

Individual Submission Type	Title	Unit	Sub Unit	Abstract	Authors
Paper Presentation	"Build That Wall!?: Exploring Attitudes Towards Illegal Immigration	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	This study seeks to contribute to the growing body of literature focused on attitudes towards illegal immigration. Its purpose is to explore which demographics and other factors most significantly influence attitudes toward illegal immigration in a sample of undergraduate students at a small liberal arts university in the South. Previous research, for example, suggests that social demographics can heavily influence the opinion people have towards illegal immigration, as these are key factors in shaping one's perception on life in general. Given the current salience of this issue, implications of this study's findings will be discussed.	Betsy Kate Baldacci, Longwood University; Connie M. Koski, Longwood University
Paper Presentation	"Catfishing" and the New Face of the Online Dating/Romance Scam	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	In this presentation we report on two types of online dating/romance scams. The first we refer to as the "traditional" scam, which focuses on scams for financial gain that occur through popular online dating websites. The other type of scam, which we are referring to as the "new" type of online dating scam is known as "catfishing". Catfishing is a term that has garnered a lot of attention in the popular media, with a movie, book, and now television series being named after this phenomenon.	Renee Lamphere, University of North Carolina Pembroke; Kwelin Lucas, Fort Hays State University
Paper Presentation	"Escape" from Punishment: Exploring the Sealing of a Criminal Record and Potential Disparities in its Application	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	In this manuscript we argue that the criminal record itself is an enduring punishment imposed by the criminal justice system. Thus, the ability to have a record sealed or expunged and the discretion in the application of such should be future topics of criminological research. Using data from New York State we first show how viewing only unsealed records changes the demographics of the population of offenders. We then employ multivariate logistic regression to explore the impact of race and gender on the designation of three different types of seals offered in New York. In all models being male reduces the likelihood of a seal, however, the impact of race varies across types of seal and within and outside of New York City. We discuss our findings as they relate to the broader literature on discretion and bias in the criminal justice system.	Megan C. Kurlychek, University at Albany; Heather Washington, West Virginia University
Student Authored Paper	"Faith in God and Faith in the Justice System."	Student Panels	Student Panels	This paper reviews the connection between a person's religiosity and their faith in the justice system. Using the 2008 General Social Survey, this paper examines factors such as religion and religious participation, and considers how they connect to factors such as faith in the criminal justice system and their fear of victimization. A review of other studies into the connection between religion and the criminal justice system is also included.	Josiah Parker, Western New England University
Paper Presentation	(NJ-STEP) Program	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Since 2013 Rutgers University (Newark) has joined with a number of academic institutions in NJ to provide college education and post-release assistance to over 1,000 former offenders. The program is called the New Jersey Scholarship and Transformative Education in Prisons (NJ STEP) program. In early 2016, Rutgers and STEP were chosen to participate in the new Second Chance Pell pilot program, a federal initiative to test whether participation in high quality education programs increases after expanding access to financial aid for incarcerated individuals. As a result of these developments, the program has grown and so too has the complexity of program delivery. In 2016 STEP conducted a program review to determine the current strengths and challenges of the program. This presentation will discuss the results of this program review and provide some ideas going forward for other similar programs.	Harry Dammer, University of Scranton; Todd Clear, Rutgers University
Paper Presentation	"Do You Have Children, Detective?": A Gendered Analysis of Law and Order, SVU and Portrayals of Women in Law Enforcement	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The NBC police procedural drama, Law and Order, has found a large amount of success amongst American viewers, and has created multiple successful spin-off shows. In the first twelve seasons of the spin-off, Law and Order: Special Victims Unit, Detectives Eliot Stabler and Olivia Benson are portrayed as partners. This study examined the presentation of gender roles and stereotypes, as portrayed by these two characters. The analysis examines the differences of verbal mentions of each character's family and significant other, as well as how frequently the characters are shown with their families, or are shown in a caretaker role.	Christina Carpenter, University of Louisville; Jesseca Cox, University of Louisville; Amanda Roberts, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	"There Were Ethical Dilemmas All Day Long!": Harrowing Tales of Ethnographic Researchers in Criminology and Criminal Justice	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Ethics in Criminal Justice	While there have been many ethnographies published within the discipline of criminology and criminal justice, very few studies have examined actual field researchers who have successfully employed this qualitative technique. In this exploratory study, we identified and conducted phone interviews with a sample of eight scholars who have used variations of the ethnographic method to study aspects of life which relate to crime, deviant behavior, and social control. Respondents revealed to us their colorful stories, as well as the risks, rewards, and ethical dilemmas they experienced while attempting to balance the delicate roles of being insiders, outsiders, researchers, and participants. They specifically discussed how they negotiated the personal and professional obstacles of being thrust into criminal worlds (as well as criminal justice worlds) and ultimately managed to thrive while conducting fieldwork in perilous places.	Robert M. Worley, Lamar University; Vidisha Worley, Lamar University; Brittany Ann Wood, Lamar University

Paper Presentation	"I'm All Shock Up": Assessing the Impact of Criminal Justice Experiential Learning using ELVIS	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This study examines the long-term residual effects of students' participation in a special experiential learning project on illegal immigration enforcement and detention using the Experiential Learning Variables and Indicators Scale (ELVIS). Implications of long-term program impact on student perceptions of Immigration Enforcement, as well as the use of this rarely utilized instrument in program assessment will be presented.	Connie M. Koski, Longwood University
Research Showcase	"I Think of Taken": Media's Influence on Criminal Justice Students Perceptions of Human Trafficking	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study was to explore the way criminal justice students perceive human trafficking and how media impacts these perceptions. In-depth interviews were conducted with twenty criminal justice undergraduates at a large Midwestern university. Based on students' responses, it was discovered that "Taken" played a key role in the development of criminal justice students' perceptual images of human trafficking. Framing human trafficking based off Taken is problematic because it does not reflect the experiences of many human trafficking survivors.	Rebecca Haroldson, Iowa State University
Paper Presentation	"Incised Wound Left Side of Forehead": Medical Forensic Examinations in Criminal Cases in Colonial Bahrain	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	In the burgeoning modernization of the criminal justice system in the British colonial protectorate of Bahrain, forensic medical evaluations were introduced by police and prosecutors as a new innovation in evidence collection in the early 1930s. Surviving victims of alleged crimes were examined in order to document the harms they sustained, and dead victims were given autopsies at Western-style hospitals. This use of scientific evidence differed from the heavy use of eye witness testimony that characterized previous cases. Through a discourse analysis of preserved criminal cases in the India Office Records of the British Library, and comparison and corroboration with other relevant primary sources, this presentation will explore the transition from prior forms of investigating crime to the innovation of using medical evidence. Individuals educated and qualified to use medical science came entirely from the Western expatriate community and worked in support of the Sunni-dominated state; therefore, this new form of evidence can be understood as another tool for maintaining imperial control over subjects.	Staci Strobl, University of Wisconsin-- Platteville
Paper Presentation	"Sorry Seems to be the Hardest Word": Mastering Crucial Conversations through a Restorative Justice Intervention	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	Restorative justice encourages offenders to take responsibility for their actions and to make amends to victims. Of the four elements of making amends, an apology is the focus of this qualitative study. An apology is challenging for most individuals, especially inmates with inadequate oral communication skills. This paper reports the findings of a restorative justice intervention, designed to help maximum security inmates master the art of a crucial conversation. The findings reveal how the inmates may make a sincere apology by learning to conduct conversations that occur when the stakes are high, emotions run strong, and opinions vary.	Hillary Coney, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	"We See the Video, Where's the Audio?" Microphone Compliance in Traffic Stops	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The movement to body-worn cameras (BWC's) overlooks the Achilles' heel of audio-video technologies: officer discretion in microphone activation. This paper offers lessons learned from an older yet understudied technology: the dash-cam (DC). We examine officer compliance with department policy requiring activation of their dash-cam microphone when interacting with citizens. The analysis is based upon a sample of 403 traffic stops from a suburban police department's camera car archive and ride-along data observing the practical and technological problems experienced by patrol officers in the field. Implications for the preservation of usable police-citizen interactions for purposes of accountability and research are discussed.	Albert Jay Meehan, Oakland University; Maria DeVoogdt-Beam, Oakland University
Paper Presentation	"What's On the News: A Multi-Level Examination of the Media Framing of Immigration and Crime"	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	Despite an abundance of literature demonstrating that immigration and crime are unassociated, public opinion often reflects the contrary. I examine a source that could contribute to this disconnect between research and public opinion – media framing – particularly, the geographic distribution of frames, and structural correlates that account for variation in framing across communities. I employ content analysis of newspaper articles from 2008-2012, which I geo-locate and pair with structural covariates gathered from several other data sources. I use multilevel models to analyze the community-level predictors of media framing, net of article features shown to be significant in prior literature.	Cody R. Tuttle, University of Arkansas
Research Showcase	1033 Program Evaluation Post 9/11	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The focus of this research is to evaluate the increasing militarization of law enforcement departments via use of the 1033 Program post 9/11. Created by the United States Department of Defense (D.O.D.) in 1997, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) that is under DOD is authorized to transfer excess military grade material ranging from clothing to militarized armored vehicles. Police departments may request anti-terrorism supplies by filing a 1033 application. Concerns and recommendations of transferring excess military grade equipment to local law enforcement departments will be emphasized.	Kendall Durrington, North Carolina Central University; Frank A. Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University

Paper Presentation	21 Feet to Safety? Examining How Close LE Should be to a Citizen if He/She Attacks	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The "21 foot rule" was established in the 1980's and has been the standard for police training for several decades now. This research examined the 21 foot rule to determine whether or not it is still a valid standard training. The study was conducted in the phases. Phase 1 and 2 were used to inform the third and final phase. The first phase tested the time it took for individuals to cover different distances (21, 30, and 35 feet). The second phase determined the draw speeds and accuracy of officers using different holsters with varying levels of retention. The final phase placed an officer in a situation where they are interacting with a subject. The subject either charged the officer using a shock knife as a stressor or complied with officer commands. Each officer was given both conditions. The officers were instructed to draw and fire a simulation gun when they felt threatened by the subject. The results are presented and policy implications are proved based on the findings.	William L. Sandel, ALERRT - Texas State University
Paper Presentation	A Call Towards Inclusivity: The Racial and Cultural Nuances in Cybercrime Patterns and Behaviors	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	Cybercrime is a global phenomenon brought about by the adoption of various communication technologies such as the Internet and mobile devices. Despite the volume of inquiries dedicated towards technology and its contribution to criminal behavior, research devoted to exploring the racially and culturally nuanced uses of technology and/or attitudes surrounding technological use in forming online criminality have been under-explored. By focusing specifically on cyberbullying, this study proposes that both offending and victimization patterns differ significantly based on one's racial identity and cultural variance. A call for empirical research on both the racial and cultural dynamics of cybercrime is ultimately proposed.	Jin Ree Lee, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Paper Presentation	A Case Study of Human Trafficking: North Korean Migrants in China	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	This paper examines human trafficking victimization of North Korean Migrants in China (NKMC). Based on face-to-face interviews with 58 NKMCs currently living in South Korea, this paper explores why and how NKMCs are trafficked. It also examines what are the contributing factors for their victimization. Findings from this paper will shed light on the possible policy implication.	Hyoungh Park, Rutgers University
Paper Presentation	A Closer Examination of Officer Encounters in the School Setting	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	In 2015, the Texas legislature passed House Bill 2684, which required school-based officers to complete a training program aimed at providing officers with more child-oriented responses to student misconduct. The purpose of this study was to collect detailed data on officer encounters with students before and after completing the training program. Specifically, data was collected by officers in two school-based departments on their encounters with students including when and where encounters took place, how and why they were initiated, and how they were resolved. The findings of this study are discussed in terms of both practice and future research.	Joseph M. McKenna, Texas State University; Ohenevwa Dede-Bamfo, Texas State University
Research Showcase	A Comparison of a Collegiate Learning Assessment-Style Task Across Two Undergraduate Criminal Justice Courses	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study is to compare the results of a Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA) style task across two different undergraduate courses in the criminal justice major at Fayetteville State University. The CLA is a tool to evaluate the critical-thinking and written-communication skills of college students. At the university level, seniors must complete the CLA before graduating. Departments across the university are encouraged to prepare students for this assessment through practice activities in various courses. One such activity was administered in a lower level undergraduate course (Introduction to Criminal Justice) and an upper level undergraduate course (Senior Seminar in Criminal Justice). The current analysis compares the results of students across the two classes to shed light on areas that students need improvement in.	Lori Guevara, Fayetteville State University; Zahra Shekarkhar, Fayetteville State University
Research Showcase	A Comparison of Mental Health Courts in the United States	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Mental health courts began in the late 1990s, and have increased in numbers in the U.S. since. The data presented looks at numerous mental health courts across the U.S. The descriptive analysis provides information on docket size, program requirements, number of participants in programs compared to number of defendants with mental health issues in general for respective jurisdiction, and success rate. Similarities and differences will be examined, as well as factors that research suggests can reduce recidivism.	Keith Satterwhite, Independent researcher
Paper Presentation	A Comparison of Rape Myth Acceptance Among Sexual Assault Perpetrators and Victims	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	The current study aims to apply the newly developed assessment to measure attitudes of sexual offenders and victims in regards to rape myth acceptance. This was done by comparing the answers amongst three different sample groups: a sexual offender, a community, and a student sample. All three sample groups answered questions regarding victimization history in addition to completing the attitudes towards women assessment. The findings of this study may provide implications in regards to sexual offender treatment and clinical care for victims.	Kymeri Morales, Sam Houston State University; Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University; Alexander Pettyjohn, Sam Houston State University; Emily Aguirre, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	A Correctional Culture of Masculinity or Survival? Gendered Perspectives of Violence Involvement among Incarcerated Youth	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	The study of male violence is prominent in criminological and criminal justice work. Research that focuses on violent behavior among females, however, is limited. This presentation therefore compares descriptions of violence involvement among male and female incarcerated youth. This is achieved by using interviews with over 300 youth, which include over 700 violent incident narratives. More specifically, this paper compares similarities and differences in prevalence of and reasoning for violence participation from the male and female incarcerated youth perspectives. Analyses address situational dynamics and characteristics of violent incidents focusing on the youth correctional setting, and the culture of violence.	Daniel Walter Scott, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Amy Magnus, University of California-Irvine
Research Showcase	A Critical Analysis of the Ethics Behind Cyber-Squatting in India	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Cyber-squatting means using domain name of a reputed business identity and creating a website for profit which is increasingly becoming popular in the business world especially in India today. The main intention of cyber-squatting is to take advantage of the big business trademarks as domain names and earn ransom pay. Legally there is no connection established between the trademark registration and the domain name registration, and so, the abusers of cyberspace, use unethical means to earn huge profit by cyber-squatting. This paper aims to analyze and discuss the problems of cyber-squatting in India, critical issues of administering the domain names, legal complications in cyber space and the issues in settling domain name disputes especially by International Community for assigned names and Numbers (ICANN) and The World Intellectual Property Organizations (WIPO). This paper adopts qualitative research design using case studies of cyber-squatting victims to bring forth the challenges of online business ethics.	Geetha Suresh, Stevenson University; Kumudha Ramasamy, Government Law College Coimbatore
Paper Presentation	A Diagnosis of Global Hacking Trend: A Content Analysis of Crime News to Predict Future Hacking Phenomenon	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	The purpose of this study is to assess global hacking trends in order to anticipate future hacking phenomenon. A content analysis of crime news will be employed. Data were derived from 400 newspaper articles in Google search engine in the years 2006 to 2016, which reported the stories pertaining to hacking incidents. The findings of current study demonstrate that: (1) who the most active hackers and victims are; (2) what the intent and typology of hacking are; (3) which nation is most seriously involved with hacking attacks and victimization. The policy implications are discussed.	Sinchul Back, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	A Hairy Issue: Perceptions of Animal Cruelty in Criminal Justice and Criminology	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Animal cruelty-related programming became more popular in American society in 2003 with the creation of television shows such as Animal Planet's "Animal Cops." However, there does not appear to be a substantial increase in interest in this topic in the criminal justice and criminology research. As a result, this paper will present findings from a content analysis that compares and contrasts peer-reviewed articles from criminal justice, criminology, sociology, and psychology journals that were published between 1993 and 2016. This analysis will show a correlation in the trend of peer-reviewed articles on animal cruelty with the promulgation of animal cruelty-related programs.	Cassandra Reyes, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Research Showcase	A Jury of Your Peers: Or Not?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Although racial discrimination can negatively affect the United States' criminal justice system in various ways, it has been researched most extensively in death penalty sentencing. Overall, studies demonstrate that African Americans are disproportionately sentenced to death. Research has also examined jury selection in death penalty cases. In <i>Foster v. Chatman</i> , 578 U.S. ___ (2016), the U.S. Supreme Court determined that prosecutors deliberately precluded African Americans from serving through challenges in the jury selection process. This presentation reviews the literature on jury selection in death penalty cases and discusses the <i>Foster</i> case. It is intended to enhance understanding of the jury selection process and to identify efforts that can make it more inclusive.	Chelsey Savino, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Research Showcase	A Longitudinal Evaluation of a New Rehabilitation Program: The First Year Follow-up	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Ascend, a new cognitive behavioral program taken by a variety of offenders in the community in Sacramento, California, was evaluated utilizing a non-equivalent groups design which measured pre and post levels of criminal thinking, hope, and self-esteem for program participants (n=53) with post-test only data for the comparison group (n=45). Both groups have two waves of data collected for arrests, convictions, and returns to custody. At this time, 12% (n=96) have recidivated, and survival analyses will be conducted for both groups. Higher risk individuals in the sample will be compared to those with lower risk factors on returns to custody.	Jennie Singer, California State University, Sacramento; Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento; Ryan M. Getty, California State University, Sacramento

Paper Presentation	A Longitudinal Test of Defiance Theory	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	Defiance theory suggest that those with weak social bonds will be most likely to respond to procedural injustice with criminal behavior (Sherman, 1993). Few studies have examined this relationship long-term. This paper will use data from the Pathways to Desistance study, a longitudinal data set on serious adolescent offenders, to examine the relationships between social bonds, procedural justice, and criminal behavior over a period of seven years. Theoretical and policy implications of these results will be discussed.	Kimberly Kaser, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	A Mixed Method Study of the Reliability and Validity of Self- and Official-Reports of Gang Membership in a Sample of Prisoners	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Self-nomination as a gang member is the dominant method used to operationalize gang membership in social science research. It is also the most common indicator used by police and correctional officials to document gang members in criminal justice settings. Serious questions remain about the reliability and validity of self- and official- reports of gang membership, chief among them whether there is overlap between the population of gang members studied by researchers and those processed by the criminal justice system. Very few studies have contrasted multiple methods to determine gang membership, particularly in prison settings. Using data from 800 prisoners in Texas, we examine the reliability and validity of self- and official- reports of gang membership over a series of multirait-multimethod analyses. We supplement our quantitative analysis with open-ended qualitative data designed to elicit information on convergences and divergences in self- and official-reports of gang membership. We discuss our findings in the context of prison practices and policies related to gangs and gang membership and the extant literature on street and prison gangs.	David Pyrooz, University of Colorado Boulder; Scott Decker, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	A Mixed Methods Examination of the Boston Bombing and the Oklahoma City Bombing	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	This project focuses on two of the more infamous bombings on American soil: The Boston Bombing and the Oklahoma City Bombing. While a great deal is known individually about those attacks, a mixed methods analysis of both may shed light on important patterns of behavior in both events. Using data from the American Terrorism Study and documents housed in the Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, this project examines the motives of the offenders, the number and type of predatory acts, the level of contact with unaffiliated extremist groups, and ancillary behavior in the months leading to each attack.	Grace Bettis, Fulbright College, University of Arkansas; Summer Jackson, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	A Multisite Examination of Police Use of Force Mindset on Street-Level Behavior	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In a recent IACP-COPS joint symposium of policing practitioners and academics, a recommendation was put forth to comprehensively assess the relevance of officer's use of force mindset (e.g., perceptions of danger, citizens, role orientations, organizational leadership, reporting procedures, and training) in understanding the multidimensional nature of police use of force. Utilizing survey and official data from seven police agencies, as part of the Assessing Police Use of Force Policy and Outcomes project, this study addresses this recommendation by examining the nature of officer's use of force mindset, as well as the relevance of such attitudes on use of force behavior.	Eugene Paoline, University of Central Florida; William Terrill, Arizona State University; Logan Somers, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	A Review of the Correctional Staff Organizational Commitment Literature	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Committed staff are important for a correctional organization. As such, the concept of organizational commitment among correctional staff has generated a growing body of research. A systematic review of the correctional staff commitment research was conducted and the results will be presented and discussed.	Zachary Buckner, The University of Mississippi; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University; Robert M. Worley, Lamar University; Vidisha Worley, Lamar University
Paper Presentation	A Review of the San Diego County Regional Leadership Institute	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The San Diego County District Attorney's Office coordinated the development of a regional leadership institute in 2016 in which every police agency in the region was invited to participate. The institute is for first line supervisors (Sergeants) and mid-level managers (Lieutenants). We recognized that there are many very talented police officers and by sharing knowledge on a regional level we can all benefit from each other's knowledge improving supervision county wide. This presentation will explore the process to implement a large scale program and review curriculum, format and best practices for providing police leadership and management training.	Matthew David O'Deane, University of Phoenix
Paper Presentation	A Social Network Analysis of Latino Immigrant Sex Trafficking	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Loosely connected Latino sex trafficking networks exist throughout the US. This research analyzes one small sex trafficking network trafficking Latina migrants operated in Kentucky and Tennessee which was associated with other regional networks throughout the Eastern US. Specifically, this project focuses on mapping the locations of various brothels within the extended network and examining the relationships between various trafficking actors involved. The migration patterns of the traffickers and victimized Latinas involved in this network are also examined (and mapped) to highlight the migration histories which brought all of the individuals in the primary trafficking network together.	Lauren Sabon, University of Arkansas

Paper Presentation	A Statutory Analysis of 'Upskirting'	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	'Upskirting' - the use of video cameras in public spaces to record another person's private areas has become a new form of crime in recent years. Some state courts have held that this was not a crime since there were no statute specifically prohibiting such behavior. A prior (2006) statutory analysis revealed that 2/3 of states require that a violation of privacy occur before a crime has been committed. This paper examines state and federal statutes related to upskirting in an effort to determine how these laws have evolved in recent years.	Wesley McCann, Washington State University; Amelie Pedhesult, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	A Statutory Analysis of Police Roles	Policing	Police Strategies	Understanding the role of police is important for both the criminal justice system and the community. The primary roles of police vary, but usually include order maintenance, crime control, and service to citizens. Statutory analyses indicates these roles have changed over time, evolving from an emphasis on crime control to a balance between crime control and order maintenance. In the era of community-oriented policing, this paper uses a statutory analysis of state statutes to examine whether states have attempted to increase the service role aspect of policing, or if crime control still remains the primary focus.	Carly Cortright, Washington State University; Wesley McCann, Washington State University; Dale Willis, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	A Student-Professor Experiential Comparison: Challenges and Lessons Learned through Utilizing High Impact Practices	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal justice undergraduate programs are facing the challenge of preparing an increasing body of underprepared students to develop communication and critical thinking skills to succeed in a twenty-first century career. In response, many professors have been shifting from a traditional teacher centered pedagogy to a student centered approach and utilizing various high impact practices (HIP's). Although a growing body of research shows HIP's enhance student learning, few have examined the challenges involved in incorporating these pedagogies into today's coursework. This paper will present findings from an exploratory study that examined these challenges from both the student and faculty perspective.	Shelly Wagers, Radford University; John Burke, Radford University; Margaret Pate, Radford University
Paper Presentation	A Study on Self-Legitimacy of Prison Officers in Regional Prisons in Slovenia	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	The paper presents a study on self-legitimacy of prison officers in Slovenia. Data were collected in 2014 through a sample of 101 prison officers from Slovenian regional prisons in Celje, Ljubljana and Maribor. In addition to a quantitative survey, the data were also collected by conducting 28 structured interviews with prison officers in the same prisons in 2015. The results show that self-legitimacy of prison officers is affected by their relationships with their fellow officers, prisoners and superior's procedural justice. Results from the interviews support findings from the quantitative study.	Gorazd Mesko, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Rok Hacin, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Research Showcase	A Systematic Review of Juvenile Risk Assessment Predictive Validity Studies	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Juvenile justice departments use risk assessment tools to determine how likely offenders are to recidivate. The purpose of this research is to present the results from a systematic review of juvenile risk assessment predictive validity studies. Using Geraghty and Woodhams (2015) quality assessment tool, we reviewed approximately fifty juvenile risk assessment studies to assess the methodologies of this body of research. The results will provide information from each study, including sample size, base rate, effect size, as well as, the findings from our quality assessment review.	Denver Harris, Kennesaw State University; James T. McCafferty, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	A Tale of Two Universities: A Red State-Blue State Comparison of College Students' Attitudes About Concealed Carry on Campus Policies	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	The passage of laws in states across the nation – with Texas being the most recent – allowing individuals on college campuses to conceal carry firearms has evoked varying responses from different stakeholders within these communities. Potentially contributing to the varied discourse are the influences of regionality and political party influence. The present study examines student responses from historically red and blue states to assess attitudes about these policies, how they relate to crime on campus, and general safety and security practices. Additional assessment of the potential policy implications stemming from these perceptions, both for students and university policymakers, also is discussed.	Jaclyn Schildkraut, State University of New York at Oswego; Kevin Jennings, Armstrong State University; Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado; Collin Carr, State University of New York at Oswego
Paper Presentation	A Teaching Approach to Criminal Justice Capstone	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentation describes and discusses an approach to a Criminal Justice (CJ) Capstone course. In looking to help students prepare for the future and apply their learning. While there are various models to select for a Capstone experience, this approach engages students in introspection, reflection and writing, to help them gain an understanding of what they got out of the college experience and where they can go with their education.	Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State University/Walden University
Student Authored Paper	A Theoretical Examination of Police Militarization in the United States	Student Panels	Student Panels	This paper examines how the American gun culture and Second Amendment are plausible root causes of police militarization in the United States. Utilizing the moral panic framework, this paper describes how the American public and government respond to situations such as active shooters and terrorism. Moreover, using the differential association framework to explain how the gun culture conditioned the American government to react to such moral panics through a militaristic ideology. While the issues of American gun culture and police militarization are distinct, it is argued that they are interdependent.	Jaek Koziarski, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Paper Presentation	A Theoretical Framework for the Manifestation of Hate Crimes	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	According to the Hate Crime Statistics Act, a hate crime is defined as any criminal offense motivated by a bias an offender has against a certain group of people (Title 18 U.S.C. Section 249). The Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012 reports that an estimated 293, 800 U.S. residents were victims of hate crimes, while the Federal Bureau 2013 Hate Crime Statistics notes victims comprised of African Americans, Jews, and LGBT groups. Recent events in Charleston and Orlando have ignited more discussions on how bias manifests into hate crimes. This research will utilize Akers' Social Learning and Agnew's General Strain Theory as a frame of reference to discuss the significance of hate in the United States, how biases are developed and ultimately manifest into a crime. Recommendations will be made how to combat the negative effects of biases so reducing hate crimes.	Melanie Mayfield, North Carolina Central University; Kiatah S. Blacklock, North Carolina Central University; Loma Elaine Grant, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	A View from Within: Exploring Offenders Attitudes and Perceptions of Prison-Based TCs	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Therapeutic Communities (TCs) are implemented widely within prisons. TCs are a milieu therapy involving intensive socialization through a structured and supportive therapeutic environment. While studies are generally supportive of TC treatment, questions remain in terms of which elements of the TC process have the greatest impact on the offender. The current qualitative study examines the perceptions of offenders towards treatment programming, the structure and environment of the TC, and the type and quality of interaction with treatment staff on motivation for change and therapeutic engagement. This study provides important information concerning the "black box" of TC treatment.	Sami Abdel-Salam, West Chester University; Laura Winnie Feeley, West Chester University; Michael E. Antonio, West Chester University
Student Authored Paper	Action, Counteraction: Examining the Relationship Between US Antiterrorism Legislation and Terrorist Group Behavior	Student Panels	Student Panels	Extant literature suggests that extremist groups react to government legislative attempts to curtail terrorist behavior (e.g. leaderless resistance). The literature also chronicles how the government reacts to successful terrorist acts (e.g. The USA PATRIOT Act). The literature, however, tends to focus on the impact of single events. This project examines the trajectory of legislative action across decades. Using data from the American Terrorism Study, this project uses a mixed method approach and focuses on legislative reaction to terrorism in the US by examining the type, scope, and focus of legislation introduced into either house of Congress between 1980 and 2014.	Erin Nelson, University of Arkansas Honors College; Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	Addiction Frameworks and Drug Policy Attitudes	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	Using a 2012 California Field Poll, this study examined how a respondent's addiction framework (that is, whether they conceptualized addiction as a medical, social, or a moral problem) predicted their attitudes toward the expansion of California's Proposition 36, an initiative that diverts nonviolent drug offenders into treatment. Addiction frameworks were also used to predict whether the respondent thought that those found guilty of drug possession should be sent to prison rather than treatment. Results indicated that one's addiction framework was strongly associated with their opinion about drug policy, even after controlling for many demographic variables.	Jennifer Murphy, Penn State Berks
Paper Presentation	Addressing the Growing Needs and Concerns of Homicide Survivors in Kansas City	Victimology	Victim Studies	Despite the efforts of law enforcement, community programming, and concerned residents, homicide rates in Kansas City, MO continue to fluctuate. Each homicide leaves behind a grieving family, who must make sense of the tragic death of their loved one. Survey data was collected from homicide survivors across the metropolitan area to gauge the well being of these families. Results reveal the survivors' fears and struggles, survivors' perceptions and expectations of law enforcement, and the unique challenges for cold case homicide survivors. Recommendations are provided for the development of a more productive relationship between police, advocacy groups and the homicide survivors.	Ashley Wellman, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Advice to Private Security Guards on Detecting Juvenile Shoplifters	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	125 students (76% male) from 19 to 45 years (78% middle class; 40% Black and 28% Latin) who also worked (58% part-time) were drawn from Security and Emergency Management classes in NYC. Students provided stereotypes of a typical juvenile shoplifter as predominantly male (60%), ages 14 to 17 (69%), with short to medium (50%) brown/black hair (46%), and from lower class (51%) Black (26%), Latin (21%), or White (21%) families. Conclusions regarding the role of stereotypes in targeting potential shoplifters and decisions for prosecuting offenders will be drawn based on retail store shoplifting vignettes posed to students.	Lauren Renee Shapiro, John Jay College; Marie-Helen Maras, John Jay College

Paper Presentation	After Release: A Qualitative Investigation into the Financial Lives of Former Offenders	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	How financial knowledge and behavior shape former offenders as they reintegrate into society is an understudied area related to incarceration. This qualitative study explored the research question, "What are post-incarcerated individuals' experiences of self-identified financial behavior change?" Content analyses were conducted with the interviews of 42 former offenders, discussing their financial attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors. Findings include family influence, perceptions of financial behavior change, confusion regarding banking and credit, and a general lack of financial knowledge among respondents. This study's findings expand upon the understanding of how recently released prisoners experience financial well-being and may augment current pre-release educational programs.	Kate Mielitz, Kansas State University; Meghaan Lurtz, Kansas State University; Joy Clady, Kansas State University
Paper Presentation	Age, Race, and Gender: The Independent and Combined Effects on Criminal Sentencing	Courts and Law	Sentencing	Some research has found that age, gender, and race all have independent effects on sentencing. However, the combination of the three (young, minority, male) have an even stronger influence on criminal sentencing. Utilizing four years of sentencing data, this study extends prior research through including both Black and Hispanic offenders, along with examining multiple sentencing outcomes. Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.	Kareem L. Jordan, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Paper Presentation	American Maelstrom: The Police and Social Rage	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The social fabric of American society appears to be fraying at the edges. Anger and its more strident sibling, rage, are major components of the current political environment. Violent confrontations between the police and public, especially in the minority communities have created a tinderbox of raw emotions on both sides. Moreover, violent crime appears to have awakened from its ten year slumber. What is happening in American society and why is the subject of this paper.	Richard N. Holden, University of North Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	American Prisons as Hotbeds for Radicalization and Domestic Extremism	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	The purpose of this study is to determine the nature and scope of the radicalization of inmate populations within correctional institutions in the United States. Domestic terrorism plots carried out by domestic extremists are more challenging to detect than foreign-based threats. This study explores potential candidates for similar domestic extremism and utilizes information collected from open source data and interviews with subject experts. This study is meant to identify and predict significant trends that indicate susceptibility towards violent extremism and the origin of the embracing of radical ideologies.	Jibey Asthappan, University of New Haven; Katherine Nadev, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	American Women's Radicalization to Terrorism	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	Pilot study examining the factors that serve as catalysts for women's radicalization to terrorism, with specific focus on those inspired by actions and ideologies of the Islamic State (ISIS). Approximately 20 cases of American women have been identified by the FBI as terrorist actors and/or supporters. The purpose of this study was to examine women's roles, support, and reasons for self-radicalization as moderated by their demographics and their ideologies. Advice on how to enhance private and public sectors' current assessment of the manner in which these American women became radicalized and development of potential countermeasures will be given.	Marie-Helen Maras, John Jay College; Lauren Renee Shapiro, John Jay College
Paper Presentation	An Analysis of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies and the Prevalence of Theft on College Campuses	Policing	Police and the Community	College campuses have been described as "hot spots" of crime. Inherent features of these institutions, such as people living, working, eating, studying, and socializing in close proximity to one another, are likely to lead to criminal incidents. While violent crimes have received much scholarly attention, little is known about property crimes on college campuses. Relying on data from the Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies (2011-2012), the current study seeks to assess this gap in the literature. Specifically, the authors examine whether the adoption of human resource and community outreach practices by campus police is predictive of the prevalence of larceny-thefts. It is intended that findings of this study will shed light on useful implications for policy and practice.	Whitney Gass, Southern Arkansas University; Rocío Paez, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Kristen N. Sobba, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Student Authored Paper	An Analysis of Domestic Abuse and Sex Offense in Iowa	Student Panels	Student Panels	The profile of domestic violence and sex abuse offenders in Iowa will be analyzed utilizing a cohort of offenders newly admitted to prison during FY2015 on a most serious domestic or sex conviction. Data from the Justice Data Warehouse and Iowa Correctional Network System will be independently coded for information regarding the offender, the victim/offender relationship, and the nature of the current offense. The examination of characteristics specific to these offenders aims to help inform appropriate treatment practices by observing the extent to which the crimes intersect. Overall better serving offenders while keeping victims, and society, safe.	Taylor Barry, Iowa State University

Student Authored Paper	An Analysis of Human Trafficking Sophistication in Federal Court	Student Panels	Student Panels	Despite the growing literature on human trafficking, and accounts of the sophisticated trafficking operations, there is a dearth of empirical research on the sophistication of human trafficking organizations. The purpose of this project is to analyze the characteristics of more than 260 human traffickers who have been prosecuted in the U.S. federal courts with a focus on the organizational level and characteristics of traffickers who have been caught and prosecuted. This project will use bivariate and multivariate analyses and examine the Human Trafficking Database (HTD) housed at the University of Arkansas, and add to our understanding of this issue.	Skylar Ames, University of Arkansas Honor's College; Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas; Summer Jackson, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	An Analysis of State Criminal Human Trafficking Cases: Predictors of Prosecution and Deterrent Effect of Sentencing	Courts and Law	Sentencing	Offender, victim, offense, and case characteristics of state criminal human trafficking cases are analyzed. Findings are presented in the context of the criteria associated with successful prosecutions and whether sentences meet the criteria for effective deterrence. Results are utilized to suggest policy and program implications.	Theresa Hayden, University of Louisville
Research Showcase	An Analysis of the Components of United States Mass Shootings Over the Past 20 Years	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Mass shootings in the United States have substantially increased over the past 20 years. Literature suggests that factors such as the number of firearms possessed, mental illness, and religious beliefs contribute to the event of a mass shooting. There are an estimated 300 million firearms among the 319.8 million U.S. residents throughout the country. While not all U.S. citizens own firearms, the percent that do is significant in comparison to other countries. This literature review examines how these three factors have had an influence on the rise in mass shootings in the U.S. over the past two decades.	Veronica Lynn Miller, Slippery Rock University; James Lee Kovacs, Slippery Rock University
Paper Presentation	An Application of an Integrated Framework of Legitimacy to the State Courts Context	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	Perceptions of the courts are important, especially in light of the crisis of trust in legal authorities. Considerable research has investigated the dynamics of these perceptions and although much is known, there remains considerable work to do, especially in organizing constructs. The current research utilized a sample of 565 defendants to test the applicability of the Integrated Framework of Legitimacy to the state courts context but further advances this contribution by investigating the framework in light of the defendant's race and custody status. Implications for theory and practice are discussed and center on the importance of considering the complete framework.	Joseph Hamm, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	An Empirical Test of IAT: Examining the Predictors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Against Women	Victimology	Domestic Violence/Family Crime	Messner and Rosenfeld's Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT) holds that higher imbalances of societal institutions lead to higher rates of crimes and that the type of imbalance influences the type of crime the country experiences. Although research has generally found moderate empirical support for the relationship between economic indicators and rates of violence, other imbalances involving other institutions, such as the family, school, and government, have largely been ignored in the literature. In this presentation, we measure institutional imbalance utilizing indicators on a wide range of institutions and examine its effect on the rates of both domestic violence and sexual assault against women using multiple international data sets. We conclude by discussing both the implications of our findings on how to better operationalize imbalance in IAT as well as the need for further IAT testing on the predictors of violence against women.	Chad Posick, Georgia Southern University; Adam Bossler, Georgia Southern University
Paper Presentation	An Environmental Approach to Preventing Campus Crime: The Case of Colorado College	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	While efforts to make school campuses safer commonly focus on policing initiatives, another approach entails the manipulation of environmental design to reduce the suitability of campus as a venue for crime. Although crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) has shown promise in reducing crime, research has yet to assess the benefits and challenges of this method in university context. A case study was conducted in a college campus which had applied this method. Qualitative method was used to understand whether the capacities of applying CPTED are existent as well as to identify the alterations needed to make it more effective.	Auzeen Shariat, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	An Evaluation of Citizens' Complaints of Use of Force in Rural Settings	Policing	Police and the Community	The capacity to use force in police-citizen encounter lies at the core of the police function in society. Despite this fact, there is limited knowledge about how police officers exercise this power in the street when encountering citizens that have committed non-violent offenses. This lack of knowledge is acute especially where nonlethal force is concerned. Although substantial body of literature on police shooting and use of force exists, very little information or study is available of the less severe types of force that has been conducted in rural settings. This study contributes to the body of knowledge on police use of force by examining citizens' complaint data collected from police departments in the state of Mississippi.	Rochelle E. McGee-Cobbs, Mississippi Valley State University; David A. Rembert, Prairie View A & M University; O. Oko Elechi, Mississippi Valley State University; Tanessa R. House, Mississippi Valley State University

Paper Presentation	An Evaluation of the Newark, NJ Police Department's Downtown Mini-Precinct: A Propensity Score Analysis	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	In 2012, the Newark Police Department opened a mini-precinct in the downtown district of the city. The mini-precinct serves as the headquarters for the NPD's Metro Unit. The facility allows the Metro Unit to more readily target high-crime places while providing the community increased opportunity to interact with officers. We present an outcome evaluation of the mini-precinct over its first three years in operation. Street units (segments and intersections) were incorporated as the unit of analysis. Crime count changes within treatment units were compared to those of equivalent control units (selected via propensity score matching) in other areas of Newark.	Eric L. Piza, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Shun Feng, The Graduate Center The City University of New York; Nathan T. Connealy, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	An Evaluation of Trauma-Informed Care Training among Juvenile Probation and Correctional Officers in Texas	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Recently, Texas developed trauma-informed care approach towards juvenile offenders. It requires that all juvenile probation officers, juvenile supervision officers, juvenile correctional officers and juvenile parole officers receive trauma-informed training since September 1, 2015. This study is intended to evaluate the benefits and limitation of this training, assess and compare the needs of juvenile probation officers and correction officers, and provide suggestions for implementing a trauma-informed care system in Texas juvenile justice system.	Ying Cao, Prairie View A&M University; Sessa Kathinen, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	An Examination of News Media Accounts of Animal Cruelty	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	The news media has long been identified as one of the primary sources for crime information for the general public, but certain forms of crime have not been widely studied in relation to media representation. One such form of crime is animal cruelty. This study is a content analysis of media presented themes in 240 print news articles reporting cases of animal cruelty in the United States in 2013. Seven distinct, though not mutually exclusive, themes have been identified. The implications of these themes in regard to the public's perception of violence perpetrated against animals will be discussed.	Shannon T. Gragan, West Chester University; Lisa Miller, West Chester University
Student Authored Paper	An Examination of Officer Wellness Programs for State Agencies	Student Panels	Student Panels	It is well documented that law enforcement officers face unique workplace challenges that can affect the overall emotional, mental and physical well-being of officers. These effects can result in higher levels of burnout and turnover within agencies. However, less research has been done on the availability, utilization, and effectiveness of wellness programs specifically designed for law enforcement officers. This project addresses this gap by providing an overview of the available programs for the wellness of state law enforcement agencies and the degree to which these programs are being utilized and assessed by state agencies. We answer this question through telephone interviews with representatives from each state agency. We also evaluate the extent to which state law enforcement agencies utilize wellness programs specifically designed for law enforcement as opposed to more general wellness programs available for all state employees.	Caitlyn Dommer, University of South Dakota; Lauren Kulwicki, University of South Dakota; Anna Madsen, University of South Dakota; Shane Nordyke, University of South Dakota
Paper Presentation	An Examination of Perceptual Challenges Faced by Female Police Officers	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	This study examined the challenges of female police officers to better understand the dynamics of female in a traditional male-dominated occupation. Data analyses was obtained through telephone questionnaires (n=15) conducted between March and April 2016 and online surveys (n=110) completed between November 2015 and January 2016 with a sample of female police officers from Texas. Findings show that current organizational challenges are physical limitations, family, policing is a "man's job", approval from male police officers, society, intra-gender relationships, promotion process, and administration. The results establish that gender inequality not only exists in policing, but challenges have remained relatively stable overtime.	Kadee L. Brinsler, Kutztown University
Paper Presentation	An Examination of the Effectiveness of Crisis Intervention Team Training	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Crisis Intervention Training continues to play an important role in police community relationships. The de-escalation of crises situations has helped defuse numerous potentially dangerous situations. In this study the authors offer an ethnographic examination of the effectiveness of Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training and its effects on officers and community relationships.	Georgen Guerrero, The University of the Incarnate Word; Maria Felix-Ortiz, The University of the Incarnate Word
Paper Presentation	An Examination of the Risk and Protective Factors of Gang Membership among Jamaican Youth	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	The aim of the study is to examine the risk factors that motivate gang membership among Jamaican youth and the protective influences that differentiate gang and non-gang members. Building on Thornberry's integrated approach, the research contextualizes the narratives and life experiences of gang members to understand the motivation of gang membership and factors that buffer against it. The study will employ qualitative means of data collection that consists of semi-structured interviews in 3-5 communities in West Kingston region.	Ashkea Jackson, Simon Fraser University
Paper Presentation	An Exploration of Vocational and Life Skills Reentry Programs	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	This paper explores the evaluation process and goals behind a recent investment in prisoner reentry programs in the Midwest that address vocational and life skills needs of current and formerly incarcerated individuals. In the first grant cycle, eight funded programs provided varied services including job preparedness skills, educational courses leading to degrees and certificates, transitional housing, and peer support. Program data, including findings from surveys and interviews, are explored along with discussions of future evaluation activities.	Johanna Peterson, University of Nebraska Omaha; Jordan Clark, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Paper Presentation	An Exploratory Study of Under-Represented Populations' Motivations for Entering the Criminal Justice Field	Criminal Justice Education	Administrative Issues	Recently there have been a number of high profile incidents in the media regarding law enforcement officers' use of force. Despite this attention, individuals are still entering into the Criminal Justice field. By surveying a sample of students in Criminal Justice classes at a Midwest University and individuals attending nearby police academies, this study seeks to garner a sense of what factors and influences lead under-represented populations to pursue these careers. These findings could inform recruiting, marketing and retention efforts of minority populations in the criminal justice field	Bobby Bollinger, Southeast Missouri State University; Calle Booker, Southeast Missouri State University; Megan Newman, Southeast Missouri State University; Michelle Kilburn, Southeast Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	An In-Depth Examination of Deadly Police Shootings: Intersectionalities of Race, Sex, and SES	Policing	Police and the Community	This paper extends beyond the media attention of high profile deadly police shootings. News reports of recent police shootings (since 2010) are examined, beginning with a New York Times search using the phrases "police shooting" or "deadly force". One hundred articles chosen randomly are used to gather incident information (location, type of location, weapon present, type of weapon, and the race, sex, age, SES of both victim and officer). Further information about the cases is collected through other newspaper outlets and combined. Among other hypotheses it is predicted that race is a factor, mediated by sex, ability, and class.	Sheryl Van Horne, Eastern University
Paper Presentation	An Officer's Best Friend: How the Law Protects Police Dogs	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This study focuses on current legal issues in the United States regarding the treatment of law enforcement dogs (K-9's). In particular, we will examine the national trend to humanize K-9's under the law, and the legal significance of moving away from treating police dogs as mere property. The study involves a survey of both state and federal statutes and relevant case law to determine when special protections are available to K-9's.	Patricia Wagner, Youngstown State University; Gene Donofrio, Ohio 7th District Court of Appeals; Derick Young, Youngstown State University
Paper Presentation	An Outcome Evaluation of Functional Family Therapy	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This paper presents results of a study on the effectiveness of Functional Family Therapy (FFT), a family intervention designed to prevent delinquency. The employed sample includes 155 court-involved youth who live in the Middlesex County, New Jersey. The experimental group comprises of youth who participated in FFT while the comparison group comprises of youth who were in individual therapy. The study utilizes two outcomes: Family Court data on recidivism and the clinical data on clients' psychosocial functioning, the Strengths and Needs Assessment (SNA).	Katarzyna Calinska, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Hung-En Sung, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Research Showcase	An Overview of Intelligence-Led Policing	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In this visual presentation, the origins and historical timelines of modern day intelligence-led policing will be discussed. Additionally, comparisons between the US and Britain will be shown as relevant to numbers of law enforcement agencies in each country, total number of law enforcement officers in each country, and arguments for/against ILP will be presented based on the different types of challenges encountered when considering some of these differences.	Mizzie L. Thompson, Troy University
Paper Presentation	Analyzing the Process: What Works and Doesn't in the Implementation of a Prison Reentry Portal	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Released prisoners face numerous challenges upon return to society. If not addressed, these challenges, such as unemployment, substance abuse, mental health problems, and housing restrictions, can increase an ex-offender's likelihood of returning to prison. In an effort to assist released offenders into the community and to combat recidivism, the Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) established a Portal of Entry. The Portal provides comprehensive services for prisoner reentry into Miami-Dade County, Florida. At the Portal, participants can receive case processing, transitional and permanent housing, and program referrals, including legal, health, family counseling, life skills, education and employment, job training, etc. The current study assesses the effectiveness of implementation, processes, and the researcher-practitioner relationship.	Cassandra Atkin-Plunk, Florida Atlantic University; Kerensa Lockwood, Florida Department of Corrections; Lincoln Sloas, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	Analyzing Wrongful Convictions Beyond Traditional Canonical List of Errors, for Structural Attributes (Racism, Adversary System)	Courts and Law	Sentencing	The basic research question is what are the explanation and "causes" of wrongful conviction cases beyond the canonical list of errors, including more enduring structural and sociological "causes"? The project involves the coding of archival data maintained by the Innocence Project for 8 cases including the Central Park five exonerates. Research has found that unless the root sociological causes of conviction error are identified (racial profiling, war on drugs), the currently recognized causes of error, like false eyewitness identifications and false confessions, etc. will continue to re-occur. The data will be coded/analyzed together with students in the Qualitative Analysis course.	Leona Deborah Jochowitz, Hartwick College; Ryan Guy Ceresola, Hartwick College; Hartwick College Students Qualitative Analysis Class, Hartwick College

Paper Presentation	Applying Differential Coercion and Social Support Theory to Intimate Partner Violence	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	A review of the current body of literature on intimate partner violence (IPV) shows that the most common theories used to explain this social problem are social learning theory, a general theory of crime, general strain theory, or a combination of these perspectives. Other criminological theories have received less empirical attention. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to apply Colvin, Cullen, and Vander Ven's (2002) Differential Coercion and Social Support (DCSS) theory to IPV. Data collected from two public universities shows that three out of four measures of coercion predicted IPV perpetration, while social support was not found to be significant. Only two social-psychological deficits (anger and self-control) were found to be positive and significant. Results, as well as the study's limitations and suggestions for future research, are discussed.	Egbert Zavala, University of Texas at El Paso; Don L. Kurtz, Kansas State University
Paper Presentation	Are Peers or Family More Important? Peer Criminality, Family Support, and Family Conflict During Reentry	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Finding various ways to strengthen families is a staple to prison- and reentry-based programming. However, some studies are beginning to allude that peers could be at least as much of a risk factor for reentry success as families are a protective factor. Using two dimensions of family roles – family support and family conflict – and a measure of peer criminality, this study uses the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) data to move towards an answer of what the most substantively meaningful interpersonal group is for ex-offenders upon reentry into their communities.	John Boman, University of Wyoming; Thomas J. Mowen, University of Wyoming
Paper Presentation	Are Prisons Really the Last Frontier for the Recruitment and Radicalization of Homegrown Terrorists?	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	Internationally, radicalization represents a significant Homeland Security threat in the 21st Century. The radicalization process is extremely sophisticated and explores all options in order to achieve its objectives of producing homegrown terrorists. The radicalization that progresses to terrorism is obviously the most problematic public safety outcome. Collectively, prison inmates are the largest and most conveniently available group for gaining access in order to initiate radicalization. Academy training curriculums and professional development courses are directing increased topical attention to the radicalization of inmates. The major objective of this paper is to review ways that prisons can become one of the most viable stages for igniting inmate radicalization.	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Eric Jacobs, Compass Health; Brooke Stephens, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Rachel Thiets, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Rachel Kuntz, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Misty Barganski, Compass Health
Research Showcase	Are Rural Schools Safer than Urban Schools?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Most studies showed that rural schools had lower rates of violent crime than urban schools (Mayhew and Levinger, 1976; Patton, D., 2011). However, U.S. Department of Education (2002) reported that violent crime percentage at school was higher in rural (36%) than in urban (26.5%) areas. The aim of this study is to test the relationship between violent crimes and schools' urbanicity. To analyze the relationships, 2008 School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS) data was used. The results show that rural schools are safer in violent crimes than urban schools even when controlling other variables.	Chunghyeon Seo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Arson in Flint: A Near Repeat Analysis in an Urban Setting	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Compared to its Uniform Crime Reporting Part I counterparts, arson has received sparse scholarly attention in the past 25 years. Extant research on arson has been predominately offender-oriented, emphasizing motivations and socio-psychological development or capacity. Despite an inherent connection to physical structures, relatively few empirical assessments have explored arson through a spatial or temporal lens. The present research advances knowledge of arson by examining spatiotemporal distributions of arson through near repeat analyses in an urban setting. To perform this analysis, point data of addresses for arsons in Flint, Michigan from 2003 through 2014 are utilized. Results suggest that repeat instances of arson are significantly more likely to occur in close geographic proximity to and within days of previous incidents. Implications of these spatiotemporal patterns of arson are discussed.	Brandon Turchan, Rutgers University; Jonathan A. Grubb, Georgia Southern University; Jesenia M. Pizarro, Arizona State University; Edmund F. McGarrell, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Aspects of Sexual Assault Perpetration in Criminal Investigations: A Summary of Empirical Results and Legal Standings	Policing	Legal and Evidentiary Issues in Policing	The available empirical literature on sexual assault criminal investigations finds a host of legal and extralegal correlates of case advancement. To better accommodate issues of case attrition, many states have adjusted their laws on sexual assault perpetration in the last 30 years. Unfortunately, legislative efforts have been fragmented and/or inconsistently adopted. Through a systematic analysis of sexual assault legislation throughout the nation, this research draws attention to where persistent gaps exist. Implications for these findings are targeted at legislative bodies looking to better align their laws with sexual assault perpetration.	Seth Wyatt Fallick, Florida Atlantic University; Caralin Branscum, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	Assessing an Interdisciplinary Approach to Law enforcement Teaching and Training	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	The insular culture of policing has limited research efforts to engage in empirical examination in best practices in education/training, but policing is in the midst of a paradigm shift. This study sought to assess how information presented in a human services course could influence attitudes and aptitudes of cadets. The cadets are jointly enrolled in college courses and a police academy. Students were administered the M-PULSE, a standardized instrument designed to measure attitudes and aptitudes of police officers, as well as detect areas of potential risk. This paper presents preliminary findings and discusses strengths/weaknesses to this approach to assessment.	Kori Ryan, Fitchburg State University; Robert Laark, Independent Practice; Heather McMahon, Private Practice; Amber Haney, Fitchburg State University; AglaLiz Aponte, Fitchburg State University

Paper Presentation	Assessing Self-Control in the Turkish Cultural Context	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	A large body of scholarship has focused on Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) self-control theory. This theory contends that those with low self-control are presumably unable to anticipate the long term negative consequences of their behavior and, therefore, are more likely to engage in misbehavior. Although self-control theory has been examined across various demographics and cultures, the adequacy of theory predicting criminal behavior is limited until research is conducted on a broader array of societies. Using data collected from 600 randomly selected households in a large city in central Turkey, the current research examines self-control in the Turkish cultural context.	Kimberly Ann Chism, University of Southern Mississippi; Abdullah Cihan, East Carolina University
Paper Presentation	Assessing the Implementation of Campus Safety Policies in Virginia Community Colleges: An Analysis of the Forces at Play in Higher Education Institutional-Level Policymaking	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	In order to gain a comprehensive overview of the state of campus safety in community colleges, this study has collected data on the policies and practices in place at Virginia community colleges. Descriptive statistical analysis of this data reveal the state of campus safety in Virginia community colleges. Content analysis of interviews with a select group of administrators has helped give insight into the perceived effectiveness of these policies, the forces that drove their implementation, the most pressing safety concerns facing these colleges, and the barriers to addressing these concerns. The policy implications of these results are highlighted as well.	Steven Keener, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Assessing the Process-Based Model of Regulation within a Correctional Setting: Arrestees' Perceptions of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	A substantial body of research has demonstrated the importance of procedural justice and legitimacy in generating enhanced levels of compliance and cooperation with the criminal justice system. Although this body of research has found a strong relationship between perceptions of procedural justice and police legitimacy, research examining individuals' views of procedural justice and legitimacy of correctional officers is almost nonexistent. Using data from a sample of arrestees (n=443) in Maricopa County, Arizona jail, this study tests the durability of the procedural justice/legitimacy framework in assessing perceptions of detention officers. Findings, policy implications and suggestions for future research will be discussed. of arrestees (n=443) in Maricopa County, Arizona jail, this study tests the durability of the procedural justice/legitimacy framework in assessing perceptions of detention officers. Findings, policy implications and suggestions for future research will be discussed.	Lidia E. Nuño, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Assisted Suicide – (Comparative) Legal and Ethical Approaches	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Ethics in Criminal Justice	Assisted suicide is a topic of controversy worldwide. Different public opinions, ethical approaches and developments of death in dignity can be found in different countries. These differences are reflected in different national and international legal (binding) documents and soft law, but sometimes ethical approaches and legal rules are also in conflict with each other. The paper will focus on a comparison of legal approaches on assisted suicide, from the permissiveness under special circumstances (e.g. Oregon, Switzerland, Belgium), over a party permissiveness (e.g. Germany), to a total prohibition (e.g. Austria), and will identify ethical and legal "parallels" and contraries.	Karin Bruckmüller, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich and Johannes Kepler University Linz; Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Paper Presentation	Assisting Returning Citizens: Philosophy, Methods and Effectiveness of the Gwinnett Re-entry Intervention Program (GRIP)	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	This presentation will focus on the Gwinnett Re-entry Intervention Program (GRIP) located at the Gwinnett County Detention Center in Lawrenceville, Georgia. Topics to be discussed will include an overview of the GRIP program, community support partnerships, research design of the study, and preliminary results of the effectiveness level of the GRIP program.	Lana Adelaide McDowell, Georgia Gwinnett College; Jacob Baird, Gwinnett County Sheriff's Office; Gwinnett Reentry Intervention Program
Paper Presentation	Assuming Clarity	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	It has been said that human beings were never born to read. In fact, reading was invented only a few thousand years ago. It has literally reorganized the functions of our brain and has served our ability to create, share thoughts and record history which are but a few of the advantages (Wolf, 2007). It can be generally agreed upon that reading is an essential activity for the development of literacy and a host of other intellectual dividends. However, as I have discovered in my own academic journey, reading is a practice or a set of practices that if honed and developed, may lead to the development of intellectual abilities and perhaps an aesthetic appreciation of literature (Smith, 1994). The implication for design, the appropriate and careful analysis of semantics as it relates to intended meaning as well as instructional strategies cannot be understated. The effort to achieve clarity must consider the fact that learners will represent a wide variety of reading practices which may or may not be conducive to deep learning produced as a result of effective interpretation.	Jeff Czarnec, Southern New Hampshire University COCE

Paper Presentation	Attitudes Toward Women in Law Enforcement among the Next Generation of Police Officers in China	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	With the emergence of community policing philosophy, which emphasizes characteristics that are traditionally feminine, the advocates have insisted on expanding women's numbers and influence in policing. Despite their positive performances, policewomen still experience hostility and isolation from male colleagues. The attitudes toward women among the next generation of police officers have not been the subject of empirical research, except Chu and Tsao's (2014) study of Taiwanese police cadets. The purpose of this study is to update Chu and Tsao's (2014) study by focusing on a sample of Chinese police cadets and examining the comprehensive list of potential predictors.	Bina Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Tao Xu, Zhejiang Police College, China; Haiwen Lin, Zhejiang Police College, China; Hao Ding, Zhejiang Police College, China; Chunghyeon Seo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Attitudes Towards and Willingness to Intervene in Dating and Sexual Violence Among High School Students	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	While there has been a great deal of research regarding college student's attitudes towards and willingness to intervene in dating and sexual violence, high school students remain an understudied population. In order to address this, surveys were given to 9th grade students in a large county in the Southeastern United States. Our findings indicate that high school students endorse a number of negative stereotypes involving dating and sexual violence. However, many students are willing to intervene in potential dating and sexual violence situations. Furthermore, notable gender differences were found throughout the analysis. Implications of these findings will be discussed.	Jennifer Leali, University of South Florida; Rachael Powers, University of South Florida
Student Authored Paper	Attitudes Towards LGBTQ Communities: Analysis of Personality and Learned Behaviors in the U.S. and Asia	Student Panels	Student Panels	The LGBTQ movement has gained momentum over recent years. However, despite the passage of the marriage equality laws, attitudes towards LGBT remain negative throughout regions of the U.S. Nonetheless, in 2013 The Washington Post indicated that despite the discord towards the LGBTQ community, the United States, in a global survey of tolerance, ranked as one of the most tolerant countries. This study would aim to analyze whether the United States or Asian countries have differences in tolerance towards LGBTQ through online surveys, as well as personality assessments to examine if personality traits impact LGBTQ tolerance and the difference between countries.	Aileen Terrazas, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	Attitudes towards Restorative Justice in the Community Service Criminal Justice System in Zimbabwe	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	This paper looks at the attitudes towards restorative justice in the community service criminal justice system in Zimbabwe. An attitude towards restorative justice questionnaire was administered among community service officers, offenders serving community service orders, judicial officers involved in the community service system and members of the general public, especially the offence victims. The resulting findings were subjected to descriptive and inferential analysis. The results indicate that most participants held positive and non-punitive attitudes across gender, age and other socio-demographic information. Implications and recommendations for future criminal justice practices are discussed.	Risk Matyja Zawidze, No Affiliation
Paper Presentation	Atypical Criminal Incidents: An Analysis of Police Decision-Making	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This presentation focuses upon criminal incidents that by their very nature are not routine or ordinary occurrences in most communities. Bombings, mass casualty shootings, multijurisdictional kidnappings, and even hostage situations, while not unheard of, are generally less frequent than typical street crime or domestic violence cases. As such, this work attempts to outline a current evaluation of police decision-making and leadership that is exhibited in responding to these cases to restore public safety. Findings suggest that the complexities of such cases demand understanding by multiple parties for such responses to limit the loss of life and to terminate the threats that such criminal behavior poses to the health and well-being of the community.	John P. Jarvis, FBI; Brittany Murray, FBI
Paper Presentation	Autonomous Driving and (Trans)national Criminal Liability	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Is the criminal justice system fit for the future? Automated, or even autonomous driving gained enormous public attention over the last year. An autonomous driving car bumps into a bus when changing traffic lane or a vehicle crashes into a truck while being in automated driving mode and damage to property and personal injury happens, who will be held criminally responsible, especially in transnational cases? Based on emerging case law, the paper focuses on criminal and ethical preconditions, and allocation of domestic and transnational criminal liability. Additionally, empirical data comparing peoples' opinion and criminal law requirements will be presented.	Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz; Karin Bruckmüller, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich and Johannes Kepler University Linz
Paper Presentation	Averted School Shootings: Leakage, Guns, and Punishment	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	While school shootings are not a new phenomenon, following the Columbine High School shooting in 1999 there has been intense interest in understanding these events. Although school violence has been researched, much of the literature focuses solely upon 'successful' school shootings. The current state of public concern over school safety has raised concerns over how these events can be prevented. This study sought to gain an enhanced insight into averted school shootings by exploring how the event was prevented, how the intended weapon(s) of choice was obtained, and tracking the punishment given to the identified offender(s).	Robert Stallings, Lenoir-Rhyne University

Paper Presentation	Backfield in Motion: Fantasy Sports and Gambling Law	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The boom in daily fantasy sports offers large monetary prizes based on statistical performances of a roster of athletes in sports an individual chooses. An entire industry has emerged from a legal loophole for something that appears to be sports gambling, which is illegal outside of Nevada and a few other states. This paper will explore the strange hypocrisy and inconsistency surrounding gambling that is found in U.S. law	David Whelan, Holy Family University; Michele Muni, Holy Family University
Paper Presentation	Bad Breakups: Preliminary Findings from a Teen Dating Violence Survey	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	In this paper, we present preliminary findings from a study on teen dating relationships and interpersonal violence. Quantitative and qualitative survey data was collected from a convenience sample of 436 women and men from around the world. We discuss initial quantitative findings including relationship abuse, self-harm, and drug abuse patterns in healthy and volatile relationships. We also present major themes from the qualitative data, including relationship conflict, coping with breakups, and the role of social media. Future directions for research and implications for teen dating violence interventions, particularly focusing on teen breakups, will be discussed.	Katherine Lorenz, University of Illinois-Chicago; Anne Kirkner, University of Illinois at Chicago; Shannon Harper, University of Illinois at Chicago; Paul Schewe, University of Illinois-Chicago
Paper Presentation	Becoming a Felon: A Successful Ceremony of Degradation	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	Justice reform seems to be floating around the top of bottom-line discussions. While the financial "burden" of incarceration is elucidating an economic issue, the social and human consequences of mass incarceration have also been called to action toward a deeper consideration (The National Research Council 2014). This paper pulls from a dissertation of 54 interviews with inmates serving life sentences, or 20+ years in prison. Reconsidering prison as a rite of passage allows the theoretical reframing of the sentencing process as a successful ceremony of degradation (Garfinkle, 1956). This modern day rite of passage stigmatizes the convicted into the system, but does little to reincorporate felons back into society after prison. While US corrections are in a financial crisis of historic proportions, theoretically reframing the identity transitions of citizen into felon bear implications for understanding a systemic-level failure measured in recidivism and unlocking new insights into the human consequence of Justice's contemporary binge on punitivity.	Edward L.W. Green, Roosevelt University; L. Sue Williams, Kansas State University
Paper Presentation	Beyond Mayberry: Social Capital and Evaluations of Police Efficacy in Small Iowa Communities.	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Across the United States much attention has been focused on police and community relations. This paper examines the relationship between social structure and evaluations of police efficacy in small Iowa communities. Small communities are often under-researched, thus this paper adds to our understanding of community/police relations. Methodologically, this paper utilizes a unique data set that captures attitudinal responses across 98 small Iowa communities. The analysis for this paper uses multiple regression statistical models to test hypothesized relationships.	Nicholas Recker, Metropolitan State University of Denver; Matthew D. Moore, University of Central Arkansas
Paper Presentation	Black and Blue	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	As police brutality has been increasingly reported in the media, the question remains, "are police officers really becoming more aggressive?" Recent events in the United States portray police abuse in the media. Current research does not reflect an increase in police aggression. This study explored police officer levels of aggression. One empirical inquiry was to explore aggression levels, how it varies by years of service, and department location. Officers at two mid-western US locations took The Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), a reliable aggression assessment tool that has a long history of use in research, clinical, and professional settings.	Rebecca Sippel, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Black and Blue: An Analysis of Police Involved Shootings in Houston	Policing	Police and the Community	Media accounts and advocacy groups have suggested police bias against minorities in law enforcement. Specifically, the narrative, advanced by the media, is that police officers are killing unarmed, Black men at an alarming rate. Previous research on the racial aspect in police shootings is mixed, therefore, additional research is needed in developing this line of inquiry. In the current study, police shootings (including both fatalities and non-fatalities) involving the Houston Police Department (HPD) are analyzed (2005-2016). The findings are discussed and the implications for policy are presented. Finally, limitations and directions for future research are provided.	Michael R. Cavanaugh, University of Houston-Downtown; Matthew C. Matusiak, University of Central Florida; Zachary E. Taylor, University of Central Florida

Paper Presentation	Black Lives Matter vs. Blue Lives Matter: Assessing the Fractured Relationship Between Police and African American Communities	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Data on police-public contact with African Americans consistently show racial disparities across multiple types of contacts from stops & searches to use of force and arrest. Conversely, the shortage of systematic evidence regarding situational determinants of police decision-making that structure such contacts leaves unresolved questions about how much of the disproportion is driven by any underlying racial bias and that which might be a function of legitimate police behavior. In recent years, a spate of high profile deadly force incidents involving African Americans and heightened the focus on this issue, leading to widespread protests and counter protests which has pitted Black Lives Matter activists vs police and their supporters—often termed Blue Lives Matter. This has rekindled an us vs. them situation, one that has long hampered policing minority communities. This paper seek to assess the role of racial bias believed to underlie arrest and use of lethal and non-lethal force against African Americans in order to better inform policies that can begin to improve relations between minority communities and police.	John Reitzel, California State University – San Bernardino
Research Showcase	Blue Lives Lost: An Examination of Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed in the Line-of-Duty	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research examines U.S. law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line-of-duty from 2002-2015.	Rebecca D. Petersen, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Blue Views: A Gendered Analysis of Police Officer Responses to Recent High Profile Abuse of Force Allegations	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Police and community relations have historically been tenuous. Prior literature points to a police socialization that occurs whereby police officers develop and utilize a suspicious or cautious orientation when they interact with citizens. Recent high profile events in Ferguson, Missouri, Baltimore, Maryland, and New York City, among others, appear to have galvanized relations between police and citizens – particularly minority citizens – even further. What is often left out of the public discourse and commentary on high profile instances of police use of force against citizens is the perspectives of police officers. This study utilizes qualitative interviews conducted by virtue of a snowball sample of one author's police contacts at different locations throughout the nation. The focus of the study is police officer reactions across officer gender to the public discourse that follows these high profile cases.	Elizabeth L. Gilmore, University of Houston-Downtown; Kevin Buckler, University of Houston-Downtown
Paper Presentation	Bogus Paper	Policing	Police and the Community	This system will not allow three papers. This is a filler and I hope it works.	Nancy E. Marion, University of Akron
Paper Presentation	Bridging the Gap - Creating Better Solutions for Incarcerating the Mentally Ill	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	Mental illness is a prevalent and under addressed issue within current jail and prison populations. These vulnerable populations are not getting the necessary care because jails and prisons generally aren't properly equipped to handle the different needs that result from mental illness. This study looks at jail staff perceptions of working with inmates who are mentally ill to in turn find better solutions for incarceration. The purpose of this study is to create better normative environments that address safety, security, and comfort of staff and inmates to foster rehabilitation in a jail setting.	Sabrina Ames, DLR Group
Student Authored Paper	British Columbia's "Sons of Odin" in Mainstream and Social Media	Student Panels	Student Panels	The purpose of this project is to evaluate the rising public presence of the right-wing group "Sons of Odin" in British Columbia, and to compare the group's publicly stated purpose to the actual comments and opinions of its membership. Specifically, while the group contends that they are not affiliated with white supremacy or extremism, their online presence appears supportive of extreme right-wing ideologies. This presentation will provide a content analysis of a number of variables, such as group member's stated opinions on race, religion, immigration, and vigilantism as expressed in mainstream media and online social media.	Amanda J Stewart, University of the Fraser Valley; Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley; Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Brooklyn Park SPI: Building Collective Efficacy in Crime HotSpots	Policing	Police Strategies	The Brooklyn Park Police Department and George Mason University have teamed up on a Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) project that focuses on building collective efficacy in crime hot spots as a long-term method of enlisting community social controls in the fight against crime. Collective efficacy is defined as the willingness of residents to intervene for the common good through enhanced informal social controls. This willingness is often lacking in highly transient, marginalized communities like Brooklyn Park, where residents may have little sense of belonging. Most research on collective efficacy and informal social control has focused on larger neighborhoods, but new evidence from Seattle suggests that indicators of social control, like crime, are concentrated at much smaller geographic locations, such as individual street blocks, and that high collective efficacy is associated with a lower risk of a block becoming a chronic crime hot spot.	Bill Barritt, Brooklyn Park Police Department
Paper Presentation	Bullying in Nigeria: A Test of Gottfredson and Hirschi's Self Control Theory	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Using cross-sectional data from a sample of 1,092 junior secondary school (middle school) students in Nigeria, this study bridges a gap in our knowledge by examining the prevalence of bullying in Nigeria. The predictive value of Gottfredson and Hirschi's Self-Control Theory in explaining bullying is explored in terms of context and culture.	Omobolanle Atinuke Fenny, University of Texas at Dallas

Student Authored Paper	Bystander Attitudes Towards Sexual Assault on Campus	Student Panels	Student Panels	The most recent studies have examined students' attitudes toward sexual assault (e.g., rape myths) and in particular the role, perceptions, and behaviors of bystanders (McMahon, 2010; Rothman, 2007; Koelsch, Brown, & Boisen, 2012). This research is an exploratory study that seeks to understand sexual assault myths and bystander attitudes-behaviors among a random sample of college students (N= 365) at TAMU. Specifically, this research will: (1) examine attitudes and beliefs of sexual violence, including rape myths and (2) explore factors that facilitate or hinder a bystander's decision to intervene in situations he/she knows will likely lead to a sexual assault.	Clarizza Arieli Vasquez, Texas A&M International University; Belinda Solis, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	Bystander Intervention and Same-Sex Intimate Partner Violence: College Students' Decisions to Intervene	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Bystander intervention education programs have reported promising effects in engaging college students to identify and safely intervene in risky situations, such as intimate partner violence (IPV). Despite advances in the bystander intervention literature, there is a dearth of research examining intervention behaviors in same-sex IPV scenarios. Indeed, victimization experiences among sexual minorities have been historically overlooked in criminal justice and victim service organizations. Using a sample of survey responses, the current study examined the role of ambivalent sexism, domestic violence myth adherence, homophobia, prior IPV victimization, personality extroversion, and bystander efficacy on students' intentions to intervene in an IPV scenario, in which sexual orientations of the victim and perpetrator were manipulated. Implications for criminal justice and social service policy are discussed.	Hae Rim (Helen) Jin, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Campus Crime & Victimization: Results from a Native American Student Serving University	Victimology	Victim Studies	Native American college students are often excluded from studies concerning victimization and fear of crime on university campuses. During the spring of 2015 over 400 students from a Native American serving university completed the Campus Crime and Victimization Survey. Results found that Native American and non-Native American students differed significantly in terms of victimization. They also differed in terms of fear of crime and use of self-protective behaviors, but not significantly. Differences between female Native American students and male Native American students were also discovered. Policy implications and suggestions for future research will be discussed.	Amy L. Proctor, Northeastern State University
Paper Presentation	Campus Sex Crime: Policy, Practice, and Challenges	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Over the last decade, the topic of campus sexual assault has received greater empirical, public, and legal attention. This study contributes to extant scholarship by examining major and recent developments in policy and practice nationally to respond to student-sexual victimization. In addition, it identifies institutional challenges and potential remedies for responding to campus sex offending.	Christina Mancini, Virginia Commonwealth University; Kristen M. Budd, Miami University
Research Showcase	Campus Sexual Assault at a Regional University	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The present study affirms previous research findings indicating that sexual assault on campus are common, but seldom reported. Roughly 17% of all students experienced uninvited, nonconsensual sexual contact (about 1 in 4 women and 1 in 12 men). About 5% of students experienced a completed rape during their college experience. Just under 7% experienced an uncompleted (attempted) rape. Risk factors were identified. Students overwhelmingly did not seek help from any authority. Recommendations for campus safety and for the handling of reports are made.	Trish Oberweis, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville; Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Paper Presentation	Campus Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence: Case Applications of Statutory Provisions	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Congress has enacted statutory provisions addressing sexual harassment and sexual violence. The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act) was enacted by Congress in March 2013 as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). This paper will examine cases and the application of statutory provisions concerning incidences of campus sexual harassment and sexual violence.	Robert Morin, Western Nevada College; Colleen Morin, University of Nevada, Reno
Paper Presentation	Can Citizen Review Boards Help Facilitate Both Police Officer and Public Safety?	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Accountability of police departments has become an important accountability subject due to recent high profile incidents of police negligence and brutality. Although no individual has yet to have been found legally negligent, recent cases such as those in Ferguson, Missouri and Charlotte, North Carolina illustrate the need for proper screening and selection of police officers. In order to increase a community's trust in the police, public involvement is required. This presentation provides a paradigm for the development of a civilian review board for police. Themes of a civilian board's connection to the community and implications for selection and retention of police officers is discussed.	Ronin Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Jon Campbell, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Kori Ryan, Fitchburg State University
Paper Presentation	Can Mass Incarceration of the Elderly be Addressed through Medical Parole?	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	By 2030 an estimated one-third of prisoners in the United States will be age 55 and older. While the vast majority of states have medical parole statutes for inmates, few utilize the practice due to restrictive policies and opposition from policymakers and citizens. There is a downward trend in granting release for medical reasons. Some states have instead established hospice programs and medical units for inmates with terminal illness and dementia. This discussion will include some of the pros and cons of easing the restrictions to elderly release through medical parole.	Denise Kindschi Gosselin, Western New England University

Paper Presentation	Can Police Body-Worn Cameras Enhance Citizen Perceptions of the Police?	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Numerous claims have been made about the potential benefits of police body-worn cameras (BW Cs). One of the most important of those claims is that BW Cs can improve citizens' perceptions of the police. Unfortunately, there have been very few empirical assessments of this claim. The authors explore this question using data from nearly 400 interviews of citizens who had encounters with Tampa, AZ police officers. Approximately half of the citizens interacted with an officer wearing a BWC; the other half had encounters with non-BWC officers. The authors compare citizen perceptions of how they were treated and their satisfaction with the encounter.	Michael White, Arizona State University; Janne Gaub, Arizona State University; Natalie Todak, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Candid Camera: A Look at the Effect of Body Cameras on Police Legitimacy	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Recent high profile use of force incidents have garnered tremendous public outcry and thrust law enforcement into the media spotlight. As a response, police departments have implemented an assortment of policies; one being the use of body worn cameras in hopes of validating their legitimacy in the eyes of the public. The purpose of this study is to assess the perceptions of the legitimacy of police officers with BWC by citizens. This study uses calls for service over a two month period from a large metropolitan area police department. All individuals that made a call for service during the established time frame were initially contacted by phone. Once bad numbers or missing contact numbers were removed from the sample, 320 unique subjects were contacted. Surveys results indicated that citizens were unwilling to respond to a formal survey, and in some cases deny the call for service. Further, this study was unable to make any assertions on the effect body worn cameras may have on police legitimacy.	Melinda Schlager, University of North Texas Dallas; Aaron Bartula, University of North Texas Dallas; Stephen Bishop, Dallas Police Department; Ivan Wong, UT Dallas
Paper Presentation	Career Choices Among Asian-American Criminal Justice Majors: A Mixed-Method Approach	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Understanding factors affecting police career choices can help police departments attract larger pools of Asian applicants necessary to close racial gaps of Asians in law enforcement. Reasons why Asian Americans choose or do not choose police careers are still largely unknown, since Asians are often classified as "nonwhite" or "other". The study examines whether cultural values embedded in family contexts make Asian American students' career choices and motivations different from other racial groups. To address the question, the study uses data from self-administrated questionnaires completed by 400 criminal justice undergraduates and in-depth interviews with 30 Asian American students.	Yuchen Hou, The Graduate Center The City University of New York; Jimin Pyo, The Graduate Center The City University of New York; Shun Feng, The Graduate Center The City University of New York; Hung-En Sung, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Caring on the Inside: Tales of a Critical Educator in a Punitive System	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Students are accustomed to inequitable spaces that undeniably contribute to the school-to-prison-nexus. This push-out is under-researched in the Canadian context. Through my teaching experiences in secondary programs in Ontario jails, I discuss the ways I navigate the systemic limitations, oppression, and marginalization in an attempt to interrupt the school-to-prison-nexus from within. Using anecdotes from students, grounded in Noddings care theory, I discuss the ways that I continue to teach in an anti-racist, critical manner. I identify the ways that I was able to build care within these systems before speculating on ways we might improve programs.	Dargine Rajeswaran, University of Toronto
Research Showcase	Carjackings and Place: An Application of Risk Terrain Modeling	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this presentation is to explore the spatial risk factors associated with carjackings using risk terrain modeling.	Kim Michelle Lersch, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Case Processing and Focal Concerns in Internal Affairs Investigations	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Research literature examining police internal affair units is scarce and does not examine the focal concerns related to processing cases. This examines how internal affairs investigators move throughout their investigations and the criteria they use to determine case credibility. The study analyzes interview data collected from a single department's internal affairs division to understand how complainant credibility and investigation practices influence investigative outcomes. Findings indicate detectives' investigations are narrowly focused to examine the allegations put forward and only consider atrocious secondary violations. The research indicates investigators are influenced by their perceptions of the characteristics necessary to sustain allegations.	Bradley Campbell, University of Louisville; Brian Schaefer, Indiana State University
Paper Presentation	Case Processing Study of Juvenile Court in Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	The purpose of this study was to analyze the case processing times of those children who were detained at the Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County. The focus was to investigate the amount of time that children were spending in the Court's detention facility as well as how long those cases were taking to process through the Court system. Analysis of the data looks at the average and median times of days spent in detention, days between admission to detention and a final disposition, and days between admission to detention and court dates.	Aimée Michelle Burgdorf, Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County; James Maxwell Helms, University of Memphis

Paper Presentation	Caught in the Catch-22: Mothering in Abusive Relationships	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Some mothers are caught in a Catch-22 as they are expected to protect children from violence at all costs, which often calls for them to end their violent intimate relationships, but women who are deemed unwilling/unable to stop the violence or to leave, risk losing their children as they are seen as failing to protect them. Qualitative interviews with 55 rural Ohio women highlight the role of the institution of motherhood and attendant consequences of the Catch-22 that keep mothers in a constant state of negotiating the realities of living with and leaving the violence that affect them and their children.	Mandy Hall-Sanchez, West Virginia University
Paper Presentation	Causes and Correlates of Dating and Sexual Violence of College Women	Victimology	Victim Studies	The paper explores the extent, nature, dynamic, and locations of dating and sexual violence against college women. In particular, the paper explores the data used in research and policy initiatives and brings into question the widely cited 1 in 5 statistic of women reporting being victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault and the 1 in 4 women are the victims of intimate partner violence. We explore the difficulties endemic to research, from reporting and underreporting, to measurement issues, to contextual factors, to interpretation of the results. Finally, we examine current prevention and responses on campus.	Callie Rennison, University of Colorado Denver; Catherine E. Kaukinen, University of Central Florida
Student Authored Paper	Causes of Crime and Approaches to Crime Prevention in the First (USA) and Third World (Jamaica)	Student Panels	Student Panels	Many studies have reported that Jamaica has a sub-culture of violence, and there is lack of faith in the criminal justice system. While minority groups in the United States report a lack of faith in the justice system, the issue of color and crime is not as prevalent for the Jamaican society, but citizens also report a lack of faith. This paper explores causes of crimes and provides comparative statistics for both countries. It concludes with recommendations for criminal justice reform in Jamaica.	Melissa Bryan, Saint Leo University
Paper Presentation	Challenges and Controversies of the Nigeria Police	Policing	Legal and Evidentiary Issues in Policing	This paper analyzes the most pressing challenges affecting the Nigeria Police Force. The author analyzes longstanding and current issues and makes recommendations to change the image and provide crime-fighting tools for effective policing. This study reveals that the strength of the Nigeria Police lies in the fact that it is a national organization that can mobilize officers on a nationwide basis. The challenges faced are lack of crime-fighting tools and investigation skills. This paper recommends the introduction of forensic investigation training and technological crime-fighting tools among others.	Noel Otu, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Paper Presentation	Challenges and Successes in Helping Sex Trafficked Victims: An Organizational Analysis	Victimology	Victim Studies	This qualitative study uses data collected from employees of a South Dakota human trafficking services organization, regional law enforcement, and victims who used the organization's services. The research examines how the organization works to rehabilitate, what services are offered and how these services fit the needs of victims of sex trafficking. Investigating how the organization helps victims and the satisfaction of the clients is important to assess the impact of the organization. Results from this project can help the organization better meet the needs of their clients and serve as a model for other trafficking support organizations.	Annelieke Sinnema, South Dakota State University; Julie Yingling, South Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	Changing Gender Inequality in Police Wages	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Previous research shows that there remains a considerable wage gap between males and females across a number of occupations in the US. Among police, women's income was 86 percent of their male counterparts twenty years ago. With rising number of female workers in the criminal justice system, it becomes important to revisit these findings to see if there has been any change in gender inequality among police officers. Using data from Current Population Survey, this study documents gender differences in income among police over the past 40 years while accounting for the effects of unionization on differences in police salaries.	Christopher Hill, University of Oklahoma; Xiaoshuang Luo, University of Oklahoma; Cyrus Schleifer, University of Oklahoma
Paper Presentation	Changing Nature of Youth in Placement and the Facilities That Hold Them	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The presentation will provide an overview of findings from OJJDP's Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) and Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC). The CJRP and JRFC provide one-day counts of youth in residential placement, and information about the security and services provided by the facilities in which they reside. OJJDP has collected these data for over a decade and the presentation will include an overview of how the characteristics of youth (and the facilities) have changed over time, as well as highlights of emerging issues.	Sarah Hockenberry, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Paper Presentation	Changing Social Norms: An Assessment of a Bystander Intervention Training	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	This paper evaluates an online bystander intervention training, Take a Stand! The stated goal of the training is to empower students with the knowledge and the skills to safely intervene in a high-risk, "red flag." This research utilizes the classic experimental design to evaluate whether students who complete the online training are more likely to identify red-flag situations, know appropriate intervention and reporting procedures, and act as an active bystander when compared to students who did not participate in the 30-minute online training.	Christine Arazan, Northern Arizona University

Paper Presentation	Charismatic Leadership: A Case Study of Captain Bobby Hughes	Research Methods	Qualitative Methods	This qualitative case study explored the life of Captain Bobby Hughes (b. 1948 - d. 2004) who was a well-known Michigan Department of Corrections employee. The study was designed to explore the relationship between charismatic leadership, as defined by the extant literature, with the perceptions of those who worked for Hughes. In other words, did Hughes' behavior typify the attributes of a charismatic leader? In depth interviews were conducted with two former employees in which they were asked to story tell about their daily interactions with Hughes. In addition, the author offers his experiences and observations while working as a first line supervisor who reported directly to Hughes in the 1990's. These data suggest that Captain Hughes' behaviors and attributes closely mirror descriptions found in the literature relating to charismatic leadership. This study grounds the construct of charisma within the unique context of a state-operated correctional facility.	Timothy Michael Ekin, Ferris State University
Paper Presentation	Children of Mixed Ethnic Heritage and Adverse Life Outcomes: A Comparison of Two Nationwide Adolescent Samples	Victimology	Victim Studies	The number of mixed-ethnic adolescents from multicultural families in South Korea has rapidly increased over the last several years. Although traditionally racially homogeneous, Korea has recently been transformed into multicultural society, yet mixed-ethnic effects on adolescents have rarely been examined. Using a propensity score weighting with a sample of 1,156 Korean adolescents (756 interracial and 800 single-race youths), the present study examines inter-race and -ethnicity effects on adolescents' adverse life outcomes, including depressive symptoms, fear of crime, and victimization experiences. The results indicate that inter-ethnic heritage is positively associated with depressive symptoms and fear of crime, but has a negative association with victimization. Implications for further research are discussed.	Youngki Woo, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Children with Sexualized Behavior: A Review of Senate Bill 341's Effect on Juvenile Sex Offenders	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Sex crimes garner attention due to their salacious nature. In an effort to reduce adult sex crime Senate Bill 341 was passed by the state of Missouri in 2015. The bill mandates Children's Division identify perpetrators under the age of 14 who have sexualized behavior and intervene with environmental and mental health based treatment. The goal is to use corrective treatment before the child can enter Division of Youth Services custody or adult corrections. This study covers the baseline year of SB341, compares it to the year prior and looks at issues related to implementation in a rural community.	Tammy Preston, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	Choosing Representatives to Deliver the Message in a Group Violence Intervention	Research Methods	Quantitative Methods	The efficacy of a group violence intervention turns first on delivering the warning of focused enforcement to group members. We address the problem of identifying group members to and through whom the message should be delivered by developing an algorithm to prioritize specific group members. Applying social network analysis to a sample of eleven gangs in four different cities, we identify the number of members needed to reach 100% of the gang. We analyze the efficiency of observed call-ins and custom notifications in delivering the deterrence message.	Andrew Palmer Wheeler, University of Texas at Dallas; Sarah J. McLean, John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety; Kelly J. Becker, John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety; Robert E. Worden, University of Albany
Paper Presentation	Circuits are Fried: How the Supreme Court May Resolve the Circuit Split on the Third Party Doctrine's Applicability to Cell Site Location Information Data	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	Most all technology common citizens use today is created by for-profit companies with an incentive to obtain, aggregate, and analyze as much data about their customers as possible. Technological advancement has also made collecting this "big data" incredibly easy, often without the actual awareness of the customer. This also leads to for-profit companies keeping records of "big data" for extended periods of time that becomes useful and attractive to law enforcement investigations. This was not so when the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified in 1791 and when the "Third Party Doctrine" was first espoused in the 1970's by United States v. Miller and Smith v. Maryland. This paper presentation analyzes and reviews whether the "Third Party Doctrine" can be constitutionally applied to allow warrantless government collection of cell site location information (commonly known as "CSLI"), which is data about a cellphone user's location produced through a cell phone's automatic interactions with a cellphone tower. Special attention will be given to the Circuit Split regarding this issue highlighted and deepened by the federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in United States v. Graham in 2015.	Thomas A. Miller, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Coerced Consent? The Fourth Amendment's Voluntariness Requirement and Implied Consent Laws	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	With the Supreme Court's recent decisions in Birchfield v. North Dakota and Missouri v. McNeely, there is increased scrutiny of the relationship between Constitutional rights and the nation's implied consent laws. One area of increased concern is the Fourth Amendment's requirements for a valid consent to search. Specifically, consent to search must be freely and voluntarily given in order to be constitutionally valid. However, under the implied consent laws, assent to the search, a blood, breath or urine test, is given after threat of license suspension or criminal sanction. This paper examines whether such consent complies with the notion of freely and voluntarily given consent.	Dwayne Keith Jones, The University of Akron

Paper Presentation	Collaboration Within Drug Courts: A National Survey of Drug Court Professionals	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Drug court programs are structured to emphasize interagency collaboration between criminal justice, public health, and social services in order to address the multiple needs of substance abusing offenders. Although interagency collaboration within drug courts is valuable to achieving success, little is known about how drug court team members perceive the value of collaboration. The findings of this study, based on a national survey of drug court team members, will review how drug court professionals perceive their team, as well as the benefits and drawbacks of the collaboration model. The authors will also provide recommendations for strengthening drug court models.	Jacque van Wormer, Washington State University, Mia Abboud, Washington State University, Xiachan Mei, Washington State University, Faith E. Lutz, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Collaborative Community Based Research	Research Methods	Quantitative Methods	This presentation will provide a background regarding the effectiveness of community based research. In addition, this presentation will outline how to perform a community based research project, while working closely with community partners, across a three semester social work sequenced course. Adaptation of this model within a criminal justice curriculum and size of community will be addressed. Results from the 2015-2016 community based project about domestic violence will be presented, as well as how those findings influenced change within the community.	Jennifer Roark, Utah State University
Paper Presentation	Collaborative Leadership in South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Teams	Policing	Police Strategies	In 2007, South Carolina funded 15 regional coordinators to create 16 teams to improve underage drinking laws enforcement. Previous researchers suggested that collaborative leadership is needed for effective teams, yet little is known about the factors that serve as barriers to and facilitators of leadership in alcohol enforcement teams. This study explored the coordinators' experiences leading the teams. Data were collected through interviews with coordinators. These data were coded and then subjected to an analysis. Key findings indicate strong support for the idea that existence of positive relationships and supportive partner champions were crucial to building and maintaining successful teams.	Michael Dale George, Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation
Paper Presentation	College Dating Violence: An Examination of the Relationship between Sexual Intimacy and the Risk of Perpetrating and Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Within the last decade college dating violence has garnered considerable attention as a public health and safety concern. This includes Federal legislation to ensure victim protections, while at the same time making offenders and in many cases college campuses accountable. In this research, we draw on the data from the International Dating Violence Study, 2001-2006 to examine relationship between sexual intimacy and the risk of perpetrating and experiencing intimate partner violence. The results of this study indicate that sexual intimacy is significantly associated with perpetrating and experiencing dating violence among college students. The results indicate that sexual intimacy consistently increases the risk for both perpetrating and experiencing intimate partner violence in a college dating relationship.	Catherine E. Kaukinen, University of Central Florida; Laurie Buchanan, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Paper Presentation	College Prep not Prison Prep	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Utilizing data collected from a Midwestern state's juvenile court records, a series of binary logistic regression analyses were conducted. The present study seeks to evaluate differences in offender characteristic (age, race, gender, and offense type) as they relate to the availability (or lack thereof) of juvenile justice diversion programs in the United States. More specifically, this study asks: (1) which legal factors influence diversion in/out decision-making; and (2) if there are any race or gender differences in the decision making process.	Maisha Nichole Cooper, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	College Students' Definitions of Sexual Offenses: Do Student Definitions and the Law Match?	Victimology	Victim Studies	Sexual assault is a severe problem among college men and women. One in five college women and one in sixteen college men report being sexually victimized, with an estimated 90 percent of assaults on college campuses go unreported. With such high rates of sexual assault occurring on college campuses, it calls into question whether students are committing sexual assault because they do not fully understand the legal definition of sexual assault. Therefore, this study examines how college students define sexual assault, as well as how their definitions compare to the legal definitions of sexual assault.	Samantha Gavin, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Research Showcase	College Underage Drinking: A Test of Low Self-Control and Strain Theories	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Previous studies have suggested that deterrence-based strategies have little impact on underage drinking for college-aged adults. In addition, specific college majors have been posited to consume more alcohol than others. To this end, the current investigation considers the etiology of underage drinking at a campus environment by considering both general strain and low self-control theories. Results indicate that the relationship between general strain theory and low self-control are moderated by a college student's major. Policy implications regarding certain student majors and their reasons for drinking are formulated.	Matthew Kijowski, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Jonathon Cooper, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Commonalities Between Self-Radicalized Terroristic Mass Killers and the Antisocial/Lone Wolf Mass Killer	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	This article compares the personality type and underlying motivations of two types of mass murderers: the self-radicalized lone wolf mass killer claiming to kill for ideological/political attempts at dismantling governmental or economic functions and the antisocial/lone wolf mass killer—someone who by himself or with a few associates exacts "homicidal revenge" on carefully selected targets, where such killing fulfills a personal need for the killer. I contend that both types of killers are seeking attention and something to believe in that will take them out of their dismal non-important lives. Both are about revenge/payback, both may go after specific targets or proxy victims and their thoughts, fantasies, along with the culmination of the actual slaughter are actually extremely analogous in their persona and purpose.	Jennifer Lynn Murray, Indiana State University
Research Showcase	Commonalities in High Profile Police Shootings in the United States: A Case Study	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In light of the media attention and public protests to police involved shootings, a qualitative case study was conducted on six police involved deaths across the United States. Characteristics of both suspect/victims and police officers involved in the police shooting deaths were analyzed. Results suggest there are commonalities among both suspect/victims and police officers.	Harrison Watts, Our Lady of the Lake University; Megan Nycote Dawson, Our Lady of the Lake University; Paola Santoyo, Our Lady of the Lake University; Cathleen Rodriguez, Our Lady of the Lake University; Oscar Buslamante, Our Lady of the Lake University
Paper Presentation	Communicating Effective Vigilance Strategies to Stakeholders on Educational Campuses Across the United States	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Vigilance. Safety. Security. It is every stakeholders responsibility on an educational campus to report suspicious activities to the appropriate party and authorities. However, is everyone receiving the same training and communication? Are students being trained on these same practices? This paper will outline vigilance strategies and training tactics that can be implemented on K-12 and higher education campuses around the United States.	Thomas James Rzymyk, Iowa Western Community College & Columbia Southern University
Paper Presentation	Community and Agency Racial Composition and the Outcomes of Police Use of Deadly Force: A Multi-Level Exploration	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Literature on police use of deadly force has focused mainly on the influence of individual-level and situational level factors. However, the minority threat theory posits the need to include broader social and institutional contexts in the theoretical elaborations and empirical modeling of police behaviors. Building on this thread of inquiries and interpreting the minority threat theory from a multilevel perspective, this analysis investigates the differential impact of the race of targeted civilians, the racial composition of the law enforcement agency, and the racial composition of the community on the determination of civilian fatalities in police shooting incidents. We will analyze all police shooting incidents that took place in American cities with a population of 100,000 or more between January and March 2015.	Frank Pezzella, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Hung-En Sung, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Yun-Ho Yeom, The Graduate Center The City University of New York; Yuchen Hou, The Graduate Center The City University of New York; Victor St. John, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York; Allison Bernheimer, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York
Paper Presentation	Community Corrections in China—An Exploratory Study Based on Social Media Data	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	Although China has a morality-based informal crime control tradition, official community corrections started in 2003 and was extended to all 31 provinces in 2009. Community corrections in Western criminal justice literature has been claimed to effectively reduce the recidivism and overcrowding in prisons. Limited research has examined community corrections in China due to the lack of data. There is no systematic data collection for local community correction programs, and only small-scale interviews with program workers have been conducted in research. The current paper will utilize social media tool to collect large amount of data from workers in local community corrections regarding their daily operation and explore the issues and problems in community correctors.	Yu Zhang, Jackson State University
Research Showcase	Community Oriented Criminal Justice at Coppin State University, an Urban Historically Black College and University (HBCU)	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Coppin State University is an urban Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in Baltimore, Maryland. Coppin State faculty are engaged in a wide variety of partnership and research projects involving law enforcement, the courts, corrections, juvenile justice and other criminal justice agencies. Graduate and undergraduate students participate in many of these projects. This poster session will highlight key aspects and relevant findings of these partnerships and research projects. University Polkeo Chief, Leonard D. Hamm and Dr. Michael M. Berlin, describe implementation and preliminary findings of their "Campus Community Policing Partnership Project" involving extensive research and service learning opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students focusing on nearby West Baltimore communities.	Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University

Paper Presentation	Community Policing at Coppin State University, an HBCU: Working with Neighboring Communities in West Baltimore	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Coppin State University is an Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in Baltimore, Maryland. Coppin State is urban university located in the heart of West Baltimore. Neighboring communities suffer from high rates of poverty, social ills, crime and strained police-community relationships. Coppin State University Criminal Justice faculty working with University Police Chief Leonard Hamm, a former Baltimore Police Commissioner, have implemented the Campus-Community Policing Partnership (CCPP) model designed by the United Negro College Fund Special Programs Corporation (UNCPSF) established with funding from the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. The model provides for extensive graduate and undergraduate research and service learning opportunities and affords opportunities to develop university, community and police partnerships; solve community problems and improve police-community relationships. We will share our experiences and preliminary findings to date.	Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University
Paper Presentation	Community Policing during Difficult Times: How to Improve Its True Purpose of Effective Relationship Building	Policing	Police and the Community	This study examines the historical perspective, intent, purpose, actions, strategies and results of community policing. The underlying framework establishes how to provide better meaningful relationships between those who are sworn to protect and serve communities with those who live within the communities. The history of policing will be explored and key figures who helped reform policing such as August Vollmer, O.W. Wilson, Sir. Robert Peel and Herman Goldstein will be discussed. Furthermore, with the senseless shootings of citizens by officers and vice versa, we are now faced with a fierce sense of urgency to make all communities safe with better communication, understanding differences, relationship building and embracing diversity.	Anthony McBride, Western Illinois University; Linda Lockett, Strayer University; Jessica Tornabene, Western Illinois University
Paper Presentation	Community Policing in Nigeria: Implications for Juvenile Justice Administration	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile justice administration requires a combination of interventions in order to effectively manage juvenile crime, reduce exposure to risk factors and improve community safety. This underscores the relevance of community policing in addressing juvenile crime. This paper described community policing approach to juvenile justice and examined its impact on the overall juvenile justice administration. Review of literature was complemented by semi-structure interview of stakeholders. A positive shift in the public attitude and perception of Police performance was revealed. The impact of community policing in reducing juvenile offences is, however, inconclusive. There is therefore need for periodic evaluation of activities.	Comfort Oyinola Oyafunke-Omoniyi, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, Nigeria; Gani Adekunle, TDCJ
Paper Presentation	Community Satisfaction with Law Enforcement in the Rural Midwest	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Despite the fact that nearly 20 percent of the U.S. population live in rural areas, relatively little research is conducted on how these law enforcement agencies are perceived by the communities they serve. This study is an exploration of community satisfaction of two rural law enforcement agencies, one county sheriff's office and one municipal police department, in the Midwest. Special attention will be paid to how contact with law enforcement and measures of procedural justice influence satisfaction.	Neal McNabb, Truman State University
Paper Presentation	Commutation and Departures: Removing Convicted Migrants from the U.S. Territory of Guam	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	The Compact of Free Association(COFA)between the United States and the Freely Associated States (FAS) of Micronesia permit FAS citizens visa-free entry to live and work in the U.S. There are currently an estimated 15,000 FAS migrants who have moved to Guam. A small percentage of migrants have been convicted of violent crimes. Immigration, Customs, and Enforcement (ICE)assigned low priority to the deportation of migrant offenders. The Governor of Guam resorted to commutation and voluntary departures to remove offenders from Guam. The presentation will explore the legal, political, and social implications of this practice.	Ronald B. Aguon, University of Guam; Ronald McNinch, University of Guam
Paper Presentation	Comparing Program Fidelity between Juvenile and Adult Drug Court	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Empirical evidences show different findings on the outcomes of adult and juvenile drug courts. One explanation for such difference is the variations in model adherence and/or collaboration between these two types of drug courts. To date, however, there is insufficient evidence to support such theory. The current research fills in the gap of the literature by examining whether there is significant variability between adult and juvenile court. Using a national sample and a newly designed instrument, we found there are noticeable but not significant differences between adult and juvenile drug courts in drug court model adherence.	Xiaohan Mei, Washington State University; Rubin Lu, Washington State University; Faith E. Lutz, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Comparison of Police Stressors and Negative Psychosocial Outcomes for Officers in Departments With and Without Community Violence Directed Toward Them	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The present study offers a unique comparison of workplace stressors and negative psychosocial outcomes for police officers with and without community conflict presently being directed toward their police department. Participants included 233 Turkish police officers from Istanbul who were presently receiving widespread community conflict targeting their department, and 207 police officers from the northeastern United States who were not experiencing such community conflict.	Salih H. Can, Penn State University Schuylkill

Paper Presentation	Comparisons in Parole Supervision: Assessing Gendered Responses to Technical Violation Sanctions	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Community corrections agencies have long struggled to determine how best to respond to rule violators. Recent studies have indicated a weak relationship between technical violations and recidivism alongside the continued emphasis of other correctional research to focus on addressing criminogenic needs. Simultaneously, differences between genders regarding needs, rehabilitation, and supervision remains an area of debate. To date, there have been few investigations of the importance of gender in supervision violations and sanctions. This study addresses this gap by examining violations and sanctions among a sample of parolees, and investigating if male and female violators respond differently.	Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University; Ryan M. Labrecque, Portland State University; Megan Mohler, Portland State University; Molly Christmann, Portland State University
Paper Presentation	Compensation as a Police Candidate Attraction Tool: An Organizational-Level Analysis	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	In 2008, state and local law enforcement agencies hired 61,000 new full-time sworn personnel. In order to develop a sufficient applicant pool, organizations use a variety of attraction strategies, including financial inducements, particularly when broader factors lessen the appeal of a job. Using data from the 2007 and 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, the present study tests whether unfavorable contingencies (e.g., low unemployment rates, high cost of living, rigorous application standards) are related to officer compensation—pay, supplemental benefits, and reimbursements, within a sample of large metropolitan police agencies. Results are generally consistent with contingency theory.	Phillip Michael Galli, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale; Matthew J. Gibrin, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale
Paper Presentation	Competing Constructions of Bath Salts Use and Risk of Harm in Two Mediated Contexts	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Drawing on depictions of bath salts use in two different mediated contexts (110 news stories, 45 individual user stories), this study highlights the incongruence between accounts of use and harm in news media versus drug users' own narratives. Findings reveal that depictions of bath salts use deriving from news media sources emphasized three interrelated discourses of risk: atrocity stories, health consequences, and legal punishment. Conversely, user accounts were comparably neutral and descriptive, with tempered accounts of drug effects, physiological and social experiences while using, as well as tactics used to maximize the pleasure of the drug experience.	Philip Kavanaugh, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Computer Vision Enhanced Surveillance Cameras: A Field Test and Demonstration	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	The growth of public space camera surveillance systems has outpaced the ability of human monitors to effectively monitor the camera networks. This article discusses computer vision as a possible solution and describes an ongoing field test of a computer vision enhanced camera network deployed in a municipal law enforcement agency. The real time monitoring of multiple cameras video streams and post hoc searches and summaries of archived video files using computer vision algorithms are discussed and demonstrated concerning three research questions. First, how well does computer vision law enforcement applications work in the lab? Second, how does computer vision fit within existing public safety camera monitoring rooms? And third, what are the system-wide impacts of a computer vision capability on a criminal justice system?	Ray Surette, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Concern about Crime and Disorder: Testing the Reassurance Effects of Policing	Policing	Police and the Community	According to Bahn (1974), police patrol has the function of citizen reassurance that is highly related to visibility and awareness. Drawing upon the model of reassurance policing, this study examines the relationship between citizens' perceptions of police patrol and concern about crime/disorder in their immediate neighborhoods. The data are derived from a telephone survey of approximately 1,100 residents in Houston, Texas. Four inter-related but empirically distinct components of residents' concern about crime/disorder are employed as the dependent variables. The findings support propositions derived from the model of reassurance police to a major extent. Study limitations and relevant implications are discussed.	Ling Ren, Sam Houston State University; Phil He, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Conciliatory Political Measures and Compliance with International Humanitarian Law as a Previous Step towards Transitional Justice: An Analysis of FARC Attacks in Colombia during Three Peace Negotiation Periods	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	This case study explore the influence of peace processes and ongoing negotiation agreements as a type of counter-motivation measure, focusing on the potential effect on quantity of attacks aimed at civilians and non-combatants. To be more specific, this project will use case-study data of terrorist attacks in Colombia's internal conflict, during past and ongoing peace negotiations with the insurgent group FARC-EP. The study will empirically test changes of FARC-EP in targeting civilian and non-combatant versus targeting military/police personnel and infrastructure as objectives. We consider that stop attacking civilians but not government forces will indicate a desire of recognition and a move towards additional steps in the Colombian peace processes.	David Jonathon Topel, Graduate Center and John Jay College, CUNY; Janiel Melamed, Universidad del Norte; Joel Capellan, Rowan University

Paper Presentation	Conflicts over Race and Perceived Racism: A Police Officer Safety Paradigm	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Internationally, policing is the most stressful occupation that is significantly impacted by recurring ethnoracial challenges while serving diverse citizens. For example, police officers in several European countries grapple with a blend of cultural demands and deaths stemming from refugees fleeing war torn Syria. In the United States, there are lingering organizationally entrenched issues that have flowed seamlessly from the turbulent Civil Rights Era that are again echoed in police incidents like the Rodney King beating, Charlotte, Baltimore, and Ferguson to highlight some. This presentation examines these cases as a structure for assessing the ramifications for police officer safety.	Ronin Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Jon Campbell, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Michelle Jaehning, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Rachel Kuntz, Creighton University, School of Medicine
Paper Presentation	Constructing Crime News: Journalistic Processes in Reporting Intimate Partner Violence	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	The mass media report criminal events daily, including intimate partner violence (IPV). How and why journalists select certain incidents over others is of particular interest. Seven interviews with crime reporters were conducted to explore investigative processes and perceptions of 'newsworthy crimes.' Qualitative analyses reveal that IPV is covered if: (1) a homicide occurs, (2) is violent/bizarre, or (3) involves a "notable" individual. Victim advocates are often seen as unhelpful, acting as barriers to effective reporting. Journalists appear to have a clear routine and approach to story construction, however their use of experts, editors, and other key informants warrants further investigation.	Emily Meyer, Norwich University
Paper Presentation	Content Analysis of Police Agency Social Media Policies in Idaho: Congruency to the Model Policy	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Policing agencies have begun to use social media actively. Due to the rapid shift in online communication and popularity of social media, certain steps should be taken by departments before becoming involved in this form of communication. One important step includes the formation of social media policy. The IACP created a model policy in August 2010 to help guide agencies in the development of their own social media policies. This content analysis examines current policies and published social media sites from Idaho police departments and sheriffs' offices to determine the extent of congruency between them and the IACP model policy.	Kourtnee Rodgers, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Contextualizing Informal Labeling Effect on Adolescent Recidivism	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	Symbolic interactionism argues that stigmatic labeling effect on behavior depends on the social context under which labeling takes place. Despite the abundance of research on informal labeling, little effort has been made to contextualize its impact on adolescent reoffending. Also, compared with other theories, the literature contains only few studies of informal labeling in Asian population. Using multiple waves of self-reported survey data from a nationally representative sample of Korean adolescents, this study examined an integrative model for the informal labeling effect. Findings suggest that informal labeling as well as school commitment and delinquent peer association have an independent effect on delinquency. Also supported is the symbolic interactionist hypothesis that adolescents with greater involvement in delinquent subcultures were less susceptible to informal labeling. Implications of the findings are discussed.	Jonathan Lee, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Corporate Criminal Liability for Human Trafficking	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Trafficking in human beings is an illegal business. Yet, it is not only a business itself but is strongly connected to a broad variety of business sectors all over the world. Whereas in former years the debate focused on those entities potentially involved in conducting the illegal business of human trafficking by transporting, or hosting trafficked persons, over the last decade the focus is shifting towards those companies profiting from forced labor in their business supply chain. The paper focuses on models of corporate criminal liability for all those involvements of business entities in human trafficking.	Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Paper Presentation	Correcting Course: The Effects of Educational Programs on Offender Outcomes	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This study examines the relationship between participation in correctional education programs and the likelihood of recidivism or employment post-release in the state of Washington. Researchers use prison data, wage data, and educational records to assess offenders in the years following release. Analyses focus on the presence or absence of certain outcomes, as well as the quality of employment or the time to recidivism. Fiscal impacts to the state are considered in terms of the money spent on correctional education compared to its returns. Policy recommendations for Washington and other states considering the cost-effectiveness of correctional education are also discussed.	Matt Landon, Washington Office of Financial Management
Paper Presentation	Correctional Officer Brutality in Juvenile Facilities	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper analyzes U.S. Court of Appeals and U.S. District Courts decisions dealing with correctional officer excessive use of force in juvenile facilities.	David A. Rembert, Prairie View A & M University; Rochelle E. McGee-Cobbs, Mississippi Valley State University

Paper Presentation	Correlates of Campus Crime: An Exploration of Minority Assessments	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Research associated with student attitudes associated with crime on college campuses have been well documented; however, there is a deficiency of studies that examine the views of minority students who attend historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). The purpose of this study is to identify minority female student attitudes in relation to crime within the context of victimization, offender characteristics, and crime prevention measures. As a result of analyzing approximately 100 student questionnaires, the results reveal a number of statistically significant group associations through the use of numerous bivariate measures. Limitations, areas of further research, and policy implications are discussed.	Patrick Webb, Savannah State University
Paper Presentation	Counterterrorism Measures and Precautions as the ISIS Foreign Fighters Return Home	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	This study examines possible precautions and measures to be taken to counter the threats world would be facing after the defeat of ISIS. With the advance of coalition forces against ISIS, the so-called Islamic Caliphate has lost significant portions of its land. While we might be winning today, the next steps of fighting against ISIS might be more challenging. Several ISIS defectors we interviewed during the ISIS Defectors project, indicated that in the case of significant losses, ISIS cadres would shave their hairs and beards to blend in different societies to continue to their terror inside cities of different countries.	Ahmet S. Yayla, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	County Social Capital and Intimate Partner Homicide in Texas: An Exploratory Study	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	Social capital is recognized as having a significant impact on a number of aspects of social life. However, social capital remains underexplored in regard to intimate partner homicide. In addition, there is still limited literature that has explored the efficacy of county level social capital. This exploratory study examines the impact of county level social capital on intimate partner homicide rates in Texas counties during the time period 2008-2012. Using negative binomial regression, preliminary analyses find generally negative relationships between higher levels of social capital and intimate partner homicide rates. We discuss implications and suggest additional research.	James Williams, Texas Woman's University; Lucas Espinoza, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Luis Espinoza, Texas Woman's University; Daniel Rodeheaver, University of North Texas
Paper Presentation	Court Innovation and Resource Dependency: Specialty Courts	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	The rise of specialty courts provides a rare opportunity to understand environmental influences on court innovation. We examine the geographic distribution of drug and mental health courts across U.S. counties. The critical mass of metropolitan status drives the establishment of these courts. We use logistic and poisson regressions to determine the influence of additional hypothesized factors, e.g., the size of the court system in terms of employees and expenditures, the number of people in helping professions, sociodemographic factors, and proximity to universities.	Richard Lee Rogers, Youngstown State University; Elizabeth S. Hornberger, Case Western University School of Law
Paper Presentation	Credit Card Fraud in China: Definition, Causes, and Countermeasures	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Leading causes of credit card fraud in China were identified using systematic reviews of existing literature and government reports as follows: 1) the moral hazard leading to the leakage of personal information, 2) the competition for profits among financial institutions leads to the abuse of the bank card, 3) counterfeit risk of the traditional magnetic stripe card, 4) lack of banking regulations, and 5) lack of credit card fraud awareness for consumers. Recommendations: 1) improve the construction of social credit system, 2) make EMV card popular and widely acceptable by replacing the traditional magnetic stripe card, 3) enhance the bank's capacity and resources to control the fraud, 4) provide consumer fraud awareness campaign and education programs, and 5) strengthen the police capability to fight against the crime.	Long Wang, Guangdong Police College, China; Kyungsook Choo, Utica College
Paper Presentation	Crime Prevention Through Religion	Restorative and Community Justice	Community Justice	This study examines research on religious participation and adolescent antisocial behavior, and argues that a negative relationship exists between the two. Though the subject of a contentious debated, there is strong support for a relationship between religious participation and antisocial behavior, with organized religious groups being found to encourage pro-social values and behaviors. Religious based programming is predicted to involve lower costs, while still reducing misconduct and antisocial behavior, especially in lower socioeconomic areas. As such, it holds much potential for the current criminal justice landscape.	Dillon Flesher, Florida State University
Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice Curricula 2015	Criminal Justice Education	Administrative Issues	Sutherland (2002), published a survey of criminal justice undergraduate curricula from a large, national, random sample of criminal justice programs. That project has long provided the best known description of criminal justice curricula that essentially defines the most common course work included in these baccalaureate level programs. Replicating that project has given us a cross-section comparable to both her 2002 and 1991 works. Initial results are reported for the most common required courses in criminal justice bachelor degree programs.	William Jordan, Texas A&M University-Texarkana
Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice in High Crime Areas: Underrepresentation, Oppression, and Racism	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	An overview of the latest developments in research on the police, courts and correctional policies in high crime areas demonstrates a tendency toward policies oppressive to the poor being inflicted on an underrepresented population that too often results in racism. Recent studies on criminal justice system practices in St. Louis County and Ferguson Missouri are emphasized. Possible solutions based on democratic values and ethics are explored.	Gary J. Kowalik, Lincoln University; Anthony Gonzalez, Lincoln University; Melvin Herrington, Lincoln University

Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice Theory: Still Essential, Still Neglected	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Explaining crime and explaining criminal justice behavior require substantially different theories. As obvious as that assertion might seem, our field has neglected the distinction, leaving explanations of crime control behavior undeveloped. And even though a strong argument can be made -- especially in light of the public's great awakening about mass policing, incarceration, and surveillance -- that explaining criminal justice behavior is at least as important as understanding crime, our field still neglects CJ Theory. This paper will examine why this state of affairs exists, and the theoretical, disciplinary, and practical reasons for changing it.	Caleb Hodgson, Eastern Kentucky University; Peter Kraska, Eastern Kentucky University
Paper Presentation	Criminal Offense of Trafficking in Human Beings – Impact of Migrant Crisis on Recent Trends in South-East European Countries	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Trafficking in human beings is a global phenomenon and there is no single country free of this global scourge either as a place of origin, transit or destination. However, countries significantly differ as to the efforts they make to comply with anti-trafficking requirements. This has been confirmed, inter alia, in various evaluation and/or monitoring tools such as US State Department Trafficking in Persons Reports or evaluations conducted by Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA). What is in literature known as pull and push factors that lead to trafficking in human beings particularly increase in times of crisis and emergencies. In this regard, South-East European countries that are on transit routes hit by large influx of migrants coming from Middle East and North Africa, have been faced with serious challenges how to prevent the most vulnerable categories of migrants to fall as a victims of trafficking in human beings. This particularly goes for unaccompanied minors and other migrants travelling alone. This contribution aims to address some of failures as well as best practices in the prevention of this heinous criminal offence and human rights violation.	Davor Derencinovic, University of Zagreb
Research Showcase	Criminological Theory as Represented in Modern Films	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Expanding on the work of Rafter & Brown (2011), this project sought to connect prominent theories of crime in major motion pictures in which they are expressed. Identifying these perspectives in current films helps to provide a recognizable connection which can enhance student learning and application while simultaneously making the subject matter more appealing and stimulating. The utility of criminological theory is also enhanced by demonstrating the modern-day significance of these theories.	Megan Newman, Southeast Missouri State University; Callie Booker, Southeast Missouri State University; Raleigh Bissell, Southeast Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	Critical Black Protectionism, Black Lives Matter and Social Media	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	This paper provides a detailed examination of Black protectionism. This term describes the defensive and protective practice engaged in by the African American community when a high-profile member has been accused of wrongdoing. The discussion reviews the history of Black protectionism, its operating mechanisms, and contemporary cases that would previously have been eligible for protectionism. It considers how the Black Lives Matter movement and social media have dramatically altered the practice of Black protectionism to the practice of Critical Black Protectionism.	Katheryn Russell-Brown, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	Crossover Youth in the Justice System: An Outcome and Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Crossover Youth Practice Model	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Crossover youth are a concern to both child welfare and juvenile justice agencies and are among the most at-risk youth for negative outcomes. The Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) was designed to divert these youth from further penetration into the juvenile justice system and/or provide enhanced services to them. An evaluation of this program was conducted from 2014-2016, and compared crossover youth who participated in the CYPM to crossover youth who did not. This paper reports on the findings from the outcome evaluation (e.g., 9 and 18-months recidivism, diversion, custody placement, etc.) and cost-benefit analysis of this evaluation.	Emily Wright, University of Nebraska, Omaha; Ryan Spohn, Nebraska Center for Justice Research; Josylene Chenane, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Paper Presentation	Crossroads of Oppression	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Intersectionality theory explains how social relations and identities of people are influenced by a multifaceted understanding of oppression. The purpose of this exploratory research is to assess how the intersection of factors impact rates of violent and sexual victimization of the Trans* population. The Virginia Transgender Health Initiative Study is a survey administered in 2005 and 2006 to a sample of 350 Trans* respondents (34.6% female-to-male and 65.4% male-to-females). Measures of homelessness, employment status, health care access and gender identity are used to predict victimization. The crossroads of social inequity experienced by the Trans* community will be discussed.	Krystal Roig-Palmer, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Curbing Crime in Jamaica: Reformation and Reduction	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	History of Crime and Criminal Justice	Crime is a major problem in Jamaica, which has affected the country domestically, and has had severe effects on the country's tourism industry. Some research studies have presented arguments that Jamaica has a subculture of violence, while others argue there is a lack of faith in Jamaica's justice system, leading to violence and diminished social controls. Crime has also been linked to politics (violence), and poverty. The United States has explored multi-faceted approaches to crime control and prevention over the years. This presentation will examine the effectiveness of select crime prevention approaches used in the US, and suggest similar application in Jamaica.	Monique S. Walker-Pickett, Saint Leo University; Malissa Bryan, Saint Leo University

Paper Presentation	Current Internship Practices	Criminal Justice Education	Administrative Issues	Strategies for making it easier for low income and minority students to participate in internships are presented. Additionally, an update on current internship practices will be presented.	Patti Ross Salinas, Missouri State University; Tania McCoy, Roosevelt University; Lauren Fussell, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	Cutting Through the Haze: Perceptions of Marijuana Legalization	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	With marijuana being increasingly legalized in jurisdictions across the United States, questions are being raised in regards to the effects legalization will have within society. While many have examined the politics of marijuana legalization, few have attempted to examine the question for the perspective of individuals within affected groups, from users to doctors to legislators. Through interviewing individuals both within and outside of states that have legalized, we examine themes that are both unique to specific groups as well as some that cut across groups. Many themes provide insight into how group interests, and changing political situations, help form similar opinions even in contexts that differ dramatically.	Joshua B. Hill, The University of Southern Mississippi; Nancy E. Marion, University of Akron
Research Showcase	Cyber Crime Training in Criminal Justice	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This paper talks about specialized units in law enforcement for cybercrime investigations and what is vital to those units for success in criminal investigations. This paper also discusses the need for training for the prosecution when trying criminal cases. The need for judicial training in digital forensics is also discussed. Furthermore, a study is cited that describes a strong correlation between certification in digital forensics and accuracy of analysis of computer forensic evidence. Lastly, there is mention of undergraduate and graduate courses in digital investigation management, some courses in particular are discussed briefly.	Kevin N. Godwin, Western New England University
Paper Presentation	Cyber Security Policy: Countering the Cyber Threat	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	In taking office in 2009, President Barack Obama identified cyber security as one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation. Threats related to cyber crime, cyber war, and cyber terror are ever present. There is every indication that these threats to our cyber infrastructure will continue to grow as society becomes more reliant on twenty-first century technology. Colleges and universities have tackled these cyber threats by focusing on the technical aspect of the problem without considering cyber security policy. Can this dangerous oversight be corrected?	Harvey Wolf Kushner, Long Island University
Paper Presentation	Cyber-attacks Targeting Law Enforcement Agencies	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	Recently, law enforcement has become the target of increasing cyber-attacks. This can take many forms and can mean the compromise and exposure of confidential information, crippling of emergency response, or even disruption of criminal investigative functions. NW3C compiled a data set of reported law enforcement cyber-intrusions and data breaches. The information gleaned enabled the development of a model of the nature and severity of the problem. In August 2016, NW3C formed a partnership with the Major Cities Chiefs Association to conduct a survey regarding these types of cyber-intrusions. NW3C proposes to present and discuss these results.	Gerald Cliff, NW3C; April Wall-Parker, NW3C
Paper Presentation	Cyberbullying Victimization: Examining Whether It Is a Risk Factor for Substance Use	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	A number of researchers have examined different parts of cyberbullying including cyberbullying victimization. Less research has been produced that links cyberbullying victimization to other risky behaviors. Using a national level of 3 pooled samples, we examine the role of cyberbullying victimization as a risk factor of substance use. We also discuss the implications of these findings.	George Higgins, University of Louisville; Jason Nicholson, University of Louisville; Catherine Marcum, Appalachian State University
Paper Presentation	Cybercrime the Phenomenon: Enhancing the Law Enforcement Response	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	This paper suggests that the exponential growth of cybercrime in America poses a significant threat to public safety, homeland security, and economic prosperity at the local, state and federal levels. The document illustrates the growing cybercrime threat in terms of the enormous social, economic, and security costs to public institutions, the private sector and individual citizens. That this problem cannot be effectively countered by traditional law enforcement efforts centered at the federal level. The paper proposes the development and implementation of a comprehensive multi-jurisdictional national strategy focused on enhancing the capability of state and local law enforcement to combat cybercrime.	Charles E Wilson, University of Detroit Mercy
Paper Presentation	Dating in the Age of Technology: Online Risky Behaviors and Their Potential for Offline Victimization	Victimology	Victim Studies	New and ongoing developments in mobile technology have facilitated numerous impactful social changes, including a dramatic shift in dating culture to the internet as a marketplace for romance. Academic research into the phenomenon of online dating behaviors and their connection to victimization has been limited, with few studies examining the behaviors of college students, the fastest growing online dating population. Using original data, the present study explores risky and deviant online behaviors used by undergraduate students, in pursuit of romantic partners, and the potential for in-person victimization. Preliminary findings are discussed in the context of cyberlifestyles and self-control theories.	Ashley K. Fansher, Sam Houston State University; Ryan Randa, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Deconstructing the Associations of Religiosity, Christian Denominations, and Non-Religions to Rape Myth Acceptance Among University Students	Victimology	Victim Studies	Minimal research exists regarding the relationship between rape myth acceptance and religion. This study assessed 503 university students' disaggregated by five religious identities from 21 U.S. Division I postsecondary institutions acceptance of rape myths. Results indicate that except for Presbyterians, females disagree with rape myths at greater levels than males. Religiosity was a non-factor after controlling for students' demographic and lifestyle characteristics. The least religious (Agnostics and Atheists) reject rape myths, but the most religious (Baptists and Presbyterians) show non-relationships with rape myths. Catholics accept rape myths, and religiosity functions as a moderator as highly religious Catholics reject rape myths.	John C. Navarro, University of Louisville; Richard Tewksbury, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Defining Problematic Police Behavior for Intervention: An Assessment of Alternative Approaches	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The development and assessment of early intervention systems for police misconduct turn on definitions of problem behavior. Most EI systems implicitly hold that problem behavior consists of repeated risk-related events in the short-term; some include further review to differentiate problematic behavior from proper activity. Recent research has applied other definitions: behavior that results in involuntary separation or severe discipline, or a single "adverse event." In this paper we assess and compare alternative definitions of problem behavior and analyze patterns of risk-related outputs that may be predictors. We draw lessons for the further development of early intervention systems.	Robert E. Worden, University of Albany; Kelly J. Becker, John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety
Paper Presentation	Degree Programs that Terrorists Major In	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	A number of both domestic and international terrorists have studied particular subjects in colleges and universities, and this paper analyzes their attraction to these fields of study.	Thomas Riley O'Connor, Austin Peay State University
Paper Presentation	Deliberately Practicing with the Visual System to Improve Officer Decision Making	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Law enforcement officers are frequently required to make use of force decisions. When a weapon is present, a key consideration to a successful use of force decision is how quickly an officer can recognize the presence of a weapon. The current research tests the efficacy of a newly developed vision-training program to improve officers' ability to detect the presence of a gun faster and more accurately by employing the key principles of deliberate practice. A 1x2 independent groups design with random assignment to conditions was utilized to assess the effectiveness of the training program. It was found that deliberately practicing improved participants' ability to visually locate the item. Furthermore, participants receiving the test intervention made fewer errors than participants that received the control intervention.	M. Hunter Martindale, ALERRT - Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Delinquency Boundaries: Recent Changes in Age Boundaries and Laws Governing Transfer to Criminal Court	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	All states allow certain youth younger than 18 to be prosecuted in criminal rather than juvenile court. Transfer laws expanded in the 1990s and 1990s making it easier for more youth to be tried in criminal court. Since then, serious and violent juvenile offending has decreased sharply, but states haven't made drastic changes to their transfer laws. This session will explore 2012-2015 trends in transfer laws and provide examples of how states have narrowed provisions but generally have not shifted to pre-1990 arrangements.	Hunter Hurst, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Paper Presentation	Delivering Prison Work Programs via Correctional Industries: A Process Evaluation to Identify Best Practices	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Recent research shows that WA State Correctional Industries (CI) significantly improves institutional behavior, improves post-prison employment, and reduces recidivism (Lutze, Drapela, and Schaefer, 2015). Yet, little is known about "what" practices work best within CI or "how" various work assignments directly effect change in offender's behavior. There is little known about how broad-based institutional programs such as correctional industries and inmate work assignments align with core correctional practices, interact with life skills and cognitive behavioral treatment programs, or provides a correctional environment that promotes positive outcomes for both staff and inmates. The purpose of this study is to compare the implementation of correctional industries (CI) to the principles of core correctional practices and offender change initiatives.	Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University; Xiaohan Mei, Washington State University; Courtney Bagdon, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Delivery of Instruction at Higher Education Institutes - Online, Hybrid or Face to Face?	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Delivery of Instruction at the institutions of higher education is transforming rapidly. The shift in strategy for delivery has been driven by many forces - including the needs of the potential students who want University education but are restrained by job or other life responsibilities. Thus, delivery methods are changing to accommodate diverse needs without sacrificing rigor necessary for accreditation. Using data from students who have attended and received instruction in all three modes during their tenure at a university, this paper examines the three most commonly used instruction delivery methods - Traditional Face-to-Face, Hybrid, and Fully Online.	Suman Kakar, Florida International University

Paper Presentation	Demographic and Kernel Density Estimation of Robbery in Downtown Houston	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	The downtown area of Houston is a center of arts and pop cultures housed within a museum district and numerous events centers. This study examines the temporal influence of demographic variables on the concentration of robbery incidents in this central city area of Houston. Kernel Density Estimation techniques are utilized to spread risk estimates of robbery incidents across the study area. The study hopes to identify, extrapolate and assemble crime patterns and spatial risks estimates that could be usefully applied by the police for the management of event seasons in downtown Houston.	Kingsley Ejogu, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Judith Harris, University of Houston-Downtown
Paper Presentation	Demographics as Predictors of Attitudes Towards Women: Attitudes among Sexual Offender, Community, and Student Samples	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Rape supportive cognitions, while largely individual, may be rooted in certain sociodemographic factors. This study looks at demographics as predictors for attitudes among the pilot sample used to develop the assessment of attitudes towards women. Measured demographics include age, gender, ethnicity, religion, and level of education. Identifying demographic factors that correlate with unfavorable attitudes towards women allows direction of intervention policy to groups that benefit most.	Emily Aguirre, Sam Houston State University, Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University, Alexander Pettyjohn, Sam Houston State University, Kymeri Morales, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	Demon Drink: The Influence of Culture, Policy, and Criminal Justice in Alcohol Related Violence Among Young People; US vs. UK	Student Panels	Student Panels	Alcohol related youth violence is a problem that transcends borders; cultural or political. This document utilizes comparative research methods to analyze the role of alcohol in violent crime amongst young people in the United Kingdom versus the United States. Although this issue plagues both nations, the variables of culture, policy, and the influence of the criminal justice system alters the effect that alcohol related youth violence has on society. This paper aims to not only discover the nature of this brand of violent crime, but also to understand the climate that influences it in each individual country.	Steven W. Kandror, Western Connecticut State University
Student Authored Paper	Detroit Crime Trends: Examining Large Business Labor Practices	Student Panels	Student Panels	Previous research has asserted that a significant correlation exists between unemployment and property crime in Germany, Finland, and more generally in developed countries internationally. In the US, Raphael and Winter-Ebner (2001) found that only assault (rather than violent crime) was significantly affected by increasing unemployment. Additionally, previous research fail to sufficiently investigate the effects of corporate investment in a specific city, relating to employment data. This study examines the effects of large employers' corporate investment on violent crime rates in Detroit, while considering the top twenty-five Detroit employers from 2012 to 2015. I discuss the empirical and theoretical implications of the analysis.	Sarah McGuire, Bridgewater State University
Paper Presentation	Developing and Preparing for Large Sections	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Large sections are becoming more prevalent across campuses of all sizes. There are many benefits for faculty members, as well as for departments and colleges. Many are debating on getting on the large section bandwagon. After years of teaching large sections ranging from 75 to 325 students, we lay out the best plan of attack to develop and prepare for teaching large sections. We will begin with the usual initial question of "Can I do this?" through course development and strategies for approaching the somewhat daunting task.	Cyntoria Johnson, Georgia State University; Angela Overton, Georgia State University
Paper Presentation	Developing and Refining an Assessment of Attitudes Towards and Beliefs About Women	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Cognitions supportive of rape are considered important in theory, research, and treatment of sexual offending against adults because of their potential influence on the initiation and maintenance of sexually violent behavior. The purpose of this study was to develop and pilot an assessment of attitudes toward and beliefs about women. The resulting instrument was developed by updating existing measures and modifying them to include new questions. The short assessment resulting from this project provides practitioners a mechanism to assess this important dynamic risk factor and facilitate positive, prosocial outcomes among individuals involved in the criminal justice system.	Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University; Alexander Pettyjohn, Sam Houston State University; Emily Aguirre, Sam Houston State University; Kymeri Morales, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Developing Programs Based on Feminist Theory and the Writing of Incarcerated Young Women	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Analysis of the writings of incarcerated young women who had taken part in year-long Spoken word program were used to identify the issues important to and the needs of these adolescents. Utilizing these findings in conjunction with feminist theories, a variety of programs were developed, including: HerStory, Spoken Word, Theatre, Dance, and Literacy. This paper will describe the programs that were developed, the goals of each program and the results of program evaluations.	Jill Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton
Paper Presentation	Developing Service-Learning "Feeder" Programs that Benefit the Community, the Students, and the Instructor	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The article discusses an ongoing project that links service-learning, faculty service, and process/outcome evaluation, in what has been an attempt to develop a parsimonious project that recurrently benefits students, faculty, and local non-for-profits. The project is a collaboration between Arkansas State University and a NE Arkansas-based mentoring program. This collaboration has supplied the community with valuable mentors, it has benefited the non-for-profit through ongoing assessments and added legitimacy, and has enhanced student development through directly learning about delinquency, the obtainment of job experience/volunteer service, evaluation techniques, and about research methods employed in the larger evaluation, such as photovoice.	Matthew DeGarmo, Arkansas State University; Anita Marshall, Arkansas State University; Colby Parker, Men on a Mission

Paper Presentation	Development and Testing of a Universal Rubric for Capstone Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	A descriptive rubric was developed to score policy papers as a course requirement of a criminal justice capstone course. The rubric was tested using three raters and interrater reliability was determined. This presentation provides information about the benefits and challenges of using the universal rubric and how programs can modify it for use in their departments.	Barbara Jean Peat, University of Texas El Paso
Student Authored Paper	Deviance and the Reasons Behind It: An Explanatory Analysis on Transgenders in Dhaka, Bangladesh	Student Panels	Student Panels	Transgender in Bangladesh is the most vulnerable group of people, the biological being neither male nor female, or sometimes both in one body. This group of people are socially excluded and do not enjoy any basic human rights compared with cis genders all around the country. Prior research demonstrates that the rate of sex trade, drug trafficking, and extortion among transgenders is rising in Bangladesh. Due to social exclusion and the labeling of transgenders, they are perceived as deviant within the society. The purpose of the study is to highlight the reasons for this forced deviance. This will be achieved by addressing the reasons why transgenders are being socially excluded and stigmatized, and will focus on the lack of understanding of the transgender issue in Bangladesh. It will also address problems facing transgenders such as illiteracy and unemployment which categorize this section of the population as socially deviant.	Adiba Fannana, California State University, Los Angeles
Paper Presentation	Different Shades of Blue: An Exploration of the Relation Between Police Assignment and the Code of Silence	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper explores the relation between police code of silence and police assignment. It contains an in-depth exploration of the code across three frequent police assignments. The police integrity survey was used to measure the contours of the code among Croatian patrol officers, detectives, and community policing officers. Samples of police officers evaluated fourteen hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. The type of assignment was a weak predictor of the respondents' adherence to the code of silence, while the respondents' assessments of misconduct seriousness and expected discipline were strong predictors of the respondents' adherence to the code.	Sanja Kutnjak Hkovich, Michigan State University; Irena Cajner Mrazovic, University of Zagreb; Krunoslav Borovec, Croatian Ministry of the Interior
Paper Presentation	Different Shades of Brown: Hispanic Perception of Law Enforcement in Dallas, Texas	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Racial profiling in America continues to be a product of a larger issue, racial bias. However, in light of recent events in the city of Dallas, Texas the Hispanic community differs in opinions about police practices and racial profiling. This study examines attitudes toward police in the aftermath of the Dallas police shootings.	John Jacob Rodriguez, University of Texas at Arlington; Seokjin Jeong, University of Texas at Arlington; Jonathan Sorensen, East Carolina University; Frank A. Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Differential Child Sexual Abuse Acceptance Rates: Implications from a Multidisciplinary Team Study	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Research comparing child sexual abuse prosecution acceptance rates across two counties will be discussed. Cases processed through the same Children's Advocacy Center but originating in two different counties were compared using logistic regression. The counties had differential acceptance rates when case specifics were controlled for. The two counties vary in demographics and size. Possible explanations for these findings will be discussed. Implications of these findings include the necessity to streamline prosecutorial screening processes while ensuring extralegal services for families.	Tammy Bracewell, Texas A&M University-Central Texas; Mary Shannon Maybury, Texas A&M Central University Central T Texas
Paper Presentation	Discretion and its Use by Community Corrections Officers	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	The power of discretion is often discussed in criminal justice, most notably in terms of law enforcement officers and judges and their dealings with citizens. While recent media events have highlighted the dangerous outcomes of such discretion, little research has attempted to unmask the discretionary tactics and behavior of probation and parole officers. This paper seeks to examine the legal and extralegal factors that influence probation and parole officers in the field. We hypothesize that probation and parole officers will use the same legal and extra-legal factors as other personnel in the Criminal Justice System when dealing with their clients.	Christopher Michael Bellas, Youngstown State University; Kevin T. Hix, Youngstown State University; Andrew R. Peters, Youngstown State University
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Brad Lemon, Kansas City Police Department
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Wayne Stewart, Kansas Regional Police Academy
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Charles Huth, Kansas City Police Department
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Greg Mills, City of Riverside Missouri
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Dalish Moss, Ferguson Police Department
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Wayne Stewart, Kansas Regional Police Academy
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Brad Lemon, Kansas City Police Department
Paper Presentation	Discussant	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Discussant	Charles Huth, Kansas City Police Department
Paper Presentation	Discussing the Status of Juvenile Justice Education through Course Offerings and Concentrations	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Colleges rarely offer more than one juvenile justice course; even fewer offer a multi-course concentration. Unfortunately, this limits students' knowledge of youth justice issues and hinders their future careers working with youths and young adults. To examine the availability of juvenile justice courses and concentrations across the United States, researchers selected programs at two institutions from each state (one public and one private). The programs came from the universities with the largest student enrollment. This project will advance a discussion concerning the need for more courses relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, as well as youth justice.	Sarah J. Giarusso, University of New Haven; Danielle Tolson Cooper, University of New Haven

Paper Presentation	Disentangling the Direct and Indirect Effects of Organizational Citizenship Behavior	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) has been the subject of considerable research attention in the study of employee behavior within business organizations. Much less attention has been directed at OCB within criminal justice agencies, and even less research has addressed OCB within police organizations. The present study uses survey data collected from 829 police officers in India to assess the antecedents of several dimensions of OCB. Unlike most prior research, we use a path model in an effort to disentangle the direct and indirect effects of organizational justice, job demands, work-family conflict, stress, burnout and work attitudes on OCBs. Implications for improving officer commitment to the organization are discussed, as well as implications for future research.	James Frank, The University of Cincinnati; Andrew Myer, North Dakota State University; Charles Klahm, Wayne State University; Brad Smith, Wayne State University; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; Hanif Qureshi, The University of Cincinnati; Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University
Research Showcase	Disorder and Traffic in an Oil Boom Region	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This is an examination of crime and traffic crashes within the Eagle-Ford Shale Oil Boom region. Increased oil exploration and well operation caused population expansion and economic boom in a 26 county Texas region. These were accompanied by increases in serious and fatal traffic crashes while surprisingly index crimes declined at a rate larger than the State's. Data obtained for public disorder crimes show that arrests for these offenses increased. However, traffic crash data demonstrate the effects of the boom more clearly than public order crime data. Both data sets provide measures of the negative effects of boom cycles.	Philip W. Rhoades, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
Paper Presentation	Disparities in Sex Offender Sentencing in Washington State	Courts and Law	Sentencing	Recent sexual offense cases have led many to express concern regarding sentencing equality within the court system. This study evaluates charges, convictions, and sentencing outcomes for sex offenders in Washington State and whether offenders are treated differently based on various demographic characteristics.	Lesh Renee Fisher, Washington State Statistical Analysis Center
Paper Presentation	Distinguishing Corruption in Law and Practice: Empirically Separating Legal Definitions, Prosecutions, and Underlying Behaviors	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	The analysis examines public corruption cases in the United States brought in federal court. It examines the laws under which these cases are brought and trends over time, the success in obtaining convictions under various legal charges, and how the underlying behaviors can be grouped into types. An effort is made to explain the reasons for the use of certain laws in public corruption cases and the different results (in terms of convictions obtained). The focus on underlying behaviors in these cases is used to offer ways law and investigations need to be changed or applied more effectively against corruption.	Kristine Artello, Virginia Commonwealth University, Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University; Linh Thi Nguyen, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Diverting Low-Risk Youth: Overcoming the Gut-Feel Index (GFI)	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Research shows diversion programs that include service components when appropriate are more effective in reducing recidivism than traditional system-involved responses. This study will look at the outcomes of 949 youth who participated in a diversion program for first time, low-level offenders during 2015. The diversion program uses a series of decision points to determine level of service, however, there is still an underlying system reaction to "over-program" youth in light of the evidence that these youth are unlikely to recidivate. Findings from qualitative interviews, stakeholder surveys, and youth data are used to explore the possible impact of staff philosophies about services on youth outcomes.	Holly Child, Santa Clara County Probation; Mariel Caballero, Santa Clara County, CA Probation
Research Showcase	DNA Quantification and Analysis: Ranking of Techniques Used in Crime Labs	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research will be studying the results of different techniques used for DNA extraction and analysis used by forensic scientists in crime labs. It is common for forensic scientists to extract DNA and then, use PCR or polymerase chain reactions in order to amplify and copy small segments of DNA after receiving them from crime scenes. The purpose of this technique is to separate all microbes and any other DNA, in order to purify the sample. We will be recreating a "crime scene" and following steps commonly used by forensic biologists. This process will help us determine the accuracy of extracting human DNA from microbes and fungus using the following techniques: PCR, Electrophoresis, Silica Beads, Chelex 100 Extraction, and Organic Extraction Process. The results are currently pending data collection.	Jaskiran Johal, Saint Martin's University; Janisa San Agustin, Saint Martin's University; Kelli Bannerman, Saint Martin's University; Brittany Orlosky, Saint Martin's University; Michelle Gross, Saint Martin's University
Paper Presentation	Do Alternative to Detention Deter Subsequent Law Violation and Help the Youth Appear in Court?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Like the prior papers, the data used for this paper was part of a statewide project designed to measure whether programs are effectively meeting the goal of their intended program. On average, youth who score within a particular range on the Risk Assessment Tool may be released to the community with a detention alternative (electronic monitor or tracker). The goal of these alternatives is to ensure that the youth shows up for the assigned court date and does not incur an additional law violation before that appearance. This paper describes the process used to measure whether alternatives were effective and the initial findings of our study.	Sara Moore, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Paper Presentation	Do Institutions Matter? An Examination of the Impact of Neighborhood Institutions on Parolee Outcomes	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	This study explored the effects of various neighborhood-level characteristics on parole outcomes. First, this study examined the effects of neighborhood-level economic disadvantage and mobility on parolee reincarceration. Second, this study aimed to identify if noneconomic institutions (e.g., churches, service providers) affected parolee outcomes. Third, interaction terms were assessed to identify if these institutions were capable of attenuating the effects of ecological context on parolee recidivism. Lastly, different categories of parolees (e.g., parolees with AODA) were examined to identify if some groups were more apt to the benefits of noneconomic institutions compared to other categories.	Rebecca Ann Headley, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Student Authored Paper	Do Parole Conditions and Subsequent Technical Violations Contribute to the Problem of 'Mass' Incarceration?	Student Panels	Student Panels	Mass incarceration is primarily caused by harsh sentencing policies. But another contributing factor is the recidivism of parolees. There are several definitions of recidivism including relapse into behaviors associated with crime (technical violations), or committing crime. The purpose of this study is to explore several general questions regarding technical parole violations. Data will be collected from a local parole agency under the Massachusetts State Parole Board. Case records (active and inactive) will serve as a primary data source. In addition, a sample of parole officers will be interviewed regarding their parole revocation decision making methods. This study will ultimately seek to answer whether correctional populations are also driven by parole policies that are worsening mass incarceration. Policy implications will be discussed.	Ashley Marie Furtado, Bridgewater State University
Research Showcase	Do Police Officer Perceptions of Organizational Fair Treatment Influence the Way They View the Public?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Considerable research has explored the relationship between the police and the "policed," and findings consistently indicate that policing is more efficient and effective with public support. If police departments engage in just, or fair, practices, the public is much more likely to provide that support. Unfortunately, pervasive mistrust of the public is a common element in occupational police culture, and potentially incompatible with service or process-based policing reforms designed to improve public trust in the police. Very few studies have assessed the link between police organizational culture and police attitudes toward the public. In addition, while the public's view of the police garners considerable scholarly attention, studies exploring officer perspectives in the police-community relationship are virtually non-existent. This study reports on the results of a survey administered to police officers in the Midwest about their perceptions of organizational justice and the public. As expected, positive attitudes about their organization were positively linked to more favorable views of the public. To provide a more detailed view of officer attitudes, the Mayer-Davis-Schoorman (1995) conceptual model of integrated trust was used to assess officer trust in the public.	James D. Carr, Michigan State University; Sheila R. Maxwell, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Do Suspect Race and Demeanor Influence Officers' Willingness to Use Procedural Fairness?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Although a plethora of research has identified procedural fairness as an important way to achieve legitimacy in the eyes of citizens, little is known about how officers' willingness to use procedural fairness varies in practice. However, studies have shown that police behavior and decision-making varies in part depending on characteristics of the suspect (e.g., race and/or demeanor). We administered a 2x2 randomized vignette involving a suspicious person call to officers at an agency in the southeast (N = 256) to consider whether suspect race (black or white) and/or demeanor (compliant or noncompliant) influences officers' reported willingness to use procedural fairness.	Justin Nix, University of Louisville; Scott Wolfe, University of South Carolina; Bradley Campbell, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Do Truancy Programs Reduce Absenteeism and Prevent Juvenile Justice Involvement?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Research has demonstrated that students who end their ninth-grade year on track are almost four times more likely to graduate from high school than those who are off track (Roderick, Kelley-Kempe, Johnson, & Beechum, 2014; Ritter, 2015). While there is substantial research on absenteeism and educational completion, there is limited data on whether truancy programs keep youth out of the juvenile justice system. This paper will address initial findings on whether youth who complete truancy programs are diverted out of the juvenile justice system. This panel will describe how data was collected from prevention and intervention programs across an entire state; and the challenges of accurately measuring attendance across hundreds of school districts that each use different codes and count absences differently.	Marijana Kotlaja, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Paper Presentation	Do University Employees Know What to do? Employee Knowledge of Sexual Assault Policies and Procedures	Victimology	Victim Studies	Faculty, administrators, and staff often receive victim disclosures of sexual assault that occurs on campus. Often times, these employees lack important knowledge about university policies and procedures for reporting these issues. This study examined employee knowledge of sexual assault policies and procedures. Key findings suggest that employees lack knowledge about reporting disclosures to appropriate sources and many are unclear about confidential resources for victims. Further, although most employees reported being knowledgeable, less than half actually were. Conversely, there may be a relationship between training and knowledge; those who received training ranked their knowledge as higher.	Brianna Cottingham, Stockton University; Catherine Marino, Stockton University; Deeania Button, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	Does an Environmental Tragedy Drive Officers to Drink?	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Alcohol use by police officers in the United States has been greatly debated to be a stress condition or a social one. The law enforcement officers in the State of Alabama were surveyed about their drinking behaviors. This study was conducted two-years after a wave of tornadoes hit the northern region of the state. A similar study was conducted on Mississippi officers two-years after Hurricane Katrina hit Mississippi. The researcher determine if the Mississippi officers and the Alabama officers were similar/ differed as it pertained to drinking after a major environmental catastrophe. The results will be discussed within this presentation.	Vicki Lindsay, Troy University
Paper Presentation	Does Taking a Sex Crimes Class Change Student Attitudes Toward Sex Offender Policies?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Policies to control sex offenders have been in existence for over two decades. Prior research shows most people gain their knowledge about sex offenders from the media, that the public and professionals in the criminal justice field generally support these policies and that there are collateral consequences as a result of these policies. Research regarding student attitudes toward sex offender policies is limited or lacking. The present research examines whether taking a sex crimes class changes students' attitudes toward sex offender registration, community notification, residency restrictions and electronic monitoring.	Beth A. Wiersma, University of Nebraska Kearney, Syed Atzal Hossain, University of Nebraska Kearney
Paper Presentation	Domestic Violence in an Immigrant Community: Help-Seeking Strategies, Barriers to Reporting, and Risk Factors for Revictimization and Lethality	Victimology	Domestic Violence/Family Crime	Domestic violence is an ongoing problem for women in hidden and marginalized communities. It particularly remains an ongoing concern in immigrant communities, where efforts to criminalize illegal immigration have put victimized women at the crossroads of law enforcement. This study attempts to understand and analyze the risk factors for domestic violence revictimization and homicide via a secondary data analysis of a qualitative study of focus groups and in-depth interviews of Brazilian, Latina and Cambodian women in an urban immigrant community in Massachusetts. Results of this analysis reveal that cultural factors, immigration status, and access to education on resources available to domestic violence survivors continue to play a role in the reporting of domestic violence to authorities and provision of services to survivors.	Lyndsay Thompson, University of Massachusetts-Lowell; David Hirschel, University of Massachusetts-Lowell; Juliane Huard, University of Massachusetts-Lowell
Paper Presentation	Drug Testing Policies in Police Agencies in the State of Texas	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Drug testing in the workplace has been challenged over the years and continues to be a controversial issue in police agencies. In 1989 the US Supreme Court upheld public employee drug testing programs in occupations that involve public safety, carrying of firearms, and access to highly classified information. These special needs outweigh an individual's right to privacy (Skinner v. Railway Labor Executives Association and National Treasury Employees v. Von Raab). A preliminary analysis of police agencies' drug testing policies indicates considerable variation, especially at the state and local levels. The purpose of this study is to examine mandatory and random drug testing policies in mid-size and large police agencies in the state of Texas.	Helen Greene, Texas Southern University; Elycia Daniel-Roberson, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Drunk Driving Interventions: The Effects of Time, Gender, and Relationship	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	Prior studies have found that, when faced with a situation where a drinker was about to drive, most college students (about 80%) say they have intervened to prevent drunk driving and that men and women say they intervene at about the same rate. In a survey study designed to test these two findings, we experimentally varied the time period covered by the questions, since memory decay is problematic. We also asked respondents about their interventions with both males and females in four relationships with them (family, friend, acquaintance, stranger). Results indicated that more people reported having intervened in a drunk driving situation the further back in time we asked them to think about. We also found that men overall intervened significantly more often than women. However, this effect was qualified by relationship, such that these gender differences disappeared as the relationship between the intervener and potential drunk driver became closer.	Ezekiel Kaufman, Pennsylvania State University; R. Barry Ruback, Pennsylvania State University

Paper Presentation	Drunk in Love: The Influence of Romantic Relationships on Substance Use in Early Adulthood	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	In addition to a large literature showing adult social bonds are related to criminal behavior, a number of studies now show that adult social bonds are associated with substance use. However, this literature does not have a large focus on romantic relationships and their influence on substance use during emerging adulthood, a critical time characterized by a high prevalence of drug use. This study addresses drug use desistance and the different facets of relationship quality with a sample of adjudicated adolescents. The findings reveal relationship measures are significantly associated with alcohol, marijuana, and hard drug use within relationships.	Kate Angulski, Sam Houston State University; Todd Armstrong, University of Nebraska - Omaha; Leana Bouffard, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	DSM-5 Quadrant for Juvenile Fire Setting and Bomb Making Cases	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Juvenile Fire Setting and Bomb Making (JFSBs) poses clinical and cross-disciplinary issues that are noted in other forensic cases. Unfortunately, there is limited availability of an assessment method that is specifically designed to enhance diagnostic work for these forensic cases. As a result, a more informed discussion about the complex clinical forensic evaluation factors that are relevant to diagnosis is required. In this case, the diagnostic process is often complicated by an examiner's confusion around assessing the presence, or lack thereof, of co-morbid conditions that are particularly relevant to these cases. This paper highlights a framework known as the DSM-5 Quadrant.	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Eric Jacobs, Compass Health; John M. Dobleman, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Brooke Stephens, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Matt Chapman, Creighton University, School of Medicine
Research Showcase	Duplicate - do not schedule	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	Most Male Peer Support analyses have been heteronormative, being concerned with sexual violence against women in heterosexual relationships on college campuses. The major objective of this paper is to address the ways in which peer support processes have contributed to stalking, sexual assault, and harassment in the LGBTQ community. Data are from the Campus Quality of Life Survey on a major South Atlantic state university campus. The paper will propose preliminary theoretical explanations derived from DeKeseredy & Schwartz's Male Peer Support Theory, and will suggest some of the enormous amount of work that needs to be done.	Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University; Mandy Hall-Sanchez, West Virginia University; James J. Nolan, West Virginia University; Martin D. Schwartz, George Washington University
Paper Presentation	DWI Courts in Missouri: The First Five Years	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	This paper will evaluate the performance of the DWI Courts in the State of Missouri over their first five years of operation. The effectiveness of the various rewards and sanctions will be examined, following NADCP guidelines to evaluate progress through the program. The recidivism rate of graduates of the program will be compared with the recidivism rate of nonparticipants to evaluate the effectiveness of the program compared to the traditional criminal justice approach of probation, jail, or prison.	Greg Plumb, Park University
Paper Presentation	Ecological Determinism Theory of Crime and Delinquency in a Mid-Sized City of Chattanooga	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Crime and delinquency area theory of Shaw and McKay (1942) is investigated in the city of Chattanooga, TN. Chattanooga is a fast growing city with middle class and lower class residential areas. The data show a high concentration of persons on welfare rolls, drug addicts, alcoholics, and permanently unemployed living in two different areas of the city. In those areas, crime and delinquency and gang operations are rife. Ecological determinism theory is used to explain the structure, type, and rate of crime in the area.	Oti N. Ebbe, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Paper Presentation	Ecology, Urbanity and Property Crime in Abuja, Nigeria	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	This paper analyses property crime trends in Abuja city and satellite towns. Police statistics showed that property offences were highest (73.46%) among others between 2009 and 2013. False pretense and cheating (45.86%), theft/cheating (8.76%) and armed robbery (8.28%) were the most common forms of property crime and rose fairly consistently within the period. Higher theft/cheating cases were self-reported in city-residential areas while recovering stolen property was highest in satellite towns in 2015. This shows that the ecology of urbanity impacts on types and trends of property crime and should be important in urban development planning and law enforcement.	Sam O Smah, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State Nigeria
Paper Presentation	Educating for Social Justice: Teaching Race and Ethnicity to Criminal Justice Majors	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Learning about racial diversity examines the development of racial-ethnic identities and how people learn—through families, peers, and education—about diversity and inequality in society. A major emphasis is placed on developing a student understanding of cross-cultural variation and its impact on justice; and, the effect that race has on the lives of people within the context of contemporary issues of justice.	Bakhtish B. Abdul-Ra'uf, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Educating Kids about Gun Violence (EKG): Implementation and Evaluation of School-Based Program Delivered by Law Enforcement	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	The Educating Kids about Gun Violence (EKG) program is designed to teach kids about gun and gang violence and prepare them for healthy decision-making. The program is taught by Fayetteville (NC) Police Department officers to all 7th and 9th grade health classes in the Cumberland County School System, representing a unique partnership between law enforcement and the schools. Thus far, the program has reached over 8600 students county-wide. Our presentation will include an overview of the program, evaluation results from the first year of the program, and suggestions for developing law enforcement-school partnerships.	Stacy Sechrist, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; John Well, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Lisa Jayne, Fayetteville Police Department

Paper Presentation	Education and Recidivism: A Comparison of Successful and Revoked Probationers	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	According to the U.S. Department of Justice, between one half and two thirds of those released from prison are likely to return back to the justice system (Mercer, 2009). At the forefront of reducing recidivism rates of inmates is education. This study of more than 1,700 clients in the probation system seeks to take a closer look at how an inmate's education level factors into their success or revocation of probation and parole.	Michelle Kilburn, Southeast Missouri State University; Megan Newman, Southeast Missouri State University; John Wade, Southeast Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	Educator Sexual Misconduct: A Statutory Analysis	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Educator sexual misconduct is a problem that is gaining increasing attention because of the high-profile cases reported by the news media. In this paper we compare and evaluate state statutory provisions regarding educator sexual misconduct. Our focus is on state regulations regarding what constitutes educator sexual misconduct, and what penalty is provided for those who engage in such misconduct. We are interested in investigating the differences and similarities in statutory provisions across states as well as examining the impact, if any, that moral panic may have on these types of statutes.	Mia Abboud, Washington State University; Guangzhen Wu, Washington State University; Amelie Pedneault, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Effect of Individual and National Level Factors on Attitudes Towards Intimate Partner Violence, Child Abuse, and Violence in General	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Individual attitudes are shaped by a number of factors, including individual experiences, peer attitudes and actions, community values, as well as national norms and policies. Indeed, changing attitudes can potentially lead to a reduction in violence. Using data from the World Values Survey, we analyze the effect of macro-level country factors and individual level factors on the acceptance of intimate partner violence, child abuse, and violent behavior more generally. Particular attention is given to national measures including cultural values, religiosity, and gender inequality.	Brittany E. Hayes, Sam Houston State University; Eryn Nicole O'Neal, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Effect of Organizational Support on Police Performance: A Cross-Cultural Comparison	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	Organizational support has received considerable attention in the academic literature. However, in policing, this area of research has received limited attention. The present study surveyed police officers from two countries to investigate how officers' perception of organizational support influence their performance. The study also examined the effect of officers' characteristics on their perception of organizational support from a cross-cultural perspective. Findings revealed significant cultural differences in the perception of organizational support and its impact on police performance in the two countries.	Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi; Guangzhen Wu, Washington State University
Research Showcase	Effectiveness of In-Home Detention Tethers for Female Juvenile Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	There is limited research on the effectiveness of in-home detention tethers for juveniles, especially female juvenile offenders. The current quasi-experimental study examines recidivism outcomes among adjudicated girls who received the in-home detention tether intervention (n=155) in contrast to a comparison group using propensity score matching in the same county in the Midwest. One- and two-year recidivism rates were analyzed following completion of the intervention. In-home detention tethers were not found to be an effective method to reduce recidivism among adjudicated girls. Directions for future research and policy implications will be discussed.	Laura L. Rubino, University of Cincinnati; Valerie R. Anderson, University of Cincinnati; Christina A. Campbell, University of Cincinnati; William S. Davidson, Michigan State University
Research Showcase	Effects of County Level Predictors on CHL's in Tennessee	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Using data obtained from the Tennessee Handgun Carry Database (THCD), the current study examines the relationship between property crime, violent crime and concealed handgun license (CHL) holders in the state of Tennessee. The THCD contains a list of every CHL holder within the state of Tennessee and will be used to examine 2009 county level predictors, including occurrence of violent and property crime, on 2010 CHL renewals in Tennessee. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.	Brooke Miller, University of North Texas; Mark Saber, University of North Texas; Bryan Chastain, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Effects of Early Delinquency on Young Adult Self-Control	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	There is a great deal of empirical support for low self-control as a predictor of delinquent behavior. Most of the research has ignored the possibility that delinquent participation could further influence self-control. Using Add Health data, we explored the possibility that adolescent delinquency could have long-term effects on self-control, after controlling for baseline levels. Propensity score matching is used to create comparable groups of youth who did/did not participate in delinquent behavior. Follow-up analysis compare these groups on self-control in young adulthood. Preliminary findings suggest that delinquent activity may have a lifelong impact on the practice and development of self-control.	Samantha S. Clinkinbeard, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Timothy C. Barnum, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Trisha N. Rhodes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Elder Care in the United State: Filial Responsibility Laws, Judicial Decisions, and Enforcement Issues	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Filial responsibility (duty of care) laws often require adult children to support their elderly and infirm parents. Some states extend this duty to close relatives. This responsibility may be enforced via statute or morally encouraged as part of a religious concept within a culture. Given the diversity of cultures in America, duty of care is difficult to define when drafting legislation, to enforce in practice, and to interpret when such cases come to the attention of the courts. Thirty states that currently have statutes related to filial responsibility vary widely in defining the concept and in specifying how offenders will be dealt with. Because many of these involve neglect rather than an overt act of abuse, enforcing filial responsibility statutes presents a special challenge for the criminal justice system. This paper will assess the current statutes, court decisions, and enforcement issues.	Sesha Kethineni, Prairie View A&M University; Robin Jackson, Prairie View A&M University

Paper Presentation	Elements of Decision-Making in Police Organizations	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This research seeks to better understand the process and approaches that police agencies use with success to transform organizations, develop leaders in the ranks and allow for the consideration of new approaches to police service delivery. The presentation intends to identify a number of innovative police executives in the US. The study focuses on aspects of leadership, including communication and evaluation of facts.	Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State University/Walden University; Brenda J. Bond, Suffolk University
Research Showcase	Emergency Medical Care in a Midwestern Women's Prison	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The Pictorial Showcase Poster exhibits how rural Midwest women's prisons respond to emergency medical conditions, as told by inmates. The information provided on the poster is a graphical representation inmate opinion's on the healthcare they receive when experiencing an emergency such as giving birth or breaking a bone.	Adrienne Moody, University of Nebraska at Kearney
Paper Presentation	Emotional Labor, Role Characteristics, and Police Officer Burnout in South Korea: The Mediating Effect of Emotional Dissonance	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This study examines the extent to which emotional labor and role characteristics (such as role conflict and ambiguity) required of police officers contribute to police officer burnout. In particular, it is hypothesized that these aspects of police work cause officers to experience emotional dissonance, thereby leading to burnout. To test these hypotheses, we conduct mediation analyses using survey data from approximately 550 police officers in Seoul, South Korea. Overall, emotional labor, role characteristics and emotional dissonance are largely related to police officer burnout. In addition, there were several indirect effects between emotional labor, role characteristics, and burnout, via emotional dissonance.	Hyounggon Kwak, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Susan McNealey, Minnesota Department of Corrections; Sunghwan Kim, Dongguk University Gyeongju
Paper Presentation	Empathy and Antisocial Behavior: An Examination of Effects Across Victim Status	Criminological Theory	Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Theories	It has been suggested that affective empathy is important in prevention of both proactive and reactive aggression while cognitive empathy is intact in those engaged in proactive but not reactive aggression (Sutton et al., 1999). Examination of these associations, however, have been limited to direct, two party interactions with a direct actor and victim. It is unclear how the dimensions of empathy influence aggressive and antisocial behavior in situations where potential victims are not present, are abstract or uncertain, or when the interests of two other individuals conflict. The current study expands upon what is known about how empathy is associated with aggression and antisocial behavior in complex social interactions by examining the effects of cognitive and affective empathy on aggressive and antisocial behavior using vignettes depicting hypothetical victims of different statuses.	Jessica Wells, Sam Houston State University; Todd Armstrong, University of Nebraska - Omaha; Danielle Boisvert, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Engaging in Feminist Praxis: The Clothesline Project	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	One of the core components of feminist teaching is praxis (putting theory into practice). This paper focuses on the addition of a social action project—the Clothesline Project—to a class focusing on gender-based violence. The Clothesline Project is a visual representation of the impact that gender-based violence has on survivors, their friends and family, and the wider community. Participants create shirts with messages; these shirts are then hung on a "Clothesline" as a display for a campus anti-violence event. The addition of the project to the classroom has enhanced student learning and created lasting community connections for students.	Alesha Dufree, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Engaging Men in Violence Against College Women Prevention Efforts: Best Practices and Possible Pitfalls	Victimology	Victim Studies	Men's anti-violence programs, organized efforts to engage men in combating violence against women, are proliferating on college campuses. These programs are not necessarily new, as men have been working alongside women and independently in anti-sexism campaigns for decades. However, their role in ending violence against women is becoming increasingly important from an institutional standpoint as policy and legislation surrounding education and prevention efforts on campuses evolve. This paper discusses men's anti-violence programs on college campuses including the theoretical framework that guides them, best practices for implementation, and challenges to their success.	Rachael Powers, University of South Florida; Jennifer Leili, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Entrapment in the Actual (Not Counterfactual) World	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Under the subjective test for entrapment, a person is entrapped when the government induces the person to commit a crime that the person is not predisposed to commit. The upshot of the test is that juries and judges must consider whether a person would have committed a crime under circumstances that did not actually occur, namely, circumstances in which the government did not induce the person. This paper argues that the test is untenable because it places fact finders in the position of resolving metaphysical, epistemological, and ethical questions regarding counterfactual conditionals that cannot be answered beyond a reasonable doubt.	Luke William Hunt, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Environmental Factors and School Disorder: The Role of Urbanicity	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of various environmental and organizational factors on levels of school disorder. Although we have a general understanding of this relationship, little effort has been made to determine whether the effects are influenced by urbanicity. The current study utilizes data from the 2007-2008 School Survey on Crime and Safety to address this gap in the literature by conducting a series of analyses that seek to determine differences between predictive factors in urban and rural school settings.	Brandon Stewart Coffey, East Tennessee State University; Dustin Osborne, East Tennessee State University

Paper Presentation	Epidemic or Endemic? Geographies of Affliction, Exposure and Homicide Immunity in Chicago	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	This paper explores homicides in Chicago by census block group from 2001-2015 from an epidemiological perspective. Five distinct levels of homicide occurrence are delineated and four are compared to a group of census blocks that have been immune to homicide over 15 years yet are adjacent to high homicide areas. The implications are discussed relative to the "epidemic" perspective.	Joseph A. Ferrandino, Indiana University Northwest
Paper Presentation	Escort Services and Gendered Stereotypes: A Content Analysis of Companionship Advertisements	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	The advancement of technology has broadened the possibilities for women working in the sex industry. Specifically, the use of online classified advertisement websites, such as backpage, to promote the advertisement of companionship and escort services has been increasing in recent years. This study examines over 1 500 companionship advertisements to identify common themes and patterns related to gender stereotypes and attributes. Study results reveal that women offering companion services promote and reinforce traditional gender stereotypes and characteristics through the use of language, symbols, and photography in their online advertisements. Study findings also indicate that online companionship advertisements contain indirect embedded messages that convey hidden meanings to potential clients while simultaneously trying to evade law enforcement	Natalie Snow, Niagara University; Dana L. Radatz, Niagara University
Paper Presentation	Establishing a Student-Led Domestic Violence Death Review Internship	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Domestic Violence Death Review committees examine files in which at least one person has died as a result of domestic violence. Committees typically make non-binding recommendations to improve policy and practice in managing domestic violence to prevent future deaths from occurring under similar circumstances. Death review committees are typically composed of community members with related subject matter expertise; however, this presentation will discuss the development and benefits of a student-led internship program where undergraduate students take the lead role in reviewing domestic violence deaths and making recommendations to prevent incidents of domestic violence and improve public safety.	Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley; Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley; Amy Prevost, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Ethical Issues in Corrections	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Prison is not a vacation. Those that are confined are not supposed to feel like they're in the "Happiest place on earth." Administrators are not inclined to accommodate the extended-stay visitors (inmates) at break-neck speed. Generally, prison means punishment. Those tasked with guarding the inhabitants of penal institutions must walk a fine line, because they have mandated rules and regulations they must follow. Considering the fact that more than half a million inmates are released from prison each year in the United States (U.S.), in-house, CO-driven rehabilitation programs should be a major priority before release.	Sharlette Annette Gilbert, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Ethnic Identity of Black Muslims and Resilience from Criminal Risk Factors	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	The realities of resilience from the tug of criminality for African American males in a climate of notable perceptions of racial oppression, discrimination and scrutiny are not clear. There are suggestions that religiosity in the African-American community is a potent coping mechanism for responding to the ills of a society with elements of racism. For Black Muslims, the religiosity includes lessons on ethnic identity in the African diaspora. This qualitative descriptive study presents the results of a focus group with African-American Muslim males in the Nation of Islam in Houston, Texas. The men discussed the influence of their faith on non-offending, their worldview, and ethnic pride. Implications for future study are provided.	Sherri Yvonne Simmons-Horton, Prairie View A & M University
Paper Presentation	Ethnicity as a Vulnerability: Examining the Link between Exposure to Violence and Delinquent Behavior	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Exposure to violence induces risk for delinquency. Latino adolescents may be at increased risk due to vulnerabilities accompanying assimilation. Based out of the Social-Ecological framework, the purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between exposure to violence and delinquency as moderated by ethnicity in a student sample. This study sampled the 7th grade population in Oklahoma City (N=2103). The sample was 39% Latino. Preliminary results showed that exposure to violence was significantly associated with delinquency. Further, ethnicity moderated this association; that is, the relationship was stronger in Latino students than their non-Latino counterparts ($\beta = .04, p = .04$).	Brooke McQuerrey Tuttle, Oklahoma State University; Zachary Giano, Oklahoma State University; Michael J. Merten, Oklahoma State University
Paper Presentation	Evading Barriers: Lustration as a New Anti-Corruption Tool	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Having started as a demonstration for closer European integration, the 2014 Ukrainian revolution (Euromaidan) rapidly transformed into a nation-wide movement against widespread corruption and violations of human rights. One of the main demands of the Euromaidan activists to the new government was to launch a comprehensive personnel reform that would cleanse the state apparatus not only from public officials of the Communist era but also those of the Yanukovich regime associated with corruption. The paper will study the existing literature on lustration (screening and mass disqualification of public officials associated with the abuses under the prior regime) and discuss whether lustration can be used to embrace the fight against corruption.	Yuliya Zabyelina, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Paper Presentation	Evaluating Criminal Justice Policies Using Justice Theory	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Ethics in Criminal Justice	In this paper, the author summarizes four theoretical approaches to justice—utilitarianism, libertarianism, egalitarianism, and virtue ethics—and then discusses how to apply these theories of justice to contemporary criminal justice policies. The goal is to illustrate that it is possible to determine the degree to which criminal justice practice is “just” or “unjust” based on an examination of empirical realities and evaluation of how those realities are consistent or clash with America’s values.	Matthew Robinson, Appalachian State University
Research Showcase	Evaluating the Efficiency of Police Stations in the City of Seoul: An Application of Data Envelopment Analysis and Malmquist Index	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This work aims to investigate how efficiently the police stations in the city of Seoul work. A large amount of public funds are allocated to police operations for public safety and police service. Since the global financial and economic crisis, the efficient use of the limited funds has become more important. A series of research on assessing police organizational efficiency have been conducted around the world by using data envelopment analysis. However, there’s no research to be done in Korean context. Also, most of the prior research has ignored the efficiency changes over time. Data envelopment analysis (DEA) and the Malmquist Index (MI) are used to measure the relative efficacy of police stations’ performance and to examine the improvement trends over time. The results of the DEA/MI analysis can be used as a valuable management tool in allocating police resources to an inefficient agency and helping police stations to be more efficient.	Myungwoo Lee, North Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	Evaluating the System of Alternatives to Youth Detention in Douglas County	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile detention and confinement adversely impacts youth and their community. Alternatives to detention (ATD) are programs and services intended to offer placement and treatment for youth that is less confined and closer to their community. An interdisciplinary team from the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) is conducting a 2-year evaluation of the effectiveness of the ATD system in Douglas County, Nebraska. The primary goal of this collaboration was to evaluate the ATD programs currently available, how placements are decided, and the flow of youth through this system. The complex ATD system appears to face challenges in understanding what constitutes an ATD, and where gaps lay in this system. The final product will be systematic recommendations to inform the current use of the array of ATDs in Douglas County.	Madison Gene Schoenbeck, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Kevin Mitchell, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Ryan Spohn, Nebraska Center for Justice Research; Joseph Mroz, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Joseph Allen, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Roni Reiter-Palmon, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Paper Presentation	Evaluation of a Class Activity on Implicit Bias in an Introduction to Criminal Justice Course	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal justice scholars often cite implicit bias as a key factor leading to police brutality and the use of excessive force. I designed a class activity that assessed the impact of students’ knowledge of their own implicit biases on attitudes and behaviors. Students took a test measuring their bias on race and whether people were holding harmful/non-harmful objects, then used their knowledge of their own biases to work in groups to develop criteria for how police officers can best interact with racially-disadvantaged groups. Results provide insight on the usefulness of implicit bias tests for criminal justice students.	Crosby Hipes, West Virginia Wesleyan College
Paper Presentation	Evaluation of Prison Pre-Release Facility Program: What Effect do These Programs have on Offender Success in Texas?	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	With the hypothesis that Texas inmates released from a prerelease program have a greater chance for success than inmates who do not participate in these programs, a survey was conducted with 60 ex-offenders in three parole offices in Fort Worth, Texas during four weeks: 30 inmates attended prerelease facility and 30 who did not. In addition, literature based on Hirschi’s social bond theory suggests that inmates who keep social ties with the community and their families are less likely to reoffend and return to prison than those who cut all ties.	Brittany M. Rodriguez, Tarleton State University; Jeong Lim Kim, Mercy College; Yongsok Kim, Bemidji State University
Paper Presentation	Evidence-Based Corrections and Reentry in a Rural Pennsylvania County	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	During the past decade, evidence-based programs and practices have become popular and in many cases well-funded. Through various federal funding initiatives, criminal justice agencies and organizations have been encouraged to adopt data-driven decision-making and services that are supported by scientific research findings. This paper will examine the development and progress of federally funded evidence-based approaches in a rural Pennsylvania county, which includes a researcher-practitioner partnership to assist with data collection, monitoring implementation, and evaluating outcomes.	David Myers, University of New Haven; Dennis Giever, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Daniel Lee, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Evolution of the Garrisons and Gangs of Jamaica: Exploring a Model for Co-Optation	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	History of Crime and Criminal Justice	The use and threat of violence has been a mainstay of the Jamaican landscape since the island's occupation by the British in 1670. After emancipation and its later independence in 1962, violence became tied to the political process as Jamaica's leaders sought national self-determination. The actions of our political forefathers normalized the commission of crime in certain inner city communities today called garrisons, which still haunts the nation. These communities contribute greatly to the countries high crime statistics and various measures that have been put in place to stymie the problem have failed miserably. This paper highlights the evolution of the nature of crime and violence in the garrisons and explores the mechanisms that its residents currently use to deal with the issue of crime in these areas. In this paper I suggest two possible researches that could be conducted that are solutions-driven. They both highlight the importance of the residents living in these communities being an integral part of the discussion as they can provide great insight into dealing with the problem of crime in the garrison.	Marsha-Ann Scott, Simon Fraser University
Paper Presentation	Examining and Redefining Domestic Terrorism	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	The purpose of this study is to examine the definition of domestic terrorism, the elements that considered when classifying an act as such - whether it be race, religion, crime committed, etc. - and ways in which it can be redefined.	Tiffany Evelyn, Texas Southern University
Research Showcase	Examining Criminogenic Needs and Protective Factors in Substance-Abusing Juvenile Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Research suggests that youth who abuse substances may have unique criminogenic profiles. The current study used risk assessment (YLS/CMI) and a mental health screener (MAYSI-2) to compare the risks, needs, and mental health status of those who reported chronically abusing substances and those who did not. Also important, but far less explored, are the prevalence of protective factors among substance-abusing offenders. Results indicated that young substance abusers are more likely to experience trauma and have low protective factor scores. Implications for how assessing the needs of specific juvenile populations can maximize court resources and reduce recidivism are discussed.	Samantha Bagnasco, Michigan State University; Ashlee Barnes, Michigan State University; Amber Mandatari, Michigan State University; William S. Davidson, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Examining Factors that Impact Case Outcomes in Federal Human Trafficking Cases	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	While a considerable amount of research has been performed on human trafficking providing valuable insight into the depth of the issue facing the US, relatively little empirical research has been published on the factors impacting case outcomes in federal human trafficking cases. Our project uses multivariate analyses to examine more than 260 federal human trafficking cases and examines what factors increase or impede conviction rates by looking variables identified in the literature, such as prior criminal history and crime severity, as well as variables more unique to trafficking cases, such as victim origin, trafficking industry, victim empathy, and victim-prosecutorial partnerships.	Adam Rose, University of Arkansas; Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas
Research Showcase	Examining Gendered Experiences in Policing: From Application to Academy	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this research is to develop comprehensive recommendations to improve the recruitment and selection of female police officer candidates by using a mixed methods research design. Both applicants and recruits will be surveyed at multiple points throughout the selection process and training academy. A smaller subsample will also be selected to participate in detailed face-to-face interviews. The data collected will be used to examine the initial perceptions and changing attitudes and experiences of applicants and recruits throughout the selection and training process to determine how these factors affect one's likelihood of success, failure, or withdrawal.	Lisa Barao, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Examining Indian Police Officer Work Stress Unusing the Job Demands-Resources Model	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	There is a growing body of research which has examined the antecedents of work stress among police officers. Most of this research has focused on police officers in Western nations. The currently study examined the antecedents of work stress among Indian police officers using the Job Demands-Resources Model. The results will be presented and discussed.	James Frank, The University of Cincinnati; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; Hanif Qureshi, The University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	Examining Intercept 1 of the Sequential Intercept Model for Developing Criminal Justice and Mental Health Partnerships: A Case study of Law Enforcement Agencies and Hospital Emergency Department Personnel	Policing	Police and the Community	The findings from this study demonstrate how organizational influences on law enforcement and emergency room personnel impact the diversion of the mentally ill away from the Criminal Justice system. The research includes data from 60% of law enforcement agencies and three hospital emergency departments in suburban Philadelphia. While respondents indicate an aversion for change, findings show that front-line supervisors can be vital instruments for effectuating change. Importantly, the case study reveals how the experiences of officers and ER personnel with trauma impact their interaction with those experiencing a mental illness crisis.	Patricia Griffin, Cabrini University

Paper Presentation	Examining Material Support of Terrorism Cases and Violent Plots	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	While recent studies have focused on terrorist groups and attacks, little has been done to examine the link between individuals charged with material support of terrorism and violent plots or incidents (Sullivan et al. 2014). In order to address this gap in research, this project first examines the federal material support statute and how it has been used in U.S. domestic terrorism cases between 2000 and 2016. This project also examines the link between material support cases and planned or completed violent terrorist incidents and whether material support influences the scope and success of violent incidents or plots.	Ian Brecht, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas; Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	Examining Preparatory Behavior, Sophistication, and Success of ISIS Plots in the United States	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	ISIS is an Islamic fundamentalist terrorist organization that poses an increasing threat to the United States. Federal prosecutors have charged a number of individuals in the United States in connection with that terrorist organization. While recent research has examined the demographics and conviction rates of ISIS cases, little else is known. This project uses data from the American Terrorism Study (1980-2014) to examine preparatory behavior, the sophistication of plots, sequencing of pre-incident behavior, and the success rates of ISIS in the US.	Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas; Summer Jackson, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas
Research Showcase	Examining the Black Lives Matter Movement and its Impact on Society and the Criminal Justice System	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The Black Lives Matter Movement is a chapter-based national organization that seeks to address a multitude of issues pertaining to human rights and the dignity of black people. Several case studies involving questionable police shootings of black people will be examined. At its core, the Black Lives Matter Movement magnifies the impact of law enforcement and what the movement feels is a systematic failure by police and the court system to prevent racial injustices. There is a heightened awareness that black people are being targeted by police officers for non-compliance and minor infractions that are resulting in deliberate arrests that lead to serious charges, injury or death.	Colette Sanders, Graduate Student Western Illinois University; Anthony McBride, Western Illinois University
Paper Presentation	Examining the Blue Line in the Rainbow: Assessing LGBTQ Interactions with and Perceptions of Law Enforcement	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Despite the fact that LGBTQ individuals are at greater risk of victimization than the average citizen (NCAVP, 2013; Walters, Chen, & Breiding, 2013), the LGBTQ community's relationship with law enforcement has often been a turbulent one (Mogul, Ritchie, & Whitlock, 2011; Dwyer, 2014). Using a mixed-methods approach, this participatory action research examined the victimization experiences of individuals identifying as LGBTQ, and the interactions between the LGBTQ community and law enforcement. The findings underline the importance of examining how multiple oppressions impact victims and the perceptions of law enforcement. Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.	Jessica Hodge, University of St. Thomas; Lori Sexton, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Research Showcase	Examining the Effectiveness of a Use-of-Force Resilience Training Program on Improving Police Performance	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Traditional Use-of-Force (UOF) training is typically weapons focused and delivered without consideration of the individual's stress response as a factor in the outcome of UOF encounters. Front line officers (n=57) were enrolled in a science-based UOF training program called the International Performance Resilience and Efficiency Program (IPREP). The IPREP program is structured to deliver individualized training based on managing stress responses in the field, and delivered in a teaching style that builds confidence and skill retention. The study demonstrated significant improvements in officer situational awareness and overall performance, significantly enhancing officer and public safety.	Xavier Morrissey, University of Toronto; Haley Macrae, University of Toronto; Thanh Phung, University of Toronto; Zain Khan, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto; Brett Beston, University of Toronto; Emma King, University of Toronto
Paper Presentation	Examining the Effectiveness of MRT: An Analysis of 4 Years of Data	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Cognitive behavioral therapies have consistently been shown to be effective, and often the most effective at reducing problematic institutional behavior and offender recidivism. Further, MRT has been shown to be one of these effective CBT programs. However, studies using longitudinal data to examine the effectiveness of MRT are somewhat limited. The current study uses 4 years of MRT data that includes 4,470 clients across 12 adult institutions. Effects of the program on institutional behavior and recidivism are examined while controlling for offender characteristics.	Kristin Swartz, University of Louisville; Amanda Roberts, University of Louisville; Lada Odobasic, Noa Counseling
Paper Presentation	Examining the Effects of Institutional Factors on Correctional Staff's Job Satisfaction, Burnout, and Risk of PTSD	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Using data from almost 900 correctional staff across 12 adult prisons, this study examines the effects of various institutional variables on the outcomes of job burnout, job satisfaction, and PTSD. The present study uses multi-level models to examine the contextual effects of several institutional variables including, but not limited to: 1) security level; 2) institution size; 3) percentage of staff less than 5 years of service; and 4) turnover rate while controlling for several compositional factors. Results of how these institutional variables influence job burnout, job satisfaction, and PTSD are presented and policy implications are discussed.	Kristin Swartz, University of Louisville; Ashley French, University of Louisville

Paper Presentation	Examining the Impact of Bullying on High School Graduation and Employment Success	Victimology	Victim Studies	Bullying is an important social issue that may have long-term impacts on the victims of bullying. Of the 25,013,000 students surveyed for the School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 22% of students reported being bullied at school during the 2012-2013 school year. This study examines the impact of school-aged bullying on high school graduation and subsequent employment measures using National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997) data. School-aged bullying is predicted to negatively impact the likelihood of graduating from high school and long-term employment success.	Susan Quinn, Georgia Gwinnett College
Research Showcase	Examining the Impact of Parental Stress and Traumatic Experiences on Recidivism in Juvenile Offenders Involved with Intensive Neglect and Family Support Services	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study explored the relationship between parental stress, childhood traumatic experiences, and recidivism with a sample of youth involved with both intensive neglect/ family support services and the juvenile justice system. Archival risk assessment, parental stress, and recidivism data was collected from a mid-sized, Midwestern court between 2014 and 2015. Parent-reported stress was estimated using the Stress Index for Parents of Adolescents, and youth-reported childhood traumatic experiences were measured with items from the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2. Recommendations on ways in which courts and the child welfare system can collaborate to reduce juvenile recidivism and parental neglect are also presented.	Alexandria Sinclair, Michigan State University; Amber Mandalari, Michigan State University; Ashlee Barnes, Michigan State University; William S. Davidson, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Examining the Impact of Three Restorative Justice Programs in a Medium Security Prison	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	Restorative justice centers around three principles: accountability, restoration, and engagement. An essential component in repairing harm is that offenders must take responsibility for their actions. Gathering input from survivors is also important for offenders to understand the harm caused by crime. This presentation provides an overview of three restorative justice programs at a medium security correctional institution in Wisconsin; our undergraduate criminal justice students facilitate two of these programs on site after learning skills and techniques in class. Components of the programs that have shown preliminary evidence of successfulness and areas for improvement will be discussed.	Amy Nemmetz, University Wisconsin-Platteville; Valerie Stackman, University of Wisconsin- Platteville
Paper Presentation	Examining the Importance of Redundancy Technology Planning to Improve Safety & Sustainability in K-12 Educational Institutions	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Technology is one of the key driving forces behind safety and security on educational campuses today. However, these dependable and complex systems do fail on occasion. Security and safety professionals advocate that keeping these various technology systems online and functional through effective redundancy planning in emergency situations is imperative to maintaining safety and security in educational facilities. This paper will outline specific systems and their purpose such as: access control, video cameras, video servers, network infrastructure, and telephone systems. The subject content will also focus on utilizing key resiliency and reactionary-based planning strategies that can be implemented in educational environments to keep systems online and/or to bring systems back online in emergency situations. It is imperative for staff, faculty, and other members to be aware and implement each of these improvements.	Thomas James Rzemek, Iowa Western Community College & Columbia Southern University
Research Showcase	Examining the Relationship between Depression and Substance Abuse among College Students in 2013 and 2016	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Mental health needs of students in colleges and universities are a very important topic of interest for researchers, college administrators and policy makers. Results of the 2014 National Survey of Counseling Center Directors reported that 52% of center clients have severe psychological problems (up from 44% in 2013) and 44% experience periods of severe distress (Gallagher, 2014). The data for this study come from a Survey conducted among undergraduate students (N=605 in 2013 and N = 347 in 2016) as part of a Campus Suicide Prevention program supported by SAMHSA. Changes in rates of depression and drug/alcohol use are discussed. Further analyses will be conducted to examine the relationship among these variables.	George Thomas, Albany State University; Rani George, Albany State University
Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship Between Misconduct and Restrictive Housing	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Restrictive housing, a term that broadly describes solitary confinement, includes the separation of inmates from the general population. Inmates in restrictive housing serve up to 23-hours-a-day in a cell with few opportunities to engage in programming or social activities. Few studies have examined the behaviors that may prolong inmates' stay in disciplinary or administrative forms of restrictive housing. We use evaluation data from Transformation Project, a program designed to encourage inmate prosocial behaviors, to examine the types of rule-breaking that may increase inmates' length of stay in disciplinary or administrative forms of restrictive housing. We conclude with policy implications and recommendations for future research.	Starr Solomon, University of Nebraska Omaha; H. Daniel Butler, Sam Houston State University; Ryan Spohn, Nebraska Center for Justice Research

Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship between Personality Traits, Compassion Satisfaction, and Compassion Fatigue among Police Officers	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Police officers are often exposed to extreme stress and trauma in the line of duty. Previous research revealed that, during their career, officers are at high risk of experiencing high compassion fatigue (CF) and low compassion satisfaction (CS). The current survey study (n=1,173) was conducted nationwide with the National Police of Finland. The study explored the prevalence rates of and relationships between CF, CS, and the Dark Triad (DT) personality traits (narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism) as well as the role of the aforementioned variables in predicting CF. Results showed that low CS and high DT were significant predictors of CF.	Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Man Koskela, Police University College of Finland; Natalie Stuewe, University of Toronto
Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship Between Police Organizational Characteristics and Innovation	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing has advocated the promotion of innovation and change to address current controversies. Among the changes that experts have advocated are building communities of trust and legitimacy, improving diversity, the re-implementation of community policing and the development of new technologies. What remains to be seen is whether police agencies are structured to adapt to innovation and change. This research examines the relationship between police organizational characteristics and innovation using data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Law Enforcement Management and Statistics (LEMAS) survey.	David Lambert, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Examining the Role of Mental Health Disorders in the Perpetration and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence	Criminological Theory	Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Prior research has implicated various mental health conditions as both an influential factor and consequence of intimate partner violence (IPV), with studies focusing on mental health disorders such as antisocial personality disorder as potential factors impacting offending and other disorders, such as depression and anxiety, as potential consequences of victimization. Using data from the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC; a nationally representative sample of adults from the United States), this study makes use of a quasi-genetically informed research design to examine the role of mental health disorders in both the perpetration and consequences of IPV.	Bradon Allan Valgardson, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Joseph Schwartz, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Paper Presentation	Examining the Social Construct of "Cheating" in Online Gaming Communities: An Ethnographic Content Analysis	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	The concept of "cheating" has been examined in the areas of sports, education, business, and even biology. Investigations into the digital culture, however, are still relatively new. The present study explores how the pervasive notion of "cheating" is being defined through online gaming communities. Through the combination of an ethnographic field study and content analysis, this paper examines the ontological nature of "cheating."	Christopher Glenn Brewer, The University of Southern Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Examining the Sources of Heterogeneity in the Effects of the Racial/Ethnic Category "Black" on Inmate Misconduct	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Reviews of the inmate misconduct literature have identified between study heterogeneity in the effects of the racial/ethnic category "black" on misconduct, but there have been few attempts to identify the sources of this heterogeneity. We systematically review the inmate misconduct literature to identify the sources of heterogeneity in the effect of the racial/ethnic category "black" on inmate misconduct. We also use data from the 1997 and 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities to further examine the sources of heterogeneous effects of the racial/ethnic category "black" on inmate misconduct. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.	H. Daniel Butler, Sam Houston State University; Benjamin Steiner, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Paper Presentation	Examining the Use of Police in Schools: How Roles and Training Impact Responses to Misconduct	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	Prior research has suggested that the use of police in schools has resulted in negative outcomes for students; however, this could potentially stem from the inherent role conflict in policing generally. The purpose of this study was to examine how roles and training of school-based officers impacts their responses to misconduct. Data was collected via an online survey distributed to a sample of commissioned law enforcement officers working in Texas schools. These findings related to officer roles and training are discussed in terms of both practice and future research, while considering the larger discipline environment of schools.	Joseph M. McKenna, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Examining Variation in Predictors of Arrest Probability by Sex Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997-2011	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	The current paper explores potential sex differences in arrest probability patterns with a sample from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997-2011. Latent class analyses are used to determine the number of classes in arrest probability by sex. Additionally, relevant self-reported measures from 1997 including race, poverty, peers, substance use, and delinquency will be examined as potential predictors of class membership in arrest probability across the 15-year time span.	Michelle Coyne, DeSales University

Paper Presentation	Examining Wrongful Conviction in a State Crime Context: An Application of Stratton's Typology	Criminal Behavior	Political Crime	Despite ample attention particular to wrongful convictions and errors within the criminal justice system, wrongful conviction remains undeveloped theoretically within criminology. Based on causes of wrongful conviction the state is consistently identified as a key actor providing a basis for the explanation of wrongful conviction in a state crime context. Expanding upon wrongful conviction literature, this article provides a depiction of current exonerations and empirically tests Stratton's typology of wrongful convictions in a large sample of exonerates. Adding to the understanding of wrongful conviction and the social harm definition of state crime, the various categories are situated within the state crime continuum. In doing so, this article finds support for a theoretical grounding of wrongful conviction within a state crimes perspective and support for Stratton's typology of wrongful convictions.	Julie Krupa, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Expansion of Kitten Program to Rehabilitate Washington State Inmates	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This research looks at the expansion of kitten programs to rehabilitate prison inmates in Washington State Prisons. Use of animal programs for inmate rehabilitation has been used throughout the county. Washington has a successful program where a kitten non-profit has partnered with a state prison to help in the rehabilitation of inmates and the socialization of kittens leading to higher adoption rates. This model has been expanded in Washington and also led to specific state administrative rules. This research explores animal rehabilitation for programs with a focus on kittens and inmates in Washington State	Mary Ellen Reimund, Central Washington University; Robert Moore, Central Washington University
Paper Presentation	Experiences with the Criminal Justice System and Perceptions of Patrol Officers	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	This study sought to determine if students' previous experiences with the criminal justice system had an impact on their perceptions of various forms of police patrol. After seeing images representing different forms of patrol, students indicated their perceived levels of personal safety, comfort, and willingness to approach the officers for help. The findings will be useful to policymakers and police officers in gaining a greater understanding of students' perceptions of patrol officers. In turn, departments will be able to gauge which forms of patrol might be improving or impeding police-community relations.	Blake Wright, Southeast Missouri State University; Raleigh Blasdel, Southeast Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	Explaining Problems Between Police and the Community	Policing	Police and the Community	There has been a significant amount of attention refocused on the relationships between police and the communities they serve. Despite the importance of such a topic, there has been minimal strides made in empirical research to understand the organizational correlates of police behavior, leaving some to conclude that such correlates may be nonexistent. However, policy has been devoted to reforming the organizational practice of policing. Thus, this paper seeks to explore if there are any significant organizational factors that correlate with problematic police-community relationships. In doing so, this paper hopes to provide policy guidance at the organizational level.	Andrea Marie Headley, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	Explaining Race Based Behavior of Law Enforcement Officers: An Examination of Critical Race Theory and Social Cognitive Theory of Morality	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Critical race theory and social cognitive theories of morality may provide an understanding of the volatile relationship between law enforcement and the African American Community. The recent incidents of police shooting(s) of African American males have fueled an unprecedented surge in protest and violence (across the country). For some, the(se) actions by police have confirmed long held beliefs that police operate within a vacuum of institutionalized racism by design. The continuous practice of using only policing as a formal means of social control in selected communities is an impediment to the execution of successful community and civic engagement.	Ernest L. Cuthbertson, North Carolina A&T State University
Paper Presentation	Explaining Variation in Wrongful Conviction Legislation: A Comparative Study	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	An important, but neglected, part of the study of wrongful convictions is the examination of state support of exonerates. Many have spent years in prison and many experience difficulties transitioning back to free society. Often they receive little support, sometimes they receive some. There is much variation among the states in such policies as exonerate compensation. What explains this? Drawing comparative state policy literature, the author will seek determine if there are factors associated with these variations	David M. Jones, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Paper Presentation	Exploratory Research: The Courses of Drug Abuse Among 11 Female Adolescents	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	The purpose of this study is to investigate the courses of drug uses from 11 female adolescents and find the potentially terminated factors. The researcher applied the skill of counseling solution-focused brief therapy to collect the crucial information relating to termination of drug use. The study had several findings: most cases had the first attempt of drug use after running away from home, escort industry working experiences were highly associated with drug abuse, the first drug use experience influenced the time of terminating drug use in the future, and there were three types of drug courses found.	Meng Ru Shih, The University of Texas in Dallas

Research Showcase	Exploring an Alternative Approach to Evaluating the Impact of Community Policing on Police Performance	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Evaluations of community oriented policing (COP) are important because of its widespread adoption by police agencies nationwide and the sizeable expenditure of taxpayer dollars spent to promote it. This project evaluates COP in terms of residents' perceptions about neighborhood, crime, and police service but is different from earlier efforts because it uses a dataset not found in previous COP evaluations and a large sample of police agencies by linking together respondent-level housing survey data and agency-level police department data. Multilevel modeling is used to assess the relationship between COP and resident evaluations of neighborhood, crime, and police.	Ronald W. Malega, Missouri State University
Research Showcase	Exploring Fear of Crime Among College Students	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this research was to study college student's fear of crime in their home towns, exploring how demographic factors such as gender, race, age and type of residential location influenced participants' fear of crime. College students were used as participants due to their ranging ages. Results were consistent with prior research, indicating that women feared crime slightly more than men, minority races were more fearful than the majority, and that age and location had little effect. Contributions of these findings, and their implications, will be discussed.	Katelyn Nicole Gibson, Longwood University
Paper Presentation	Exploring Police Officers' Perceptions of Safety	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Recent attention to violence against police officers has resulted in police administrators and officers questioning current policies and practices regarding officer safety. Discerning the effectiveness, relevancy, and/or implementation of departmental policies may also be an indicator of contributing factors. The goal of this research is to discover in what environments, or under what circumstances, officers feel the safest, or most prepared. Survey results of officers in the Midwest will be discussed in an effort to inform shift management, back-up and department procedures and policies, districting and police saturation strategies.	Nathan Smith, Southeast Missouri State University, Michelle Kilburn, Southeast Missouri State University
Research Showcase	Exploring the Catalytic Role of Compassion Satisfaction in Mitigating the Negative Effects of Compassion Fatigue and Burnout among Police Officers.	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police officers are often the frontline professionals who respond first to a critical incident scene. Thus, they are the ones who show support to the traumatized victims of crimes. Towards this direction, scientific literature developed the term compassion satisfaction (CS) to define caregiving professionals' satisfaction from helping those who suffer (Slarum, 2002). In the current study, researchers recruited police officers (n=1,173) nationwide from the National Police of Finland. Results showed that CS role is essential in mitigating the levels of compassion fatigue and burnout that may have virulent effects on officers' health, job performance, and wellbeing. Outcomes of this study may be incorporated in police training as well as clinical practice with police. Future research as well as training/clinical applications of current study are also presented.	Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Natalie Stuewe, University of Toronto; Mari Koskelainen, Police University College of Finland; Prince Dim, University of Toronto; Natalie Padron-Alacron, University of Toronto
Research Showcase	Exploring the Effect of a Use-of-Force Resilience Training Program on Regulating Cortisol Levels among Police Officers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Front line police officers were exposed to four days of intensive use-of force (UOF) resilience training (n=57) following a pre-intervention skills-based UOF test. Prior research has shown that scenario based use of force training stimulates biological stress responses (i.e., cortisol) akin to active duty levels. High cortisol can negatively impact performance during highly stressful police encounters. Findings from the study revealed that officers were better able to regulate cortisol levels during a highly stressful UOF skills-based post-test compared to their pre-test abilities. Training and clinical applications of the present findings are discussed.	Roya Ghahremani, University of Toronto; Tehwasa Akbari, University of Toronto; Miranda Schair, University of Toronto; Neda Safaee-Rad, University of Toronto; Vivian Sohal, University of Toronto; Sommer Chou, McMaster University; Kyle Planche, University of Toronto; Karolina Stancel, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Brett Beston, University of Toronto; Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Effects of Workplace Variables on Nigerian Correctional Staff	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Corrections	Staff are the most important resource for correctional facilities. There is a growing body of research that has explored how the work environment affects staff; however, the bulk of this research has focused on staff in Western nations, particularly the United States. The current study examined the effects of various work environment variables on Nigerian correctional staff. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the seventh most populous country in the world.	O. Otu Elechi, Mississippi Valley State University; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; Nancy Hoggan, Ferris State University; Smart E. Otu, Federal University Ndufu Alike Ikwu
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Perceptions of US College Students About Drug Policies and Interventions	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	After spending billions of dollars fighting the "War on Drugs", policymakers now seek a smarter and humane drug policy for the 21 century. The continuing economic and human cost of illegal drug use is enormous. Drugs and other substances are known to affect individuals, families and communities in a devastating way. Despite these effects, college students seem to persist in abusing drugs and other substances. Today, college students make up one of the largest groups of with drug abuse disorders nationwide. Recreational drug use is an unfortunate aspect of college culture. Consequently, this presentation will examine the perceptions of college students about drug policies and interventions and their relevance to designing effective population specific strategies to combat abuse. Interventions and policy implications are discussed.	Scott Powell, Ivy Tech Community College; Melchor C. de Guzman, Georgia Gwinnett College; Gary Metz, The College of Brockport (SUNY)

Research Showcase	Exploring the Relationship Between Sexual Victimization, Official Recidivism, and Risk of Re-offending Among Juvenile Sex Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The current study compared juvenile risk assessment scores and sexual recidivism rates among juvenile sexual offenders (N=171) who reported a history of sexual victimization and those who reported no sexual abuse history. Data was collected from the delinquency division of a Midwestern juvenile court between May 2008 and December 2015. Risk of sexual re-offense was estimated using the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (JSOAP-II), which examines both static and dynamic risk factors associated with sexual re-offending (Burton, Smith-Darden, & Frankel, 2006), including sexual victimization history. Preliminary findings suggest that history of sexual abuse may distinguish sexual re-offenders and non re-offenders.	Danielle Kus, Michigan State University; Amber Mandabari, Michigan State University; Ashlee Barnes, Michigan State University; William S. Davidson, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Temporal Dynamics of Economic Indicators and Homicide	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	Throughout the history of criminology, macroeconomic distress has often been linked to the prevalence of violent crime. Yet, preliminary evidence suggests a recent macroeconomic shock, the 2007 recession, did not correspond with increases in violent crime. One hypothesis suggests this phenomenon may be due to shifting temporal relationships between economic indicators and violent crime, as well as increased enrollment in public welfare programs. Our paper examines homicide victimization rates and the temporal dynamics of various economic variables to explore this hypothesis. Results from this paper may have direct implications for public policy and the development of criminological theory.	Zachary Austin Powell, University of Texas at Dallas; Nadine Marie Connell, The University of Texas at Dallas; Jonas Bunte, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Exploring VTC Program Satisfaction, Knowledge, and Voluntariness	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Knowledge, coercion, voluntariness, and program satisfaction have been examined in the drug court and mental health court arenas, while only one study to date focuses on veterans' treatment courts. This study builds on the authors' prior study that explored levels of and relationships between program voluntariness, legal coercion, and knowledge of VTC participants. The current study examines the relationships between VTC program satisfaction, voluntariness/coercion, and knowledge. The findings and resultant implications for VTCs, as well as other specialized courts, are presented and discussed. Future directions for research are recommended.	Allison J. Fernandez, Texas State San Marcos; Megan Kienzle, SUNY Brockport
Paper Presentation	Exposure to Violence during a Police Career: An Analysis of their Experience with Tragedy	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	This survey of over 100 suburban police officers in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, provides an analysis into the amount of violence and tragedy that law enforcement is subjected to during the course of a career. It offers data on the variety of traumatic duty-related experiences that involve the deaths of individuals by various causalities, and further indicates the necessity for interventions and training that is beneficial to those exposed to violent and traumatic deaths during particular career intervals.	Darren K. Stocker, Cape Cod Community College
Paper Presentation	Extremism, Radicalization, and Religious Fundamentalism Among Gang and Non-Gang Prison Inmates	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	There is considerable speculation about the effects of imprisonment on activism, radicalization and the growth of religious fundamentalism. The deprivation of liberty and curtailment of individual freedoms while incarcerated are hypothesized to create ideological gulfs and resentment between inmates and mainstream societal values. Using the Moskaleiko and McCauley (2009) Activism-Radicalism Intentions Scale (ARIS) and the Religious Fundamentalism Scale (RF) developed by Altemeyer and Hunsberger (2004) we examine the extent to which prisoners hold beliefs which reflect these properties. The data for this study come from the LoneStar Project, a multi-wave study of 800 male inmates (400 gang and 400 nongang) from Texas prisons. We compare three groups (1) nongang inmates, (2) self-reported gang inmates and (3) inmates classified as gang members by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The goal of the analysis is to examine the overlap, if any, of the prevalence of such beliefs among these groups. We examine the role of demographics (age, race/ethnicity, education), offending/victimization, adherence to the convict code, and perceptions of procedural justice to account for the prevalence of such beliefs.	Scott Decker, Arizona State University; David Pyrooz, University of Colorado Boulder
Paper Presentation	Factors Affecting Perceptions of the Military-Crime Relationship	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Over the past decade, research into justice-involved veterans has greatly increased. While studies on the relationship between military service and crime are mixed, insight into this nexus from the veterans themselves remains unknown. This study builds on our previous examination of perceptions of various relationships between military service, crime, and extra-legal issues by exploring whether military and non-military differences impact these perceptions. The results will increase the understanding of the service and crime relationship, but will also identify target areas for future studies.	Erika J. Brooke, University of Florida; Julie Marie Baldwin, Missouri State University

Paper Presentation	Factors Associated with Anogenital/Non-Genital Injury in Sexual Assault Cases; Victim/Offender Characteristics, and Correlated Case Outcomes	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Trained medical personnel's examination and documentation of sexual assault victims' genital and non-genital trauma are often necessary to corroborate charges, as well as aid in subsequent prosecution of cases (McGregor et al., 2002). However, the lack of knowledge regarding patterns of injury sustained in these cases presents a challenge to providing unassailable evidence in court (Anderson et al., 2009). We provide a quantitative analysis of factors associated with anogenital/non-genital injury, looking specifically at case, victim, and offender characteristics, as well as how injuries are associated with case outcomes utilizing ICPSR dataset: "Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Study, Los Angeles, California, 1982-2010."	Shannon Harper, University of Illinois at Chicago; Alexandra Davis, University of Illinois at Chicago; Jon Maskaly, University of Texas at Dallas; Anne Kirkner, University of Illinois at Chicago; Angela Gover, University of Colorado at Denver
Paper Presentation	Factors Contributing to Juveniles Housed in Adult Correctional Facilities	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Much controversy surrounds the sentencing of juvenile offenders as adults. While there are obvious implications to housing youth in correctional facilities meant for adults, this study examines other, extralegal, factors. Analyzing both the relationship between sentence and offense, as well as offense and age at time of admission, the current study controls for race, gender and education level. This study speaks to the racial disparities involved in sentencing juveniles to adult facilities.	Emily Crane, Drexel University; Ashley Dickinson, Drexel University
Paper Presentation	Factors Contributing to Prison Misconduct among Elderly Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The number of elderly inmates in prisons across the United States has been steadily increasing in recent years. Research has suggested that the factors influencing impacting engagement in misconduct are different for younger and elderly inmates. Only a few recent studies have examined this issue; thus, definitive conclusions cannot yet be drawn. This study expands our understanding of what impacts elderly inmates' engagement in misconduct. Data gathered from inmates incarcerated in North Carolina during 2010 were analyzed. This study presents those results as well as offers policy implications based on the findings.	Alyssa Pfeiffer, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Matthew Richie, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Tina Frelburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Carly Hlinski-Rosick, University of Tampa
Paper Presentation	Factors Leading To Foster Care Placement Which Impact The Pattern of Exit From Foster Care	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The current study will utilize Adoption and Foster Care Statistics (AFCARS) data to examine the reason a child is removed (physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect) from home and the influence removal type may have on the manner in which a child exits foster care. The implications from this study will assist researchers and practitioners working in the child welfare system.	Donna Ossorio, Prairie View A&M University; Robin Jackson, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	Failure and Success of Offenders on Probation for Possession of Child Pornography	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	This study examined factors associated with success or failure of offenders sentenced to deferred adjudication in Harris County, Texas, for possession of child pornography. Cases filed by law enforcement during the calendar years of 2006 through 2011 were examined. A descriptive overview of offenders is presented. Multivariate analysis is used to develop a model predicting success or failure. Outcome of cases of failure is examined. A population of cases was taken from the Justice Information Management System of Harris County, Texas, starting with all cases processed by a law enforcement agency. Police reports were analyzed for variables that might serve to predict success or failure, including offender characteristics and circumstances of the criminal event. Each case was followed through prosecution and sentencing, then tracked over the duration of the period of deferred adjudication. The maximum sentence on deferred adjudication is 10 years; however, most of the offenders were sentenced to 5 or fewer years of deferred adjudication. Deferred adjudication is a special type of probation in which, upon completion of the period of deferred adjudication, there is no final conviction and the charges are dismissed.	Sarah A. Steele, Sam Houston State University; Raymond H. C. Teske, Jr., Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Faith-Based Programing and Community Networks for Women Ex-Offenders	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Qualitative data collection through observation, interviews, and focus groups was completed with a faith-based organization. The organization works with women ex-offenders to develop and fulfill social needs during and after reentry phases. Preliminary research results will be discussed about the needs and risks these women faced to return to society and their community, and the aid received from the faith-based organization. Conclusions will be drawn as to the usefulness of faith-based organizations building community networks for women ex-offenders.	Jennifer Huck, Carroll University; Sade Murdock, Carroll University
Research Showcase	Family Member Arrest and Juvenile Delinquency	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Oklahoma has one of the highest incarceration rates within the U.S. with an estimated fifteen thousand children below the age of 18 with an incarcerated parent. Adolescents exposed to family incarceration may be at increased risk for intergenerational involvement in criminal activity. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between family member arrest, along with being separated from someone you depend on for love or security and delinquency behaviors. The current sample includes the 7th grade population within Oklahoma City (N= 1657). Preliminary results from regression analysis revealed significant associations between family member incarceration and delinquency behaviors.	Ashley Harvey, Oklahoma State University; Brooke McQuerry Tuttle, Oklahoma State University; Zachary Giano, Oklahoma State University; Michael J. Merten, Oklahoma State University

Paper Presentation	Family Work Across the Prison-Family Interface in the Lives of Incarcerated Women	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	In my two studies of over 300 women at a federal prison, I find they and their families are engaged in family work (Erickson 1993) across the prison-family interface. Family work is more often studied in general community samples. However, I find this work also goes on for women in prison and takes many forms, albeit in highly restrictive circumstances. One of these forms of family work in prison is "repair work" or the rebuilding relationships between incarcerated women and their family members. I uncover through qualitative data how repair work goes on for women behind bars. Repair work is accomplished through limited means including classic forms of communication but also as I find through arts and crafts, especially with younger children. I argue that family work is a vital part of reestablishing and strengthening family ties that may help to prevent recidivism, however, on its own it is insufficient. Ultimately 'societal work' in programming, policy, and public education are also needed.	Holly Foster, Texas A&M University
Paper Presentation	FBOs in the CJS: Emergent Themes	Restorative and Community Justice	Community Justice	Government representatives are calling for renewed community engagement in addressing criminal justice-related issues. Based on research findings related to criminal desistance and religion, expectations that faith-based organizations (FBOs) inherently provide assistance in addressing criminal activity in the community emerged. However, there is limited research which assesses whether FBOs view assessing community crime issues as their role or whether the community expects FBOs to address crime-related issues. This study examined what FBOs and CJS representatives believed the roles of FBOs in their community were in relation to working with offenders and the CJS. Emergent themes and future research directions are discussed.	Shari Wilfred, Valdosta State University, Jewell Rivers, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
Paper Presentation	FCC Flexibility: Assertions of Implicit Bias Leading to Arrest	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Studies on social construction of deviance have established their mark in the crime and sociology literature, with notable attention paid to race and the media. However, not as available in this literature is the extent to which regulatory efforts of governance are involved in exacerbating claims of implicit bias. Consequently, this paper examines arguments of a recent study that new FCC rules allows for flexible news coverage, which is associated with disproportionate negative imageries of minority males. We test this thesis by analyzing local news coverage pattern's impact on arrest rates. Implication of the analysis are discussed.	Robert Grantham, Bridgewater State University, Johnathon Norton, Bridgewater State University
Paper Presentation	Fear of Crime in an Oil Boomtown in Western North Dakota	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	This study examines fear of crime among residents living in an oil boom town in western North Dakota. The main data source for this study includes surveys completed by a random sample of citizens living in Williston ND (n=300) during the fall of 2015. Findings suggest that citizen characteristics, prior criminal victimization, and length of residency influence citizen fear of crime.	Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University; Thomas Mroza, North Dakota State University; Thorvald Dahle, Minnesota State University, Marikato, Carol Huynh, North Dakota State University; Alexandra Marcol, North Dakota State University; Chloe Robinson, North Dakota State University
Research Showcase	Feedback from Canadian Police Officers in Regards to Their Participation in a Use-of-Force Resilience Promotion Training Program: A Qualitative Study	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study was to assess officer's feedback in response to participation in a resilience program conducted during standard use of force training. The program titled 'the International Performance Resilience and Efficiency Program (IPREP)' examined the impact of tailoring both the content and the teaching style to promote resilience to stress. Front line police officers (n=57) provided feedback after the completion of the training. Findings showed that the overwhelming majority of officers valued the importance of the resilience training, they would recommend such training to their colleagues, and they felt they could control stress responses more effectively.	Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Marian Pitel, University of Guelph; Nejin Sobhani, University of Toronto; Jacob Krzyzaniak, University of Toronto; Konstantinos Papagazoglou, University of Toronto; Emma King, University of Toronto
Student Authored Paper	Female Criminality In Bangladesh	Student Panels	Student Panels	Gender difference in female criminal offending is well established now in many countries. Crime has been mostly a male phenomenon in Bangladesh. In recent years, female offending has been sporadically discussed, although the incidence of crime committed by female is relatively very low. In Bangladesh, every 12 women in 100 000 are engaged in female criminality, while the developed countries exhibit a very high number, such as 1154 in the USA, 516 in Germany, 316 in Thailand, and higher than our neighbor India that is 8. According to the police records, the percentage of female crime was only 1.7% in 1971, and the rate has increased to 3.5% and 3.8% in 1991 and in 1992 respectively. According to newspaper reports, the percentage of female crime was only 4.27% (7760 out of the total 183539 crimes occurred in 2007 and increased to 13% (59,851) in 2008. This paper mainly explores the nature and causes of female criminality in Bangladesh. This paper is based on the secondary sources available in form of journal articles, books, research reports, newspaper reports, and government documents. The findings of the study can be useful in devising necessary measures to reduce female criminality in Bangladesh.	Mansura Akter, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Mohammad Azzur Rahman, University of Manitoba; Israt Jahan Sultana Shishir, Shamsul Huda International School

Paper Presentation	Female Probationers' and Parolees' Egocentric Social Networks and Resource Accessibility	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	Egocentric social network analysis is utilized to explore the structure and characteristics of female offenders' social ties in relation their ability to access needed social service resources. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 40 women who had histories of substance abuse. Findings from the multilevel analyses capture variation in network content (e.g., social and cultural characteristics), strength (e.g., quality and intensity), function (e.g., support, services, and information exchanges), and structure (e.g., density and centrality). Differing network configurations, tie strengths, and resource accessibilities for women who did and did not comply with supervision requirement are discussed.	Marva V. Goodson, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Females in Mixed Gender Gangs: The Unicorns of Organized Crime Groups	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Historically, organized crime groups in Canada were comprised predominantly of adult males while women held subordinate or relationship-based roles. Despite the fact that these types of groups continue to draw males as members and affiliates at a higher rate than females, over the past two decades there has been an increasing number of females emerging as bona fide members and, in some cases, as strong leaders. This study examines the lives and motivations of 17 gang-affiliated female offenders located in the Metro Vancouver Regional District of B.C. Canada and offers potential prevention and intervention strategies for law enforcement agencies.	Hilary Kim Morden, Simon Fraser University
Paper Presentation	Fifteen Years of Learning: The NYPD Leadership Certificate Program	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The John Jay College NYPD Leadership Certificate Program has provided both undergraduate and graduate education in police leadership to over 5,000 members of the NYPD over the past fifteen years. The authors, as instructors in this unique program, will discuss the pedagogy associated with the curriculum and the importance of attendee self-selection versus appointment into an academic training platform.	Maria Haberfeld, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Michael C. Walker, Passaic County Community College; William LaRaia, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; William Fraher, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Student Authored Paper	Finding Effective Community-Based Policing Models for Rural State Law Enforcement Agencies	Student Panels	Student Panels	With the ongoing tensions between police and community members nationwide, community-based policing policies are receiving renewed attention. State law enforcement agencies face unique challenges in developing and implementing community policing models. This is particularly true for rural states with low population density and large geographic areas. This paper reviews the existing literature on community policing with the particular intent of informing state level practice. We also interview a sample agencies from large rural states to determine what community-based policing practices are currently utilized and evaluated as well as the challenges they face in implementation.	Ashley Flood, University of South Dakota; Ciaran Glynn, University of South Dakota; Melissa Kay, University of South Dakota; Teagan McNary, University of South Dakota
Paper Presentation	Findings from a Cross-Site Outcome Evaluation of Adult Offender Reentry Programs	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	RTI International and the Urban Institute are conducting an evaluation of seven Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) FY 2011 Second Chance Act (SCA) Adult Offender Reentry Demonstration Projects (AORDP), including jail-based and prison-based programs. Data from in-person interviews conducted with over 500 adult male and female inmates approximately one month prior to release from jails and prisons within the sites provide information on sample characteristics, pre-incarceration experiences, family contact during incarceration, services received during incarceration, health status and service needs, and attitudes and expectations for reentry. This presentation describes findings from the outcome evaluations of these programs.	Samuel Scaggs, RTI International; Pamela Lattimore, RTI International; Christine Lindquist, RTI International; Venita Embry, RTI International
Paper Presentation	Flipped Classroom Design to Facilitate Communications Roleplaying	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The flipped classroom design has been used in a variety of fields of education, and can be a helpful design in criminal justice classes. Law enforcement requires communication skills that need to be practiced, as well as taught, and the flipped classroom design can be used to facilitate the practical application of theory. This paper examines the students' perception of the flipped classroom design in facilitating communications role playing in a law enforcement class.	Pat Nelson, Minnesota State University Mankato
Research Showcase	Focal Concerns Perspective and Police Use of Conductive Energy Devices	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Previous research suggests that police officers aggressively use conductive energy devices (CEDs), more commonly referred to as tasers, primarily on young, male, African-American suspects. Previous efforts to investigate this phenomenon have involved surveys from small sample groups, mainly single entities/departments. Using a large data set from 13 separate departments, the present study explores the relationship between CED use and suspect characteristics. Within the Focal Concerns framework, it is hypothesized that results from the larger sample will support previous research findings. Policy implications will be discussed.	Tari Ford, Sam Houston State University; Ashley K. Fansher, Sam Houston State University; Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	Forensic Dentistry and the Criminal Justice System	Student Panels	Student Panels	Forensic dentistry also known as Forensic Odontology is a field in Forensics which works hand in hand with the criminal justice system. This field deals with the identification of human remains, assessment of bite injuries, assessment of abuse on bodies, age estimation, and cases of malpractice. Forensic Dentistry is not commonly heard of in the criminal justice system but extremely useful. This study will look into five unique case studies that have relied on forensic dentistry to solve cases.	Andres Orozco, Texas A&M International University; Ana Chapa, Texas A&M International University

Paper Presentation	Forensic Psychological Elements of Explicit and Implicit Ethnoracial Bias in Police: Is This Really a Training Issue?	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Forensic psychologically-relevant research has consistently found that African American and Latinos have more negative perceptions of police. Why, because ethnoracially diverse citizens perceive widespread mistreatment by police that is essentially observed through discrimination, negative stereotyping, and prejudice. The cross-generationally transmitted complaint boils down to a bifurcated assessment of biased attitudes (i.e., explicit or implicit). Both types of attitudes are thought to forecast unwanted police behaviors. Nonetheless, the reoccurrence of the high profile incidents coupled with lingering negative ethnoracial citizen perceptions of police results in the need to seriously consider whether or not these biases are in fact training issues. This paper explores factor relevant to the determining the utility of explicit and implicit ethnoracial biases in police.	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; John M. Dobleman, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Jon Campbell, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Rachel Thiets, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Kori Ryan, Fitchburg State University
Paper Presentation	Forensic Psychological Motives in Self-Radicalized Homegrown Terrorists	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	From a forensic psychological perspective, an assessment of homegrown terrorists' motives has become increasingly more complex. Historically, homegrown terror groups have existed around the world for centuries. With the emergence of the Internet and various social media outlets, it has become quite a bit easier for would-be terrorists to achieve self-radicalization without leaving the comfort of their home. Not every person who accesses these websites or reads Aspire goes on to become radicalized. Still, the quest to identify a tipping point for an individual reaching a critical self-radicalization threshold of actionable intelligence is a worthy forensic psychological assessment objective. This paper highlights factors that may be relevant in examining some of the motives that may be attached to the self-radicalization of homegrown terrorists	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Eric Jacobs, Compass Health; Matt Chapman, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Rachel Thiets, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Jessica Mueller, Alliant International University; Emily Hochstetler, Creighton University; Misty Barganski, Compass Health
Paper Presentation	Formal Probation: Findings from the Census of Juveniles on Probation	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Drawing on data collected from OJJDP's Census of Juveniles on Probation (CJP), this presentation will provide an overview of the characteristics of youth on formal probation. The CJP provides one-day counts of youth on formal probation, captures demographic information about the youth, as well as the offense for which they were placed on formal probation.	Julie Boc, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Paper Presentation	Former Inmates' Perceptions of Reentry Challenges: A Utilization of Social Media.	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	The current study explores the challenges faced by returning jail and prison offenders from the perspective of former inmates. The inmates were recruited from the online social media website Reddit. Using an anonymous survey posted to a webpage, or subreddit, that, "was created in the hope that men and women who have been put through the system only to turn their lives around would have an outlet to let their voices be heard." This page advertises itself as a place to, "ask questions, seek advice, spread your own knowledge, and maybe help to change lives." Survey questions specifically asked about the major challenges offenders face in the first 90 days of release. Comparisons between offender release location and length of time served are discussed. Implications and directions for future research will be discussed.	Kyle C. Ward, University of Northern Colorado; Paul M. Hawkins, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Freedoms of Incarcerated Offenders: A Comparative Exploration of Nigeria's Convicted Criminals and Inmates Awaiting Trial	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Corrections	We explored Glaserian and Straussian qualitative methods to investigate socially constructed subcultural practices and subjective meanings among prisoners at a maximum- and two medium-security prisons in Nigeria. We completed in-depth interviews with 19 participants and complemented them with observations and extensive memos. Participants discussed injustices they suffered as suspected criminal or civil offenders. Some of them, including a Boko Haram suspected terrorist, had been in custody awaiting trial for years without any charges. The interviews further suggested that quite uncharacteristic of several prisons, convicted offenders enjoyed unique privileges of running errands beyond the prison walls and engaging in petty trading.	C. Nana Derby, Virginia State University; Ajbade Jegede, Covenant University, Nigeria; Patrick A. Edewor, Covenant University, Nigeria
Paper Presentation	From Despair to Hopeful: Who is in Charge of Your Life? – Group Grief Counseling for Families of Traffic Accident Victims in Taiwan	Victimology	Victim Studies	The sudden loss of a family member to a traffic accident causes a broad range of grief reactions for the victims' families. Many of these family members lose their sense of hope and have trouble resolving their feelings about the loss and thus are unable to resume a normal life. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of hope-based counseling treatment in helping the families of traffic accident victims. The presentation will: (1) review the mourning process and the complications of bereavement; and (2) introduce the theoretical framework and application of hope-based grief counseling strategies in working with traffic accident victims' families.	Fang-Mei Law, Tiffin University; Gwo-Jen Guo, National Changhua University of Education
Student Authored Paper	From Extremist Views to Terrorist Acts: Why Do Certain Individuals Become Violent?	Student Panels	Student Panels	An individual has the freedom of views, including those of extremist kind. An uncounted number of people support some kind of extremist ideology; however, very few of them turn to violence to express their views and beliefs. Thus, this paper suggests to study terrorists in comparison to non-violent extremists of the same directionality to identify why certain individuals become violent as opposed to those who do not. The paper discusses ways in which individuals proceed from extremist views to terrorist acts and the factors that might compel non-violent extremists to use violence to promote their ideology.	Anna Buzhor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Paper Presentation	From Here to There: Leadership Development for Inmate Populations	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Although reentry programs continues to gain attention, leadership focus may, or may not, be a primary focus. In August of 2015, forty offenders in a maximum security prison in the Midwest attended the two-day 2015 Global Leadership Summit (GLS) via satellite. The research presented here follows their leadership development from a pre-test leadership inventory prior to the Summit through the Summit itself and follow-up sessions in November, 2015 and February, 2016. The implications for reentry programs as well as the potential impact on prison culture will be discussed.	John Wade, Southeast Missouri State University; Michelle Kilburn, Southeast Missouri State University; Raleigh Blasdel, Southeast Missouri State University; Callie Booker, Southeast Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	From the Boardroom to the Classroom: Teaching Students about the Reality of Victim Advocacy Work	Victimology	Victim Studies	Participation in a non-profit victim advocacy organization board can inform how one teaches about victimology. Learning the ins-and-outs of a victim advocacy organization can inform how one teaches about program offerings to victims, how crime affects and is dealt with by victims, treatment of victims by entities outside of the advocacy organization, financial struggles and the impact on staffing and program offerings, and the complexities of collaborations among victim-response entities. Bringing lessons from the boardroom to the classroom gives students a broader understanding of victims' issues and can help to prepare them for working with victims in their career paths.	Elizabeth Quinn, Middle Tennessee State University
Paper Presentation	From the Prison to the Street: Finding Gang and Non-Gang Members in the Free World	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	An unprecedented number of American citizens have been incarcerated over the past generation, which has inevitably led to the cycling of people in and out of prison. Consequently, scholarship on prisoner reentry has proliferated, including longitudinal studies that track offenders as the transition from the prison to the street. Maintaining study participation and access to these populations is challenging due to their often transient lifestyles and limited support systems. These complications are exacerbated when dealing with gang members. This paper details the longitudinal follow-up and tracking procedures used by the LoneStar Project to build rapport, maximize retention, and complete interviews with both gang and non-gang prisoners as they work to reintegrate back into the free world after being incarcerated. The LoneStar Project is a multi-wave study of 800 male inmates, 400 gang and 400 non-gang members, from their final week of custody to release in the community 30 days and six months later. We review the literature on longitudinal techniques for studying hard-to-reach populations, followed by a comprehensive description of the several strategies used by the LoneStar Project staff to locate and research this population. We suggest techniques for maximizing survey participation and ensuring respondent cooperation for future longitudinal studies.	Chantal Fahmy, Arizona State University; Kendra Clark, University of Colorado Boulder; Meghan Mitchell, Sam Houston State University; David Pyrooz, University of Colorado Boulder; Scott Decker, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Fuck and Die: Sex work and crime in North Central Nigeria	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	This work focuses on the practice of sex work in Nigeria's North Central Region (NCR) by documenting and analyzing sex work-crime nexus, and the implications on organized crime. Using survey design which involved questionnaire, indepth interview and focus group discussion (FGDs), the author drew empirical evidence from 520 respondents that revealed socio-economic factors that create and sustain sex work. Based on these findings, the author recommended regulation of sex work with clauses that would peg the age limit of sex workers, protect both sex workers and clients from exploitation, among others. Key word: Sex work, Organized Crime, Socio-economic factors	Moses Udo Ikoh, Federal University, Lafia, Nigeria
Paper Presentation	Furthering Understanding of Forensic Units: Preliminary Findings	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	No current research exists that fully examines education levels, training occurrence/subject areas, knowledge of traditional/interdisciplinary field methods, standards in the field, relations between officers/civilians, unit culture, and case progressions through the system utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods. Through an in-depth examination of the Crime Scene Unit of the Louisville Metro Police Department in Louisville, KY, this study intends to allow for measurement of how this unit stands in relation to NJ recommendation, and create a methodological framework which may be utilized in other jurisdictions to further understanding of how forensic investigations are being conducted in the United States.	Cassandra Christina Rausch, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Gang Membership and Self Esteem: A Mixed-Methods Approach	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Previous research has suggested gang membership is associated with a number of positive outcomes such as providing a sense of belonging and safety. Emerging literature has suggested gang membership can also be associated with improved ethnic-related identity and self-esteem. However, the preponderance of gang-related research focus on the negative factors associated with membership which inhibits the ability to create best practices on controlling or preventing gang-related delinquency. This study seeks to further examine the role of gangs on self-esteem by incorporating the use of qualitative interviews with active gang members in a Southern state. Policy implications are presented.	Nina Barbieri, University of Houston-Downtown; Arthur G. Vasquez, University of Texas - Arlington

Student Authored Paper	Gateway Theory Post Legalization of Marijuana	Student Panels	Student Panels	With the attention of the media now focused on the legalization of marijuana, scholars have been debating if marijuana is a gateway drug for abuse. The argument can be made against marijuana is a gateway to other drugs and the legalization of marijuana will increase the use of other illegal drugs. The research aids to call into question the assumption and show that there are other substance that leads to the use of illegal drugs.	Robert Lino, North Central University
Paper Presentation	Gauging Citizen's Perceptions of the Police: A Look at One Jurisdiction	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The actions of police have been the focus of many recent media reports. Given the tensions seen in a number of communities throughout the United States, one police chief from an urban department in Central Virginia conducted a series of town halls to address citizens. Using a community sample of 166 residents in 4 precincts, this study examines a variety of factors such as satisfaction with police as well as community-based programs and initiatives, confidence in police, trust, and procedural justice. The results will be discussed in context to this department and its most pressing issues. Additionally, the process of working with practitioners will be discussed.	Amy Kyle Cook, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Gender and General Strain: An Examination of Gendered Strains	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	One of the predominant issues in the criminological study of gender and crime is the gender gap in crime. Women are much less involved in crime than men and are involved with different types of crimes. By integrating gender-specific theory with General Strain Theory (GST), this provides an explanation of female crime and the gender gap in crime. Gendered General Strain Theory (gendered-GST) argues that gender differences in negative life events (strains) and differences in negative emotions lead to distinct pathways to criminal offending. This study empirically examines the different propositions of gendered-GST and whether they adequately explain female crime and the gender gap in offending.	Aaron Puhmann, Waldorf University
Paper Presentation	Gender Difference in Victim's Emotional State after Police Intervention	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper will examine gender difference in victim's emotional state with data from the Project on Policing Neighborhoods (POPNI). First, it will examine gender difference in victim's emotional state at the beginning of police-victim encounter. Second, it will examine gender difference in victim's emotional state after police intervention such as police supportive approaches (emotional support, informational support and tangible/practical support, House 1981). Policy/ Research implications will be discussed.	Haemi Won, SUNY University at Albany
Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Attitudes toward Sexual Assault: A Neutralization-Based Approach	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	The neutralization theory of Sykes and Matza (1957) posits that delinquent individuals attempt to continually reintegrate with society by mentally asserting that their deviant behavior is actually normative, via an excuse. Females and males differ in the way they utilize neutralization techniques, especially in relation to sexual assault. The goal of this work is to determine which techniques of neutralization may be most common for female and male students from three different countries and different majors. Using a factorial vignette survey design with a multinational sample of college students from Ghana (N=331), Poland (N=419) and the United States (N=414) we find neutralization utility varies.	Malgorzata Justyna Zuber, University of Massachusetts Lowell, Edward Greenberg, Brandeis University, Linda Williams, Wellesley College
Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Gang Participation: An Examination of Theoretical Correlates	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This study examines gender differences and similarities in gang participation using data gathered in 2011 from a high-risk sample of individuals in five cities. Specifically, we examine theoretically relevant correlates of gang membership separately for at-risk females and at-risk males to determine if differences exist. It is important that scholars continue to progress knowledge surrounding gender similarities and differences in gang participation to facilitate prevention, intervention, and development of gang-related policies. This area of inquiry will enhance understanding regarding the dynamics that make gang membership attractive to both females and males. Implications and theoretical directions for future research are discussed.	Katherine Meeker, Sam Houston State University, Eryn Nicole O'Neal, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Mental Health Problems and Help-Seeking Behaviors of Crime Victims	Victimology	Victim Studies	Prior research has established that crime victimization is often associated with both short-term and long-term mental health problems. In this study, we use data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS, 2014) to explore gender differences in self-reports of post-victimization mental health problems as well as differences in subsequent help-seeking behaviors. The study examines whether gender predicts the impact of crime victimization on short-term mental health outcomes and the likelihood of seeking out assistance. Research and policy-implications are also discussed.	Julie Siddique, University of North Texas at Dallas; Tasha Youstin, Western Carolina University

Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Prisons' Responses to Inmate Misconduct	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Maintaining social order is a critical goal of prison administrators. As such, corrections officials are able to utilize sanctions in response to inmate infractions, which encompass an array of outcomes, such as disciplinary confinement and loss of privileges that carry with them a number of consequences on the well-being of inmates. Although there is a rich body of literature examining the predictors of criminal justice sanctions outside of the prison, little is known about the predictors of sanctions inside prison walls. The purpose of this paper is to examine potential gender differences in trends and predictors of in-prison sentencing.	Elsa Toman, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Religiosity and Offending among Serious Adolescent Offenders	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Research has shown that religion exhibits a deterrent effect on criminal and delinquent behavior (see Baier and Wright 2001; Johnson 2011). However, scholarship addressing how the relationship varies among males and females is mixed, with some denoting gender differences and others finding that the relationship is invariant. Further, there is little research assessing these topics among serious offenders. In order to better understand these relationships, this study utilizes data from Pathways to Desistance, a longitudinal study of serious adolescent offenders. Specifically, this research addresses whether gender modifies the relationship between religion and criminal behavior.	Stephanie Michelle Cardwell, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Gender Equality and its Heterogeneous Impact on the Incarceration of Women in Turkey	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	While the twentieth and beginning of the twenty-first century globally saw an erosion of traditional segregated gender roles, developments toward women's empowerment and gender equality have varied immensely across nations. Thus far, few attempts have been made to examine any links between gender equality and incarceration in non-English speaking nations or account for geographically-based cultural diversity within a nation. Using province-level data from 2000-2013, this study explores whether increases in gender equality have led to a diminished gender incarceration gap within Turkey. Results from this analysis suggest that nation-wide aggregations may obfuscate the experiences of socially and religiously marginalized women.	Daren G. Fisher, University of Maryland
Paper Presentation	Gender Inequality & Homicide: A Cross-National Examination	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Studies examining gender inequality and crime have often explored the connection between female victimization and crime. However, feminist theories do provide a rationale for gender inequality affecting all crime, not just female victimization. Using ameliorative and backlash hypothesis the current analysis examined gender inequality and homicide in 94 countries. The findings support ameliorative hypothesis, which states that as societies become more equal crime will decrease. Using a gender inequality index, we found that as gender inequality increased the homicide rate increased. The current analysis demonstrates that gender inequality is a strong predictor of homicide in cross-national analyses.	Mark H. Heirigs, Iowa State University; Matthew D. Moore, University of Central Arkansas
Paper Presentation	Gender Inequality and the Sexual Abuse of Boys: An Application of a Feminist Framework	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	The sexual abuse of boys is a global phenomenon. A number of feminist criminologists posit that sexual violence, including child sexual abuse, is an expression of power and dominance and the product of gender inequality and societal dominance by men. Most work in this vein addresses to abuse of girls, though nothing precludes its application to boys. Indeed, some theorists argue that all children are negatively affected these social structures. To investigate this, I use data from the International Dating Violence Study, employing multi-level generalized linear modeling. I find support for this theoretical application to boys and discuss its implications.	Will LeSuer, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Paper Presentation	Gender, Victimization, and Delinquency	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Utilizing three waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), an examination of gender differences in victimization and its impact on self-reported delinquency and interactions with the criminal justice system is presented. Variables include: childhood and adult abuse, intimate partner violence, childhood mistreatment, and perpetrator information. Self-reported victimization under and over the age of 18, general demographic characteristics, and traditional risk factors as identified by traditional criminological theory are included within the analysis.	Alana L. Van Gundy, Miami University
Paper Presentation	Gendered Violence and Victimization in Japan: The Dynamics Associated with Feminism and Violence Against Women	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Due to current technology and the third wave feminist movement, social awareness of gendered violence in other countries has a global platform. However, these issues are commonly viewed through a Western lens and the voices of women experiencing this violence are largely invisible. Violence against women has largely been studied within the United States, but such violence in Asian countries has not received as much attention in the scholarly literature. The purpose of this qualitative study is to investigate the violence and victimization that Japanese women experience. Data was obtained through interviews and observations, and findings will be presented.	Melanie Belarmino, University of Southern Indiana; Melinda Roberts, University of Southern Indiana

Paper Presentation	General and Specific Attitudes Regarding the Police: An Examination of Interaction Types	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Extant policing scholarship confirms the often, substantial gaps between general and specific attitudes regarding the police. In this sense, the level of support for social control at the street level is high; however, the specific experiences with the police suggest lower levels of satisfaction. The present study explores general and specific attitudes of those victimized by violent and/or property crime as well as those who have recently reported a crime or had some other type of police contact. The cumulative impact of differential police interactions on attitudes toward the police is considered.	Ahmet Kula, The University of Tennessee - Chattanooga; Vic Bumphus, The University of Tennessee - Chattanooga; Gale Iles, The University of Tennessee - Chattanooga
Paper Presentation	General Strain Theory and Breaking Bad	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	This presentation examines the character arch of Walter White in the television show Breaking Bad. Crime results from the inability to achieve monetary success or other positively valued goals through legitimate channels, according to Robert Agnew in his General Strain Theory. The character Walter White evidently portrayed general strain theory through his criminal actions, which can easily be connected with reality and criminals with his mindset.	Taylor Fetzner, Western New England University
Paper Presentation	Geographic Variation in Fatal Officer-Involved Shootings	Policing	Police and the Community	In response to national attention surrounding deaths of citizens by police officers, recent empirical research has revisited the relationship between community characteristics and the police use of deadly force. The present study contributes to the examination of neighborhood effects using data on fatal deaths in police custody between 2006 through 2015 for the state of Texas. Spatial analysis is used to identify places where officers are utilizing lethal force compared to similar types of neighborhoods where they are not. Results indicate the need for further exploration into factors influencing relationships between police officers and community residents.	Ashley Arnio, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Geographical Correlates of Deadly Force in the U.S.	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper uses data on the demographic characteristics of geographical places in the U.S. with law enforcement agencies to assess the correlates of police use of deadly force. This research incorporates data on law enforcement agencies from the SJS Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies as well as data on lethal force used by the police from The Counted Project, sponsored by the Guardian newspaper.	Ronald W. Malega, Missouri State University; Joel H. Garner, Portland State University
Student Authored Paper	Geo-Spatially Mapping the White Power Movement	Student Panels	Student Panels	Much of the prior research on domestic extremism focuses on very rare outcomes – criminal events, especially violent ones – without as much attention devoted to the more common or fundamental activities that often work to start the mobilization process for extremist groups and the individuals associated with them. Broadly, the goal of the current study is to fill this gap in knowledge by integrating prominent criminological theories and themes drawn from the social movement literature in order to explore the geographic distribution and macro-level correlates of ideologically-motivated white supremacist activities	Drew Cormac Medaris, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	GIS Techniques for Spatiotemporal Monitoring of Illicit Drugs Market in the City of Bogota, Colombia	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	This study identifies the market characteristics of illicit psychoactive substances such as cocaine, marijuana and baseuco (crack) in Bogotá and analyzes the spatial and temporal behavior of such markets. To estimate the market price and traded quantity of each substance, the collected information through qualitative methodologies such as social mapping, interviews and focus groups. Afterward, GIS techniques as interpolation, overlapping and spatial econometrics were employed to analyze the relationship between market variables and other criminal dynamics, and to estimate the probability of finding a drug expense and the drug market value associated.	Boris Yesid Ramirez, Fundacion Ideas Para La Paz
Paper Presentation	Global Justice: Utilizing Short Term Study Abroad in a Criminal Justice Context	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Study abroad has been steadily increasing in higher education for the past 20 years. The source of much of that growth has been short term study abroad programs which last from one week to one semester. Although study abroad has traditionally been utilized in foreign language and international business programs recent demands for more diversity sensitive criminal justice practitioners makes it a valuable pedagogical tool for criminal justice students as well. The current project sought feedback from faculty who have led, and students who have participated in short term study abroad in criminal justice. The qualitative analysis of their responses points both to a series of justifications for conducting such programs and a list of best practices for how to make them successful.	Scott P. Chenaout, University of Central Missouri; Betsy W. Kresel, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Going Gray in Gray: Servant Leadership in a Maximum Security Prison's Enhanced Care Unit	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	In recent years, most institutions have faced a new challenge, accommodating the diverse needs of the aging offender. Department of Corrections were forced to rapidly introduce programs to address the aging population. Nationally, there has been very little research geared to determining the impact of programming for the elderly inmate. This mixed-method study examined the impact of the Daily Living Assistants' (DLA) program at a maximum security prison's Enhanced Care Unit (ECU) and the extent to which servant leadership is used by DLAs. The findings describe the impact of DLAs in transmitting to ECU inmates the ten characteristics of servant-leadership.	Linda Keena, The University of Mississippi; Zachary Buckner, The University of Mississippi; Lamar Yeates, University of Mississippi

Paper Presentation	GPS Electronic Monitoring for Sex Offenders in South Korea	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	This study aims at exploring the characteristics of sex offenders who were electronic monitoring supervising device in South Korea by analyzing data set of Korean Ministry of Justice. Data were collected from Sex Offender Registration and Management System in the Korean Ministry of Justice from 2013 to 2014. Total number of sample was 16,190 and the recidivism rate was measured by the recoding process of additional sex offenses in the official system during the same period of time. The current study utilized chi-square and logistic regression analyses in order to examine the link between EM supervision and the recidivism rates of sex offenders in community. Results demonstrated that there is a statically significant relationship between EM and the recidivism rates among sex offenders. This outcome indicates that the crucial factors that are related with recidivism rates among offenders with EM are different from those of sex offenders without EM. Further policy implication will be discussed.	Youngh Cho, Dongguk Uni
Paper Presentation	Groupthink and High Profile Murder Cases	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In 1972, Irving Janis introduced the concept of "groupthink" as a process of decision-making characterized by a serious lack of methodical procedure that forces a misperception or premature decision regarding a problem. Groupthink is exacerbated by political and media attention as well as the overall stress of a specific situation. This presentation will explore the concept of groupthink applied to the investigative process involving high-profile murder cases. These cases are often highly sensationalized in the media, presented as examples of ongoing fear, and receive intense political scrutiny where the public demands answers immediately—the precise factors that exacerbate groupthink.	Robert Taylor, The University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Gun Use, Injury, and Females Oh My! The Shifting Influence of Street Codes on Violent Female Offenders	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	The Code of the Street contends that the confluence of structural resource deprivation, alienation, and black status leads to higher rates of interpersonal violence among young Black males in inner cities. Considerably less research has been directed toward exploring if these "street codes" dictate behavior for inner city females, with even fewer studies assessing this phenomenon from multilevel framework. Using data from the National Incident Based Reporting System and the cities in which the incidents occurred, the current study explores variations in predictors of female offender gun use and extent of victim injury in aggravated assaults and robberies.	Kyle Burgason, Iowa State University
Paper Presentation	Happy Ever After: The Representation of IPV in a Popular Hungarian TV Series and Viewers' Reaction	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	The presentation shows how intimate partner violence is constructed and presented in one of the most popular and widely-watched TV series of Hungary. <i>Batárlok közt</i> (Among Friends), which has an audience of more than 10% of the population, is analysed from the perspective what kind of myths it reinforces or deconstructs in its representation of partner violence. Drawing on relevant literature, it has pointed out the main traits of IPV and then examined to what extent the specific case of IPV presented in the soap opera complies with them. In the second half of the presentation the audience's reactions are surveyed. The semi-structured interviews with 27 people who regularly watch the series mirror the dual nature of representation: apparently, elements reinforcing as well as elements denying the myths that surround this social phenomenon appear in and affect people's assessment.	Ivett Császár, Freelancer; Anikó Gregor, Eotvos Lorand University, Faculty of Social Sciences
Student Authored Paper	Hazy Perceptions: Understanding Differences in Definitions of Hazing Activities Among College Students and Their Implications	Student Panels	Student Panels	Hazing on college campuses is a complex and nuanced topic. Some research estimates that as many as 55 percent of college or high school students have been involved in various activities, and members of differing organizations and teams experience some form of hazing, proving to be a widespread problem. Notably, however, some evidence indicates that young adults often resist understanding hazing activities as such. Clearly, these kinds of attitudes are important to consider when developing anti-hazing programming or campaigns. This study uses data obtained through semi-structured qualitative interviews of college students to determine in which organizations hazing is more likely to occur, the forms in which this hazing becomes manifest, and the overall trend of attitudes towards hazing activities on a college campus. The findings of this study will be discussed, and policy implications will be considered.	Kellie Alexander, Colorado State University, Tara Opsal, Colorado State University
Paper Presentation	Health Care Service Utilization and Delinquent Youth	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Delinquent youth tend to have poorer mental and physical health problems than their non-delinquent counterparts. Indeed, the juvenile justice system is the first contact many youth have with health care services. Poor physical health can lead to negative cognitive and behavioral issues that may be an impetus for future delinquency. It follows that addressing these needs may help to reduce behavioral issues and possibly prevent involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. As such, to begin addressing access to health services, this research seeks to identify and understand barriers to health care that may be specific to delinquent youth.	Katy Hancock, Murray State University; Miranda Terry, Murray State University

Paper Presentation	Healthcare in a Midwestern women's prison	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The present project explores healthcare in a Midwestern women's prison. All inmates are entitled to adequate healthcare, however, much existing research focuses on men's prisons or larger, metropolitan institutions for women. This study explores inmate perceptions of their health and healthcare needs in a small, ruraly located prison. Women are asked to discuss the quality of care received and to describe their general health, nutrition, fitness and chronic medical conditions. Women were asked to provide their perceptions of quality and ease of access to healthcare in prison and compare this to their access to quality healthcare prior to their incarceration.	Timbre Wulf-Ludden, University of Nebraska - Kearney; Adrienne Moody; University of Nebraska at Kearney
Paper Presentation	Help-Seeking among Foreign-Born Latinas in the Aftermath of Violent Assault	Victimology	Victim Studies	Latinas comprise the largest minority group in the U.S. and are at high risk for crime victimization. The purpose of this study is to examine help-seeking behaviors in the aftermath of incidents of violence using data among foreign-born Latinas who participated in the 2008 Sexual Assault Among Latinas Study survey. 11% of our sample reported violent assault victimization, and 80% reported either formal or informal help-seeking behavior, only 50% reported formal help-seeking after this experience. The regression results indicate that perceived discrimination of Latinas was negatively associated with decision to seek help. The policy implications of these findings are discussed.	Vivian Hughes, Florida State University; Lisa Melander, Kansas State University
Research Showcase	Heroes are Human – Cops and Docs going Shoulder to Shoulder: Building Partnership to Fight Police Stress and Trauma	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Psychological research findings support the notion that police officers are more resilient than the general public. Nevertheless, stress and trauma experienced by officers in the line of duty often have negative impact on their health and well-being. Psychological support is imperative to help officers maintain psychological well-being to efficiently perform their duties. However, officers are often skeptical to seek psychological support and are concerned that clinicians will not understand their experiences. The current presentation recommends evidence and practice-based actions that clinicians may employ to approach police culture and develop effective clinical support for officers who suffer from police-related stress and trauma.	Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto; Natalie Stuewe, University of Toronto; Thanh Phung, University of Toronto; Natalie Padron-Alacron, University of Toronto; Prince Dim, University of Toronto; Karolina Stancel, University of Toronto
Paper Presentation	Hidden Insights in Offender Rehabilitation and Recidivism Revealed	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Offender rehabilitation is one of the goals of the correctional system and a very controversial one that continues to divide policy makers, correctional practitioners, scholars and the general public. And since prison-based education especially at the postsecondary level is a very significant offender rehabilitative program, it is made the focus of this analysis. Offender recidivism rate is often used as the sole indicator of prison-based education program usefulness while ignoring other important considerations. This analysis, therefore, takes a critical look at the issues and argues that in addition to offender recidivism rate, adequate attention should be given to other important considerations like academic, employment signaling, institutional function, and social values of prison-based education programs in any determination of the usefulness of the programs. This paradigm shift from the conventional way the issues are often examined previously, is scholarly significant, in that, it reveals hidden insights and lessons that may be too important and too costly to ignore in 21st century corrections.	Charles A. Ubah, Georgia College & State University
Paper Presentation	Hindrances to Partnership Policing in Soshanguve Township, South Africa	Policing	Police and the Community	This paper investigates factors that inhibit the implementation of partnership policing in Soshanguve Township, South Africa. It utilizes a sample of 45 participants whose responses were collected through focus group interviews. Furthermore, the paper investigates what has been more and less challenging in the implementation of partnership policing in the area, and to what extent have the local police met these challenges. This will assist policy makers and police management on how to improve policing activities and implementation efforts. Although the study focused in Soshanguve Township, its findings may have implications for many policing areas in South Africa that are faced with similar challenges in the implementation of partnership policing. The result indicates that community members tend to disagree on whether the police understand their role on or confused about the partnership policing strategy and principles, as much uncertainty still lies with its proper implementation around the township. Due to peculiar challenges, the partnership policing strategy in the township was yet to produce the expected results on crime prevention during the research.	Dumisani Quiet Mabunda, University of South Africa
Paper Presentation	Historical Perspectives on the Jurisprudence of Prisoners' Rights	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	It has been observed that until the 1960s, federal courts usually refused to intervene in civil cases about prison conditions or the institutional rules to which inmates were subjected. This perspective of the hands-off emphasized noninterference, in contrast to the widely held view of earlier courts taking the view that prisoners had no rights, and could be seen as slaves of the state, e.g. <i>Ruffin v. Commonwealth</i> (1871). This perspective needs to be placed in a broader context, especially as contemporary cases were finding 8th amendment violations for the treatment of pre-trial detainees (<i>In re Birdsong</i> , 1889). This paper seeks to consider the historical underpinnings of this jurisprudence on the rights of prisoners.	Don Wallace, University of Central Missouri

Paper Presentation	Historical Perspectives: The Relationship Between the Native American and the U.S. Justice Systems	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	History of Crime and Criminal Justice	At times in the past, the U.S. government has had to protect Native Americans from the meddling and exploitation of their state and local neighbors, while at times, the Federal system has been the prime troublemaker. The default policy should have the Native Americans controlling their own justice systems. This will honor and apply the communitarian traditions that guide their nations with, for example, communal group-help available to offenders, but will also reaffirm their status as "Sovereign Domestic Nations." It should also acknowledge differences in cultural definitions in terms such as ownership and theft, that have been noted since first contact.	Joseph Hall, Lynn University
Paper Presentation	Historical Shifts in the Policing of Domestic Violence	Policing	Police and the Community	The police response to domestic violence has progressed substantially since the earliest days of policing. This presentation will argue that three definitive eras in police response to domestic violence characterize most Westernized nations: the private family matter era, the criminalization era, and the collaborative community response era. Examples will be provided of police-community initiatives from the current era. While the focus will be on intimate partner violence, it will be argued that, although they follow different timelines, these eras can also be applied to other forms of domestic violence, including violence by and against children, and violence against elders.	Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley; Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Homeland Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection: Are We Ready?	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	The next attack on America and our critical infrastructure is only a matter of time. The only real questions are when, where, and how many people will be affected. Pursuant to these questions, a survey of small-town police agencies will be conducted, in order to ascertain the readiness of those agencies regarding an attack, determine whether or not the critical infrastructures within that jurisdiction have been identified, the level of protection of those critical assets, whether or not the agency personnel believe enough has been done in the above areas, and ascertain the willingness of the officers to obtain training.	Jeff Dailey, Angelo State University; Monica Koenigsberg, Angelo State University
Paper Presentation	Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Institutions of Higher Education: Texas Case Study	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	Classical content analysis (CCA), cross-case mixed strategy, and correspondence analysis were conducted on website data from selected public, accredited Institutions of Higher Education in Texas (N = 109) to determine level of integration of homeland security and emergency management functions into University operations. Conceptual framework consisted of Disaster Resilient University (DRU) and adaptive resiliency models. Findings and implications are discussed.	Magdalena Denham, Sam Houston State University; Ashish Kumar Khemka, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Homicide Victimization of Blacks	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	The homicide rate among Blacks in the United States is four times that of the national rate and nearly seven times that of Whites. This present will examine the data collected by the Violence Policy Center between 2004 to 2013 to determine the age, gender, and state differences. It will also discuss the weapons used, victim/offender relationship, and the circumstances for the homicide of Blacks. Recommendations will be included.	Jarice Joseph, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	Honor or General Deterrence: The Real Motive Behind Honor Killings	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	Each year, it is estimated that about 5,000 women and young girls around the world are killed in the name of "honor" by their own family members. About 2,000 of such killings occur in Pakistan and India alone. The victims are believed to have brought shame to their families by their actions (i.e., acting too western, premarital sex, asking for a divorce etc.) and the only way the family's honor could be restored is if the woman is killed. However, even when the woman is killed, that family is still a topic of conversation among society members and the family's reputation is never the same as it was before. It can be argued that the men in these societies utilize honor killing as a tool to maintain control and dominance over the women. They use it as a vehicle to drive their own agenda, which is to remain in the position of "power."	Nayab Hakim, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Hot Spots and Data-Driven Policing: Initial Strategies from Indianapolis	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	A growing body of promising evidence has promoted the development of data-driven policing strategies focused on ad hoc micro-places. Commonly known as hot spots policing, this approach has recently been adopted in Indianapolis, Indiana through the use of multiple data-driven perspectives and disparate sources of data – such as traffic collisions and emergency medical calls for service in addition to traditional measures of violence. Specific strategies employed by the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department include the adoption of specified hot spot patrol beats, the creation of a social disorder index, and tailored problem-solving approaches that incorporate wrap-around service providers. These strategies will be discussed in the context of an emerging hot spots policing approach with initial findings presented that illustrate the effectiveness of incorporating disparate data into the creation of ad hoc hot spots for the allocation of police resources.	Jeremy G. Carter, Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis

Paper Presentation	How Costly is Recidivism in the State of Washington?	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Various institutional programs have been implemented within corrections in reducing the propensity of reoffending post-release. Many of them have also been evaluated as successful evidence-based interventions and contributed positive efficacy toward inmates. The majority of prior program evaluations, however, focus on identifying the intent-to-treat effect on a single specific intervention rather than the synergy effect on multiple assignments. Hence, the current study examines the cost-benefit effectiveness toward various program combinations.	Pak-Sing Choi, Washington State University; Kuan-Ju Chen, Washington State University; Ming-Li Hsieh, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire; Zachary Hamilton, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	How Dangerous Are They? An Analysis of Sex Offenders Under Federal Post-Conviction Supervision	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	The federal response to sex offending has resulted in an exponential increase in the number of sex offenders on federal supervision. The current study broadens our understanding of sex offenders by examining the sexual contact records, risk characteristics, and recidivism rates of 7,416 male sex offenders placed on federal supervision. Using risk information obtained from the Federal Post-Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA), this study found that those convicted of child pornography offenses were less likely to manifest a record of contact sexual offending, had lower PCRA risk scores, and recidivated less frequently than those convicted of sexual assault or failure to register.	Thomas Cohen, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Paper Presentation	How The Battered Woman Syndrome Has Harmed Battered Women Who Kill Their Abusers	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Are battered women considered reasonable under the law? What does it take to sustain a claim of self-defense for battered women who kill their abusers? The battered woman's syndrome as self-defense has been used to justify homicide, but there is no uniformity in the law as to what defines a battered woman. This paper reviews over one hundred appellate level cases where the battered woman syndrome was introduced as evidence. The admissibility of expert testimony on battered women is dependent upon jurisdiction, how a battered woman is defined, and whether this mode of defense is still acceptable in this era.	Adrienne C. Kelish, Southwestern Law School
Student Authored Paper	How the Current Research in Restorative Justice May Unintentionally Harm It	Student Panels	Student Panels	Abstract Restorative justice theory suggests and research confirms that the practices used during the process phase of a restorative justice encounter are directly connected to its outcomes. This means positive outcomes found in studies of a restorative justice encounter can be considered the successes of its practice efforts. However, the current restorative justice literature largely focuses on outcomes and fails to identify or describe in detail the practices occurring during the process phase of a restorative justice encounter. Criminal justice practitioners relying on this literature for their complete understanding of the restorative justice process may be compelled to use non-evidence-based practices formed on ideals or best-guesses when developing restorative programs. While at first glance these programs may seem promising for the advancement of restorative justice within the current system, a closer look shows they may unintentionally be working against this goal. This paper will present the potential problems created by the gap in the literature and will argue how future qualitative research could mitigate these problems.	Nicole Stottlermyre, Capella University
Paper Presentation	How to Establish a Successful Prison Nursery Program	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	This paper discusses how to establish and operate a successful prison nursery, based on the state of Nebraska's nursery program, which is the second longest running program in the US. It describes the characteristics and procedures that other state governments should be aware of.	Joseph Ray Carlson, Jr., University of Nebraska at Kearney
Research Showcase	Human Trafficking in the State of Maryland	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Human trafficking has been described as modern-day slavery. It has been more of an issue in Europe and Asia but has now become prominent in the United States. For my presentation, I solely focused on human trafficking within the state of Maryland. I will touch on statistics, the role that highway 95 plays in human trafficking, why it is difficult to reach the victims, how to effectively identify the victims, ways to combat human trafficking, as well as local programs that are helping educate the community on the issue.	Gina Michelle Torres, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	Hybrid Teaching for Criminal Law Courses: The Best of Both Worlds	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Hybrid learning has been identified as one of the top ten trends to emerge at universities throughout the world. Hybrid learning is being used with increased frequency in academic conferences and publications. Many universities are beginning to recognize the advantages of blending online and face to face instruction. This study examines the reasons that hybrid teaching for criminal law courses can offer students the best of both worlds.	Dan Tsataros, Indiana University Northwest
Research Showcase	I Was Only 7 on 9/11	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Those who lived through 9/11/2001 have the day etched in their memory. There is no doubt that their experiences on that day influences how they view both the event as well as how they view their current and future risk of similar events and how issues of terrorism should be addressed. This study focused not on those who were adults on that day, but on those who were children (under the age of 9 who are now college age) and explores what they recall about the day and what their current opinions and responses to terrorism and terrorist activities are.	Celia Sporer, Queensborough Community College- CUNY

Research Showcase	Identified Social Networks of Parolees	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Female offenders may have certain needs that differ from their male counterparts (Vio & Tewksbury, 2000). These could cause parole officers to approach their female clientele differently. Therefore, it is important to examine potential gender differences in parolee supervision management. The current study analyzed the content of home visits recorded in case notes for high risk parolees (n=10,278) who completed supervision between 2011 and 2013. To explore how supervision management could differ across genders, social networks identified by officers for each parolee were compared and examined. The impact of gender differences in supervision management on parolee outcomes were also explored.	Kaitlyn Rines, Michigan State University; Mary Finn, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Identifying Criminological Explanations for Police Corruption, Brutality and Misconduct: Policy Implications for Enhanced Police Professionalism	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In simplest terms, police deviance can be defined as disregarding agency policy, rules and regulations, societal expectations, and/or criminal law. Five basic types of police deviance can be specified: 1) Police Corruption, 2) Police Criminality, 3) Excessive Use of Force, 4) Abuse of Authority and 5) Police Misconduct. The New York City Police Department over the last five decades has been plagued by sensational corruption and criminal incidents ranging from the agency wide scandal made famous by the movie "Serpico" in the early 1970s to isolated but large scale police corruption/crime syndicates found in some high crime, drug prone police stations in the 1980s and 1990s. The different categories of police deviance as it relates to the experiences within the NYPD, the LAPD and other metropolitan police agencies over the last 50 years will be comprehensively outlined and analyzed in an attempt to determine if an evaluation of police misconduct through sociological perspectives would prove to be useful in formulating practical policy recommendations to deter corruption, criminal behavior, and serious abuses, and in enhancing effective leadership within law enforcement agencies.	James F. Albrecht, Pace University
Paper Presentation	Identifying Risk and Protective Factors to Enhance Youth Mentoring Services, Improve Non-Cognitive Skills, and Affect Attitudes Towards Risky Behavior	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	Risk and protective factors found among youth often predict risky behavior. Specific areas of risk, if unaddressed, may hinder positive youth development. Utilizing a Risk and Protective Inventory in a one-to-one mentoring program, factors associated with academic decline and other domains of risk were identified among youth. Targeted mentors were trained to promote non-cognitive skills within their match relationship. Preliminary results suggest that participants showed significant non-cognitive improvements. Effects of improved non-cognitive skills on attitudes towards risky behavior will be examined. Study implications support individualized links to services in the community for youth and families and training for mentors.	Jessica N. Mitchell, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America (National Office); Shivohn N. Garcia, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America (National Office)
Paper Presentation	Identifying the Motivations and Characteristics of Sexting Among College Students	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	The issue of sexting has been the subject of growing empirical attention in recent years. Research has displayed various accounts of the prevalence of sexting among young adults but has not yet answered the question of why today's youth engage in the behavior. Using a university-representative sample, this study seeks to understand the motivations and characteristics of young adults who are and are not involved in sexting. Our identification of the factors that contribute to a young adult's decision to engage in sexting (or not) can add much insight to this small but growing body of literature. The results and policy implications are discussed with an emphasis on the need for future research.	Mackenzie Boehler, Wayne State University
Student Authored Paper	Identifying Triggers of Anti-Semitic Hate on College Campuses	Student Panels	Student Panels	American colleges experienced approximately 5% of anti-Semitic incidents nationwide in 2014. These incidents included harassment, verbal taunts and physical attacks. This study seeks to identify the possible triggers of these incidents. The experiences of college students involved in Jewish Student Organizations (JSOs) or pro-Palestine Student Organizations (PPSOs) in the New England area are compared to statistics nationwide to discern possible patterns of conflict or victimization. Geographic area is considered for proximity to anti-Semitic or racist cells and/or anti-Semitic incidents. Five hypotheses are explored; analysis involves multiple data streams. Policy implications are discussed.	Jessica Morris, Bridgewater State University
Paper Presentation	Ideological Divisiveness in SCOTUS Criminal Procedure Cases: An Analysis of the Eras of the Court	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	Discussion of the United States Supreme Court frequently focuses on the ideological divide of the justices on the Court. Buckler et al. (Forthcoming) have developed a measure of divisiveness of the Court's opinion in cases. The current study utilizes the measure of divisiveness in the outcome of the case to examine the extent of and nature of the divisiveness in case outcomes across the different eras of the Court. The study includes a discussion of how ideological divisiveness in criminal procedure outcomes may look in future cases that the Court decides.	Kevin Buckler, University of Houston-Downtown; Elizabeth L. Gilmore, University of Houston-Downtown

Paper Presentation	Till Smoke but I Won't Eat Pork: A Study on Arab American Drug Use, Rationalization Techniques, and Cultural Awareness	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	Culture and religion can play a role in shaping the identities, attitudes, and actions of individuals. As members of a group that is often classified as "white" on paper, but otherwise so in person, those of Arab descent are typically either understudied or under-identified. It is often difficult to study this group qualitatively in regard to criminal or deviant acts that may be viewed negatively from a cultural perspective. This study focuses on drug users and/or distributors of Arab descent, their decision making skills, techniques of neutralization and rationalization, and their personal perspectives on cultural consciousness when living in America.	Amny Shuraydi, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Immigrant Perceptions of Discriminatory Attitudes and Stereotyping within their Local Communities and among Law Enforcement	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Seeking refuge in a country that may provide increased opportunities or safety from impoverished areas, immigrants in the US are often forced to adapt to new cultures. Their own cultures and customs often become exposed to ethnocentric views in their new communities. This study seeks to understand immigrant perceptions of their treatment by civilians and police in the US, with a particular focus on the Dallas/Fort Worth area. This research will strive to understand immigrant perceptions of acceptance in US communities, and the impact that they have on individuals' longing to remain a citizen or maintain domicile in the US.	Crystal Martinez, University of Texas at Dallas; Amny Shuraydi, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Immigrant Women's Strategic Response to Domestic Violence: A Review of Literature	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Since Kandiyoti's (1988) seminal article, "Bargaining with Patriarchy," many studies have explored the issue of how women deal with patriarchal arrangements in families and communities. Women try to gain power and security within patriarchal constraints by using a variety of strategies. This study undertakes a systematic review of the literature on immigrant women's strategic responses to domestic violence perpetrated by their husbands and/or in-laws. Focusing on how immigrant women seek to maximize security and life options within patriarchal constraints, common themes and different patterns of response to domestic violence are identified.	Suyeon Park, SUNY Plattsburgh
Paper Presentation	Immigration Status and the Cycle of Female Victimization	Victimology	Victim Studies	Mexican undocumented immigrant women in the United States survive in a very hostile environment which everyday exposes them to sociopolitical and personal factors that could put them at risk of becoming victims due to their immigration status which might result in detention, incarceration, deportation, health issues, emotional stress and traumas. This paper considers some of the challenges facing undocumented immigrant women in the United States, specifically Arizona. Based on qualitative analysis of real life experiences, this paper helps draw a picture of the increasingly complex problems of undocumented immigration particularly those facing undocumented Hispanic women	Francisco Alatorre, New Mexico State University
Paper Presentation	Implementation is a Long and Winding Road: One State's Reflection on Implementing EBPs While Improving the Impacts of Action-Research	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	While many correctional agencies engage in action-research with universities/research centers, these relationships tend to follow a formulaic dyad, sometimes at the expense of the practitioners' voice in the process. This paper offers the practitioner's perspective on co-creating a new style of training with an implementation science lens, focusing on learning how to interpret evidence and translate to staff, while also subjects of research. Reflections consider new research questions driven by an array of lived experiences within the agency and new ways agencies can engage their research partner to improve fidelity of current practices and generate new evidence informing future practices.	Richard Castle, Virginia Department of Corrections; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Kimberly R. Kras, University of Massachusetts - Lowell; Tenechia Thurman, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Kimberly S. Meyer, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Improving Juveniles' Attitudes Toward the Police: Results from an Experimental Design in Two Cities.	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Research indicates that juveniles with more favorable views of the police and who believe that police treat people fairly are more likely to obey the law and to cooperate with police. Few programs that are focused on improving juveniles' perceptions, however, have been evaluated. This current study examines the effectiveness of one such program in two cities—Racine, WI and St. Louis, MO. The results indicate that the program was effective in improving juveniles' perceptions of the police, perceptions of procedural fairness, willingness to cooperate with police, and knowledge of how to file a complaint against a police officer.	Tina Frielburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Alyssa Pfeiffer, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Paper Presentation	Improving Police-Community Relations Through an Outward Focus Approach	Restorative and Community Justice	Community Justice	Relationships between communities and police departments have deteriorated due to police shootings. The frustration over these shootings has raised concerns about how police officers treat persons of color in everyday interactions. Efforts portraying the police in a more favorable light have resulted in "get to know" officers better events but these functions tend not involve the meaningful dialogue that is necessary to address the root causes of the friction. In order to move into meaningful dialogue, this paper examines possible approaches that could be utilized by police and community members toward implementing an outward focus approach using circle processes as employed in restorative justice settings.	John R. Hamilton, Park University

Paper Presentation	Impulsivity and Risk Assessment for Adolescent Delinquency	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Self-report measures of pertinent risk factors can contribute significantly to evidence-based risk assessment practices and research in juveniles if they demonstrate sound psychometric properties. This study investigates the factorial and criterion-related validity of Impulsivity Scale in a sample of 363 adolescents. The findings support a three factor and unidimensional structure of impulsivity which were invariant across gender. Impulsivity correlate significantly with psychopathy, and aggression, adding significant incremental validity to psychopathy and aggression to predict violent and general delinquency. Scores in impulsivity, psychopathy, and aggression significantly differentiate adolescents designated as violent and general delinquents from non-delinquents.	Samuel Adjorlolo, City University of Hong Kong
Paper Presentation	Incompetence: Is Having a Mental Illness or Disability a Criminal Offense?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Ethics in Criminal Justice	Each state handles the incompetency to stand trial differently. Prior to 1972, American incompetent defendants could be immediately remanded to maximum security institutions for life without trial. Following standard set forth by Jackson v. Indiana, if a defendant is found permanently incompetent, the state of New York could mandate the defendant to spend 2/3 of the maximum sentence for the crime in which they were accused without trial. The purpose of this paper is to explore whether 2/3 of a maximum sentence is, in fact, reasonable in nature or is it in violation of both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.	Fernando Linhares, Drew University, Stefanie Thomas, Kean University
Paper Presentation	Incorporating Reflective Writing into Criminal Justice Classes	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Reflective writing can be a very powerful tool in the classroom. Reflective writing requires the individual to process information and experiences on a deeper more personal level. This presentation will focus on the goals, outcomes, and utility of reflective writing. Also included, a discussion of how one can incorporate reflective writing into any class.	Amie R. Scheidegger, York College of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Influence of Marriage Quality on Men's Motivations to Purchase Sex	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Research shows that men often first marry in their mid-20s and that reductions in sexual and emotional intimacy over time can result in marital stress. Individuals who are unhappy in their marriage or who have different sexual needs than their partner may turn to the sex trade in order to fulfill their needs. Using data from a large multi-city survey of men who purchase sex, this paper utilizes structural equation modeling to show how age and indicators of marriage quality influence men's motivations to purchase sex. The implications of these findings on future research and policy will also be discussed.	Molly Smith, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	Information and Communications Technology: A Framework to Prevent ATMs Hacking	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	A group of criminals wearing masks stole millions of Taiwanese dollars from dozens of ATMs operated by First Bank of Taiwan on July 10, 2016. The criminals did not use bank cards but rather appeared to gain control of the machines and made the ATMs "spit out cash." This case is atypical of ATM hacking and exemplifies the importance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), an integration of telecommunications, computers, and software. In this study, the case of First Bank's ATM hacking is reviewed and ICT is discussed as a framework to prevent future ATM hacking.	Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston-Downtown, Da-Yu Kao, Central Police University
Paper Presentation	Initial Impact of the UK Blanket Ban on Psychoactive Substances on the Legal High Market	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	With the UK Psychoactive Substance Act 2016 having recently come into effect it is important to get a better understanding of how the recent blanket ban has impacted the New Psychoactive Substance (NPS) market. Over a hundred UK NPS retailers were systematically monitored in the months leading up to and following the implementation of the blanket ban on psychoactive substances in order to better understand how online NPS retailers were responding to the blanket ban. Between January-July 2016 3/4 of online retailers either ceased their operations, moved overseas or shifted their business to products not covered by the ban.	Maurits Beltgens, University of Leicester
Research Showcase	Inmate Misconduct and Prison Visitation: An Examination of Gendered Infractions in Relation to Types of Visitors	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Limited research explores the relationship between visitation and prison misconduct, and whether there are gender differences. This study intends to develop further insight into the experiences of men and women in prison and whether prison visits influence their behavior while incarcerated. Prison misconduct records and visitation logs, generated by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, were obtained from two female prisons and two male prisons of comparable size and security level. Due to the potential to lower inmate misconduct, reduce the likelihood of recidivism, and promote prosocial behaviors through the maintenance of social bonds, such research is essential to informing policy.	Megan Terry Demarest, Lycoming College
Paper Presentation	Inmate Perceptions: The Impact of a Paws on Parole Program	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the perceptions of prison inmates participating in Paws on Parole program. The Paws on Parole program involves incarcerated inmates training local humane shelter canines' obedience training techniques using the canine good citizen model during an 8 week program. Using self-report questionnaires completed by the inmates, this study sought to explore how the inmates felt before and after their exposure to the Paws on Parole program. Specifically, if the inmates felt that participation in the program had helped them or not, and if so, how.	Debbie Ann Mims, Saint Leo University, Rhonda Waddell, Saint Leo University, Charlotte Brazier, Saint Leo University

Research Showcase	Inmates' Input on Life in the Institution: An Assessment of a Survey Approach	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Correctional facilities have a discernible "social climate," or collection of contextual properties that derive from perceptions of both staff and prisoners. These properties include the physical, organizational, social, and emotional characteristics of correctional institutions. Ohio's Correctional Institution Inspection Committee (CIC) requested research assistance to assess the validity of their adult and youth surveys, which are administered during the CIC's regular inspections of facilities. The purpose of this study is to assess the validity of these instruments and the process by which they are administered. The study builds on the existing line of research on prison social climate surveys.	John Liederbach, Bowling Green State University; Melissa W. Bunk, Bowling Green State University; Catherine Pape, Bowling Green State University
Paper Presentation	Innovation and Challenges in Rural Police Management: A Case Study	Policing	Police Administration and Management	An organization's management system contributes to organizational success. Police department management methods differ nationally and are influenced by many factors, such as, culture, diversity, budget, and chain of command. Usually, organizational analyses have occurred within urban police departments in the United States, however, this paper reports the results of the study of a rural police department's management processes through organizational analysis. Findings suggest that rural police leaders must overcome resource challenges through innovative management strategies in order to achieve officer job satisfaction while conforming to legal requirements and political expectations.	Lucy Edwards Hochstein, Radford University; Stephanie Dragon, Radford University; Samuel J. Carr, Radford University; Haley Raubenott, Radford University; Alexa Winkler, Radford University; Brianna M. Cooper, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Innovative Technology for Community Supervision	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	This study examines the implementation of Pokket, a mobile application that provides criminal justice professionals and supervised individuals a way to work together during the period of community supervision. The Pokket app allows returning citizens to bridge information-sharing barriers between service providers so everyone works on one rehabilitation plan. Pokket improves timely access to existing services and enables sequenced, personalized and appropriate interventions by service providers, which is predicted to ultimately result in lower recidivism and significant cost-savings. The accountability tool empowers returning citizens to actively participate in their own case management and community supervision has context for preventive intervention.	Tanja C. Link, Kennesaw State University; Louise Waslewski, Acivlate
Paper Presentation	Intelligently Implementing Intelligence-Led Conservation: Lessons from the Bush	Criminal Behavior	Environmental Crime	Wildlife law enforcement is under-researched within criminal justice. Recently, wildlife law enforcement has generated media attention due to the introduction of specific forms of technology (e.g. drones) and intelligence-based investigations to combat poaching around the world. However, little is known about the impact of such strategies on the interpersonal dynamics of frontline staff. Drawn from semi-structured interviews (n=89) and observational data, this study examines the introduction of an intelligence-based initiative within the Uganda Wildlife Authority. While most respondents acknowledged the importance of intelligence approaches, respondents also highlighted significant limitations as well. Implications for conservation policing are discussed.	Devlin Cowan, University of Central Florida; William Moreto, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Interpreting Heien v. North Carolina: What Else Can a "Reasonable" Police Error Support Under the Law?	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	In 2014, in Heien v. North Carolina, the United States Supreme Court held that a reasonable error of law by police can serve as the underlying justification for a traffic stop (i.e., the error can provide reasonable suspicion for the stop). This content analysis of lower court case law following Heien evaluates and synthesizes this law, to shed light on the implications of Heien for both Fourth Amendment privacy rights and police behavior. Particular emphasis will be given to any attempt by the lower courts to extend Heien beyond the traffic stop context.	Christopher D. Totten, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	International Criminal Justice: Filling the Void in United States Criminal Justice Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal justice programs in the United States have been slow to adopt courses related to international criminal justice. This paper is a descriptive research study to elucidate which criminal justice bachelor degree programs in the United States offer international criminal justice related courses. Descriptive research was also conducted in order to quantify the volume of international criminal justice (henceforth, ICJ) related courses and non-international criminal justice related courses being offered by criminal justice bachelor programs within the U.S.	Harry Rhea, Rutgers University - Camden; Caroline Comerford, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	Internet Addiction and Self-Control: Examining their Interaction to Explain Hacking Behavior	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	To date, the Internet Addiction literature is growing in explaining a number of cyber behaviors. In addition, the role of self-control has been shown to have links to a number of behaviors. Using survey data, we examine the interactive effects of Internet Addiction and a psychological version of self-control to explain hacking behavior. We also discuss the implications of these findings.	George Higgins, University of Louisville; Jason Nicholson, University of Louisville; Catherine Marcum, Appalachian State University

Research Showcase	Intervention Points for Post-Separation Sexual Assault	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Despite extensive research on sexual assault and domestic violence, less is known about sexual assault post-separation. Post-separation sexual assault occurs when a perpetrator commits an act of sexual assault as a way to retaliate the end of a relationship. Secondary data from a study done by DeKeseredy (2008), which examined post-separation sexual assault in rural Ohio, will be used. Clarke's (1997) situational crime prevention model will also be utilized to look at crime reducing techniques. The goal of this study is to identify intervention points for post-separation sexual assault and can include both people and environmental factors.	Georgi Ann McNease, Sam Houston State University; Brittany E. Hayes, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Interviewing Gang Members in Prison: Operational Lessons from the LoneStar Project	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Fletcher and Decker (2001) described prison as the "final frontier" for research on gangs and gang members. Much like criminological research generally, gang research in institutional environments—particularly prisons—is exceptionally rare, due to restricted access to facilities and secrecy among the gangs to communicate with researchers. The goal of this presentation is to detail the logistical and practical challenges of the LoneStar Project, which was designed to study a range of issues pertaining to gangs in Texas prisons. We report our study procedures related to site selection, participant recruitment, interviewer recruitment and training, survey construction, data collection, and, most importantly, navigating field relationships with gang and non-gang study participants, interviewers, and correctional staff. We also report initial descriptive statistics on demographics, socioeconomic status, and gang involvement. We discuss our procedures in relation to extant literature on gang research in prison settings and detail the lessons learned with the goal of providing a roadmap for future studies.	Meghan Mitchell, Sam Houston State University; Kallee Spooner, Sam Houston State University; Jun Wu, Sam Houston State University; David Pyrooz, University of Colorado Boulder; Scott Decker, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Investigating Prison Experience and Reoffending for Sex Offenders	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Given that sex offenders have been found to serve longer prison terms compared to other types of violent criminals, it has been suggested that the influence of imprisonment may impact subsequent reoffending. However, institutional factors are often overlooked in risk assessment studies and very few risk assessment instruments include institutional items within their models. The current study explores prison experience explanations for recidivism among convicted sex offenders and indicates that, with respect to time served, both institutional treatment, and institutional infractions demonstrate a significant impact.	Ming-Li Hsieh, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire; Zachary Hamilton, Washington State University; Kristen Zgoba, New Jersey Department of Corrections
Paper Presentation	Investigating the Effects of Media Consumption on Attitudes toward Police Legitimacy	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	A small but growing body of research indicates that consumption of media affects individuals' attitudes toward the police. Although prior investigations have examined both traditional media (e.g., television news, newspaper) and entertainment media (e.g., crime-related television shows) on policing-related outcomes, less is known how contemporary forms of media, such as the Internet and social media, may affect policing-related outcomes. Using a sample of young adults, the current study examines the effect of multiple types of media consumption (traditional, entertainment, the Internet, and social media) on attitudes toward police legitimacy. Findings and directions for future research in this area are discussed.	Jonathan Intravia, Ball State University; Kevin Wolff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Alex R. Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Investigating the Relationship Between Gun Visibility and Fear of Crime Among Adolescents in Different Settings	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	This study uses data collected in the summer semester of 2016 to investigate the relationship between gun visibility and fear of crime among adolescents using a college sample of 596 participants. Additionally, this study examined the interaction effects between gun visibility and other variables. OLS regression results revealed that gun visibility was a significant predictor of violent crime at school. Also, gun visibility was a significant predictor of both property crime and violent crime in the neighborhood. The theoretical framework and policy implications for this study will be discussed.	Dahlia Stoddart, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	Investigating Whether Gang Resistance and Education Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Impacts Perception of Police Officers	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (G.R.E.A.T.) is an evidence-based program taught by police officers to middle school children throughout the United States and Central America. G.R.E.A.T. is often recognized as a gang prevention program. However, other goals include forming positive relationships between law enforcement, students, and the community. Prior research on G.R.E.A.T. consistently finds that students have an improved perception of police officers after participating in the program. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether this program has a broader impact on police-community relations in the neighborhoods in which the program is implemented. Through both student surveys and interviews with classroom teachers, school administrators, law enforcement, and other community stakeholders, this study assesses the impact of the placement of uniformed police officers in school as educators rather than enforcers.	Renee Lamberton, University of Houston Downtown; Rebecca Pfeffer, University of Houston - Downtown

Paper Presentation	Invisible Minority: Elderly Women in Prison	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	Within the prison system, women are the minority. However, among women prisoners there are the elderly female prisoners who have special needs. They have become invisible because of their double minority status; being female and old. As a result, their health and health-care access, and their social relations are often neglected. This presentation will examine the situation of elderly women in prison and the challenges they pose to the prison system. It will also examine the policies needed to address their special needs while in custody and as they prepare for release.	Janice Joseph, Stockton University
Research Showcase	Israel's Administrative Detention Policy in Comparison to the United States' Detention Policies	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The United States and Israel have similar motives for combating terrorism, but differences in execution. From the late 1980's there has been an influx in the number of detainees held indefinitely under the idea of Administrative Detention by the Israeli government, with an increase following 2001 and a steady decline until 2010. Both the United States and Israel, policies for detaining terrorist suspects are bound by the Third Geneva Convention 'prisoner of war' treatment policies that fail to specify maximum duration of detainment but in 2005, the Detainee Treatment Act was signed to monitor detainee treatment in the United States.	Laura Gurrie Simpson, The Citadel
Paper Presentation	It Takes a Village: Key Findings from the 2nd Annual Dallas Domestic Violence Task Force Report	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Domestic violence is one of the most salient public health and safety issues facing society today. In recent years, practitioners, government and agency officials, non-profit organizations, and researchers have increasingly come together to serve on coordinated community response teams to share resources and ideas to more effectively address domestic violence at the local level. These coalitions bring much needed attention to the criminal justice, service, and social responses to violence among intimates. This presentation will offer a critical discussion of the systemic response to domestic violence from community partners in the city of Dallas, Texas, with key metrics presented from the City of Dallas Second Annual Domestic Violence Task Force Report. The policy implications of this research will be offered.	Danise Paquette Boots, University of Texas, Dallas; Timothy Bray, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Judicial Decision-Making in Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order Cases	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	This paper focuses on judicial decision making in 1,392 protection order cases filed in Maricopa County, Arizona. We analyze judicial decision making through a series of logistic regressions examining the impacts of petitioner and respondent demographic characteristics, descriptions of violence, the use of legal assistance, and other factors on the likelihood that a protection order is awarded. Results are discussed in the context of access to justice for victims of domestic violence.	Alesha Durfee, Arizona State University; Paul Thomas, Mesa (Arizona) Municipal Court
Paper Presentation	Judicial Opinions of Determinate Sentencing: A Case Study in Kansas	Courts and Law	Sentencing	This case study interviews three judges from district courts in Kansas to identify whether they perceive that current sentencing structures provide enough latitude for informed decision-making when sentencing offenders. Findings indicate that most judges express being content with current sentencing practices; however, contradictions were noted by two judges regarding their preference to hear cases that allow for more discretion in the decision making process than what criminal statutes allow. These results demonstrate that judges prefer exercising discretion when making decisions that have the likelihood of impacting the remainder of an offender's life.	Tamara J. Lynn, Fort Hays State University
Paper Presentation	Justice Antonin Scalia's Confrontation Clause Legacy	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	On February 13, 2016, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia died at the age of 79. While scholars will write volumes about his tenure on the Court in many contexts, this presentation considers his analysis and application of the Sixth Amendment's Confrontation Clause as part of his judicial legacy.	Chad Shook, Jackson State University
Paper Presentation	Justice in the Motor City: Race and Police Legitimacy in Detroit	Policing	Police and the Community	The current study examines the relationship between race, concentrated disadvantage, and perceptions of police legitimacy in Detroit. This study merges a community survey, census data, and crimes reported to the police to examine the connections between racial composition of neighborhoods, concentrated disadvantage of neighborhoods, and reported perceptions of police legitimacy from community surveys. Implications for theory, research, and policy are discussed.	Meghan Elizabeth Hollis, Tarleton State University
Paper Presentation	Justifications and Excuses in Print Media Portrayals of Crack Cocaine, Heroin, and Methamphetamine	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	This content analysis of five newspapers examines the coverage of crack cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin during peak drug use. Using moral panic theory, this qualitative study replicates past research on the print media's depiction of crack cocaine and methamphetamine users. However, we further expand the analysis to include the print media's coverage of heroin. The analysis examines how the drugs and users are portrayed in regards to race, harm, crime, and addiction.	Michael Lynch, South Dakota State University; Julie Yingling, South Dakota State University

Paper Presentation	Juvenile Corrections: Applying WELL Building Concepts to a Facility for a Chronically Mentally Ill Population	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	WELL Building is the newest approach in designing and certifying buildings as sustainable. WELL Building focuses on nutrition, fitness, mood, sleep patterns and performance of a building's occupants. We have applied these concepts to a facility renovation for young male inmates with chronic mental health issues. In addition, it is important to deinstitutionalize these facilities and provide an environment that will ready these young men for their transition back into the community. This presentation will focus on the implementation of the WELL Building and normative design concepts into the renovation.	Lori Coppenrath, DLR Group
Research Showcase	Juvenile Marijuana Use Through a Social Development Model: Examining the Effects of Attachment in a Life Course Perspective	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Social Control Theory presents a common framework for testing adolescent drug use. However, the framework implies an equal and consistent effect of social bonds among all individuals regardless of individual differences. The aim of this study is to test the efficacy of the Social Development Model in predicting marijuana use. Data from Wave 1 of the Add Health survey was employed to examine family, school, and peer bonds in relation to adolescent marijuana use while controlling for the number of peers who use marijuana. Interaction effects between bonds to friends and number of friends who use marijuana were examined to test the Social Development Model specifically. OLS regression models indicated that social bonds exerted a significant, yet relatively weak effect on marijuana use. Introducing the social learning variable significantly increased the predictive power of the model, while the interaction between bonds to friends and number of friends who use marijuana was not significant. Implications are discussed.	Andrew John Thompson, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	Juvenile Probation Dispositions: An Examination of Florida's Effective Response Matrix	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	This paper presents results from a study exploring the use of graduated responses with youth disposed to probation in Florida. Research has documented the effectiveness of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Disposition Matrix in appropriately disposing youth to a continuum of graduated sanctions ranging from diversion to residential commitment (Baglivio & Russell, 2014). Less is known as to the use of graduated responses within juvenile probation. The current study examined the DJJ Effective Response Matrix (ERM) through interviews with juvenile probation officials. Results offer insights into the complexity of implementing systems of rewards and punishments within probation.	Kristin Early, Kaplan University; Julia Blankenship, Justice Research Center
Research Showcase	Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools as an Evaluative Technique for Community-Based Programming	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Community-based programs are a promising alternative to incarcerating youth due to deviant behaviors. Risk assessment tools provide one approach to assessing the effects of a program. The identification of high-risk domains provide juvenile justice practitioners with key information for providing youth with targeted resources. Additionally, the assessments serve as a strong tool for understanding which domains of risk are most influential to deviant behaviors and examining behavioral change over time. This project conducts a 20-year review of the literature to examine how risk assessment tools have been used to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based programs for court-involved youth.	Michael Priske, Michigan State University; Kayla Marie Hoskins, Michigan State University; Marva V. Goodson, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Juveniles Sentenced to Life Without Parole: Narrowing the Net	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	There are currently over 2,500 juveniles sentenced to life without parole (LWOP) in the US. The focus of this document is to examine the recent change in case law relating to juveniles sentenced to LWOP. Recent case law has narrowed the application of juvenile LWOP and departs from punitive measures toward the most serious offenders. A component of this research reflects on the Convention on the Rights of the Children with arguments proposed by advocacy groups that present an alternative narrative to retribution. Recommendations will be proposed in order to assist in turning the tide against rigorous punitive measures.	Hannah Chesterton, North Carolina Central University; Frank A. Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Kansas Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Are Graduated Sanctions for Probationers Effective?	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	This study analyzes the effectiveness of Kansas' Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) or House Bill 2170, an act of legislation that enacted graduated sanctions—immediate and short terms of incarceration for probationers' technical violations—to increase compliance among probationers and ultimately reduce recidivism. Using data from the Kansas Department of Corrections and the Kansas Sentencing Commission, for fiscal years 2014 to 2016, this study tests whether the use of graduated sanctions affects the likelihood of recidivism among felony probationers. Major findings and policy implications will be discussed.	George Ebo Browne, Kansas State University; Mario Cano, Kansas State University
Student Authored Paper	Kansas Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Are Graduated Sanctions for Probationers Effective?	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	This study analyzes the effectiveness of Kansas' Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) or House Bill 2170, an act of legislation that enacted graduated sanctions—immediate and short terms of incarceration for probationers' technical violations—to increase compliance among probationers and ultimately reduce recidivism. Using data from the Kansas Department of Corrections and the Kansas Sentencing Commission, for fiscal years 2014 to 2016, this study tests whether the use of graduated sanctions affects the likelihood of recidivism among felony probationers. Major findings and policy implications will be discussed.	George Ebo Browne, Kansas State University; Mario Cano, Kansas State University

Paper Presentation	Land Use, Walkability and Crime Patterns: A Case Study of Miami-Dade County, 2007-2015	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	This study investigates the spatial and temporal relationship between land use, a novel walkability index and neighborhood larceny and aggravated assault counts in 782 Census blocks groups in Miami-Dade County, Florida (2007-2015). Using harmonic analysis for diurnal peaks, OLS regression with spatial lags, and geographically weighted regression, we found that larceny is elevated during the daytime, while assault is elevated in early morning hours, that greater walkability increased the incidence of assault, and that increased land use heterogeneity increased both larceny and assault. The results are important for developing law enforcement policies to enhance community-based policing and crime-mitigating intervention programs.	Christopher R. Cowen, University of Miami; Eric R. Louderback, University of Miami; Shouraseni Sen Roy, University of Miami
Paper Presentation	Latino Students and Border Patrol Checkpoints	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Researchers have examined police / community relationships for decades – particularly for communities of color. For communities of color, issues of distrust, perceptions of police corruption, and challenges of interpersonal issues remain both significant and problematic. Additionally, there are subgroups of police agencies and communities of color that experience these interactions in a unique way. In-depth interviews were conducted with Latino students that pass through Texas Border Patrol checkpoints, identifying their unique perspectives and experiences, regardless of immigration status. Emergent themes indicate consistent policing issues, yet also distinctive circumstances in interaction with Border Patrol.	Scott Wm. Bowman, Texas State University; Barbara Smith, Texas State University; Patricia Garza, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Law and Social (Dis)organization: Towards an Ecological Understanding of Police Use-of-Force	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Recent events have spurred renewed interest in the study of police use-of-force, especially how race influences its frequency and severity. Although prior research has analyzed extensively individual use-of-force incidents, few studies have examined use-of-force as a neighborhood-level phenomenon. This study attempts to address this empirical gap by using a social disorganization perspective to understand disparities in police use-of-force across neighborhoods in New York City over the course of a decade. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.	Rachel Lautenschlager, University of Miami
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement Decision Making at the Initial Point of Contact with Juveniles	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The current study aims to better understand the factors associated with decision-making by law enforcement in juvenile matters. The investigation will be based on an analysis of data gathered from a recent survey of law enforcement officers in central Montana and information about court processing collected from the Juvenile Court Assessment and Tracking System. Factors that influence decision-making by law enforcement at the initial point of contact with juveniles will be examined to better understand the likelihood of formal versus informal outcomes. The findings are related to practice and policy in Montana and other communities across the United States.	Tessa DeCunzio, University of Montana; Dusten Hollist, University of Montana; Patrick McKay, University of Montana
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement Officers' Perceptions in Regard to Sex Offenders and SORN and Residency Restrictions Laws	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	This study seeks to extend the existing knowledge about criminal justice professionals' beliefs by investigating the perceptions of law enforcement officers about sex offenders, and their beliefs about the fairness, efficacy, and scope of laws aimed at sex offenders, including registration, community notification, and residency restrictions. This study will provide key information to develop educational and practical training with the purpose of facilitating the practice of those who work with sex offenders and/or their victims. They will also benefit the society as a whole by providing information that can lead to more rational and effective laws.	Maria Aparcero-Suero, East Tennessee State University; Chris Rush, East Tennessee State University
Research Showcase	Law Enforcement Perceptions of Victims of Sexual Assault	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Although law enforcement agencies have guidelines and training for officers to assist in processing cases of sexual assault and working with victims, it may be the case that personal perception of the victim and circumstances of the offense impact the way in which officers react to incidents on-scene. A perception study was employed to gain a better understanding of how first line/patrol officers perceive victims of sexual assault in an effort to design training and curriculum to address any identified gaps. Ten agencies, approximately 500 respondents, participated in this study.	Jaya Davis, University of Texas at Arlington
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement Rangers' Roles, Responsibilities, and Patrol Operations in a Ugandan Protected Area: A Qualitative Exploration	Criminal Behavior	Environmental Crime	Research examining wildlife law enforcement has steadily grown within recent years. Few studies, however, are based outside of the United States. Furthermore, studies that have examined wildlife law enforcement in other settings, including African countries, have primarily focused on quantifying the effectiveness of patrol activities, but little is known about actual patrol activities. Based on interviews and participant observation, this research attempts to contribute to both the criminal justice and conservation science literature by providing an in-depth qualitative investigation of law enforcement rangers' roles, responsibilities, and patrol operations in a protected area in Uganda.	Matthew C. Matusiak, University of Central Florida; William Moreto, University of Central Florida

Paper Presentation	Leading Change in the Criminal Justice System	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	As students enter into a professional environment with increasing division between the criminal justice system and communities, the ability to lead change is a valuable skill set. Reflecting upon my eight years as a university administrator, I share important lessons with students about how to lead change. This experience has led to the development of an upper level course that goes beyond administrative theory, leadership development, and organizational management. It focuses on the knowledge, skills, and perseverance required to lead change. This paper will focus on the structure of the course and the lessons learned in teaching it.	Kimberly Tobin, Westfield State University
Paper Presentation	Leaving Police Work: A Comparative Study	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	While there is a considerable literature on recruitment and socialization into the police profession, little research exists on police retirement. The vast majority of the literature on retirement focuses its attention on the general financial aspects of leaving the work force. Only a few studies explore the social and psychological aspects of retirement. Even fewer seek to understand the social and psychological factors that affect retirees from the police occupation. None are comparative where samples of police organizations from nations across the globe are compared. The present study explores what factors affect a retirees' transition from a highly active and adventurous work life to that of retirement. The findings reveal many similarities in the transition process and also differences that can be linked to the retirees' self-identity, support from family and colleagues, the extent of they are socially immersed into police work and the national/regional culture in which they live.	Richard R. Bennett, American University; Sandra K. Baxter, American University; Katie Mitchell, American University; Natalie Chwalisz, American University
Paper Presentation	Legal and Ethical Considerations in the Use of Deadly Force by Remote Controlled Technology	Policing	Police and the Community	On July 8, 2016, The Dallas Police Department used a remote controlled police robot to deliver a deadly explosive device to end a standoff with a suspect who the previous day had killed five police officers. It was the first time in U.S. history police used deadly force to end a standoff by use of an explosive device delivered by a police robot. This paper will examine the legal issues, ethical concerns, and policy considerations with future use of remote controlled technology and explosives by police in deadly force situations.	Jeffrey Magers, California University of Pennsylvania
Student Authored Paper	Legal Aspects of a Traffic Stop	Student Panels	Student Panels	Abstract Thousands of traffic stops are conducted in the United States on a daily basis. Most people understand how a traffic stop works, however, many may not understand why. This paper seeks to discuss and explain principles established by court cases that regulate behavior of law enforcement officers while running a traffic stop. The majority of cases that will be discussed are Supreme Court decisions that look to the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. The first part of this paper will address cases that decided when a driver and occupants of a vehicle can be lawfully stopped and seized. The second part, will address the types and requirements of searches carried out on a traffic stop. One of the first and most notable court cases pertaining to vehicle searches which took place during prohibition, Carroll v. United States, 267 U.S. 132 (1925), granted probable cause searches in vehicles. More recently, court cases have addressed canine searches and searches of cell phones seized during a search incident to arrest. Court cases have been established and elaborated throughout the years and together, govern the necessary procedures of traffic stops today.	Benedia Carmack, University of Central Missouri; Natalie Copeland, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Legal Issues Involving Dental Care in Jails and Prisons	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Many prisoners enter correctional facilities with little history of good dental hygiene and access to dentists. As a result, the incarceration experience presents opportunities for inmates to receive quality dental care, often for the first time in their lives. Dental care delivered by correctional dentists is complicated, however, by the array of serious dental conditions and difficult to treat dental problems in clinical settings. This paper focuses on what the federal courts have required of correctional officials in the form of dental care and when officials are most likely to be held liable for issues associated with dental care lawsuits.	Michael S. Vaughn, Sam Houston State University; Claire Nolasco, Texas A & M University-San Antonio
Paper Presentation	Legalizing Marijuana: An Assessment of the Literature on the Effectiveness of Policies that have Decriminalized Cannabis	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Drug policy, particularly marijuana laws, has generated debate between scholars and practitioners in the justice system. Despite research examining the effectiveness of medicinal marijuana laws, little published literature has analyzed the ramifications of laws which have legalized marijuana for recreational purposes. This paper primarily focuses on analyzing the effectiveness of interventions which legalize marijuana for recreational purposes. Using journal articles, legal statutes, and government and policy organization reports, the author assesses the effectiveness of "soft" marijuana laws in terms of 1) reductions in criminal justice expenditures, 2) generated revenue from sales, 3) decreases in prison population, and 4) crime rates.	Nathan Eugene Kruis, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Legitimacy in Policing: A Crisis in Perception	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	While law enforcement in recent decades has improved in a number of areas, including, but not limited to, professionalism, application of technology, investigative methods, and crime reduction, there remains a crisis in the perception of police which undermines its legitimacy. Using methodological triangulation, this paper will discuss police legitimacy, both in relation to the public perception and the perception of the organization by those in its employ. The post 9/11 shift from a community policing model to a more aggressive, proactive, counter-terrorism, militarized model will be examined as a factor in changes to the perception of legitimacy.	Charles Andrew Lieberman, John Jay College
Research Showcase	Less Gun Restrictions, Same Crime: The Impact of Eliminating Concealed Carry Permits in Arizona on Crime in Tucson	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study investigates the impact of Arizona Senate Bill 1108 on crime in Tucson. In 2010, Arizona's governor signed SB 1108 into law, which allows most adults 21 years of age and older to carry a concealed handgun without obtaining a concealed carry permit. The law was controversial at the time, and it took several years for its advocates to achieve passage by the Arizona legislature. Using an interrupted time series design with a control city, this study employs segmented regression and ARIMA modeling to analyze the impact of SB 1108 on handgun-related crime and suicides in Tucson, Arizona's second largest city. We find that the relaxation of concealed carry rules in Arizona had no discernible impact on violent crime, suicides, and larcenies of handguns from automobiles. These findings add to the public policy debate over gun control and concealed carry laws in the United States.	Michael R Smith, The University of Texas at El Paso; Jeff Rjek, University of Texas at El Paso
Paper Presentation	Lessons Learned from an Academic-Based Victim Assistance Academy	Victimology	Victim Studies	The dramatic increase in VOCA funds have also meant an increase in federal funding for State Victim Assistance Academies. And while the success of these academies is varied, one common thread is the inclusion of academic institutions as partners. A few of these academies are housed in and run through academic programs, including the Nebraska State Victim Assistance Academy at Creighton University. After five years of operations and four consecutive basic level academies, the current paper looks at the successes and complexities of operating a statewide victim assistance academy for professionals in victim services from and through an academic institution.	Rebecca K. Murray, Creighton University
Paper Presentation	Let Me Stress the Importance: Rural Police Officers' Street Stress and Bureaucratic Frustration	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Past literature has demonstrated that policing is a particularly stressful job. Further, such stress often times has a number of negative effects, both physical and mental. While there is an abundance of literature examining police stress in urban areas, few studies have explored the stress of police work within rural areas. In the current study, we interviewed police officers from Mississippi to identify types of stress, its effects, and coping mechanisms. Findings showed that police officers in rural areas discussed three types of stress: "street" stress, bureaucratic frustration, and work/life balance. Implications are discussed.	Marco Luis Miles, Northern Kentucky University; Vanessa Woodward Griffin, University of West Georgia
Paper Presentation	Let's Ask the Police: Should Marijuana Possession Be Decriminalized?	Policing	Police and the Community	The City Council in a jurisdiction of about 100,000 people set out to ask the police whether simple possession of marijuana should be decriminalized. Questions concerning marijuana included the following: What are other cities doing? Is it a gateway drug? Did racial bias lead to it being outlawed? Is enforcement of such laws fair today? What about conflicts between federal, state, and local laws? Are there any negatives associated with decriminalization? Does a misdemeanor drug charge prohibit individuals from admission into the military or college or impact financial aid? We present the answers and explain resolution of the matter.	Ridoni N. State, Florida Southern College; Kaitlin Heathstone-Leroux, Florida Southern College; Kiley Malewicki, Florida Southern College; Gary Cox, Salt Lake Community College
Paper Presentation	Lethal Force: Effects on Decisions to Shoot?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This study builds on past research regarding police shootings and bias. Using a shooting simulator research participants are provided multiple simulated scenarios that a police officer may encounter on the job. The study uses an experimental methodology with multiple variables being manipulated across scenarios (i.e. race, presence of a weapon, lighting, etc.) This study aims to see if a racial bias exists in police shooting. In addition, the study will examine the effects of training on decisions to shoot.	Joshua Smallridge, Fairmont State University; Mike Ransom, Fairmont State University; Chris James Kast, Fairmont State University
Paper Presentation	Levels of training and attitudes of professionalism among police officers in the Philippines	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Since the earlier 2000s, law enforcement agencies in the Philippines have been transitioning into a professional paradigm. Although the Philippines have taken great initiative to professionalize its police organizations, there has not yet been an evaluation on the level of training officers received and their attitudes of professionalism. This paper examines attitudes of professionalism among officers with various levels of training. Data are derived from a cross-sectional study exploring a range of attitudes and beliefs of police officers on professionalism and its impact on police culture in the Philippines. Multivariate regression was used to examine the relationships of interest.	Raymund Narag, Southern Illinois University; Charem Lee, Southern Illinois University; Mahesh K. Nalla, Michigan State University

Paper Presentation	Life After Ferguson: Why Police Academy Cadets Still Want to Do the Job	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	To date, there has been no inquiry into the potential effect that the post-Ferguson climate in policing has had on police cadets. This research begins the initial qualitative exploration into this by asking: 1) why do police cadets still want to work in policing, despite the decline in public support for the police post-Ferguson? and 2) how does the academy socialize police cadets in the wake of media attention to police use-of-force? The author engaged in participant observation research in a large southern state's police academy for 6 months with roughly 250 cadets and 20 training officers to find out.	Stephanie Karas, University of Houston - Downtown
Paper Presentation	Life in Prison with Redemption: A Preliminary Examination of the "Hope For Change" Program at a Maximum Security Facility	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	A preliminary overview of the "Hope For Change" restorative justice program, which takes place in a rural Appalachian maximum security prison, will be discussed. An in-depth examination of this unique program will be shared, highlighting the history, goals, and inmate and staff roles and functions in regard to it's implementation and localized success. Additionally, inmates provide qualitative accounts as to why most continue to participate and remain dedicated to this program and what it stands for, that being "hope for change."	Paul Klenowski, Clarion University of Pennsylvania; Keith Bell, West Liberty University
Paper Presentation	Life or Death? How Race, Sex, and the Death Penalty Collide	Courts and Law	Death Penalty	Using a mock jury design, this study seeks to answer the question: Does the intersection of race and sex of a capital defendant and victim affect death penalty outcomes? It is hypothesized that black males will be significantly more likely to be found guilty and be sentenced to death compared to white male defendants. It is also hypothesized that female defendants, regardless of race, will be significantly less likely to be sentenced to death compared to male defendants. Homicides involving black male defendants and white victims will be the most likely to result in a guilty verdict and a death sentence. Five courtroom scenarios were created in which a double homicide occurred. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the five scenarios. Students were asked a series of questions pertaining to the guilt of the defendant, whether the defendant should receive a death sentence, as well as questions about unconscious sex and race biases and death penalty attitudes. Preliminary analyses suggest support for our research hypotheses with homicides involving black male defendants and white victims being the most likely to be found guilty and the most likely to be sentenced to death.	Alicia A. Girenti-Malone, Merrimack College; Savannah Shairs, Merrimack College
Paper Presentation	Lived Experiences Matter: Foregrounding the Voices of Communities Affected by Police Brutality	Policing	Police and the Community	This paper foregrounds the voices of African Americans affected by police brutality in Baltimore MD. While the vast literature regarding policing within criminal justice and criminology is correctional and hyper-positivist in nature, this paper addresses lived experiences—a component within academic policing discourses that is often discarded and underestimated as a scholarly contribution. The erasure of lived experiences within such discourses has excluded critical discussion points like race and history in ways that has hindered serious examinations of the role race and history play in contemporary policing issues. This paper argues that new epistemological frameworks rooted in lived experiences must be considered to advance knowledge in this area. Narratives from fieldwork in Baltimore MD will be presented to concretize the necessity and legitimacy of lived experiences in academic policing literature.	Jason M. Williams, Montclair State University
Paper Presentation	Living the Life in Louisiana: Sentencing Patterns in the Nation's Prison Capital	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	With a six-fold increase in the state's prison population since the 1970s, Louisiana now has the highest per capita prison population in the United States. Louisiana inmates are also serving unusually long sentences, with a higher percentage of inmates serving life without the possibility of parole than any other state. This presentation will report findings from a sentencing study funded by the Vital Projects Fund, with a particular focus on inmates on death row, inmates serving lengthy and life sentences, and inmates sentenced under the state's Habitual Offender Law (La. R.S. 15:571.3C1), and end with a discussion of their implications for corrections policy.	Marcus Kondkar, Loyola University - New Orleans
Paper Presentation	Living with Traumatic Brain Injury: Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	For decades, Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) research has focused primarily on male sufferers of the condition, including athletes and veterans. Little to no attention has been given to survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) who are coping with the aftermath of severe head injuries. This interview-based project documents the experiences of IPV survivors living with TBI, including the day to day problems caused by TBI and the victims services they have sought.	Allison Brooke Willingham, University of South Carolina
Paper Presentation	Local Police Agency Response to Distal Crises in Policing	Policing	Police and the Community	The public, media, police executives, and scholars have asked how the police shooting death of Michael Brown, and subsequent high profile cases of police use of force, have effected policing in America. Most agencies did not directly experience use of force, protests, or other crises directly, but the field of policing has experienced the ripples of these events, and hence, a "distal crisis." We use panel data to test for the effects of post-Ferguson events on the impactfulness of institutional sovereigns for 300 local police chiefs. Our results indicate that chiefs' perceptions of their institutional environment changed significantly post-Ferguson.	Alicia L. Jurek, Sam Houston State University; Matthew C. Matusiak, University of Central Florida; William R. King, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Lock It Up: The Impact of Lock Style to Effectively Secure a Door in a High Stress Situation	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Prior research has shown that no active shooter has been able to breach a locked door. For this reason, it is important to understand how different styles of locks can impact one's ability to secure a door. One's ability to lock a door is likely further impacted by the presence of stress in the form of gun shots. This is due to the inhibiting nature of stress on fine motor skills. This study tested how door lock style impacts one's ability to lock a door during a stressful event, such as an active shooting. The study followed a 1x2 independent group experimental design with random assignment to conditions. The two conditions included the door lock style (i.e., thumb twist, keyed lock). Results show that there is a difference in speed between a key lock and a thumb turn lock.	Callie D. Shaw, ALERRT - Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Lock the Chastity Belt and Throw Away the Key: Community Conservatism and Detaining "Wayward" Girls	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This study is rooted in feminist scholarship on girls in the juvenile justice system, which has historically reported a gender bias. Critics have asserted this bias can be traced to a patriarchal system that functions to protect the sexual capital of girls in situations generally overlooked when involving boys. Our research significantly adds to this research by examining the impact of local conservatism on local criminal justice discretion. Using juvenile probation data from a large Southwestern state, we employed hierarchical linear modeling to account for the percentage of variance attributed to political and religious variables.	Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University; Patti Ross Salinas, Missouri State University; Laurie Cashman, Roosevelt University
Paper Presentation	Looking at the CJ System Through a Mertonian Goal Displacement Lens: Might a Main Mission Matter?	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	While mission statements have been criticized for merely being words, words can provide purpose and meaning to an organization. This paper sets forth the idea that the current crises occurring within the criminal justice system may best be explained by the system itself lacking an overall main mission statement shared by all three of its components: policing, courts, and corrections. This lack may have allowed goal displacement, a bureaucratic consequence identified by Merton, to take place. Two studies were conducted to explore this concept in the courts and in law enforcement, expanding on previous research that focused exclusively on corrections.	Sherri DiGuardi, University of Central Missouri; Meredith Brunkow, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Looking Back: Lessons from the Cases of Michael Brown and Freddie Gray	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Though still fresh and raw to many, the cases of the deaths of Michael Brown and Freddie Gray in law enforcement settings provide valuable information for law enforcement personnel, researchers, and the general public about the operations of law enforcement and the relationship of citizens, such as Brown and Gray, to law enforcement personnel when one finds himself in an adverse position to law enforcement.	Chad Shook, Jackson State University
Paper Presentation	Looking Beyond the Expected: The Prevalence of Economic Abuse on College and University Campuses	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	On-campus incidents of violence have recently garnered media attention. Sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and intimate partner violence are serious public concerns that affect many college and university students (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). This project assessed students' experiences with interpersonal violence, with a focus on economic abuse. The study reports on a non-probability quantitative sample of 421 questionnaires, and a qualitative sample of fifteen one-on-one in-depth interviews. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) results yielded differences in students' experiences with economic abuse based on age, gender, and sexual orientation. As a result, recommendations to participating institutions were created.	Candice Hodge, Azusa Pacific University
Paper Presentation	Looking for Agency-Level Indicators of Legitimacy	Policing	Police and the Community	After the deadly ambush on police officers in Dallas in the summer of 2015, experts were befuddled. The DPD has been transcendent in improving police-community relationships and working to find the most effective citywide crime reduction strategies. This disjuncture highlights an important knowledge gap: what makes police agencies legitimate in the eyes of their constituents? Using data from the National Police Research Platform, we identify the agency-level indicators positively associated with the perceptions of citizens' who came into contact with the police. The results enhance our theoretical understanding of the development of legitimacy and provide agencies with specific organizational changes.	Jon Maskaly, University of Texas at Dallas; Christopher M. Donner, Loyola University Chicago; Dennis Rosenbaum, University of Illinois at Chicago
Paper Presentation	Make America Safe Again, Can Immigration Protect Urban Neighborhoods from Crime and Decline?	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	A large number of studies have shown that areas where immigrants reside tend to have lower crime rates than comparable places with fewer immigrants. However, the reasons for these crime-suppressing effects of immigration are not well understood. The current study is guided by immigrant revitalization theory that suggests that immigration reduces crime by preventing depopulation and failure of business infrastructure in inner-cities. Using several data sources from the city of Boston, MA, this study finds that (1) immigration is associated with lower neighborhoods crime rates and (2) that this relationship is not explained by residential and commercial vacancy rates.	Feodor Gostjev, Bridgewater State University

Paper Presentation	Making Sense of Body-Worn Cameras at a Police Organization	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	As police departments across the United States are starting to pilot or fully adopt body-worn cameras (BWCs), it seems as if BWCs will inevitably become a common sight on the bodies of the police. While there appears to be a lot of public support for the adoption of BWCs, little research has sought to understand how police officers make sense of this technology. The purpose of this paper is to discuss how police officers at one police organization made sense of BWCs over time, using the Technological Frames theoretical framework. A major take-away from this study was that officers' roles within the department and the amount of interaction with BWCs were most instrumental in forming their views and attitudes over time.	Marthinus Christoffel Koen, University of Southern Indiana
Paper Presentation	Making the Call: Racial Heterogamy's Impact on Likelihood of Reporting Intimate Partner Violence to Police	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Scholars disagree on the precise effect that race has on the risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) occurring, the likelihood of reporting IPV to the police, or the likelihood of arrest in the case that a report is made. A project focusing on differences between racially heterogamous and homogamous couples could elucidate some of these differences, as it could help isolate the effect of either partner's race, as well as reveal more about partner violence among mixed-race couples, who, on account of their historically small population, have long eluded the attention of family violence scholars. To this end, I use logistic regression analysis of National Crime Victimization Survey data to examine differences among various black and white race pairings on the likelihood of reporting IPV to the police.	Marie Wu, University of Minnesota
Paper Presentation	Maligning Medusa: Drawing Parallels between Mythological and Modern Day Rape Victims	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Few people recognize that current myths and negative perceptions of rape victims have long standing historical roots. Medusa, the Greek monster who had venomous snakes for hair, was once a beautiful maiden. After being raped by Poseidon, she was demonized for her victimization. Many other mythological women endured similar fates. Parallels between these mythological characters and modern day survivors of rape will be presented. Themes such as male dominance, female subordination, victim blaming and societal shame will be discussed.	Frances Reddington, University of Central Missouri; Sherri DioGuardi, University of Central Missouri; Ashley Wellman, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Management and Decision Making Issues in Policing Violent Protests	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The evidence from research and law enforcement responses to past demonstrations clearly shows that policing violent protests has to be viewed from both strategic and tactical perspectives. From the strategic perspective a law enforcement agency is laying the groundwork on how to prevent, mitigate and manage violent protests should they occur. Tactically, the agency must have the policy and training infrastructure to strike the balance of permitting citizens to exercise their First Amendment rights while protecting the rights and safety of all community members. The delicacy of this balance is critical, yet there is guidance from lessons learned and research.	David L. Carter, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Mandated Anger Management from the Perspective of Violent Offenders	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Anger management is a mandated treatment for violent offenders (VOs) in Harlem, New York returning from prison under parole supervision. This research asks VOs to describe their experiences with parole-mandated anger management (AM). The objectives of this research are to help illuminate the reasons why anger management is mandated for VOs and why, for some, mandated AM may be potentially harmful to their reintegration. Through semi-structured interviews with 26 VOs on parole in Harlem VOs explain why AM does not reduce violence or ease reintegration. The findings have implications for effective practice in prisoner reintegration and human services development.	Cory Feldman, LaGuardia Community college
Paper Presentation	Mandating Collection of Police Use of Force Data: A Case Study of HB 1036 from the 2015 Texas Legislative Session	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Texas Representative Eric Johnson (District 100, Dallas) authored HB 1036 in the 2015 legislative session. The bill passed and requires that police agencies report up to the Texas Attorney General Office certain information on use of force instances between police and citizens. The bill lacks an enforcement mechanism and initial data indicates that a more standardized approach to the data collection is needed. This is a case study of the bill, how it passed, and ongoing concerns to be addressed.	Kevin Buckler, University of Houston-Downtown
Paper Presentation	Mandatory Change of Venue Statutes and Racially-Motivated Homicides in the Civil Rights Era	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	History of Crime and Criminal Justice	This paper contributes original research examining the prevalence of change of venue statutes in the Civil Rights Era that explicitly stated their usage was to prevent a defendant's lynching. Motions to change venue highlight politics, particularly where judges are elected, and concern over depiction of the original venue. This paper compares and contrasts states' codes, and examines their utilization during this time period. I conclude with a discussion of the modern change of venue statutes in these states, and their related contemporary utility. This research is in collaboration with Northeastern University School of Law's Civil Rights and Restorative Justice Project.	Monica J DeLateur, Northeastern University

Paper Presentation	Maritime Drug Trafficking in California and Texas: Pangas, Trickery, and Intimidation	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	This paper assesses maritime drug smuggling by Mexican drug trafficking organizations on the coasts of California and Texas with an emphasis on the use of pangas boats. Through court document research, this paper assesses the adaptability of drug networks to increased border enforcement, and the use of trickery and intimidation in the recruitment of panga boat offload crews. A discussion of the civil rights implications of these organized crime tactics is provided in the context of the drug war and homeland security.	Nathan Jones, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	Masculinity and Violence: The Elliot Rodger's Story	Student Panels	Student Panels	Masculinity and violence: The Elliot Rodger's Story Jowaun Gamble Department of Criminal Justice, Bridgewater State University, 131 Summer Street, Bridgewater, MA, 02325; Email: jgamble@student.bridgew.edu The issues of masculinity and violence are explored through the story of Elliot Rodger. On May 23, 2014, Rodger went on a killing spree in Santa Barbara, California. After killing six people and wounding 14 others, he committed suicide. Elliot Rodger dealt with early childhood trauma, bullying, misogyny, and racism, which he expressed in his manifesto. Key Words: Elliot Rodger, childhood trauma, bullying, misogyny, racism, manifesto	Jowaun Gamble, Bridgewater State University
Paper Presentation	Matters of External Assessment and Organizational Justice for U.S. Border Patrol Agents	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The United States Border Patrol has experienced monumental change in the last two decades. What was once an agency of 4,000 agents in 1990, grew to 9,000 agents by 2000, and now is composed of more than 21,000 agents. Further, the agency moved from an initial single mission of immigration control to the inclusion of a counter-narcotics mission, and post 9/11 being folded into the Department of Homeland Security and incorporating a third mission of national security. These three missions have placed the agency on center stage in the current debates on border security, opening the agency and its agents up to praise and criticism. At the same time, the agency wrestles with establishing operational effectiveness, agent support for agency efforts, and workplace satisfaction that is commonplace across the law enforcement community, though in unique a context of an agency that has experienced massive growth. The present study examines the experience of border patrol agents working in this context, exploring the perceptions external pressures and assessment, motivation toward work, leadership and workplace satisfaction through survey data collected from a sample of more than 700 agents.	Jeff Rojek, University of Texas at El Paso; Victor Manjarrez, University of Texas at El Paso; Scott Wolfe, University of South Carolina; Allison Rojek, University of Texas at El Paso
Student Authored Paper	May I Have Your Retention: High Impact Practices for CJ Students	Student Panels	Student Panels	Many higher education institutions are facing pressure to improve retention. This study uses a focus group to try to determine which high impact retention practices may have a positive effect on Criminal Justice students at a small, rural, liberal arts university.	Courtney Cole, Muskingum University; Stacy Parker, Muskingum University
Research Showcase	Measures for Justice: Mobilizing Local Data to Understand County Justice Systems	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Measures for Justice (MFJ) is a non-profit criminal justice research organization dedicated to studying the delivery of criminal justice services at the county level. MFJ has developed performance measures that address three primary objectives of criminal justice systems: enhance public safety, promote fairness, and improve fiscal responsibility. MFJ's Measures track how cases move through the criminal justice system, from arrest through post-conviction. MFJ researchers gather data maintained by various agencies into a public access web portal, which provides stakeholders with a comprehensive and detailed picture of how their system is performing. Come join us for a first glimpse of MFJ's data portal, while learning how MFJ integrates practitioner and stakeholder feedback into our Measures.	Caroline Sarnoff, Measures for Justice
Paper Presentation	Measures of Effectiveness: Success and Failure in a Home Incarceration Program	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Home Incarceration Programs are one form of alternative sanctions initially implemented by multiple states to alleviate the impact of overcrowding in jails and prisons. Since its inception in the 1970s, Home Incarceration Programs have become a popular alternative to imprisonment in correctional facilities and argument has been made that its use is less costly and more effective in decreasing the likelihood of recidivism. The main objective of this analysis is to evaluate the variable(s) associated with successful completion and recidivism among offenders sentenced to the Home Incarceration Program in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Results of the preliminary analysis will include evaluations of the underlying processes of the program, measures of success, measures of recidivism, determinates for failure (i.e. - violations and/or infractions) within this program, and overall rate of effectiveness as an intermediate sanction.	Nadia T. Nelson, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Measuring Effectiveness: Evaluating RJ Programs	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	The paper presents synthesized findings from literature reporting evaluations of RJ programs in order to identify indicators of effectiveness, strategies of operationalizing indicators, and tension between desired outcomes according to RJ theory, and outcomes desired by institutional settings. The experience of being evaluated is also explored.	Rachel Halfrida Cunliffe, Portland State University

Paper Presentation	Measuring Factors Contributing to Longevity in Terrorist Activity	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	Previous studies on terrorist longevity have focused on the decision-making activities of terrorists/terrorist groups, rather than the organizational and activity factors that may help the individuals evade capture. This project examines organizational factors and pre-incident behaviors of individual terrorists who have avoided capture. Using the American Terrorism Study Database, we hope to identify patterns of conduct that can be detected early in the planning cycle to help authorities identify and disrupt terrorist plots before they can be executed. We will examine factors such as number and frequency of antecedent events, types and frequency of preparatory behavior, and number of meetings.	Madeline Brice, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas; Brent L. Smith, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas; Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	Measuring Illicit Cannabis Seizures in Canada: Methods, Practices, and Recommendations	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	Public Safety Canada has been tasked to support "efforts that will lead to the legalization and regulation of marijuana." One objective is to "conduct ongoing data collection, including gathering baseline data, to monitor the impact of the new framework." Previous research has highlighted that several performance metrics in the evaluation of marijuana policy had partial or insufficient data being collected. This project examines the current methods of calculating the metric of cannabis seizures with particular attention paid to how seizure information is recorded by the police and discuss the potential improvements to the way Canada currently measures the metric of cannabis seizures.	Fatima Mawani, Public Safety Canada; Anton Maslov, Public Safety Canada
Paper Presentation	Measuring Organizational Change for the Implementation of Evidence-Based Policing Practices	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	The purpose of this paper is to discuss a straightforward evaluation design that combines data collection through observation and a comprehensive personnel survey to assess organization change when implementing evidence-based policing strategies in a police department. Specific data collection methods and survey questions that measure problem solving activities, communication and transparency, accountability, leadership and mentoring and mechanisms for reward will be discussed as well as the results of several evaluations of police agencies that have systematically implemented evidence-based strategies through the Stratified Policing approach.	Rachel B. Santos, Radford University; Roberto G. Santos, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Media Analysis of the Heroin Epidemic	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Although it can be informational, the majority of media is for profit and selects stories that will sell. Print media with limited space for headlines utilizes provocative words that will garner reader's attention and ultimately sell issues. Drug issues have been referred to as plagues, epidemics and crisis in the headlines. The current heroin epidemic is no exception. This paper focuses specifically on what the articles teach us about the heroin epidemic. How extensive is the heroin epidemic? What does it take to be labeled as an epidemic? Analysis of the articles relies on ethnographic content analysis.	Cheri Chambers, Saint Leo University; Denise Bisler, Randolph-Macon College
Paper Presentation	Media and Fear of Crime in a Rural Environment	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	There has been research that has examined the effect of media influences on fear of crime. The findings indicate that media exposure can heighten fear of crime. These studies are generally conducted in urban areas, and often, rural environments are neglected. The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between media and fear of crime in a rural environment. We hypothesize that local television media exposure will heighten fear of crime more than exposure to national television media because of proximity to the crime being reported. The findings of the analysis and implications of the findings are discussed.	Daniel Lytle, Ball State University; Jonathan Intravia, Ball State University; Ryan Randa, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	Media Perceptions of Law Enforcement	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Recent media coverage of law enforcement has increased over the past year due to the rising incidents of violence on civilians. Police brutality is an increasingly controversial topic, in which civilians have grown wary of law enforcement. By doing a content analysis of newspapers, national and local, this study aims to analyze how media coverage has increased and impacted the perception of law enforcement officers.	Raul Artolozaga, Texas A&M International University; Amanda Garcia, Texas A&M International University
Research Showcase	Media Perceptions of Law Enforcement	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Media Perceptions of Law Enforcement	Raul Artolozaga, Texas A&M International University; Amanda Garcia, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	Mending the Frosty Relationship between Blacks and Police through Civic Education	Policing	Police and the Community	The relationship between police officers and minorities, especially Blacks, across the United States is worsening everyday given recent random killings of unarmed Black males. Each incident has always sparked off violent demonstrations by Blacks with the attendant clashes between them and police. The worrisome state of police killing unarmed Blacks is being felt globally. This paper argues that the chasm of mistrust between police and Blacks in America, including other minorities, has widened because of the absence of civic education. The paper recommends that civic education should be reintroduced in our elementary, middle and high schools. Also, civic education should be a major module of police training and continuing education manuals.	Festus Obi, Texas Southern University

Paper Presentation	Mental Health and Recidivism among Jail Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Few studies have examined the relationship between mental health and recidivism among the jail population. This study examined the prevalence of mental illness among a cohort (January 2015) of jail inmates in a Midwestern county, as well as whether inmates with a documented mental illness were at increased risk for returns to jail within one year (by January 2016). Gender differences in mental illness and recidivism patterns were also examined. Results suggest that mental illness is related to recidivism among jail inmates. Implications for research and policy will also be discussed.	Nicky Dabir, University of Nebraska Omaha; Emily Wright, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Paper Presentation	Mental Health Courts	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	"Mental Health Courts have proven results in diverting individuals with mental illnesses from the criminal justice system. This presentation will examine two contrasting models used by Alachua County, Florida and it's successful partnership with community stakeholders. Mental Health Court involves voluntary defendants and Felony Forensics involves involuntary defendants that have been found to be Incompetent to Proceed or Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity. Program models, partnerships, strategy, sustainability, and outcome data will be discussed."	Leah Vail, Meridian Behavioral Healthcare
Paper Presentation	Mentally Ill Citizens and Police Officer Safety as Curriculum Elements for Crisis Intervention Teams: 21ST Century Policing: A Nebraska Public Safety Paradigm	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The sister of a mentally ill Black male (Olango) reported calling the police three times in order to obtain assistance as he had allegedly been walking in traffic. He paced back and forth as the officers talked to him but then "rapidly drew an object from his front pants pockets, placed both hands together on it and extended it rapidly toward an officer, taking what appeared to be a shooting stance. The officer who had the object at him fired his handgun, striking Olango who subsequently died. These split second crises point to a growing public safety need for Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs. Research on CIT suggest that officer safety is enhanced because they report being able to demonstrate better self-efficacy with respect to responding to diverse mental health incidents. This paper discusses the mental health program elements used in Nebraska.	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School, John M. Dobleman, Creighton University, School of Medicine, Lark Meiners, Creighton University School of Medicine
Paper Presentation	Meta-Analysis in Criminology and Criminal Justice: 21st Century Methods and Best Practices	Research Methods	Quantitative Methods	Meta-analyses are appearing more frequently in the criminological literature--in essence, "catching up" with other academic disciplines--yet the methods typically used in meta-analyses in our field are often rooted in dated assumptions that no longer hold up. In this paper we outline a series of key methodological issues that meta-analysts face, and drawing heavily upon techniques imported from other disciplines, we present methodological "best practices" for addressing these issues. In the process, we use meta-analytic data from 66 studies (311 effect size estimates) on the relationship between self-control and victimization to illustrate each of the methodological approaches we discuss.	Jillian J. Turanovic, Florida State University; Travis C. Pratt, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	Methods for Assessing and Improving Police Legitimacy and Police/Community Relationships	Policing	Police and the Community	Police legitimacy and the relationships between police departments and their communities are at the forefront of political, policy, and practical concerns. Over the last 10 years, this author has worked with a variety of agencies around the country as a police subject matter expert and applied researcher. The presentation will discuss effective methodologies for assessing the police/community relationships and the most common recommendations that have been made across agencies to improve police legitimacy through community engagement, use of force policies, training, and transparency.	Roberto G. Santos, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Military Service and Criminal Offending: An Examination of Gender Differences among Incarcerated Veterans	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	Drawing upon prior research that has examined participation in the military and criminal justice outcomes, the present research uses data from a nationally representative sample of inmates in state prisons to examine how elements of service history are associated with arrest frequencies and types of criminal behavior. Beyond how specific military experiences may directly impact criminal behavior, we also investigated whether certain service components influenced these outcomes in a similar or different manner for male and female veteran inmates. The findings lend support to further understand and implement gender-specific programming for veterans who become involved with the criminal justice system.	Erika J. Brooke, University of Florida; Jennifer H. Peck, University of Central Florida

Paper Presentation	Milwaukee Police Department's Body Worn Camera Program: Initial Results of a Rigorous RCT and QED Evaluation	Policing	Police Strategies	Milwaukee has the fourth highest violent crime rate in the U.S., an overall poverty rate of 30 percent, and particularly strained police-community relations in recent years. Following a high-profile officer-involved shooting in the city and several other events across the country, the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) came under acute community scrutiny and political pressure to increase transparency in its department and improve its relations with the community. In response, MPD joined the Smart Policing Initiative in October, 2015 and received funds to deploy body-worn cameras (BWCs) to all of its patrol officers by yearend 2016. The Urban Institute is conducting an impact evaluation of MPD's BWCs program, which includes a randomized controlled (RCT) trial of 504 officers assigned to treatment (camera) and control (no camera) groups, as well as a quasi-experimental design (QED) study of 1,100 patrol officers who will receive BWCs after department-wide rollout. The current presentation offers a discussion of the Urban-MPD partnership, the study's methodology, and initial findings of the impact of BWCs on several outcomes (e.g., citizen complaints and use of force incidents).	Bryce Peterson, Urban Institute; Daniel Lawrence, Research Triangle Institute; Lilly Yu, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Minority Distrust of Police when a Community's Minorities are Underrepresented among the Community's Sworn Officers	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Recent high-profile incidents of white law enforcement violence upon unarmed African-American civilians has occurred in some communities where the racial/ethnic profile of local law enforcement fails to mirror the racial/ethnic profile of the community served. This mixed-methods study of a cross-section of American communities investigated the degree to which communities' minority underrepresentation on local police forces diminishes minority confidence in communities' police. Officer profiles were derived from LEMIS data, community profiles from census data, and minority "confidence" in local law enforcement was derived from a survey instrument based broadly on Tankebe's (2010) work measuring public confidence in Ghanaian law enforcement.	Charles MacLean, Nova Southeastern University
Research Showcase	Miscarriages of Justice: Minimizing Prosecutorial Misconduct	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study is to examine prosecutors that have contributed in prosecutorial misconduct. Prosecutorial misconduct is a key contributor for wrongful convictions. As such, existing research shows that misconduct by the prosecutor has contributed to ethical rules that have been put in place to limit discretionary authority and set punitive guidelines for the prosecutor. It is vital to understand wrongful convictions and its causes in order to safeguard procedural rights of the innocent.	Vondell Davis, North Carolina Central University; Frank A. Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Misconduct in Prison Among Older Inmates: Are The Predictors Invariant Across Age Groups?	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	As a whole, the prison population has aged at a much faster rate than the general public (The Pew Center on the States, 2008). The number of older prisoners (i.e., age 50 and older) has more than quadrupled over the last decade (Carson & Sabol, 2016). The "greying" of the prison population has been attributed to harsh sentencing policies that resulted in an increased number of offenders serving long sentences. Research shows that age is a significant predictor of misconduct, with younger prisoners being more likely to engage in misconduct than their older counterparts. Nonetheless, some older inmates do engage in misconduct. It is unclear, however, what factors predict misconduct among older prisoners and whether these risk factors are the same for both younger and older prisoners. To investigate this possibly, we use data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities to examine the risk factors of misconduct specific to older prisoners and whether these factors are the same for younger prisoners. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.	Jane C. Daquin, Georgia State University; Leah E. Daigle, Georgia State University
Paper Presentation	Misconduct Within the 'Four Walls': Does Organizational Justice Matter in Explaining Prison Officers' Misconduct?	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Corrections	Primarily, this paper examines the role of organizational justice in understanding prison officers' behavior. The authors surveyed 169 correctional officers across five correctional facilities in Ghana to explore the role of three organizational justice dimensions in prison misconduct. Results from a series of negative binomial analyses reveal the significant contributions of two dimensions of organization justice in explaining misconduct. Officers who possess higher perceptions of distributive fairness and interaction in the organization, tend to have decreased odds of receiving misconduct related complaints. Additionally, several officer's characteristics were found to predict the number of times officers received misconduct complaints.	Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi; Ming-Li Hsieh, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Research Showcase	Missing the Mark: Coercive Mobility and Exclusionary School Discipline Strategies	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In this study, we will test the applicability of the Coercive Mobility Hypothesis (CMH), as introduced by Clear, Rose, Waring, and Scully (2003), to schools. Similar to the application of coercive mobility to neighborhood variables, this study seeks to transfer this line of reasoning into schools where students are regularly being removed and returned to educational settings through exclusionary discipline practices. Exclusionary discipline practices – suspension, alternative school placement, and expulsion – have increasingly become endemic to larger issues such as the school to prison pipeline.	Cherie Dawson-Edwards, University of Louisville; Isis Walton, Virginia State University; Kristin Swartz, University of Louisville; Nadia T. Nelson, University of Louisville

Paper Presentation	Mixed Mandates: Issues Concerning Definitions of Terrorism	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	The definition of terrorism, in both domestic and international form, continues to elude scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. Currently, federal organizations, agencies, and institutions, along with state and federal legal definitions of terrorism all vary to some extent. This paper seeks to remedy, or at least begin the process of remedying these discrepancies. Furthermore, this paper utilizes content and statutory analyses in conjunction with legal research to determine what these differences, commonalities, and issues are concerning definitions of terrorism. Definitions from federal agencies, and state and federal criminal law will be examined, with implications and resolutions provided.	Wesley McCann, Washington State University; Nicholas Pirimley, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Mo' Money Mo' Problems? The Relationship Between Socioeconomics and Campus Sexual Assault	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Sexual assaults on campus are a growing concern nationwide. A recent Chronicle article suggested that reports of sexual assault may be more likely on campuses with a higher median family income due to the increased empowerment of females of the upper class. This study uses UCR campus crime data alongside university-level demographics to assess whether socioeconomics play a role in the likelihood of campus sexual assault reporting.	Brie Diamond, Texas Christian University; Adam Shriderman, Texas Christian University
Paper Presentation	Mo' Borders Mo' Crime? China's Fragmented Regime for Transnational Crime	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	China shares a land border of more than 22,000 km with 16 neighbors and recently introduced the Belt and Road Initiative, which seeks a deeper economic integration with additional countries along the Silk Road and its maritime counterpart. However, China's leadership in this regional integration is yet by no means mirrored by its role in the region's regime for transnational crime. This paper aims at analyzing China's currently highly fragmented framework for the suppression of transnational crime by studying domestic criminalization and prosecution of cross-border crime as well as international approaches in establishing suppression regimes in Asia.	Daniel Sprick, University of Cologne
Student Authored Paper	Model to Predict the Success of a Terrorist Attack	Student Panels	Student Panels	Risk management is a critical part of counter terrorist strategy. It is necessary to do as much as possible to mitigate the risk of a terrorist attack against American interests at home and abroad. Using data collected from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), this paper discusses a test of a new model that predicts the likelihood of success for a planned terrorist attack. Specifically, the model utilizes risk and threat factors to determine the level at which a terrorist attack can achieve its intended goal. The paper concludes with a discussion of the viability of the model in different contexts and the limitations of its use.	Seth Stoddard VanDerwerken, Mars Hill University
Paper Presentation	Modeling the Impact of School Resource Officers on High School Suspension Rates	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	School resource officers (SROs) are a common approach to addressing issues related to school safety. However, research examining their impact on school discipline rates largely lacks in methodological rigor. This study examines the impact of implementing SROs on suspension rates using 10 waves of data from a sample of 162 high schools in a single state using a multigroup piecewise latent growth curve modeling approach. The findings from this study indicate that implementing SROs was associated with lower suspension rates. Multiple interpretations are offered, as well as implications for research and practice.	Benjamin W. Fisher, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Moderating Violence in the Occupy Wall Street Movement	Policing	Police and the Community	Protestor violence poses a number of problems towards law enforcement agencies. Research suggests there are a number of influences on a protestors decision to engage or not engage in violence. This paper explores three questions: (1) is the relationship between perceptions of procedural justice, experience with police use of force, and protestors embrace of violence is consistent between Occupy DC (ODC) and Occupy Wall Street (OWS); (2) is the extent to which respondents embrace violence as a form of protest is positively related to their engagement in violence directed towards police; (3) is the relationship between the extent to which one embraces violence and their actual engagement in violence is moderated by an individual's judgements of procedural justice or the treatment received by the police? Findings indicate the relationship between perceptions of procedural justice, experience with police use of force, and protestors embrace of violence is not constant between ODC and OWS. Attitudes towards the use of violence to achieve social change is related to protestor engagement in violence. This relationship, however, is not found to be moderated by perceptions of procedural justice or treatment received by the police.	David H. Tyler, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Mongol Patch Forfeiture: Abuse of State Power	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	In an effort to eliminate the Mongol Motorcycle Club, the state has been unrelenting in its novel effort to own Mongol images including patches, despite a lack of success. This paper outlines the history of these efforts and apparent violations of Constitutional rights.	James Olivero, Central Washington University; Krystal Noga-Styron, Central Washington University
Paper Presentation	Monochronic v. Polychronic Learners	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Developers must maintain constant vigil during the process as the desire to insert critical content may directly affect allotment of time required to accomplish a task. Those responsible for the development and adoption of ancillaries have a direct responsibility to the estimated expenditure, and the instructors must be prepared to render effective assistance in terms of clarity of expectations as they relate to the calendar week.	Jeff Czarnec, Southern New Hampshire University COCE

Paper Presentation	Moot Court as an Undergraduate Development-Oriented Andragogical Teaching Method	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	<p>Though Moot Court (a mock court at which law students argue imaginary cases for practice) is closely identified with law school, a student in an undergraduate criminal justice program can benefit from participating in it. Moot court, above all else, teaches critical thinking and refines a student's ability to think extemporaneously in a practical, development-oriented setting.</p> <p>Future police and corrections officers can learn the valuable skill of how to quickly respond in an appropriate and logical manner when challenged. Future criminologists can learn how to critically evaluate information from a different perspective. Future lawyers, of course, will probably find themselves arguing before a real court before too long.</p> <p>Moot court also requires undergraduate students to research and write a brief before entering the mock courtroom. This kind of precise writing requires detail-oriented analysis required in every criminal justice profession.</p> <p>Regardless of an undergraduate criminal justice student's course of study, moot court can provide a benefit.</p>	Thomas A. Miller, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Moral Judgements and Ethical Dilemmas: Police and Society	Policing	Police and the Community	<p>Review of today's "popular media" provides opportunities to witness moral judgements and ethical "violations" regarding the intersection of police and society. Moral judgements occur every day; however, difficult courses of action result in ethical dilemmas. Behaviors can be ethically and morally assessed. However, shifting cultural norms may complicate one's decision making process regarding "moral" behavior. Since moral judgements can't be "validated" via standard scientific rigor, ethical systems are utilized to determine "validity." This paper summarizes the process of socialization with respect to moral formation; and, the ethical frameworks often utilized within criminal justice to assess "validity." Practical application is provided.</p>	Deborah L. Johnson, Keiser University, Flagship Campus
Paper Presentation	Moving Online: A Case Study	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	<p>Dr. Palmiotto was an early adopter to online learning. This case study traces his experience with online learning through from the early days with no support to the more rigorous expectations today.</p>	Carolyn Irene Speer, Wichita State University; Michael J. Palmiotto, Wichita State University
Paper Presentation	Multi-Partner Fertility and Subsequent Offending and Substance Use	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	<p>The impact of multi-partner fertility (MPF) on substance use and offending has not received much attention in existing literature. However, extant literature on the effects of parenthood on desistance from substance use and offending has found mixed results; some research suggests that parenthood is a turning point in individuals' lives (Sampson & Laub, 2003), whereas other research finds no influence of parenthood on desistance (Giordano, Cernkovich, & Rudolph, 2002). As such, the current study examines the effect of MPF on subsequent offending and substance use. Data from Waves 1 through 4 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) were analyzed to examine the effect of MPF on subsequent self-reported offending, binge-drinking, marijuana use, and other drug use. Limitations and future research directions will also be discussed.</p>	Sara Zedaker, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Narcissism in Policing Organizations: What to Look for and How to Correct it	Policing	Police Administration and Management	<p>While police officers commonly undergo a pre-employment psychological examination these screenings do not currently measure tendencies for narcissism. In addition, there is very little research concerning narcissism in police officers. What should concern leaders is that extreme narcissism prevents people from positive interactions with leaders, peers, and the public. However, narcissists will generally seek out professions that allow them to interact with people from a position of authority or superiority, where they have an advantage over people. Considering that policing affords people with narcissist tendencies such a position, leaders in policing organizations must be cognizant of and discourage this type of behavior in the best interest of their departments and the communities they serve. Leaders, managers, and especially those working in public safety fields need to be empathetic and caring individuals. They need to show empathy towards the public they serve, as well as to the subordinates they lead. These are important personality traits needed to build high-quality community relationships that narcissistic tendencies, if not addressed will undermine and destroy.</p>	Michael Beshears, American Public University; Mark Bond, American Public University System
Paper Presentation	Native American Students and Crime	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	<p>Self-reported victimization data indicates that Native Americans experience violent victimization at twice the rate of other US populations. This research explores self-reported victimization data gathered in the spring and summer of 2013, on a regional public university in northeast Oklahoma with a Native American student population of 32.3%. Oklahoma has 39 federally recognized Native American tribes and is the tribal seat of the Cherokee Nation. This research addresses whether Native American students attending this institution experienced significantly more incidents of victimization than others. Findings and implications will be discussed.</p>	Cari Leigh Keller, Northeastern State University

Paper Presentation	Native America and Environmental Injustice: Disparity between Native America and White America in Public Land Conflicts	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Native Americans gathered on federal land operated by the Army Corps of Engineers to protest the Dakota Access Pipeline. They were met with police forces, both public and private, that applied military technologies to subdue their protest actions. They correctly anticipated the use of rubber bullets, water cannons and other militarized tactics employed in Cannonball, North Dakota. In contrast to the various anti-government militias that took over US Fish and Wildlife lands in Oregon, the Native Americans were unarmed. Yet both groups accurately assessed the risks and responses by police and state agencies. The disparity of law enforcement reaction is based on criminal justice trends experienced in both historical and contemporary context. This research explains why both groups correctly analyzed risk and explains why both groups can expect similar reactions by government agencies in the future.	Karen K. Clark, Auburn University
Paper Presentation	Navigating Relationships in A Teen's Social Digital Life	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	We cannot ignore how social media and technology has changed our lives in positive ways and yet causes concern for teen safety. Acknowledging teens routinely communicate via technology, we must consider the importance of both developmental relationship building and peer approval for teens during their formative years. Technology has altered the way teenagers communicate. A qualitative study examines teens' personal accounts relating to social media, texting, sexting, slut shaming, bullying, and abusive dating relationships, and how these online experiences affect their lives, attitudes, and actions. Keywords: Social media, Teen dating abuse, Bullying	Lynn A. Tovar, Lewis University
Paper Presentation	Navigating the Complexities of Implementation	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	Implementation of EBPs in correctional agencies is a complex process requiring time and technical knowledge of both the practice and the agency. This paper discusses the theoretical importance and practical application of implementation science as a framework for strategic planning prior to EBP change efforts. Although scholars proffer a litany of implementation frameworks, this paper synthesizes these models as used during one state's training sessions with EBP managers. The refined model informs the ways in which the agency can understand problems associated with their EBPs, as well as the implementation of them, and develop solutions.	Taneshia Thurman, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Kimberly R. Kras, University of Massachusetts - Lowell; Kimberly S. Meyer, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Research Showcase	Neighborhood Civic Engagement and Citizen Attitude Toward Police	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Most studies on the issue support the claim that Community Oriented Policing improves police-community relations. Few empirical studies have directly examined the association between neighborhood civic engagement and citizen attitudes toward police. In the present study, the authors use the results of an anonymous mailed survey conducted in a midsize city to examine the relationship between the awareness of community policing efforts and citizen attitudes toward police. The results from the analysis found statistically significant independent variables in regards to citizen attitudes toward police. These results and their implications are discussed within the limitations of data.	Hseuk Dennis Lee, Weber State University; Liesa-Mari Rodriguez, Weber State University; Matt Wiggins, Weber State University; Myunghoon Roh, Texas A&M University; San Antonio
Paper Presentation	New Faces in a New Place: An Examination of Social Well-Being and Community Satisfaction in a Boom Town in Western North Dakota	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	The study presented in this paper examines the social well-being and community satisfaction of residents living and working in an oil boom town in western North Dakota. The main data source for this study includes surveys completed by a random sample of citizens living in Williston ND (n=300) during the fall of 2015. Findings suggest that prior criminalization and residential longevity are influential factors on how citizens perceive their community and how they fit into their community.	Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University; Thorvald Dahle, Minnesota State University, Mankato; Thomas Mrozla, North Dakota State University; Carol Huynh, North Dakota State University; Chloe Robinson, North Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	New Opportunities or Closing Doors? How Correctional Facility Tours Impact Students' Thoughts About Careers	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Children say they want to grow up to be a police officer, but we don't hear children saying they want to work in a prison or jail. Correctional facility tours can be useful for exposing criminal justice students to careers they may not have previously considered. Using student essays exploring their perceptions before a correctional facility tour, how the tour impacted their perceptions, and how interactions with people on the tour helped them better understand corrections, this presentation examines student statements about how their exposure to a correctional facility impacted their thoughts about criminal justice, and specifically correctional, careers.	Melissa J. Stacar, University of Southern Indiana; Lydia M. Moll, University of Southern Indiana; Monica Solinas-Saunders, Indiana University Northwest
Research Showcase	News Accounts of Police Deadly Force: Did a "Ferguson Effect" Emerge in Reporting?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The police shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO and other high-profile cases that followed have resulted in police use of deadly force emerging as a highly salient issue in the United States, public protests, social movements, and, in some cases, violent riots in major cities. Hirschfield and Simon (2010) provide evidence that "major events like a sensational police killing can shift patterns of symbolic constructionism in police violence news..." (p. 156). The current study examines news coverage of police deadly force incidents before and after the shooting of Michael Brown to explore whether a "Ferguson effect" on news coverage has emerged, resulting in changes in media coverage of these incidents.	Matthew Crow, University of West Florida; Janise Best, University of West Florida; Lindsey Gallagher, University of West Florida

Paper Presentation	Newsmaking Neo-Nazi Crime Before and After 9/11	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	This study examines a sample of 120 neo-Nazi crime articles collected from 57 major U.S. Newspapers from September 11, 1991 through September 11, 2011. Content analysis procedures were used to identify major themes, claims-maker sources, and dominant media frames used to portray neo-Nazi crimes. Results indicate media frequently used two types of claims-makers – Representatives of Social Control and Experts on Specific Issues – to frame neo-Nazi groups as one of six types of social threats. Results are discussed in relation to indicators of moral panic, news value typologies, 9/11, and the extant literature on neo-Nazism.	Ben Atkins, Midwestern State University
Paper Presentation	Noncitizen Sentencing Disparities: Does District Matter?	Courts and Law	Sentencing	Empirical analysis of the disproportionate application of carceral punishment has traditionally targeted race and class inequality while omitting noncitizens. Of the limited extant literature on this topic, none have disaggregated noncitizens across nationality. Furthermore, these studies often fail to include contextual measures in their analyses. Using data from the USSC's Monitoring of Federal Sentences from 1999-2013, this study examines case, district, and cross-level effects to analyze disparities across citizenship status, documentation status, and nationality on various measures of sentencing severity for federal drug offenders. The results of this study support the hypothesis that noncitizens receive more severe sentencing outcomes than U.S. citizens, Mexican noncitizens receive more severe outcomes compared to those from other countries, and undocumented noncitizens receive more punitive outcomes, though these findings vary across districts.	Melanie Marie Holland, Penn State Altoona
Paper Presentation	Not Enough Time in the Day: An Examination of Correctional Counselor Workloads in Iowa	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Time studies have been conducted with a variety of occupations within criminal justice including judges, prosecutors, and community supervision officers. However, no attempt to-date has examined the workload of correctional counselors. The Iowa Department of Corrections, under the Statewide Recidivism Reduction (SRR) initiative partnered with the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) to conduct such a study in early 2016. Over a hundred correctional counselors across the state of Iowa participated in a 4-week time study in which they electronically tracked their time in regards to a predefined list of activities.	Adam Karl Matz, University of North Dakota; Beth Skinner, Iowa Department of Corrections; Dee Bell, American Probation and Parole Association; Nathan Lowe, American Probation and Parole Association; Nicole Johannesan, University of North Dakota
Paper Presentation	Offender Decision-Making: The Influence of Drugs and Alcohol	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	Previous research has identified a link between drug use and crime. However, the relationship is complex. Guided by the rational choice perspective and situational crime prevention considerations, our research helps provide insight into the influence of drugs and alcohol on the rationality of situational offender decision-making. As part of a National Institute of Justice-funded research project, we analyzed the decision-making of 200 adult offenders convicted in Texas of predatory property or street crime (primarily theft, vehicle theft, burglary, shoplifting, or robbery). The study was divided into two parts, the first involving semi-structured interviews and the second various vignettes and scenario evaluations. This presentation focuses on the nature of the motivation to offend and provides insight into the association between substance abuse and the decision to offend. We will also compare drug users and non-drug users in terms of their responses to crime prevention and crime control measures. Results and implications for practice will be discussed.	Barbara Smith, Texas State University; Lucia Summers, Texas State University; D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Offender-Victim Relationship for Crimes Against Older Persons	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	In this presentation, the victim-offender relationship will be considered. Specific variables considered are the relationship (relative, acquaintance, stranger) for various crimes as violent crimes (homicide, sexual assaults, assault, robbery), property crimes such as theft, property destruction, frauds, the location of the victimization (home, public place, health care facility) the age of the offender (young, middle, old), gender of offender, and the situation in which the victimization occurred. The data for the analysis will be abstracted from several reports on crimes and criminal victimization. Efforts to prevent criminal victimization of the older persons will be discussed.	Peter Kratcoski, Kent State University; Maximilian Edelbacher, Federal Police of Austria
Paper Presentation	Offending Trajectories of Burglars	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	This research uses growth curve modeling to identify developmental trajectories for predefined profiles of burglars, originally developed through latent class analysis of crime scene behaviors, criminal histories, and offender characteristics. These burglary profiles, including four offense styles, four criminal history groups, and four offender types, which show significant interrelationships, are used to classify a sample of burglars. These burglars' involvement in the criminal justice system, both before and after the burglaries which qualified them for inclusion in the sample, are used to calculate trajectories of offending. This study is intended to determine if burglary profiles, developed using various types of information about the burglar, the crime scene, or the burglar's crime history, can be used to determine the crime trajectory the burglar will be on throughout the life course.	Bernadette J. Stewart, University of South Florida; Bryanna Hahn Fox, University of South Florida

Paper Presentation	Officer Attitudes Regarding Body Worn Cameras: A Pre-Post Survey of Stockton, California Police Officers	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The Stockton California Police Department provided body cameras to all of the nearly 400 sworn police officers in 2015. A survey was administered to nearly 400 police officers before they began wearing the cameras to determine the officer's attitudes and opinions about having to wear the cameras and the additional responsibilities concomitant with wearing the cameras. A follow-up survey was administered in 2016 to determine if the officer's attitudes and opinions had changed. This paper will analyze the results of the pre and post surveys.	James Edward Guffey, National University
Paper Presentation	Officer Perceptions of Police Response to Mental Illness in Rural Communities: Survey Results from the Roanoke County, Virginia Police Department	Policing	Police Strategies	Police officers are the first, and often only, emergency resource for citizens experiencing mental health crises in rural areas. As such, when responding to mental health-related calls for service, police officers in these areas often find themselves playing dual roles of law enforcers and social workers. In order to gauge police perceptions relating to their interactions with individuals in mental health crisis, we conducted a survey with officers of the Roanoke County, Virginia Police Department. Our analysis of 73 surveys indicates that though police officers feel duty-bound to assist citizens in mental crisis, many are unsatisfied with the current departmental options available for responding to such calls. This paper presents a nuanced examination of officers' responses to a range of questions relating to the ways in which police departments attempt to address mental illness within rural communities.	Laura Caitlin Kanewske, George Mason University; Sue-Ming Yang, George Mason University; Charlotte Gill, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Official Incidents of Inmate-on-Inmate Misconduct at a Women's Prison: Using Importation and Deprivation Theories to Compare Perpetrators to Victims	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Importation and deprivation theories have long been used to explain prison misconduct and victimization among male inmates. However, the key variables from these theories have rarely been tested on female inmates. Using data from official misconduct reports collected from 2007 to 2012 from a large women's prison in Ohio, the current study sought to compare the characteristics of perpetrators of inmate-on-inmate misconduct to their victims. Findings reveal that variables from both importation (age, race, and current violent offender status) and deprivation (mental health status and prior violent disciplinary reports) theories were significant in predicting perpetrator vs. victim likelihood.	Karen F. Lahm, Wright State University
Paper Presentation	Old Timers vs. Millennials: Exploring Correctional Issues from Different Perspectives	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Some correctional agencies are experiencing staffing issues that might be related to generational issues. In an attempt to understand the disconnect between veteran officers and new officers, who are typically millennials, a series of focus groups were conducted. Qualitative data from 8 focus groups including staff from 12 adult correctional institutions are used to identify various themes from each group in an attempt to provide some recommendations to corrections regarding staff retention, communication among staff, and motivation.	Amanda Roberts, University of Louisville; Kristin Swartz, University of Louisville; Ethan Higgins, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	On the Viability of Vignette Studies in Procedural Justice Research	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Research has generated strong support for the relationship between procedural justice and legitimacy. Relatively little research, however, has confirmed the ability of police officer behavior to impact evaluations of these concepts. Field trials into this area are costly and present ethical issues for testing the effects of procedural injustice on legitimacy. Vignette studies on the other hand are relatively cheap and pose little ethical risk. This study explores the viability of manipulating conditions in a vignette study to produce variations in evaluations of procedural justice and legitimacy.	Kyle McLean, University of South Carolina; Scott Wolfe, University of South Carolina
Paper Presentation	On-Campus Sexual Assault Policies at the University of Ontario, Canada: A Policy Discourse Analysis	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	The Ontario government has made recommendations and proposed legislation to mandate all universities and colleges in Ontario, Canada to create a sexual assault policy that involves student input. However, without providing any best practices to these institutions to follow, post-secondary institutions are scrambling to meet the political and public demand. Using Allari's (2008) policy discourse analysis, this paper will examine the University of Ontario's sexual violence policy for the predominant images, discourses, and positions of men and women. This paper will also include a discussion of best practices and future recommendations.	Lindsay Ostridge, University of Ontario
Paper Presentation	One Hundred Fifty Years A Slave	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Racial disparity has been pervasive in the American penal society since the inception of the justice system. This paper's focus is on the forms of justice that American law has allowed, originating with the treatment of slaves. As slave narratives are currently being republished and garnering media attention, how were they foreshadowing the persistent racial subjugation that continues to exist in the modern legal system? With the reintroduction of chain gangs as a method of punishment, is the criminal justice system returning to a type of reimagined slavery? Changing the future can only be done by learning from the past.	Adrienne C. Kelish, Southwestern Law School

Paper Presentation	One Step Forward	Policing	Legal and Evidentiary Issues in Policing	The following paper reviews literature on serial killers, forensic psychology, forensic evidence, and future implications to improve previous studies and current policies. While murder has been committed for centuries, the term serial killer was not yet coined until the 1970's (Miller, 2014). The perfect crime is desired by every offender, yet the case studies explored indicate where each serial killer made a critical mistake. DNA evidence is becoming increasingly popular with the conviction of offenders (Bond & Hammond, 2008). The more forensic evidence available, the more likely the case is to be solved and produce a conviction (Brown & Keppel, 2012; Peterson, et. al., 2013). Although many policies have been enforced in the past decades that have immensely aided investigations and convictions, future implications can further benefit the field of law enforcement.	Erin Law, Western New England University
Paper Presentation	Online Classroom Design Tricks and Trends	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Professors who design their own online college courses have a basket of tricks that they use to bring out the best in their students - and encourage those who have a tendency to fall behind. In this presentation, we will explore some tried-and-true tricks-of-the-trade used to "design in" those things that help the procrastinator and encourage engagement with the topic and the rest of the class in an online environment. See basic design concepts, quizzing and testing protocols, grading schemes and other techniques that have shown to be effective, all while identifying trends for online students.	Kevin R. Duffy, Daytona State College
Paper Presentation	Online Instructor Presence: Guidance, Oversight, Inspiration	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	As in all walks of life, adapting to the online world has been an obvious game-changer in higher education over the past few decades. While the online learning environment is simply the natural order of things for many colleagues, for pre-millennial academics, instructing fully online courses can be a challenging proposition. In fact, in the author's viewpoint, the transition can, and perhaps should, involve a paradigm shift in how we view ourselves. This, primarily experiential, work focuses on the shift from all-knowing sage/expert to equal parts guide, monitor and intellectual muse; with each anchored in the concept of 'presence.'	Theodore Shields, Florida International University; Candice Ammons, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	Opening the Blue Curtain: An Empirical Study of the Police Officers' Willingness to Report Misconduct	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In 2013-2014, a police integrity survey was used to measure the contours of police integrity among 604 U.S. police officers. The questionnaire includes 11 hypothetical scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. The results of our multivariate analyses reveal that the key predictors of the police officers' expressed willingness to report are the police officers' recognition of misconduct as rule-violating, expectations of severe discipline, evaluations of expected discipline as fair, and perceptions that other officers in the agency would report as well. On the other hand, demographic characteristics played a minimal role in predicting the respondents' expressed willingness to report.	Robert Peacock, Michigan State University; Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Michigan State University; Maria Haberfeld, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Student Authored Paper	Opinions of University of Central Missouri Students about the Potential Removal of Bans on Firearms on Campus	Student Panels	Student Panels	During the 2015-2016 Missouri legislative session, House Bill 1910/Senate Bill 731 was proposed. This bill would allow concealed and carry firearms on college campuses in Missouri, including the University of Central Missouri (UCM). The bill would have allowed institutions to continue to ban concealed weapons if the university was able to implement extra security devices. The bill was not passed this legislative session, meaning the ban firearms on campus remains in place. Examining how UCM students feel about firearms and safety on campus is important. This paper discusses the result of such a survey.	Morgan Yelvington, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Organizational transformation through Community Policing: Addressing Police Patterns and Practices	Policing	Police and the Community	Positive relationships between police and the public has been a goal of the community policing. Community policing has been suggested for addressing problematic police patterns and practices. Its effectiveness entails the building of relationships between officers, the department, and citizens. Although the application of community policing often refers to strategic and tactical approaches to address the issues in the community, the transformation of the police organization and subculture may rarely change. If community policing is to be effective in addressing problematic police patterns and practices, departments must experience organizational transformation. This transformation involves integration of the community policing philosophy in every facet of policing including mission statements, policy procedures, performance evaluation, hiring, promotion practices, training programs, and other activities involving police operation. This study addresses community policing impact on police departments' patterns and practices	Yunus Celik, Prairie View A&M University

Paper Presentation	Organized Crime and Natural Resource of Crime: An In-Depth Examination of India's Sand Mafia	Criminal Behavior	Environmental Crime	India's Sand Mafia, which illegally mines sand for construction, generates approximately USD 17 million per month in revenues. Despite the devastating environmental, physical, and economical harms caused, there is a dearth of Criminological research on this organized crime group. This paper develops a tripartite model of organized crime that is used to explore the Sand Mafia's modus operandi, modus vivendi, and modus coordinati. It conducts document analysis of 75 media and environmental documents published between 2010 and 2015. This group operates as numerous, fragmented structures with transient memberships, and uses violence, political affiliation, and regenerative properties to ensure continued operation. Other factors, such as inadequate manpower, poor enforcement, rapid economic development, and limited acceptance of alternatives to sand, collectively compound the problem of illicit sand mining. Recommendations for alleviating the problem, such as imposing stricter regulations, implementing an independent regulatory body, and empowering local residents, are also examined. Future lines of research inquiry, such as conducting harms analysis via multidisciplinary research, are also offered.	Aunshul Rege, Temple University
Paper Presentation	OTI in Police Facilities: Balancing Operational and Security Concerns with Openness, Transparency, and Inclusion (OTI)	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Recent policing scholarship establishes the importance of connectedness between communities and police. Openness, transparency and inclusiveness (OTI) has permeated officer training and police operations. What has been largely unexplored is the impact of the police station in improving police-community relations. Architectural science's emerging interest in building-inspired affect provides an opening. Through inductive theorizing, this paper uses a case study of the Salt Lake City Police Department's Public Safety Building, one of the most open and welcoming police structures in the nation, to elucidate an architectural theory of OTI design, infused and informed by criminal justice and environmental psychology.	Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, CUNY Graduate Center/John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Research Showcase	Outcome Evaluation of a Mid-Western Juvenile Correctional Center	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study provides an outcome evaluation of a secure-unit in a Mid-Western juvenile correctional facility. The outcome evaluation examines the impact of the secure facility on recidivism, and the role that evidence-based practices play in reducing recidivism. Findings and implications of the study are presented.	Tia Simanovic, North Dakota State University
Research Showcase	Outcome Evaluations of Drug Court Program Participants with Co-Occurring Disorders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Utilizing data from the Southeastern U.S. county drug court program, this study examines recidivism rates between traditional clients and co-occurring mental illness clients. The study also identifies risk and protective factors associated with both recidivism and successful drug court completion. Additionally, participants and team member satisfaction surveys will be analyzed to identify patterns and themes relevant to drug court participation along with barriers and aids to successful completion. Relevant policy implications will be discussed.	Alesha Cameron, The University of Central Florida; Jeffrey Roosky, University of Central Florida; Roberto Hugh Potter, The University of Central Florida; Megan L. Davidson, The University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Ownership of Images: The Prevalence of Revenge Porn Across a University Population	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	A new trend in pornography includes interactive pornographic websites, which offers users the ability to upload and share pornographic materials. This ability allows individuals to not only post their own photos or videos, but also the photos and videos of others who may, or may not, have consented to such distribution. "Revenge porn" is the distribution of sexually graphic images or movies of individuals without their consent to the dissemination. This Master's thesis documented the prevalence and effects of revenge porn amongst college students through a convenience sample of 167 criminal justice students at a public university in the Northeast.	Corrie McCus, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Richard G. Wright, Bridgewater State University
Paper Presentation	Pachyderm Poaching in Africa: Interpreting Emerging Trends and Transitions	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Whilst rhino poaching been the primary anti-poaching focus in South Africa another surreptitiously amplifying conservation crime, namely elephant poaching, has been escalating, with annual increases as rhino populations dwindle and rhino poachers displace their efforts amidst the decline and accompanying loss of opportunities. Experts warn that there could be a mass extinction on the African continent within 25 years unless elephants are afforded higher protection status. This paper attempts to highlight the escalating elephant poaching quandary in Africa and place this form of conservation crime, its antecedents and arguing threat, in context and juxtaposed to the current primary focus on combatting rhino poaching.	Friedo J.W. Herbig, University of South Africa; Anthony de Villiers Minnaar, University of South Africa
Paper Presentation	Parental Sexual Communication and IPV Involvement by College Students	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	The current study seeks to examine parental communication regarding sexual activity and intimate relationships and the involvement of college students in intimate partner violence. Past research has demonstrated that experiencing or witnessing violence in the family during childhood tends to be associated with IPV involvement later in life. Additionally, research indicates that parental communication and social support may be associated with sexual risk taking in adolescents and later IPV involvement. This study seeks to utilize a social learning theoretical framework to explain the influence of both parenting behavior and communication on the sexual activity and IPV involvement in young adults.	Alexandra Pimentel, Kansas State University; William A. Chernoff, Kansas State University; Allison Swopes, Kansas State University; Johnathan Grube, Kansas State University; Krystal Cooper, Kansas State University; Alayna Colburn, Kansas State University

Paper Presentation	Parents are to Blame: Social Media Messages of Parental Responsibility Following a Teenage Sexual Assault	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	This study explores social media message of parental blame following a teenage sexual assault. Several cases that received national attention were selected for analysis. Messages from the time of the assault forward were recorded and coded for inclusion of parental responsibility. The findings indicate a call for parental blame for both the victims' and offenders' actions, as well as a general call for better parenting with an emphasis on sexual assault prevention. The discussion includes how views of parental responsibility may have both emotional and legal consequences.	Dessie Long, University of Central Missouri; Ashley Weisman, University of Central Missouri; Frances Reddington, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Patterns and Characteristics of Capital Cases that Resulted in Life without the Possibility of Parole	Courts and Law	Death Penalty	Little is known about what influences jury decisions. Even less has been identified about what influences jury decisions in capital cases. The current research involves analyzing sentencing hearing transcripts for all Oregon aggravated murder trials (2000-2010) where the jury considered the death penalty during the penalty phase. This presentation focuses on the preliminary characteristics and patterns found in trials that resulted in sentences of life without the possibility of parole.	Mari Pierce, The Pennsylvania State University, Beaver Campus; Tina Freiburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Paper Presentation	Peacemaking Circles In Classrooms: Do We Do As We Say or Just Say What We Should....Themes Related to Chosen Values	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	Peacemaking circles are a form of Restorative Justice continually finding more support in a variety of contexts. Values are a standard part of the circle process and represent ideological boundaries for the group. This paper examines values chosen in several different college classrooms over several semesters. The analysis of patterns and themes presented gives a baseline of intentions originally proposed by the groups. Examining similarities and differences highlights most favorable values, while also noting those that are chosen less often. Finally, common issues encountered during the agreement process as well as notes recognizing the need for values is also discussed.	J. Renee Trombley, Clatlin University
Paper Presentation	Performance Enhancement in Policing	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	With the national consciousness and even presidential level studies regarding policing, identifying a need to move from a warrior to a guardian model, the current research attempts to identify a link between officer use of force and possible steroid use. The current study proposes to measure the amount of anabolic steroid use by police officers in the United States. Following a survey methodology, a sample of patrol level officers were asked anonymously about their knowledge of steroid use among officers and their beliefs on the need for fitness to deal with the challenges associated with the job of policing.	John DeCarlo, University of New Haven; Vesna Markovic, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Performance Explanation of Institutional Trust: Exploring the Effects of Performance Indicators on Police Legitimacy	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of three indicators of police performance on residents' evaluations of their local police in Ghana. Specifically, the study attempts to address the question "Can performance theory explain variations in citizens' attitudes toward the police?" This question is addressed using data collected on 1,024 residents from 25 neighborhoods. Findings obtained find evidence to support the applicability of performance theory in the Ghanaian context. Findings from this study have both theoretical and practical implications, and provide important insights for the police to enhance their performance and develop better relationship with the public.	Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Personality of a Crime	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	Literature review of the murder investigation of Penny Sierra. Ms. Serra's murder was the first murder in Connecticut solved through DNA evidence. The murder remained unsolved for years. Much circumstantial evidence pointed away from Edward Grant who was eventually charged and convicted. Grant maintains his innocence. Available literature describes factual circumstances and forensic evidence introduced in the case, but did not include anything regarding the personalities of the victim or the accused. Personality of a Crime explores the personalities of Edward Grant and Penny Serra through interviews with the accused and the victim's family members.	William Lockwood, Missouri Western State University; Montella Smith, Missouri Western State University
Paper Presentation	Pet Ownership, Personality, Media Preference and Juror Verdicts	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	This study examines 322 jury eligible citizens from a large southwestern city. Participants read a criminal vignette where three conditions were manipulated (defendant=psychopathy, defendant=schizophrenia, defendant=brain tumor). Jurors rendered a verdict and sentence length. Also obtained is demographics (race, age, gender, education), political ideology, pet ownership (dogs and cats) and preference for music and entertainment (music, books and magazines, movies and television programs). The Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP) was also completed. Results and implications for trial attorneys and jury consultants is examined.	John Clark, Northeastern State University; Diane Hammons, Northeastern State University; Roger Enriquez, University of Texas San Antonio

Paper Presentation	Picturing Freedom: A Case Study of Female Exonerates	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	Since 1989, proven injustices and DNA have led to the exoneration of more than 150 women (Innocence Project, 2016). This case study focuses on a collection of women who have been wrongfully convicted and exonerated in the United States. Their cases are analyzed for various demographic factors, details of their exoneration and parallels between their experiences. The women's accounts of the cost of being wrongfully convicted and their meaning of freedom are highlighted. Their stories depict the reality of injustice that still exists in our justice system today and allude to some of the unique challenges female defendants encounter.	Sara Elizabeth Nieman, University of Central Missouri; Ashley Wellman, University of Central Missouri
Research Showcase	Piloting the Drone: Enhancing Technology and Increasing Student Engagement at the Community College Level	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this research is to address the questions how and why to integrate various types technology into a criminal justice course in order to increase student engagement. The advancement in technology has led to significant impacts within each component of the criminal justice system and the Drone project will consist of students utilizing an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle various times throughout the semester as an example of one form of technology that is beneficial to the field of criminal justice. Utilizing technology in class has a potential to increase student engagement, as well as developing a greater understanding of student learning objectives.	Jennifer Bourgeois, Lone Star College - CyFair; Jennifer Chiotti, Lone Star College-Kingwood
Paper Presentation	Pimps, Prostitutes and Specialists: An Analysis of Criminal Diversity Among Individuals Involved with Prostitution	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Research on criminal careers and offense specialization has been a popular area of research in the field of criminology, with most studies suggesting little specialization, especially over the entire length of the criminal career. Despite considerable research on this topic, few studies have examined the possibility of offense specialization among those involved in prostitution. This is an emerging important issue, as those charged with prostitution have been viewed by some as victims themselves (e.g., of human trafficking) while being treated as criminals by the justice system. This study will fill this gap in the research examining over 67,000 charges for prostitution from 1977 to April 2012 in a large southeastern county in Texas. Implications and policy recommendations are also discussed.	Nicole Niebuhr, Sam Houston State University; Lisa Mulfic, Sam Houston State University; Jeffrey Bouffard, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Pipeline to Prison: Attitudes and Needs of Practitioners Working with Foster Youth	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	Past research has indicated that a better understanding of helping foster youth at the judicial, law enforcement, academic and parental levels can decrease not only youth coming into contact with the system but decrease detention while providing necessary interventions to provide youth with a greater quality of life. Using a convenience sample of teachers, judges, lawyers, school resource officers, school counselors, and other professionals, this study will examine the perceptions regarding foster youth working within the field and help to identify the needs of professionals to better serve dual systems youth.	Tammy S. Garland, University of Tennessee Chattanooga; April Bennett, University of Tennessee Chattanooga; Morgan Cooley, University of Tennessee Chattanooga
Paper Presentation	Poking Holes: The Fate of the Exclusionary Rule after Utah v. Strieff	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	For the first time in five years, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision on the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule in Utah v. Strieff. The case confronts the issue of an unconstitutional stop coupled with a valid outstanding arrest warrant and a subsequent search incident to arrest. This paper will analyze the decision of a divided Court on the power and place for the exclusionary rule.	Jennifer L. Moore, DeSales University
Paper Presentation	Police – Probation Partnerships in Texas Revisited	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	Using 2007 survey data of police chiefs in Texas, we found a lack of partnerships between police and probation agencies. Since then, the need for formalizing these partnerships at the organizational level has gained increased advocacy in the criminal justice field. The current study updates previous studies by focusing on 2016 survey data of police chiefs and probation chiefs in Texas. The specific research questions include (1) changes in the patterns of partnerships in Texas from 2007 to 2016 and (2) a comparison of police chief and probation chief perceptions of benefits and problems regarding their partnerships.	Bina Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Police Accountability to Enhance the Quality of Life in Neighborhoods: Revisiting the Perspective of "Broken Windows"	Policing	Police Strategies	The present study aims to reexamine the direct relationship between minor offenses and serious crimes, based on which, it also analyzes police accountability to deal with "minor things" in the neighborhood in order to improve the neighborhood quality of life. It is suggested that since the relationship between minor things (offenses) and neighborhood crime are varied, three models should be applied to categories of social disorder policing: pre-active model of disorder policing; model of supervision in disorder policing and model of liaison in disorder policing.	Di Jia, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Police Attitudes and Perceived Barriers Regarding the Lethality Assessment Protocol	Policing	Police Strategies	This exploratory, qualitative research study examined the attitudes and barriers police officers identified in successful implementation of the Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP), a collaborative intervention between police departments and domestic violence advocacy agencies in the State of Connecticut. Focus groups were conducted at three police departments to identify officers' perception of LAP. Officers (n=22) were recruited through an individual contact at the police department. Responses to focus group questions identified both system-wide and individual police department barriers. Officers generally support the protocol and believe it has beneficial intent and purpose. Barriers identified include timing of the implementation, lack of victim cooperation and agency culture. Implementation barriers and officers' attitudes are discussed.	Tanya Grant, Sacred Heart University
Student Authored Paper	Police Attitudes on Domestic Violence	Student Panels	Student Panels	Following up on a statewide investigation about community members' attitudes of domestic violence, this study examines police officers' attitudes of domestic violence. Police officers, in Utah, were surveyed about their beliefs regarding domestic violence victims and offenders, about their personal experiences with domestic violence, and how they respond to domestic violence incidents. Descriptive and inferential results will be presented, as well as policy and practitioners recommendations.	Allie Leezer, Utah State University
Paper Presentation	Police Body-Worn Cameras: Perceptions of Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Students	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Incidents depicted in the mass media of police brutality against black suspects create tensions between police agencies and communities of color. These incidents are not only linked to distrust among minority communities and police officers, but also to feelings that the criminal justice system will not render justice in such cases. Much of the impetus for adopting a body-worn camera policy is predicated upon the need to address these concerns. One idea is that the cameras may alter police behavior, and thus reduce excessive force. Research is needed that examines the perceptions of people in communities of color on the impact of such devices. This research explores the perceptions of students enrolled at HBCUs regarding the use of body-worn cameras by police officers.	Lynn M. Barnes, Elizabeth City State University
Paper Presentation	Police Chief Turnover in Texas: Do Institutional Environments Matter?	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The turnover and succession of public agency executives have been important topics of organizational studies. Numerous studies have examined factors that contributed to and influenced turnover and succession of an organization's executive. Few studies, however, have focused on one of the most important executives of governmental agencies in a democratic society: chiefs of police. Drawing upon the institutional theory and based on survey data collected from police chiefs who came to the Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMITE) for the New Chief Developing Programs (NCDP) and the Texas Police Chief Leadership Series programs (TPCLS) in 2015 and 2016, this research attempts to investigate the effects of some institutional environment sectors, precisely, the relationship between police chiefs and some significant individuals and entities in the communities, on police chief turnover.	Yudu Li, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; William Wells, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Police Community Relations: A Conflict Management Approach	Policing	Police and the Community	Conflict between the police and the communities they serve has dramatically increased with increasing diversity. Traditional "Police/Community Relations" approaches associated with Community Oriented Policing have not delivered as promised, in part due to the police sub-culture. Recognizing that conflict is inherent to the police mission, this paper presents a framework for managing, rather than resolving, ongoing tensions. Criminal Justice students who are educated about the nature of conflict and who are familiar with conflict management strategies will be better prepared for careers in the field. Techniques for assessing this knowledge with regard to students and criminal justice practitioners will also be presented.	Patrick Solar, University of Wisconsin - Platteville
Paper Presentation	Police Decision Making Under Conditions of Stress: The Ferguson Experience	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	As members of the Department of Justice Assessment Team of the police response to the demonstrations in Ferguson, Missouri, the authors had access to unique information about police decision making. The authors interviewed police chiefs, police managers, responding officers and community members about the police response. In addition, the authors reviewed policies and procedures, training materials, computer-assisted dispatch records, and open source media. Collectively, this provided unique insights about how decisions were made and the effect of external conditions on police decision making.	David L. Carter, Michigan State University; Andra J. Bannister, Wichita State University

Paper Presentation	Police Departments and Academia: Bridging the Divide through Collaboration	Policing	Police and the Community	Institutions of higher learning provide a cadre of well-educated professor and eager students. Police departments can wisely harness the knowledge and willingness to work in order to solve social dilemmas faced by law enforcement. The Lawrenceville Police Department in metro-Atlanta has partnered with Georgia Gwinnett College, the newest four-year institution in the University System of Georgia, to find better outcomes for police interactions with the mentally ill. The collaboration involves disparate schools and departments of the college coming together to find solutions. The case study is presented as a success story in order to inspire more collaborative work.	Barry William Hovea, Lawrenceville Police Department, Georgia
Paper Presentation	Police External Work Environment and Occupational Attitudes	Policing	Police and the Community	Research has long hypothesized that occupational attitudes in police work are formed due to the danger and authority omnipresent in the occupation. Contemporary research has identified that the localized environments to which police officers are assigned vary, as do police occupational attitudes. Despite these observations, empirical research examining the relationship between the nature of an officer's assigned area and their occupational attitudes remains rare. Drawing upon a multi-agency survey of police officers, departmental records, and the American Communities Survey (ACS) the current inquiry explores the relationship between the structural disadvantage in a police officer's assigned location and their occupational attitudes.	Michael Travis Rossler, Illinois State University; Jason R. Ingram, Illinois State University
Paper Presentation	Police In-Custody Deaths in San Antonio, Texas: A Qualitative Case Study	Policing	Police and the Community	In response of the media attention and public protests involving police - citizen shootings, a qualitative case study was conducted on nine police involved deaths in San Antonio, Texas in 2016. San Antonio is the seventh largest city in the United States with a diverse population and a diverse police department. Characteristics of both suspect/victims and police officers involved in in-custody deaths were analyzed using secondary data. Results suggest there are commonalities among both suspect/victims and police officers.	Harrison Watts, Our Lady of the Lake University; Mia Carey, Our Lady of the Lake University
Paper Presentation	Police Involved Shootings and the Forensic Psychological Screening Process: Are There Lessons to be Learned from Charlotte and Ferguson?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	There is an abundance of video recordings showing police officers engaged in questionable behaviors. Recently, several high profile police involved shootings like Charlotte and Ferguson have raised all types of questions about the psychological qualifications of sworn public safety personnel. All major public safety agencies require all sworn public safety personnel to undergo a forensic psychological screening in order to rule out problematic applicant. The erosion in public trust in police agencies reinforces a need to examine how sworn public safety personnel are psychologically screened in advance of being hired.	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Jon Campbell, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Brooke Stephens, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Michelle Jaehning, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Matt Chapman, Creighton University, School of Medicine; Rachel Kuntz, Creighton University, School of Medicine
Paper Presentation	Police Killings and Police Militarization: Making the Link Crystal Clear	Policing	Police and the Community	Mainstream academe has ignored the magnitude of the police militarization (PM) trend despite irrefutable evidence of this phenomenon and its consequences. Likewise, police analysts have neglected the highly consequential relationship between PM, broken-windows policing, civil asset forfeiture, systemic racism, no-knock and quick-knock paramilitary police raids, and the for-profit "Warrior" training industry. This paper examines how police militarization is connected to police killings. Peter B. Kraska, Professor, Chair School of Justice Studies Eastern Kentucky University peter.kraska@eku.edu	Peter Kraska, Eastern Kentucky University
Paper Presentation	Police Legitimacy and Public Cooperation with Police in China: A Test of an Alternative Model of Process-Based Policing	Policing	Police and the Community	Tyler's (1990) process-based model of policing, which centers on the effect of procedural justice on legitimacy and cooperation with the police, has been widely tested and supported. The current study tests the applicability of an alternative model proposed by Tankebe (2013). Using survey data collected from approximately 1,000 residents in a Chinese city, this study assesses whether legitimacy can be measured in terms of procedural fairness, distributive fairness, lawfulness, and effectiveness and whether obligation to obey mediates the relationship between legitimacy and cooperation with the police. Key arguments of Tankebe's model are largely supported by the Chinese data. Factor analysis indicates that procedural fairness, distributive fairness, and lawfulness were loaded onto the same factor. Police legitimacy exerts both a direct and an indirect (via obligation to obey) on willingness to cooperate with the police. Implications for future research are discussed.	Luye Li, University of Delaware; Lin Liu, University of Delaware; Ivan Y. Sun, University of Delaware

Paper Presentation	Police Officer Attitudes Regarding Body-Worn Cameras and Perceptions of Fairness Within Their Agency	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	A few studies have examined police officer attitudes concerning body-worn cameras (BWCs), however, the impact of officer attitudes concerning the devices on their perceptions of organizational justice has not been studied. A sample of 201 law enforcement officers from four Midwestern and Southern region agencies and those in attendance at regional continuing education venues were surveyed to examine the relationship between officer attitudes regarding BWCs and perceptions of organizational justice. Analysis with structural equation modeling indicates that officer attitudes regarding BWCs is a significant predictor of their perceptions of organizational justice.	Michael Jon Kyle, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, David R. White, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Research Showcase	Police Officer Involved Domestic Violence	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police officer involved domestic is a leading cause for disciplinary action relating to officers off duty behavior. This paper is a literature review and examination of federal and state statutes of this issue in an effort to develop a plan of action for continuing the examination of police officer involved domestic violence and development of policies and procedures that can be implemented to reduce incidents of police officer involved domestic violence.	Janice Ahmad, University of Houston-Downtown
Research Showcase	Police Officers in Schools: Legality of Searches, Seizures, and Interrogations	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	School Resource Officers (SRO) are found in 70% of American public schools. Each state has different definitions of exactly what constitutes a SRO, and inconsistencies exist in training and lack of clear professional guidelines. Additionally, legal standards guiding SRO searches, seizures, and interrogations are ambiguous from one school to the next. This presentation reviews current case law and best practices for SROs within the current social issue of the school-to-prison pipeline of minority, poor, and special education students.	Jiletta L. Kubena, Our Lady of the Lake University
Paper Presentation	Police Perceptions on Body-Worn Cameras: Evidence from Pittsburgh and Other Cities	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper characterizes the views of police officers on the impact of police Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs). It presents the results of surveys and interviews of officers in Pittsburgh, and compares these results with previous studies. Although less than a third of Pittsburgh officers currently support the widespread deployment of BWCs, support is far greater among those with BWC experience. Those who oppose widespread adoption were much more likely to believe that BWCs erode trust between officers and their superiors. These results and others suggest that changes in BWC technology, police policy, and training might lead to better police BWC programs.	Max Goetschel, Carnegie Mellon University, Jon Peha, Carnegie Mellon University
Paper Presentation	Police Perspectives About Assaults Against Police and Relations with the Community	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	In light of current trends of police fatalities and assaults on duty, it is important to understand the extent to which police-community relations are impacted by law enforcement perspectives of their well-being. The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing was charged with "...identifying best practices and offering recommendations on how policing practices can promote officer well-being and building public trust. Findings will be presented from a study of law enforcement officers (local and sheriff) in North Carolina regarding their well-being as well as to help foster improved relations between the police and the community.	Harvey McMurray, North Carolina Central University, Jessica Davis Ganao, North Carolina Central University, Keyisi Thomas, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Police Practices in Missing Persons Reporting	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	This paper examines a sample (n=1000) of missing persons cases reported to a major metropolitan police department during 2013 to determine the nature of the data collected during the initial missing persons reporting and how that data correlates with case outcomes. For example, the paper will examine whether factors including time lapse between disappearance and reporting, relationship of person reporting to missing person, demographic characteristics of missing person and reporting persons, and other factors correlate with case outcomes. Based on the data, recommendations for evidence-based practices in missing persons reporting will be proposed.	Lisa Kay Decker, Indiana State University, Kirk Moore, Indiana State University, Saran Ahmad-Spratts, Indiana State University
Paper Presentation	Police Reform: A Subcultural Paradigm Shift	Policing	Police and the Community	Policing as a practice is subjected to increased levels of community scrutiny and interrogation in the aftermath of recent publicly reported use of force incidents, and particularly deadly force incidents involving African American men and women. Strategies to reform the police have included training in de-escalation strategies as well as the use of technologies such as body cameras. Meaningful and permanent police reform will only be achieved through a paradigm shift in the subculture of policing. This paper looks at recent efforts to reform policing through training and technology and confronts the challenges in changing the police subculture.	Thomas Nolan, Merrimack College; Meghan Cokely, Merrimack College; Jazzmyn Lambert, Merrimack College; Ashley Walsh, Merrimack College
Paper Presentation	Police Response to Mental Health Calls for Service	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	To better understand the interaction between police officers and individuals with mental health diagnoses, this study considers the literature surrounding police responses to mental health calls for service, with an emphasis on training and relationships with mental health agencies. More specifically, we consider the use of Crisis Intervention Training (CIT). This research speaks to the importance of police training on mental health, and the likelihood of diverting individuals with mental illness from the criminal justice system.	Kayla G. Jachimowski, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Police Role Conflict: Is Gender a Protective Factor?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Given that policing is considered a non-traditional occupation for women, and many women in the U.S. balance several roles (e.g., career, home, family) in their lives, it is likely that female officers experience greater role conflict and role ambiguity than male officers. This study uses data from 320 patrol officers from one urban Midwestern police agency to compare male and female patrol officers' experiences of role conflict, role ambiguity, and job satisfaction. Findings revealed no significant differences in perceptions of ambiguous roles, though women reported significantly less role conflict than men. These unexpected findings pose several practical and theoretical implications.	Trisha N. Rhodes, Virginia Commonwealth University; Dana L. Radatz, Niagara University
Paper Presentation	Police Technology	Policing	Police Strategies	Military applications are viewed by law enforcement as viable options and made readily available to agencies seeking to gain an advantage against criminals and criminal threats, for those they serve and protect. The wake of police involved shootings has caused a public outcry for better training and tools available so police are not using lethal force as their only alternative. This paper will look at the progression of technology used by law enforcement departments, the budgetary concerns of gaining access to the technology and present recommendations for advances in the future.	Thomas Grayland McConnell, North Carolina Central University; Frank A. Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Policies on Sexual Behavior in Prisons	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Significant research has been conducted examining prisoner sexual abuse. However, little research has examined consensual sexual behaviors while incarcerated. The current study examines the policies of state correctional agencies regarding their allowance for inmates to engage in sexual conduct. These practices include consensual sexual behavior between inmates, lewd conduct, masturbation and other acts. Employing Department of Corrections (DOC) policies, this study highlights significant variations across prisons systems. Prison administrators have a substantial penological interest in restricting or regulating these behaviors. Examining state correctional policies, and the current research, implications for policy development are discussed.	Sarah Gross, Middle Tennessee State University; Ben Stickle, Middle Tennessee State University
Paper Presentation	Policing and the New Media	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The manner in which policing organizations have controlled their public image through the media has traditionally relied upon building relationships with established print and broadcast media organizations. Effective media management is often proactive and reliant upon trust between media managers and policing organizations. Recent civil unrest following highly publicized police officer involved shootings demonstrates the efficacy of social media outlets. This essay offers a new paradigm for police/media relations in an emerging era of public discourse increasingly affected by social media and other informal technological mechanisms of public communication.	Brian L. Withrow, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Policing as Myth: Narrative and Integral Approaches to Policing and Culture	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The role of police in US society remains a topic of ongoing controversy and discussion in both field literature and popular media. Policing has assumed a cultural mythology rooted in formal roles that encompass both authentic and apocryphal elements concerning police attitudes, behaviors and working styles. Wilber's Integral meta-theory (in particular, the four quadrant overlay) and elements of narrative psychology serve as appropriate theoretical mechanisms to examine police behavior and public perceptions as an ongoing mythos.	David R. Champion, Slippery Rock University
Paper Presentation	Policing Hostile Neighborhoods: An Exploratory Analysis of Policing Practices in the Caribbean	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	For decades the Caribbean has been listed as one of the most violent regions in the world. In particular, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are two relatively small developing Caribbean countries that struggle with high levels of violence. The police in both Caribbean nations face numerous operational, structural, socio-ecological and financial challenges in their efforts to control crime. The study provides an exploratory analysis of policing styles and practices in violent neighborhoods based on in-depth interviews with 45 law enforcement officers who patrol and work in these areas in both countries.	Patrice Morris, Georgia Gwinnett College; Sheridan Hill, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Paper Presentation	Policing Peace Operations: Filling the security gap between military and police	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	This study explores the roles of gendarmerie, police and military forces in peace operations. The primary purpose of this study is to help strengthening criminal justice system of peace operations and understanding the potential role of law enforcement organizations with military status (gendarmeries) in peace operations. In conflicts and peace operations, local law enforcement forces may be unable to maintain public order and security. Generally, until arrival of police units, first intervention units to deal with a security issue are international military forces. However, their training doesn't fit for law enforcement duties. Order maintenance needs a different kind of expertise. On the other hand, civilian police forces may be insufficient to fight crimes or deal with violent domestic disorder in hostile, complex and instable environments. Therefore, a new generation of security force is needed. This study designed and conducted an online survey with 223 security experts, including army, police and gendarmerie peacekeepers, diplomats from UN and NATO, and academics whose expertise are policing and security studies. The results indicate that gendarmeries can fill the security gap in performing law enforcement tasks in peace missions. They can perform these duties in uncertain, complex and asymmetric environment.	Gultekin Topaktas, Turkish National Gendarmerie
Research Showcase	Policing Prostitution: Strategies that Increase the Identification of Human Trafficking Cases	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The law enforcement community, which has long treated prostitution as a public nuisance crime, is increasingly recognizing that the crime can involve human trafficking when a person is selling sex under conditions involving force, fraud or coercion. Law enforcement investigators, typically in vice divisions, who have traditionally been tasked with the enforcement of prostitution laws are increasingly also responsible for the identification and investigation of human trafficking cases in their jurisdictions. Yet, there are many barriers to the successful identification of human trafficking cases and very few known best practices to increase the visibility of these crimes, which often present as simple cases of prostitution. Using data from all prostitution-related arrests of the Houston Police Department in 2014 (n=1,367), this study investigates the success of various proactive policing strategies (i.e. street-level enforcement, in-call internet-facilitated enforcement, out-call internet-facilitated enforcement, and reverse stings) in identifying cases of human trafficking.	Rebecca Pfeffer, University of Houston - Downtown
Paper Presentation	Political Heterogeneity and Homicide	Criminal Behavior	Political Crime	Scholars have demonstrated that individuals in the United States have become more politically polarized. This political polarization is not confined to a small segment of the population but instead comprise a large segment of the public. Scholars have also illustrated that heterogeneous societies have increased homicide rates. The current analysis examined political heterogeneity and homicide using a political fractionalization measure in urban counties in the United States. The results indicate that as the country becomes more politically fragmented the number of homicides increased.	Matthew D. Moore, University of Central Arkansas; Nicholas Recker, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Paper Presentation	Politics of Capital Punishment: Kansas vs. New Hampshire	Courts and Law	Death Penalty	Since the reintroduction of capital punishment in 1986 - following Furman v. Georgia - most executions have been in the Southern states which were the first to petition for the reintroduction of the death sentence. Northern states have experienced a more subtle process - one that also focuses on poor and minority offenders. New Hampshire and Kansas represent states where the death sentence was reestablished later (1986 v. 1994) and have yet to execute anyone although Kansas has 10 death-qualified inmates and NH one - a black male. We compare the current challenges facing these states.	Laurence Armand French, University of New Hampshire; Michael J. Palmiotto, Wichita State University
Paper Presentation	Politicizing of Imprisonment	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Why did our prison population explode in the 1970s? With well over 2 million people behind bars, the U.S. has the largest worldwide prison population and the present research analyzes how law and order politics led to high incarceration rates across the nation. The present study utilizes pooled time-series analysis to examine continually rising incarceration rates in the U.S. from 1972 to 2002. Data indicates support that imprisonments are most likely conservative political jurisdictions. The present study found that important predictors leading to rising incarceration rates are the presence of Republican citizen and governmental political ideology. The results show that imprisonment rates increase when the concentration of African Americans and conservative citizen and governmental political ideology increase in the states.	Henry Jackson, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Paper Presentation	Pop Culture and Juvenile Delinquency	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Adolescents are constantly exposed to some type of media, whether it is video games, movies, or television shows. With violence becoming more common in pop culture, we as a society worry about how it affects the younger generation and whether or not generation Y is becoming more desensitized to violence and deviance, making them more likely to participate in it. So how does pop culture assist in defining deviance with adolescents and how does it affect juvenile delinquents?	Cheney Rutherford, Kansas State University

Paper Presentation	Positive Effects of Participation in a Police Cadet Program: Preliminary Results from a Longitudinal Evaluation	Policing	Police and the Community	The Vancouver Police Department recently began a cadet program with high school students designed to provide programming that would motivate youth to change negative behaviours, spend a greater amount of time engaging in prosocial activities, reduce the likelihood of criminal behaviours, promote leadership skills, and introduce them to policing. To evaluate program effects, cadets participate in structured interviews each year. This presentation will provide an overview of the program and goals, review the study methodology, describe the characteristics of cadets, and discuss preliminary findings on the effects of the program over a 12 involvement with the program.	Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley; Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Post-Victimization Use of Services for Victims of Violent Crime: A Rural-Urban Comparison	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	The current study is an analysis of the use of victim services by victims of violent crime. Specifically, comparisons will be made between urban and rural areas as well as between different types of violent crime to determine the likelihood of service use. Particular attention will be made to protective actions, injurious outcomes, and whether either helps predict post-victimization use of services. Data will be obtained from the most recent National Crime Victimization Survey (2014). Path analysis will be used to determine the most predictive pathways to use or avoidance of services. Policy implications with respect to increasing victims' willingness and ability to take advantage of services after a violent attack will be discussed.	Samantha Balemba, Montana State University-Northern; Timothy Hayes, University of North Georgia
Student Authored Paper	Potentially False Confessions: How the Courts Should Handle Their Presentation and Admission Into Evidence	Student Panels	Student Panels	Confessions often carry a great deal of weight in criminal proceedings. If there are presented into evidence in a criminal trial, they have the potential to be a major or the only basis for a conviction. Yet, there is significant empirical evidence citing the possibility of false confessions. This paper will examine how the court has handled presentation and admissibility of potentially false confessions into evidence through an examination of several federal court cases and applicable social science literature. Further, recommendations will be made as to how criminal courts should handle such issues in the future.	Matthew Galasso, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Practical Prison Reformer: The Career of Austin MacCormick, 1893-1979	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	History of Crime and Criminal Justice	Austin Harbutt MacCormick was arguably the most highly regarded corrections expert in the United States during his lifetime. Through a professional career that spanned almost sixty years, he served as a university professor, federal official, penal administrator, President of the American Correctional Association, and most importantly, as a consultant to prison administrations across the nation. In fact, by 1950, he had visited and surveyed adult and juvenile institutions in each of the country's then 48 states. This paper will consider his ideology, influence, and legacy.	Paul Lucko, Murray State University
Paper Presentation	Predicting Recidivism Through Machine Learning	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	The quality of prediction affects various domains of the criminal justice system, such as establishing an effective community surveillance, adopting intervention strategies, deciding on pretrial release, estimating the risk of failure to appear in court, and using police resources effectively. This study will utilize contemporary classification techniques such as machine learning and exploring associations (known as knowledge discovery) in a relatively large dataset of recidivism. This study will attempt to provide answers to questions such as do actuarial models outperform traditional approaches? If so, under which circumstances, which prediction model can be used for different outcomes?	Turgut Ozkan, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Predicting Rehabilitative Policies in Correctional Facilities	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Much research has examined the link between politics and incarceration with drawing correlations from party of presidency, race and gender of congressional members, to conspiracy of racial bias (Banks 2005, Ewald 2009, Garland 2001, Huggins 2005). This research will examine whether policy factors such as political ideology, fiscal spending, states party affiliation, and collateral punishment policies influence programming inside of prison facilities.	Jeri Kirby, Fairmont State University
Paper Presentation	Predicting Student Delinquency Using a Nationally Representative Sample of U.S. 10th Graders	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	Research suggests experiencing exclusionary discipline increases the likelihood a student will come into contact with the criminal justice system. While there is suggestion that the experience of discipline is complicated by race and gender, discipline itself is precipitated by some form of unwanted or delinquent behavior. This article attempts to tease out factors related to juvenile delinquency for high school students soon to enter adulthood. The Educational Longitudinal Study is utilized to examine the separate and net effects of student's attitudes about school, their achievement in school, their peers' attitudes, and the supervision they receive from their parents on levels of delinquency. Analysis is split along gender lines to note, if any, differences in factors predicting delinquency. Preliminary findings suggest positive attitudes towards school and associations with prosocial groups (e.g. school clubs) are associated with less delinquency.	Jacob H. Erickson, Iowa State University

Paper Presentation	Predictive Analytics, the Smart City and Law Enforcement: Weighing Benefits and Detriments	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Predictive analytics against the growing corpus of data we collect on the lives of others is a powerful tool for law enforcement and public safety. How that data is collected, analyzed and used and disclosed may change the relationship between government and the governed and injure historical liberties. We discuss the balance between these for now and the possible futures of computational public safety.	Michael Losavio, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Predictors of Teacher Victimization in School	Victimology	Victim Studies	Several empirical studies indicate that violence against teachers is a ubiquitous school problem with a variety of negative effects on victims (e.g., relationship with students, emotional/psychological/physical wellbeing, fear of victimization at school, and job performance). However, further research is necessary since relatively little is known about the causes of teacher victimization. The present research, using a sample of approximately 1,600 teachers in a southwestern city of the United States, investigates the etiology of teacher victimization. The primary explanatory factors considered include teachers' socio-demographic factors, teachers' classroom management styles, and school characteristics.	Byongook Moon, University of Texas San Antonio; John McCluskey, Rochester Institute of Technology; Karl Fletcher, University of Texas San Antonio
Paper Presentation	Preparing RJ Practitioners for Evaluation	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	Paper examines pedagogy of practice, examining models of field based learning as options for teaching evaluation skills and attitudes to new RJ practitioners. A restorative model of evaluation is proposed conceptually for critique and discussion.	Rachel Halfrida Cunliffe, Portland State University
Paper Presentation	Presentence Detention In U.S. District Courts: The Effects Of Race/Ethnicity, Gender, And Social Context.	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	The purpose of this study is to explore the effects of defendants' race/ethnicity and gender, and social context on defendants' pretrial status. This study employs a multilevel modeling strategy and uses criminal sentencing data (N=130,120) from the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC) for fiscal years 2008-2010, across 89 U.S. District Courts, including supplemental data drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Federal Judicial Center's Federal Court Management Statistics. The initial findings indicate that Black and Hispanic defendants are less likely than Whites, and females are more likely than males, to be released on bail and rereleased on their own recognizance (ROR).	Jamiya O Anderson, Kansas State University
Paper Presentation	Pre-trial Bail Outcomes and Racial Disparity	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	Racial disparity is a popular issue in research and the media. However, little attention has been given to race differences that may occur in the pre-trial process. Studies suggest that bail amounts are higher for Black than for White defendants. However, race effects may differ between courts and bail type have not been examined which could interact with bail amount. Using AOPC sentencing data along with data from dockets, racial differences in pre-trial decisions are explored in four Pennsylvania counties. This study compares judicial decisions on bail type and amount between Black, White, and Hispanic defendants in Pennsylvania.	Lily Hanrath, Penn State University
Paper Presentation	Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Women on College Campuses: A Brief Overview of Title IX, Clery Act, and VAWA	Victimology	Victim Studies	Campus violence against women has been labeled a crisis. The federally constructed breadth of the Obama White House, the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Education via Title IX and the Dear Colleague Letter, the Clery Act, and VAWA creates this complex of institutional mandates. Institutions are then held accountable to the choices they make regarding disciplinary strategies, victim advocacy, and educational programming. Research on campus climate, institutional best practices, and evaluation assessments of programs can provide guidance to campus administrators seeking to "do the right thing." This paper explores the opportunities and limitations of these Federal mandates.	Catherine E. Kaukinen, University of Central Florida; Rachel Powers, University of South Florida; Michelle Hughes Miller, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Prison Nurseries: Juvenile and Adult, Experience, Research, and Recent Trends	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	This presentation will discuss research and recent trends involving prison nurseries as well as student experiences visiting prison nurseries in both adult and juvenile female correctional institutions. Undergraduate students will share their experiences touring a juvenile correctional institution in Geneva, Nebraska and an adult female correctional facility in York, Nebraska. Research findings regarding the effectiveness of nursery programs will be presented. There will also be a discussion of recent trends among state and local jurisdictions in the creation and implementation of prison nurseries.	David H. Marble, Missouri Western State University; Desirae Hall, Missouri Western State University; Amanda Stoner, Missouri Western State University
Paper Presentation	Prison Visitation and Recidivism: An Instrumental Variable Approach	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	A large literature has found that inmates receiving visits are less likely to recidivate upon release. I attempt to determine whether this represents a causal relationship or is instead driven by the correlation between receiving visits and having a network of support upon release. Specifically, I use unique data that records the city from which prison visitors originate to calculate the distance between a prisoner and his or her visitors. With random prison assignment, this distance can be used to instrument for visitation frequency allowing separate identification of visitation from the strength of the prisoner's support network. Preliminary results suggest that the literature has overestimated the positive impact of prison visitation on recidivism.	Logan Lee, Grinnell College

Paper Presentation	Prisoner Reentry: Examination of Correctional Facility Programming	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	One of the most pivotal changes in the correctional system over the last 30 years has been the decline of the rehabilitative philosophy and a shift towards a more punitive criminal justice system (Garland 2001). This research exams if and how this punitive shift has played a role in how states have adapted their focus of rehabilitation and treatment as we are coming out of a punitive state. This paper will focus on the creation of a "Rehabilitative Index", which measures a compilation of state's correctional facilities education and treatment programs. This Index variable is used to rank the state's on a scale of 1 to 50 with 1 being the most supportive of rehabilitation and 50 being the least. Many measures have been utilized in regards to punitiveness but what has yet to be established is the impact of rehabilitative programming inside of correctional facilities that may mediate or moderate the effects of punitive policies on reentry outcomes such as recidivism rates of offenders. This research intends to shed light on this issue.	Jeni Kirby, Fairmont State University
Paper Presentation	Prisoner Suicide: Prevalence and Perceptions in the Era of Mass Incarceration	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Despite suicide being a leading cause of death among prisoners, research has overlooked how staff and prisoners perceive suicide within their respective facilities. The current study asked prisoners and staff across six randomly selected prisons how big of a problem they perceive prisoner suicide within their facilities. Findings revealed that staff are significantly less likely to perceive prisoner suicide as a problem and that perceptions among both populations do not align with official suicide data. Factors associated with increased perceptions of suicide as a problem were also considered. Policy implications are derived that may assist in prison suicide prevention efforts.	Brianne A. Kane, Sam Houston State University; Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Private Policing and Criminal Liability Under 18 USC 242	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	18 USC 242 is one method of prosecuting individuals for violations of a person's constitutionally protected rights. With the growing awareness of civil rights issues in public sector law enforcement, it is posited that there will be a growing interest in abuses committed by private security personnel. This presentation will explore the history, use, and application of US 18 242 to control the actions of private security personnel.	Naoki Kanaboshi, Grand Valley State University; Brian R. Johnson, Grand Valley State University
Paper Presentation	Probation Simulation: A High-Impact Learning Practice for Criminal Justice Majors	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Prior literature suggests that developing High Impact Practices (HIPs) allows students to develop strong analytic skills, and develop a deeper learning experience than more traditional classroom assignments (Abderhalden, et al., 2016). A collaborative assignment was created to expose students to the roles of both probation officer and probationer over the course of an eight week period. This presentation will discuss how this high impact practice was created and implemented as well as the obstacles that were faced by faculty and students.	Natalie Goulette, University of West Florida; Andrew Denny, University of West Florida
Paper Presentation	Procedural Justice, Police Officers, and the Community	Policing	Police and the Community	Relations between the community and law enforcement is a current topic of debate. Recently, tensions have been especially high between police and civilians, leading to questions about police legitimacy and the militarization of the police. Some scholars suggest that procedural justice can benefit the civilian-police officer relationship (see Mazerolle et al., 2012, 2013). While there are many studies that focus on procedural justice and its effects on the civilian population, there is little research on how police officers perceive and implement procedural justice. This paper will address these research gaps and suggest some potential areas for future research.	Kirby Rhodes, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Professionalising Criminal Investigation – An Examination of Early Attempts to Professionalise Detectives in the United Kingdom	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Criminal investigation is important in contributing to political and public confidence in the police service. Successes in criminal investigation are rarely celebrated, perceived failure can result in scathing criticism. Early attempts in the United Kingdom to enhance and professionalise detectives resulted in a partnership between Kent Police and Canterbury Christ Church University (2001-2006) delivering the Advanced Detective Training programme (ADT). The programme included intense investigative training and completion of a BSc (Hons) degree in Applied Criminal Investigation. This research examines the views of stakeholders and participants exploring the contribution of the ADT to investigative practice and professional development of detectives.	Stephen Tong, Canterbury Christ Church University
Research Showcase	Professor on Patrol	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The reality of patrol often seems far removed from the concepts and theories discussed and evaluated in academia. This Research Showcase presentation follows the practical application and integration of theory into a small, midwestern community by a professor seeking to discover if academia and the reality of street patrol can be partners in the building of trust between officers and the community.	Rhonda Kaye DeLong, Governors State University

Paper Presentation	Programs and Policies Designed to Reduce the Use of Illegal Firearms	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	In the wake of several mass shootings, gang-related violence, gun suicides, and accidental shootings, many countries are looking for innovative solutions to the issue of illegal guns or the use of guns in a criminal offence. This presentation will outline some of the most effective programs, policies, and pieces of legislation designed to reduce the presence and use of illegal firearms. To do so, this presentation will focus on the efforts made in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States to discuss the strategies that are being used to reduce the number of illegal firearms and the success of these approaches. The presentation will conclude with a series of recommendations to reduce or remove illegal firearms from the streets.	Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley; Kevin Burk, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Projecting Incidents of Maritime Piracy: A Global Approach	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Contemporary maritime piracy is a significant threat. Since 1985, more than 6,000 incidents have been reported worldwide. Empirical studies have identified specific causal factors, but have failed to determine why attacks fluctuate on a year-to-year basis. The purpose of this research is to examine select socioeconomic and geopolitical variables that contribute to the frequency of these attacks. Using a pooled-time series analysis, eleven countries will be evaluated 1985-2014. The results will generate an index that appropriately measures factors associated with the intensity of pirating activity and a possible means to mitigate this threat.	Joshua Regan, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	PTSD: Is It Pension Worthy?	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	For many years, research and professional literature has identified law enforcement personnel as susceptible to post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Programs and policies have been put in place, both internal and external to law enforcement agencies, to assist personnel recover from the normal responses to abnormal events they experience and are exposed to. While these programs and policies operate under the assumption that the personnel will return to working, not all recover. For those unable to return to work, should PTSD qualify law enforcement personnel to receive a disability pension and workers' comp benefits?	Charles W. Russo, American Military University; Stephanie Hunziker, American Military University
Paper Presentation	Public Attitudes Toward the Police: The Effect of Arrests and Neighborhood Conditions	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Public attitudes toward the police (PATP) have become a central area of policing research and a key focus of police-community relation policy. A considerable amount of research has been devoted to identifying the correlates of PATP; one aspect missing from the current literature is the effect of arrests. This research endeavors to explore the impact of number of arrests surrounding each respondent's resident on their perceptions of the police. The results show that the number of arrests manifested significant effect on PATP and the effect differed depending on the levels of concentrated disadvantage in the neighborhood.	Fei Luo, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	Public Perception of Militarization of the Police	Policing	Police and the Community	Abstract The war metaphor has resulted in drastic changes in the way the police operate. At both federal and state levels, the formerly hard line between police and military has blurred. Police are increasingly using military weaponry, employing military tactics and framing their mission using military terminology' (Schneider, 2013). This paper examines public perception on the militarization of the police and the impact that it has on public attitude. A majority of African Americans believed that the militarization of the police has caused severe damage to the police and community relationship. Keywords: Police and Community Relations, Militarization and Law Enforcement	Charles Adams, Bowie State University; Matasha Harris, Bowie State University; Deshonna Collier-Goubil, Azusa Pacific University
Research Showcase	Punitiveness vs. Rehabilitation: An Examination of Legislative Trends	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	It can be argued that one of most pressing issues of the criminal justice system is that of recidivism. That is, not only is criminal offending a problem, but re-offending by the same individuals is a major issue. Historically, after the Nixon administration, crime began to be addressed with punitive policies, such as mandatory minimum sentences and three strikes laws. However, some more recent policies are counter to those that encompass the "tough on crime" movement, such as the Second Chance Act. Specifically, the Second Chance Act focuses on providing programs with federal funding to help former inmates successfully reenter into society. Critically examining such legislative trends can provide insights into the punitive vs. rehabilitative climate of the evolving criminal justice system.	Matthew Hassett, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Putting the 'Over' in Turnover: Examining Correlates of Turnover Intentions among Law Enforcement Executives	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The role of police chief is demanding and requires balancing the needs of subordinates, along with the demands of institutional sovereigns and the community. It is a job that can potentially lead to burnout and turnover. To date, much of the stress and turnover literature in policing has focused primarily on front-line officers, while less is known about this phenomenon among law enforcement executives. The current study uses data from the Texas Chiefs of Police Panel Project (TCPPP) to explore the correlates of turnover intentions among Texas law enforcement executives. Implications and future avenues of research will be discussed.	Patrick Quinn Brady, Sam Houston State University; William R. King, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Qualitative Research in Top Criminology Journals	Research Methods	Qualitative Methods	Most of the top criminology journals are full of quantitative research. But how much qualitative research is published in the top 15 criminology journals? Journal issues between 2009-2016 were analyzed to discover how much qualitative research was published. The most commonly used methodology in this published qualitative research was also analyzed.	Jennifer LaPrade, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Race and Mass Incarceration	Courts and Law	Sentencing	Why did our prison population explode in the 1970s? With well over 2 million people behind bars, the U.S. has the largest worldwide prison population and the present research analyzes how race led to high incarceration rates across the nation. The present study utilizes pooled time-series analysis to examine continually rising incarceration rates in the U.S. from 1972 to 2002. Data indicates support that imprisonments are most likely jurisdictions with high percentages of African Americans. The present study found that important predictors leading to rising incarceration rates are the presence of higher percentages of African Americans in a state and that imprisonment rates increase when the concentration of African Americans increase in the states.	Henry Jackson, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Paper Presentation	Race and Police Use of Force: The Limitations of Fourth Amendment Protection	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The Fourth Amendment protect against unreasonable search and seizure of persons, houses papers, and effects. And there lies the weakness. The Fourth Amendment is a minimalist standard in which it prevents unreasonable police use of force as determined by the totality of the circumstances at the moment the force is used. Only intentional or reckless behavior can create a Fourth Amendment violation, criminal culpability or civil liability. In most instances police shootings involve police use of deadly force due to a police officer belief that a threat of death or serious bodily injury is being threatened against him/her or to others which required the officer to shoot the person making the threat. The significance of this narrow scope of the Fourth Amendment; that police officer mistake, panic, misperception, or even poor judgment, does not create criminal culpability or civil liability. This paper will review the key Supreme Court and lower court decisions governing police use of force.	Arthur Garrison, Kutztown University
Paper Presentation	Race, Class, Procedural Justice and Perceptions of Police	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Recent highly publicized events have thrust police-community relations into the forefront of the American public. This project will utilize data from the Police-Public Contact Survey of 2011 (CPSR #34276), the most recent iteration of this survey with data available. By analyzing the responses of those who had face to face contact with the police in the year prior to the survey, this project seeks to examine the effects of race and income level on the public's perception of their encounter with the police as well as the reported behaviors of the police towards the public with regard to fairness and legitimacy.	Richard Wylie Riner, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Race, Ethnicity, and Prescription Substance Use/Abuse - A Review	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	Race and ethnicity are important correlates of prescription drug use/abuse. Population-based studies have shown higher prevalence and incidence rates among whites, with lower rates among nonwhites, African-Americans in particular. The reasons behind these differences remain relatively unexplored. An intriguing question is whether racial/ethnic variations in use/abuse are associated with differential exposure to common risk factors (peer attitudes, religiosity, for instance) or with differences in the nature of risk factors present among the groups (for instance, structural access to medical care). The current paper reviews the literature on race, ethnicity, and prescription substance use/abuse to explore the evidence in support of these two alternatives. The results of this investigation will serve as a launching pad for future research into this little-studied topic.	Angela P. Taylor, Fayetteville State University
Research Showcase	Race-Based Traumatic Stress and Risk for Recidivism in a Forensic Population	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	It is important to examine the factors contributing to disproportionate minority confinement. Research has demonstrated the relationship between perceived discrimination/racism and the development of PTSD symptoms (Bryant-Davis and Ocampo, 2005; Chou, Asnaani, & Hofmann, 2012). However, scant research exists examining the relationship between race-based trauma and risk for criminal behavior recidivism. Research suggests PTSD symptoms such as aggression, irritability, and/or reckless behaviors can result in increased criminal recidivism (Kuback, 2004). Therefore, it can be argued race based trauma may predict risk for recidivism in a sample of incarcerated minority males. Results are discussed in terms of treatment implications.	Adriana Pena, Spalding University; Nakia Robeson, Spalding University; Roshunna Lea, Spalding University; Ida Dickie, Spalding University; Monnica Williams, University of Connecticut
Research Showcase	Racial Profiling & Police Culture	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	From the introduction of European Law into the Americas, historical records have documented the injustices suffered by people of color. As early as 1516, the indigenous population was consistently denied fair treatment by their Anglo invaders. Once their land was seized, these new landowners created the U. S. Constitution legalized the confiscation of their property. The most visual representatives of the U. S. Constitution and the Criminal Justice System are our Police Officers. Previous research confirms that Racial Profiling was the basis for the creation of the first Police force but none provides evidence that RP is in its culture.	Lawrence Lee Robinson, Texas Southern University Houston

Paper Presentation	Ranger Perceptions in Asia	Criminal Behavior	Environmental Crime	Examining the human dimensions of conservation science has generated much attention in recent years. Prior criminal justice research has demonstrated the importance of examining and understanding the experiences and opinions of formal agents of social control (e.g. police). The present study examines the perceptions of rangers operating in 39 protected areas in eleven countries in Asia. Our findings suggest that rangers have mixed perspectives about their occupation, rarely saw their families, and most had never been threatened or attacked by poachers, community members, or wildlife. Implications for policy and research are also discussed.	William Moreto, University of Central Florida; Jacinta Gau, University of Central Florida; Eugene Padline, University of Central Florida
Student Authored Paper	Rape as a Weapon of War: An Unrelenting Epidemic	Student Panels	Student Panels	In recent decades there has been a systematic increase in rape as a weapon of war in several global conflict hotspots. This unrelenting epidemic has been widely employed as a strategic weapon to instill terror and fear in communities in Rwanda, during the Bosnian War that started in 1992 and stretches into the ongoing crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Overall, this paper will address the mounting prevalence of rape as weapon of war, application of theories related to this topic and the current global measures in place to address this growing concern.	Sara R. Jeffries, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Rates of Mortality in a Cohort of Police Responders to the 9/11 World Trade Center Attack: A Research Update	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	The first generation of research on the devastating impact of World Trade Center (WTC) attacks on September 11, 2001 on police responders has found increasing incidence and prevalence of numerous physiological and psychological issues in police officers that were first responders to the WTC attacks. This is an updated analysis that tested the rates of Mortality within groups of a cohort of approximately 3,000 New York Police Department to determine if there increased rates of Mortality in first responders and those assigned to Ground Zero after the September 11, 2001 attacks.	Joseph Pascarella, Saint Joseph's College
Research Showcase	Razing Detroit: An Exploratory Analysis of the Impact of Concentrated Demolitions on Neighborhood-Level Crime and Disorder	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Since 2014 the city of Detroit began addressing its blight problem with the financial backing of the United States Treasury's Hardest Hit Fund and over a \$100 million has been spent razing nearly 8,000 buildings across the city. While the empirical relationship between blight and neighborhood social and physical disorder, property values, and criminal behavior is well established, there has yet to be an examination of the assumed symmetrical effects of removing these structures from neighborhoods. Thus, we report on preliminary analyses examining the impact of mass-scale blight demolitions on crime and disorder across Detroit's designated "Hardest Hit" neighborhoods.	Leah Ouellet, Wayne State University; Matt Larson, Wayne State University; Charles Klahm, Wayne State University
Paper Presentation	Read It, Translate It, Then, Teach the Translation of It: How Scholars Arrive at "Evidence" and Strategies for Translating to Front-Line Staff	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	Correctional agencies often implement EBPs into their organization without first understanding how the evidence is generated and without the technical expertise of aligning the practice to current workflow. Using data from a case study of one state's training, this paper presents a multi-modal way of teaching practitioners how evidence is generated, how to evaluate the published findings and make decisions about implementation, and ultimately how to relay the process and the evidence itself to staff in meaningful ways. Findings have implications on improving staff understanding of the practice and increasing alignment between new practices and current processes.	Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Kimberly R. Kras, University of Massachusetts - Lowell; Danielle S. Rues, George Mason University; Tenechia Thurman, George Mason University; Kimberly S. Meyer, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Reaffirming Justice for Juveniles: From Gault to Montgomery	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	The 50th anniversary of In re Gault (1967) is an ideal time to assess juvenile justice in the United States. Although Gault ushered in changes to the informal nature of juvenile court proceedings, its effect was more limited than originally anticipated. However, the contemporary juvenile court is more due process oriented with a greater emphasis on understanding child and youth victimization, delinquency prevention, and the relationship between victimization and subsequent offending. In addition, research is more likely to inform policy today than in previous decades. This paper critiques these developments and assesses the direction of juvenile justice. Although cautiously optimistic about future initiatives, the authors recognize the transitory nature of policy and the unintended consequences of good intentions.	Peter J. Benekos, Mercyhurst University; Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Reasons Why Juveniles are Incarcerated in Mexico's Institutions	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Dr. Elena Azaola (co-presenter) supervised a study of why juveniles were incarcerated in Mexico's institutions. Her team finished this project in August 2016 after doing face to face interviews with 720 incarcerated juveniles about why they were incarcerated and their home situations prior to incarceration. The team interviewed 20 percent of all juveniles incarcerated in Mexico and in all 17 Mexican states. The presentation will summarize her findings about the situations in which resulted in the incarceration and their relationships with the families prior to incarceration.	Elena Azaola, CIESAS Mexico City; Cliff Roberson, Washburn University

Paper Presentation	Recognizing How Adults Read: Low Frequency Versus High Frequency Words in Course Content	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	It has been said that words that appear frequently in the language are recognized more easily than words that appear less frequently. This is perhaps the single most robust finding in the available literature on visual word recognition. It also been said that high frequency words are easier to recognize than low frequency words which appears to be intuitively obvious. Since the result seems so obvious, little or no attention has been given to explaining why it is that high frequency words should be easier to recognize than low frequency words. The impact on course development is also obvious, as authors using discipline-specific terms may be creating confusion for the learner as they may be low-frequency.	Jeff Czarnec, Southern New Hampshire University COCE
Paper Presentation	Reconciling Student and Faculty Perceptions of Academic Advisement with Best Practices	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Student advisement is critical to academic success and student retention efforts in higher education. This paper assesses the advisement process for criminal justice majors at a small, private liberal arts university through surveys and interviews of both students and faculty. Student and faculty responses are first compared with each other and then with best advisement practices identified in the literature. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for the advisement process under study and related thoughts on academic advising in general.	Taylor Brickley, Mars Hill University
Paper Presentation	Recruitment and Retention of Public Safety Staff	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	The recruitment and retention of employees is particularly important to consider for the field of corrections, where reported voluntary turnover rates are exceptionally higher than other fields. The annual average voluntary turnover rate for correctional officers is estimated to range between 12 and 30% (with some estimates placing this figure closer to 45%) and between 10-15% for probation and parole officers. Turnover rates for juvenile justice officers and court counselors are unknown due to the limited research in this area. This research presents the factors that compelled employees to join the field of corrections, and identifies the efforts that are currently being made (and what could be done in the future) to improve the recruitment and retention of staff.	Heidi Bonner, East Carolina University
Research Showcase	Red Bull: It May Give You Wings; But is it an Addiction	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Energy drinks are highly consumed by many individuals, especially college students. Energy drink usage among college students, over 83% have admitted to using energy drinks over the course of a year (Woolsey, Barnes, Jacobson, Kensingler, Barry, Beck, Resnik, & Evans, 2014). Energy drink prevalence is often combined with usage of other forms of caffeine, such as coffee and soda consumption (Woolsey et al., 2014). We are conducting a study to measure the percentage of caffeine usage on campus. Students will be asked about energy drink, soda, and coffee use and results will show the amount of caffeine use on campus. Students will also be asked to self-report physical effects and demographic information.	Ashley Fundack, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Andrea Doten, Notre Dame of Maryland University
Research Showcase	Reducing School Violence: Considering School Characteristics and the Impacts of Law Enforcement, School Security, and Environmental Factors	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Recent highly publicized acts of violence and shootings on school campuses have prompted numerous crime prevention responses. The purpose of the present study is to assess the impact of protective measures such as law enforcement, security policies, and school/neighborhood characteristics on school violence within the context of the racial composition of the school and grade level. Findings revealed that minority schools often face higher levels of reported violence and had a heavier law enforcement presence, which often had mixed or counterproductive results for reducing school violence. School characteristics, such as reports of bullying, location, gang activity, and security measures yielded numerous statistically significant findings.	Charles Crawford, Western Michigan University; Ronald Burns, Texas Christian University
Paper Presentation	Reducing Violence in Correctional Institutions: Revalidation of the Inmate Risk Assessment for Violent, Nonsexual Victimization (RVNSV)	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Jail and prison administrators are responsible for ensuring institutional safety and order. Estimates indicate violence in correctional institutions is pervasive. One promising approach to reduce institutional violence is using a risk assessment to predict the likelihood of victimization. Once corrections officials identify high victimization risk offenders, authorities can take steps to triage services to mitigate such risks. This strategy, however, requires that a classification instrument is both available and predictively valid. This study reassesses the predictive validity of the Inmate Risk Assessment for Violent, Nonsexual Victimization (RVNSV) on a sample of 2,054 adult inmates from 12 state prison systems.	Ryan M. Labrecque, Portland State University; Heidi Scherer, Kennesaw State University; James T. McCafferty, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Reentry With Emerging Adults: Service Providers' Reflections on Their Work	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Few studies on reentry programming for emerging adults focus on how various service providers see themselves contributing to the process. Participants were recruited from community reentry facilities in three counties in Western New York State. When interviewed, participants were asked to describe what constituted reentry, their specific role in the reentry process, and the needs of clients ages 18-29. Results indicated unclear and vague definitions of reentry as well as the distinct role of various service providers throughout the reintegration process.	Dani McMay, The State University of New York at Fredonia; Rolanda L. Ward, Niagara University

Paper Presentation	Reforming CIPA and FISA to Meet the Needs of Justice	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	Prosecutions that involve terrorism or invoke national security concerns can struggle with balancing the rights of the accused with the needs of the state. The Classification Information Protection Act (CIPA) along with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) are two procedural instruments that challenged this balance in recent decades. Nonetheless, each Act negatively impacts both the due process rights of the accused and the government's ability to effectively use criminal intelligence in prosecutions. This paper examines the reach and influence of CIPA and FISA in terrorism and national security-related prosecutions, and offers policy reforms regarding each.	Wesley McCann, Washington State University
Student Authored Paper	Rehabilitation or Social Isolation: The States' Struggle with Juvenile Sex Offender Laws	Student Panels	Student Panels	In 2006, the Adam Walsh Act (AWA) required that a subset of juveniles register as sex offenders. The new federal mandate contradicted several other public safety measures (such as the shielding of juvenile court records), and the purpose of the juvenile justice court, which focuses on rehabilitation. This study examined eighteen states in compliance with the AWA. Findings demonstrate that some compliant states required juveniles to register for non-violent sex crimes. This undergraduate honors thesis also explores the impact of criminalizing adolescent sexuality. An initial exploration of non-compliant states & their juvenile sex offender laws was also conducted.	Elyce Hall, Bridgewater State University; Richard G. Wright, Bridgewater State University
Paper Presentation	Rehabilitation Programs in Prisons in Mexico, India, Honduras and the US	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	All-male medium to maximum security prisons in Mexico, India, Honduras, and the US are similarly staffed. From 50% to 85% of personnel are in security with the rest divided among rehabilitation, support and sometimes legal functions. However, rehabilitation personnel vary widely in quantity, quality, formal employment arrangements and ideology. Institutional, cultural, historical and leadership factors account for these variations. This research is based in part on interviews with 153 prison officials in the 4 countries conducted during 22 prison visits and international trips—including 2 to India, 6 to Mexico, 1 to Honduras—over 4 years.	Brian Norris, The Citadel
Paper Presentation	Relational Theory, Restorative Justice, and Restorative Policing	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	This paper applies Llewellyn's (2012) integration of relational theory and restorative justice to the notion of restorative policing. It explores a variety of demographic factors, police organizational support, as well as theoretical constructs associated with relational theory affecting the willingness of police officers to engage in practices associated with a restorative approach to policing foundationally rooted relational theory and restorative justice. Following the results of the analyses conducted, we contend that relational theory provides a theoretical foundation previously absent and untested in the discussion of restorative policing.	Nick Jones, University of Regina; Krystal Glowatski, Simon Fraser University
Research Showcase	Representative Bureaucracy and Racial Profiling in Missouri	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research examines whether police departments that are less racially representative have correspondingly higher rates of traffic enforcement activities involving people of color. Relying on representative bureaucracy as a foundation, this study utilizes data from LEMAS and the Missouri Attorney General Vehicle Stops Report to determine the influence of representativeness on stop, arrest and search outcomes. Results inform the ongoing conversations on racial profiling and racial diversification of police departments.	Mercy H. Gbomina, University of Missouri - Kansas City; Kenneth J. Novak, University of Missouri - Kansas City
Research Showcase	Research as a Service Learning Experience: Mobile Clinic Effectiveness in Nepal	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	An international research team will present our study of the attitudes of volunteer Nepal lawyers, law school students and faculty to provide free legal consultations and legal advice for vulnerable and marginalized communities of Nepal. The team will present on the clinics' effectiveness in addressing legal problems in the community. These mobile clinics reach into the local communities and households of the target groups of the project. In this case clinics were formed to assist domestic violence and earthquake survivors. Volunteer attorneys are recruited to provide support for law students reaching out to the community.	Chrissy Clark, Missouri Western State University; David William Tushaus, Missouri Western State University

Paper Presentation	Research in Interdisciplinary Courses: How Mentorship, Active Participation, and Collaboration Matter	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Active and collaborative learning are new buzz words in education, learning, and the greater academic community. These styles of learning are often incorporated into programs utilizing High Impact Practices (HIP). Active and collaborative learning are two tools used often to create a class structured around HIPs. Together, they engage students in learning, increase the effort of the individual student, and provide feedback and reflection on a more consistent basis. The current study examines a course that used a combination of HIPs in an interdisciplinary research project at a Southeastern University during the Spring of 2016. The course used a mix of lecture based teachings and readings, active participation in survey construction and data collection, and varying expectations to deliver a challenge to honors students and their undergraduate student mentors. Graduate students participated to assist faculty in the collection, coding, and analysis of the surveyed data. Active and collaborative learning was achieved in this class, designed around HIPs, thus providing evidence that further classes should be restructured using this method of learning.	Frances P. Abderhalden, University of Central Florida, Anthony Noll, University of West Florida, Sara Z. Evans, University of West Florida, Jocelyn Evans, University of West Florida
Paper Presentation	Reshaping Police Operations: A Survey of Citizen Attitudes Affecting Policing	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The accepted model of policing is changing throughout the country. The millennial generation expectations are different than previous generations affecting policing. This study examines citizen attitudes toward the police including uniforms and approaches to various emergent situations.	Charles James Kocher, Wilmington University
Research Showcase	Residential Stability and Trust in the Police	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Studies have shown that the homeowners of a neighborhood may be a crucial source of stability and social cohesion in a community where they reside. Few empirical attempts have been made to identify the residential stability associated with the level of trust in the police. Using community survey data collected from over 400 citizens in a city in one of The Mountain States, this study explores the importance of residential mobility, public perception and experience with police in predicting trust in the police. The results from the analysis found statistically significant predictor variables in support of the existing literature in regards to public trust in the police. There was a significant relationship between the residential stability and trust in the police. Limitations and future studies are discussed.	Heeuk Dennis Lee, Weber State University, Christoffer Binning, Weber State University, Monkil Hong, Florida State University, David Kim, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Respecting the Human Body in Criminal Investigations	Policing	Legal and Evidentiary Issues in Policing	Individuals have an inherent and immeasurable worth and dignity; each human life is considered sacred. Therefore, even in death we must teach preserving dignity to the human body. The professionals in criminal justice and forensic science must keep in mind they have jobs they must perform, but they should not forget or think less of somebody because they are from a different place or culture, because they believe something different or because of their work or employment situation. A travel study course was designed to offer an understanding of the need to provide human dignity while investigating crimes.	Lynn A. Tovar, Lewis University, Cynthia Misichia, Lewis University
Paper Presentation	Responding to Campus-Related Sexual Assault: The Importance of Internal and External Community Involvement	Criminal Justice Education	Administrative Issues	The issue of campus-related sexual assault is critical with one in five students experiencing sexual assault during their time at college. Campus administrators must garner the necessary resources and expertise that will allow an efficacious and responsible response to this issue. The importance of the inclusion of both internal and external stakeholders is stressed in this paper in light of recent developments associated with incidents of campus-related sexual assault.	Barbara Sims, Mars Hill University
Research Showcase	Restorative Justice in Cases of Gender Violence	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Restorative justice in the United States has been limited mainly to juvenile or non-violent cases, but has been integrated at all levels of the criminal justice system in a handful of other countries. Due to power imbalances, the potential for re-victimization, and other complex dynamics associated with gender-based violence on the one hand and a desire for politicians to appear "tough on crime" on the other hand, restorative justice as a possible tool to address and prevent gender-based violence has been all but ignored in the literature and in our public discourse. It has the potential to give survivors a meaningful voice in the justice process, hold offenders accountable to those they have harmed, and to build competencies in individual and communities to prevent future violence. This paper will explore what we know and where we might go from here.	Sarah Livsey, Seton Hill University

Paper Presentation	Rethinking Reasons and Kaplan (1975): The Purpose and Outcomes of Imprisonment Today	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	This paper reexamines or takes stock of the evolution of the latent and manifest functions of American prisons originally outlined by Charles Reasons and Russell Kaplan in 1975. Reasons and Kaplan posed an important and timely question about prisons in America – tear down the wall? Reasons and Kaplan's question emerged a time when Americans were challenging the purpose and intended outcomes of imprisonment. Today, we find ourselves in a similar situation as we address the issue of mass incarceration – which began in the years immediately following Reason and Kaplan's provocative and critical assessment of prison functions. Since Reasons and Kaplan posed their quasi-rhetorical question the American prison system has transformed into an epidemic of excessive over reliance on incarceration (Mauer, 2006). Consequently, penologists, policy makers, and practitioners are once again seeking answers regarding the immediate and long-term future of American prisons. In pursuit of these answers it is imperative that we revisit Reasons and Kaplan's article, taking stock of our current correctional discourse.	Danielle Lively Neal, Central Washington University; Roger Schaefer, Central Washington University
Paper Presentation	Revisiting Luckenbill: Use of Force as a Situated Transaction	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Recent events have refocused the national conversation on police use of force. Contextual details of these incidents are crucial to determining whether use of force was justified or excessive. Luckenbill (1977) defined criminal homicide as a collective transaction among victim, offender, and audience consisting of six steps: opening move, interpretation, choice of response, agreement to engage in violence, violence, and termination. This paper will fill a gap in current literature by analyzing each stage of Luckenbill's social occasion model relative to use of force and de-escalation in the social context of officer/civilian interactions. Policy implications will also be discussed.	Leigh Kassem, East Tennessee State University
Paper Presentation	Rewiring the Anger: Learning New Responses in the Therapeutic Community	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Extensive research has been conducted in correctional settings on the effects that therapeutic programs have on recidivism rates and cognitive-behavioral changes among inmates. Research on anger management programs in correctional settings has shown that there are measurable effects on the anger levels of participants based on quantitative pre-testing and post-testing. This paper presents findings from a qualitative research study that focused on graduates of an institutional therapeutic community program (ITC) at a maximum security prison and the perceived changes in the inmates' understanding and expression of anger.	Emma Burleson, University of Mississippi; Linda Keena, The University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Road Traffic Offences: Socially Acceptable Crimes?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Statistics on road fatalities, injury, and road traffic accidents make grim reading and yet generally law-abiding people confess to breaking driving laws at one time or another. This paper examines the role media play in 'normalising' poor driving behaviours. Using media analysis, we examined the mixed messages in institutional (news, editorials), non institutional (letters and texts to the editors) and the Road Traffic Act (Queensland, Australia). We found ambivalence to this type of criminal behaviour and public safety messages. Police and road organisation warnings have little to no effect, and general community attitude to law breaking is attenuated by majority opinion.	Amy Lopez Forbes, James Cook University; Margaret Henni, James Cook University; Mark David Chong, James Cook University
Paper Presentation	Robotics Development and Applications in the Maritime Security Domain	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	Global maritime security interests continue to be challenged to develop and deploy appropriate, cost-effective robotic solutions to mitigate security risks in the Maritime Security Domain. Transnational crime, cargo theft, piracy, terrorism, illegal arms and narcotics trade are just some risks that threaten the international maritime community. Evolving robotics technologies provide opportunities for maritime interests to deploy unmanned systems and tools to mitigate a variety of hazards in the maritime sector. This study examines the current development and applications of robotics technologies in the Maritime Security Domain with implications for critical infrastructure protection and homeland security.	Kenneth Christopher, National University
Paper Presentation	Routine Activity and Shoplifting: Context and Consequences of Individual Motivations and Environmental Factors	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	This research extends the application of Routine Activity Theory by examining the contexts on how offenders evaluate the suitability of targets and presence of guardianship in their decisions to shoplift. The study randomly surveyed apprehended shoplifters in a Northeastern City of the United States and based on collected responses, we perform data assessment of the research using Partial Least Square (PLS) technique. By applying PLS, we analyze structural equation models (SEMs) containing multiple constructs with direct or indirect relationships. The study examines the interplay of the offenders' perceptions of the value, inertia, visibility, and access in the suitability of the target. Likewise, the study examines the modus operandi of suspected shoplifters to overcome the guardianship that are in place. Implications for crime prevention and research directions will be presented.	Melchor C. de Guzman, Georgia Gwinnett College; Jaewung Lee, Louisiana Tech University; Korni Swaroop Kumar, The College at Brockport, SUNY; Donald P. Szymigala, Cheektowaga Police Department; Eric Crime Analysis Center; Raghav H. Rao, University of Texas San Antonio

Paper Presentation	Runaway Youth Trajectories: An Analysis of Offending and Victimization	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Runaway youth are at elevated risk for a multitude of negative experiences, ranging from psychological and physical trauma to incarceration. Considering this, it is vital to offer interventions as early as possible. However, it is often difficult for police departments to successfully intervene in ways that benefit youth. The identification of runaway typologies has the potential to allow for law enforcement to quickly develop a tailored intervention plan based on the characteristics of the youth in order to reduce risk of future offending and/or victimization. Data from a sample of Florida runaways was examined and resulting trajectories of offending and victimization risk will be discussed.	Michelle Jeanis, The University of South Florida
Research Showcase	Rural Communities Matter, Too: Satisfaction with Law Enforcement in Small-Town America	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This poster will report the results of recent community surveys that sought to examine satisfaction with two rural law enforcement agencies in the Midwest. Additionally, there will be an examination of several factors that have been shown to influence satisfaction with law enforcement: procedural justice and contact with law enforcement.	Maren Eriksen-Russo, Truman State University; Casey Whitehead, Truman State University; Neal McNabb, Truman State University
Paper Presentation	Satisfaction with the Police: A Meta-analysis	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Numerous studies have assessed which variables are correlated with citizen levels of satisfaction with the police. The present study uses meta-analytic techniques to objectively investigate the extent to which various survey respondent characteristics and community characteristics impact citizen satisfaction with police agencies.	Philip Colin Bolger, Kutztown University; Daniel Lytle, Ball State University
Paper Presentation	Saving the Date? An Examination of University Resources on Acquaintance Rape	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Within recent years, sexual violence on college campuses has become a new social problem (Sloan & Fisher, 2010). Largely in response to this growing concern, the Campus SaVE Act was enacted and required universities to make a "good faith effort" in disseminating statistics, definitions, and educational programming on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. While more stringent than its predecessor (the Clery Act), the SaVE Act does not stipulate that university resources need to distinguish between stranger and acquaintance rape, nor do they require universities to discuss the potential harm of date rape. Using a stratified random sample of postsecondary institutions (n=435), we examined whether institutions distinguished acquaintance and stranger rape, and if so, how they defined it, what types of resources they provided on it. Lastly, we examined the available resources on acquaintance rape to determine what messages these resources conveyed to students.	Dylan Pelletier, Washington State University; Vanessa Woodward Griffin, University of West Georgia
Paper Presentation	School Killers Speak: A Qualitative Content Analysis of School Violence Perpetrators Comments	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	This paper offers a qualitative content analysis of various communications (interviews, surveys, and conversations) between the authors and 29 currently incarcerated school violence perpetrators as to their views on the causes of K-12 school violence in America. This research utilized extremely candid and unique information gathered through interviews and offender participation in a questionnaire. In addition, many involved freely offered insights as to their own involvement in incidents. Analytical units/categories discovered dealt with the relationship between teachers and students, personal views on such violence (placing of blame/lack of personal guilt), causes of violence (revenge, mistreatment, hopelessness, environment), and possible solutions.	Gordon Arthur Crews, Tiffin University; Garrison Allen Crews, Marshall University
Research Showcase	School Shootings 1980-Present: An Exploration	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research examines fatal school shooting incidents occurring since 1980 that were perpetrated by current or recent students of the targeted schools. Factors relating to the shootings themselves and shooter characteristics, as well as sentencing determinations are explored.	Lisa Mae Olson, Southeastern Louisiana University
Paper Presentation	Secular Radicalization in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Potentials for Renewed Violence in Europe	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Twenty years following the 1995 Dayton Peace Accord, sectarian divides are greater than at the beginning of the Yugoslavian Civil War (1991-2002) with increased potential for terrorists attacks in both the Republic of Srpska (RS) & the Federation of BiH (FBiH). Part of the problem is the worldwide marketing propaganda focusing blame on the Orthodox Bosnian Serbs while ignoring the atrocities committed by the Catholic Croats and Muslim Bosniaks. This public relations coup has allowed radical intrusion into Bosnia by conservative Sunni clergy from both Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Not only are Orthodox Bosnians at risk, secular and moderate Bosniaks are also targeted. And both the Sunni (Saudi Arabia/Turkey) are competing with the Shia (Iran) for control of the Federation causing the Catholic Herzegovians to demand a separate republic like that of the Bosnian Serbs. The insidious control of traditional Muslim enclaves throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina poses an increased threat for terrorism including infiltration from ISIS groups.	Laurence Armand French, University of New Hampshire; Goran Kovacevic, University of Sarajevo

Paper Presentation	Seizures, Overtime, and the Economics of the Drug Raids	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	Narcotic detectives construct narratives supporting the need for drug raids for crime control purposes, to control their labor, acquiring better equipment, and supporting their organization's budgetary constraints. Raids result in the seizure of weapons, drugs, and money that can be used to improve unit and departmental budgets. Yet analysis of the labor costs associated with raids reveals that the department is not getting a return on investment (seizures and crime control). Thus, raids are a constructed myth reproduced by detectives. This presentation discusses how qualitative methods are necessary to uncover raid myths, as well as other police practices.	Brian Schaefer, Indiana State University
Paper Presentation	Self-Control and Risky Lifestyles in Context: Cross-Level Integration between Opportunity and Collective Efficacy in the Study of Peer Victimization among South Korean Youth	Victimology	Victim Studies	The study applies individual trait and opportunity perspectives at the individual-level factors associated with peer victimization among South Korean youth. The theoretical analysis integrates individual-level perspectives with community-level perspective. Data are derived from the Korean Youth Panel Survey (KYPS), which provided information for a sample of 2,844 adolescents, aged 11. Findings revealed significant effects of low self-control and risky lifestyles (delinquent peer associations and juvenile delinquency) on peer victimization. The results lend support for the application of self-control theory as well as lifestyles and routine activities theory to understand peer victimization of adolescents in South Korea. However, there was no independent effect of neighborhood collective efficacy on peer victimization, nor did neighborhood collective efficacy attenuate or condition the individual-level effects on peer victimization.	Sujung Cho, Delta State University; Seok-Beom Kim, University of Massachusetts at Lowell
Student Authored Paper	Service Learning: A Look into the Real World for Criminal Justice Students	Student Panels	Student Panels	Service learning is an educational approach that integrates instruction and community service to enrich the learning experience. Up to this point, few studies have been published focusing on service learning in the teaching of criminal justice. This research identifies, analyzes and reviews current criminal justice service learning programs such as the Alternatives to Violence Project and Behind the Walls, which are nationwide implementations of service learning. Analyzing these programs gives insight into the efficacy and value of service learning in criminal justice education. This project also seeks to identify learning outcomes that may be unique to such service learning approaches.	Hannah Carpenter, Bridgewater State University
Student Authored Paper	Setting Age for Criminal Responsibility, Whether Such Age Needs to be Lower for Serious Crime like Rape and Murder?: Judicial Approach	Student Panels	Student Panels	It's really an irony that the most brutal of all the accused in brutal December 16 Delhi gang-rape case, wherein a 23-year-old girl was gang-raped and brutally beaten on a bus, is a juvenile and hence shall get away with a milder punishment of three years in a correction facility. A nationwide sensation erupted when this verdict was given. It is also pertinent to know that as it was described by the police officers, he was the "most brutal" out of all the accused. India registered 23.87 lakh juvenile delinquency cases in 2012. The paper aims at analysing whether the age needs to be lower for heinous crime they commit. "Punishment" awarded to juveniles under the juvenile justice (care and protection of children) act is justified and proportionate or not.	Prateek Singh, Glocal University, Saharanpur; Farheen Arshad, Glocal University, Saharanpur
Research Showcase	Sex Discrimination of Female Attorneys Working in the Criminal Justice System	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Traditionally male-dominated fields, women have made great strides in both the criminal justice system and in the legal profession. Though there is research on the experiences of female corrections officers, police officers, and probation/parole officers and on the experiences of female attorneys working for private law firms, no research has been identified on the experiences of female attorneys working in the criminal justice system. The purpose of this study is to determine if female attorneys working in the criminal justice system experience sex discrimination and sexual harassment (and to what extent) through the use of surveys and interviews.	Jennifer Boyer, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Sex Offender Community Notification Law Reform: A Call for More Active, Consistent, and Detailed Information About High Risk Offenders	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	There has been quite a bit of controversy surrounding the enforcement of sex offender registration and community notification laws. A major argument against such laws involves the lumping of all sex offenders into a single category, which not only hinders offender management, but effective public safety measures as well. Further exacerbating this problem is the fact that less than 35% of state registries provide all of the information necessary for citizens to make informed decisions, such as the victim's age or gender. In some cases law enforcement will go door to door and in other cases community members have to look up information on their own. Mis-information and inconsistencies can cause quite a bit of unnecessary angst among community members. Therefore, states should consider the value of enacting uniform legislation that is more active in its pursuit to provide consistent and detailed information about high risk offenders and the offense(s) committed. This will better enable community members to more effectively form their own risk assessments and make better informed decisions.	Michelle Beshhears, American Public University System; Dena Weiss, American Public University System

Paper Presentation	Sex Offenders Employed in Higher Education: Hiring Experiences and the Management of Self	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Obtaining and maintaining employment has been identified as a crucial component for successful offender re-entry, especially for registered sex offenders. Utilizing interviews with current/former employees of higher education institutions in Florida, this study examines three research questions. First, what are the general experiences of registered sex offenders when navigating through the application/employment processes at higher education institutions? Second, how is their self-identity maintained throughout the employment process? Third, upon gaining employment, what are their experiences and tactics of identity management as a registered sex offender working in higher education? Policy implications and future directions for research will be discussed.	Andrew Denney, University of West Florida; Eric B. Papa, University of West Florida; David Patrick Connor, Seattle University
Student Authored Paper	Sex Offenders Engagement and Satisfaction in Group Therapy	Student Panels	Student Panels	Sexual offending has become one of the most important and controversial areas in the field of criminal justice. One component of particular importance is the rehabilitation of sex offenders. Each day sexual offenders are released back into society and sexual reoffending becomes one of the biggest concerns for researchers and policy makers. Treatment programs have attempted to address sexual reoffending but few have sought to understand the perceptions of sexual offenders and their levels of engagement while in treatment. The purpose of this study is to obtain the perceptions of sex offenders attending treatment programs in South-Western region of Virginia. Sex offenders were surveyed about their experience in treatment and their satisfaction with the treatment they received. Sex offender engagement was also measured through group observations and recorded quantitatively to calculate the total number of times offender engage in the treatment process. Ultimately, sex offenders who engage in the treatment process may be more likely to be satisfied with the treatment they received.	Stephan Pennix, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Sexual Assault (Rape & Fondling) on College Campuses – Nature of Reporting between Public & Private Institutions of Higher Education	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Sexual assault on college campuses has received much scrutiny nationally. Based on Fall 2014 student enrollment data, this study examines reported occurrences of sexual assaults – rape & fondling incidents within college & universities representing nearly 15 million students. The study also includes relevant data from 2014 Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Some of the key findings suggests, sexual assault (rape, fondling) incidents are reported largely occurring at Public institutions (4-year or above), however, the rate at which they are reportedly occurring is significantly much higher in Private 4-Yr institutions. Sexual assaults were predominantly reported occurring at or on on-campus property. In this study, we also compared the reported rape incidents from post-secondary institutions and those reported by FBI UCR data from each State. We found college student population are significantly less likely to report rape when they are in post-secondary education, however, this relationship is reversed when only Public and Private, 4-yr institutions reported data is compared with that of the State rape data. Policy implications from this study are discussed.	Manish Madan, Stockton University; Elissa Vazquez, Stockton University; Stacie Hill, Stockton University
Research Showcase	Sexual Assault Disclosure Responses: The Impact of Rape Myth Acceptance, Victim Race, and Perpetrator Type	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Sexual assault happens with frequency on college campuses. Survivors are unlikely to report victimization to police, but may disclose their experiences to friends, family, and other informal support networks. The way these individuals respond to sexual assault disclosures has had a significant impact on post-assault recovery, though there is limited research on the factors that impact responses following a sexual assault disclosure. The present study uses 400 survey responses with randomly assigned vignettes to explore the role of participant rape myth acceptance, victim race, and perpetrator type on post-assault disclosure responses. Research and policy implications are discussed.	Alondra Garza, Sam Houston State University; Cortney Franklin, Sam Houston State University
Research Showcase	Sexual Assault Kit Processing Efficiency in a Linked Sample of Crime Laboratories and Law Enforcement Agencies	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Attention has increasingly focused on untested sexual assault kits (SAKs) that accrue in law enforcement agencies, as well as SAKs pending analysis in crime laboratories. Missing from this discourse is a research-informed approach to identify efficient practices for submitting and processing SAKs, and understanding whether specific policies and factors result in better outcomes. This study, funded by the National Institute of Justice, examines interagency dynamics associated with processing efficiency in a linked sample of laboratories and LEAs (n=102). Stochastic frontier modeling is used to assess how labor and capital inputs, policies, management systems, and cross-agency coordination impact SAK processing efficiency.	Joshua Adrian Hendrix, RTI International; Kevin J Strom, RTI International; Patricia Melton, RTI International; Will Parish, RTI International
Paper Presentation	Sexual Violence and Stalking Against a Campus LGBTQ Community: The Contribution of Pro-Abuse Peer Support	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	Sexual Violence and Stalking Against a Campus LGBTQ Community: The Contributions of Pro-Abuse Peer Support	Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University; Mandy Hall-Sanchez, West Virginia University; James J. Nolan, West Virginia University; Martin D. Schwartz, George Washington University
Paper Presentation	Sharing Criminal Justice with the Community: Dispatches from a Retirement Home	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper explores the pitfalls and rewards of sharing criminal justice research with the wider community. Particularly focusing on the author's experience giving a series of invited lectures at a large retirement center.	Bryan K. Robinson, University of Mount Union

Paper Presentation	Shot in the Face: The consequences of Limited Penetration Room Entries	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper compares the efficacy of using the limited penetration type room entries, where the officer leans into a room exposing only his or her head and gun arm, to other room entry options, where the officer steps all the way into the room. Some members of the tactical policing community argue that limited penetration entries expose officers to less danger than full room entries. A true experiment utilizing actual police officers was conducted. Results suggest that limited penetration entries are not safer and may actually be more dangerous than complete room entries.	J. Pete Blair, ALERTT - Texas State University
Paper Presentation	SHOT: Student Engagement in Understanding Police Shootings in the United States	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	SHOT at Pace University is an interdisciplinary project that engages students in the research on Police Shootings in the U.S. Drawing on a pool of technology and criminal justice graduate and undergraduate students, SHOT team are involved in the collection and analysis of police shooting data, the development of technology tools to build a data repository. The model of student engagement can be incorporated across the Criminal Justice curriculum to help students understand complex issues as well as participate in current research. The presentation will discuss the student engagement activities including a prototype enterprise database and published research.	Hasan T. Arslan, Pace University; Daniel Farkas, Pace University
Research Showcase	Single Parent Households and its Relation to Juvenile Delinquency	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	According to a 1993 Metropolitan Life Survey, 71 percent of teachers and 90 percent of law enforcement officials state that the lack of parental supervision at home is a major factor that contributes to the violence in schools (Maginnis,1997). Sixty-one percent of elementary students and 76 percent of secondary children agree with this assessment. Maginnis also states that children from single-parent families are more prone than children from two-parent families to use drugs, be gang members, be expelled from school, be committed to reform institutions, and become juvenile murderers. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of single parent households on juvenile delinquency. Juveniles from different family structures will be selected by controlling their race and socioeconomic status.	Kadi-Ann White, University of Maryland Eastern Shore; Lily Tsai, University of Maryland Eastern Shore
Research Showcase	Six Sigma in Higher Education Quality Improvement: The Case of One Criminal Justice Program	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The issue of quality in higher education has become an area of focus by administrators, faculty, and staff as demands by stakeholders grow, as well as higher education becoming an environment that is highly competitive in nature. Although Six Sigma has been used successfully throughout the business environment, its use in higher education has seldom found its way into curriculum development. This presentation explores the application of Six Sigma principles within a Criminal Justice program at a small regional university. The application of the DMAIC method and challenges that higher education faces when quality initiative are implemented will be included.	Paul Bowdre, Oakland City University
Paper Presentation	Social and Personal Factors Influencing Student Success in Introduction to Criminal Justice Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	A preliminary presentation of an expansion study examining the impact of students' social and personal factors on their success in an introduction to criminal justice course. Variables of note included student perception of institutional commitment to student welfare and success, social integration, clarity of advising and course instruction, and academic preparedness. Results of research should help guide instructors and academic advisors to better ensure student success in criminal justice courses. Initial findings of research presented.	Daniel Hepworth, Murray State University; Ben Littlepage, Murray State University
Paper Presentation	Social Control and Terrorism: A Criminological Perspective	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	This study attempts to explain domestic terrorism with Travis Hirschi's social control theory at the state level. In particular, attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief components of the social control theory will be utilized to examine the variation in domestic terrorism incidents among countries. Global Terrorism Database (GTD), PEW Research Data, and Social Progress Data will be used in the study. More than 150 countries will be included in the analysis. Negative binominal regression analysis will be used to estimate results. The current study will be beneficial as it offers a criminological perspective to domestic terrorism.	Mustafa Kirisci, University of North Texas; Suheyf Gurbuz, University of North Texas; Eray Karlidag, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Social Disorganization, Intimate Partner Violence, and the Rural/Urban Divide	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Most studies of social disorganization theory focus on urban communities. In addition, social disorganization studies largely ignore more intimate crimes, such as intimate partner violence. Yet, results from extant studies are often generalized to explain all types of crime in all types of communities, thus potentially ignoring the dynamics surrounding intimate crimes and rurality. The current study expands on previous research in two ways. First, this study examines whether characteristics of social disorganization predict assault across various victim-offender relationships. Second, this study applies social disorganization characteristics to both metro and non-metro counties. Measures of key variables were obtained from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the census. Preliminary findings and future research will be discussed.	Amanda Goodson, Sam Houston State University; Leana Bouffard, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Social Support and Positive Outcomes in Nontraditional Students who have Experienced Relationship Aggression	Victimology	Victim Studies	The current research explores the relationship between social support, self-esteem, and depression in nontraditional students who have experienced relationship aggression. Research has shown that students who have large amounts of social support who have experienced relationship aggression will have reported fewer mental health concerns than those with less social support. For those students who lack these traditional university resources, however, this relationship is considerably worse. This paper proposes to examine the relationship between social support and mental health outcomes through a role strain framework using a survey of undergraduate students in a mid-size Midwestern university.	Alayna Colburn, Kansas State University; Allison Swopes, Kansas State University; William A. Cherriff, Kansas State University; Krystal Cooper, Kansas State University; Johnathan Grube, Kansas State University; Alexandra Pimentel, Kansas State University
Paper Presentation	Social Threat and Incarceration: An Examination of Racial/Ethnic, Economic and Political Explanations	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Previous research indicates that community context impacts social control. Several scholars have identified the minority, economic and political composition of communities to be important predictors of police force size, arrests rates and incarceration rates. Few, however, have examined jail use as an indicator of formal social control. Drawing from a social threat perspective, this study seeks to determine to what extent jail use is influenced by racial and ethnic heterogeneity, economic inequality, and political affiliation using the 2013 Census of US Jails and demographic data.	Heather Ouellette, University of South Carolina; Brandon Applegate, University of South Carolina
Paper Presentation	Socialization, Selection, or Moderation? A Biosocial Analysis of the Role of Peers on Delinquency	Criminological Theory	Biological, Biosocial and Psychological Theories	The current study compares three general theoretical frameworks (socialization, selection, and moderation) related to peer influences on delinquency within a genetically informed research design. The results of multivariate biometric models revealed evidence of genetically-influenced selection processes, providing preliminary support for the selection hypothesis. Additional modified Cholesky models revealed that peer influences moderated underlying influences on delinquency such that genetic influences decreased and environmental influences increased as exposure to peer delinquency increased, effectively providing support for the moderation hypothesis.	Joseph Schwartz, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Paper Presentation	Socio-Economic Context of Boko Haram Terrorism in Nigeria	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	There have been widespread speculations across the globe that the root cause of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria is more religious than socio-economic. A sizable number of research findings have consistently argued that the root cause could be traced to the violation of fundamental human rights emanating from corruption, poor and unconstitutional democratic practices in the Northern part of Nigerian state. However, the ultimate aim of this paper appraises the critical examination of socio-economic context of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria with a view to establishing the major cause of Boko Haram terrorism, investigating the pattern of their maintenance, examining the socio-economic consequences of the crisis and identifying possible techniques for addressing the problems of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria. The study opines that as long as the endemic socio-economic problems caused by global capitalism persist in human societies, the use of individual terrorism will always remain an inevitable enterprise and indeed a normal social reaction to every state of affairs.	Sogo Angel Olofinbiyi, University of Kwazulu-Natal
Student Authored Paper	Sovereign Citizen's Movement: Analyzing the Differences Between the SCM and the Far-Right	Student Panels	Student Panels	The extant literature on the Sovereign Citizen Movement (SCM) has routinely treated the SCM as a subset of far-right extremism, analyzing it within the broader far-right category. Garrett Smith (2016) suggests there are significant differences between the far-right and the SCM, but left unanswered important questions about how the SCM operates. Using the American Terrorism Study (1990-2015), this project builds on Smith's research by analyzing case outcomes, recruiting strategies, target selection, and precursor behaviors to examine how the SCM is different than the far-right, adding support to the argument for why these groups should be studied separately.	Brittany Ward, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas; Christopher A. Shields, University of Arkansas; Summer Jackson, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas
Research Showcase	Spatial Analysis of Pedestrian and Bicycle Injuries in Jacksonville, FL	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Of major cities in the United States, Jacksonville, Florida has amongst the highest rates of pedestrian and bicycle injuries and fatalities. The problem is particularly pronounced for Beach Boulevard which is a major roadway in the city. This study conducts a spatial analysis of accident data to identify locations of pedestrian and bicycle injuries and fatalities. The analysis correlates accidents with access point density, demographics, and situational aspects of the accidents (alcohol, weather). Policy recommendations for traffic safety and enforcement are discussed.	Chris Baynard, University of North Florida; David Forde, University of North Florida; William Godwin, University of North Florida; Emily Bradley, University of North Florida; James Driscoll, University of North Florida; Shontez Leonard, University of North Florida; Christopher Wilson, University of North Florida
Paper Presentation	Spatial Distribution of Crimes in Saudi Arabia using Population Density and Criminal Cases	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	This paper categorizes and analyses crimes across all 13 provinces of Saudi Arabia using GIS techniques based on population density, identifying and visualizing the spatial distributions of national and regional crime rates, according to the categories of drug activity, theft, murder, assaults, sexual assaults and alcohol abuse over a ten year period from 2003 to 2012. Crime rates were normalised using population data to calculate crime rates per 1000 people per annum. Most drug crimes were in Northern Borders and Jizan, high theft issues were in Northern Borders, Jof and Makkah. Highest rates of murder were recorded in Asir.	Mofza Algahtany, No Affiliation; Lalit Kumar, University of New England; Hassan Khormi, Jazan University; Elaine Barclay, University of New England

Paper Presentation	Spatial Distribution of Robbery Against Businesses	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	Using the crime victim data between 2011 and 2012 in Houston, Texas, this study analyzes the spatial distribution patterns of robberies targeting business premises. Results show that the occurrence of business robberies is not equally distributed across the Houston city. The impacts of disorderly conduct, drug crime, street crime, and other risk factors on the distribution of business robbery are further examined using Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) model.	Yan Zhang, Sam Houston State University; Raymond Parin, Sam Houston State University
Research Showcase	Stalking Horse Strategies: An Ethnographic Typology	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Based on retrospective auto-ethnography from multiple field ventures, the pros and cons of using various decoy methods of data collection are considered. The difficulty of satisfying IRB requirements employing covert techniques is also discussed.	Willard Timothy Austin, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Standard Police Practices and the Development of Collective Efficacy in an Inner-City Neighborhood Area	Policing	Police Strategies	Significant research has focused attention on the potential for collective efficacy to mediate the effects of concentrated disadvantage and related structural characteristics in controlling crime in inner-city areas. The degree to which residents may develop collective efficacy and the extent to which they may maintain a capacity to act on shared values and goals are shaped by a host of factors, including police behavior. This research explores impediments to the formation and sustenance of collective efficacy using data derived from 410 hours of participant observation with police patrol officers, 23 focus groups with 125 resident participants, and 1,018 community surveys.	Kimberly D. Hassell, UW-Milwaukee
Paper Presentation	State Fragility and Terrorism: A Comparative Structural Equation Modeling Approach to Measuring Indicator Validity	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	State fragility or failure, and the ability of this to predict levels of terrorism within a country has been debated in the literature for some time with no clear consensus regarding which measures indicate a propensity for terrorism. This presentation provides an analysis and comparison of several composite measures of state failure within a PLS-SEM framework to model formative factors. It also explores which factors forming the latent constructs have the most explanatory power, and which indicators, not normally included within the literature might improve the ability of criminologists to predict areas at risk for increased levels of terrorism.	Michael Alan Hollingsworth, Old Dominion University
Paper Presentation	State Sentencing Policies, Drug Enforcement Activities and Violent Crime in Large Cities	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	The latest, yet under studied argument in the Social Disorganization literature is that wider macro-structural forces or conscious political decisions, may actually promote structural antecedents that lead to community social disorganization. This study seeks to examine state sentencing policies and drug enforcement activities as macro-structural forces which implicate past and current social policy. In other words, drug-related policy measures are examined as explanatory variables linked to elements of social disorganization. This study uses US cities from the 2000 National Neighborhood Crime Study as the unit of analysis. Results from OLS regression techniques will be used to discuss the study's implication for social disorganization theory and public policy.	Ruben Ortiz, University of Tennessee Knoxville
Paper Presentation	Stereotyping and Discrimination of People with Criminal Records in the Workplace	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Stigma theory has been applied most thoroughly to people with mental illness, but can also speak to the impact of a criminal record on employment outcomes. Specifically, stigma might explain how stereotypes become attached to someone with a criminal record, relative to someone with no record; and how a criminal record can lead to lower chances of being recommended for hire. This study assessed participants' character-based evaluations of a worker said to have either a criminal record, a mental illness, or no label. Results provide for a direct comparison of the stigmatizing effects of criminal labels and mental illness labels.	Crosby Hipes, West Virginia Wesleyan College
Paper Presentation	Strategies to Reduce the Workload of General Duty Police Officers	Policing	Police Administration and Management	General duty police officers are frontline patrol officers who are primarily responsible for responding to calls for service. These officers often perceive that they are running "call-to-call" with little downtime for other activities, such as proactive policing. This can have a negative impact on the quality of their file work and job satisfaction. This presentation will discuss data regarding the typical file load of patrol level officers and activities related to their files, and will make several recommendations to reduce the workload placed on these officers.	Irwinn M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley; Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley; Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University; Kevin Burk, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Student Perceptions of Risk, Police Performance and Physical Infrastructure on a Large University Campus	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The growth in student populations has led many schools to employ their own police personnel. Evaluating student perceptions of campus crime, victimization risk, and campus police activities is vital to improving campus safety and police performance. We have examined student perceptions of crime, risk and police performance on the campus of a large university in the US Rocky Mountain region. Additionally, we conducted a physical inventory of this campus to assess student identified, fear inducing areas, during different times of day. Using this data we are able to identify where resources could be directed to make the biggest impact.	Jebadha E. Potterf, Colorado State University; Ian Greenwood, Colorado State University; Chris Molesey, Colorado State University; N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University

Paper Presentation	Student Success Through Online Resources	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	The use of on line instruction at the university and college prompts discussion as to the future of higher education course design. Discussion generally centers on aspects of compatibility versus traditional instruction and the viability and credibility of on line programs. Opportunities exist to use the online environment to develop student success and sustainability. Ed Venit (2016) discusses one segment of the student population identified as underserved in what he calls the "Murky Middle". The presentation explores what possibilities are available to help this segment of the student population to succeed and reach the goal of graduation.	Gary Gordon Smith, University of Nebraska at Kearney
Paper Presentation	Student Voices: Improving Student Success by Bridging the Gap Between Teaching, Practice, and Research	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	The current study looks at specific techniques used to teach lessons and develop linked assignments catered to the different types of student learners. The faculty enhanced the students' learning by connecting criminal justice practice and research. The purpose of this study is to understand the students and improve their course grades, college experiences, and retention rates. Two small cohorts of criminal justice students participated in the learning communities (LC) and completed questionnaires that explored the benefits and challenges of the LC's. Policy implications for colleges are provided to improve LC's to meet the needs of future criminal justice professionals.	Crystal C. Rodriguez, CUNY Bronx Community College; Marjaine G. Vizcarro, CUNY Bronx Community College
Paper Presentation	Studying Criminology Abroad: Music Videos as an Educational Tool across Cultural and Language Barriers	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Music videos have long given a nice break in classes for this study abroad criminology teacher. In the beginning, videos were mostly used to illustrate Copenhagen neighborhoods while explaining and discussing crime. The recent wave of research into using music as a tool to teach criminological theory has given an appetite for using music videos more actively for learning. However, while language is an obvious barrier, so is culture. For American students, it can be perplexing to see Danish music videos celebrating what seems like an American lifestyle while also learning about the Danish welfare state and Criminal Justice system. This paper aims at using music videos for learning while bridging the cultural and language divide. Lamphere, R.D., N. M. Shumpert & S. L. Clevenger (2015). Topping the Classroom Charts: Teaching Criminological Theory Using Popular Music. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice Education</i> , 26:4, 530-544, DOI: 10.1080/10511253.2015.1064981 Mason, C. E. (2012). Jay-Z's 99 problems, verse 2: A close reading with fourth amendment guidance for cops and perps. <i>St. Louis University Law Journal</i> , 56, 567-586. Stefani & Grenwall (2014). Sex, Power, and Women: Female Viewers' Perceptions of Popular Music Video Themes. <i>SOJ Psychology</i> , vol. 1, no. 1. Link: http://www.symbiosonlinepublishing.com/psychology/psychology03.pdf	Anne Okkels Birk, DIS Study Abroad in Scandinavia - Copenhagen
Paper Presentation	Subclinical Cardiovascular Disease among Police: Longitudinal Associations of Shift Work, Sleep Duration, and the Metabolic Syndrome	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Utilizing longitudinal data from the Buffalo Cardio-Metabolic Occupational Police Stress (BCOPS) study covering a seven year period, we examined associations between shift work and count of metabolic syndrome (MetSyn) components among police. MetSyn is an indicator of subclinical heart disease. Overall, the mean count of MetSyn components increased significantly during the follow-up period (baseline: 1.46±1.37; follow-up:1.80±1.38; p<0.0001). The seven-year cumulative incidence of metabolic syndrome was 20.9% (95%CI: 15.9-27.5). The mean count of MetSyn components at the end of seven years was 57% larger among those who had <6 hours sleep and worked night shift in comparison to day shift.	John M. Violanti, SUNY Buffalo; Desta Fekedulegn, CDC/NIOSH; Michael E. Andrew, CDC/NIOSH; Tara A. Hartley, CDC/NIOSH; Luenda E. Charles, CDC/NIOSH; Cecil M. Burchfiel, CDC/NIOSH
Paper Presentation	Substance Abuse Treatment Program Effectiveness in Community Corrections	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	The purpose of this research study was to examine the effectiveness of the Substance Abuse Treatment program on offender relapse and re-offending; specifically examining the effectiveness of treatment by the offenders' characteristics of age, employment, prior treatment, and support system. A program evaluation was conducted to determine whether or not the treatment protocols of the the program were effective by examining relapse/ re-offending rates of clients of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program as compared to felony probation clients and what characteristics of those program participants who have met the success metrics as established by the Substance Abuse Treatment Program protocol.	Shannon Hankhouse, Tarleton State University; Meghan Elizabeth Hollis, Tarleton State University

Paper Presentation	Substance Use Patterns Among Sexual Offenders: Pathways to Offending and Implications for Policy	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	This study examined the extent of substance use among different categories of sexual offenders, differentiating characteristics between those who use alcohol and those who use drugs. While prior research suggests alcohol and drug use are generally not a causal mechanism in sexual offending, there is evidence it is a contributing factor. Sexual offenders are compared based on their type of offending, the prevalence of their substance use, and their victim characteristics. Specifically, the current study: (1) examined the substance use patterns among a sample of sexual offenders, and (2) compared substance use severity patterns among rapists, child molesters, and mixed-offender types. Results showed sexual offenders who were categorized as substance abusers were significantly more likely than non-substance abusing sexual offenders to have adult victims and stranger victims. Alcohol use was also commonly associated with sexual assault. Treatment details and recidivism risks are discussed.	Amber Griffin, Sam Houston State University; Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University; Elizabeth Jeglic, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Cynthia Calkins, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Suffering in Silence: Sexual Assaults on a Campus LGBTQ Community	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Since the mid 1990s, researchers across the U.S have uncovered high rates of sexual assault among female college students. However, the focus of the bulk of the surveys done so far has been on the plight of heterosexual women. Using data from the 2016 Campus Quality of Life Survey, the main objective of this paper is to help fill a major research gap by presenting data on the prevalence and demographic correlates of sexual assaults on members of a campus LGBTQ community.	Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University; Mandy Hall-Sanchez, West Virginia University; James J. Nolan, West Virginia University
Paper Presentation	Suggestions for Decreasing the Drop Out Rate in Online Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Online courses and programs are attracting large numbers of students. These courses and programs are very popular and provide a good source of revenue for institutions of higher education. These programs do present a problem. The dropout rate for students in online courses is substantially higher than for students in conventional courses. This is important because the experience of dropping out of a course can affect the individual's confidence and desire to continue with their education. This paper will review the literature concerning the reasons for the dropout rate in an effort to uncover methods of dealing with it.	Pearl Jacobs, Sacred Heart University
Research Showcase	Surveillance: Man Versus Machine	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In a world filled with closed circuit video cameras, the majority of footage goes unmonitored and while crimes are witnessed by cameras every day, rarely are these events noted or responded to in real-time. The weak link in the use of camera surveillance systems are the human camera monitors who sometimes misuse the surveillance capabilities or fail to see the camera recorded crimes. An on-going National Institute of Justice study examines how computer vision might address deficiencies in both areas by programming computers to recognize crime and other public safety incidents of interest.	Matthew Stephenson, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Systemizing Statewide Evaluation	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	This first session outlines the process used to measure the effectiveness of programs. The Juvenile Justice Institute had to first quantify the number and types of programs and come to a consensus on agreed upon program outcomes and definitions. We then worked with programmers to develop a secure platform to capture youth served in the programs. This step required addressing policy issues surrounding individual privacy and sharing data. Training individuals and creating agency buy-in was the next phase of the project. Because state statute requires that the Institute measure whether youth have contact with the legal system, we had to request data regarding law violations that occurred after the youth completes a program to meet our responsibility of measuring recidivism.	Anne Hobbs, University of Nebraska at Omaha-Juvenile Justice Institute
Student Authored Paper	Taking a Step Back in the Study of Attitudes Toward Police: A Psychometric Assessment	Student Panels	Student Panels	Since the late 1960s, research focusing on attitudes toward the police has skyrocketed. Considering that this concept constitutes a latent trait embedded in an individual's psychology, it is surprising to note that rigorous psychometric assessments are scarce. The current study aims to observe the psychometric properties of a scale intended to measure attitudes toward the police. Item Response Theory analyses using self-reported answers to a questionnaire of 2 724 college students in Quebec (Canada) were conducted. Such an assessment allows to improve the scale in order to, ultimately, develop a systematic reliable instrument to measure attitudes toward the police.	Camille Faubert, Université de Montréal; Remi Bohin, Université de Montréal; Jean-Pierre Guay, University of Montreal
Paper Presentation	Talking about My Time: Juvenile Probationers' Views on Administration of Justice	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile probationers constitute a population potentially subject to two justice systems but from whom we rarely hear. Life course interviews with 30 juvenile probationers whose histories include at least one probation violation reveal commonalities across social supports at the time of justice system entry and self-identified "turning points" of both negative (bringing them into the system) and positive (getting them out) nature. When asked to describe how justice actors affect their lives, they report a simultaneously "nagging" but also "helpful" system. Findings provide implications for how the juvenile system could create positive turning points in juveniles' lives while addressing violations.	Kimberly S. Meyer, George Mason University

Paper Presentation	Teaching Debatable Issues at the Religiously Affiliated University	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Academic disciplines in the social and cultural sciences are faced with teaching students an array of debatable and sometimes controversial laws, theories, morals, ethics and social movements. Some of these may contradict the religious doctrine of the institution where the faculty member works. This product is a qualitative study involving directors of ministry and clergy at respective religiously affiliated institutions view's on faculty teaching of these issues.	Harrison Watts, Our Lady of the Lake University; Benjamin Victor Tolleson, Our Lady of the Lake University; Jennifer Zonker Rice, Our Lady of the Lake University
Paper Presentation	Teaching GIS in Criminal Justice Education: Prospects and Challenges	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	The main objective of this paper is to analyze the application of GIS and its technology in criminal justice discipline including policing, courts and probation. It is argued that the traditional methods and curriculum don't satisfy the needs of students and employers in professional life. The paper questions how criminal justice instructors design and integrate a GIS course into the curriculum. The paper includes the practical usage of GIS in several criminal justice institutions in local and national level and demonstrates how a GIS course enhances the teaching and learning process and increase the participation of students in class session.	Arif Akgul, Ankara University
Paper Presentation	Teaching Juvenile Justice through Applied Learning	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentation highlights the efforts by one University to use applied learning experiences to teach the complex issues involved in juvenile justice such as disproportionate minority contact, the school to prison pipeline, and gender specific programming. All undergraduate criminal justice, legal studies, and social work degrees at Missouri Western State University require that students complete an applied learning experience of between 135 and 456 hours for college credit. The goal of the applied learning experience is to prepare students to work with juveniles in their respective professions and to create empathy and understanding for the unique needs of minors.	Suzanne M. Kissock, Missouri Western State University
Paper Presentation	Teaching through Action: Using a MILO Simulator to Teach Students Police Use of Force Issues	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	The issue of police use of force, particularly deadly force, has come under increased scrutiny due to recent events (e.g., Ferguson, Charlotte) and one that needs to be tackled with students. Students hold various views, primarily based on media, surrounding police and use of force. By allowing students to "experience" the decisions police need to make in determining use of force they may better understand the decision-making process of officers and the interaction between the media, the police, and the public. Through an innovative technique of using a MILO simulator, students were taught about police decision-making and issues surrounding the consequences of such. This allowed students to "experience" being a police officer and make decisions of whether to use deadly force or not and better understand the police decision-making process.	Veronyka James, Shenandoah University
Paper Presentation	Teaching Without Textbooks: Increasing Student Engagement	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Traditional design for college courses has almost always involved the selection of one or more textbooks, then basing the course activities on that book. Publishers have made it easier and easier for online instructors to utilize their books by providing companion sites, test banks, presentation slides and other materials. Designing courses without a textbook can provide a platform that is more current and topical while actually becoming more engaging to the students. See how we have converted our criminal justice courses to all-online content, and see the unexpected results we found in greater student engagement and higher grades.	Kevin R. Duffy, Daytona State College
Paper Presentation	Terrorism Against Airports and Airlines: A Situational Crime Prevention Approach	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	This study applies routine activity theory and situational crime prevention methods to incidents of terrorism against airports and airlines. To obtain a feel for the situational characteristics present at specific terrorist attacks, a content analysis is performed on news articles from terrorist attacks on airports and airlines in the Middle East and Western Europe. Characteristics of the attacks and of the airports being attacked are placed within the frame of routine activity theory and situational crime prevention. The study examines the importance of region in terms of terrorism and situational crime prevention.	Molly Block, Appalachian State University
Paper Presentation	Terrorism's New Face: Radicalized Americans and Problems Faced by the Criminal Justice System	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	The radicalization of Americans has increased exponentially over the past several years. Terror plots against American targets, home and abroad, indicate the vast resources available and substantial capabilities of terrorist organizations. The significant increase of homegrown terrorists, both directed and inspired, has led to over 364 arrests internationally. Terror groups have become aggressive in their recruitment using social media outlets to gain momentum while remaining savvy to investigative techniques of law enforcement. This presentation will: outline groups considered to be the highest threat to the United States; explain why the "movement" towards radicalization and extremist ideologies is on the rise; and detail the common misperceptions encountered when explaining the radicalization process of homegrown terrorists.	Cathryn F. Lavery, Iona College; David T. Mulcahy, Iona College
Paper Presentation	Test Paper # 1	Student Panels	Student Panels	This is a test.	Barbara M. Barth, ACJS
Paper Presentation	Test Paper #2	Student Panels	Student Panels	This is a test of the system.	Barbara M. Barth, ACJS; Peg Cash, Pearland Texas
Student Authored Paper	Texting and Driving: Knowledge of the Law, Self-Control Theory & Social Learning Theory	Student Panels	Student Panels	This thesis research project looks at the prevalence of texting while driving behavior nationwide and knowledge of the law within Missouri. I explain two theories as to why teens and young adults text while driving.	Fredrick Lee Green, University of Central Missouri

Paper Presentation	That's Not Very "Ladylike": An Intersectional Approach to the Plea Bargain Process Among Serious and Violent Girls	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	The plea bargaining process among juveniles has garnered little attention, despite its increased use in the juvenile justice system (Burrow & Lowery, 2015). Even less attention is paid to how this process unfolds for girls, and how gender characteristics may affect culpability, and thus, a plea bargain offer. Using data from the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice, an intersectional approach is used to examine this process for serious and violent female juvenile offenders.	Patrick G. Lowery, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	THC Use and Traffic Fatalities: The Washington State Experiment with Legalization	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	In 2012, Washington legalized marijuana. Attention has focused on the relationship between marijuana legalization and its likely economic and public health benefits, but much remains unknown about whether legalization initiatives have a positive impact on public safety. Specifically, the association between marijuana use and traffic fatalities has been unclear. We examine the relationship between marijuana use and traffic safety pre and post-legalization in Washington state. Using the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data from 2010 to 2015, this study examines the independent and interactive effects of marijuana on driver errors in fatal traffic crashes.	Youngki Woo, Washington State University, Dale Willis, Washington State University, Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University, Craig Hemmens, Washington State University, Staci Hoff, Washington Traffic Safety Commission
Student Authored Paper	The "Ferguson Effect" and Its Impact on Community-Oriented Policing: Fact or Fiction	Student Panels	Student Panels	The purpose of this work is to examine the aptly phrased "Ferguson Effect" on crime rates in the United States named after the tragic officer involved shooting (OIS) death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri in August 9, 2014. The concept of community-oriented policing as it relates to the "Ferguson Effect" and police officer's supposed unwillingness to partner with community members is explored. The impact the Ferguson Effect has had on police officers' unwillingness to perform law enforcement duties because of fear of reprisal from supervisors and from receiving negative media attention is also examined.	Joshua Lee Adams, American Military University
Paper Presentation	The 2015 Supreme Court Term: Overview and Statistics	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper provides a review and overview of the 2015 US Supreme Court term.	Craig Hemmens, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The 21st Century Textbook: How To Get Your Students More Engaged With An Interactive eBook	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The Generation Z students want to be entertained. They are used to having technology at their fingertips. The 21st century textbook gives Gen Zers the visual digital stimulation they crave. By using eBooks Author, professors can create a customized multi-touch book on the iPad and Mac. This presentation will illustrate various innovative and interactive tools designed to instill a passion for criminal justice.	Sindee Kerker, Lynn University
Paper Presentation	The Application of the Death Penalty in Arizona: A Focus on Prosecutors' Charging Decisions	Courts and Law	Death Penalty	In <i>Furman v. Georgia</i> (1972), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the capital punishment statute being challenged provided no guidance to those charged with determining who should be sentenced to death; thus, there was a significant risk that the death penalty would be applied in an arbitrary and capricious manner. In 1976, the Court upheld Georgia's guided discretion statute, which channeled discretion and allowed the death penalty only if there was at least one aggravating circumstance. In this paper, we consider whether Arizona's capital punishment statute, which identifies 14 aggravating circumstances, makes every first degree murder case potentially a capital case. Using data on all first degree murder cases adjudicated in Maricopa County (Phoenix) from 2002 through 2012, we determine whether the case would qualify for the death penalty under Arizona law. We also use data on cases from 2010 to 2012 to identify the predictors of the prosecutor's decision to file a notice of intent to seek the death penalty.	Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	The Association between Prison Siting and Access to Local Healthcare Providers and Hospitals	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The peer-reviewed prison-siting literature focuses primarily on socio-demographic and economic features that increase the odds of prison placement and the effects of placements on community safety and economic development. However, studies have yet to examine the association between county-level healthcare resources and the odds of prison siting. Using a full population of geocoded state prisons for 2012 (N=1,406 prisons), this study tests hypotheses that the odds of prison placement increase in counties with lower levels of economic affluence, higher degrees of rurality, and lower levels of access to medical personnel and hospitals. Results are discussed relative to inmate healthcare policies.	John Johnson Kerbs, East Carolina University; Jennifer Marie Jolley, East Carolina University; Haiyong Liu, East Carolina University; Burrell Montz, East Carolina University; Gabrielle Renee Joyner, East Carolina University

Paper Presentation	The Association of Perceptions of Organizational Justice on the Work Attitudes of Chinese Prison Staff	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Corrections	There is a growing body of research on correctional staff, particularly those in the U.S., which suggests that distributive and procedural justice are positively associated with the work attitudes of job involvement, job satisfaction, and affective organizational commitment; these relationships may be universal (i.e., cuts across nations) or contextual (i.e., varies between cultures). China is the world's most populous nation, but there has been little published on how workplace variables are associated with work attitudes. Ordinary Least Squares regression analysis of self-reported survey data from 322 staff at two Chinese prisons in Guangzhou indicated that distributive, but not procedural, justice had a significant positive association with both job involvement and job satisfaction. Both forms of organizational justice had significant positive relationships with organizational commitment. The data suggest that organizational justice is important among Chinese correctional staff; however, empirical research conducted in the U.S., commonly indicates that procedural justice generally has wider and greater effects on job attitudes, while the findings here indicate that, in China, distributive justice does.	Shanhe Jiang, Wayne State University; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; Jianhong Liu, The University of Macau; Jinwu Zhang, The University of Macau
Paper Presentation	The Best-Fitting Uniform? Legislating Standards for a Judicial Process	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Governmental separation of powers has occupied much attention since the nation's inception, and VTCs are not immune from such questions and controversies. Such issues rise to prominence in the ongoing debates regarding the level of control each branch should hold over the establishment and operations of a VTC. Many judges argue that VTCs should remain largely free from "interference" by the other two branches of government, as they need the independence to operate freely at the local level. They opine that the standardization of VTC processes poses the danger of undermining the individualized treatment and rehabilitation purposes for which these courts were created. On the other hand, certain states have enacted legislation governing multiple aspects of VTCs, thereby guaranteeing significant involvement of the legislative and executive branches in VTC functioning. To these states, proper oversight and implementation demand at least a baseline set of evenly applied legal standards, ensuring that the label of "Veterans Treatment Court" carries with it certain fundamental criteria and requirements. This presentation seeks to identify a middle ground amid this enduring dispute. By examining existing VTC statutes and their impacts, as well as the functioning of VTCs in states lacking legislation, this presentation will ascertain the most important areas of standardization while identifying other areas where flexibility should be retained. A resolution to this debate is proposed, focusing on a balance of certain overarching criteria that demand a bedrock legal framework while still leaving a significant amount of discretion and autonomy to the individual courts.	Benjamin Pomerance, New York State Division of Veterans Affairs
Paper Presentation	The Blame Game: How the News Portrays Young Homicide Victims	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	This study expands research on the media's representation of blame in homicide cases by providing a more nuanced category of shared blame. This new definition appropriately captures homicides in which both the offender and victim are culpable. We analyze news stories covering young homicide victims to demonstrate how shared blame is operationalized in newspapers noting divergent storylines by race. We conduct a content analysis of the Orlando Sentinel and police reports from Seminole County and Sanford, Florida from 2000-2012. The results demonstrate that stark racial differences are apparent in how the content is framed and how the victims are depicted.	Valerie Wright, Cleveland State University; Heather Washington, West Virginia University
Paper Presentation	The Body-Worn Camera Perspective Bias	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are massively implemented by police organizations in part to provide a video account of police interventions from a point of view that is closer to what officers perceive in action. This presentation reports the results of an experiment that investigated how this point of view might influence one's perception of an intervention. Respondents were randomly shown one of two videos showing a controversial police intervention during which lethal force was used against a subject; results suggest that the intervention was judged more harshly by respondents who viewed it through a BWC, compared to a surveillance camera.	Remi Boivin, Universite de Montreal

Paper Presentation	The Brock Turner Case, the Construction of Rape Culture, and Policy Responses to Sexual Violence	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	This study explores the ways that media accounts of the Brock Turner sexual assault case reflected fissures in public responses to sexual violence. Much of the media coverage framed the case as evidence of "rape culture," emphasizing how formal criminal justice responses to sexual violence remain woefully inadequate. Simultaneously, public discourse reflected increased resistance to punitive criminal justice policies directed toward sex offenders. For example, the call for mandatory minimums in instances of sexual assault when the victim is unconscious or incapable of giving consent because of intoxication was met with resistance. The study details how media accounts construct "rape culture" and how reactions to Turner's punishment are embedded within broader bipartisan calls for criminal justice reform. This includes critiques of draconian criminal justice policies enacted against sex offenders.	Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College
Paper Presentation	The Challenges Confronting Rural Police Officers: Perspectives from Canadian Officers	Policing	Police and the Community	Rural policing is a distinct form of policing due to the generalist nature of the work, the fact that officers often work alone, and lack backup—placing them at higher risk of being killed on the job than their municipal policing counterparts. This study is based on a national-level survey completed by 825 police officers policing Aboriginal communities. Officers describe their working environments and the crime-related and social problems they encounter. We found that officers have to overcome significant challenges on the job, and these pressures are exacerbated as many of them are in the first years of their careers.	John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University; Nick Jones, University of Regina; Rick Ruddell, University of Regina
Student Authored Paper	The Coalition for Youth Safety Project: A Four Year Review of Survey Data on Cyber-Bullying and Internet Safety among Middle School Children.	Student Panels	Student Panels	In the summer of 2013, the Coalition for Youth Safety Project was developed at Wheeling Jesuit University as a 4-credit course with service learning activities to address concerns for, and conduct research on, the critical issues of child internet safety, social media concerns, and cyber bullying. An important goal of the Project was to develop, produce and disseminate youth safety information regarding potential problems and concerns on internet/social media use by middle school children. The project is now in its fourth year. This paper is a descriptive analysis of the project's developmental process, as well as the problems and obstacles encountered. Data obtained from surveys of middle school children regarding the issues of cyber-bullying and internet safety are included. Also, the survey was administered to University students. The results are then compared with the data from the middle school children.	Paige Caydos, Wheeling Jesuit University; Rikki Allen, Wheeling Jesuit University; Jake Lilly, Wheeling Jesuit University; Chris Estrada, Wheeling Jesuit University; Collin Smith, Wheeling Jesuit University; Zach Stramanak, Wheeling Jesuit University
Paper Presentation	The Contextualization of Suburban Crime in Time and Space	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Prior literature has established that reported crime is heavily concentrated in specific geographic locations. While many studies have examined crimes occurring in urban areas, few have investigated the correlates of crime, specifically property crime, in middle class suburban neighborhoods. Additionally, the current crime and micro-place literature is lacking in examining the situational characteristics of such places. To better understand the context of the spatiotemporal distribution of crime, this study utilizes a mixed method approach that incorporates both spatial analysis and systematic social observation techniques to examine property crime in a suburban neighborhood in Florida.	Justin Smith, University of Central Florida; William Moreto, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	The Continuity and Interrelationship of Self-Reported Service Needs and Receipt During Prisoner Reentry	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative data was used to identify patterns of social service need and to explore the influence of service receipt on recidivism over time. The impact of social service receipt on intermediate reentry outcomes and recidivism is parcelled out by utilizing variables to control for common correlates of recidivism. Findings suggest that many ex-inmates do not receive needed services, particular service needs are not significantly more evident at one reentry phase than another, and the receipt of some social services had a positive impact on the achievement of corresponding intermediate reentry outcomes.	Nancy R. Gartner, University of Wisconsin - Platteville
Paper Presentation	The Correctional Environment and the Human Condition- Challenges to Ethical Practice	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Recent investigations of major correctional systems have exposed the underside of institutional corrections and brought to light major issues and problems related to ethical practice in prisons and jails. In many systems it appears that prisons have lost their moral compass. This paper examines some of the most recent cases and their implications for the need for ethical training in corrections.	Bernard McCarthy, Missouri State University; Belinda R. McCarthy, Missouri State University; Cara J. Perry-Bellmer, Missouri State University
Student Authored Paper	The Correctional System and the Continuing Issues of Overcrowding and Mental Health	Student Panels	Student Panels	Prison populations in the United States have risen dramatically in the last three decades. With crime rates not fluctuating, the number of incarcerated individuals is increasing, causing the prisons to become more crowded. More than half of incarcerated individuals in the prison system today suffer from some sort of mental illness overwhelming the system with mentally ill inmates. There are few resources provided that would give these individuals the services that they need. In addition, there is an abundance of alternative sentencing options for all inmates, which would drastically decrease the prison populations.	Jenna DeMeo, Sacred Heart University

Research Showcase	The Correlation of Political Ideology and Criminality	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Republican states tend to have a higher rate of both violent and property crime than do Democratic states. Eight of the top 11 states with the highest property crime rates voted for McCain in 2008, as well as 2 of the top 3 states in regards to violent crime. However, 16 out of the 20 most violent cities have Democratic governments and roughly two thirds of ex-felons register as Democrats opposed to one tenth registering as Republican. This research comes from statements released by both universities and private media, and suggests a correlation between political ideology and criminality.	Aaron Michael Newton, The Citadel
Paper Presentation	The Costs of Violation of Probation Holds for a County Correctional Facility	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	During a time of strained budgets, county correctional facilities cannot afford to house more than is absolutely necessary. Crowded facilities create a host of problems for administrators, staff, and inmates which often carry over into other parts of the criminal justice system. The current study identifies and examines the characteristics associated with offenders who are court ordered to a county correctional facility on a VOP hold. Data for the project (e.g., offender characteristics, offenses, days to disposition, etc.) will be collected from inmate records at the county facility. Most data will be compiled by employees and shared with the researchers.	Kathrine Johnson, University of West Florida; Natalie Goulette, University of West Florida; Stefan Vaughn, Okaloosa County Department of Corrections
Paper Presentation	The Criminology of Homicidal Ideation: Associations with Criminal Careers and Psychopathology among Federal Correctional Clients	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	Homicidal ideation is a clinical construct that is almost entirely absent from the criminological literature. The current study examines the criminology of homicidal ideation among a population of federal supervised release felons from the Midwestern United States. ANOVA, Poisson regression, negative binomial regression, and epidemiological tables indicated that 12% of offenders experienced homicidal ideation and offenders with the condition perpetrated more murders, attempted murders, kidnappings, armed robberies, and aggravated assaults, had more severe and extensive psychopathology, and were more likely to be chronic offenders. Homicidal ideation is an important construct that should be studied more not only for its association with murder, but as an omnibus risk factor for severe criminality.	Matt DeLisi, Iowa State University; Katherine Tahja, United States Probation, Southern District of Iowa; Alan Drury, United States Probation, Southern District of Iowa; Michael Elbert, United States Probation, Southern District of Iowa; Daniel Caropreso, United States Probation, Southern District of Iowa; Tim Heinrichs, United States Probation, Southern District of Iowa
Paper Presentation	The Dark Figure of Sexual Violence: Examining Characteristics of Sexual Victimization Among Adult Males	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	While sexual violence remains a pervasive issue both in society and criminology, research has largely focused on victimization of women. Studies of male sexual victimization are generally descriptive, relying on small clinical samples and inmate populations. This study contributes to the literature by examining the simultaneous influence of community- and incident-level factors on the likelihood of weapon use and victim injury during the non-familial sexual victimization of adult males in non-custodial settings. This is accomplished through application of HGLM to community-level data procured from the ACS and incidents of sexual violence contained in the NIBRS from 2012 to 2014.	Rick Dierenfeldt, Penn State Wilkes Barre
Paper Presentation	The Death of a Narrative: Challenging the Reputation of the Texas Legislature as Pro-Death	Courts and Law	Death Penalty	Texas has earned a reputation among both proponents and abolitionists as the staunchest champion of the death penalty. This popular narrative portrays the Texan public as overwhelmingly and irredeemably committed to capital punishment, and argues the Texas Legislature reflects this reality. On closer look, however, researchers have begun dismantling the myth of a cohesive Texan public voice clamoring for death. Despite this progress, it is still taken for granted that the majority of legislative efforts serve to preserve or expand the efficiency of the Texas death machine. This study seeks to address this gap by applying traditional content analysis methods to all Texas bills pertaining to capital punishment proposed in the post-Furman era. Each bill was coded according to the legislative session during which it was proposed, how far it advanced through the legislative process, the aspect(s) of capital punishment it addressed, and whether it sought to limit or expand the scope and efficiency of the death penalty. Results demonstrated that although legislators have voted to preserve the death penalty at various times, a sizeable number of bills have been proposed seeking to address the shortcomings of the modern Texas capital punishment system.	Alexander Updegrave, Sam Houston State University; Dennis R. Longmire, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Death Penalty for Alien Drug Offenders in China: An Empirical Analysis of Legal Protections and Equal Treatment	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	A review of foreign national offenders' treatment in China presented two contrasting perceptions. On one hand, China was criticized for its lack of human rights protection, judicial equality, and fair trials, particularly with the threat of death sentences and executions. On the other hand, many Chinese scholars, prosecutors, and judges believe that Chinese courts have offered alien defendants a super-citizen preferential treatment. Nevertheless, no empirical studies have been done. This study addresses two questions: (1) what legal protections do Chinese laws and regulations offer to alien capital offenders? (2) Do alien capital offenders receive equal treatment, compared to Chinese counterparts?	Bin Liang, Oklahoma State University

Research Showcase	The Death Penalty: The Analysis of Cost Versus Continued Support Among Americans	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study addresses the public's stance on the retention or abolition of the death penalty, particularly when participants are given information pertaining to the cost of capital punishment versus the cost of life without parole (LWOP). Preliminary evidence shows mean differences on questions relating to the support of the death penalty, the effectiveness of the death penalty and the viability of LWOP. For example, those who receive information about the financial costs of the death penalty were more likely to agree or strongly agree that LWOP was an effective alternative to the death penalty. These findings suggest that public support may be influenced by information that people receive, despite death penalty opinion largely stemming from other factors.	Melanie Savage, High Point University; Thomas E. Dearden, High Point University
Student Authored Paper	The Debt Prison: Monetary Sanctions as a Barrier to Rehabilitation	Student Panels	Student Panels	By applying General Strain Theory, this study will explore how monetary sanctions, along with demographics and offense characteristics, affect the recidivism rates of person who were incarcerated. Utilizing a cohort of offenders released from Iowa prisons during fiscal year 2012, data from the Iowa Corrections Offender Network and monetary sanction amounts from Iowa Courts Online will be analyzed. The examination of monetary sanctions aims to be useful in lowering recidivism by shedding light on the cyclic pattern of the criminal justice system. Overall better serving the criminal justice system's rehabilitative goal and improving the lives of persons who were incarcerated.	Jennifer J. Tostlebe, Iowa State University
Paper Presentation	The Desired Traits of an Intelligence Analyst	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	The area of intelligence is an ever growing field with the increase of threats to the United States. Across the nation, more and more intelligence analyst positions are becoming available. Today's college students will most often be the ones called upon to fill these positions. However, the issue is that many of these students are unaware of the characteristics and qualities needed to be a successful intelligence analyst. This study focuses on asking the questions, what traits do students believe are necessary to be a successful intelligence analyst, and what traits do criminal justice professionals identify as being necessary to be a successful intelligence analyst.	Andrew Krotje, State University of New York College of Technology at Canton
Paper Presentation	The Differential Representation of Minority Female Victims in Front-Page News Stories: A Qualitative Document Analysis	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	Research on media portrayals of female victims tends to focus on the narrative themes of crime stories, but less is known about the newsworthiness of female victimization or whether visual differences are notable. Based upon the tenants of Black feminist criminology, it is our belief that the frequency of news coverage, the inclusion of accompanying photographs, and the themes present in news stories will differ depending on a female crime victim's race or ethnicity. In order to examine whether differential treatment of female crime victims occurs in the news, we examined front-page newspaper stories from four different U.S. newspapers.	Danielle Slakoff, University of Nebraska Omaha; Pauline Brennan, University of Nebraska Omaha
Paper Presentation	The Economic Maturity Gap Encourages Persistence in Offending	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	There are few theoretical hypotheses devoted to persistence in offending. One recently advanced hypothesis is Moffitt's 'economic maturity gap', which argues that some adolescence-limited offenders may be mired in a poor economic situation. Using data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, this study assessed the role of financial well-being on offending persistence. The conditioning effects of substance use on this relationship is also considered.	Jessica Craig, University of North Texas; Alex R. Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas; David Farrington, University of Cambridge
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Fear of Terrorism on Public Perceptions of the Government's Intrusion on Privacy Rights: A Moderating Role of Confidence in the Police	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	Public demand for government strategies to protect citizens from terrorism are often pitted against concern for intrusion on citizens' privacy rights. In addition, confidence in the police, which drives public willingness to cooperate with law enforcement, is expected to play a mediating role in perceptions of government intrusion. Featuring data from the World Value Survey, results showed that greater terrorism fear is associated with greater worry about governments' privacy intrusion, while public confidence in the police and overall democracy were associated with reduced worry. Furthermore, confidence in the police provided a powerful moderating effect on worry about governments' privacy intrusion.	Sungil Han, University of Central Florida; Matt R. Nobles, University of Central Florida; EuGab Hwang, Kyonggi University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Ferguson and Baltimore on Self-initiated Police Activity	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	After controversial police involved deaths in Ferguson, Missouri and Baltimore, Maryland, major rioting occurred in these two U.S. cities. These two events and the resulting investigations led to increased public mistrust of the police. This project focuses on self initiated police activity in a medium sized police agency in the southern United States. Data will be analyzed for a three year period beginning in August, 2013, one year prior to the event in Ferguson. Officers will be categorized by race, sex, age, and years of service to identify any groups that displayed a significant change in activity.	Vernon James Clay, Lamar University

Paper Presentation	The Effect of Gang Affiliation on Post-Solitary Confinement Institutional Misconduct	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	It is well known that gang members engage in a disproportionate amount of violent behavior in prison. In response, corrections officials often place inmates with known or suspected gang affiliations in solitary confinement settings. Although there is some evidence to suggest that this tactic may improve system-wide order, this finding is largely limited to studies employing weak research designs. This study, therefore, fills a significant gap in knowledge by examining the effect that gang-affiliation has on post-solitary confinement institutional misconduct. The research and policy implications of the studies findings will be discussed.	Ryan T. Mozz, University of Cincinnati; Ryan M. Labrecque, Portland State University; Paula Smith, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Gang Membership on Criminal, Victimization, and Sexual Activity Among Male and Female Youth	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Many studies have found that gang membership increases involvement in or exposure to adverse behaviors such as crime and victimization. While both male and female gang members complete or experience such behaviors, a growing literature suggests that for certain behaviors gang involvement may be more (or less) deleterious for female members in particular. We use data from a national sample of youth to assess whether gang membership has a similar effect on criminal, victimization, and sexual activity among male and female youth. These behaviors are central to much theoretical discussion on female gang membership.	Adam Watkins, Bowling Green State University; Chris Melde, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Gender Discriminative Culture on the Victimization of Women: An International Comparative Study	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	In gender-discriminative cultures, women are more likely to experience victimization than women in nations with higher levels of gender equality. In this study, we propose to strengthen the relatively sparse literature on the topic by examining individual level variables such as victimization experience, perceived disorder, and crime preventive actions from the World Value Survey along with national level variables such as Gender Inequality Index, Population Ratio, Gini Index, among others. Using Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM), we compare a sample of countries throughout the world.	Sohae Kim, Washington State University; Sungli Han, University of Central Florida; Melanie-Angela Neutly, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Marijuana Legalization on Jail Populations in Washington	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Initiative 502 passed by the citizens of Washington state in 2012 legalized the growth, production, sale and possession of marijuana. Legal possession was to be limited to adults and small amounts. The proponents of the Initiative expected that it would decrease the involvement of the criminal justice system in the policing of the use of this drug and might even reduce the disproportionate incarceration of minority group members that was exacerbated by the drug war. In our paper we examine statewide and national jail use data to determine whether that reduction has come to pass.	Duane Stanton, Washington State University; Xiaohan Mei, Washington State University; Mary K. Sibir, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Prior Victimization of Female Inmate Mental Health	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Existing research has shown that female offenders enter prison with significant victimization histories, including child abuse, intimate partner abuse, and sexual assault. The rates of victimization are significant especially compared to that of general society and are often associated with criminal offending. Updated research in understanding the ways that victimization histories impact the mental health of female offenders is lacking. Using a sample of female inmates from a Southern prison system, the present study examines the association between victimization history and current mental health of female offenders. Findings as well as implications for addressing female offender needs in correctional settings will be discussed.	Mollimichelle Cabeldue, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Ashley G. Blackburn, University of Houston Downtown; Janet L. Mullings, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Effectiveness of Online Education in a Basic Law Enforcement Training Academy: A Quantitative Study	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Research suggests online education is an effective method of learning compared to traditional face-to-face learning. In the past two decades online education has been embraced by elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools as a viable mode of instruction. Additionally, many disciplines utilize online education as a method of instruction for students seeking certification or continuing education in their respective fields. However, for students seeking police officer certification, most States prohibit online learning as a method of instruction. This presentation will discuss the results of a quantitative study analyzing the effectiveness of online education in a basic law enforcement training academy environment.	Carl Kinnison, Southeast Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	The Effectiveness of Problem-Based Learning Strategies Within Police Training Academies and Correlates with Licensing Exam Outcomes	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The training and education of police officers has recently come into question by many facets of the American general public and the mass media as well. This study sought to assess the perceived effectiveness of problem-based learning (PBL) teaching strategies within police training academies in Michigan and sought to measure the effects of PBL strategies on police officer licensing examination mean scores. Examination mean scores from official state records for a 16 year period (1999-2014) were statistically analyzed. The perceptions of 231 Michigan police officers on their academy experiences were collected to study the effects of PBL teaching methods.	Cecil Queen, Ferris State University

Paper Presentation	The Effectiveness of School Policing and Educational Programs in Reducing Victimization in Schools: Focusing on South Korean Youth	Policing	Police Strategies	School is a place for learning and for developing behavioral norms. Unfortunately, many students experience crime victimization in school. In spite of enormous security investments, most studies examining the effectiveness of school policing interventions report negative results. In South Korea, where school crime has become a serious social problem, special police officers with certification in counseling or related training are stationed in schools as a part of community-oriented policing. The purpose of this study is to introduce Korean School Policing strategies and to examine the effectiveness of its related program using empirical data from the Korean Youth Victimization Survey.	Sungil Han, University of Central Florida; Matt R. Nobles, University of Central Florida; EunSab Hwang, Kyonggi University; Sohee Kim, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Alcohol Outlets on Parolee Outcomes: A Test of Social Disorganization Theory	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	The existing literature identifies several predictors of parolee recidivism, however, many of these findings relate to individual-level attributes (e.g., sex, age, marital status, education, criminal history). The aim of this study was to extend social disorganization theory by applying this framework to parolees. Furthermore, this study examined the effects of local deviant places (i.e., alcohol outlets, taverns) on parolee outcomes, while controlling for individual-level characteristics. Additionally, analyses considered if these places had a greater effect on parolees with drug and/or alcohol addiction.	Nadine Mueller, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee; Rebecca Ann Headley, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Institutional Factors on Prison Violence: Highlighting Gender and Race of Prison Staff	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Current research suggests prison staff composition can affect staff culture, thereby potentially affecting prison violence, justifying evaluations of the relationship between staff diversity and violence. Preliminary findings related to gender indicate that as the percentage of female prison guards increases, the occurrence of violence significantly changes in some prison contexts. Additional research assessing race composition of prison guards is also worthy of evaluation. By using 2005 data from the Census of State and Federal Correctional Systems, this research proposes that as the percentage of female correctional staff and racial diversity increases, prison violence will significantly decline.	Monica Summers, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Media Portrayal of Law Enforcement on Police Officers	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The portrayal of law enforcement within various media sources has been a subject of great discourse over the past few years. The literature on this relationship has traditionally focused on patterns of media consumption by the public and its effect on attitudes towards law enforcement officers. Little attention has been given to the factors pertinent to media portrayal of law enforcement and its affect in mediating the role of police officers. The current study explores multiple measures of police perceptions of media attention directed at law enforcement and whether these perceptions influence officer stress, burnout, job satisfaction, and intentions to exit the policing field. We will be targeting a sample population of Midwestern police officers. Implications inform the law enforcement of the impact media can have on patterns and trends in police officer performance, retention and stability.	Aida Hass, Missouri State University; Brett Garland, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Perceptions of Organizational Fairness on Work Attitudes among Southern Prison Staff	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	The current study examined the association between perceptions of organizational fairness with work attitudes among Southern prison staff. Specifically, the relationship of distributive and procedural justice (two salient dimensions of perceptions of organizational fairness) with job satisfaction and affective organizational commitment (two salient work attitudes) were studied. The data used was from a 2015 survey of staff at a large prison complex in a Southern state.	Linda Keena, The University of Mississippi; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; Stacy Haynes, Mississippi State University; David May, Mississippi State University; Zachary Buckner, The University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Race on Policing	Policing	Police and the Community	This qualitative research draws upon the theoretical interpretations of mechanisms of implicit biases that can function to isolate, devalue and disempower African American communities. To that end, it is suggested that in Ferguson these biases operated such that policies and practices evolved which inhibited police relations with the African American community, created an atmosphere of benign neglect thereby creating a form of 'predatory policing' which further impacted crowd control measures during demonstrations following the shooting of Michael Brown by Officer Daren Wilson which served as a catalyst to release frustrations relative to policing. Face to face interviews with police and citizens serve as the focal point of analysis for this research.	David L. Carter, Michigan State University; Charles Corley, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Sex Offender Treatment in a Correctional Setting	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This study examines the effects of clinical sex offender treatment programming on levels of inmate misconduct and recidivism in a Midwestern state. We used propensity score matching to simulate the random assignment of participants into successful and unsuccessful completion groups. We then conducted multivariate analyses to determine whether inmates who successfully completed treatment were more or less likely to commit misconduct, or to return to prison within three years of release, than those who completed unsuccessfully.	Ada L. Alvarez, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services; Jonathan D. Bolen, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services; Abby L. Carbaugh, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

Paper Presentation	The Effects of Trust on Prison Staff	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Correctional staff are the heart and soul of most prisons. Research has explored how different workplace variables effect the job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment of staff. Trust is a workplace variable, however, which has not been studied much. Trust has different dimensions. The effects of coworker trust, supervisor trust, and management trust on the job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment of staff at a Southern prison will be explored and presented.	Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi; David May, Mississippi State University; Linda Keena, The University of Mississippi; Stacy Haynes, Mississippi State University; Zachary Buckner, The University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	The Efficacy of AFIS	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is a crucial database used to investigate crimes in the United States. However, while AFIS is widely used, there has been virtually no peer-reviewed evaluation of this system. Using data gathered from the Impact of Forensic Evidence on Arrest and Prosecution (IFEAP) research project funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ-2011-2822), the impact of AFIS on arrest and conviction rates is explored. This study provides important insight into issued regarding training and police practice when dealing crimes where fingerprint evidence was present in the United States.	Kristin Elink, University of New Haven; David Schroeder, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	The Efficacy of Rural Drug Courts: An Examination of Recidivism over a Three-Year Period	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	In recent years, Drug Courts have become an increasingly attractive alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders. They are designed to offer comprehensive services to offenders who suffer from substance abuse and addiction issues, with the goal of treating the addiction and reducing future offending. The current study compares three-year recidivism rates among three groups: individuals who have successfully completed a rural drug court program, individuals who were exposed to drug court but did not successfully complete the program, and a comparison group of offenders who would have been eligible for the drug court program had it been available to them.	Julie Campbell, University of Nebraska at Kearney; Theresa Wadkins, University of Nebraska at Kearney
Paper Presentation	The Elephant in the Room: Cumulative Stress in Policing	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	ABSTRACT The image that society has of contemporary law enforcement is prefaced from portrayals enhanced in the mass media. It is from these beliefs about law enforcement that the public and potential recruits idealize the role of the police in contemporary society. The mass media, i.e. television and the movie industry, portray the police as invincible individuals constantly engaged in exciting and dangerous aspects of crime fighting. The administrations of the various municipal police departments, as well as training academy staff need to recognize and acknowledge the detrimental effects of cumulative stress on individual officers independent of concerns raised by the public and media. In order to facilitate such an ideological transition, recruits at police academies need to receive comparable instruction and emphasis in stress management education as they receive in physical fitness training. The conditioning of the emotional and mental psyche of a police officer is just as important to career longevity as is physical fitness training. It is important to acknowledge that cumulative stress is not an individual issue, but rather needs to be an organizational concern.	Paul Sylvestre, Johnson & Wales University
Paper Presentation	The Empirical Knowledge Base on the Concealed Carry of Firearms on Campus: A Systematic Review	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	Gun control is one of the most highly debated and divisive social issue topics in the USA. In recent years, this issue has been thrust into the academic arena in light of the advent of campus carry legislation and policies. Researchers have taken up the task of attempting to better understand the attitudes of those most affected by campus carry—the campus community. The current project is a systematic review of existing empirical studies regarding campus carry. It is hoped that with a thorough review, a clear path for future inquiry will become apparent.	Matthew Hassett, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Bitna Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Empty Promise of Judicial Equality: Sentencing Disparities Among Male and Female Homicide Offenders	Courts and Law	Sentencing	Throughout US history, males have been the predominant offenders of homicide, with females accounting for a small percentage of this subpopulation. This has resulted in a limited number of studies on the trials and sentencing patterns among female homicide offenders. The majority of research in this area has found that women homicide offenders are typically given a considerable amount of leniency in sentencing outcomes, when compared to their male counterparts. We extend this limited line of research by examining the role of gender in sentencing disparities for homicide offenders in the state of Arkansas. We drew on data from the Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) and the Arkansas Office of the Courts in an attempt to gauge judicial bias towards female offenders. Research and policy implications will be suggested based on our findings.	Erin Pavoni, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	The End of Administrative Segregation in Colorado	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Over the past five years the Colorado Department of Corrections has done a complete 180 on its use of administrative segregation, or solitary confinement, in its facilities. It has gone from having one of the highest rates of administrative segregation in the country, to one of the lowest through an extensive reorganizing that included philosophical, structural and programmatic changes. This paper presents the data and describes the process, at times tragic and triumphant, by which this turnaround was achieved.	Richard Kluckow, Colorado Department of Corrections

Paper Presentation	The Eternal Recurrence of the Coups in Turkey	Criminal Behavior	Political Crime	Fear of coups has a substantive background in Turkey. There are certain elements and dynamic factors that could be observed almost in every coup that have occurred in the following timeline: 1960, 1971, 1980 and 1998 along with several attempts and plots in between in Turkey. After a failed military coup on July 15, 2016, the Turkish government started a purge that affected eighty thousand people less than two months. While this article specifically analyzes the coup d'etat in Turkish politics it also explores the existing thin fault lines in Turkey and explains the phases and elements of a coup.	Hasan T. Arslan, Pace University
Paper Presentation	The Evolution of Job Satisfaction Among Police Officers in Modern Russia	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	The paper looks at factors impacting the job satisfaction rates among Russian police officers and traces it back to the early 1990s. The research is based on a series of in-depth interviews with former and current police officers in three Russian cities conducted by the author in 2014-2016. The paper concludes that a number of new factors evolved in the last five years, which adversely affected the rates of job satisfaction among police officers. These factors include increased public attention to the issues of Russian police and various demands of civil society for transparency of police decision-making.	Oiga Semukhina, Marquette University
Paper Presentation	The Extent, Nature, and Dynamics of Stalking on College Campuses: What We Know and Directions for Future Research	Victimology	Victim Studies	This paper explores the extent of stalking targeting college women both on and off campus, as well as relevant demographic patterns. We identify definitional aspects of stalking, discuss prevalence rates and trends observed in prior studies, synthesize the observed characteristics of victims and offenders, and present possible responses of the justice and campus student conduct systems. Several difficulties endemic to this research are considered, including reporting and underreporting concerns, measurement issues, contextual factors, and interpretation of the results. Finally, we explore the needs for future research given that much remains unknown about college student stalking victimization and offending.	Matt R. Nobles, University of Central Florida; Kate Fox, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	The Fabrication Factor: Adoption of Illegal Firearm Production as an Alternate Weapon Source	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Advancements in fabrication technology have led to concern about clandestinely-produced "DIY" firearms becoming an alternate source of illegal weapons. One model anticipates homemade firearms would become more prevalent in response to pressures imposed by comprehensive counter-diversion regimes. Another suggests that DIY weapons would become more prevalent in less restrictive environments where makers can operate freely. This paper examines patterns of illegal DIY firearm adoption in the United States and Australia. A "substitution" effect appears plausible. DIY activity may reflect less-favorable conditions for traditional trafficking. This paper illustrates the influence of illicit market incentives in the illegal adoption of emerging technology.	Mark Tallman, University of Denver
Paper Presentation	The Fear of Crime: How Does Cyber-Crime Stack Up Against Traditional Street Crime?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	A great deal of research has focused on the fear of crime. As prior studies have shown, individuals within society do indeed alter routine activities and adjust behaviors based upon this fear. Fear itself leads to several adverse consequences, above and beyond the impact of the crime. However, the technological advances of the 21st century are bringing with them new typologies of criminal offenses. These include identity theft, cyber bullying, breaches of private information, and countless methods for carrying out traditional crimes through the anonymity of the internet. It is the intent of this current study to compare the magnitude of fear the general populace has towards cyber-crimes to the same measure for traditional street crimes. Do respondents have a greater fear of being mugged or having their personal information stolen online? Which do respondents believe would be more damaging? Which do respondents go to greater lengths to prevent?	Joshua Harms, Middle Tennessee State University
Student Authored Paper	The Forms and Ecologies of Violence Against Women (VAW) in Bangladesh	Student Panels	Student Panels	Women constitute almost half of the population in Bangladesh. Despite the Constitution's guarantee, and Bangladesh's commitment to the international covenants and instruments addressing violence against women (VAW), human rights, and women's rights, the problem of VAW has been persistent at alarming levels. This paper examines the forms and ecologies of VAW in Bangladesh based on the secondary analysis of available police statistics, empirical studies, and national level reports carried out by prestigious organizations. This paper reveals that VAW in Bangladesh is multidimensional with varied forms ranging from early marriage, forced sex, verbal abuse, to trafficking, wife battering, stalking, and rape. Most of these forms of VAW are direct and prevalent at interpersonal level, in the family or within the general community, and can be linked to various structural and cultural forces including patriarchy, religious superstitions, cultural practices, sexism, and dowry. VAW costs victims, perpetrators, state and non-state agencies a lot. Since violence is preventable, VAW needs to be eradicated for building peace, development, and protection of human rights in the home, school, streets, and workplace as well as at society levels.	Mohammad Azizur Rahman, University of Manitoba

Paper Presentation	The Full Efficacy of Therapeutic Jurisprudence: Unsuccessful Drug Court Clients Evaluated Using the As-Treated Method	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	A meta-synthesis is used to analyze outcomes for unsuccessful drug court clients. Prior research has found harm reduction benefits with unsuccessful clients. It is postulated that a failure to use the medical as-treated design model is a methodological error. This design captures benefits patients receive that do not complete a prescribed protocol. This approach would consider drug court dropout effects based upon treatment dosage. The failure to include discharged clients due to non-completion creates an incomplete understanding of therapeutic jurisprudence effects. This research examines these effects and recommends that the as-treated design is used in drug court evaluations and research.	K. Michael Reynolds, University of Central Florida, Traci Francis, Waldorf University
Student Authored Paper	The Future of Corrections in Missouri: An Examination of Pathway to Change	Student Panels	Student Panels	Cognitive Behavior Treatment programs are mainstays of corrections. Current research focuses on single use programs for issues such as sex offenders, anger management, or substance abuse. A unique program within the Missouri Department of Corrections called Pathways to Change deals with common criminogenic needs such as self-esteem, life mapping, and personal values in order to build pro-social foundations. In this study we review how the program's founding, its implementation in both institutional and community corrections, completed research studies and analyze how the program has changed as well as what the future holds for Cognitive Behavior Treatment within Missouri corrections.	Tammy Preston, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	The Global "Consensus Bail Legislation": Risk Assessment of Criminal Offenders	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	Pre-trial bail decision is an important decision point and a first legal proceedings in the criminal adjudication process with profound consequences on subsequent decisions such as conviction, and sentencing. There is a growing attention on pre-trial bail decision in view of the staggering number of people on remand in several jurisdictions. Critical analyses of bail legislations across jurisdictions in Europe, North America, East Asia, and Sub-Saharan explicitly reveal a consensus: The risk a suspect posed to society. This paper aimed to examine salient issues pertaining to the contribution of risk assessment of criminal offenders in ensuring impartial bail decision making.	Samuel Adjortolo, City University of Hong Kong
Paper Presentation	The Ideology of Terrorism in the Arab World: From the Sacred to Profane	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	This study aims to investigate modern terrorism and focus on its ideology which has recently converted from the sacred to the profane. The study seeks to illustrate the mechanism of such change and the new tactics of terrorist groups represented in attracting youths through social media network to the triangle of terrorism: sex, money and drugs. This concept which has been developed by the author will be utilized in analyzing the nature of modern terrorism, its mobility and development. Findings of the study reveal that modern terrorism in the Arab World targets professional youths (e.g. doctors, engineers, IT specialists, media experts) regardless of gender, color, race or religion. The targeted groups include alienated, isolated and unemployed youths who have low self-esteem and suffer from family disorganization and estrangements. These youths constitute a soft target for the terrorist groups. The study is based on "Rational Choice Theory" which provides an appropriate framework for interpreting the phenomenon of modern terrorists in today's world.	Ahmad Falah Alomosh, University of Sharjah
Paper Presentation	The Illuminations Program: A Trauma-Informed Training Curriculum for Law Enforcement	Policing	Police and the Community	Current research has found that the most common complaint crime victims express about their interactions with police is their perception that officers are indifferent to their experiences and feelings. One way to combat this problem is to educate officers on the significance of trauma and its effects on an individual. One such program, Illuminations, uses a portfolio of artwork and writings created by two brothers who were sexually abused to provide officers the opportunity to explore the impact of victimization on a holistic level, and to teach them how they can moderate their interpersonal skills when working with victims.	Vickie Sneed, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Repeated Calls for Service on Police Response Time	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police response time is one of the important factors to evaluate police performance. Ecological theory suggests that police responses would be slower in high crime neighborhoods since officers develop their cynical views of the effectiveness of their intervention. However, recent studies examining police response time have reported contradicting results. Using Calls for Service (CFS) data collected by Houston Police Department, this study re-tests ecological theory through examining the impact of addresses generating repeated calls on response time in domestic violence cases. Hierarchical linear modeling is employed to control the effect of ecological factors in this study.	Jae-Seung Lee, Northern Kentucky University, Jonathan Lee, Penn State Harrisburg

Paper Presentation	The Impact of a Supervised Injection Site on Crimes: An Interrupted Time Series Investigation	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	The current research investigates whether or not the supervised injection site in Vancouver, British Columbia influenced crime reported to Vancouver Police. While research has been conducted how the supervised injection site influenced health outcomes and access to treatment, very limited research has been conducted on its impact on reported crime. The present study uses nearly four years of weekly crime counts to conduct an interrupted time series evaluation of the impact of the supervised injection site on various crimes. Results and implications will be presented.	Linsey Beisle, North Dakota State University; Andrew Myer, North Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers on their Job Performance	Policing	Police and the Community	In light of current trends of police fatalities and assaults on duty, it is important to better understand the extent to which law enforcement officers are impacted. Unlike years past, social media has elevated incidents of assaults against as well as by the police. While police misconduct is not a point of focus for this research, to the extent that officers sense a heightened tension with the community and questionable support their agencies, the latter can be an unintended consequence the nexus between national trends and police performance. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore law enforcement officers' perception of assault against their colleagues and its association with selected areas of job performance.	Harvey McMurray, North Carolina Central University; Jessica Davis Ganao, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Childhood Victimization and Patriarchal Gender Ideology on Intimate Partner Violence among Korean Immigrant Women in the USA	Victimology	Intimate Partner Violence	Childhood victimization experience is common among intimate partner violence (IPV) victims. To understand the effect of physical and sexual childhood abuse experience on IPV among Korean immigrant women, this study utilized a case-control design to compare 64 Korean immigrant women who have experienced IPV in the past year with 63 Korean immigrant women who have never experienced IPV in their lifetime. The cultural understanding of childhood physical and sexual abuse is also examined as Korean immigrants often use physical punishment to discipline their children, and the reporting of sexual abuse is discouraged due to stigmatization in this community. The findings of this study will help us to understand and provide better policy suggestions that can break the cycle of victimization among the Korean immigrant population in the United States.	Chunrye Kim, John Jay college of Criminal Justice/ Graduate Center,CUNY
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Computer-Specific Parental Management on Online Deviance: The Testing of Self-Control Theory	Criminal Behavior	Internet Crime	Deviant behaviors on the internet by adolescents have increased, youths are in danger, as a result of participating in deviance on the Internet without controlling them at home. This study examined that parental management impacts online deviance with mediating self-control based on Gottfredson and Hirschi's self-control theory. The data from this study were collected by the Korea Institute of Criminology in 2009. This study strongly supported self-control theory's propositions that parental management negatively influenced children's low self-control, and their low self-control positively impacted online deviance. This study also found that parental management was positively associated with cognition about online deviance.	Hyunin Baik, University of Louisville; Amanda Roberts, University of Louisville; George Higgins, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Disadvantage on Juvenile Court Outcomes	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Research on juvenile court outcomes tends to focus on the impact of individual and legal factors. However, few studies consider the impact of contextual factors on juvenile sentencing. An important contextual factor to consider when examining juvenile court outcomes is concentrated disadvantage—an indicator of relative poverty in a community which also impacts the strength of social and community bonds as well as resources available. Prior research indicates a relationship between concentrated disadvantage and juvenile court outcomes as well as an interaction with race. In this study, we use multi-level modeling to examine neighborhood-level disadvantage in one southern state over a several year period on juvenile court outcomes. Policy implications will also be discussed.	Rimonda Maroun, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Family Indifference on Delinquency among American Indian Youth: A Test of General Strain Theory	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This study analyzed data regarding American Indian youth delinquency using structural equation modeling (SEM) with the inclusion of the mediating effect of negative emotion, as hypothesized by the General Strain Theory (GST). This study found much evidence supporting GST. The results of the SEM with anger model and the SEM with anger and depression model in this study showed that anger was a mediation between no attendance of school events and delinquency. Also, the results of SEM with depression model in this study showed that depression was a mediation between no attendance of school events and delinquency.	Hyunin Baik, University of Louisville; Amanda Roberts, University of Louisville; George Higgins, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Home Access to Drugs and Alcohol on Delinquent Behavior	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	Data from The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health are analyzed in order to estimate the relationship between home access to drugs, alcohol and involvement in various types of delinquency. Study findings, implications, and avenues for future research are discussed.	Anthony Wells Hoskin, Idaho State University

Paper Presentation	The Impact of Low Self-Control and Risky Lifestyles on Juvenile Victimization	Criminological Theory	Behavior and Learning Theories	This study examines the relationship between low self-control and juvenile victimization, with routine activity theory acting as a mediating variable. Data from the American sample in the ISRD-2 provides data from diverse locations within the country that allow for an examination of a relationship that has received little empirical attention. Low self-control has been found to increase an individual's chance of being victimized, but studies have found that mediating variables play a role in this relationship. The current study seeks to explore this relationship between low self-control, victimization, and risky lifestyles to better understand juvenile victimization.	Matthew Bills, Sam Houston State University; Ling Ren, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Police Involved Shooting on Law Enforcement Officers: A Qualitative Approach	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Police officers protect and serve the community at great cost. The cost can include their physical and mental health. This study interviewed seventeen current and former police officers about their memories of the police action shootings in which they were involved and how these memories affected their lives. They were asked questions which prompted them to explain how they were affected physically, mentally, and emotionally by the incident. The original coded data was reduced to sixteen themes and were analyzed for the purposes of this study. The findings revealed many commonalities among the officers in terms of the consequences for them as a result of the shooting incidents. These findings can assist police departments in better understanding the emotional, physical, and social aftermath for officers and to create meaningful and supportive policies and procedures to assist officers through such trying times.	Myah Reeve, Ball State University; Bryan D. Byers, Ball State University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Punishment Ideologies on Support for Death Penalty in South Korea	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	Although South Korea is one of the abolitionists in practice as well as a nation where anti-death penalty movement is actively expanding, the majority of survey respondents supported the death penalty (82.8%). In light of the effort to develop death penalty debate in Korea, there are fair amount of studies that have explored the utility of the death penalty in association with the context of the policy such as history, politics, and socio-economic environment in the West and other areas. However, it is largely unknown what determines death penalty attitudes of Korean citizen. This study examines the impact of four punishment ideologies (deterrence, retribution, rehabilitation, and incapacitation) on South Korean attitudes toward the death penalty. Using survey data from a nationwide sample of 416 citizens, this study seeks to provide the first analysis of the perceived functions of the death penalty as well as a link between citizen's view and social context surrounding death penalty in South Korea.	Eurusuk Choi, Washington State University; Shanhe Jiang, Wayne State University; Eric Lambert, The University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Security Threat Group Designation on Discretionary Parole Release Decisions	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	There is little contemporary research as to what factors influence discretionary parole release decisionsmaking. One potential predictor that has been seemingly overlooked is security threat group status (STGs). STGs have not only drastically increased in prevalence over the last few decades, but they have also become more criminally sophisticated. This is problematic because the majority of these individuals will ultimately return to the community. Due to this gap in parole decisionmaking literature, the purpose of this study is to determine if confirmed STG status impacts discretionary parole release decisions.	Dalton Glass, Sam Houston State University; Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Influence of Desire to Marry on Attitudes Toward Women: Sexual Offender, Community, and Student Views	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Marital relationships have the potential to reinforce traditional gender roles and negative associated beliefs. As such, understanding the relationship between marriage and attitudes towards women is of interest. This study explores the relationship between the desire to marry and unfavorable attitudes towards women in different settings using the attitudes towards women scale. Particularly, the domestic partnership and general attitudes sub-dimensions are utilized. The findings of this study may be used to develop policies that target the reduction of domestic violence.	Alexander Pettjohn, Sam Houston State University; Brandy Blasko, Sam Houston State University; Emily Aguirre, Sam Houston State University; Kymeri Morales, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Influence of Fear, Risk, and Perceived Effectiveness on Protective Behavior at Home	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Some research has examined the factors that shape individuals' protective behavior, and other work has explored residents' perceptions about what effectively prevents burglary. This study merged those lines of inquiry by using a community mail survey to assess residents' choices about which specific protective behaviors to use at their homes. This study adds to prior work by controlling for perceived effectiveness and by comparing the effects of the predictors across specific protective behaviors. The analyses indicated that perceived effectiveness and risk of burglary were the most frequently significant predictors, while fear of burglary and prior victimization had little impact.	Jeffrey J. Roth, Penn State New Kensington

Paper Presentation	The Influence of Police Intervention on the Longevity of Domestic Far-Right Extremist Groups	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Homeland Security	Recent research has begun to examine correlates of organizational death for domestic far-right extremist groups. Whether or not a group has come to the attention of law enforcement has been examined, and has been found to possibly impact a group's longevity. However, the type and frequency of these interventions has not been studied. This study builds upon this prior research and examines 110 domestic far-right groups that survived for various lengths of time that all experienced at least one police intervention throughout their lifespan, to determine whether the frequency and type of intervention differentially impacts a group's survival.	Michael Suttmoller, Missouri State University; Alina Volodymyriva Kobychko, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	The Influence of Sport Participation on Marijuana Use	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	Youth marijuana use is a public health and social behavioral phenomena. Research has identified risk and protective factors of juvenile marijuana use including delinquent peer association, school truancy, strong parental bonds, and involvement in after school activities. However, research is divided regarding sport participation's effect on substance use. The current study adds to this body of literature by researching participation in specific sports as predictors marijuana use among high school students. Logistic regression analysis determined that those that were suspended from school, had low GPAs, and members of the football team were more likely to use marijuana.	Jason Nicholson, University of Louisville; George Higgins, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	The Influence of Work-Family Conflict on Measures of Occupational Stress	Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	The purpose of this study was to determine if work-family conflict influenced occupational stress among community corrections staff. If so, did it vary by the specific job position held by the officer. Using data collected from an online survey, the findings indicated that work-family conflict had direct effects on all four measures of work-related stress (i.e., general job stress, job ambiguity, role conflict, and role overload), but these relationships were conditioned by job position. More specific, significant interaction effects suggested that work-family conflict contributed to greater feelings of occupational stress for probation/parole officers but not for residential officers.	Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn, University of Northern Iowa; Kristin Y. Mack, University of Northern Iowa
Paper Presentation	The Interrelationships of Delinquent Peer Groups, Gang Membership, Arrest Experiences and Youths' Self-Concepts	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Research on unintended consequences of arrest on adolescents' lives attempts to account for factors that may moderate the relationship between interventions and consequences across life domains. Labeling theories suggest that interventions affect individuals' self-appraisals. However, moderating factors on the relationship between arrest and youths' self-concept remain unexplored. That is, does arrest affect self-concept for some individuals and not others? This study addresses this gap using prospective, longitudinal data to assess conditioning effects of gang membership and non-gang and delinquent peers on the relationship between arrest, self-concept and later antisocial outcomes.	Molly Buchanan, Florida State University; Marvin Krohn, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	The Intersection of Race and Gender and the Treatment of Probation Violators in Juvenile Justice Proceedings	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The present study examines the individual and joint relationships between gender and race in the treatment of probation violators within juvenile justice proceedings. Drawing upon concepts from the intersectionality approach and prior research, data from a Mid-Atlantic state is used to examine the extent that gender and race individually, and in combination, impact intake, adjudication, and judicial disposition decision-making outcomes involving probation violators. The results have the potential to provide greater insights into the contexts of gender and race inequities and inform policy strategies to improve equality in the treatment of all offenders in juvenile justice proceedings.	Michael J. Leibler, University of South Florida; Maude Beaudry-Cyr, University of South Florida; Taylor Shreve, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	The Invisible Scholar: Authors of Legal Scholarship in Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In order to inform efforts to remedy the marginalization of legal scholarship within the criminology and criminal justice (CCJ) discipline, this study assesses the authorship of legal scholarship within 20 CCJ journals from 2005 through 2015, examining trends over time and variation across journals in the prevalence of sole-authorship and the mean number of authors and identifying the most prolific authors of legal scholarship published in CCJ journals. The study thus sheds light on the extent of collaboration among CCJ legal scholars and identifies CCJ legal scholars who have remained largely invisible due to their focus on a marginalized subfield.	Brenda Rowe, Texas A&M University - San Antonio; Craig Henmens, Washington State University; Wesley McCann, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The Jeanne Clery Act: Its Influence and Impact. What has been Accomplished Since 1990?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Passed in 1990 as a consumer protection law, The Jeanne Clery Act applies to all colleges and universities who receive federal funding. The law requires a number of mandatory responses to allegations of victimization on campus. While most in education and criminal justice support the ideology, many find compliance to be challenging, expensive and question its effectiveness. The author asserts the Clery Act has done little to prevent or minimize violence on campus, sexual or otherwise, and has resulted in a chasm of confusion, doubt and mistrust between the criminal justice system and the civil/administrative jurisdiction of the Clery Act.	Karen Duffala, Ashford University

Paper Presentation	The Lack of Overall Integration of the South African Efforts to Combat Wildlife Crime	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Wildlife crime in South Africa is as extensive as it is diverse. But one of the drawbacks in the combatting of this crime is the lack of a co-ordinated and/or integrated approach be it at legislative, policy or operational levels. This is partly due to the fragmented crime prevention and combatting approaches implemented for individual endangered species. Furthermore, there are multiple government agencies tasked to fight wildlife crime with diverse mandates ranging from protection to conservation to enhancing tourist potential. Additionally, the changes to listings and movement between the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) schedules of certain endangered species has also led to prioritisation confusion, namely, which specie to protect first, in the fight to stem overall wildlife crime.	Anthony de Villiers Minnaar, University of South Africa; Friedo J.W. Herbig, University of South Africa
Paper Presentation	The Limits of the Warrantless Search Following a Lawful Arrest	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	This paper examines the U.S. Supreme Court's continuing effort to define the limits of a search incident to the arrest. Using a De Minimis intrusion analysis, the Court reached different conclusions, when it allowed, after an arrest, a warrantless buccal swab for DNA in <i>Maryland v. King</i> (133 S.Ct.1958) yet disallowed a warrantless blood draw in <i>Missouri v. McNeely</i> (133 S.Ct. 1552). In 2016, the Court again addressed the controversial issue in the following joined cases: <i>Birchfield v. North Dakota</i> (No. 14-1468); <i>Bye v. Levi</i> (No. 14-1507); and <i>Bernard v. Minnesota</i> (No. 14-470).	Arlene Gonzalez, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	The Link Between Poverty and the U.S. Bail System: A Call for Reform	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	This paper examines the link between poverty and the U.S. bail system. While some reforms to address criticisms of money bail have taken place, current evidence indicates further changes are needed. As supported by the literature, most incarcerated persons often come from the poorest communities and the use of money bail is likely to further marginalize these persons. Therefore, it is important to examine the continued use of money bail as part of the pretrial release process. Various issues, including persons left vulnerable and unprotected by a justice system designed to inadvertently maintain the status quo, the consequences of money bail for pretrial release, and the frequent use of money bail, are discussed within the conflict theoretical framework. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) pretrial release data are analyzed, and findings discussed.	Marika Dawkins, The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Edinburg Campus
Paper Presentation	The Little Things	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	We have been lied to. Contemporary justice is thought to dwell behind fluted columns topped with mighty capitol, to descend from the bench in words rendered into suffering, in the gestures of mighty figures, even descend upon us deus ex machina. If we seek justice in the grand, the mighty, the numinous, we will not find it. Justice lives in the granular, the everyday, the humble, the gentle. This paper seeks to remind those who pursue justice where justice resides.	Michael J. DeValve, Fayetteville State University; Elizabeth Quinn, Middle Tennessee State University
Paper Presentation	The Marriage Myth: An Analytic Autoethnography of Family Law Mediation	Research Methods	Qualitative Methods	What most people see about marriage is often rosy, but the unpleasant realities of marriage often become front and center in the mediation room. Based on autoethnographic experiences becoming a family law mediator, the author learns how to think about the unraveling myths of marriage and how to discern what to do about the incomplete pieces of crafted stories told by divorcing parties. Yet, the author wears two hats. Not only is she learning to mediate, but she is also a sociologist who is living the mediated experience and analyzing mediator professionalization simultaneously. This paper highlights the impact of cultural ideologies surrounding marriage that rely traditional gendered notions.	Elaina Kay Behounek, Mercer University
Paper Presentation	The Moderating Effect of Having a Disciplinary Matrix in the Relationship Between Police Officers' Disciplinary Actions and Perceived Organizational Support	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This is an exploratory study which assesses the moderating effect of having a departmental disciplinary matrix on the relationship between police officers' disciplinary actions and perceived organizational support. A convenience sample of approximately 1,800 police officers responded to a self-reported anonymous online survey that was administered to a state-wide police officer association in the southern United States. The preliminary results of the study will be discussed as well as potential policy implications.	Paul D. Reynolds, University of North Texas at Dallas; Richard Helfers, University of Texas - Tyler
Paper Presentation	The Mother/Child Bond: Testing the Relationship between Maternal Criminal Behavior and Childhood Status Offenses	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Extensive research suggests that parental incarceration may influence children's behavior. Most of these studies, however, have focused on the influence of paternal incarceration, overlooking the effect of maternal incarceration on children's delinquent tendencies. Relying on wave 5 of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, the current study seeks to fill this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between maternal criminal behavior and children's status offense behavior. Specifically, we address how children's demographic characteristics, antisocial tendencies, and maternal criminal behavior influence their likelihood to engage in status offenses. It is intended that findings of this study will provide useful implications for policy and practice.	Kristen N. Sobba, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Rocio Paez, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Brenda Faye Prochaska, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Emily Berthelot, University of Nevada, Reno

Research Showcase	The Nature of Collective Violence in Sierra Leone Civil War, 1991-2002	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study is to explore the nature of sexual violence in the 1991 Sierra Leone civil war. We specifically compared incidents of general violence to sexual violence to understand if the two were correlated. In addition, we explored sexual violence variations by fighting groups, civil war context, and country districts. We drew on data from the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission that investigated reports of human rights violation between 1991-2002. We believe the findings of this study can contribute to the limited literature of sexual violence during war and provide policy implications for future prevention strategies.	Amare' Beuch, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Tusty ten Benseel, University of Arkansas, Little Rock; Robert Lytle, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	The New Asian Paradigm: A Relational Approach	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	This paper summarises and reviews my thinking on the Asian paradigm over a number of years. It draws particularly on the paper in which I set out an agenda for Asian criminologists when I became editor-in-chief of the Asian Journal of Criminology (Liu 2009). This paper also draws on two recent papers. The first paper, to be published in a collection on Southern Criminology, develops the concept of an Asian paradigm (Liu 2017). The second paper to be published in the Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice considers the implications for access to justice (Liu 2016).	Jianhong Liu, University of Macau
Paper Presentation	The New Community Policing: From Philosophy to Theory to Practice	Policing	Police and the Community	This paper argues that the lack of a comprehensive, overarching theoretical perspective continues to be a major weakness of community policing. The grand philosophy all too often devolves into a handful of loosely connected programs that fail to meet expectations. The authors reexamine the existing community policing literature through the lens of a partnership model of community policing based on the partnership concepts developed by Riane Eisler and undergirded by Cultural Transformation Theory. Using these guiding principles, the authors provide an organizational framework for community policing that rests on the pillars of Partnerships, Problem Solving, Procedural Fairness, Proscribed Scope, Protection, Professionalism, Purpose, and Principles. This model is more reflective of the lived experiences of the communities officers police on a daily basis. It is culturally relevant and based on the whole of police officers' relationship with the community within the context in which police-community interactions occur.	Adam J. McKee, University of Arkansas at Monticello; Andre L. Lewis, University of Arkansas at Monticello
Paper Presentation	The Outcomes of Mandatory DUI Courts	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Driving under the Influence (DUI) or Driving While Impaired (DWI) Courts are problem-solving programs that aim to alter the behaviors of chronically impaired drivers. Research has suggested that this type of problem-solving court is successful in reducing the likelihood of recidivism among repeated DUI offenders. However, most of the empirical evidences so far are limited to voluntary DUI courts, which only work with offenders who volunteer to participate. To date, we know little about the effectiveness of mandatory DUI courts that require all eligible offenders to participate. This paper fills this gap in the literature by examining the outcomes of a mandatory DUI court in Spokane County, Washington.	Rubin Lu, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University; Staci Hoff, Washington Traffic Safety Commission; Xiaohan Mei, Washington State University; Brianne Posey, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University; Youngki Woo, Washington State University
Research Showcase	The Person Behind the Badge: Relationship between Compassion Fatigue and Stress among Police Officers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Caregiving professionals who work in highly stressful positions with victims of crimes have been found to suffer from compassion fatigue. Policing has been largely overlooked in studies that measure compassion fatigue. The aim of this study was to understand the relationship between (operational/organizational) stress and compassion fatigue. In the present study, we recruited Canadian police officers (n=57) and examined their stress (as reported from both organizational and operational encounters) and compassion fatigue levels. Both variables were measured with psychosocial scales. Results indicated that compassion fatigue is significantly positively correlated with both operational and organizational stress experienced by police officers.	Yuchen Wang, University of Toronto; Jacqueline Zurowski, University of Toronto; Devikaa Anandji, University of Toronto; Karolina Stancel, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto; Emma King, University of Toronto
Research Showcase	The Policies, Process, and Stress of Undercover Policing	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Undercover policing is a crucial aspect of criminal justice that is rarely acknowledged or examined. These officers are asked to change things such as their looks, the way they act, and other day to day activities in their lives for the sake of justice. Officers undercover face multiple problems, but not limited to, mental health issues, ethical issues and prolonged stress during and after their missions. Since this aspect of policing is rarely addressed by researchers, it has allowed for many questions to arise and go unanswered. Many of these officers never seek out treatment due to the stigma surrounding psychiatric help. With that being said, neither a general conclusion nor policy has been created or accepted. This paper will examine some of the research involving the policies, processes and stress placed upon those involved in undercover policing, along with a concluding discussion involving the assessment of the directions this research should head in the future.	Taylor M. Dorsett, Western New England University

Student Authored Paper	The Political and Academic Consideration of Unregulated Concept of Rome Statue in Law No. 26 Year 2000 about Indonesia's Human Right Court	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>Law No. 26 Year 2000 about Indonesia's Human Right Court became a new legal enforcement frame of human right law in Indonesia. The new spirit based on some international propulsion in order to enforce human right which basic right of everyone that appearance since in fetus. This matters indicated how crucial the arrangement of human right law, considering the role of state on human right enforcement in this context which became main pillar or instrument to accommodate citizen interest. Basically, the adopting of Law No. 26 Year 2000 came from the womb of concept international crimes regulation based on Rome Statue which became the international law instrument in order to legal enforce of international crimes. But in the other side, the enactment Rome Statue concept in Indonesia has facing with political and academical interest which resulted unaccommodating everytime of international crimes in Law No. 26 Year 2000. The analysing of political and academical background became the fundamental point to find out the solutions based on the regulation of Rome Statute concept matters in Indonesia.</p> <p>Key words: academic consideration, human right, political consideration, rome statute, unregulated concept.</p>	Mohammad Faisol Soleh, Universitas Islam Indonesia; Muhammad Iqbal Rachman, Universitas Islam Indonesia
Paper Presentation	The Prevalence of Human Trafficking in North Carolina	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Human sex trafficking is a \$32 billion a year industry, the fastest-growing organized crime business, the third-largest criminal enterprise in the world and has surpassed the illegal sale of arms (US Department of State, 2010). Globally individuals are bought, sold, and treated like slaves despite legislation that should prohibits human trafficking. According to US Department of State (2010), human trafficking is predicted to supersede the sale of illegal drugs in the next few years. Although human trafficking heightening awareness in the U.S. and laws implemented to protect victims and bring traffickers to justice, the practice continues across the United States. Polaris Project (2013) noted that North Carolina (NC) ranks among the top ten states for human trafficking. This research will focus on the reasons why NC has such a high rates of human trafficking and what legislations are in place to address the issue.	Caroline Rowell, North Carolina Central University; Tonya Prince, North Carolina Central University; Lorna Elaine Grant, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	The Prison Culture and Challenges to Inmate Classification: Evidence from Philippine Prisons	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Inmate classification is a key aspect of prison management and reformation programming. It guides inmate housing assignment, level of supervision and control, and the type of programs the inmates must participate in. Utilizing qualitative data gathered through interviews and focus group discussions with inmates, personnel, and volunteers in two major prisons in the Philippines, this paper investigates the different structural, organizational and cultural challenges on inmate classification. This paper also describes the current practices on inmate classification and how it affects inmate housing assignment and programming. Implications towards integrated correctional management in the Philippines are discussed.	Raymund Narag, Southern Illinois University; Jordan Galehan, Southern Illinois University
Paper Presentation	The Proper Role of Criminologists Today, Revisited	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	In this paper, the author revisits his earlier argument about the proper role of criminologists in the 21st Century, arguing that now, more than ever, the country needs the expertise of criminologists to not only prevent violent and corporate criminality, but also to offer guidance to policy-makers and media professionals with regard to what comprises sensible versus irrational responses to problems of crime in society. The author speculates about what guidelines for tenure and promotion might look like if schools were to follow this approach.	Matthew Robinson, Appalachian State University
Paper Presentation	The Relationship Between Reasons for Joining Gangs and Criminogenic Outcomes	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Teenagers join gangs for different reasons; however, little is known regarding the relationship between motivations for joining gangs and criminogenic outcomes. Using a school-based cross-sectional sample of adolescents, the current study examines differences in rates of delinquency and victimization among gang members who joined a gang for protection compared to other reasons. Based on negative binomial regression and propensity score matching, findings indicate that gang members who joined for both push and pull factors showed higher level of delinquency and victimization. After accounting for selection effects, gang members who joined for protection reported greater delinquency and victimization.	Jun Wu, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Resurgence of Law and Order Presidency in the Philippines: War on Drugs Rhetoric and Threat to the Rule of Law	Policing	Police and the Community	On June 30, 2016, Rodrigo Duterte took his oath of office and became the 16th president of the Philippines. Pursuant to his campaign promise to eradicate crime and to restore law and order within six months, he has launched an aggressive War on Drugs that targets drug pushers and users. To date, at least 1,500 suspected drug criminals have been killed in police operations. Local and international observers accuse the national police of engaging in extrajudicial killings and other human rights violations as part of such War on Drugs. This paper examines the Duterte administration's War on Drugs rhetoric and the threat it poses on the rule of law.	Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University; Kyung Yun Jhi, University of Nebraska at Kearney

Paper Presentation	The Role of Forensic Evidence in the Absence of Eyewitness Reports	Policing	Legal and Evidentiary Issues in Policing	Studies have demonstrated that factors such as victim/offender relationship and the availability of witness information have a bigger impact on case solvability than does forensic evidence. No one has quantified the number of cases closed via forensic evidence if a) witness reports were unavailable and b) the offender was a stranger. In addition to the above, this paper will explore whether or not the findings support investigating officers' expectations. Data was obtained from the Connecticut state crime lab and local police departments regarding physical evidence collected from the scenes of homicides, rapes, assaults, burglaries, and robberies.	Meredith Emigh, University of New Haven; David Schroeder, University of New Haven
Research Showcase	The Role of Police Resilience Training in Promoting Accurate Split-Second Decision-Making During Use of Force Encounters	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In the line of duty, police officers are expected to make split second use-of-force (UOF) decisions that may involve life or death outcomes. The cumulative burden of highly stressful encounters in the line of duty may put officers at risk of making inaccurate decisions. Front-line police officers (n=57) participated in a science-based UOF resilience promotion training called the 'International Performance Resilience and Efficiency Program (PREP)'. Expert UOF trainers rated officer decision making during highly stressful UOF scenario-based training. Results demonstrated a significant improvement in split-second UOF decision making in regards to the application of lethal use of force (shoot/no shoot).	Karolina Stancel, University of Toronto; Jacob Krzyzaniak, University of Toronto; Andrew Fenech, University of Toronto; Natalie Stuewe, University of Toronto; Kyle Planche, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Konstantinos Papazoglou, University of Toronto; Emma King, University of Toronto; Brett Beston, University of Toronto
Paper Presentation	The Role of Religious Mentoring in Supporting African American Men in Crisis	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	The effects of arrest and incarceration are grave and can impact every facet of an individual's life. This study examines religious mentoring and the role it plays in offering support to African American men who are struggling with the collateral consequences of incarceration and arrest. Focus groups are utilized in order to stimulate discussion and obtain information on the beliefs and attitudes toward religious mentoring. Findings suggest that religious mentoring can have a positive result in supporting African American men in crisis.	Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University
Paper Presentation	The Role of Unemployment and Other Secondary Stressors on the Health of Older Prisoners	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Given the continued reliance on mass incarceration, the aging of the prisoner population, and the generally poor health of prisoners, it is important to investigate how the prison environment plays a role in the health of its captives. Drawing on original data gathered from interviews with older prisoners, I examine the influence of three secondary stressors on respondents' health ratings. Findings show that prisoners in this sample who were unemployed were more than twice as likely to report worse health outcomes as prisoners who were employed, suggesting that providing additional employment opportunities within the prison setting may protect prisoner health.	Meghan Novisky, Cleveland State University
Paper Presentation	The Sociology of Animal Crime	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	This presentation seeks to sociologically examine the patterns of animal crime in one large American city. A sociological approach to the study of animal crime will reveal broader patterns of animal abuse, demonstrate connections between animal abuse and other crimes and structural correlates, and ultimately allow for a fuller understanding of crime and violence in our society. Using Chicago Police Department data of all animal crimes in a ten-year period, this research analyzes the types of animal crimes perpetrated, crime- and community-related characteristics of animal crime, and patterns of arrest. Further, it offers the first test of the utility of a general criminological theory, social disorganization theory, for the study of animal crime.	Keri Burchfield, NIU
Paper Presentation	The Stability of Property Crime on Campus	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	While campus crime has become the focus of a growing body of literature, spatial analyses of the campus environment represent a small facet of campus crime analyses. Spatial analyses of campus crime have focused on factors such as accessibility and land use; effects the campus has on the surrounding neighborhoods; and crime clustering. However, the majority of this research fails to consider longitudinal aspects of campus crime. To address this gap in the literature, this study used point pattern similarity analyses to identify the degree of similarity between three years of police incident data at an urban university.	James Hurst, University of Arkansas Little Rock
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and Criminal Appeals	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines Supreme Court decisions dating with criminal appeals.	John Worrall, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and Criminal Law	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines Supreme Court decisions dealing with criminal law and due process issues.	Claire Nolasco, Texas A & M University-San Antonio
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and Sentencing	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines decisions dealing with sentencing issues.	Barbara Belbot, University of Houston-Downtown
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and Statutory Interpretation	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines decisions interpreting criminal justice-related statutes.	Stacy Moak, University of Alabama-Birmingham
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and the Death Penalty	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines decisions involving the 8th Amendment and the death penalty.	Katherine Bennett, Armstrong Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and the Fourth Amendment	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper reviews Supreme Court decisions dealing with the 4th Amendment.	Jeff Walker, University of Alabama-Birmingham
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and Trials	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines decisions involving right to counsel and speedy trial.	Michael S. Vaughn, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court Gets It Wrong in <i>Bernard v. Minnesota</i>	Courts and Law	Criminal Procedure	In a trio of consolidated cases, the U.S. Supreme Court recently held that the police may conduct a breathalyzer test of a person suspected of DWI without first obtaining a search warrant. In this paper we discuss the three cases, focusing on <i>Bernard v. Minnesota</i> . We argue that this diminishing of 4th Amendment protections was a mistake, and argue that the dissent, written by Justice Sotomayor, makes the better argument; that police should be required to obtain a search warrant to conduct a breathalyzer test.	Craig Hemmens, Washington State University; Rubin Lu, Washington State University; Wesley McCann, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The Symbolic Annihilation of Major Victimization Classifications in Forty Years of Cop Films	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	This study examined victimization scenes in the first forty years of the core cop film genre. Results are presented in the context of what is known in cultivation theory as symbolic annihilation.	Franklin T. Wilson, Indiana State University; Kathryn Branch, The University of Tampa
Paper Presentation	The Talk: Police-Youth Interaction	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	Many African American/Black parents have conversations (also known as "the talk") with their children about how to interact with police officers. Research exploring how "the talk" influences minority-police interactions is virtually nonexistent. As such, this paper examines the content of such conversations and the influence "the talk" may have among minority youths' perceptions of police officers and subsequent behaviors. Specially, this paper presents the analysis of open ended questions addressing the topic of minority youth-police interaction. These questions are part of a larger survey administered at three universities in the southwest (two minority institutions—predominantly black and Hispanic—and one traditionally white institution). The racial threat hypothesis is used as a theoretical framework for this paper. Surveys shed light on the role of "the talk" in minority-police interactions. The findings are discussed, and recommendations for future research are offered.	Myrna Cintron, Prairie View A&M University; Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University; Marka Dawkins, The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Edinburg Campus
Research Showcase	The Teacher-Lover Phenomenon: A Qualitative Study of Female Sex Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	For the present study, we examined the nature of the teacher-lover relationship among female sex offenders, focusing specifically on the onset, duration, and desistance of these relationships, the opportunistic or premeditated nature, and the rationales (i.e. excuses and justifications) provided by offenders to align their behaviors with societal expectations. We examined interviews conducted with 50 female sex offenders who used their position as a teacher to engage in a sexual relationship with underage students. We believe the results of this study will provide insight into this subgroup and their risk levels, treatment amenability, and recidivism propensities.	Mollie Steely, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Tusty Ien Benseal, University of Arkansas, Little Rock
Paper Presentation	The Unintended Consequences of Juvenile Sex Offender Registries	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Due to increased attention and concerns related to adult and juvenile sex offenses in the United States, policymakers realize the importance of making society aware of those who have committed these acts. To alleviate societal concerns, states require sexual offenders to publicly register where they reside. Juveniles that are required to register for certain offenses are stigmatized in ways similar to adult sex offenders. Despite suffering similar fates as adults, we know little about the differences between adults and juveniles when it comes to what offenses makes them eligible for registration as a sex offender. As such the purpose of this analysis is to increase our understanding about the differences in what is considered a registerable sexual offense for adults or juveniles across 50 states.	Shantae Monee Motley, Prairie View A&M University
Research Showcase	The Value of Occupational Therapy Within the Juvenile Justice System	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study examined the effectiveness of an occupation-based, life skills intervention with a group of juvenile offenders in a rehabilitative drug and alcohol program. Prior to intervention, the Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessment identified areas of deficit. Occupational therapy students developed and administered weekly life skills training interventions based on the participants' individual areas of life skills knowledge deficit. A pretest-posttest design was used to measure life skills acquisition after receiving interventions and participants demonstrated significant improvements in life skills knowledge at posttest. This study provides preliminary support for the effectiveness of occupational therapists with this at-risk population.	Erika Paige Stuchlik, Rockhurst University; Lindsay Albracht, Rockhurst University; Kylie Miturn, Rockhurst University; Megan Rooney, Rockhurst University; Cailyn Tilden, Rockhurst University; Mylene Schirner, Rockhurst University
Paper Presentation	The War on Drunk Driving: Assessing DUI arrests and Fatal Crashes in the United States (1985-2014)	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	Since the 1980's, a plethora of criminal justice resources have been utilized to deter driving under the influence (DUI). Although policy makers posit that the increased enforcement will reduce the frequency of drunk driving and therefore DUI crashes, the empirical validity of this claim remain largely overlooked in the criminological literature. In fact, while DUI arrests remain among the most frequent arrests in the country, an overabundance of fatal crashes remains. Therefore, this project utilizes secondary data from the Uniform Crime Reports and Fatality Accident Reporting System to explore the relationship between DUI arrests and fatal DUI crashes from 1985-2014.	Richard Stringer, Old Dominion University

Paper Presentation	The Wicked Problem: Access, Safety, and the School-to-Prison Pipeline	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	The dual mission of school access and school safety is described by policymakers as a "wicked problem". The goal conflicts associated with these value laden issues are predicting negative outcomes for special needs students. The nature of a wicked problem is largely viewed through the bias of the stakeholder and this research suggests that conflicts and perceptions create a wicked problem that contributes to a school-to-prison pipeline evidenced by disproportionate public school criminalization of special needs students. This research examines state level descriptive data that describe the extent of the problem while using phenomenological research that examines the goal conflicts.	Brett Alan Fitzgerald, Northeastern State University; Andria Morgan-Starr Smith, Northeastern State University; Nathan Harris, Northeastern State University
Paper Presentation	Theory Meets Reality: Teaching Organizational Theory through Field Research at a Small Rural Police Department	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper discusses the use of field research to teach criminal justice organizational theory through the management assessment of a rural police department. Analyzing a rural police department for organizational issues is a positive way for students to learn how rural police departments operate and are managed while applying organizational theory concepts. This instructional process suggests an innovative approach to organizational behavior discussions and contributes alternative pedagogical strategies.	Lucy Edwards Hochstein, Radford University; Stephanie Dragon, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Third-Party Reforms in Corrections: A Qualitative Analysis of Interest Groups' Effectiveness at Reducing Entropy	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Analyses of judicial decision-making generally focus on the use of amicus curiae briefs by interest groups. While most analyses of interest groups' influence have been conducted using quantitative methods, few have assessed interest groups' effect on decision-making qualitatively. Although the literature on interest groups and decision-making is well established among political scientists, these concepts have been discussed much less among criminologists. The current analysis fills this void by conducting a qualitative content analysis of amicus curiae briefs submitted by interest groups working to reform corrections through United States Supreme Court litigation. By doing so, the current analysis more exhaustively identifies interest groups involved in corrections reform and their stances on various issues.	James Mack Arthur Pitts, University of Southern Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Three Minute Warning: Misdemeanor Court Processing in the State of Florida	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Very little research on courts and sentencing outcomes focuses on misdemeanor courts; in fact, the overwhelming empiricism in this area is on felony court outcomes at the federal and state levels. This research utilized a mixed methodology approach, a combination of observation and survey, to explore misdemeanor court outcomes across the State of Florida. Findings indicate an overall lack of due process across the vast majority of cases. Most striking is the fact that the average misdemeanor case is completed in a mere three minutes. Using regression analyses, this study also explored sentencing outcomes via traditional metrics associated with contemporary sentencing research. Policy implications are discussed.	Sean Maddan, University of Tampa; Alisa Smith, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Tips From a "Quirky Q": Dedoose® as a Qualitative Criminal Justice Resource	Research Methods	Qualitative Methods	Qualitative methods are eliciting more attention from researchers than ever before. Software such as Dedoose® - which is increasingly used within public health studies - remains a mystery to many scholars. A lack of knowledge about how to successfully incorporate such programs reduces researchers' ability to collaborate and work toward standardized qualitative measures. This paper provides insights about Dedoose® and how it can convey the validity of qualitative analyses more effectively than other qualitative software. The paper draws upon a gang desistance research project, where 29 transcripts from ex-members were analyzed. Firsthand knowledge will inform examples of the software's functionality in practice.	Kris Marie Castner, Temple University
Paper Presentation	Title: Getting to the Root of the Problem: A Theoretical Vision of Regional Restorative Centers	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	This presentation will focus on a theoretical vision of creating future regional restorative centers. Topics to be discussed will include the ability to address harms and needs of community members and returning citizens, structural pre-planning considerations, how such centers may provide resources to assist numerous justice agencies as well as how the creation of such centers may aid in the reduction of criminal activities within a given community.	Lana Adelaide McDowell, Georgia Gwinnett College
Paper Presentation	To Shoot or Not to Shoot: Effects of Simulator Training on Public Perception of Law Enforcement Conduct	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	The numerous police related shootings highlighted in the media have seemed to cause an impact in the public's perception of policing conduct. Law enforcement is an intricate part of community relations, so it is important for the public to be knowledgeable regarding policing matters. To make an informed opinion, the public should have an accurate picture of what type of decision-making occurs in a police related shooting incident. The study analyzes police perceptions both before and after experience in a firearm simulator used in officer training. Participants are organized in focus groups to provide an open discussion of current policing issues. The study provides insight into potential shifts of opinion based on first-hand experience with a simulated shooting incident. Implications will be discussed.	Shavonne Arthurs, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; John Lewis, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Tokin' Up In The 5260: How Denver Police Officers are Reacting to the Legalization of Marijuana	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Laws surrounding the possession, use and distribution of marijuana have undergone many changes for over a century. In such an environment, it often falls on a police officer's definition, interpretation and reaction to the laws to determine the extent to which certain laws and sanctions will be enforced. Drawing on the work of Weick (1976), this research utilizes the theoretical framework of sensemaking to examine two research questions: First, what sense are police officers in Colorado making of new legalization of marijuana laws? Second, how are officers defining, interpreting and reacting to marijuana laws in Colorado?	Kara Hoofnagle, Johnson & Wales University
Paper Presentation	Tools of Violence: Patterns of Terrorist Weapons Acquisition in the United States	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	The purpose of this study is to empirically examine terrorist precursor activities in an effort to identify patterns of behavior concerning weapons acquisition. While most terrorist plots rely on the perpetrators obtaining a weapon, the people and the ideologies driving those plots can vary greatly. This study will shed light on the degree of variation in precursor activities across ideologies, group sizes, and attack types as they relate to acquiring the tools necessary to commit an act of terrorism. Data on precursor behaviors will come from the American Terrorism Study database, which identifies and details behaviors engaged in prior to incidents of terrorist violence. The findings will be useful in helping to formulate law enforcement interdiction and investigation tactics, as well as legal policy, in order to interrupt terrorism plots.	Katie Ratcliff, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas; Brent L. Smith, Terrorism Research Center in Fulbright College, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	Toward a Reduction in Police Line-Of-Duty Injuries	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This research seeks to better understand the scope and frequency of line-of-duty injuries sustained by law enforcement officers in multiple jurisdictions in southwestern Connecticut during the three-year period from 2013-2015. Data is being collected using an instrument designed for a similar study by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (2014). An analysis of the data is expected to result in recommendations for reducing injury and improving the delivery of police service.	Patrick Morris, Sacred Heart University
Paper Presentation	Toward an Improved Understanding of Estimates of Sexual Violence against College Students	Victimology	Victim Studies	While college student sexual victimization has been a topic of academic interest for decades, it recently has received great attention outside of academia. With this broader awareness comes confusion about the various estimates. For example, that one in five college women are raped has become "common knowledge," leading to great alarm. Yet, other estimates suggest that sexual violence against college women – while too frequent – are not as high. What explains these differing estimates? This presentation digs deeper into estimates of sexual victimization with a focus on methodology, advantages and disadvantages of various data collections to better understand these differences.	Callie Rennison, University of Colorado Denver
Paper Presentation	Toward Recognizing Domestically Minor Sex Trafficked Males as Victims	Victimology	Victim Studies	Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking are children born in the United States that have been coerced into a life of pornography, stripping, and sexual services in America. It is estimated that there are approximately 100,000 children that are involved in domestic minor sex trafficking in the United States. Extensive research has been focused on girls that are lured into this life of delinquent activity and they are often defined as the victim of sexual exploitation. In contrast boys are not defined as victims, but as male sex workers. There are little to no services available for boys of domestic minor sex trafficking. The purpose of this paper is to bring awareness to the problem that boys are not just male sex workers, but are victims of sexual exploitation and are in need of services that are now being afforded to girls who are similarly situated. The research question is: what steps are necessary to change commonly held perceptions of domestically sex trafficked juvenile males so that they might receive services as victims?	Paula Songs, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	Traditional Fosterage, Child Labor, and Trafficking: An Ethnographic Examination of Underage Domestic Servitude in Nigeria	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	International and Transnational Crime	Traditional fosterage historically enabled children to live with older relatives to gain access to education and in exchange, performed chores to supplement household labor. Such culturally fostered children enjoyed privileged access to schools. Traffickers have exploited that historical practice to send children across borders for purposes of servitude. We conducted in-depth interviews with 23 participants at Ilorin and Lagos, Nigeria, and completed focus group discussions with members of a church that supervised traditional fosterage of children at Ilorin. We performed our analyses through iterative stages of grounded theory to draw conclusions about the evolution of traditional fosterage into child trafficking.	C. Nana Derby, Virginia State University; Tayo O. George, Covenant University, Nigeria; Idowu Chiazor, Covenant University, Nigeria; Christiana O. Adetunde, Covenant University, Nigeria

Paper Presentation	Transforming the Criminal Justice Student Learning Experience through Short-term Study Abroad	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Faculty led short-term study abroad experiences are increasingly common study abroad selections for undergraduate students in the U.S. These short-term experiences, typically courses of study lasting less than a semester in a foreign country, offer an accelerated curriculum enhanced by international and on-site cultural experience. This presentation addresses learning outcomes used for a faculty-led short term study abroad course in comparative criminal justice, focused on multiple sites in the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Belgium. This presentation will offer some suggested best practices and also report findings on the educational and personal growth of the student attendees, and discuss the impact on students attending a regional catholic university.	Moneque S. Walker-Pickett, Saint Leo University; Jaika Waugh, Saint Leo University, St. Pete Police Department
Paper Presentation	Transition of ITC Program Graduates to General Population	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	It has been shown that structured intensive therapeutic living communities (ITC) have been beneficial and rehabilitative for prison inmates. This study sought to investigate the experiences of ITC graduates when transitioning back to general population after completing the program. The main focus points of this study included: 1) the individual's perspective of his transition; 2) the experiences the offender had with other inmates since completing the program; and 3) the experiences the offender had with correctional staff since completing the program. Recommendations for improvements to the program to better prepare offenders for this transition were also examined.	Alexis Weisbrod, Southeast Missouri State University; Raleigh Blasdel, Southeast Missouri State University; Laura Krieger-Sample, Southeast Missouri State University
Research Showcase	Trauma and Recidivism: Examining Gender Differences with Juvenile Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Past research has examined the association between trauma and recidivism in young offenders. However, potential gender differences in this relationship remain largely, unexamined. Furthermore, little research has explored whether protective factors buffer risk of recidivism differently across gender. The current study aimed to fill this gap by investigating whether this relationship is moderated by gender; and the role of protective factors in buffering trauma across gender. Archival data were collected from youth in a Midwestern juvenile court. Findings support the importance of assessing non-criminogenic needs and responsivity factors to maximize offender rehabilitation. Implications for juvenile justice practitioners are also discussed.	Seth Rowles, Michigan State University; Ashlee Barnes, Michigan State University; Amber Mandalari, Michigan State University; William S. Davidson, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Trauma-Informed Care Programming with Older Incarcerated Adults	Corrections	Special Needs Offenders	Research with older adult offenders has revealed high rates of mental illness -- a finding purported to intersect with high rates of self-reported trauma and stressful life experiences across the life span—primarily, in the form of personal victimization (Courtney & Maschi, 2012). While a Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) approach to address the needs of incarcerated populations has been introduced in recent years, it is still unclear as to which programs and services are available in correctional settings. This presentation will include a summary of existing TIC projects in specific correctional systems of care in the U.S., and a report of the findings	Michele P. Bratina, West Chester University
Research Showcase	Treating Juvenile Offenders: The Evening Report Center	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The way to treat juvenile offenders has always been a difficult issue. The debate being: whether juvenile offenders can be rehabilitated. There have been issues with conventional methods of punishment such as probation; evening report centers offer an alternative. This study followed an evening report center in a medium-sized Texas city. The after school program is geared towards benefiting juveniles throughout the probation process with tutoring, substance abuse groups and many other resources. The field research study was conducted over several months. Overall, research shows the program is an effective condition of probation, particularly regarding cognitive abilities and aspirational attitudes.	Sheana Yvette Mata, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Trends in Cell Phone Theft in the NYC Transit System	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	With the emergence of cell phones, theft within NYC's Transit System changed from chain snatchers to cell phones. This study examines the change in cell phone theft as the technology changed from G1 to G4 technology with specific emphasis on more desired phones and variations between CDMA and GSM networks. From the past rash of T-Mobile's Sidekick to the current practice of "Apple Picking", targeted theft of cell phones has gone through distinct changes. Analysis of how manufacturers have attempted to thwart (or not) theft are discussed and recommendations to the industry on how to greatly reduce cell phone theft are proposed.	Andrew Costello, NYIT; Emily Restivo, NYIT
Paper Presentation	Trends in Juvenile Offending Moral Panics in the United States 1851 to 2013	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This conceptual and relational content analysis presents descriptions of time points and ideas when public attention in the United States heightened regarding juvenile offending. Articles addressing these moral panics as described in the New York Times from 1851 to 2013 are reviewed and categorized according to the social, political and economic circumstances of the panic and the response. Data are analyzed by categories, patterns and themes in the data, much of which reflects the northeast region. Given the findings, directions for moving forward more effectively are offered.	Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University; Courtney Rasmus, Prairie View A&M University; Tiara Tramble, Prairie View A&M University

Paper Presentation	Trends in Sentencing: The Impact of Justice Reinvestment	Courts and Law	Sentencing	The Justice Reinvestment Act has spawned a number of program changes throughout the criminal justice system. Some of these programs are directed at community corrections while others are focused on increased use of evidence-based practices. This research will focus on sentencing and what trends may have changed with the implementation of programs stemming from justice reinvestment. A time-series analysis will be used to determine what trends exist as a result of the policies.	Richard Wentling, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Erika Frenzel, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; John Lewis, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Trust, Respect, and Neutrality: The Role of Procedural Justice in Facilitating Sexual Assault Reporting on the College Campus	Victimology	Victim Studies	Sexual assault happens with frequency on college campuses, yet victims have rarely disclosed these experiences to authorities. Evidence has indicated that perceptions of procedural justice may play an important role in citizens' willingness to report crime to police. Research has not investigated the role of procedural justice in campus sexual assault reporting. Using a randomly-assigned vignette depicting a sexual assault disclosure, this study used 600 undergraduate student surveys to assess the role of procedural justice on participants' willingness to encourage reporting a sexual assault to university police. Interactions between perceptions of procedural justice, victim race, and victim intoxication were examined.	Tri Keah Henry, Sam Houston State University; Cortney Franklin, Sam Houston State University; Travis Franklin, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Tweaking Radicalism: Cyber Recruitment by ISIS	Homeland Security and Terrorism	Domestic/International Terrorism	One of the most concerning and challenging threats we face is the real possibility of an attack within the United States perpetrated by an American citizen or resident inspired to radical action by groups such as ISIS. To connect with and inspire to action potential recruits, ISIS runs a cutting-edge recruiting program, disseminating news of its highly publicized victories, as well as many of their atrocities, through social media and the Internet. This paper addresses on ongoing efforts by ISIS to recruit and inspire to action extremist recruits in the United States.	David Hughes McElreath, University of Mississippi; Daniel Adrian Doss, University of West Alabama; Glenna Lusk, University of Mississippi; Joseph Skinner, University of Mississippi; Lela Stuart McElreath, Delta State University; Carl J. Jensen, The Citadel; Stephen Mallory, University of Mississippi; Michael Peter Wigginton, Troy University
Paper Presentation	Two Decades Strong: A Look at the Continued Decline in Juvenile Arrests	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Today, levels of youth violence have fallen to historically low levels, a pattern that has persisted since the mid-1990s. The presentation will summarize findings from the analysis of the latest juvenile arrest estimates. Trends in serious juvenile crime will be highlighted and contrasted by age, offense, gender, and race.	Charles Puzanochera, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Paper Presentation	U.S. Law Enforcement Fusion Centers: Repeating the Europol Dilemma	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Police	Fusion Centers operate with information as fuel for the intelligence engine; however, end-product quality often relies on the efficacy by which raw material is collected. Among the greatest weighted variables in assigning value to information collection from a law enforcement institution is the answer to the key question: "How trusted is this information trading partner?" This research examines contemporary US institutional information trading practices in domestic criminal intelligence and compares them to practices of Europol. Game theoretic explorations of disparities in informal versus formal sharing are made with information sharing scenarios in the context of parilateral versus circumstantial sharing.	Kenneth James Ryan, California State University, Fresno
Paper Presentation	Uber Safe: The Impact of Geo-Hailed Cabs on Crime	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Employment as a cab driver is a dangerous job. Over the years many changes have been made to protocols to keep drivers and passengers safe. In the 1990s partitions were required in commercial cabs and OSHA recommended certain issues be addressed to insure a safe working environment. Companies such as Uber and Lyft have implemented certain recommendations which in turn may have an impact on target suitability. As geo-hailed cabs become more popular, is it having any impact on driver safety? Specifically focusing on robbery in Philadelphia, PA, do geo-hailed cabs make the job any safer?	Misty Fitch, Post University; Alexis Hayton, Kean University; Evelina Kot, Kean University
Paper Presentation	Uncertainty in the Shaken Baby Syndrome Literature: Critically Examining How Medical Research Translates into Legal Practice	Courts and Law	Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Despite extensive medical and scientific research, "Shaken Baby Syndrome" (SBS) is still subject to significant criticism and media attention. This polarized field has caused upheaval not only in medicine, but also in the criminal courts. This paper examines five areas of alleged uncertainty concerning SBS. It discusses hurdles physicians may face when testifying in court and the difficulties judges, lawyers and juries may encounter when interpreting the evidence. The paper will argue that a pattern of judicial avoidance of the science is clear, with appellate courts preferring to address procedural issues in lieu of substantive confrontation with scientific reality.	Sally Phillips, Birmingham City University
Paper Presentation	Understanding and Measuring Desistance from Sexual Offending	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	The current research provides an overview of the methodology applicable to desistance and sexual offending and findings reveal scholars have generally relied on sexual recidivism indicators to assess desistance, which can be misleading and inappropriate as desistance and recidivism are two distinct variables and should be measured as such. The study examines two case studies to explore how desistance and recidivism differentiate within sexual offending. Through comparative case analysis, it was revealed how desistance and recidivism were two separate measures and demonstrates why they should be measured discretely.	Brooke Cooley, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Lisa Sample, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Paper Presentation	Understanding Human Trafficking – Developing a Conceptual Framework	Victimology	Victim Studies	The burgeoning interest in the subject of human trafficking has resulted into a significant amount of research in form of written reports, books, movies, documentaries, and articles. However, this expanding literature has not translated into development of an effective conceptual framework or comprehensive theoretical model explaining why human trafficking persists or what induces these slave-like conditions. Human trafficking is a complex issue and difficult to conceptualize. It is difficult to separate the act from the process and offense from the offender. This paper discusses theories that help us understand trafficking as a crime as well as the nature of trafficker.	Suman Kakar, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Causes and Impact of the Delay of Criminal Proceedings in the Philippines: Implications for Reform	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	Utilizing a secondary data on the list of inmates currently detained while undergoing trial in two major jails in Metro Manila, this paper investigates jail, prosecutorial and court-level factors that contribute to lengthy detention in the Philippines. Coupled with interviews on selected “decaders” or inmates undergoing trial for more than 10 years, this paper also investigates the personal, familial, community and societal impacts of prolonged detention. Implications for overcoming a loosely-coupled local criminal justice system are discussed.	Raymund Narag, Southern Illinois University
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Effects of Lifestyles and Routine Activities on High Risk and Zero-Inflation in Physical and Non-Physical Peer Victimization: Zero-Inflated Negative Binomial Analysis of National Crime Victimization	Victimology	Victim Studies	Objectives: Peer victimization within a school setting is a serious problem among youth, and understanding where, when, and with whom victims spend their time is important. The current study expands on previous tests of lifestyles and routine activities theories (LRAT) by evaluating how four components of LRAT, representing opportunity structures correlate with the zero-inflated physical and nonphysical peer victimization. Methods: Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey School Crime Supplement (NCVS-SCS) was examined using both the negative binomial and zero-inflated negative binomial (ZINB) models. Results: The differential results between both models presented that the application of the ZINB model is required for the zero-inflated counts. The results also revealed that overall trends of some variables in the ZINB model corroborated findings in the negative binomial model. Youth who participated more in art-related activities, tapping target attractiveness with the low level of formal guardianship were generally at high risks to both physical and non-physical peer victimizations in both models. This result is in line with the majority of previous studies. Conclusions: Directions for future research and implications are discussed.	Sujung Cho, Delta State University; Steven Glassner, Columbus State University; Seok-Beom Kim, University of Massachusetts at Lowell
Research Showcase	Understanding the Factors of Cyberbullying Offending and Victimization	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The study provides a different perspective on offending and victimization in the cyberbullying context. Following previous research on other forms of cybercrime the research would apply opportunity theory, traditionally used to explain direct contact predatory crime, to the cyberbullying which occurs in the digital realm. Finally, the research explored the combination of digital environmental factors, individual impulsivity, and low self-control that might better explain cyberbullying and cyberbully victimization. Collectively, this research brings a greater understanding to the issue and provide a framework which might guide the future development of prevention strategies	Alexis Hayton, Kean University
Research Showcase	Understanding the Impact of Body Worn Cameras on Internal Investigations	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Many police agencies struggle with the problem of how to manage complaints against police officers. The majority of complaints lack evidence to assess what really happened in the encounters, resulting in no findings. While a nascent literature exists on the impact of BWCs on officer behavior, the impact of camera technology on investigations of complaints has yet to be empirically explored. We report preliminary results on the impact of BWCs on the investigation of citizen complaints against officers.	Mackenzie Boehler, Wayne State University; Toycia Collins, Wayne State University; Charles Klahm, Wayne State University; Brad Smith, Wayne State University
Research Showcase	Understanding the Impact of Participation in Faith-Based Activities for Reducing Criminality and Incarceration	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study will test Hirschi's social bond theory while expanding the faith-based literature to understand whether inmates engaged in faith-based activities prior to committing crime and being incarcerated. The current faith-based literature emphasizes the importance of faith-based programming in prison for reducing recidivism but does not offer much insight to an individual's participation before incarceration. The study received IRB approval to conduct a survey of inmates incarcerated in Kansas Correctional Facilities to evaluate their participation - or lack thereof - in faith-based activities as children.	Tamara J. Lynn, Fort Hays State University; Madison J. Bainter, Fort Hays State University; Casey Higgins, Fort Hays State University
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Role of School Discipline in the Violence Nexus: An Application of Agnew's TCRS	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Crime	Current criminological theories do not fully explain why some individuals engage in crime but others, who experience similar social and environmental factors, do not. In particular, the underlying mechanisms that increase the likelihood of being funneled through the school-to-prison pipeline remain unclear. This study draws on Agnew's (2016) theory of crime resistance and susceptibility (TCRS) to extend our understanding of the role of criminal propensities in the crime nexus. This study tested propositions of TCRS in a nationally representative sample of serious adolescent offenders and implications for broadening our understanding of factors that contribute to violent juvenile offending are considered.	Thaddeus Lateef Johnson, Georgia State University

Student Authored Paper	United States v. Martinez-Fuerte and The Impacts on Border Patrol	Student Panels	Student Panels	My paper will discuss the Supreme Court case United States v. Martinez-Fuerte (1976) and the specific implications of Supreme Court's decision. Included in my paper will be an outline of the basic facts of the case and decision the Supreme Court came too. Also, I will address literature that has used US v. Martinez-Fuerte, and how that literature is important. US v. Martinez-Fuerte has also lead to some important discussions on racial profiling and if this is constitutionally permitted at border checkpoints. This is something my paper will also address, and how this can be important in today's society.	Victoria Arends, University of Central Missouri
Research Showcase	US Department of Education - Second Chance Pell Sites	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In June of 2016, the United States' Department of Education (DOE) announced the selection of 67 higher education institutions to participate in their Second Chance Pell Grant Experiment. The purpose of DOE's experiment is to reduce recidivism rates by using Pell Grant funding to provide incarcerated individuals with the educational experience considered necessary for successful reintegration into society. Using secondary data published by the DOE, this descriptive research study will analyze the participating institutions and the programs they will offer using the Second Chance Pell Grant.	Sarah Francesca Currier-Hartman, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	Use of Discretion by Game Wardens in Montana	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	As wildlife law enforcement specialists, game wardens are responsible for enforcing state hunting and fishing laws. Little research exists on the use of discretion by wildlife law enforcement officers. This study took a qualitative approach to data collection and examined the use of discretion by game wardens in Montana, a state where hunting and fishing are popular recreational activities. Factors that were associated with the use of discretion included intent of the violator, seriousness of the offense, and age of the violator. Findings contribute to our understanding of the use of discretion by law enforcement officers.	Stephen L. Eliason, Montana State University Billings
Paper Presentation	Use of Force, Body-Worn Cameras, and Student's Decisions to Punish	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Research on body cameras has focused on changes in attitudes of officers and citizens while they are being taped. However, no research has shown whether body-camera footage influences civilian's perceptions of use of force events. This research uses a factorial survey to examine if college students' perceptions of the official use of force reports and decisions to punish vary with the presence or absence of body-camera footage. Furthermore, the study explores whether student's perceptions are influenced by the suspect's race, gender, and prior support for the police. The presentation will discuss the finding and implications for body-worn camera adoption.	Shania Cole, University of Central Missouri; Brian Schaefer, Indiana State University; Melissa Petkovsek, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Using Agency Databases to Answer Research Questions: It's More Complicated than Supposed	Research Methods	Quantitative Methods	There are unique and formidable challenges associated with using justice-system management records for research compared to other sources of data. Scholars are not traditionally trained to be database architects. However, advanced considerations are required when formatting, linking, and transforming the elements of such data infrastructures. A recent study will serve as an example of the various issues that often arise when criminologists utilize data cut from complex-archival databases designed for operations. The project incorporated 80 years of juvenile and adult processing data from multiple state agencies serving all counties in Georgia. Millions of records in dozens of tables had to be cleaned and matched within and across independent state systems to make holistic inferences about criminal careers and examine the impact of system penetration. The importance of working with practitioners to understand continuous data entry over small increments of time that are constantly refined will be highlighted. The electronic collection of tracking data is becoming normalized. Employing appropriate and systematic efforts to intersect data science with social science will only increase research opportunities.	Shila Rene' Hawk, Applied Research Services, Inc.
Paper Presentation	Using Drug Data without Context	Criminal Behavior	Drugs and Alcohol Crime	In August of 2016, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) announced that the drug kratom would be placed into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act effective September 30, 2016. While the DEA unnecessarily placing a drug into Schedule I is not a new phenomenon, the rationale for the DEA was particularly troubling. To support this change in legal status, the DEA cited two statistics, the amount of kratom that was seized by law enforcement and the number of calls to poison control concerning kratom. In doing so, the DEA gave no comparison data for greater context.	O. Hayden Griffin, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Paper Presentation	Using Intake Data to Inform Program Strategy in a Community Based Gang Intervention Collaborative	Restorative and Community Justice	Community Justice	This research will examine the use of agency records in informing anti-gang strategies within a collaborative of community organizations in a large Massachusetts city. This city is one of several funded by the state's Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) grant program. Authors will describe the process through which data were collected, analyzed, and used to identify and assess youth needs, as well as how stakeholders used this information to make adjustments to their programming in response. Authors will also discuss how individual risk assessments may be used in conjunction with broader community risk assessments to improve collaborative focus and effectiveness.	Joseph Gustafson, Salem State University; Francis Olive, Worcester State University

Research Showcase	Using Offenders' Words and Actions to Evaluate a New Rehabilitation Program	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Using existing literature, a model containing various turning points and showing one pathway to criminal desistance was developed. Narrative data obtained from offenders participating in Ascend, a new cognitive behavioral life skills program located in Sacramento (CA), and a comparison group matched on age, education, gender and race were analyzed to identify patterns in relation to this model. Two waves of recidivism data (arrests, convictions, and returns to custody) collected at six month intervals were also examined to detect desistance from criminal activity. In support of the study's longitudinal design, additional recidivism data will be collected until July 2018.	Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento; Jennie Singer, California State University, Sacramento; Joy Royal, California State University, Sacramento; Ryan M. Getty, California State University, Sacramento
Paper Presentation	Using Restorative Circles for Domestic Violence Offenders: Preliminary Results from a Program Evaluation	Restorative and Community Justice	Restorative Justice	This is a preliminary analysis of a multi-method evaluation of a restorative justice circle program for domestic violence offenders. Through the use of pre- and post-program questionnaires and interviews with offenders as well as interviews with victims, this research evaluates the effectiveness of this unique program. A variety of cognitive, attitudinal and practical constructs are examined along with themes that emerge from qualitative interviews. Initial data from successfully completed circles as well as results from a failed circle yield mixed results and offer insight into factors related to program success. Implications for similar programs and for restorative justice are discussed.	Victoria Haider, University of Minnesota Duluth; Scott Vollum, University of Minnesota, Duluth
Paper Presentation	Using the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division Findings of the Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department as a Teaching Tool	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	On August 10, 2016, the U. S. Department of Justice issued a report of the findings of its Civil Rights Investigation into the Baltimore Police Department. The "Pattern or Practice" investigation began following the death of Freddie Gray as a result of injuries sustained in police custody in April, 2015, and subsequent protests and civil unrest. The Justice Department "found reasonable cause to believe that the Baltimore City Police Department engages in a pattern or practice of conduct that violates the First and Fourth Amendments of the Constitution as well as federal anti-discrimination laws," including unconstitutional stops, arrests and searches; disparate treatment of African Americans; use of excessive force and retaliation for exercise of constitutionally protected expression. The report provides an excellent teaching tool for graduate and undergraduate criminal justice students and relates to vast bodies of literature concerning community policing; police leadership, management and organization; use of force; criminal procedure and constitutional law; social and economic justice; and research methods. Different uses of the Findings both in and out of class and their relationship to the criminal justice literature are discussed and explored.	Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University
Paper Presentation	Using Thomas Paine to Rethink State Crime	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	Connections between violent state crime and democracy have received little attention. Practices ranging from police brutality to supranational crimes against humanity get substantial public support. Some scholars view this as democratic, others argue that it is contrary to democracy. Critical political criminology needs to take hold of this muddle and begin to more comprehensively theorize these matters. The broad provocative political ideas of Thomas Paine, along with other more directly criminological writing, can help us think bigger and more rigorously about the intersection of democracy and state crime.	Josh Klein, Iona College
Paper Presentation	Using Time or Passing Time: An Examination of Daily Routines of South Carolina Inmates	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Current knowledge about daily routines of inmates in prisons comes from ethnographical studies about inmate culture and experiences of incarceration and from studies that examine inmate participation in work or treatment and recreational programs. Several qualitative studies suggest that the perception, quality, and structure of free time in prisons is associated with certain emotional and behavioral outcomes. It is not clear, however, what is the significance and strength of these associations. In addition, it is unknown how a full range of structured, unstructured, and leisure activities is related to inmates' emotional responses. Using original data collected in South Carolina prisons, this study provides the first quantitative examination of the relationship between inmates' daily routines and their well-being.	Mateja Vuk, University of South Carolina; Brandon Applegate, University of South Carolina
Paper Presentation	Utilizing Internships for Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) and Crime Prevention Science	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Research show that evidence-based prevention practices (EBPs) can reduce community-wide delinquency and crime rates. Therefore, thousands of communities now need free access to weekly consultation and technical assistance to invest in EBPs. The current study looks at how colleges and communities utilize student internships to support community-wide crime prevention science projects. The interns were trained and assigned to perform weekly tasks for the prevention director. Results show that internships helped to increase local resources and investments for EBPs. The policy implications of this study for community-wide crime prevention is discussed.	Sam Arungwa, Prevention Science Corporation; Priscilla Dawn Johnson, Prairie View A&M University; Solomon Ostho, Prairie View A&M University

Research Showcase	Utilizing the Critical Incident History Questionnaire to Measure Trauma Frequency and Severity Among Police Officers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study utilized the Critical Incident History Questionnaire to measure the frequency and severity of trauma exposure among officers (N = 193) from small police agencies. Findings suggest the influence of traumatic events on PTSD symptoms may be stronger among officers from smaller compared to larger departments, that events infrequently experienced are perceived as more severe than events more commonly experienced, and some health variables are more closely associated with trauma severity (e.g., depression) and others with frequency (e.g., alcohol use). Lastly, findings contradict the common notion that officers from small departments experience substantially fewer critical incidents compared to large departments.	Brian Andrew Chopko, Kent State University; Patrick Palmieri, Summa Health System; Richard Adams, Kent State University
Paper Presentation	Vegetation and Greening as Crime Prevention Strategies	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime Prevention	Crime prevention strategies come in all shapes and sizes. Prevention strategies can be implemented in a variety of settings, or can target the environment in which crime takes place. Greening strategies are of particular interest because they have diverse benefits and low cost. They can impact crime as well as benefit the environment in light of global warming concerns. This empirical review examines evaluation research on the topic of greening and vegetation density and their relationship to crime prevention. It will discuss how promising these strategies are for crime prevention, as well as discuss the policy implications of widespread implementation.	Charlie Domahidi, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Veterans' treatment court peer mentors: Roles, experiences, and expectations	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	There currently exists a dearth of empirical knowledge on veterans' treatment courts. While initial assessments have been published with more in progress, there is still much to learn about these courts and their impact. This study examines an often overlooked, yet essential element to, veterans' treatment court: peer mentors. Utilizing maximum variation sampling, 15 peer mentors within three courts located in Pennsylvania were selected from courts designated as either rural, suburban, or urban. Findings include insight into peer mentor roles, confidentiality, military branch and rank, and issues and challenges faced by peer mentors.	Paul A. Lucas, Fort Hays State University
Paper Presentation	Victim Perceptions Regarding College Campus Protocols, Responses and Student Prevention Efforts for Sexual Assault	Criminal Behavior	Sex Crime	Sexual assault on college campuses has very low levels of reporting by victims nationwide. The literature points to investigatory and adjudicatory processes that fall short of victim expectations. There is a lot of research regarding barriers to reporting, false-reporting claims, and administrative responses. One area of research that is lacking appears to be qualitative data from victims regarding their perceptions of the process itself. Relying on semi-structured interview data, this research captures the perspectives of victims from a wide range of colleges and universities regarding institutional protocols, responses and student prevention efforts.	Julie Raines, Marist College; Andrew Ventrella, Marist College; Marisa Preziosa, Marist College; Tyler Blizinski, Marist College
Paper Presentation	Victim Services and Restorative Justice: Provider Practices & Principles	Victimology	Victim Studies	This study examined the range and availability of victim services and restorative justice practices across one state. Survey responses from providers within the field contributed to a better understanding of the challenges they face, as well as their positions on evolving practices.	Stacie Jergenson, Bemidji State University
Paper Presentation	Violence and Victimization among Serious Female Inmates	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	The co-occurrence of violence and victimization remains a central issue among criminal justice populations and relatively little research has accrued on the phenomenon among female offenders. We examine potential and actual violent incidents among a large sample of women prisoners housed in one maximum-security prison during 1999-2000. In order to more fully understand the nature, extent, and patterns of violence experienced by these women – as either/both perpetrators and/or victims – we control for key sociodemographic, offense history, psychiatric conditions, and in-prison factors. We present the results of these analyses along with directions for future research, policy, and programming opportunities.	Melissa Kuziak, Saint Louis University; Katie Holzer, Saint Louis University; Noelle E. Fearn, Saint Louis University; Michael G. Vaughn, Saint Louis University
Paper Presentation	Violence Escalation During Police-Citizen Contacts: A Comparison of Police and Public Perceptions	Policing	Perceptions of the Police	Police-citizen contacts have taken center stage in the debate about the need for criminal justice reform. High profile cases in which minority citizens are injured or killed by police have prompted disparate reactions. Many people of color believe that police officers are to blame when encounters turn violent or deadly. Conversely, many police agencies claim citizens are to blame when citizens are injured or killed during police-citizen contact. Two surveys were administered to a sample of both citizens and police. Findings indicate that the public and police are divided about the reasons encounters turn violent and who is responsible.	Kimberly Dawn Dotson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; Jason M. Williams, Montclair State University; Randal J Sluss, Western Illinois University
Paper Presentation	VTC Typology: Conjunctive Analysis of Multi-Year National Survey Data	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Emerging in the mid-2000s, veterans treatment courts (VTCs) have nationally disseminated. Despite their widespread adoption, federal funding, technical assistant providers, and numerous resourcing, including training, a singular VTC does not appear to exist. However, limited national-level data on VTC is available to explore model types. This study utilizes longitudinal national survey data from 2012 and 2016 to explore the existence of a VTC typology. Results may be used to inform research, interpretation of existing results, policy, training, dissemination techniques, technical assistance, and federal funding.	Julie Marie Baldwin, Missouri State University; Grant Drawwe, University of Arkansas

Paper Presentation	Vulnerable Network Positions: Predicting Victimization Using Social Network Analysis	Policing	Police Strategies	Recent research has shown that violent victimization is concentrated in social networks. A person's network can determine opportunities, both legal and illegal. To better understand the patterns of violence and victimization, the current study asks the question, are people in certain network positions more vulnerable than others? We use 2014 incident data and field interview cards to create a social network in one police patrol zone. Network centrality positions are calculated based on the 2014 network and then used to predict the likelihood of violent victimization in 2015. Intervention strategies and policy implications will be discussed.	Andrew M. Fox, California State University, Fresno; Kenneth J. Novak, University of Missouri - Kansas City; Joseph McHale, Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department
Paper Presentation	WANTED: Graduates with Experience: Benefits and Implementation of Criminal Justice Internship Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Using the University of Cincinnati's criminal justice undergraduate program with an enrollment of over 3,000 students per year, this paper will discuss the benefits and implementation of field placement programs. Every senior is required to take the field placement course in order to graduate with a Bachelor's of Science in criminal justice. The course involves completion of an internship, professional development skills, and job information talks. Student feedback will be included, as well as a discussion of foreseeable issues, and finally, internship program outcomes.	Danika Lynn Jin McLeod, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	What About Distance to Victimization?	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime	Distance-to-crime research focuses on where and how far offenders travel. We know from this research that offenders generally do not travel far and that most offenses occur in proximity to their residence. What we do not know is how far victims travel to crime. The purpose of this research is to investigate whether the principles of journey-to-crime research also apply to the journey-to-victimization. We analyzed data for murders in New Orleans in 2000 and calculated distance travelled to offense location by victims and by offenders. Our findings have implications for environmental criminology.	Kelly Frailing, Loyola University New Orleans; Tom Zawisza, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	What Does It Mean to Tell Someone They Are High Risk? Using Risk Communication Techniques to Improve Risk-Need-Responsivity.	Corrections	Community Corrections and Probation	This paper integrates the theoretical and empirical knowledge of health risk communication with community corrections practices to provide a framework with strategies for communicating risk to probationers and parolees. Using data from a case study of one state's training of practitioners on risk communication, we explore the importance of relating this information to probationers and parolees in meaningful ways that may impact the supervision period. Findings have implications for the alignment of risk communication with the goals of risk-need-responsivity and other evidence-based practices, as well as the officer-client dyad. Suggestions for theoretical and practical application of this knowledge are provided.	Kimberly R. Kras, University of Massachusetts - Lowell; Carla L. Fisher, University of Florida; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Tenechia Thurman, George Mason University; Kimberly S. Meyer, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	What Factors Predict Increases in Shootings and Violence?	Policing	Evidence Based Policing	Every major city has areas with perpetually high levels of shootings and violence. However, little is known about factors that predict or explain surges or sudden migration to new areas. This study will examine crime, policing, and census data from 2012 through 2015 in a large Midwestern city that is experiencing rapid changes in crime and violence in an effort to identify precursors or indicators that might be used to aid police and community intervention.	David Lilley, University of Toledo
Paper Presentation	What Forensic Psychological Lessons, if any, were Learned from the Ferguson Commission Report?	Diversity and Criminal Justice	Race and Crime	The Ferguson Commission Report was crafted in response to the police involved shooting of an African-American male. The report is a critical review of the City of Ferguson, law enforcement, and justice system. The report's title stated intent is "Forward Through Ferguson: A Path Toward Racial Equality." The report revealed psychohistorically-relevant factors that fueled preexisting ethnoracial hostility in Ferguson. Since the report was released, there have been additional high profile police-race incidents that beg the question, "what lessons, if any, were learned from the Ferguson Commission Report?" This paper provides more questions than answers around policing and ethnoracial matters.	Ronn Johnson, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care Systems and Creighton University, Medical School; Matt Chapman, Creighton Medical School; Lark Meiners, Creighton University School of Medicine
Paper Presentation	What Is In A Definition? Spillover Violence, Border Security, and Funding	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Media and Crime	When it comes to the social problem of Mexico's border violence, one key issue that comes to mind for those who live on the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border has been the fear and threat of spillover violence. We investigate what is spillover violence? Why there has been no official definition of spillover violence? And we propose our own definition of spillover violence. We took on the task of analyzing the concept of spillover violence from a mixed methods approach. We utilized content analysis of The New York Times and El Universal along with auto ethnography field work in law enforcement along the U.S.-Mexico border area.	Omar Camarillo, Eastern New Mexico University; Eric Gamino, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley

Paper Presentation	What My Parents Told Me About the Police	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Public Opinion and Social Construction in Criminal Justice	Attitudes and opinions are often influenced by direct experiences. Yet, the majority of people will never have more than a passing direct interaction with police officers. Other factors like, the media and social forces also play a role. It is however often taken for granted that our attitudes and opinions towards the police begin to form at an early age. During that early stages of our attitude formation parents play an influential role. This study focused on what college age students recalled about their early interactions with police and what they recall being told about police by their parents as well as their current attitudes towards police as mean to understand overall attitudes towards police.	Celia Sporer, Queensborough Community College- CUNY
Paper Presentation	What Police Militarization? A View From Behind the Badge.	Policing	Police and the Community	Much has been written about police militarization from the position of academics or citizens that have experienced its effects. This presentation will provide an account of police militarization, justification for the use of deadly force against unarmed citizens, and the role of race in the current "law enforcement" environment as seen through the eyes and worldview of a retired veteran police officer. Dr. Jim Ruiz, Emeritus Professor New Orleans Police Department, ret.; The Pennsylvania State University jmr33@psu.edu	James Ruiz, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	What Predicts Whether Juvenile Diversion Reduces Subsequent Law Violations?	Special Topics in Criminal Justice	Crime Policy and Legislation	Evidence-based practices for reducing youth involvement in the legal system have garnered attention over the past few decades. Research has demonstrated that one predictor for negative long-term outcomes, is a youth's unnecessary involvement in the juvenile justice system (Wilson and Petersilia, 2011). To address the concerns with formally processing youth further into the juvenile justice system, pretrial diversion programs have been established across the county. There is mixed research surrounding the effectiveness of juvenile diversion programs on reducing recidivism (Schwabbe et al., 2012; Wilson & Hoge, 2013). The current research examines youth referred to diversion across a three-year period including youth characteristics that predict program completion and whether the youth commits a new law violation following discharge from diversion.	Lindsey E. Wylie, University of Nebraska, Juvenile Justice Institute
Paper Presentation	What Really Matters: Police/Public Contacts as Seen Through Officer Body Camera Footage	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In this descriptive study, we analyzed footage from a police department's body-worn camera program. A random sample of police/public contacts were viewed and coded in order to determine how interactions were initiated and resolved. We also examined the frequency with which officers used force as well as the legal and extralegal factors that were correlated with use of force.	Wendi Pollock, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi; Sarah Scott, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
Research Showcase	Whatchu Talking About Willis? Crime on a College Campus	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research looks into thefts on a college campus and the preventative measures that can be enacted to decrease the frequency of occurrence.	Cesar Plazas, Kean University; Alexis Hayton, Kean University
Paper Presentation	When Fear Prevails: Understanding Suspicion towards Domestic Violence Remedies amongst Latina Immigrant Victims	Victimology	Victim Studies	The purpose of this study is to investigate variables impeding widespread utilization of legal remedies designed to protect immigrant Latinas living in the United States who are victims of domestic violence. These variables include a mistrust and fear of the United States legal system, financial dependency on the abuser, and a desire to fulfill Hispanic cultural expectations. Furthermore, in order to receive certain benefits from the government, Latina women may be required to meet specific standards which are often not met. Ultimately, the laws designed to protect these women are essentially useless if the aforementioned barriers are not removed.	Anthony Michael Asmar, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	When No One Is Watching: Evaluating the Impact of Body-Worn Cameras on Use of Force Incidents	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Outcomes associated with body-worn cameras and their influence on use of force is largely known from large scale implementation studies. While these studies provide valuable insight, attempting to draw generalizable conclusions is undermined by their numerous limitations. Central to these limitations is the inevitable influence that being a research site has on the outcomes observed. Using an interrupted time series analysis, this research examines what influence, if any, the implementation of body-worn cameras has on use of force within an agency that is neither receiving external funding for implementation, nor participating in an outcome evaluation.	Wendy M. Koslicki, Washington State University; Dale Willis, Washington State University; David Makin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Where's the Community?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper discusses the role of the community in community policing. In most incidences the emphasis seems to be on the police, but where's the community?	Jeffery Rush, Troy University; Erica Whitman, Troy University; Alexis Rockwell, Troy University; Brooklyn Reynolds, Troy University

Paper Presentation	Who Supports Reentry Participants? Comparing Provider and Participants' Answers	Corrections	Reentry/Parole Issues	Recent literature in community corrections suggest a more rehabilitative perspective nets greater outcomes than a punitive perspective. As such, the role of community reentry providers has shifted. Community providers from three counties were recruited to participate along with reentry participants from two counties in this study. Reentry participants were asked to identify helpful supports to their community reentry. Service providers were asked to identify their specific role in the reentry process. Findings suggest that service providers and reentry participants have significantly different ideas about who are resources throughout the parole process.	Rolanda L. Ward, Niagara University; Dani McMay, The State University of New York at Fredonia
Paper Presentation	Wilderness Program Takes a Right Turn for At-Risk Youth	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	On any given day the United States incarcerates over 50,000 juveniles. While this number is lower than previous years, the U.S., as compared to any other developed country, remains at the top of the list for youth confinement. This paper focuses on a specific alternative to incarceration program that falls under Adventure-Based Therapy. Through a qualitative analysis, the effects of this program's intervention techniques upon high risk youth are explored. The authors glean best practices that can be further studied and applied to other programs that focus on preventative or alternative placement as opposed to formal detention.	Frank Merenda, Marist College; Jaime Argueta, Marist College
Research Showcase	Women in Prison: Disproportionality among Black and Latina women	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Since the early 1970's, a disproportionate ethnic composition among Black and Hispanic incarcerated Male population has been recorded. The occurrence of disparity among incarcerated females has become more prevalent in recent years, with Black females incarcerated at higher rates compared to their white counterparts, while Latina female rates are on the rise. The focus of this document is to inform the reader about the disproportionate among Black and Latina female prisoners. Lastly, this paper will present policy recommendations to narrow the later gap of disproportionality.	Alexus Pearson, North Carolina Central University; Frank A. Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Working Memory and Content Design	Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Perhaps one of the most significant challenges that face persons responsible for the delivery of online education is to do what is possible to ensure that learning actually occurs. Logistics aside, the end-game is to apply and exercise text-based content to its full capacity in order to fulfill the promise of learning. In order to avoid as many assumptions about what works, and to avoid what Daniel Khaneman calls the "illusion of skill", it is imperative that we seek to understand as much as humanly possible about how the various mechanisms of the brain actually function as they relate to the capacity to learn.	Jeff Czarnek, Southern New Hampshire University COCE
Paper Presentation	Working Title: Disproportionate Sanctions: A Comparison of Judicial Handling of Male and Female Southern Minority Youth	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Previous sentencing research has found judicial disparities for adult offenders; however, the examination of sentencing outcomes has been rare for juveniles. Although limited, studies have found minority males are more likely to receive severe sentencing outcomes, while females receive some leniency. The purpose of this study was to understand factors that contribute to judicial mishandling of juvenile minority offenders. We used data from the Arkansas Office of Corrections and the Arkansas Crime Information Center to understand what factors contribute to plea-bargaining and charge reductions for minority juvenile offenders. Based on our findings, we will provide research and policy implications.	Brenda Faye Prochaska, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Erin Pavoni, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Tusty ten Bensele, University of Arkansas, Little Rock; James Golden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	Wrongful Convictions	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings	A recent study theorized that there are nearly 10,000 wrongful convictions per year. As such, the society at large must understand that this is not a distant problem, but a personal one; one that could affect any citizen on chance alone. As such, the system peer into itself and allow for change to protect not just innocent citizens, but the victims of these crimes. Wrongful conviction is not an individual problem; it is a lapse of justice. The purpose of this paper is to explore systematic changes, from policing to prosecution, that could aid in preventing wrongful conviction.	Fernando Linhares, Drew University; Stefanie Thomas, Kean University
Paper Presentation	Your Brain on PTSD: Effects on Police Decision Making	Policing	Police Personnel Issues	Police work routinely requires police officers to make rapid decisions. Advances in the neurobiological research suggest that decisions may be disrupted by posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This study addressed the effect of PTSD symptoms on brain functions which affect decision making in police officers. Results indicated that police officers with high levels of PTSD symptoms compared to low levels and non-police controls had significant greater difficulty in making decisions on a laboratory letter recognition test. These findings suggest that there are disruptions in brain decision mechanisms in police officers with high PTSD symptomatology. Early intervention is recommended.	John M. Violanti, SUNY Buffalo
Paper Presentation	Youth Driving Behavior: Theoretical Implications	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	A high number of youth die on the roads each year. This study utilizes survey data based on a Neuces County, Texas adapted instrument with a convenience sample of university students in another region of Texas to describe the relationship between driving patterns and related negative consequences. The findings are considered theoretically and implications to improve youth driver safety are offered.	Frank Barnes, Prairie View A&M University