolina-Greensboro  
Differences Among Aged-Delinquents Serving Life Sentences at the Louisiana State Penitentiary  
Issues in Institutional Confinement  

Jed Dush  
University of Nebraska-Kearney  
The Impact of License Suspension on Underage Drinking in Rural States  
Research and Pictorial Showcase  

Donna Onike  
Fayetteville State University  
Technology in Education  
Technology/Distance/Online Education  

Jennifer Grodin  
University of Missouri-Kansas City  
Evaluating Earnings Management as a Proxy for the Detriment Effect of Sarbanes-Oxley  
Research and Pictorial Showcase  

Jonathan Allen  
Texas State University  
Criminology and Pragmatic Validity: Generating Research with Policy Relevance  
Criminal Justice Policy and Legislation  

Identical items are the same in almost every way except fingerprints, but they could be similar.

The shape of fingerprints could be influenced by environmental factors during pregnancy: blood pressure, nutrition, and the growth rate of the fingers while in the womb. Youngstown State University graduate students and professors are conducting research on the fingerprints of identical and fraternal twins to see how similar they are in comparison to one another. We are also analyzing hundreds identical and fraternal twin fingerprints and comparing them to siblings, parents, and strangers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Department/Field</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Administration and Management: Describing police officers: what do we do when they’re not cops anymore?</td>
<td>Police Administration and Management</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Corrections and Community Service Administration</td>
<td>This paper examines the current practices in the United States regarding the descriptization of police officers who have either left the field, been convicted of a crime, or participated in some action that compromises their ability to continue in the role of a law enforcement officer. The paper provides an overview of current practices and will focus upon the process of de-certification in Nebraska as compared to other states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-Entry: Why It Works</td>
<td>Temple University</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Policy</td>
<td>This research has suggested that there is a distinct juvenile offending trajectory for juveniles who are transferred from the juvenile to the adult criminal justice system. However, states define the age of adulthood differently meaning that while a 16 or 17 year-old might be defined as a juvenile in one state, a similar youth in another state would be defined as an adult. This research, funded through a grant from the National Science Foundation, analyzes data from 8 states to determine if and how the age of adulthood and/or mode of transfer to adult court might influence judicial decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhoods Providing Advantage in Disadvantaged Neighborhoods</td>
<td>University of Mississippi</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Correctional Rehabilitation and Treatment</td>
<td>Public safety plays an important role in determining overall community stability and a sense of personal well-being. It can be described using an official measure of crime or as an artifact of perceived personal crime risk. Either way, interpretation of crime risk and public safety are relative to the context in which they are framed and can be examined at various levels, i.e., city-, state-, neighborhood, or individual, in an urban setting. This study investigates citizen perceptions of crime risk and public safety in relation to 1) the resident's neighborhood; 2) the city's downtown entertainment district; and 3) information source that contributed to individual perception. Using a well-report survey, we collected data (n=740) from residents in a mid-size urban area. We analyzed the extent to which citizen beliefs about personal crime risk affect community cohesion, lifestyle choice, and attitude about public service quality in different social spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessing Citizens Perceptions of Crime and Public Safety across Different Social Spaces</td>
<td>East Carolina University</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Police/Community Interactions</td>
<td>Decreased budgets have resulted in greater responsibilities for faith-based prison volunteers. As traditional programs are reduced, or eliminated, faith-based volunteers play an increased role in behavioral transformation. The purpose of this study was to examine whether servant-leadership characteristics exist among faith-based volunteers in prisons and to explain the impact of the volunteers in transmitting servant-leadership to prisoners. Participating volunteers facilitated Robert Lewis's Men's Fraternity, The Quest for Authentic Manhood (TQR) and in a Midwestern prison faith volunteer completed the Self-Assessment of Servant Leadership questionnaire (TQR) and participated in an interview to determine if they exhibit the characteristics of a servant leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluating Family Group Conferencing in a Juvenile Probation Setting</td>
<td>University of Mississippi</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation</td>
<td>In &quot;That Moment&quot; is a one act play written by Ross D. London, Ph.D. (a former municipal court judge in New Jersey and currently a professor of criminal justice at Berkeley College in New Jersey) and Jonathan Butler, a police officer employed by the Police Department of Hoboken, New Jersey. The play concerns the struggles faced by a young African American police officer involved in a fatal shooting. The play explores the problems faced by African American officers in coping with the ingrained &quot;police culture&quot; in and confronting members of their own community. For more information, please see: <a href="http://www.criminaljusticeonstage.com/ty.htm">http://www.criminaljusticeonstage.com/ty.htm</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's Behind Bars: Keeping Families Together</td>
<td>Buffalo State College</td>
<td>University of Arkansas at Little Rock</td>
<td>Institutional Confinement</td>
<td>In the United States, between 60-85% of incarcerated women have at least one child under the age of 18. Many of these families are active with the child welfare system and in most cases, the mother will be discharged from prison before the child is 18 years of age. When mothers are incarcerated, caregivers need to be able to balance the needs of the parent and children. Female correctional facilities lacking strong programs promoting a continued relationship between parent and child are likely to see a higher recidivism rate. Forthems, those same children are at a higher risk of entering the system initially as a delinquent. Preliminary findings of relevant literature in addition to results obtained from a survey of incarcerated mothers, prison officers and social workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Toolkit to Better Address Criminal Justice Policy Issues: Application of Temporal Crime Theory</td>
<td>University of Arkansas at Little Rock</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Police Administration and Management</td>
<td>This presentation will provide an overview of the conceptual and theoretical framework used to address criminal justice issues, impact only those specific criminal justice issues, but have spillover into societal issues generally. This study examines this duality of impact and discusses the problems faced by African American officers in coping with the ingrained &quot;police culture&quot; in and confronting members of their own community. For more information, please see: <a href="http://www.criminaljusticeonstage.com/ty.htm">http://www.criminaljusticeonstage.com/ty.htm</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why Ex-Offenders in Adult Criminal Justice Really Do Adult Time? An Interjurisdictional Investigation of State Policy</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Re-Entry and Parole</td>
<td>This paper examines the current practices in the United States regarding the descriptization of police officers who have either left the field, been convicted of a crime, or participated in some action that compromises their ability to continue in the role of a law enforcement officer. The paper provides an overview of current practices and will focus upon the process of de-certification in Nebraska as compared to other states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice Policy</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Why Ex-Offenders in Adult Criminal Justice Really Do Adult Time? An Interjurisdictional Investigation of State Policy</td>
<td>This research has suggested that there is a distinct juvenile offending trajectory for juveniles who are transferred from the juvenile to the adult criminal justice system. However, states define the age of adulthood differently meaning that while a 16 or 17 year-old might be defined as a juvenile in one state, a similar youth in another state would be defined as an adult. This research, funded through a grant from the National Science Foundation, analyzes data from 8 states to determine if and how the age of adulthood and/or mode of transfer to adult court might influence judicial decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorative Justice Theory, Practice and Evaluation</td>
<td>East Carolina University</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Police/Community Interactions</td>
<td>Public safety plays an important role in determining overall community stability and a sense of personal well-being. It can be described using an official measure of crime or as an artifact of perceived personal crime risk. Either way, interpretation of crime risk and public safety are relative to the context in which they are framed and can be examined at various levels, i.e., city-, state-, neighborhood, or individual, in an urban setting. This study investigates citizen perceptions of crime risk and public safety in relation to 1) the resident's neighborhood; 2) the city's downtown entertainment district; and 3) information source that contributed to individual perception. Using a well-report survey, we collected data (n=740) from residents in a mid-size urban area. We analyzed the extent to which citizen beliefs about personal crime risk affect community cohesion, lifestyle choice, and attitude about public service quality in different social spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Administration and Management: Describing police officers: what do we do when they’re not cops anymore?</td>
<td>Police Administration and Management</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Corrections and Community Service Administration</td>
<td>This paper examines the current practices in the United States regarding the descriptization of police officers who have either left the field, been convicted of a crime, or participated in some action that compromises their ability to continue in the role of a law enforcement officer. The paper provides an overview of current practices and will focus upon the process of de-certification in Nebraska as compared to other states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This presentation will review the results of a focus group conducted to determine the outreach and networking needs of correctional facilities and governments agencies, as well as the access needs of ex-offenders. These data provide the framework for the phases of the design and development of reentryweb-based application.

The presentation will explore the need for safe, effective, as well as policy and practice implications of the reentryweb. The objective for reentryweb is a tool for improving reentry outcomes is promising. This presentation will tell the story of reentryweb.

This is a content analysis of the drug policies and other practices in the U.S. It involves a pictorial critique of existing practices and policies in the field of criminal justice. The presentation explores the extent to which practices are empirically based.

The primary aim of CCTV is to deter potential offenders from committing crime in areas under surveillance. The underlying premise is simple: people are less likely to offend if they believe they will be observed and punished. However, empirical research has yet to test whether CCTV actually increases the certainty of punishment. This study compares CCTV detections and citizen calls-for-service on a number of factors pertaining to case closure by police enforcement. The study measures whether CCTV produces a heightened certainty of punishment or if it fails to improve upon traditional procedures of crime detection and police response.

Since Megan’s Law has applied in Ohio in 1987, over 30,000 sex offenders are subject to this law for registration and notification. This work was conducted on a convenience sample of about 200 Hispanic males throughout the four cities of San Antonio, Austin, Laredo, and Dallas. This project presents specific information about those undocumented workers seeking employment along the Highway 35 corridor in Texas. This project will also discuss future research regarding this matter.

This study evaluated rates of domestic violence recorded by law enforcement, victim services, and health personnel in North Carolina. Additionally, information was gleaned on what victim services were available to victims of domestic violence and who used those services, to determine if those in need were gaining access to the programs available. Results indicated that there was no disparity across race/ethnicity when comparing who reported domestic violence, both officially and unofficially, and who utilized services. However, there remains a severe lack of consistent recording guidelines across criminal justice, health, and victim service agencies.

This presentation reports results of a two year study of Pennsylvania’s Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative. Four model counties were selected and (n=801) closed cases were randomly selected to examine the effects of restorative services on various measures of recidivism including number of arrests, seriousness of offenses, convictions, and incarcerations at 6, 12, 18, and 24 month intervals. Results indicate BARI service effects with negligible recidivism rates reported at 6 months (10%) and 2 years (2%). Psychological, behavioral, and community variables with length of supervision and violation of probation were significant predictors of recidivism.

The discussion focuses on experiences from non-traditional offender students who have participated in a Criminal Justice Learning Community Program over the past three years. Results include reasons for continuing their education and stressors associated with their transfer experiences.

The study evaluated rates of domestic violence recorded by law enforcement, victim services, and health personnel in North Carolina. Additionally, information was gleaned on what victim services were available to victims of domestic violence and who used those services, to determine if those in need were gaining access to the programs available. Results indicated that there was no disparity across race/ethnicity when comparing who reported domestic violence, both officially and unofficially, and who utilized services. However, there remains a severe lack of consistent recording guidelines across criminal justice, health, and victim service agencies.

This study evaluated rates of domestic violence recorded by law enforcement, victim services, and health personnel in North Carolina. Additionally, information was gleaned on what victim services were available to victims of domestic violence and who used those services, to determine if those in need were gaining access to the programs available. Results indicated that there was no disparity across race/ethnicity when comparing who reported domestic violence, both officially and unofficially, and who utilized services. However, there remains a severe lack of consistent recording guidelines across criminal justice, health, and victim service agencies.

The study evaluated rates of domestic violence recorded by law enforcement, victim services, and health personnel in North Carolina. Additionally, information was gleaned on what victim services were available to victims of domestic violence and who used those services, to determine if those in need were gaining access to the programs available. Results indicated that there was no disparity across race/ethnicity when comparing who reported domestic violence, both officially and unofficially, and who utilized services. However, there remains a severe lack of consistent recording guidelines across criminal justice, health, and victim service agencies.

The presentation reviews the results of a focus group conducted to determine the outreach and networking needs of correctional facilities and governments agencies, as well as the access needs of ex-offenders. These data provide the framework for the phases of the design and development of reentryweb-based application.

This presentation will review the results of a focus group conducted to determine the outreach and networking needs of correctional facilities and governments agencies, as well as the access needs of ex-offenders. These data provide the framework for the phases of the design and development of reentryweb-based application.

This presentation will explore the need for safe, effective, as well as policy and practice implications of the reentryweb. The objective for reentryweb is a tool for improving reentry outcomes is promising. This presentation will tell the story of reentryweb.

This is a content analysis of the drug policies and other practices in the U.S. It involves a pictorial critique of existing practices and policies in the field of criminal justice. The presentation explores the extent to which practices are empirically based.
Jeffrey Grossmann  
St. John's University  
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Weapons of Mass Destruction: Rethinking K-12 Educational Curricula  
Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security  

This paper explores the concept of incorporating homeland security and emergency preparedness education into traditional K-12 curricula. With Michigan as one of the first states to officially integrate disaster preparedness and response into its curriculum, other states are sure to follow. In anticipation of this systematic curriculum adjustment, several significant challenges must be considered. What are the objectives of these programs? What are the benefits and detriments associated with these programs? Should there be a national model of accepted subject-matter? This paper attempts to address these concerns and provide a framework for proper program writing.

Whitney Gunter  
Western Michigan University  
Predictors of Adolescent Self-Injury among Sexual Minorities  
Gender and Victimization  

People researching that sexual minorities are at an increased risk for suicide and non-suicidal self-injury, few studies have examined the interaction between sexual orientation and the issue of these behaviors. Using data from over 7,000 public high school students, this study examines the causes and correlates of suicide ideation and self-injury with an emphasis on differences by both gender and sexual orientation. Results indicate that the strength, and even the direction, of the relationships in these models vary depending on the gender and orientation of the study.

Sarah El Sayed  
University of Texas at Dallas  
Deaths in Dallas: Pre-Furman sentencing patterns of capital offenders (1923-1972)  
Capital Punishment and Death Row  

This round table is to explore what various Community Colleges are facing and how they are focusing their measurements of success. Is their criminal justice program employment oriented? Or is it focused on transfer to a four year university? Should it be mutually exclusive? What about outcomes? Are they being cooperative in interacting with community colleges in this endeavor? As to careers, what careers can a 2 year graduate community college enter? Finally, what about certificates? Is there a role for a one year program? This seems to be one of the new areas of discussion in Kentucky and Indiana. Can we be focusing too much attention on the employability of the 2 year graduate and not pushing them towards the 4 year institutions? This Round Table will solicit opinions and information about what is occurring nationwide versus just in one area. We would also be interested to hear if this was a geographical issue or an issue throughout the community college system around the USA and Canada? /

Tim Davis  
Medaille College Community College  
Exploring Program Focus for Community College Criminal Justice Departments  
Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education  

This presentation analyzes the impact on recidivism rates of sentence reductions under the retroactive application of the 2007 Crack Cocaine Amendment. In 2007, the United States Sentencing Commission amended the guidelines for offenses involving crack cocaine, and made the change retroactive for previously sentenced crack cocaine offenders. The recidivism analysis showed no statistically significant difference in the recidivism rates between a group of crack cocaine offenders whose sentences were modified retroactively and a comparison group of offenders who would have been eligible for a reduced sentence but were released prior to the effective date of that amendment after serving their full prison terms.

Edgar Hartung  
American University  
Patriot Act: Concerns about Infringement on Constitutional Rights  
Legal Issues in Policing, Courts, and Corrections  

Unenforcement of the United States Constitution guarantees in part: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. * In the name of protecting us from acts of terrorism, are United States governmental agencies circumventing Amendment IV and infringing on the constitutionally guaranteed rights of the citizens of this country via the Patriot Act? * In the name of protecting us against acts of terrorism?/n

Nick Romanoski  
Illinois State University  
The Role of Prosecutor in Small Town Courts: An Exploratory Study  
Other Issues Related to Courts  

My research examines how the unique social context of small town communities influences how prosecutors exercise professional judgement. Effective prosecution in small towns requires that prosecutors listen to the concerns of the community, an understanding of the local police and the nature of crime in the community, and the ability to negotiate the unique challenges and pressures which characterize social life in these communities. In their efforts to fashion approaches case-by-case, prosecutors seek to achieve a measure of substantive justice, even when doing so violates the spirit, if not the letter, of constitutional law.

Franz Bommar  
Texas A&M International University  
Understanding Criminal Law Principles for IS/Crime  
Other Types of Crime  

This paper will analyze concepts of jurisdiction and damages that need to be known in modern day statutory crimes. We will look at federal laws that state may model for various offenses including computer crime and wire fraud.

Michael DeValle  
Fayetteville State University  
Love means, love as: A Justice Service for my Daughter  
Peacemaking, Cultural, and Critical Race Theories  

Although traditional bullying remains a problem among students in our society, technological advances have added a new dimension to the bullying problem. Technological innovation has enabled cyberbullies to victimize their targets regardless of time and space. Research has identified that victims of cyberbullying have experienced a number of psychological issues, however, the consequences of such actions have not fully been addressed. Using self-report data collected from three southern universities/colleges, this study will examine the past experiences of college students regarding cyberbullying. This preliminary analysis will address the internalizing, externalizing, and aggressive behaviors experienced by victims as a result of cyberbullying.

Tannen Garrett  
University of Tennessee Chattanooga  
Log on 24/7: The impact of Cyberbullying  
Internet/Cyber Victimization  

This preliminary evaluation (PE) of the Offender Reentry Program (ORP) reviewed program participants who were released from prison between May, 2009, and September, 2010. A comparable control group was composed of offenders who successfully completed substance abuse treatment while incarcerated at an Oregon DOC institution and were released to a program county before the ORP was implemented. Both arrest and charge outcomes were analyzed for this PE. The time from release for each offender is between four and 22 months, with an average of about 14 months. This PE shows that the ORP is effective at reducing recidivism.
Author | Affiliation | Title | Abstract
--- | --- | --- | ---
Anna Maria College | Anna Maria College | Suggestions for Police Leaders: What works in Leadership Development | Leadership training, according to a survey of Massachusetts police chiefs, should commence at the earliest stage of the law enforcement career, in the police academy. This follow-up research presents in-depth interviews with leaders from various venues in law enforcement. These leaders offer their candid assessments of executive training programs, business strategies and how the traits of a leader were or were not fostered by mentoring, management programs and on the job training. The goal of this research is to extricate valuable suggestions from experienced leaders on what it takes to create strong programs for the future.

University of Nebraska at Omaha | University of Nebraska at Omaha | The Treatment of the Mentally Ill in Supermax Facilities: An Evaluation of State Supermax Policies | Super-maximum security prisons have flourished within a political environment that embraces tougher criminal sanctions. This punitive evolution has created new problems for correctional agencies attempting to control the "worst of the worst" offenders. Federal courts and researchers have examined the detrimental effects supermax isolation has on inmates. This analysis examines forty-two state supermax policies to determine how correctional agencies proscribe the management of inmates with mental illnesses. Guided by previous research on mentally ill inmates in supermax control units, six variables are examined. Policy implications for establishing more inclusive and thorough mental health procedures are discussed.

Worcester State University | Worcester State University | Content Analysis of Law Enforcement Websites | Police presence on the world wide web is becoming more evident. However, how this medium is utilized by law enforcement is largely unknown. The following paper is an exploratory study of law enforcement websites in India across three levels of government. The Website Information Content Survey was adapted to reflect law enforcement oriented criteria, while at the same time keeping items involving interactivity, ease of transaction and business/consumer relations. Results of study will be presented.

Saint Louis University | Saint Louis University | The Neuropsychological Underpinnings to Psychopathic Personality Traits in a Nationally Representative and Longitudinal | Although psychopathy is a major area of research in psychology and criminology, much remains unknown about its etiological underpinnings. First, four neuropsychological deficits measures were consistently related to the measure of psychopathic personality traits both longitudinally and cross-sectionally. Second, neuropsychological deficits measure predicted variation in psychopathic personality traits for both males and females and the magnitude of the association between neuropsychological deficits and psychopathic personality traits did not vary as a function of gender. Third, parental socialization measures had relatively small and inconsistent effects on psychopathic personality traits. Suggestions for future research are offered.

Texas A&M International University | Texas A&M International University | Reported Rape and Sexual Assault Electronic Monitoring on Rates of Examining the Effect of Lifetime | This roundtable discusses a number of policy driven criminal justice issues including sex offender legislation, the importance of neuropsychological deficits relating to self-control and temperament specifically vis-à-vis prevention and early intervention programs that seek to reduce recidivism. The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.

Iowa State University | Iowa State University | A Self-Control Paradox? The Case of Predatory Murder | The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.

University of Cincinnati | University of Cincinnati | "A Self-Control Paradox? The Case of Predatory Murder" | The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.

Washington State University | Washington State University | Fostering Discretion for Fairness and Respect in Correctional Settings | The impact of corrections office (CO) discretion can be one that has proven to be very beneficial or detrimental to the safety, order, and security. One particularly important yet neglected aspect is that of inmate perceptions toward the CO as a single agent and as part of the institution. This paper argues the importance of professionalism as it pertains to prisoner perceptions of fairness, respect, and legitimacy. Taking a humanistic perspective of the inmate, the authors explicate that the increased encouragement and enforcement of professionalism in CO discretion toward inmates has substantial implications for more effective corrections management.

Antioch University | Antioch University | Nature of Leadership Essay: Leadership in Correctional Facilities | The death penalty has received empirical support for some time. Studies have indicated that support may be dependent on certain socio-demographic factors, including level of education. This study examines attitudes toward the death penalty among a sample of Texas college students. Specifically, the study examines such attitudes among Hispanic students of primarily Mexican descent and whether socio-demographic factors such as age, sex, and level of education are correlated with support for the death penalty. Other factors, including religiosity, are also examined. Finally, the study explores policy implications and future directions of the death penalty.

Texas A&M International University | Texas A&M International University | Attitudes toward the Death Penalty | This paper explores the correctional literature noting the paucity of studies involving prison leadership. It is also critical of the paramilitary bureaucratic structure and offers an alternative approach grounded in complexity leadership theory (CLT). Early influences from the Industrial Age dominate the landscape and it is perhaps time to consider the inmate, the authors explicate that the increased encouragement and enforcement of professionalism in CO discretion toward inmates has substantial implications for more effective corrections management.

Antioch University | Antioch University | Nuture of Leadership Essay: Leadership in Correctional Facilities | The death penalty has received empirical support for some time. Studies have indicated that support may be dependent on certain socio-demographic factors, including level of education. This study examines attitudes toward the death penalty among a sample of Texas college students. Specifically, the study examines such attitudes among Hispanic students of primarily Mexican descent and whether socio-demographic factors such as age, sex, and level of education are correlated with support for the death penalty. Other factors, including religiosity, are also examined. Finally, the study explores policy implications and future directions of the death penalty.

University of Central Missouri | University of Central Missouri | Examining the Effect of Lifetime Electronic Monitoring on Rates of Reported Rape and Sexual Assault | The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.

University of Central Missouri | University of Central Missouri | Examining the Effect of Lifetime Electronic Monitoring on Rates of Reported Rape and Sexual Assault | The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.

Texas A&M International University | Texas A&M International University | Examining the Effect of Lifetime Electronic Monitoring on Rates of Reported Rape and Sexual Assault | The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.

University of Central Missouri | University of Central Missouri | Examining the Effect of Lifetime Electronic Monitoring on Rates of Reported Rape and Sexual Assault | The current work seeks to address this by exploring the utility of self-control theory (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) as a conceptual vehicle to understand sexual homicide offending. Although these theories have been applied to a variety of contexts and criminal behaviors, their application to sexual homicide is also in many respects directly contrary to the tenets of the theory. In addition, we suggest that forensic (sympabolic) techniques that seek to characterize sexual homicide offenders as organized or disorganized (Reissel, Burger, & Douglass, 1988) can be fruitfully understood within a self-control theoretical framework.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Carter</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Intelligence and Information Sharing: Challenges and Controversies of Implementation</td>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Carter</td>
<td>University of North Florida</td>
<td>Theoretical Problems in Creating an Information Sharing and Analysis System: Federal versus State/Local Issues</td>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Taylor</td>
<td>University of Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative: Issues in Implementation, Application and Assessment</td>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Holden</td>
<td>University of North Texas at Dallas</td>
<td>The Tower of Babel: Amateur Sleuths and Information Overload: Law Enforcement Intelligence</td>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement and/or Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Zevitz</td>
<td>Marquette University</td>
<td>Risk and Protective Factors Associated with Sudden Death in a Jail Setting: Evidence for Strategic Intervention</td>
<td>Issues in Institutional Confinement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natasha Sheldon</td>
<td>University of Central Missouri</td>
<td>Effect of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act on the Training of Missouri Law Enforcement</td>
<td>Research and Pictorial Showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Bayerns</td>
<td>Washburn University</td>
<td>Enhancing the Online Learning Environment in Support of a Comprehensive Approach to Criminal Justice Education</td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Donegan</td>
<td>University of Tennessee at Martin</td>
<td>CERTIFICATION SESSION II: BEST PRACTICES FOR ACHIEVING CERTIFICATION: ACADEMIC PROGRAMS</td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This paper is based on an NIJ-funded national study on law enforcement intelligence. Based on recommendations from various initiatives, Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) has been increasingly embraced as an effective trans-jurisdictional approach to intervene in serious crime. There has been limited conceptual and policy discussion of ILP. This paper addresses the challenges and problems of state, local and state law enforcement agencies in their efforts to implement ILP.

**CERTIFICATION SESSION II: BEST PRACTICES FOR ACHIEVING CERTIFICATION: ACADEMIC PROGRAMS**

CertificationCoordinators: Mihali D. Southerland, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, ACJS Executive Director; Gary Bayerns, Washburn University, ACJS Academic Review Committee Chair; Discussants: Elizabeth Quinn, Fayetteville State University; Barbara Sims, Penn State, Harrisburg.

"Please schedule this workshop for Thursday after the ARC meeting. The ARC breakfast meeting is typically 7:30-9:15 am."

**ABSTRACT:** The program coordinators responsible for shepherd the program through the ACJS Certification Process will provide guidance on successful pursuit of ACJS Certification. Both baccalaureate and master's level programs are represented and the participants’ advice translates to associate programs. Participants will make recommendations and provide guidance for conducting a pre-assessment, applying for certification, conducting the program certification self-study, and preparing for the site visit by the team of certification reviewers. There will be an opportunity for questions and answers.

**CERTIFICATION SESSION I: BEST PRACTICES FOR ACHIEVING CERTIFICATION: ACADEMIC PROGRAM CERTIFICATION COORDINATORS**

CertificationCoordinators: Mihali D. Southerland, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, ACJS Executive Director; Gary Bayerns, Washburn University, ACJS Academic Review Committee Chair; Discussants: Elaine Fassmer, The University of Scranton; Patricia Grant, Virginia Commonwealth University.

"***Please schedule this workshop for Thursday after the Certification Session I Roundtable.***"

**ABSTRACT:** In this roundtable session, individuals who have been involved as part of a team in conducting certification reviews will provide guidance regarding the preparation of the self-study and the site visit to meet reviewers’ expectations. Best practices and things to avoid will be presented. The roundtable will provide an opportunity for those who have been involved in conducting certification reviews to share what they have learned that would be useful to a program considering or preparing for certification. Participants will provide a question and answer period. Please be advised that due to the confidential nature of ACJS Certification reviews, reviewers and ARC members cannot discuss or answer questions about specific programs that have been reviewed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washburn University</td>
<td>Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Joshua Klein</td>
<td>Iona College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Opinion and the Social Construction of Crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teaching ethics can be a formidable task. However, as instructors, we must prepare our students for an ethically unclear road ahead. Additionally, criminal justice has a unique ethical burden that when critically explored can, not only equip our students with ethical tools they can use in their chosen profession but also in day to day life. We cannot teach our students to be ethical, but we can give them the means to make good ethical decisions. This discussion will explore how we can provide the best ethical training for our students, and offer particle solutions to sometimes “relative” situations.</td>
<td>Gary Bayens</td>
<td>Washburn University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Issues in Criminal Justice Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>更加具体：教学伦理可以是一个艰巨的任务。然而，作为教师，我们必须为我们的学生准备好一个道德上不明确的道路。此外，刑事司法有一个独特的道德负担，当它被批评性探索时，不仅能够为我们的学生提供伦理工具，他们可以在他们选择的职业中使用，也可以在日常生活中使用。我们不能教给我们的学生如何变得道德，但我们可以给他们提供做出道德决定的手段。这项讨论将探索我们如何为我们的学生提供最佳的道德培训，以及为某些“相对”情况提供颗粒状的解决方案。</td>
<td>Mittie D. Southerland</td>
<td>Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, ACJS Executive Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>