

Individual Submission Type	Title	Unit	Sub Unit	Abstract	Authors
Paper Presentation	"An Eye for an Eye: Retributive or Restorative?"	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	This paper examines the use and interpretation of the biblical phrase "an eye for an eye...life for a life" as it relates to justification for the use of the death penalty. The phrase is most often used to explain and justify retribution, when, by historical analysis, it actually was meant to be restorative. Because most modern criminal justice textbook authors have mistakenly used the phrase to define retribution, students are being misinformed and thus led to an incomplete and inaccurate understanding of the relevant terms.	George F. Kain, Western Connecticut State University
Research Showcase	"Coming at you Live!": Facebook Live as a Platform of Criminal Portrayal	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In an effort to address the ever-increasing role of social media's impact on perceptions of crime and deviance, we argue that social media platforms such as Facebook Live can be used as a metaphorical stage for some criminal acts to be carried out. In effect, we contend that traditional sources of media utilize "viral" social media recordings which reinforce stereotypical portrayals of crime and criminals in society. In a content analysis of 3 violence-related Facebook Live recordings between 2016-2017, this analysis suggests that fear of crime can be perpetuated through the emotional imagery carried out through social media.	Phillip Austin, Old Dominion University; Elizabeth Twitty, Old Dominion University
Roundtable	"If I Only Knew Then, What I Know Now"	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	Twenty years ago--give or take--the five of us were in the early years of our graduate studies in Criminal Justice at Washington State University. Last year at the ACJS meeting in New Orleans, we found ourselves enjoying a reunion dinner and sharing the many changes in our professional and personal lives; we had all pursued careers in academia. The conversation quickly turned to "if only I had known then what I know now". Older, wiser, and more realistic (yet not jaded), we dared to think we might be able to offer some of this hard-earned hindsight to those embarking on their own 20-year plus journey. Come join us for a casual, welcoming, and supportive conversation about entering and navigating this strange but wonderful world of academia we inhabit. Although this roundtable is geared toward those just starting their journey, those who, like us, have a number of years of hindsight are welcome to join in and share what you have learned.	(Session Organizer) Stephanie Lipson Mizrahi, California State University, Sacramento; (Moderator) Stephanie Lipson Mizrahi, California State University, Sacramento; (Discussant) Jennifer Chiotti, Lone Star College-Kingwood; (Discussant) Bernadette Jessie, Indiana University Southeast; (Discussant) Schannae L. Lucas, California Lutheran University; (Discussant) Rebecca Paynich, Curry College
Paper Presentation	"What Ails Victimology?" Revisted	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Ten years have passed since Jaishankar (2008) published the editorial, "What ails Victimology?" in The International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences, in which he outlined the reasons why Victimology has struggled to be recognized as a distinct academic discipline. We revisit the five areas outlined in Jaishankar's (2008) argument and explore the growth of the Victimology discipline over the past decade. Our manuscript provides an overview of theoretical developments, scholarly research, teaching content, curricular programs, and scope in the discipline of Victimology from 2008 to the present.	Chadley James, California State University - Fresno; Dawn Beichner, Illinois State University
Paper Presentation	"Would They Advise Reporting?": An Examination of Factors Impacting A Female Inmate's Willingness to Advise Official Reporting of In-Prison Sexual Victimization	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	This study examines whether changes have taken place over time in the willingness of a female inmate to advise a friend to officially report an in-prison sexual assault. Responses from female inmates in two cross-sectional samples from a large Southern prison system will be compared. These female inmate samples were surveyed approximately 10 years apart. The effect of inmate characteristics on their willingness to advise reporting are examined. Findings and policy implications are discussed.	Wesley Smith, Sam Houston State University; Ashley G. Blackburn, University of Houston Downtown; Janet L. Mullings, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	#&\$@!!: The Impact of Swear Words on Civilians' Perception of Officer Use of Force	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	With the advent of body worn cameras many law enforcement use of force situations are now recorded. These recordings may be released for public viewing and/or used during grand jury proceedings if the officer faces charges. As such, the recordings give the public a first person perspective of the use of force encounter and shape their perceptions of reasonableness. This study examined how the officer's language impacts civilian's perception if the officer's use of force was legitimate or not. We examine if swear words negatively impact civilian's perception of legitimacy. Policy implications are also discussed.	J. Pete Blair, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	(Dis)organized Human and Drug Trafficking Networks: Implications for Policing and Security	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	The opioid epidemic in the U.S. continues to receive national and international attention. Synthetic fentanyl, heroin purity, and the continuing supply of prescription opioids pose significant risk. To date there has been limited research on the nature and scope of overlapping drug and human trafficking networks. This paper describes and synthesizes case study reports to discuss the implications for policing and security.	Patricia Griffin, Holy Family University

Paper Presentation	'A Window Between Worlds': Empowering Intimate Partner Violence Victims Through Art	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	A Window Between Worlds (AWBW) programming offers intimate partner violence (IPV) victims an approach to empower themselves by addressing their experiences of violence and trauma through the use of art in a group setting. This exploratory study seeks to examine IPV victim experiences and perceptions of the ABBW program. In particular, this qualitative study highlights the experiences of 12 female IPV victims who participated in the ABBW program. Preliminary findings indicate that the participants leave the group activity feeling empowered and connected, as all participants expressed positive feelings towards the ABBW program.	Cheyenne M. Loveland, Niagara University; Dana L. Radatz, Niagara University; Jennifer E. Beebe, Niagara University
Paper Presentation	'Nor Iron Bars a Cage': Attitudes Towards an Inmate Art Exhibit	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Tough on crime attitudes led to more people being incarcerated and remaining in prison for longer periods of time as the prison population quadrupled between 1980 and 2010. Some inmates escape the tedium of each day looking like the last one through art. It allows inmates to transform what otherwise would be endless time into something constructive. This research examined public reaction to an exhibit featuring art projects and artist interviews from three Ohio prisons as well as from an exonerate. The art show's impact on attitudes towards inmates will also be discussed.	Steven Hurwitz, Tiffin University
Roundtable	'Separate and Unequal': Racial and Gender Inequalities in Tenure Decisions	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	Academics lament tenure decisions typically hinge on the amount of research they produce few will read, whether students like them, and the number of committees they chair that fail to accomplish anything. Women often do not receive the same level of mentorship as men during the tenure process and faculty of Color receive less mentorship than their White peers. In addition, Black women are greatly disadvantaged because they experience "double jeopardy," that is, not being white or male. The purpose of this roundtable is to examine the racial and gender inequalities women and minorities face in negotiating the tenure process.	(Session Organizer) Robert L. Bing, University of Texas at Arlington; (Discussant) Janice Joseph, Stockton University; (Discussant) Michael D. Bush, Northern Kentucky University; (Discussant) Kimberly D. Dodson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Moderator) Robert L. Bing, University of Texas at Arlington
Paper Presentation	"Bad Hombres": The Effects of 'Crimmigration' Policing on Police Use of Force against Hispanics in America		Security and Crime Prevention	Findings suggest that Blacks are more likely to experience police stops, arrests, and deadly force. Similar research with Hispanics as victims of police violence is limited. To address this lacuna, we test a model that integrates individual and structural correlates of police shootings for Latinx in America. Our study considers the unique experiences of Latinx individuals who, much like African Americans, battle institutional racism along with today's growing nativism trend. Using data from 518 deadly police shootings of Latinx victims from 2015-2018, collected from the Washington Post's Fatal Force database. The research questions, data analysis, and findings are discussed.	Akiv J. Dawson, Howard University; Marie Jiguel-Akhtar, Howard University; Emerald Jones, Howard University; Mi'Chael Wright, Howard University
Paper Presentation	"Give Us Your Tired, Your Poor, Your Huddled Masses" So They Can Be Lawfully Abused	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	In 1946, Congress enacted the Federal Tort Claims Act therein waiving governmental immunity from lawsuits originating under enumerated circumstances. However, the FTCA still immunizes government officials from claims based upon the performance of "discretionary duties" even if the discretion involved was severely abused. SCOTUS has since interpreted this provision to include the awarding of government contracts to private prisons corporations with well-established histories of prisoner/detainee abuse, neglect, etc. - many of which housed children separated from their parents at the U.S.-Mexican border beginning in May 2018. Even under alternative legal remedies, the upper-echelons of government remain legally immune from these atrocities.	Daniel N. Clay, Elmira College
Paper Presentation	"It's Hard Out Here if You're a Black Felon": A Critical Examination of Black Male Reentry	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	Formerly incarcerated Black males face many barriers once returning to society after incarceration. Research has long established incarceration as a determinant of poor health and well-being. While research has shown that legally created barriers (e.g., employment, housing, and social services) are often a challenge post-incarceration, far less is known of Black male's daily experiences of reentry. Utilizing semi-structured interviews of formerly incarcerated Black males within a Northeastern community, this study examines the challenges Black males experience post-incarceration.	Jason Williams, Montclair State University; Sean Wilson, William Paterson University; Carrie Bergeson, Montclair State University

Open Seminar	"Learning by Doing:" How to Incorporate Experiential and Service Learning Opportunities in Your Classroom	Doctoral Summit	Doctoral Summit	Forcing students to get outside of their comfort zone and into the world to critically examine the criminal justice system can often be a liberating experience. Too often college classrooms operate on the banking model of education where educators "deposit" information to students creating a culture of silence in the classroom, limiting students' ability to think critically, thus creating an environment where students become oppressed learners. Using experiential and service learning activities allows students to actively participate in the learning process. This workshop will explore some of the experiential learning approaches used by criminal justice faculty to engage students in "learning by doing."	(Session Organizer) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Andrea Cantora, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	"Moving On Up"? Exploring the Challenges and Needs Associated with Juveniles Transitioning Back to the Community	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Past work has identified a host of personal and social challenges to successful transition from residential facilities back to the community; however, very little is known about the perceptions of the juveniles themselves regarding these reentry challenges. The current study examines the relationship between both individual- and community-level factors and the various fears and challenges expressed among juvenile offenders returning to the community from residential placement. Utilizing data on nearly 1,000 youth from across the state of Florida we explore the differences in perceived challenges, fears, and motivation to change among residentially-placed juvenile offenders across a number of individual- and community-level domains. The final objective is to provide the information needed to better address these needs, fears, and challenges, and enhance the motivation to change offending behavior among youth under supervision by the juvenile justice system.	Kevin T. Wolff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Michael T. Baglivio, TrueCore Behavioral Solutions; Jonathan Intravia, Ball State University
Paper Presentation	"My Husband Didn't Touch Her": Rationalizations by Partners of Child Pornography Offenders	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Through the in-depth interviewing of female partners of convicted sexual offenders, this study explores the rationalizations of women for the child pornography offenses of their partners. This work provides an in-depth, exploratory look at how these offenses are perceived as different from contact sexual offenses.	Lisa Anne Zilney, Montclair State University
Paper Presentation	"She Did What?" A Media Analysis of Women in Terrorism	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Since 9/11, terrorist attacks have captured the focal point of national security and the mainstream media. Traditionally, terrorism analysis centers around the roles of men – limiting discussion on how women can also be active contributors to violent extremism. The literature review outlines a theoretical framework to showcase the impact of constructivism and gender roles when the terrorist label is applied to women. Using the AntConc text-analysis software, news articles portrayal of male versus female suicide bombers in the Tamil Tigers, Boko Haram, and ISIS were examined. Female suicide bombers were generally described as subordinates to their male counterparts instead of actors of terrorism themselves. Consequently, this exclusion leads policy-makers and the general public to underestimate the potential of female assailants, allowing terrorists groups to fulfill their agenda by executing "surprise" attacks using the world's most overlooked actor of terrorism.	Stephanie Kerry Downing, Marymount University
Paper Presentation	"Silence the Guns, Hit the Drums": An Autoethnography of the Struggle Against Celebratory Gunfire at Karakecili Weddings	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The celebratory use of guns is common in various cultures even though it has caused deaths. This autoethnographic study examines the celebratory gunfire at weddings through the lenses of anthropology and criminal justice. While investigating the issue through a cultural relativist perspective, it aims to demonstrate the roles of local cultural specificities and situational particularities in shaping police community relations and how they sometimes act as an impediment in terms of broader top-down policies. The narrative of the project also suggests a model pertaining to how policing strategies such as COP, POP, and procedural justice worked in a real-life case.	Isa Karasioglu, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Suray Duygulu, Quinnipiac University
Student Authored Paper	"These People Just Out of Control": Black Youth Violence, Historical Trauma, and a Radical Cultural Intervention	Student Panels	Student Panels	Youth of color experience extreme hardships and structural violence barriers. Initiatives addressing youth violence and academic performance might not center adolescents' cultural perspectives. The purpose of this research is to determine how Black youth reclaim their identity by participating in a culture-specific program, and how institutions collaborate with a community-based organization. This mixed-methods ethnographic research study includes individual interviews, focus groups, questionnaires, and participant observation with Black youth and institutional partners. Findings reveal Black youth understand their self-concept through African American historical trauma, and institutional efforts can better address the needs of youth of color by implementing culturally responsive practices.	Nancy Contreras-Rios, University of Delaware

Paper Presentation	"We are Just Evidence Collectors": Assessing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners' Views of Sexual Assault	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This study examines the effect of training and experience on Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners' (SANEs') views of rape and sexual assault, including views on victims, offenders, and rape myths. Nurses completed mixed methods surveys before and after participation in the required forensic nursing certification course, as did a group of experience SANEs. Results from the training pre- and post-tests show statistically significant changes in some views on sexual assault, including significant decreases in beliefs in rape myths. The qualitative data also shows that initial training and on-the-job experience have differing effects on SANEs' views of sexual assault.	Antonia E. Curtis, North Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	"We Have These Wonderful Photographs of Our Two New Felons": Criminal Justice and School Bullying	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	We draw from a large sample of national news media coverage of school bullying over 25 years and describe how the media expanded school bullying from a problem with individual-level causes to take in the family, institutions, and the larger culture. The media later returned to the individual in their coverage of several criminal cases brought against bullies whose alleged victims had died by suicide. This scapegoating of individuals de-emphasized the role of institutions and cultures and dovetailed with cultural discourses about "dangerous" youth. We conclude by offering an ecological approach that integrates explanatory levels and incorporates restorative justice principles.	Robert A. Brooks, Worcester State University; Jeffrey W. Cohen, University of Washington-Tacoma
Paper Presentation	"Wildcard Compliance?" On the Role of Compliance for Corporate Criminal Liability and Corporate Criminal Proceedings	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The role of "compliance" in corporate criminal liability is diverse throughout the different existing and emerging systems of corporate criminal liability. (Non-)compliance might play a significant role in establishing corporations' liability for individuals' wrongdoing, and/or is a decisive factor for exit strategies from criminal proceedings. The paper analyzes and evaluates the role and the limits of compliance as a front door or back door strategy out of corporate criminal liability, based on a transnational comparison.	Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Paper Presentation	"You're Under Arrest, Officer? Citizens' Authority to Arrest Police Officers, in America's 10 Largest States"	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This paper/presentation briefly reviews the Criminal Statutes of America's 10 Largest States, to determine the existence and extent of (Non-Police Officer) Citizens' Authority to conduct "Citizens' Arrests" of Criminal Suspects, including Police Officers who are Criminal Suspects in each State. This paper/presentation will summarize the limitations and levels of statutory arrest authority afforded Citizens while exploring 1) Who can legally make a Citizen's Arrest? 2) Who can legally be arrested by (Non-Police Officer) Citizens? 3) Who is exempt from being arrested by (Non-Police Officer) Citizens? and 4) Under what circumstance(s)/crime(s) can (Non-Police Officer) Citizens' Arrests be made?	Michael A. McMorris, CUNY - Kingsborough Community College
Roundtable	2019 Update on United Nations Activities - ACJS International Section Sponsored	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	ACJS representatives to the United Nations and others will provide an update on the 2018 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice meeting that was held last year in Vienna, Austria. Other topics to be discussed will be various United Nations initiatives that may provide attendees with ideas for research projects and/or lecture material. Your representatives will also be happy to answer questions about the United Nations Commission (every year) and Congresses (every five years) and on other United Nations topics of interest to those in attendance.	(Session Organizer) Philip L. Reichel, University of Northern Colorado; (Moderator) Janice Joseph, Stockton University; (Discussant) Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University; (Discussant) Yuliya Zabyelina, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; (Discussant) Philip L. Reichel, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	A 20-Year Review of Prosecutorial Discretion	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	The administration of justice involves significant amounts of discretion afforded to officials at various stages of the criminal justice process. Perhaps the most impactful stage involves the decision to prosecute. This discretion is afforded specifically to prosecutors, without oversight and away from judicial review. No study has examined the use of this discretion over time. The current study examines the use of prosecutorial discretion from 1995 to 2014 using data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The rates of crime clearance resulting from the prosecutor declining to prosecute are examined longitudinally for the eight Part I crimes as defined by the FBI.	Philip D. McCormack, Fitchburg State University; Kaitlyn Clarke, Saint Anselm College; Francesca Spina, Springfield College
Paper Presentation	A Behavioral Health Approach to Reducing Police Calls for Service and EMS Runs	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	This paper will focus on the Providence Police Department's Behavioral Health Response Team's (BHRT) proactive outreach and treatment services of individuals classified as "high rate utilizers" of police and other emergency services. This effort provides an enhanced supervision model that leverages intensive case management with behavioral health support. BHRT members collaborate and consult on each client case on a daily basis to ensure compliance with treatment plans, and to provide street-level engagement/support.	Stephanie Manzi, Roger Williams University; Sean P. Varano, Roger Williams University; Eric Bronson, Roger Williams University

Paper Presentation	A Case Study of Administrator Perceptions and Experiences with the Implementation of Body-Worn Cameras	Policing	Police Technology	Existing research on body-worn cameras have primarily focused on policing outcomes or police perceptions of the cameras. However, very little research has intently focused on factors involved in police administrator decision-making during the implementation of this technology. The purpose of this paper is to present in-depth findings concerning the implementation of body-worn cameras at a mid-sized (<300 sworn officers), city-level police agency in the Midwestern United States. Drawing primarily from semi-structured interview data, this presentation explores the perceptions and experiences of administrators and the factors that influenced their decisions during implementation and policy creation regarding the body-worn camera program.	Melinda R. Roberts, University of Southern Indiana; Marthinus Christoffel Koen, University of Southern Indiana; Bryce C. Newell, University of Kentucky
Paper Presentation	A Case Study of Delinquency Reduction Programs at the Boys and Girls Club of Harrisburg	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Using an in-depth case study, this study qualitatively explored how the Boys and Girls Club of Harrisburg focuses its organizational efforts to serve youth in the Harrisburg area to prevent delinquency. Studying the activities, methods, and inner workings of the Club offered insight into how one community organization can effectively create favorable outcomes among youth. This in-depth study of institutional structure, culture, and staff/youth interactions demonstrated the value in mentoring youth through programs focusing on education and offering opportunities for youth to succeed as methods to prevent or reduce delinquency.	Francia D. Done Henry, MION Consulting
Paper Presentation	A Case Study of the Implementation of Body-Worn Cameras at a Single Police Agency	Policing	Police Technology	Extant research on body-worn cameras have mostly focused on policing outcomes (e.g., citizen complaints) or perceptions. However, with the exception of a small number of studies, very little research has examined the implementation of body-worn cameras. The purpose of this paper is to present preliminary findings concerning a study of the implementation of body-worn cameras at the Pennybridge Police Department (pseudonym), a mid-sized (<300 sworn officers), city-level police agency in the Midwestern United States, which implemented body-worn cameras before becoming a part of public discourse. Drawing mostly from a patrol officer survey (n=100) and 106 semi-structured interviews with officers across all levels of the department, we examine how officers report their perceptions and behaviors have changed since the implementation of body-worn cameras. We find that some aspects of organizational life changed more than others.	Marthinus Christoffel Koen, University of Southern Indiana; Melinda R. Roberts, University of Southern Indiana; Bryce C. Newell, University of Kentucky; Gabrielle Cabrera Wy, University of Southern Indiana
Paper Presentation	A Clinical Forensic Nexus Between Separated Parents and Failing Asylum Screenings	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	Asylum-seeker children are a particularly vulnerable group of individuals. The status of these people can reveal a plight that reveals the contours of their distress. Law enforcement personnel, immigration processing personnel and mental health professions must assess the distressing symptoms of mental disorder in these cases. In fact, the context of the detention environment should be the platform for making such assessment as opposed to more typical mental health settings. This paper provides a review of the psychological and developmental effects of immigration detention on asylum seekers.	Erick Jacobs, Private Practice; Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA
Paper Presentation	A Community Thread: The Role of Community Based Organizational Networks in Crime Prevention	Community Corrections	Community Corrections	Prior research supports the notion that are considerable negative physical, emotional, and financial consequences for people who are exposed to violence in their community. There are, however, forms of social capital, specifically community organizations, that may reduce the likelihood for crime in the neighborhood. There is limited but growing evidence that the presence and characteristics of CBOs are associated with a reduction in violent crime, but less is known about the coordination of services between organizations. The current study presents data from an organizational survey that examines the relationships between organizations serving young men at heightened risk for violence.	Trevor A. Fronius, WestEd; Sarah Guckenburg, WestEd; Patricia Campie, American Institutes for Research
Paper Presentation	A Comparative Analysis of Sex Trafficking Victims	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Using data from the Child Sex Trafficking Victims Initiative (CSTVI) as well as existing literature, this paper will provide comparative study of the vulnerabilities, trafficking experiences, and responses to trafficking internationally and domestically. The paper will specifically focus on findings related to child welfare-involved children—a population especially at risk for human trafficking. A running theme throughout this paper will be the empirical challenges we face in assessing the issues of identification and servicing victims.	Amelia Rubenstein, University of Maryland

Paper Presentation	A Comparative Assessment of Darkness in the Policing Ebony Tower: Perceptions of Campus Crimes in HBCU Settings		Security and Crime Prevention	Minimal research addresses HBCU student attitudes regarding campus crime aspects, especially comparative studies. Utilizing over 200 survey data respondents, this study identifies the extent to which certain individual characteristics are associated with attitudes related to campus crime components within two HBCU settings. Descriptive and inferential analyses are provided along with areas of further research and policy implications.	Patrick Webb, Saint Augustine's University
Paper Presentation	A Comparison Between the Perpetrators of Inmate and Staff Misconduct at a Women's Prison	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The safety of both inmates and staff are paramount in the daily management of America's prisons. To examine this, official misconduct reports were analyzed from a large women's prison in Ohio comparing the differences between the perpetrators of inmate-on-inmate versus inmate-on-staff misconduct. Results revealed that inmate-on-inmate perpetrators were younger, non-white, of a lower security classification, incarcerated for a violent offense, and had a prior incarceration. These same females were also serving longer sentences and were less likely to be on the mental health caseload when compared to perpetrators of inmate-on-staff misconduct. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.	Karen F. Lahm, Wright State University
Paper Presentation	A Comparison of Preferred Leadership Styles by Post-Secondary Criminal Justice Educators	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This study was conducted to identify the styles of leadership utilized by post-secondary criminal justice faculty in the state of Kentucky. The descriptive study utilized quantitative procedures to convey respondent results of a leadership survey featuring a Likert scale evaluation of nine separate leadership styles. Thirty-two respondents from a mixed set of demographics and geographical regions in the Commonwealth completed the survey instrument. It is clear through responses that a variety of the Transformational leadership styles were preferred. The study further attempts to tie the results to previous research involving policing leadership and benefits to officers and agencies.	James David Lawson, Eastern Kentucky University
Paper Presentation	A Content Analysis of INCEL (Involuntary Celibate) Online Forums	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	Certain subcultures use online forums for various purposes, including community engagement and information sharing. Forums provide platforms for members to meet, vent, and offer emotional support or validation for one another. "Incels" comprise a subcultural group that utilizes online forums to communicate. Although Incels recently have received media attention, not much is known about them. The purpose of this study is to examine how group members define "Incel," the information and dialogue they post, and perceptions and attitudes of themselves, women, and mainstream society through content analysis of a popular Incel web forum. This explorative research seeks to provide a better understanding of this seemingly isolated group and provide groundwork for future research.	Douglas Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Chunrye Kim, Saint Joseph's University
Paper Presentation	A Crime Scripts Analysis of Black Pastoral Frauds	Criminal Behavior	White Collar Crime	The image of the typical white-collar offender is that of a middle-aged White male, yet, opportunities for Blacks to engage in white-collar crimes are prevalent. In particular, the Black church provides ample opportunities for Black pastors to commit occupational frauds. Our study investigates the structure of white-collar frauds within the Black church. We employ grounded theory methods to analyze a series of frauds committed by Black pastors. Using the results of this analysis, we develop a crime script outlining the opportunity structure of these crimes, the processes inherent to them, and finally we propose formal and informal interventions.	Jay P. Kennedy, Michigan State University; Madeleine Dahm, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	A Critical Analysis of Masculinity and Genocide in sub-Saharan Africa: Criminological Implications	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Genocide has been recognized by the United Nations as a serious crime against vulnerable groups. The role of masculinity in mass killings in global conflicts, particularly in cases of genocide, has been rising in recent years. There is a gendered hierarchy when it comes to relationships between men and women. Genocide occurs when there is an intent to eliminate a particular group and a systematic pattern of killing or creating adverse conditions that will lead to the displacement of the group. This paper will analyze the factors that lead to mass killings in sub-Saharan Africa and proffer criminological solutions.	Damian Odunze, Texas Southern University; Jovita Chiderah Okerefor, Alvan Ikoku University of Education

Paper Presentation	A Cross-National Comparison of Stalking Behaviors in the US, England, and Wales	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Stalking generally encompasses a variety of unwanted, controlling, and coercive behaviors. Literature indicates that these behaviors may include following or spying on a person, threatening harm, and emotional abuse, among others. This work is a longitudinal analysis of stalking reports from the United States' National Crime Victimization Survey and England and Wales' Crime Survey for England and Wales. Results indicate that trends in stalking reports have remained relatively stable in the three countries but the implementation of the UK's coercive control law has altered how some of these behaviors may be prosecuted as compared to the US.	Angela Nava, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	A Delicate Dance: Ethical and Systemic Issues in Providing Community-Based Sex Offender Treatment	Corrections	Community Corrections	Sex offender treatment providers are ethically responsible for their client's treatment; yet they are morally bound to protect society. Using in-depth interviews (n=22), this study focused on the perceptions of community-based sex offender treatment providers to explore ethical issues stemming from balancing a duty of care to the client with the mandated reporting requirements of the criminal justice system, and the difficulties of working within two bureaucratic systems (i.e., the DOC and the DOH). Results are discussed, followed by study limitations, suggestions for future research, and policy recommendations.	Andrea M. Walker, The University of Tampa
Paper Presentation	A Diagnosis of Juvenile and Adult Hackers: An Application of Cybercriminal Profiling Approach	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The digital realm, or the connections between devices and the internet, is becoming increasingly important to modern society. While such advances have made some aspects of life easier, it has also created a vulnerability to computer hacking that can jeopardize national security and economic vitality. The purpose of this study is to identify hacker profiles in order to better predict future hacking and create effective prevention strategies for the United States. The FBI's criminal profiling analysis was employed. Data were derived from 1,000 documents (i.e., news media or criminal court records) reporting hacking incidents in the years 2000 to 2018. The original documents were written in six languages including English, Spanish, Arabic, Hindi, Russian, and Korean. The findings of the current study show the characteristics of the most active hackers and common hacking targets. Specifically, the present study reveals the differences in hacking motivations between juvenile hackers and adult hackers. Policy implications are discussed.	Sinchul Back, Florida International University; Jennifer LaPrade, University of Texas at Dallas; Laura Stoelers, Florida International University/Universidad de Málaga; Lana Shehadeh, Florida International University; Madhuri Sharma, Florida International University; Galina Bogatova, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	A Discourse Analysis of the Brock Turner Case Documents	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The Brock Turner criminal case gained widespread attention in 2015 when a student athlete at Stanford University was found guilty of sexually assaulting an intoxicated and unconscious female behind a dumpster. The present paper qualitatively analyses the content of Turner's statement to the judge, victim impact statement, 39 character letters and final decision made by the judge in this case. We specifically used a discursive analytical approach to compare and contrast the rhetorical devices used in these various court documents and discern the different versions of the crime, victim and offender that are consequently constructed. The presentation will position these constructed messages in the larger sexual assault on campus literature and discuss their implications.	Amelie Pedneault, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	A Forensic Psychological Paradigm for Female Mass Shooters: A Psychosocial Composite	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The rarity of female mass shooters reveals a gap in the knowledge base. The paucity of information on gender differences when contrasting female and male serial killers raises questions about a research conceptualization. For example are the differences in the targets of their killings or primary motives? Are their patterns of homicide indicative of a gender stereotypical role or are they counterstereotypical? How do accomplices fit within a descriptive framework or are the other problematic psychosocial markers (e.g., substance abuse, teen pregnancy)? This paper highlights issues for assessing female mass shooters and crafting a potential profile composite for empirical study.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA; Erick Jacobs, Private Practice; Jessica Mueller, Private Practice

Paper Presentation	A Multilevel Analysis of Factors Related to Business Robbery Clearance Rates in a Large City in Texas	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	<p>Business victimization is a serious and pervasive issue within the United States. According to national samples, roughly 8.9 million businesses were victimized in 2016 alone. Of those, approximately 33% of business victimization cases are solved. Taken together, it is important for research to examine factors that influence business victimization clearance. The current study sought to examine how broken windows enforcement, social disorganization, ecological, and police organizational factors influence business robbery clearance involving crime incidents, arrests, and census data from Houston, Texas over a two year period from 2010 to 2012. Using a hierarchical linear modeling strategy, the current study found no effect of community level factors including broken windows tactics, social disorganization elements, and various organizational and community characteristics on business robbery clearance. Significant effects were found for a number of incident level characteristics including gang involvement, business type, day of the week, and type of weapon used in the crime. The study proceeds with a discussion of limitations and future directions.</p>	Eric M. Cooke, Sam Houston State University; Yan Zhang, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	A Multisite Evaluation of Medicated-Assisted Treatment using XR-NTX within the State of Maryland	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>Context: The nation-wide opioid epidemic is a paramount public health crisis that cannot be underestimated. A recently developed and accepted evidence-based form of medicated-assisted treatment (MAT) for individuals diagnosed with opioids use disorder (OUD) is the use of extended-release naltrexone (XR-NTX) [Vivitrol].</p> <p>Objective: This pilot examined the feasibility of MAT offering XR-NTX within the state of Maryland for individuals within a criminal justice population diagnosed with OUD.</p> <p>Methods: This Quasi-experimental study examined data provided by 10 counties offering MAT to compare the difference in social, substance use, and criminal justice outcomes between individuals who received XR-NTX (n=372) and those diagnosed with OUD that did not receive the medication (n=217) over a 2-and-a-half-year period from May 2015 - October 2017. Exploratory analysis was conducted on fatal overdoses and functionality of the MAT program from stakeholders.</p> <p>Findings: Quantitative analysis showed that individuals within the treatment group were more likely to be employed and less likely to experience a non-fatal overdose than those in the control group. However, individuals within the treatment were more likely MAT participants were more likely to test positive for drugs than those in the control group. Treatment retention was significantly better for individuals who were discharged by the instruction of a provider. Individuals who remained in treatment longer had better employment outcomes than those who received fewer injections. However, this group was also more likely to test positive for substances. Supervision was also a predictive factor for better outcomes in employment.</p>	Ashley Richards, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention; Jeffrey Zuback, Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention
Paper Presentation	A Neglected Problem: Understanding the Effects of Transgenerational Trauma on African Americans' Attitudes Toward the Police	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	<p>The relationship between the police and the African-American community has been frayed for decades (Stewart, Baumer, Brunson, & Simons, 2009; Weitzer & Tuch, 2005). This relationship has been frayed even further as a result of recent, highly publicized events such as the killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri; Eric Garner in New York City; and Walter Scott in North Charleston, South Carolina at the hands of the police. The extent that transgenerational trauma contributes to African Americans' suspicion and distrust of the police is currently not known, as there are no research studies in the extant criminological literature that address this particular area of criminological research. This discovery is quite surprising, especially in light of the fact that many research studies have examined the relationship between African Americans and the police. As a result, this study seeks to understand the effects of transgenerational trauma on African Americans' attitudes toward the police; what factors have shaped those attitudes; and how those attitudes can be improved, in order to reverse the current distrustful relationship that exists between African Americans and the police.</p>	Daniel K. Pryce, North Carolina Central University; Ajima Olaghare, Temple University; Robert Brown, North Carolina Central University

Student Authored Paper	A Partial, Longitudinal Examination of Agnew's (2005) General Theory of Crime and Delinquency	Student Panels	Student Panels	Previous examinations of Agnew's (2005) general theory of crime and delinquency have garnered mixed results for the integrated, life-course theory. Previous investigations have concentrated on a singular juncture of the life course, with analyses focusing on either the adolescent stage (Mufić, Grubb, Bouffard, & Maljević, 2014; Ngo & Paternoster, 2014; Roh & Marshall, 2018; Zhang, Day, & Cao, 2012) or the adult stage (Cochran, 2017; Ngo, Paternoster, Cullen, & Mackenzie, 2011) of the life course. Using data from a nationally representative sample of participants—the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health—Agnew's (2005) general theory can be applied to multiple junctures of the life course. Analysis and potential implications will be discussed.	Jessie Lee Slepicka, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	A Preliminary Examination of Hegemonic Masculinity: Definitional Transference of Black Masculinity Effecting Lethal Tactics against Black Males	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The paper will expand on preliminary qualitative analysis of the preconceived biases and perceptions exhibited by individuals who have shot unarmed African American males. Utilizing a content analysis design to examine two high profile shootings (Trayvon Martin, Michael Brown), themes will be presented highlighting how preconceived perceptions contributed to fear presented by the shooters. Expanding on Connell's Theory of Hegemonic Masculinity, an analysis of these transcripts and interviews will discuss how historically based perceptions have influenced the apathetic behaviors towards African American males with community and police contact. Further, the discussion and analysis will expand on Merton's Functional Theory.	Jack S. Monell, Winston-Salem State University
Paper Presentation	A Preliminary Investigation into the Importance of Social Bonds Among Justice-Involved Emerging Adults	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Criminologists have long acknowledged the importance of social bonds to desistance within the life course. However, with the recent development of the new life stage of emerging adulthood, beginning around age 18 and continuing into the late twenties, the conceptualization of Social Bond Theory must be revisited. This preliminary investigation will examine how justice-involved emerging adults identify and define what social bonds are important to them in the context of their behavior. Themes will be coded from life story interviews that will begin to illuminate a reconceptualization of Social Bond Theory for justice-involved emerging adults. Practical implications for justice policy and directions for future research will be discussed.	Elias S. Nader, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Paper Presentation	A Prison of My Own Making: Utilizing Home Confinement Exercises in Criminal Justice Education	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	One of the challenges associated with teaching corrections courses is the necessity to overcome stereotypes, negative perceptions, lack of humanization, and empathy for incarcerated individuals. Scholarship on experiential learning has demonstrated that such activities can benefit students in overcoming these concerns. A document analysis of artifacts from a university correctional systems course that completed a home confinement exercise as an experiential learning strategy reveals that the exercise causes students to undergo feelings and struggles similar to incarcerated individuals, to rethink their views on incarceration, and to begin to empathize with the struggles inmates face during incarceration.	Sherry Lynn Skaggs, University of Central Arkansas
Paper Presentation	A Qualitative Exploration of Adversarial Adaptability, Group Dynamics, and Cyber Intrusion Chains	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Conventional cyberattack management is reactive, which is ineffective in curbing sophisticated adversaries, especially Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs). There is an immediate need for proactive cybersecurity measures that reflect the adaptive and dynamic nature of these adversaries. Using empirical evidence of observations and interviews conducted at a cybersecurity training exercise held in 2018, this paper highlights the human aspects of cyberattacks, with a specific focus on adversarial intrusion chains, adaptability after attack disruptions, and group dynamics. This research was supported by an National Science Foundation EAGER award.	Katorah Williams, Temple University; Aunshul Rege, Temple University
Paper Presentation	A Question of Integrity: Examining the History and Role of Judicial Integrity in Fourth Amendment Jurisprudence	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Two justifications for the exclusionary rule have been cited by the Supreme Court: (1) deterrence of police misconduct and (2) judicial integrity. This paper takes a closer look at the judicial integrity justification for the exclusionary rule and attempts to ascertain what role, if any, it plays in contemporary exclusionary rule cases. Further, this paper asks if deterrence is the only justification relied on in contemporary exclusionary rule factors, and whether any other justifications aside from those articulated in Mapp are predictive of the invocation of the exclusionary rule.	R. Shaffer Claridge, Central Washington University; Cody J Stoddard, Central Washington University; Teresa Francis Divine, Central Washington University

Paper Presentation	A Randomized Trial of Interim Methadone and Patient Navigation Initiated in Jail	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>Background/Objective: Despite methadone maintenance treatment's proven effectiveness in the community, it is rarely offered in the United States to detainees with opioid use disorder (OUD). This presentation will describe the background and study methodology for an ongoing randomized clinical trial comparing three approaches to treating OUD among detainees in Baltimore and explore baseline differences between male and female participants.</p> <p>Methods: Study participants are 225 adult newly-arrested detainees in the Baltimore City Detention Center who were being treated for opioid withdrawal at time of study recruitment. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: methadone maintenance without routine counseling (Interim Methadone; IM) initiated in jail; IM plus patient navigation; or enhanced treatment-as-usual. To explore gender differences, analyses of variance and chi-square tests of independence were used to compare participants in terms of baseline demographic, mental and physical health, drug use, treatment, and HIV-risk variables.</p> <p>Results: The study sample consisted of 181 (80%) males and 44 (20%) females. Female participants were significantly younger than male participants, less likely to have worked in the 30 days before incarceration, and more likely to report previous physical and sexual abuse (all $p < .05$). Additionally, females had fewer lifetime months of incarceration and were less likely to be on parole or probation, but had more days of cocaine use in the past 30 days, spent more money on drugs, and were more likely to have met DSM-5 criteria for cocaine use disorder (all $p < .05$). In terms of HIV risk, female participants were more likely to exchange sex for money or There is limited research examining the influence of child maltreatment typology on the risk of development of youth substance abuse and psychopathology. Additionally, there is gap in the maltreatment literature on identifying modifiable factors that moderate the relationship between maltreatment and mental health outcomes in youth. Using a sample of youth court ordered to a Florida juvenile justice community supervision program ($n = 6,537$), this study examines the effect of different types of maltreatment on youth drug abuse and psychopathology measures. The impact of negative world view and social support on the relationship between maltreatment and psychopathology are explored as well.</p>	Sharon M. Kelly, Friends Research Institute; Robert P. Schwartz, Friends Research Institute; Shannon G. Mitchell, Friends Research Institute; Jerome H. Jaffe, Friends Research Institute; Kevin E. O'Grady, University of Maryland
Paper Presentation	A Resiliency and Trauma Theory Explanation of The Effects of Different Forms of Child Maltreatment on Youth Mental Health and Drug Abuse Outcomes	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	<p>There is limited research examining the influence of child maltreatment typology on the risk of development of youth substance abuse and psychopathology. Additionally, there is gap in the maltreatment literature on identifying modifiable factors that moderate the relationship between maltreatment and mental health outcomes in youth. Using a sample of youth court ordered to a Florida juvenile justice community supervision program ($n = 6,537$), this study examines the effect of different types of maltreatment on youth drug abuse and psychopathology measures. The impact of negative world view and social support on the relationship between maltreatment and psychopathology are explored as well.</p>	Roshni T. Ladny, University of Tampa; Carrie Sue Mier, Indiana University East
Paper Presentation	A Review of Violent Crimes against Women in Jamaica	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	<p>One of the Millenium Development Goals is to make gender equality and empowerment a global concern. Within Latin America and the Caribbean, gendered violence is a major concern. Using the police reports of felony-level cases of violence, this presentation does a gendered descriptive analysis of violent crimes in Jamaica between 2013 and 2016. Findings and policy implications are presented.</p>	Marsha Amoy Fraser, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	A Social Engineering Course Project for Undergraduate Students Across All Disciplines	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	<p>This paper shares an educator's efforts to engage undergraduate students in a hands-on social engineering project across Fall 2017 and Spring 2018 semesters. It uses the experiential learning framework that promotes "learning by doing". It shares the experiences and challenges of both the students and this educator. It also details the issues about designing projects that follow university ethics standards, training students in human subjects research ethics, generating relevant rubrics, and how to evaluate student engagement and learning. This research was supported by an National Science Foundation CAREER grant.</p>	Alyssa Mendlein, Temple University; Aunshil Rege, Temple University
Paper Presentation	A Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Bus Stops and Crime Events Using a Quantitative Network Approach	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	<p>Bus stops have been acknowledged as crime generators and crime attractors that create and increase the risks of crime in the surrounding areas. However, the temporal patterns of how bus stops attract and generate crimes have not been studied. This study examined the spatio-temporal relationship between bus stops and five types of crimes: street robbery, commercial robbery, residential burglary, commercial burglary, and auto theft, using a quantitative network approach. Data were drawn from Newark Police Department and Yellow Pages 2005-2007 three years. To study the temporal trends, each data was stratified into three temporal groups: peak hours, off-peak day time, and off-peak night time. Findings are concluded and discussed.</p>	Jie Xu, St Johns University

Paper Presentation	A State-Wide Analysis Comparing Long-term Recidivism Among Michigan DTC Participants and Probationers	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	A vast body of literature has been amassed regarding drug treatment court (DTC) programs' effectiveness in breaking the cycle of addiction-fueled criminal involvement and being a cost-effective alternative to traditional CJ system case processing. This quasi-experimental study seeks to identify the individual, programmatic, and community-level factors that predict both successful completion of adult DTC programs and long-term post-program recidivism (three- and ten-year) using logistic regression, survival analysis, and hierarchical linear modeling. Comparisons will be made between a statewide sample of participants discharged from a Michigan DTC as of December 31, 2014 and a propensity score-matched comparison group of probationers.	Kristen DeVall, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Christina Lanier, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Paper Presentation	A Step Forward to Minimize the Harms and Improve Criminal Justice Agency Decision-Making: The Need for a National Commission for Risk-Needs Assessment Standards	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Concerns about RNAs failing to produce their expected goals of predictive accuracy and ensuring fairness through objectivity and impartiality have arisen. Little has been done to regulate the development, validation, and implementation of risk-needs assessments (RNAs) in research or practice despite the vast research and use of RNAs in justice settings, as the field lacks field-specific standards for these processes. We start the discussion on how to develop a Commission for Risk-Needs Assessment Standards, define its structure, responsibilities, and its operations to assist with the regulation and review of RNA development, validation, and implementation in both research and practice.	Douglas Routh, George Mason University; Alex J. Breno, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Research Showcase	A Study of Risk Factors Associated with Police Officer Indictments	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police brutality has been at the forefront of public news media in recent years due to recurring encounters in which police officers use deadly force on unarmed victims. What is more demoralizing is the perceived lack of accountability of these criminal justice actors. Police indictments are rare occurrences and convictions are even less likely, including instances where officers shoot unarmed victims. Between 2005 and 2017, 80 officers were indicted for homicide-related crimes and only 35% were convicted. This research seeks to explain what risk factors contribute to whether an officer is indicted from exercising deadly use of force against citizens.	David Mazeika, The College of New Jersey; Ryan Parker, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	A Study of Transformational Leadership Practices to Police Officers' Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This study is based upon Bass and Riggio's (2006) Augmentation Model on Transactional and Transformational Leadership. It sought to identify the amount of variance in police officer job satisfaction and organizational commitment that can be explained by police chiefs' transformational leadership behaviors above and beyond the influence of transactional behaviors. A total of 166 police officers were surveyed in five central New Jersey police departments in relation to their job satisfaction and organizational commitment, as well as the leadership behaviors in which their police chiefs engaged, utilizing Bass and Avolio's (2004) Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ-5X). The research then used a simultaneous multiple regression analysis to test Bass and Riggio's (2006) model within the sample group. The results of this study provide researchers with a replicable method of research with which to examine Bass and Riggio's (2006) Augmentation Model. It will also provide practitioners and police leaders with actionable guidance on leadership behaviors that can positively influence police officers' job satisfaction and organizational commitment within their communities and the field of law enforcement.	John P. Decker, Seton Hall University
Paper Presentation	A Study on the Criminal Victimization of North Korean Immigrants in South Korea	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	An influx of North Korea refugees entering into South Korea has been growing steadily and the total number of "New Settlers" from North Korea make up over 30,000 in 2017. Few studies, however, have been conducted on the criminal victimization of NK refugees and its relevant factors that are related to victimization experience. The goal of this study is to examine the causes of victimization experiences by comparing the individual vulnerability and considering the different types of crime victimization among NK New Settlers (property crime victimization Vs. interpersonal crime victimization). The current study conducted a survey toward 63 NK refugees in South Korea to collect data from Nov. 15, 2016 to Nov. 30, 2016. Further Policy implications regarding North Korean immigrants will be discussed.	Younoh Cho, Dongguk University

Paper Presentation	A Systematic Research Review of Chronic Health Outcomes Associated with Intimate Partner Violence	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Research has demonstrated the physical, mental health, and behavioral consequences associated with intimate partner violence (IPV). Less often have researchers identified the effects of IPV on chronic health outcomes and there are few systematic reviews that have comprehensively evaluated the co-morbidity of intimate partner violence (IPV) and chronic disease, including cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, gynecological, respiratory, and pulmonary health. This paper presents a systematic research review that synthesizes the knowledge on IPV and chronic health. The scholarly literature included in this research review was identified using a variety of library and online databases, in addition to gray literature. Although relatively a large number of scholars have paid attention to intimate partner violence (IPV) among the general population, research on IPV among LGBTQ populations is still lacking, and thus we do not know much about the prevalence and risk factors for IPV and barriers to help-seeking. The goal of this study is to provide a systematic review of journal articles that examined IPV among LGBTQ communities in the USA. Using the content analysis, we analyzed peer-reviewed articles published between 2008 and 2018. The findings of this study will provide the overview and trends of the research on IPV as well as future research suggestions among LGBTQ communities in the USA.	Rachael A. Powers, University of South Florida; Catherine Kaukinen, University of Central Florida; Lisa Malyak, University of Central Florida; Rosemary Chaszczewski, Brevard County Sheriff's Office
Paper Presentation	A Systematic Review of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the LGBTQ Communities in the USA	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice		Chunrye Kim, Saint Joseph's University; Margaret Schmuhl, State University of New York-Oswego
Paper Presentation	A Temporal Assessment of Cyber Intrusion Chains Using Multidisciplinary Frameworks and Methodologies	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	This paper uses empirical evidence of observations done at a cybersecurity training exercise to examine how adversaries carry out, and adapt during, cyberattacks. This paper employs a unique mixed methods approach of qualitative observations and quantitative data science to address three objectives: (i) providing a quantitative framework for temporal analysis of the cyberattack processes by creating a time series representation of the qualitative data, (ii) employing data science methods, such as hierarchical clustering analysis, on the generated time series data to complement and supplement our understanding of cyberattack processes, and (iii) understanding how adversaries adapt during the disruptions by defenders.	Nima Asadi, Temple University; Aunshul Rege, Temple University
Paper Presentation	A Temporal-Ordered Model of Adolescent Illicit Substance Use	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Using 5 waves of NLSY97, this study integrated Agnew's general strain theory and Pearlin's stress-process model to examine illicit substance use's relationships with stressful events, depression, and social support factors. We engaged generalized estimating equations and a temporal ordering data analysis technique for data analysis. Results demonstrated that specific stressful events led to increased subsequent risk of illicit substance use, while risk was reduced when levels of social support were stronger. Depression was found to mediate the illicit substance use's associations. Reducing the impact of these specific stressful events would prove important in substance use prevention among adolescents.	William Ash-Houchen, Delta State University; Celia C. Lo, Texas Woman's University
Research Showcase	A test of the ACJS Submissions Process	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	A beautiful display of criminal justice research in action.	Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University; Robin D. Jackson, Prairie View A&M University; Kimberly A. Chism, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	A Theoretical Examination of Physical, Psychological, and Cyber Dating Violence Among Adolescents: A Multivariate Analysis	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	The current analysis will use criminological theory to examine digitally perpetrated teen dating violence as well as physical and psychological forms of dating abuse. Findings from the research will enhance our understanding of differences between the various types of dating violence. In addition, findings from this research will provide insight into racial and gender differences in physical, psychological and digitally perpetrated forms of abuse. Results and implications are also discussed.	
Paper Presentation	A Trauma-Informed Response to Survivors of Human Trafficking	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Moving beyond a descriptive discussion of human trafficking, this paper will provide a qualitative assessment of best practices when it comes to working with victims of human trafficking in the U.S. Of specific interest in this presentation will be the importance of trauma-informed interventions. The paper will assess the unique challenges faced by immigrant and undocumented survivors of trafficking. Once again, a discussion of our limited understanding of human trafficking victims, resulting from insufficient data and empirical attention will be discussed.	Elisabet Martinez, University of Maryland

Paper Presentation	Absenteeism Interventions: An Approach for Common Definitions in Statewide Program Evaluations	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Chronic absenteeism is related to poor academic performance, delinquency, and other high-risk behaviors. Although research has found some promising interventions to reduce absenteeism, the literature lacks clarity on operationalizing absenteeism and when programs should intervene with youth who have varying absenteeism patterns. Using the Attendance Works and Response to Intervention (RtI) frameworks to classify youth into tiers based on their degree of absenteeism, the present study evaluated 12 absenteeism programs, across 137 schools, with a sample of 1,606 youth as part of a statewide evaluation in which programs provided attendance data using a common measurement system. The findings indicated that youth with the highest rates of absenteeism (Tier 3) showed significant improvement in attendance during intervention, whereas youth with fewer absences (Tiers 1A, 1B, and 2) did not significantly improve attendance.	Anne Hobbs, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Marijana Kottaja, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Paper Presentation	Abstaining from Crime: Dichotomizing Pure Conformity	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Much of the research on juvenile and young adult offending has been focused on the statistical normalcy of law-violating behavior—adolescent-limited, relatively minor, group criminality. There has been little research on one of the most interesting statistical outliers—pure conformists. Yet, there is much to be learned from this group. Further, it is argued that there exists at minimum, a dichotomy within this group. Data from Waves I and II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health are analyzed using binary and multinomial logistic regression in order to investigate these two distinct groups.	H. Jaymi M. Elsass, Texas State University
Student Authored Paper	Academic Success of Student Athletes	Student Panels	Student Panels	Studies have shown that participation in extra-curricular activities such as athletics improves overall student academic performance. However, it must be noted that the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has instituted numerous policies and propositions in regards to “redshirting” athletes for academic reasons. However, no concrete research has been done to determine if keeping an athlete out of competition during their first year because of lower grades. Also no research has been done that athletes doing bad in class will determine if they are going to be bad on the athletic field or court. This research is also an attempt to find out if allowing students with lower grades practice with the team (considered an “academic redshirt”) would have positive effects on their academic performance during that first year.	Nick Patrick Nowak, Penn State University Hazleton
Roundtable	Academics Perceptions of the Practice and Utility of School Marshal Programs: The Unintended Consequences vs. Benefits	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	This roundtable will discuss the practice and utility of the recently enacted civilianized School Marshal Program in Texas. Discussion will focus on possible unintended consequences and benefits of this well intentioned legislation and the possible impacts both good and bad as policy makers seek less expensive alternatives to enhance school security.	(Session Organizer) Harrison Watts, Our Lady of the Lake University; (Moderator) Harrison Watts, Our Lady of the Lake University; (Discussant) Eric Coleman, University of North Texas at Dallas; (Discussant) Richard N. Holden, University of North Texas at Dallas; (Discussant) David L. Carter, Michigan State University; Blythe Alison Balestrieri, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Access to Justice in Short-Term Detention	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	While inmates’ access to the courts is perhaps their most important constitutional right, there is a paucity of research on how jail inmates are given access to legal resources. This paper provides an overview of the correctional legal history that led to the establishment of law libraries and legal resources in correctional facilities and gives examples of how inmates’ right to access the courts is variously granted. The paper discusses some of the challenges in providing legal resources especially within short-term facilities and presents some preliminary research findings on how access to justice is provided to jail inmates across Virginia.	
Paper Presentation	Accessing a Hole New Life: Inmate Pathways to Coping While Living in Restricted Housing Units	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	How individuals cope while living in total institutions, such as prisons, is well documented in the literature. However, it is unclear how individuals cope and access coping mechanisms within highly controlled settings such as Restricted Housing Units (RHUs). Using inmate interview data, this paper identifies the types and features of inmate coping strategies and the pathways inmates use to access these mechanisms. Findings suggest inmates use multiple coping strategies and these strategies are consistent with the literature. Inmates also access mechanisms through both formal and, more often, informal pathways, potentially suggesting the structure and routines of the unit require inmates to break rules or use extreme behaviors to manage their RHU experience. Findings have implications for the types of policies/practices and/or changes required to accommodate inmates’ needs.	Bryce Kushmerick-McCune, George Mason University; Heather Pickett, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Angela J. Hattery, George Mason University

Open Seminar	Achieving Social Justice Through Community Activism	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism		(Session Organizer) Cathy Barth, ACJS; (Presenter) Kimberly D. Dodson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Presenter) Rosemary L. Gido, Editor, The Prison Journal; (Presenter) Frances Bernat, Texas A&M International University; (Presenter) Jason Williams, Montclair State University; (Presenter) Jennifer R. Christman, Ball State University; Angela Nickoli, Ball State University
Research Showcase	Active Learning in the Criminal Justice Classroom: Perceptions and Use	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Criminal justice courses are a perfect fit for active learning pedagogies as they provide optimum opportunity for engaging and reflective exercises that can increase "students' ability to think critically" (Sims, 2006, p. 336). To gauge use and perception of active learning in criminal justice classrooms, we surveyed faculty and students enrolled in their corresponding courses. Preliminary findings show support of active learning in the criminal justice classroom by both faculty and students; however, both reported concerns of proper administration and student buy-in. This initiated a teaching and learning colloquium titled "Active Learning in your Criminal Justice Classroom."	
Paper Presentation	Activism, Political Correctness and the Erosion of Human Rights in South Africa	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Activism and the promotion of human rights have become prominent features of many countries. However, in multicultural contexts, the pursuit of social justice is rarely achieved in a way that satisfies all of the groups concerned. Consequently, in order to achieve social justice for one group deemed to have been wronged either historically or in a contemporary context, another group has to sacrifice its rights (partially at least), especially if the latter was deemed to be responsible for the violation of the rights of the former. This paper seeks to problematize social justice activism in the postapartheid South African context, with specific reference to the relationship between political correctness and the gradual erosion of human rights. It is argued that while social justice appears to be a noble pursuit to rectify the injustices of the past, a radical form of social justice activism designed to benefit one group, as reflected in extreme political correctness, ironically diminishes the human rights of all.	Theodore S. Petrus, University of Fort Hare
Roundtable	Activist Scholars: Is the Academy on the Verge of a Paradigm Shift?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Criminology has reached a critical research juncture where objectivity and activism have collided. Objectivity requires researchers to keep a distance from what they study, which decreases the likelihood of bias. Activist research is about using or doing research that changes the material conditions for people and places. Proponents of activist research argue such research has the potential to lead to better outcomes, including a deeper and more thorough empirical and theoretical understanding of the problem being studied. The purpose of this roundtable is to explore whether the Academy is ready to embrace the ideological shift from objectivity to activism.	(Session Organizer) Kimberly D. Dodson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Discussant) Lorenzo M. Boyd, University of New Haven; (Discussant) Nishaun T. Battle, Virginia State University; (Discussant) Kareem Jordan, American University; (Discussant) Jason Williams, Montclair State University; (Discussant) Sean Wilson, William Paterson University; (Moderator) Kimberly D. Dodson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Discussant) Matt Robinson, Appalachian State University
Open Seminar	Addressing Race, Ethnicity, and Gender Barriers in Academia (Part One and Part Two) (By Invitation Only)	Doctoral Summit	Doctoral Summit	This two-part seminar will address issues of concern for scholars of color in the Academy, as well as the different experiences males and females historically have had in academia, including work assignments, opportunities for career advancement, and how family life and family decisions have affected career choices. During the second seminar, a guided discussion will focus on how faculty and administrators can work to create a more equitable work environment, and implement policies and practices that can help to create diverse and inclusive environments within higher education.	(Session Organizer) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Robert Brown, North Carolina Central University; (Presenter) Anthony Peguero, Virginia Tech; (Session Organizer) Cherie Carter, University of Cincinnati
Roundtable	Addressing the Common and Uncommon Barriers that Prohibits Effective Information Gathering in Sexual Assault Investigations	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Research indicates that sexual assault and domestic violence are often not reported to law enforcement or other authorities (Ménard, 2005; Planty et al. 2013). There are a variety of reasons why victims may choose not to report these crimes and/or go through with pressing charges, including fear of retaliation, embarrassment, or a belief that law enforcement will be ineffective (Ménard 2005; Planty et al. 2013). This roundtable will discuss ways that law enforcement and victims' advocates can help to increase the reporting of these crimes by victims, as well as lessen victims' reticence in pressing charges once reported.	(Session Organizer) Veronyka James, Shenandoah University; (Moderator) David Scott, The University Of Texas at Tyler; (Discussant) Veronyka James, Shenandoah University; (Discussant) Lisa Carter, Florida Southern College; (Discussant) Jeff Smith, Lawrenceville Police Department; (Discussant) Barry Honea, Lawrenceville Police Department

Paper Presentation	Addressing the Under-Representation of Women in Administrative and Leadership Ranks	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This panel of higher education and disciplinary association leaders explores the realities and professional trade-offs facing women leaders in the academy, along with strategies for success. The discussion will explore: addressing the under-representation of women in administrative and leadership ranks; barriers or sources of discouragement women leaders identify as obstacles faced on their journey to leadership; sources of support and leadership strategies women leaders identify as important to their success; positive and negative aspects of being a woman leader in higher education; and strategies for overcoming challenges, including identifying robust networks of peer leaders and mentors and optimizing work-life balance.	Catherine Kaukinen, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Adolescent E-Cigarette Use: Testing Learning and Control Theories	Criminological Theory	Learning Theories	The current study applies the theories of low self-control, differential association, and social bonds to adolescent e-cigarette use. The data for this study comes from the 2016 Monitoring the Future survey. Policy implications will be discussed based on the theoretical findings.	Gregory Rocheleau, Ball State University; Anthony G. Vito, Ball State University
Paper Presentation	Advancing Human Trafficking Prevalence Estimation: Key findings From the Development and Field Test of Hidden Population Method	Research Methods	Research Methods	Uncertainty about the size and operations of human trafficking markets and the number of victims in need of services impedes the mobilization of resources for prevention, enforcement, and victim support, and inhibits the development of clearly targeted law and policy. The lack of consensus about the scope of human trafficking is fueled by skepticism about the representativeness of counts in administrative data streams, and the validity and local relevance of available estimates. The objective of this study was to develop and test a methodology for estimating the prevalence of human trafficking that is both scientifically rigorous and feasible to replicate and adapt with limited resources. The methodology features the use of a survey that screens for both labor and sex trafficking victimization, and measures prior contacts with local service providers and law enforcement agencies. Administrative data from data collection sites facilitates estimation of prevalence rates for the populations from which the survey samples were drawn, and the probability that members of the general population would appear in the targeted subpopulations. The method was tested in one Midwestern county, and was found to be successful. Permission to access all targeted populations was acquired, and the survey was efficiently administered and completed by 580 individuals in two homeless shelters, one hospital, and one jail booking facility. Response and prevalence rates were sufficiently high to support county-level estimates. Implications of these and other results for research, policy, and practice, will be discussed.	Michael Shively, Abt Associates, Inc.; Ryan Kling, Abt Associates Inc.; Amy Berninger, Abt Associates; Lauren Christopher, Abt Associates; Melissa Nadel, Abt Associates Inc.
Research Showcase	Adventure-Based Therapy with At-Risk Youth: The Impact upon Self-confidence, Maturity, and Schooling	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The U.S., as compared to any other developed country, remains at the top of the list for youth confinement. The purpose of this interpretive case study was to explore the perceptions and attitudes of at-risk-youth following their participation in an experiential learning adventure program. 33 male participants aged 11-14 participated. Findings are based on a thematic analysis of qualitative data gathered through semi-structured interviews within the framework of resiliency theory. Results indicate favorable perceptions and attitudes toward activities within the program and the themes of self-confidence, maturity, and schooling including a sense of resiliency toward challenges.	Frank Merenda, Marist College; Norah Hartlipp, Marist College
Paper Presentation	Advertising as Macro-Structure: Predicting Arrest Rates	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	We examine advertising data, relative to urban DMAs, while conceptualizing governance over these spaces as consistent with macro-structural arguments made by Sampson and Wilson. They argue that conscious political decisions exacerbate socially disorganized communities, while also helping to predict patterns of crime. We examine data from large urban spaces, while analyzing the relationship between advertising data and the arrest rates of minority males and juveniles. Implications for implicit bias and social disorganization theory are discussed.	Robert Grantham, Bridgewater State; Johnathan Norton, Bridgewater State; Feodor Gostjev, Bridgewater State
Open Seminar	Advising Student Organizations: From Chore to Challenge	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Your criminal justice department has a club for undergraduates, but no adviser. The department chair suggests to junior faculty that advising the organization will develop their CV and help with tenure. Senior faculty just smile when you are introduced as the new adviser. What was a dreaded chore to others can be an opportunity for you. This seminar provides tips to help junior faculty advise award winning student organizations that engage in career specific service, education, and fun. Advising will no longer be a chore, but rather an exciting challenge for personal and professional growth, for faculty and students.	(Session Organizer) Tamara J. Lynn, Fort Hays State University; (Presenter) Tamara J. Lynn, Fort Hays State University

Paper Presentation	Affluence and Disadvantage in the Pre-Adjudication Detention Decision: A Status Characteristics Approach	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Studies of racial disparities in juvenile justice almost exclusively organize around four theoretical frameworks: focal concerns, racial threat, symbolic threat, and attribution theory. We argue that utilizing the social psychological framework of status characteristics theory, where diffuse and specific status characteristics impact courtroom outcomes, may broaden our understanding of how juvenile justice disparities emerge across races and a variety of other socio-legal factors. Specifically, we focus on the pre-adjudication detention decision utilizing quantitative data gathered over a five-year period from the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice merged with American Community Survey data. Implications for research, policy, and theory are discussed.	Patrick Lowery, Virginia Commonwealth University; Jessica C. Smith, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Aggressive Reality Television Consumption and Aggressive Online Posting Behaviors	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Over the last two decades, the popularity of reality television (RTV) has continued to grow. To its detriment, RTV viewership has long been believed to promote antisocial behaviors such as bullying, violence, and interpersonal drama. This study explores the causal relationship between frequent consumption of aggressive RTV and aggressive online posting behaviors including public shaming, airing dirty laundry, fanbase attacks, and online incivility. Using a sample of criminal justice students at a historically black college university (HBCU), we hypothesize that frequency of RTV consumption is positively associated with aggressive online posting behavior.	JoAnn Ra'Chel Fowler, North Carolina Central University; Darren R. Beneby, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Aging and Elderly Correctional Populations: An Examination of Trends and Concerns	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Aging in jails or prisons is a contemporary issue and one of great importance to consider for penal systems and correctional populations throughout the world. In the U. S. the study of aging and elderly inmates is a complicated issue, as any examination must consider the sheer number of inmates involved, the causes resulting in incarceration, the physical and mental health needs of this group, and the viable options available to address these concerns. This presentation will review available research findings about elderly inmates, including trends from Pennsylvania's Department of Corrections. Policy implications will be discussed.	Michael E. Antonio, West Chester University
Research Showcase	All Students Studying Corrections Should be Locked Up: The Value of Experiential Learning	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study highlights the benefits of including a prison tour in an undergraduate corrections course. A qualitative analysis of student reflection surveys is used to support the positive impact that a prison tour has on student learning. For this study, experiential learning includes an extensive guided tour through a correctional facility and a moderated discussion with inmates who speak with students about their backgrounds and experiences in the correctional system. From this experience, students broaden their perspective on punishment and gain a greater appreciation of the field of corrections.	Kim Marino, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Alternative Models of Undergraduate and Graduate Police Education	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper will describe radical alternatives for undergraduate and graduate police education untethered from the criminal justice/criminology framework.	Gary Cordner, National Institute of Justice
Research Showcase	Alternative Offender Rehabilitation: Prison Yoga, Mindfulness Meditation and Recidivism Rates	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Research has shown positive effects of implementing both yoga and mindfulness meditation behind bars. Both yoga and mindfulness meditation have shown to be conducive to inmate mental and physical health as well as rehabilitation and reintegration. Seldom, however, has research focused on recidivism rates of inmates who took part in these rehabilitation alternatives. The aim of this project is to further solidify the benefits of yoga and mindfulness meditation behind bars and, to set in motion further research ideas in examining the benefits of yoga and mindfulness meditation on post-release inmates and their recidivism rates.	Dragana Derlic, University of Texas at Dallas
Student Authored Paper	An Analysis of Blame Attributions Towards Bisexual Victims by Heterosexual Females	Student Panels	Student Panels	Evidence shows bisexual women are the group most susceptible to sexual assault. However, there is a lack of research explaining how bisexual victims are blamed. This study will use a vignette methodology to test heterosexual females' reactions to heterosexual, lesbian, gay, and bisexual victims of male-perpetrated acquaintance rape. After reading a vignette, heterosexual women will complete a survey measuring victim blame and empathy, perpetrator blame and empathy, rape myth acceptance, and other related variables. Shaver's (1970) defensive attribute theory will be used to further explain blame attributions towards bisexual victims, and expand on the literature of defensive attribution theory.	Zoe Anderson, University of South Dakota; Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota

Paper Presentation	An Analysis of Categories of Gender-Biased Violence in India	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Gender-based violence is a globally recognized phenomenon that effects social and economic development. Whether developed or developing, countries are making initiatives in recording, reporting, controlling and preventing the many forms of gender-based violence. Official records, victimization surveys, and self-reported studies are various ways by which the prevalence of gender-based violence are measured for policy purposes. Also, a noticeable trend is that countries are in the process of distinguishing categories of violence targeted at individuals based on their socially ascribed gender. Since 2000, India, a middle-income country under the title of Crimes Against Women (CAW) compile data at the national level. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collates and publish data on crimes against women from and territories in India every year. Using NCRB data to date, our study aims to describe the trends, patterns, and nature of gender-based violence in India. Findings of the study are discussed, and policy recommendations are suggested.	Dhanya Babu, CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Mangai Natarajan, CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	An Analysis of Parole: Releasing the Sentenced	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This exploration delves into reasons why inmates choose to different pathways of parole choices. Previous literature and analysis of prior data combine to evaluate the comprehensive subject of parole. Through an analysis of age, drug use, and prior offenses, there is an identification of future offending behavior, reintegration struggles, and mental health challenges. Further, there is discussion on the role of social learning and strain in their effect on both recidivism and parole. Ultimately, the myriad of diverging apprehensions faced by those incarcerated aggregate to create a scourge of apathy that results in parole denial.	Rebecca Akins, Penn State University; Juyoung Song, Penn State University
Paper Presentation	An Analysis of Police Layoffs and Variations in Policing Violent Crime		Security and Crime Prevention	This study examines variations in violent crime following police layoffs in a Northeastern U.S. city in 2011. The rates and characteristics of violent crime were analyzed using a sample of 2,600 aggravated assault, robbery and homicide incidents reported to the city's police department between 2010 and 2012. Findings suggest an increase in violent crimes committed in public spaces (namely streets and sidewalks), as well as an increase in shootings following the police layoffs.	Marie Mele, Monmouth University
Paper Presentation	An Analysis of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Officer-Involved Shootings in Dallas	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	In this study, we use thirteen years of data from the Dallas Police Department (DPD) to analyze racial and ethnic disparities in officer-involved shootings in Dallas. During the period 2003-2016, DPD reported 224 officer-involved shootings of which approximately 80% involved black or Latino subjects and 85% involved white officers. We examine whether subject and officer race and ethnicity were associated with involvement in officer-involved shootings and the lethality of those shootings. When controlling for contextual factors, such as whether the subject was armed, racial and ethnic disparities were reduced; however, they did not disappear entirely. Implications are discussed.	Whitney Faggins, University of North Texas at Dallas; Julie Siddique, University of North Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	An Assessment of Crisis Intervention Team Training	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The nature of police interactions with persons experiencing mental health crises are complex. Consequently, police departments across the country have utilized Memphis' Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training in an attempt to change officers' perceptions of persons with mental illness as well as their preparedness to deal with potentially volatile interactions with persons experiencing crises. This paper discusses findings from an assessment of a large, municipal police department's CIT Training, using a mixed methodological design including over two hundred hours of participant observation; interviews with police patrol officers, police command staff and mental health service providers/practitioners; and surveys conducted during training.	Kimberly D. Hassell, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Paper Presentation	An Assessment of Road Rage in California 2015 - 2017	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Road rage is an undefined phenomenon from the standpoint of enforcement. The term has been used mostly by the media to identify a concept that has not found its way into state legislation. In fact, none of the 50 states has passed legislation that specifically codifies a crime called road rage. The crimes most often charged in California are (1) reckless driving, (2) assault, (3) ADW, (4) brandishing, (5) battery, and (6) battery with serious injury. This study attempted to measure road rage in California for a 2-year period, 2015-2017.	James Guffey, National University; James Lasley, National University; James Larson, National University; Chandrika Kelso, National University

Paper Presentation	An Assessment of the Association Between Early Arrest and Later Offending Using Propensity Score Estimation	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The purpose of this study is to determine the association between early arrest and later offending among youth with a history of early-onset delinquent behavior. Using data from the LONGSCAN consortium, this study will employ propensity score estimation methods to determine how arrest by age 12 effects offending behavior at the ages of 16 and 18 among youth engaging in self-reported delinquency at age 12. This study has important implications for policy makers and practitioners interested in preventing and reducing delinquent behavior among high-risk youth.	Abigail Novak, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	An Evaluation of a Juvenile Justice Leadership Development Program	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	The Tow Youth Justice Institute promotes effective programs, practices, and policies related to youth justice. Among many of the efforts of TYJI, the goals of the "Transforming Youth Justice: A Leadership Development Program" are to 1) build the capacity of present and future leaders as agents of change, 2) advance leadership development skills and knowledge of best practices, and 3) to be a resource to the organizations, communities, and systems serving youth through a network of dedicated leaders. This evaluation utilizes quantitative and qualitative methods to assess both process and outcome measures of the program for its first three cohorts.	Kevin Jeffrey Earl, University of New Haven; David Myers, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	An Evaluation of Sexual Assault Programs and Policies at Three Universities in West Virginia	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	This study will analyze and evaluate the sexual assault programs, policies, and specific Title IX policies and procedures at three universities via their public access websites to assess best practices. The CAPSAPAT is a publicly-available online assessment tool that provides a "best practices" for campus sexual assault policies across five domains: survivor resources, educational programming, safety initiatives, formal policy highlights, and compliance with the Clery Act. The CAPSAPAT will evaluate the three Universities' programs, policies, and procedures, to suggest reform where needed. By having these results institutions can improve their programs and policies to better protect and serve their communities.	Devanie Carpenter, Fairmont State University
Paper Presentation	An Examination of Anti-Immigrant Hate Crime in Philadelphia	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Hate crimes against racial and religious minorities have increased in the last few years, but nothing is known about the extent to which hate crime is anti-immigrant oriented. The lack of available data coupled with the dismal amount of research on anti-immigrant hate crime prevents researchers from further exploring both the onset and totality of anti-immigrant hate crime as well as viable policy responses to the issue. This includes how law enforcement might be better equipped to respond to areas with higher rates of anti-immigrant hate crime. This study utilizes investigative records on hate crime incidences in Philadelphia in 2018 to discern the extent to which anti-immigrant occurs, as no current UCR reporting system – state or federal- includes an 'anti-immigrant' categorization. As such, this study will analyze how hate crime might be better classified in light of including this categorization as well as how to improve data collection efforts in hopes of improving law enforcement's ability to serve immigrant populations (and communities), and academics ability to study these aforementioned phenomenon.	Wesley McCann, The College of New Jersey; Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	An Examination of DACA as a Policy Bedrock and Therapy for the Challenge of Unauthorized Children Arrivals	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	This article examines America's policy on undocumented immigrants, with specific reference to the debate on a policy framework for childhood arrivals. It contextualizes the difficulty of crafting comprehensive immigration reform; and pivots to President Obama's intervention via executive policy and President Trump's termination of the policy. The goal is to examine the justifications for both presidential interventions and attempt a reconciliation of both perspectives, with a view to finding common ground.	Dorothy Kersha-Aerga, Elizabeth City State University
Paper Presentation	An Examination of Inmate Misconduct: Versatility or Specialization?	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Prior research on the versatility and specialization of offending has traditionally focused on street level crimes. This research has typically found that offenders who engage in greater frequencies of criminal behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of offenses (e.g., not specialize). In this study, we use Florida Department of Corrections data to examine whether the frequency and specialization of offending may also apply to an understanding of inmate misconduct. Such an investigation is important as inmates who frequently engage in misconduct can jeopardize institutional security and safety.	H. Daniel Butler, Sam Houston State University; Elisa Toman, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	An Examination of Suicide Among Accused, Convicted, and Recidivist Sex Offenders	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Studies have consistently shown that those with a history of criminal offending have higher rates of suicide than the general population. Sex offenders represent a unique subset of offenders that are highly stigmatized due to the sexual nature of their crimes, however, little empirical research exists on sex offender suicide. The present study examines cases of sex offender suicide (n=424) involving convicted, accused, and recidivist sex offenders using online news reports from across the U.S.	Corey Call, Longwood University
Paper Presentation	An Examination of the Political Factors associated with the Imposition of County Death Sentences, 1990-2010	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	The results from a number of recent studies have indicated that there is considerable intra-state variation in the use of death sentences in the United States (Dieter, 2013; Garrett, Jakubow, & Desai, 2017). These findings also suggest that additional research is needed to determine the political factors that are associated with county-level variation in the imposition of death sentences. In order to address this gap in the literature, the current study uses a pooled time-series cross-sectional research design to examine the political determinants of county death sentences from 1990 to 2010.	Ethan Amidon, Missouri State University; John Eassey, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	An Examination of the Relationship Between Domestic Violence Resources and Neighborhood Intimate Partner Homicide Trajectories	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Research on violent crime reveals that neighborhoods exhibit a variety of crime trends that are sometimes considerably different from city-level trends. However, minimal research exists exploring neighborhood-level intimate partner homicide (IPH) longitudinal trends (i.e., trajectories) and the structural factors that influence them, including domestic violence (DV) resource availability, declining domesticity, and improving female economic status relative to male economic status. This mixed-methods dissertation study examines neighborhood IPH trajectory groups across 15 years in a large Midwestern city, as well as structural determinants of group assignment. Qualitative analysis explores how severely abused women make sense of DV resources in their neighborhoods.	Shannon Harper, University of Illinois at Chicago
Paper Presentation	An Examination of the Use of Force in the New Orleans Police Department 2016-2018	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper examines the use of force by New Orleans police officers from 2016-2018. This study evaluates the reasons officers initiated contact with the citizen, why the force was used, and what type of force was used. Other factors involved in the use of force will also be looked at including race, age, gender, arrest status, injury status, and weather and light conditions. The variables provided will also be compared to those that will be collected under the UCR's National Use-of-Force Data Collection. Findings from paper will be discussed as well as directions for future research.	Michael R. Cavanaugh, University of Houston-Towntown
Paper Presentation	An Examination of Unique Qualitative Data: South American Terrorist Organizations and Drug Trafficking	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The purpose of this paper is to present and analyze unique qualitative data from interviews with 23 high-level U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration confidential sources relative to the participation of United States Government designated South American Terrorist Organizations in drug trafficking activities. Specifically, the qualitative data is analyzed to determine the role and level of participation that the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), and the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC) have in international drug trafficking. The methodology encompasses a review and an analysis of answers to a set of 85 standardized questions.	Alexander George Toth, The University of Tampa; Scott Allen, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	An Exploratory Study of the Views of Supervision Strategies by Community Corrections Probationers in China	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Offenders' attitudes toward supervision models are imperative for the success of supervision practices in community corrections. However, there is a general lack of research on offenders' attitudes toward supervision models in community corrections. Using a sample of 351 offenders served under community corrections in City W, China, the current study found that the majority of the respondents positively perceived rehabilitation supervision and the environmental supervision strategies. The punishment supervision strategy was supported by the respondents but with a lower degree, relative to the support for other supervision strategies. Institutional factors were the most important predictors of the offenders' attitudes.	Shanhe Jiang, Wayne State University; Dawei Zhang, Central China Normal University; Darrell D. Irwin, Central China Normal University

Research Showcase	An Extensive Review of the Predictive Validity of Protective Factors in Juvenile Risk Assessment	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Scholars assert that incorporating protective factors in risk assessment can produce improved recidivism predictions. Research in this area is growing, and in need of systematic review to better understand the empirical value of protective factors in juvenile offender rehabilitation. The current study summarizes validation studies that investigated both risk and protective factors. Collectively, the findings suggest the predictive utility of protective factors in risk assessment is mixed and may depend on recidivism outcomes (e.g., violent offenses). The findings also suggest that meta-analytic research is a logical next step to build knowledge of the relationship between protective factors and juvenile recidivism.	Jessica C. Smith, Virginia Commonwealth University; Ashlee R. Barnes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	An Irish Traveler Speaks from Death Row	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Since their ancestors arrived in America along with the wave of other Irish immigrants during the Potato Famine of the 1840's, "Irish travelers" have maintained their distinct culture, language and customs insulated from the outside world and society. As skilled "con artists" They make a good living moving around the country ripping off residents on home repairs and retail crimes. Rarely are their crimes of a violent nature. How LLOYD Allen, a West Texas roustabout became affiliated with this clan and ended up on death row in Florida provides a fascinating glimpse into this reclusive clan as well as a Criminal Justice system that is not always just.	Johnny McGaha, Florida Gulf Coast University
Paper Presentation	An Overview of Health Care in Prisons and the Promise of Telemedicine As a Path Forward	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Access to affordable and quality healthcare is a key concern among members of the general population. Yet, when it comes to inmates in jail and prison facilities, access to healthcare has had a chequered history. This paper provides a broad overview of the history of healthcare in correctional institutions, focusing mainly on prisons and then discusses the emergence of telemedicine, which has the promise of helping to provide inmates with more frequent quality healthcare. A new telemedicine program in the State of Texas, Portico, is highlighted as one new effort that may be a useful approach for administering healthcare to inmates in the digital age.	Chelsey Narvey, The University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	An Overview of the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The Bureau of Justice Statistics revised and implemented the Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI) in 2016. SPI is a nationally representative cross-sectional collection of data on inmates in state and federal correctional institutions. The SPI collects information on the nature of conviction offenses and victimization related to offenses; inmate mental and physical characteristics; alcohol and drug use and treatment; social and economic characteristics; veteran and service information; criminal history; and experiences with programs and work assignments in prison. In this panel, we will provide an overview of the SPI data collection, sampling methodology, data that will be available for use, and changes to the 2016 SPI since prior survey administrations. We will also present key findings from the 2016 survey.	Lauren Glaze, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Paper Presentation	An Update of Active Attacks in the United States: 2000-2018	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This is an updated look at active attack events in the US from 2000-2018. It examines the events themselves, the attackers, the victims, and the resolutions. It uses the official FBI active shooter data set along with the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) Center's active attacker data. Recommendations are then made regarding responding to such events. Additionally, ALERRT's model of Avoid, Deny, and Defend will be discussed as part of the citizen response to active attack events.	Aaron Duron, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Analysis of Firearm and Gang Murders - San Diego County 2014-2017	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This study evaluated the murder rate in San Diego County between 2014-2017. The total number of murders for this four year period were identified by reviewing medical examiner, police, and court records. From the cases, the cases involving the use of firearms, and the involvement of gangs were determined. The quantitative analysis hopes to identify the scope and magnitude of gang violence using firearms to commit murders, where the murders occur and attempt to identify the source of the firearms used in these crimes with the hopes of reducing the murder rate in the future.	Matthew David O'Deane, University of San Diego

Paper Presentation	Analysis of Pretrial Release Conditions and County Social Structure in Florida	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	<p>Pretrial release and detention in Florida aims to coerce appearance for hearings, monitor defendants who may pose "a threat to...the community or the integrity of the judicial process", and reduce the cost of detaining non-violent defendants who meet certain criteria (Florida Statutes, 907.041).</p> <p>Terms of pretrial release vary among Florida's 67 counties. Previous studies have examined pretrial release as it pertains to later sentencing outcomes and racial disparities in a few jurisdictions, however, various social structural factors may correlate to these differences in counties. The current study examines the relationship between county-level factors and pretrial release terms in Florida counties.</p> <p>After we have identified past mistakes which have entangled individuals into the criminal justice system, punished them and entrusted them to make a better life in our society, why do we continue to attach them to an anchor?</p> <p>This anchor is the societal norm that somehow says that success at its minimum is all they can hope for. This anchor is like throwing people away like trash.</p> <p>My paper talks about turning this story around for the greater good of all. Training and employment through globalization and technology, opening new and practical markets is the offspring of a WWII America that transformed many of its convicts and prisoners into useful parts of a collective that created the "industrial revolution".</p> <p>When you have circumstances that would enable people to learn and improve why would you allow the idea to not be explored?</p> <p>Scholars generate insight into US perceptions of crime by critically examining US newspapers coverage (e.g., Kimmel et al., 2001). The central argument is that the amount of press coverage of hate crimes has an impact on public perceptions, values, attitudes, and behaviors in the short and long-term regarding crimes of hate (Dome, 1996).</p> <p>This study utilizes content analysis to examine how newspaper reports frame hate crimes in the United States. An examination of 6 years of media reports from national newspaper outlets are utilized for this study. Using Agenda-Setting theory this study suggests that existing laws may impact what newspapers report as hate crimes. A mixed method approach is used in the analysis. Implications regarding policy are discussed.</p>	Sarah Harper Ardis, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Analytic Transformation Of Prisoner Re-Entry Into Futuristic Acuity	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>My paper talks about turning this story around for the greater good of all. Training and employment through globalization and technology, opening new and practical markets is the offspring of a WWII America that transformed many of its convicts and prisoners into useful parts of a collective that created the "industrial revolution".</p> <p>When you have circumstances that would enable people to learn and improve why would you allow the idea to not be explored?</p> <p>Scholars generate insight into US perceptions of crime by critically examining US newspapers coverage (e.g., Kimmel et al., 2001). The central argument is that the amount of press coverage of hate crimes has an impact on public perceptions, values, attitudes, and behaviors in the short and long-term regarding crimes of hate (Dome, 1996).</p> <p>This study utilizes content analysis to examine how newspaper reports frame hate crimes in the United States. An examination of 6 years of media reports from national newspaper outlets are utilized for this study. Using Agenda-Setting theory this study suggests that existing laws may impact what newspapers report as hate crimes. A mixed method approach is used in the analysis. Implications regarding policy are discussed.</p>	William McLaughlin, Strayer University
Paper Presentation	Analyzing Newspaper Coverage of Hate Crimes	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	<p>This research uses the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) to analyze changing trends in a suicide bombing as a terror tactic. In this study, we will look at how terrorist organizations use suicide bombings to achieve their goals and what kinds of changes in their methods, strategies, and tactics have been observed throughout the years. By analyzing the trend in suicide terrorism, we aim to find differences in the tactics and strategies of terrorist organizations while using suicide bombings in terrorist attacks.</p>	Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University; Shauntey James, Penn State-Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Analyzing Trends in Suicide Terrorism: Changes in Methods, Strategies, and Tactics	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	<p>This research uses the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) to analyze changing trends in a suicide bombing as a terror tactic. In this study, we will look at how terrorist organizations use suicide bombings to achieve their goals and what kinds of changes in their methods, strategies, and tactics have been observed throughout the years. By analyzing the trend in suicide terrorism, we aim to find differences in the tactics and strategies of terrorist organizations while using suicide bombings in terrorist attacks.</p>	Mustafa Demir, State University of New York at Plattsburgh; Ahmet Guler, Pennsylvania State University
Research Showcase	And We Thought Cops was as "Real" As It Got: Are Academic Course Offerings Validating False Realities in Undergraduate Criminal Justice Programs?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	<p>With the immediately consumable influence of crime dramas that can be streamed at any time, prospective and current undergraduate criminal justice students are starting to demand more attractive courses that align with the job roles they view and want to pursue post-graduation, despite the realities of career prospects off camera. To date, no studies have explored if undergraduate criminal justice programs are meeting this demand rather than sticking to more traditional and scholarly driven curricula. We present the results of a content analysis examining the course offerings of criminal justice programs to see how "Hollywood" they are today.</p>	Logan J. Larson, Bowling Green State University; Rayanah L. Cuff, Bowling Green State University; Alexandria M. Sigsworth, Bowling Green State University; Catherine M. Pape, Bowling Green State University
Paper Presentation	Anomie and Drug Use in Adults	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	<p>This paper uses Merton's anomie theory, along with Cloward's approved extension of Merton's anomie theory, to explain drug use in an adult population. The study uses the National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFSS) to test theoretical components explanatory power on different types of drug use. While the expected mode of adaptation was not a significant predictor of drug use, several other important theoretical variables (like illegitimate opportunity) were found to be significant. Results are discussed in terms of theoretical and practical implications.</p>	Angela M. Collins, University of Central Missouri; Scott Menard, University of Colorado, Boulder

Paper Presentation	Anti-Bullying Community Based Learning Experience for Undergraduate Students	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Approximately 20% of American students have experienced some form of bullying (NCES 2017). Educating children about identifying, understanding, and appropriately responding to different types of bullying can reduce bullying in schools and in cyberspace. As an effort to address bullying in our local community, I have created a semester long community based learning experience for undergraduate students. Students are asked to research the different types of bullying, understand some of the potential causes of bullying, and to identify ways to reduce bullying. Armed with this knowledge, students create half hour interactive story time presentations for preschool and elementary age children that are given once a week at the local public library. Experiences of the undergraduate students, community, and library staff will be discussed as well as successes and challenges with conducting such a program.	Eryn G. Viscarra, Georgia College
Student Authored Paper	Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crimes	Student Panels	Student Panels	Anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and, queer (LGBTQ) hate crimes have not been shown as prevalent. There is currently little to no research done in regards to hate crimes against the LGBTQ community. This will allow more data on the community to be shown and understood that it is a problem. The data are derived from 1996 to 2016 from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The data on crimes against persons in regards to their sexual orientation have only been recorded since 1996. Collectively, it should reveal that over time there has been an increase of hate crimes toward the LGBTQ community across the country, and more so in metropolitan areas.	Julia Marchak, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	Applying Routine Activities Theory to Prison Inmate Self-Reported Behavior	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Routine activities theory serves as a foundational framework to analyze the presence of criminal opportunities throughout communities. In a controlled environment like prison, can routine activities still outline the criminal opportunities inmates find inside? This analysis examines interviews with inmates in the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections system regarding their views of carceral procedures/policy and staff interactions. Routine activities relies on both the existence and the perception of guardianship on the part of would be offenders. For incarcerated individuals, guardianship may work differently than it does on the outside. This work carries both policy/practice and theoretical implications.	Zach Drake, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Are We So Different? A Comparative Examination of Student Self-Reported Value Prioritization and the Perceived Value Prioritization of Others	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This paper presents findings from a survey administered to a sample of undergraduate students at a State University in Pennsylvania, asking them to rank a set of values in order of least-to-most important to them, as well as according to how they believe 'most others' would rank those same values. The survey was sent to all students majoring in Criminal Justice, as well as in five other areas of study for comparison. Initial results from the survey indicate some evidence of a clear attribution process, whereby students are making clear and somewhat consistent assumptions about others, what is important to them, and perhaps by extension, the 'type' of individuals they are. Moreover, results indicate that students tend to believe the value prioritization of others' to be quite different than their own. These findings suggest the potential for at a minimum, subconscious biases that can have a very serious impact on the ways in which these students, upon entering the field of Criminal Justice, interact the public they are sworn to protect and serve. The current study explores this in greater detail, suggesting also some insights for Criminal Justice curriculum.	Carrie Maloney, East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania; Darla Darno, East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Assessing and Comparing the Utility of Focal Concerns and Feminist Theories in Predicting Sentence-length for DWI Defendants	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	This paper uses 2012-2017 misdemeanor data from a large Texas county to determine the best predictors of case outcome for defendants charged with driving while intoxicated offenses. We compare the efficacy of focal concerns theory with traditional feminist hypotheses to determine if sentence-length is predicated by gender. Utilizing logistic regression we include the strength-of-evidence variable, blood alcohol concentration, previous driving while intoxicated convictions, and number of dependent children as measures of blameworthiness, risk to community, and practical concerns, respectively. Findings will be discussed comparing the fit of each theory relative to our findings.	Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University; Patti Ross Salinas, Missouri State University; Nenevah Nikola, Roosevelt University

Roundtable	Assessing Criminal Justice Education: Analysis of Survey Results from Graduating Seniors	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	The purpose of this roundtable is to discuss the assessment of criminal justice students in undergraduate programs. Specifically, we will review the preliminary findings from a survey that was administered to graduating criminal justice students at a medium-sized university in New England. The categories of questions on the survey include: the overall student experience; contributions of the major to knowledge, skills, and personal development; and prospects for employment related to the major. Implications and strategies for improvement will be discussed.	(Session Organizer) Forrest R. Rodgers, Salem State University; (Moderator) Doshie Piper, University of the Incarnate Word; (Discussant) Joseph Gustafson, Salem State University; (Discussant) Jeb A. Booth, Salem State University; (Discussant) Gina Curcio, Salem State University; (Discussant) Paul Daniel D.C. Bones, Texas Womans University; (Discussant) Forrest R. Rodgers, Salem State University
Paper Presentation	Assessing Officer Injuries Sustained During Violent Confrontations	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Limited studies exist about nonfatal injuries sustained among officers during use of force confrontations and how these injuries impact them and their agencies. High profile force incidents have called attention to internal policing issues, including the use of force, and the police culture. These incidents have caused criminologists, officers, and administrators to examine the occupational safety and health of officers. Using a content analysis, 25 studies which examined officer nonfatal injuries sustained during a use of force confrontation, were assessed. Patterns of the circumstances, injury rates, and types of injuries are presented. Administrative recommendations for improving officer safety are discussed.	Darrell Ross, Valdosta State University
Research Showcase	Assessing Police Integrity After Implementing the EPIC Peer Intervention Program in BLET	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The Ethical Policing is Courageous (EPIC) program was developed by the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) in an effort to promote ethical policing. It is designed to encourage officers to intervene when police misconduct could potentially occur. This research seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of the EPIC program recently adopted statewide in one state. Relying on a shortened version of a National Institute of Justice integrity measuring instrument, officers who have recently completed BLET training prior to the EPIC program implementation are compared to officers who have completed BLET training after implementation of the EPIC program (Klockars, et al., 2002).	Julie Raines, Marist College; Frank Merenda, Marist College
Paper Presentation	Assessing the Armed Career Criminal Act: A Pilot Study	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	The Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA), passed in 1984, is a three strikes law which qualifies offenders with three or more predicate felony offenses arrested in possession of a firearm to be given the ACCA mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years. Though it is a niche type of legislation, the ACCA was applied to 2,161 sentences in 2015. No criminological research exists on the ACCA. In this pilot study, we seek to gain an understanding of the factors which best predict ACCA application.	Ryan Phillips, Old Dominion University; Erica Bower, Old Dominion University
Roundtable	Assessing the Community Youth Gang Problem in the Mississippi Delta	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	In light of the growing youth gang violence and shooting incidences occurring on our campus and in the communities in which we live, Mississippi Valley State University partnered with community organizations, leaders and stakeholders to assess and strategize how best to address these issues. This roundtable will discuss this collaborative process, highlighting the residents call to action, and the different community-level prevention approaches and resources utilized in the effort to reduce gang crime and violence. The discussion will also highlight all the steps taken in this process.	(Session Organizer) Sherill V. Morris-Francis, Mississippi Valley State University; (Moderator) Sherill V. Morris-Francis, Mississippi Valley State University; (Discussant) O. Oko Elechi, Mississippi Valley State University; (Discussant) Rochelle E. McGee-Cobbs, Mississippi Valley State University; (Discussant) Alaba Oludare, Mississippi Valley State University
Paper Presentation	Assessing the Impact of a Graduated Response Approach for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Graduated response systems are one supervision approach to achieving accountability, fairness, and recidivism prevention in the juvenile justice system. These systems have been found to improve outcomes for adult and juvenile drug offenders, yet very little research has established effectiveness with juvenile offenders more generally. This study evaluates Accountability and Incentives Management (AIM), a graduated response system implemented by Maryland's Department of Juvenile Services to reduce rates of supervision violations and recidivism, among other outcomes. A two-group, quasi-experimental design is employed. Findings related to AIM process measures, youth outcomes, and cost savings are summarized, and policy implications will be discussed.	Jill Lynn Farrell, University of Maryland School of Social Work; Aaron Betsinger, University of Maryland School of Social Work; John Irvine, Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Paper Presentation	Assessing the Role Confidence in the Police Plays in Permissive Attitudes towards Deviance in Immigrants	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	As a society get more diverse due to more people immigrate from outside of nation, the interests into the extent to which immigration and crime link has been center of controversy. Even, the myriad of studies revealed the lower level of criminal involvement for immigrants compared to native-born citizen, difference in various social and economic characteristic have been pointed out as a driving force to involvement in more law breaking behaviors. Thus, this study explores the determinants of law-abiding attitude for immigrants in USA focusing on immigrant specific variables that rarely utilized in previous studies.	Sungil Han, University of Texas at Dallas; Haneul Yim, University of Texas at Dallas; Richard Hernandez, University of Texas at Dallas; Jon Maskaly, University of Texas at Dallas

Paper Presentation	Assessing Washington State's Marijuana Market and Oversupply	Research Methods	Research Methods	Recreational marijuana laws have allowed for the production, processing and retail of marijuana on a mass scale, greatly increasing the supply and access to marijuana within those states. Using rich data available from the Washington Liquor and Cannabis Board's "seed to sale" tracking system, which tracks all legally sold marijuana from production onward (over 30 million observations), along with other regulatory and survey data, we model Washington's marijuana market. We estimate how changing prices have affected demand, both through legal consumption and diversion to illegal markets, and investigate the mechanisms by which legal marijuana is being diverted.	John Frank Thacker, Abt Associates Inc.; Ryan Kling, Abt Associates Inc.; Michael Shively, Abt Associates, Inc.; Yvonne Cristy, Abt Associates, Inc.; Maggie Elliott Martin, Abt Associates, Inc.; Ari Lewenstein, Abt Associates, Inc.; Deirdre Rabideau, Abt Associates, Inc.
Roundtable	Assessment in Undergraduate Research Methods – Best Practices	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	While research methods is a required course in most criminal justice programs, how to best assess a student's comprehension of material, application of knowledge, as well as the successful completion in the course can be a challenging and daunting dilemma. Further, this challenge may be amplified for faculty brand new to teaching research methods. This roundtable will discuss different strategies by which professors can successfully assess a student's comprehension, application of knowledge, and attainment of learning objectives. Topics will include alternatives for assessment including project proposals, journal article reviews, as well as more traditional methods of formal exams.	(Session Organizer) Tracey Woodard, University of South Carolina Upstate; (Moderator) Tracey Woodard, University of South Carolina Upstate; (Discussant) Michele Covington, University of South Carolina Upstate; (Discussant) Courtney McDonald, University of South Carolina Upstate
Paper Presentation	Attitude towards Police: A Study Among Students in Chennai City	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The declining image of the police in India can be attributed to various factors. Hence, there is a need to scientifically study the attitude of society, specifically the youth towards the police. Therefore, a study has been proposed to examine the attitude of students towards the police, including police performance, impartiality, treatment of criminals, response to complainants and victims, etc. A five point Likert-scale was developed to collect data from undergraduate, M.Phil., and PhD students. The data collected has been analyzed and the results discussed in the paper.	Swetha Ramesh, University of Madras
Research Showcase	Attitudes Regarding Sexual Violence in the Age of Trump	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The contemporary social and political climate has raised concerns about attitudes towards sexual violence and adherence to rape myths. This poster features the findings from a study of criminal justice student's adherence to rape myths. In addition to measuring adherence to rape myths, students were asked to determine an appropriate prison sentence for an individual convicted of sexual assault, based on a provided scenario. Four different scenarios were randomly distributed between the survey takers to test the effect of race, college enrollment, and participation in athletics on sentencing.	Olivia Johnson, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Barriers or Sources of Discouragement Women Leaders Identify as Obstacles Faced on Their Journey to Leadership	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This panel of higher education and disciplinary association leaders explores the realities and professional trade-offs facing women leaders in the academy, along with strategies for success. The discussion will explore: addressing the under-representation of women in administrative and leadership ranks; barriers or sources of discouragement women leaders identify as obstacles faced on their journey to leadership; sources of support and leadership strategies women leaders identify as important to their success; positive and negative aspects of being a woman leader in higher education; and strategies for overcoming challenges, including identifying robust networks of peer leaders and mentors and optimizing work-life balance.	Gaylene Armstrong, University of Nebraska; Amy Bonomi, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Be Alert and Be Safe: Facebook Posting Patterns among Small and Medium-Sized Law Enforcement Agencies	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	A majority of law enforcement agencies are using social media sites. Research on larger departments has found that those agencies are using social media primarily for crime-related messages and public service announcements. The social media use of smaller and medium sized agencies has not been examined. In this paper, we examine the content of Facebook posts among a national random sample of 100 small and medium-sized law enforcement agencies over a 1 year period. We summarize our findings and compare them with known posting trends of larger agencies. We conclude with a discussion of policy implications of agency posting patterns.	Karen A. Mason, Western Carolina University; J. Andrew Hansen, Western Carolina University

Paper Presentation	Becoming an African American Female Federal Criminal Investigator: Does Race and Gender Matter?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The purpose of the current study is to examine the existing knowledge base that seeks to understand the combined effects of race and gender on African American females who pursue careers as federal criminal investigators. The data for this study was collected using an in-depth qualitative methodological approach. The transcribed participant responses revealed two primary themes that included "Perception of Identity" and "Choice of Career as a Criminal Investigator". A critical finding in this study was that African American females who were recruited by a federal law enforcement agency stated that this was a crucial element in their choice of career.	Angela Burns-Ramirez, U. S. Secret Service (Retired); Benjamin Wright, University of Baltimore
Research Showcase	Being Ignored: Addressing the Mental Health Needs of the Exonerated	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Wrongful convictions is a topic overlooked within the criminological literature. According to the Innocence Project, about two percent of those incarcerated are wrongfully convicted. Despite this reality, many exonerees experience mental health problems that remain with them upon being released from prison. These problems include Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, anxiety, and a lack of social services. Using ten in-depth interviews with exonerees, this paper examines the prevalence of these issues, the emotional toll of being incarcerated, and the lack of assistance in addressing their mental health needs. Additionally, this paper provides recommendations to meet the needs of exonerees.	Claire Murtha, Arcadia University; Favian Guertin-Martin, Arcadia University
Paper Presentation	Benefits of Inner-City Mobility on Youth Violence: Do Immigrants Fare Better?	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	Youth engagement in and exposure to violence are influenced by neighborhood context. Moving away from violent areas has been demonstrated to reduce youth violence though much of the literature does not consider the role of immigrant generational status. Using data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) and split-regression analyses, this study examines how mobility conditions the relationship between immigrant status and youth violence. Further, we include neighborhood characteristics, family management and peer relations and how these affect youth violence for families who move and those who do not.	Maria Joao Antunes, Towson University; Eileen M. Ahlin, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Best Practices and Lessons Learned From Short-term Faculty Led Study Abroad in Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Short-term faculty led study abroad is an effective way to enhance the criminal justice curriculum. This presentation will draw from the literature on the impact of short term-study abroad programs (Douglas & Jones-Rikkens, 2008; Mapp, 2013; Rowan-Kenyon & Niehaus, 2011), best practices, CIEE International Faculty Development training, and 8 years of experience teaching study criminal justice and sociology study abroad courses. We use qualitative data to assess the impacts of short-term study abroad in a non-traditional discipline.	Stephanie Foster, Marymount University; Amanda L. Farrell, Marymount University
				<p>References</p> <p>Douglas, C. and Jones-Rikkens, C.G. (2008). Study abroad programs and American student worldmindedness. <i>Journal of Teaching in International Business</i>, 13(1), 55-66.</p> <p>Mapp, S. C. (2013). Effect of short-term study abroad programs on students' cultural adaptability. <i>Journal of Social Work Education</i>, 48(4), 727-737.</p> <p>Rowan-Kenyon, H.T. and Niehaus, E.K. (2011). One year later: The impact of short term study abroad experiences on students. <i>Journal of Student Affairs Research and Practice</i>, 48(2), 213-228.</p>	

Paper Presentation	Best Practices for Gunshot Detection Technology Procedures and Building Officer Buy In	Policing	Police Technology	Through interviews with 46 stakeholders in Denver (CO), Milwaukee (WI), and Richmond (CA), Urban Institute researchers captured information on the trainings, policies, and procedures law enforcement agencies have implemented in the response to gunshot detection technology (GDT) alerts. Findings indicate that the quality and consistency of trainings impact the level of officer buy-in and adherence to department policies. Without adequate training, officers might not understand how GDT works or the appropriate procedures that maximize its utility in the field for shooting investigations. This presentation will discuss policies and procedures that have been found to optimize the use of GDT. These include practices such as conducting neighborhood canvasses, collecting evidence at the scene of the reported incident, working with complementary technologies, and having full-time personnel manage the GDT program.	Paige S. Thompson, Urban Institute; Nancy La Vigne, Urban Institute; Daniel S. Lawrence, Urban Institute; Maggie Goff, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Beyond Motive: Characteristics of Student Perpetrated School Shootings	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Although previous research on school shootings finds that they occur in statistically safe, rural or suburban areas, they remain a significant concern for policymakers, parents, and students themselves. One common theme in many student perpetrated shootings is that the offender had illegal access to a firearm and familiarity with existing school safety procedures. The current study utilized case study methodology to explore the impact of school safety procedures on various characteristics of campus shootings. Several types of shootings were considered, including rampage style shootings, targeted killings, and student suicides. Data for this study was collected via open sources on primary and secondary schools (i.e. K-12 campuses) in the United States between 2000 and 2016. This paper seeks to improve how situational crime prevention elements can be better incorporated into the school environment. Implications for schools, policymakers, and families will be addressed.	Sarah Patton Gammell, The University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Black and White Hats: Non-Human Animals as "Bad Guys" and "Good Guys" in the Media	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	Beginning most notably with Felix the Cat in 1922, non-human animals have been portrayed as law breakers and law enforcers in movies, cartoons, and television shows. Since that time, over 100 cartoon, live, and computer-generated animals have been shown as law enforcement officers, criminals, judges, super heroes, and villains. This paper will present the findings from a content analysis of over 1,000 criminal justice-based anthropomorphic depictions between 1922 and 2018.	Cassandra Reyes, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Black Identity Matters: Arrest History and Psychological Well-Being Among African Americans, Caribbean Blacks, and Whites	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	This paper examines the role of racial/ethnic identity as a moderator in the stress process linking criminal justice involvement to poor mental health. In the stress process, moderators are psychosocial resources that help reduce the deleterious effects of stressors. Racial group identification is understudied in its moderating capacity in the stress process. In this study, racial/ethnic group identity was measured as how close one feels to others of their racial/ethnic group. The findings suggest that being arrested leads to poor mental health as measured by self-rated mental and Major Depressive Disorder for African Americans and Whites, but only Major Depressive Disorder for Caribbean Blacks. The findings also suggest that for African Americans and Whites, feeling close to others of your racial group was protective for mental health, but only for those who had never been arrested.	Stacey Houston, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Black Women, Sex Trafficking, and Activism: Centering Black Women in Research and Abolition Efforts	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	According to the BJS, Black women comprise the majority of sex trafficking victims. Despite this, most criminological research on trafficking do not focus on Black women and girls, nor consider why they are represented at higher numbers. Further, most research on trafficking looks at the criminal justice arm of the anti-trafficking movement, with no analysis on how the criminal justice system interacts with Black crime victims. My research asserts that Black women require centering in trafficking research and social justice activism are to fully address the needs of victimized Black women and girls, and for inclusive policy and prevention efforts.	Cassandra Mary Frances Gonzalez, University of Colorado at Boulder

Paper Presentation	Body Worn Camera Footage and the Prosecutor's Decision to File	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	The use of Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) has grown rapidly. Although existing BWC evaluations have concentrated on law enforcement, other components of the criminal justice system are also affected. In particular, there is an urgent need for the evaluation of BWC video on prosecutorial agencies (Lum et al 2015). This presentation discusses findings from a mixed method study conducted in the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office (LACAO) regarding how much and in what ways BWC footage affects filing decisions as well as the categories of misdemeanors for which BWC footage is particularly helpful.	Elizabeth A. Groff, Temple University; Jeffrey T. Ward, Temple University; Julie Wartell, San Diego State University
Paper Presentation	Bonds Beyond Bars: A Qualitative Evaluation of an Inside Out Prison Exchange Program	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Despite the consistent and evident success of college education programs on recidivism rates, less is known about its other meaningful impacts on participants. This case study of an Inside Out course in a mid-Atlantic correctional facility takes a qualitative approach. Data follows students' experiences throughout the course with the use of pre-and-posttest questionnaires. Findings indicate that college education programs in prison impact students beyond class content. More importantly, strong bonds were developed that shifted the conversation from differences to similarities, even though, physical barriers and symbols illustrated the distinct differences among students.	Graciela Perez, University of Delaware; Chrysanthi Leon, Associate Professor, University of Delaware
Paper Presentation	BREAKING NEWS: Has Violence Against the Media Become Acceptable?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	The original qualitative research focuses on small market news reporters (mostly female) and their interactions with the public. The research addresses topics of separating work from personal life, threats against one's life or well-being, the dangers associated with the job, and loss of friends and family from reporting news in small markets.	Keith J. Bell, West Liberty University
Paper Presentation	Breaking the Silence and Combating Sexual Harassment on University Campuses in Nigeria	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	Sexual harassment has become a recurring decimal in many societies across the world including Nigeria. Irrespective of age, sex or gender and social status of the victims and perpetrators, sexual harassment cut across board. The frequency of occurrence has called for great concern especially on the University Campuses of our most respected Ivory Towers and Citadels of learning. The paper examines sexual harassment in selected Nigerian Universities. It identifies the causes and consequences by utilizing primary and secondary sources of data. The study recommends awareness campaign on the dangers of sexual harassment and the need for victims to speak out.	Tayo Ola George, Covenant University; Idowu I. Chiazor, Covenant University; Olusegun P. Omidiora, Covenant University; Aderonke Asaolu, Covenant University; Nana C. Derby, Virginia State University
Roundtable	Breakthroughs in Academe: Experiences, Challenges, and Prospects Among Tenure-Track Latina/o Faculty	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The first-year in tenure-track faculty positions is particularly important for Latina/o faculty, and can have a significant impact on academic success. For all faculty, this period entails adaptations to new expectations, challenges, and varying levels of institutional support. However, these expectations and challenges can be different for Latino/o faculty. The purpose of this roundtable is to discuss those unique experiences, challenges, and prospects as Latinas/os make important breakthroughs in academe. The panelists will also discuss their experiences of bringing unique perspectives to students as they learn about diversity and social justice in the classroom.	(Session Organizer) Carlos E. Rojas-Gaona, Shippensburg University; (Discussant) Zahra Shekarkhar, Fayetteville State University; (Discussant) Jose Torres, Louisiana State University; (Moderator) Frank A. Rodriguez, NC Central University; (Discussant) Janice Anne Iwama, American University; (Discussant) Omar Camarillo, Eastern New Mexico University; (Discussant) Carlos E. Rojas-Gaona, Shippensburg University
Paper Presentation	Bridging Gaps and Building Partnerships: Policy Suggestions for Policing the LGBTQ Community	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	This presentation explores potential approaches for strengthening the relationship between law enforcement agencies and sexual minority communities based on focus group interviews conducted with an urban sample of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) participants in New Jersey. Though contemporary policing research has considered ways to improve the complex relationship between racial and ethnic minority communities and the police, few studies have examined policing practices in the context of LGBTQ communities. During each focus group, participants described ways the police could improve their relationship with the LGBTQ community. These findings will be discussed along with avenues for future research.	Danielle M. Shields, Rutgers University

Roundtable	Bridging the Gap in Practice and Research in Policing	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES), www.ipes.info, has for nearly three decades contributed large efforts into forming a bridge between police practice and research to forge best practices into fruition. Researchers, practitioners, policy makers and students unite in a mission to impart ideas for a more humane and safer global society with firm adherence to rule of law. Years of research, practice and world-wide advocacy mark IPES's strides to better the world through annual conferences around the world, book series, an international journal, Police Practice and Research, and advocacy at the United Nations as a resilient and influential NGO with special consultative status in New York, Vienna, and Geneva. The Round Table will explore how best can this mission be strengthened and invigorated.	(Moderator) Diana Peterson, International Police Executive Symposium; (Session Organizer) Dilip K. Das, International Police Executive Symposium; (Discussant) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Discussant) Mustafa Ozgular, International Police Executive Symposium
Research Showcase	Bridging the Gaps in Juvenile Justice: Key Factors to Treating Youth with Delinquent Behaviors	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this presentation is to share lessons learned and early outcomes of implementing innovative, therapeutic practices and interventions that aim to treat underlying factors that contribute to delinquency within the Tulsa County Family Center for Juvenile Justice. Research has demonstrated that justice involved youth experience alarming rates of traumatic exposure, mental illness, and family dysfunction; these core issues are critical to reducing recidivism and promoting resilience. Through clinical assessment, supervision, therapeutic interventions, and family engagement programming, Tulsa County has experienced positive outcomes with their youth and families in reducing the cycle of juvenile delinquency.	Heidi Pham, Tulsa County Family Center for Juvenile Justice; Robert Mouser, Tulsa County Family Center for Juvenile Justice, Oklahoma State University; Blong Lor, Tulsa County Family Center for Juvenile Justice; Kyra Clark, Tulsa County Family Center for Juvenile Justice; Ashley Harvey, Oklahoma State University; Brooke McQuerrey Tuttle, Oklahoma State University
Paper Presentation	Building Resilience: A Test of Increased Exposure and Activity as Mediators in a Large Cohort of Police Responders to the 9/11 Attack	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This analysis explores the correlation between based exposure to trauma and activity as a police officer and rates of mortality of first responders to the World Trade Center attack. A large cohort (N=3,012) of police officers hired by the New York Police Department (NYPD) in 1985 were given a "Policing Assignment Exposure Rate (PAER) and Arrest Activity Rate Score" based on past performance fifteen (15) years prior to response to the 9/11 attacks to determine if increased police activity had any impact on post 9/11 mortality rates in members of the cohort that served forty (40) or more hours at Ground Zero. This exploratory research will discuss issues involved in building resilience and long-term survival of police officers given both the effects of long term exposure to violence and short, intense incidents such as terror attacks and natural disasters.	Joseph E. Pascarella, Saint Joseph's College - New York
Roundtable	Building Trust and Community: Can 'Black Lives' and 'Blue Lives' Coexist?	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The recent shooting of Bontham Jean by former Dallas police officer Amber Guyer highlights the mistrust between Black communities and police. Many social media users expressed skepticism and outrage about Guyer's version of the events that led to the shooting. In the wake of these events, police agencies often find themselves on the defense because of how shootings like this have played out historically. This roundtable examines factors that contribute to mistrust of police and suggestions for improving police-community relations.	(Session Organizer) Chenelle Jones, Franklin University; (Discussant) Robert Brown, North Carolina Central University; (Discussant) Meghan Elizabeth Hollis, Texas State University; (Discussant) Veronyka James, Shenandoah University; (Moderator) Chenelle Jones, Franklin University; (Discussant) Jennifer Wyatt Bourgeois, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Built Environment Perceptions - Post Occupancy Study	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The post occupancy study is of a new county facility recently constructed in the state of Washington. The study examines the perceptions of the built environment and its relation to affect. A previous study was performed on the county's old facility and will include comparisons of both facilities to see if the new jail has had a positive impact on both staff and inmates.	Sabrina A. Ames, DLR Group
Open Seminar	But I Don't Want to Teach! Exploring Careers Outside Academia	Doctoral Summit	Doctoral Summit	Many PhD students target academic jobs but often don't consider the other types of careers that are possible with a PhD. Working for a non-profit, research group, or government agency are among the possibilities. This panel will expose students to the various career pathways outside traditional academia. Speakers will discuss their personal experience working with a PhD in a non-academic environment. Benefits and challenges of their work will be highlighted.	(Session Organizer) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Andrea Cantora, University of Baltimore

Paper Presentation	Buy-in and Perceptions of Pretrial Risk Assessment	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Perceptions of, and buy-in towards, risk assessment instruments and processes can considerably impact the degree of implementation and operational success experienced by an organization utilizing such measures (Casey et al., 2014; Latessa & Lovins, 2010; Vincent, Guy, & Grisso, 2012). Moreover, research indicates that perceptions of such decision-making tools varies across organizational roles and functions, with assorted perceptions impacting the utilization and adherence to these decision-making tools (Shook & Sarri, 2007). The current research seeks to examine whether organizational differences in buy-in towards, and perceptions of, the Colorado Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (CPAT) exist across various pretrial roles. Data collected through a needs assessment of the CPAT's operational effectiveness and utilization will be analyzed to determine if meaningful differences exist between various roles within the pretrial process. Implications of potential meaningful differences will be discussed.	Jessie Lee Slepicka, University of Northern Colorado; Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado; Kyle C. Ward, University of Northern Colorado; Anthony Mark Azari, University of Northern Colorado
Research Showcase	Bystander Intervention: Terrorism and Ethnicity	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Bystander intervention research has made significant improvements to the implementations of many beneficial prevention programs on college campuses. Existing research suggests there are still differences in intervention behaviors among women and men in regards to factors such as gender and race of a victim. However, same-sex orientation in regards to bystander intervention and sexual violence has been an unexplored topic. Specifically, researchers have not explored the intentions to intervene amongst homosexuals and sexual violence. Through the use of vignettes portraying sexual violence scenarios between homosexuals, we will explore the intentions to intervene among college students.	Hailey N. Politte, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	Bystander Intervention: An Examination of Likelihood and Risk of Intervention	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	Prior research has explored reactive bystander opportunities in a variety of situations in order to identify barriers to intervention and improve bystander intervention programs. Although research has identified situations as low-risk (e.g., situations where negative attitudes are held toward women but do not pose as an immediate threat of sexual assault) and high-risk (e.g., situations where there is a good chance of immediate sexual assault), prior bystander intervention behaviors looking at low and high-risk have not been addressed. Recognizing low and high-risk situations in bystander intervention may help guide students in identifying opportunities to intervene, and acknowledge sexual violence as a continuum where daily sexism promotes violence against women. Using data from a 2017 southeastern university climate survey, the current study examines individual, social, and campus factors to determine the likelihood and practice of low and high-risk bystander intervention. Policy implications toward bystander intervention programs are discussed.	Katherine L. Perez, Sam Houston State University; Katherine Meeker, Sam Houston State University; Brittany E. Hayes, Sam Houston State University; Eryn O'Neal, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Calling for Attention to "Dark-Side" of Social Capital: In the Context of Cross-National Test for Corruption and Social Mobility	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This study focuses on characteristics of bonding and bridging social capital and then discusses why the two forms of social capital have differing effects on corruption. This paper examines cause of corruption with a cross-national analysis using data mainly from World Values Surveys(WVS) and Corruption Perception Index(CPI). In order to empirically test effects of bonding and bridging social capital on corruption, it employ a series of ordinary least-squares (OLS) regression models.	Junghwan Bae, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Campus Cameras: Body-Worn Cameras in Collegiate Law Enforcement Agencies	Policing	Police Technology	Nearly all scholarship on body-worn cameras (BWCs) has focused on municipal police departments, as they are a majority of sworn agencies. Given the unique environment of collegiate law enforcement agencies, however, it's possible that their path to BWCs – and the benefits and challenges they experience – could vary from that of more traditional agencies. Using a survey of 126 collegiate police departments, this study describes their goals, challenges, and benefits related to BWCs. Importantly, it also describes the decision-making of agencies that chose not to implement BWCs, giving voice to a previously unstudied population.	Janne E. Gaub, East Carolina University

Research Showcase	Campus Crime Alerts and Their Effects on Perceived Risk of Victimization and Fear of Crime	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	For several decades, campus crime, fear of crime, victimization and the perception of victimization have all been principal concerns for campus administrators and have piqued the interest of the research community. A deep understanding of the nature of campus crime and victimization, as well as addressing the issues of fear of crime and perceptions of risk, have been made available by different studies. With the passage of the Clery Act of 1998, institutions of higher learning were mandated to make the campus community aware of both the different campus prevention programs offered and timely information/alerts on crimes on campus, as a means of risk reduction on the individual level. However, no research investigates the effects of these crime prevention efforts, specifically, the campus crime alerts, on perceived risk of victimization and fear of crime, and in turn, these effects on efforts to take protective action. This study will begin to fill this void by examining responses to web-based surveys administered to convenience samples of students enrolled at a large southwestern university.	Adaeze Maria-Therese Edwards, Texas State University
Open Seminar	Campus Safety Programs: An Undergraduate Research at VSU	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Homecoming can be defined as the tradition of welcoming back former students, faculty/ staff by celebrating an institution's existence. It is a week filled with various social activities such as a carnival day of fun or the traditional homecoming football game. However as a student who attends Virginia State University, for the past 3 years, homecoming has become a heinous experience. There are various cases in which a high rate of crime has occurred. Of these cases include rape, robbery, and a series of shootings. Thus, research was conducted in order to see how such crimes affect the lives of students who attend the university. In order to collect this information, a survey with 10 questions were distributed to 100 students, 25 from each classification. It is very near and dear to my heart to understand the way in which the VSU Police Department conducts vital information and what we as students can do to ensure our safety.	(Presenter) Jamilah A. Daniels, Virginia State University; (Session Organizer) Nishaun T. Battle, Virginia State University
Research Showcase	Can CJ Majors Empathize? A Case For Scholarship and Service Learning in a Community Corrections Context	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This showcase will demonstrate how combining scholarship through in-depth review of recent studies on a variety of community supervision topics with meaningful service learning components creates opportunity to evaluate empathy from students. A combination of research and opportunity provides students with a totally unique experience in scholarship. Considering student empathy toward offender populations may give us insight to the next generation of criminal justice policy makers.	Martha Earwood, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Research Showcase	Can Google Make you a Better Criminal?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The internet is becoming ubiquitous in modern society. With this impact it is reasonable to assume that the methods of committing crime are also changing. For example, individuals could learn how to commit a crime via Google rather than through the traditional social learning avenue. This research project seeks to analyze the relationships between crime and Google search terms using social learning and routine activities theory as a framework. For example, one aspect of social learning is the "how to" component. An individual engaging in any premeditated crime may consider the best ways to avoid negative repercussions. An offender may "Google it." Using Google Analytics and FBI UCR data we create a methodology for examining crime in the 21st century. We then use this methodology to highlight examples of theoretically driven correlations and big data using homicide, rape and auto thefts.	Kirby Hutcheson, High Point University; Jessica Vedrani, High Point University; Thomas E. Dearden, High Point University
Paper Presentation	Can We Talk?: Examining Complainant Characteristics Possibly Linked to Mediation Selection at the NYC CCRB	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This study examines possible factors linked to mediation selection within the CCRB. Specifically, it considers the long-standing tensions shared between police and certain groups (e.g. minorities, youths, and residents of disadvantaged communities), and attempts to uncover which groups are open to meet with officers to resolve police complaints. The data (obtained by the CCRB and US Census 2010) allows for the analysis of demographic and neighborhood characteristics linked to the complainants. Bivariate and multi-variate analysis revealed that minorities and persons who reside in disadvantage communities are more likely to select mediation.	Cynthia-Lee Williams, William Paterson University

Paper Presentation	Can Youths' Perceptions of the Police be Improved? Results of a School-Based Field Evaluation in Three Jurisdictions	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The way police officers interact with individuals fundamentally impacts the public's perceptions of law enforcement. Such perceptions are, in turn, linked to both crime commission and crime reporting. Considering that the way children perceive the police may set the tone for how they view and interact with law enforcement during adolescence and into adulthood, identifying whether children's perceptions of the police can be changed is essential. The present study examined whether bringing police officers into schools to work collaboratively with children on community service projects might improve children's perceptions of police. The results of analyses, which used matched pre- and post-evaluation data on a sample of predominantly Hispanic/Latinx or Black/African American 5th and 6th graders located in three jurisdictions across the U.S., suggests that bringing officers into schools to work collaboratively with children can improve children's perceptions of police.	Adam D. Fine, Arizona State University; Kathleen E. Padilla, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Capital Clemency and Kasich	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	During Ohio Governor John Kasich's eight-year tenure, he was confronted with clemency applications from 28 men condemned to death. This study analyzes the governor's decisions in all of those cases.	Stacy K. Parker, Muskingum University; Morgan Gossett, Muskingum University; Gabriella Gotke, Muskingum University; Camra Long, Muskingum University
Paper Presentation	Carceral Change: Perceptions of Restricted Housing Unit Reforms and Change Processes	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Although change inside organizations often occurs slowly, change within correctional institutions moves at a glacial pace. Despite this pace, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections implemented a series of reforms to their RHUs, with a special focus on mitigating RHU impacts on- and improving continuity of care for severely mentally ill inmates. These reforms included strict timelines and expectations of immediate action. Using observational and interview data across four prisons, this paper considers how staff perceive, understand and make sense of the sequence and pace of reforms within existing rules, routines and structures driving the RHU. Findings suggest staff accept the reform generally, but are challenged by the expectation and process of consistently massaging the reform into local context. Implications expand theoretical development of change processes inside carceral institutions while identifying unintended consequences of prison/RHU reform. Additionally, this paper highlights areas of improvement for future iterations of institutional change broadly, and within the RHU, specifically.	Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Case Study: Armenia	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This presentation details the case study of Armenia	Christopher O'Neill, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Anthony Milani, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Case Study: Bangladesh	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This presentation will detail our findings for Bangladesh.	Melissa Felder, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Kairy Quinonez, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Case Study: Guatemala	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This presentation details the case study of Guatemala	Christopher Maldonado, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jessenia DeJesus, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Case Study: South Africa	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This presentation details the case study of South Africa	Bhavneet Anand, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Anthony Avenor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Changing of the Guard: Recent Developments in the Management of Death-Sentenced Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Death sentences and executions have declined during the past 2 decades in the U.S., yet the number of inmates on death row has remained fairly constant. The absence of executions in many states has resulted in death-sentenced inmates effectively serving life sentences. Regardless of whether they are actively executing inmates, retentionist jurisdictions are tasked with the oversight of death-sentenced prisoners for lengthy periods of time, often the remainder of their lives. Historically, death row inmates have been housed under fairly stringent conditions of confinement while awaiting execution for short periods of time. In the modern era most jurisdictions have continued the tradition by employing super maximum security measures on death row. Less restrictive security precautions, however, have been employed by some jurisdictions during the modern era, typically in response to judicial intervention. This presentation describes cases wherein death-sentenced inmates either have been, or are currently, housed under less restrictive conditions of confinement. Data from these natural experiments are conclusive: death-sentenced inmates do not present a higher risk of violent threat to other inmates or staff when general prison classification procedures are relied on in determining their security level and housing assignments.	Jonathan Sorensen, East Carolina University

Paper Presentation	Changing the Police Organization at the Command Level: The Impact of Transformational Leadership and Change Initiatives on a Sample of Police Managers	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Contemporary policing has evolved toward the next level of complexity based on a combination of factors, including an increase in functions, high expectations, implementing technology, and increasing scrutiny from an ever-expanding and pervasive media. Accountability within the police organization has fallen mostly on command level and mid-level police managers. This study tested the impact of Transformational Leadership skills as measured by the Multifunctional Leadership Questionnaire (MLO) and Readiness for Change Questionnaire (RFCQ) into one two-part survey on a sample (N=236) of police managers in western Texas. The analysis found support for the appropriateness of using transformational leadership skills to positively influence acceptance of change. However, the analysis showed no relation between the leaders' self-efficacy and the subordinates' willingness to accept and promote change. As policing continues to evolve and more pressure is placed on managers' ability to change, more research is necessary to provide tools to effect and implement change.	Thomas J. Brod, Alamo Area Council of Governments Regional Law Enforcement; Joseph E. Pascarella, Saint Joseph's College - New York
Research Showcase	Changing View of Law Enforcement Through the General Public - An Extension	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	After attending this presentation attendees will learn about the tensions that have arisen in the United States concerning the behavior of police officers and on-site Forensic teams that have raised many questions; whether the media portrays the incident correctly, whether the incident was justified, and, whether race relations was a factor. In order to get an idea of the public's current perception of law enforcement and forensic personnel and if the portrayed view of such person has a mental effect on them, we designed a survey of questions utilizing a quantitative study, specifically focused on how the general public feels about the nature of our forensic personnel in this country. In an extension of this research, we are studying the effects of social media-induced protests.	Christina Leija, Cameron University; Rikki A. Tasso-Thompson, Cameron University; Chervonni N. Herbert, Cameron University; Danyle Smith, Cameron University; Joseph Burke, Cameron University
Paper Presentation	Chicken or Egg? Suicidal and Violent Behaviors among Adjudicated Delinquent Boys	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	Detained youth are at higher risk of prior poly-victimization, and are at greater risk of both suicidal and violent behavior. There is a gap in understanding the sequencing of events that may lead to either violence or suicidal attempts or ideation, and which of these outcomes precedes the other. This research analyzes data on 2,085 adjudicated delinquent males to untangle the sequential timing of these events to increase understanding about patterns of behavior and provide information that will aide practitioners to intervene and prevent the escalation of events that may culminate in future violence against others or the self.	Judy A. Van Wyk, University of Rhode Island
Research Showcase	Childhood Trauma on Childhood Development	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study will conduct an experiment on how childhood trauma affects a child's ability to develop a specific attachment style, and how their experience with childhood trauma affects the attachment style as well as their development throughout the rest of their life. Studies have shown that the attachment style a child develops in childhood has a significant influence on how they interact with their surroundings as well as the people around them. The study will provide further understanding of how childhood attachment styles that develop from childhood maltreatment can further impact their future adult interactions.	Lali Kushner, Saint Martin's University
Paper Presentation	Chinese Police Cadets' Intention to Stay in Law Enforcement: Testing the Mediating and Moderating Effects of Satisfaction	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Due to the financial costs associated with turnover, the organizational literature is replete with models that seek to explain employee turnover. A few previous studies investigated turnover process among police officers, with job satisfaction as a mediating factor. The current study is the exploratory study to test the degree and mechanism of police cadets' intention to stay in law enforcement. With this relatively new topic, the current study tests both mediating and moderating models. The questions are explored using survey data collected in 2016 from cadets in three different police colleges in China. Implications based on the finding are discussed.	Bitna Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Tao Xu, Zhejiang Police College, China

Paper Presentation	Choosing Solitary: Purposive Entry into Restricted Housing Units at Seven Prisons	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Disciplinary/Administrative segregation is one of the most used and poorly understood sanctions U.S. prisons employ. The limited literature suggests complex conditions often induce challenged mental/physical health for inmates. However, some inmates purposively choose to serve some/all of their time within restricted housing units (RHUs), or segregation, rather than general population units. As the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections re-designs and implements changes within their RHUs to reduce use and population, numerous inmates vie to get in/return. Additionally, other inmates stories of going/returning to restricted housing units purposively, highlight important institutional logics that reveal critical information regarding the culture and climate of both RHUs and general population units, but also, inmate feelings of punishment, risk, and safety within the broader carceral environment. This ethnographic study within seven adult prisons examines narrative accounts and behavioral processes involved with decision making in RHUs settings undergoing policy/practice change. Findings carry implications for correctional administrators/staff regarding funding, structuring, and delivering sanctions and services.	Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Civilians Killed by Police: An Alternative Approach to the Base Rate Issue for Race	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The issue of civilians killed by police has been a hot topic for research since the addition of the Washington Post database. The publications derived from the data have either not attempted to address whether a racial disparity exists, or have been unable to determine how to compare the race based statistics. From existing data sources, this research creates a base rate for expected racial proportionality of civilians killed and provides a method for determining whether there is a racial disparity in police shootings. Limitations of the Washington Post data base are also addressed.	Ilyia Lichtenberg, Mercy College
Roundtable	CJ-Contextualized General Education Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This session will highlight the process of developing and showcase the products of providing five General Education courses (English, Communications, Environmental Science, and Statistics) offered to Criminal Justice majors at a Community College. The course were designed to enhance the students' experiences and perceptions regarding relevancy of General Education courses. This session will detail the collaborative process of developing these courses and offer suggestions on how to avoid problems in both the development and enrollment process.	(Session Organizer) Melissa McDermott Lane, Community College of Baltimore County; (Moderator) Melissa McDermott Lane, Community College of Baltimore County; (Discussant) Melissa McDermott Lane, Community College of Baltimore County
Student Authored Paper	Classifications of "Sexual Harassment" in State Legislation	Student Panels	Student Panels	For this independent study I will be crafting an analysis of the law that classifies sexual harassment, showcasing the difference in law between the states and the versatile interpretation of a "hostile work environment" in courts. The purpose of this study is to shed light on the injustice that persists in legislation on a state level that promotes an environment of patriarchal dominance within the country. To conduct this study, I will be examining case studies that pertain to sexual harassment from a selection of different states and comparing and contrasting different state laws regarding sexual harassment. This study brings attention to the diverse legislation across the states that does not align with an inclusive and equitable national ideology.	Jaclyn Dawn Corbo, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	Clergy, Community, and Cops Project Final Report	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Law enforcement agencies throughout the US have been experiencing a crisis of legitimacy. This paper evaluates the Clergy, Community, & Cops Project, an expansion of the Ceasefire model that trained the police and the public in procedural justice, peer mentoring, parenting skills, and mental health first aid in an effort to reduce gang-related gun violence and improve police-community relations. Using police data and surveys of police officers and community members, this study finds that the crisis of legitimacy may have moderated the effectiveness of the Project in terms of both violence reduction and police-community relations. Implications for policy are discussed.	Zachary R. Hays, California State University Bakersfield; Joe Mullins, Bakersfield Police Department

Paper Presentation	Cold Cases: A Practical Approach to Teaching Research and Information Literacy in Forensic Investigation	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Increasingly popular crime-related shows have provided several examples of forensic applications to suspicious deaths, homicides, missing persons, and kidnapping cases that have "gone cold" and remain unsolved. This presentation provides an overview of a team-taught course focused on evaluating research on contemporary trends, techniques, and technology in forensic science and investigation; students apply this knowledge to their cold cases from the point of view of a case manager. Preliminary experiences using cold cases as a practical approach to understanding forensic investigation processes and research, as well as areas for improvement, will be discussed.	Valerie R. Stackman, University of Wisconsin-Platteville; Michael Schlicht, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Paper Presentation	Colin Kaepernick: Villain or Hero for the Voiceless	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	In 2016, the nation saw Colin Kaepernick kneel during the National Anthem. Kaepernick took a knee during every NFL game to protest police brutality and social injustice against African Americans. His kneeling gesture was controversial, misunderstood, and politicized by the media and elected officials. Many saw the kneeling as contempt for police. This study examines Kaepernick's reason to kneel and how his message has been distorted to fit other's agendas. A hundred-person survey asked what they know about Kaepernick and his kneeling protest. The conclusion suggests how police can do a better job for all persons.	Peggy Parry, Student--Valencia College Orlando
Paper Presentation	Collaboration in Combatting Cyber Crime	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Combatting cyber crime requires a change in attitude and approach. Focusing more on proactive approaches and public awareness can reduce the problems. A better understanding of cyber crime will affect the crime rates. Controlling cyber crime lies in educating computer users and potential victims through training seminars and publications. This process is known as target hardening. Public and private collaboration on cyber security is needed. Business can support law enforcement agencies by providing necessary software, monitoring and delivery of internet services.	Selcuk Atak, The University of Scranton; Ismail Onat, The University of Scranton; Murat Ozkan, Rutgers University; Niyazi Ekici, Western Illinois University
Paper Presentation	Collateral Consequences of Race: Mass Incarceration and The Politics of Racial Injustice	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	This paper explores the historical relationship between politics, race and disparate mass incarceration for African Americans that conservative politics led to over the last few decades. This study examines variation in incarceration rates across states to examine how the interaction of minority threat and political ideology led to racialized mass imprisonment. Pooled time-series regression analysis is applied to state level data examining incarceration rates from 1972 to 2002. Data indicates that jurisdictions with the most African Americans and conservative political ideology are important predictors in incarceration rates. That is, state-level measures of the presence of Republican citizen and governmental political ideology and the presence of higher percentages of African Americans are significant factors leading to high incarceration rates.	Henry Jackson, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Paper Presentation	Collateral Consequences: Practical Implications of Sex Crime Laws on the Female Partners of Convicted Offenders	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The labeling of a sex offender (SO) extends beyond the offender to his significant partner. Loved ones may also need to comply with the restrictions placed on SOs as part of community management by the CJS after his prison term. This study uses 100 in-depth, qualitative interviews with women dating/married registered SOs to explore the impacts of community notification and registration laws and residency restriction laws. This is the first study to explore women's involvement with registered SOs and how she is impacted collaterally by the CJS.	Lisa Anne Zilney, Montclair State University; Lawrence Walsh, Montclair State University

Paper Presentation	Collective Safety: Understanding Respect, Fairness and Trust Among Inmates Living in Restricted Housing Units	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Recently, scholars have used the procedural justice framework to understand how constructs of respect, fairness and trust operate inside correctional institutions. While these efforts expand what we know about the carceral experience for inmates and their relationship to perceived and actual safety, they are limited in explaining how these concepts operate for inmates in highly restricted environments, such as Restricted Housing Units (RHUs), or disciplinary units for inmates who break prison rules. These units are characterized by stringent restrictions regarding inmate personal property, movement and interactions, where concepts of respect, fairness and trust may operate in new and distinct ways contextualized by this setting. Using data collected across three state institutions, this paper presents analysis inspired by constructs of procedural justice and its relationship with inmate perceptions of safety. Implications for this research include extending theoretical concepts of procedural justice, understanding more nuanced impacts of the RHU experience on inmates, and highlighting rules, routines and structures that undermine inmate, unit and institutional safety.	Taylor Hartwell, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	College Knowledge of Sex Trafficking	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Through the surveys that are conducted on staff, faculty, and student of Tiffin University. It will be able to look at the general knowledge as to what they know of sex trafficking. The surveys will also look to see as to how they know the information of sex trafficking. And try to look at why it is not a subject that people are comfortable talking about. The goal of the survey is to also spread awareness that sex trafficking is a real threat.	Kalyn N. Snider, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	College Student Perceptions and Higher Levels of Alcohol Consumption by Underage Individuals in College	Student Panels	Student Panels	The use of fake identification directly correlates with higher levels of under-age alcohol consumption in young adults. Fake Id's are extremely prevalent in college-aged populations due to the fact that they are residing in an environment where alcohol is more accessible and where consumption is encouraged. This research paper seeks to discover trends of ownership and use of fake identification in adults who attend a college or university within the United States, where the MLDA, or minimum legal drinking age (Fabian et. Al) is 21 years of age.	John Canning, University of Dayton; Courtenay Hart, University of Dayton
Student Authored Paper	College Students Perception of Gun Safety	Student Panels	Student Panels	Gun safety is a highly debated topic in society today in the United States as well as many other countries in Europe. Many people feel that the only way to prevent gun violence tragedies from happening is increasing gun control. Yet at the same time, many people also feel that increased gun control would only make these tragedies much worse. Using secondary data, this research investigates college student's perception of gun safety since people this age are the future leaders and workforce of the United States.	Devin Busher, Penn State
Student Authored Paper	College Students' Perceptions of Parenting Programs for Mothers in Prison	Student Panels	Student Panels	Statistics suggest the rate of female incarceration has risen over 600 percent since 1980. As of 2015, there were approximately 65,600 mothers incarcerated in both state and federal facilities. This research explores college students' perceptions of parenting programs available for incarcerated mothers. Preliminary findings suggest university students generally accept these programs and find them necessary to keep a mother and child in contact. Reactions were more positive when discussing visitation and tended to be more negative when discussing prison nurseries. Data from this survey suggests college-aged students are likely to approve of parenting programs for mothers and the required funding.	Samantha Compitello, West Chester University
Research Showcase	College Students' Perceptions of Police: Procedural Justice Model	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research study examines college students' perceptions of the police using the procedural justice model, which deals with police fairness and legitimacy. Studying where college students get their perceptions of police is important due to the impact that these young people will have on our country. The methodology of this study was a survey given out to current students at Bloomsburg University. The survey responses were then examined to determine the sources of perceptions. These sources are important for law enforcement in order for them to start building better relations with college students across the nation.	Katherine Turner, Bloomsburg University

Student Authored Paper	College-Aged Male Sexual Aggression and Self-Control: A Methodological Inquiry	Student Panels	Student Panels	Although college sexual violence victimization has garnered nationwide attention, less is known about perpetration. The current study explores how college-aged males' self-reported characterizations of self-control contribute to their likelihood of engaging in two forms of sexual aggression. Using the Longitudinal Study of Violence Against Women: Victimization and Perpetration Among College Students in a State Supported University in the United States, 1990-1995, findings reveal self-control is overall not a significant predictor of engagement in sexually aggressive behaviors. Findings underscore the importance of theoretical operationalization and the urgency in understanding perpetration when developing strategies to detect, investigate, and prevent sexual violence.	Katherine Kafonek, University of Delaware
Paper Presentation	Combatting the Opioid Epidemic	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	The number of opioid deaths has increased five-fold since 1999. In comparative terms more people died of opioid overdoses in 2016 than in fatal car accidents. In 2016 opioids were involved in 42,249 overdose deaths whereas there were approximately 58,220 deaths of military personnel in the entire Vietnam War. This paper focuses on how America is combatting the opioid epidemic. It addresses various federal and state laws as well as grassroots efforts that have been implemented.	Cheri Chambers, Saint Leo University; Denise Bissler, Randolph-Macon College
Paper Presentation	Community Building, Revitalization, and Restoration: Lessons from the Community Arts and Reintegration Projects (CARP) Pilot Mural	Corrections	Community Corrections	The Community Arts and Reintegration Project (CARP) recently completed its pilot project in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The project, three years in the making, uses principles of restorative justice, community building, and neighborhood revitalization to develop large scale murals using justice-involved youth from partnering communities. From planning to implementation the completion of this first mural offers insights into the strengths of a mural-arts based approach to restorative justice, community building, and revitalization. The potential pitfalls of a program like this, limited community participation, lax communal partnerships, and minimal funding, while potentially fatal to a program, can be anticipated and minimized.	Timothy J. Holler, University of Pitt-Greensburg
Research Showcase	Community Corrections Fines and Fees: A Multi-Site Study	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	By the end of 2016, 4.5 million adults were on community supervision (i.e. probation, parole) (Kaebler et al., 2016). Individuals on community supervision in various jurisdictions are often mandated to pay fines and fees as an aspect of their supervision. Yet the effect of fines and fees on individuals and the accompanying criminal justice agencies remains largely unknown. This research showcase will outline the design, method, and analytic plan of a multi-state, mixed methods study that will examine fines and fees in community corrections. Implications for research and policy will also be discussed.	Bryan M. Holmes, University of Cincinnati; Amber Petkus, University of Cincinnati; Ebony Ruhland, University of Cincinnati
Research Showcase	Community Oriented Criminal Justice at Coppin State University an Urban Historically Black College and University	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, law, the courts, corrections, juvenile justice and other criminal justice agencies. Graduate and undergraduate students participate in many of these projects. This poster session will feature key aspects and relevant findings of these partnerships and research projects, highlighting student contributions to projects including police use of force, body cameras, consent decrees and community oriented policing, corrections and parole and probation.	Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University
Paper Presentation	Community Perceptions of Youth Gang Activity: Identifying Challenges and Solutions	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The purpose of this research is to share select results from a state-funded city-wide gang assessment study on youth gang crime in a large New England city. This assessment, based on the OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model Assessment Guide, focuses in part on community perceptions of the local gang problem, responses, and potential solutions. Data collected from area youth-serving agencies, providers, and citizens will be analyzed to note patterns and trends useful for guiding future anti-gang programming and policy-making.	Joseph Gustafson, Salem State University; Gina Curcio, Salem State University; Francis Olive, III, Worcester State University

Research Showcase	Community Policing	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Community Policing can be described as a philosophy that may look different in every locality based on the needs of the police and people in each jurisdiction. Proponents of Community Policing state that by building strong relationships, communities, and police are better able to respond to and communicate during crisis situations. One of the most obvious differences of community policing is that it involves average citizens directly in the police process, where traditional policing patronizes the community by setting up the police as the experts who have all the answers. Overall, Community Policing empowers average citizens by "enlisting" them as partners with the police in efforts to make their communities better and safer places in which to live and work.	Ourania C. Koutoumba, Western Connecticut State University
Research Showcase	Community Policing and Police Use of Social Media: A Systematic Review	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	To enhance public trust toward the police and effectively deal with problems occurring in communities, most police departments have implemented community policing strategies. Also, as a tool of community policing, many police departments have used social media to communicate with citizens in their communities. The purpose of this study is to examine how previous studies describe social media outlets used by the police agencies as a tool for community policing. Through using a systematic review method, the authors find how research articles approach police use of social media. The authors explain several findings and discuss future policy implications.	Chunghyeon Seo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Sang Jun Park, George Mason University
Student Authored Paper	Community Policing: Enhancing Police Image One Lip Sync Battle at a Time	Student Panels	Student Panels	Since its introduction into society, social media has been used for countless purposes. A recent trend in social media has involved members of police departments all over the country "challenging" each other to lip sync battles and producing videos of such efforts. These videos are produced with the intention of showing the lighter side of law enforcement and have been met with mixed reaction from both law enforcement agencies and the community. This study utilized two surveys to gauge public and law enforcement opinion as to whether these challenges work to enhance police image for the better or worse.	Christina Carpenter, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Comparative Analysis of Subversive Social Movements and Governmental/Police Response	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Subversive social movements and groups have existed in the United States since its inception; most notable, perhaps, are those of the Civil Rights and Vietnam eras. Groups such as the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement (AIM) posed a threat to government agencies with their calls for reparations and their rebellious energies; in response, the government deployed several tactics, including the COINTELPRO campaign, to discredit and disrupt them. The current socio-political climate has influenced the creation (or perception of creation) of similar social movements and groups to those formed during the mid-20th century. In particular, the rise of so-called "black identity extremist" groups, "water protectors" on tribal lands, and the movement known as "Antifa" has echoed the rebellious nature and "leftist" demands of groups and movements of the past. This paper seeks to explore the reactions of the current government to these 21st-century movements and to provide a comparative analysis of the motivations and measures behind governmental responses to subversion.	Arron Clay, Texas Southern University; Alexandra Davis, University of Illinois at Chicago; Andre Spence, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Comparative Study of Attrition and Training Costs in County Jails	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	Keywords: Antifa, COINTELPRO, Black Panthers, American Indian Movement, leftist, alt-right The study looked at various aspects of attrition and training costs in small, medium, and large county jails. While some departments will decide if a high attrition rate is beneficial (less benefits/ salary being not paid for a period of time) it has to be weighed against training costs/ loss of experience/ officer safety. Establishing equality decreases the barriers and increases the long-term stability of the department and its staff.	Ray Lawson Bynum, University of Phoenix; Lorraine Priest, University of Phoenix; Frederick Lawrence, University of Phoenix; Kimberly Underwood, University of Phoenix; Raymond M. Delaney, Southern University at New Orleans

Paper Presentation	Comparative Study of Police Ranks: Assessing Duties and Responsibilities	Student Panels	Student Panels	The United Nations calls on countries to send police officers on missions, often needing officers at various ranks to cover the various responsibilities leading to mission success. However, rank titles and responsibilities vary from country to country. For example, a sergeant in one country may not have the same duties, responsibilities or competencies as a sergeant in another country. Moreover, the titles of each rank and vertical complexity are different between nations. This can have costly consequences on United Nations missions. Thus, the purpose of this project is to compare the duties and responsibilities among police ranks worldwide. This paper focuses on a sample of countries, comparing each with one another and with the United States.	Matthew Rosenberg, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Comparing Civilian and Law Enforcement Perceptions of Use of Force Reasonableness	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Events in recent years have caused a divide between citizens and the officers sworn to protect them. Most current research focuses on the race of the suspect and officer to explain citizen perceptions of use of force encounters. This research removes individual level characteristics to examine what situational factors impact perceptions of force. A sample of 969 officers and 522 citizens responded to a factorial survey consisting of 10 randomly assigned vignettes from a universe of 216. Each vignette varied situational factors such as suspect weapon, officer weapon, movement, etc. Questions about reasonableness and threat level were asked about each vignette and multilevel modeling was used to analyze the results.	William L. Sandel, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Comparing Corporeal Lineups to Photographic Arrays	Policing	Police Technology	In order to determine whether lineups were similar to photographic arrays, a group of over 200 undergraduate students were exposed to a simulated theft of a laptop in during a seminar. The same students returned five days later to identify the suspect that removed the laptop. Students were divided into four identification methods: corporeal lineup, video lineup, photographic array and dynamic photographic array. The dynamic photographic array was a photographic array in which the front, left profile, and right profile were displayed in rotation. No significant differences in methods were discovered, but there was limited support for the use of video lineups.	Andrew Costello, NYIT; Emily Restivo, NYIT
Paper Presentation	Comparing Media Accounts of Pastoral Frauds of Black and White Pastors	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	It is commonly known that the media tends to portray Black offenders more negatively than White offenders. It is also well documented that street offenders are more negatively portrayed than white-collar offenders. However, research has yet to explore disparities in media reporting of white-collar crimes. We use qualitative content analyses following the spirit of grounded theory methods to explore differences in the media accounts surrounding the pastoral crimes of Black and White pastors. Results point to differences in the ways that offenders are portrayed visually, as well as the ways in which offender and their crimes are discussed.	Madeleine Dahm, Michigan State University; Jay P. Kennedy, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Comparing Patterns and Predictors of Perceptions of the Police in First-Generation Immigrants, Second-Generation Immigrants, and Native-Born Individuals	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Much research has indicated that immigrants exhibits more positive perceptions of the police than non-immigrants. Yet, little attention has been paid to the sources of differences in group perceptions. Drawing on data from the 2012 General Social Survey, we use the expressive and the instrumental models to compare the extent and correlates of general and situational support for police use of force between first-generation immigrants, second-generation immigrants, and native-born individuals.	Jaeyong Choi, Angelo State University
Paper Presentation	Comparing Police Recruit Training Models in Massachusetts	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Police recruit training in Massachusetts is undergoing change. Two models are used to train recruits; one focusing heavily on lecture and classroom-based instruction, while the other is centered on active learning and incorporates tenets of andragogy. By comparing student officers' perceptions of academy training topics in two different academies, this study seeks to determine if the method of instruction affects recruits' satisfaction with their training and competence to carry out the duties of a police officer.	Richard Donohue, University of Massachusetts-Lowell
Paper Presentation	Comparing Risk and Compliance Across Female and Male Sex Offenders on Probation	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The current study will utilize a sample of male and female sexual offenders who completed risk assessments at the beginning of probation and treatment to examine differences across gender in risk factors and program/supervision compliance. Participants completed the Inventory of Offender Risk, Needs, and Strengths (IORNS; Miller, 2006) that provided several risk factor scores that are associated with offending behavior. Male and female sex offenders will be compared on criminal attitudes, interpersonal functioning, social influences, and aggression. Implications for gender-specific risk assessment will be discussed.	Brittany L. Acquaviva, Sam Houston State University; Abigail Eck, Sam Houston State University; Holly Miller, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Comparing Self-report Data to Administrative Data in the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Administrative records and self-reported data each have important roles to play in criminal justice research, and each source of information has strengths and weaknesses. The new Survey of Prison Inmates' (SPI) capacity to link self-report data with administrative records will allow for new questions to be examined about the validity of certain types of self-report data compared to certain types of administrative data. We will present and discuss findings of a comparison of SPI self-reported criminal history, offense, sentence length, and race/ethnicity data to administrative records. In addition, we will discuss implications for using administrative or self-report data in research and evaluation efforts.	Sarah Jalbert, Abt Associates
Paper Presentation	Comparing the Effectiveness of Three Court-Based Approaches for Supervising Probationers with Serious Mental Illnesses	Corrections	Community Corrections	Persons with serious mental illnesses (SMI) are overrepresented in community corrections. Mental health caseloads and mental health courts represent two specialized models used to supervise probationers with SMI. Utilizing a quasi-experimental design, administrative data on 864 probationers with SMI who exited two specialized programs, as well as standard probation in 2008/09 were analyzed, with recidivism data available through 2014. Half of probationers with SMI in specialized models unsuccessfully terminated from probation, which was strongly associated with subsequent arrest across programs. This is one of the first studies to compare the effectiveness of two specialized models for probationers with SMI.	Leon Sawh, University of Chicago; Matthew W. Epperson, University of Chicago
Research Showcase	Comparison of Substance Use and Sexual Risk-Taking between College Students and a Community Sample	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Substance use among college students and young adults has captured the attention of researchers and policy makers. The purpose of this study is to compare substance use and sexual risk-taking among college students and a community sample. This study was conducted as part of a HIV prevention grant funded by SAMHSA. The data for this study come from a sample of 442 college students and 258 young adults from the community. The results show a significant relationship between substance use and sexual risk-taking compared to other factors. Implications of the results for college campuses and the community will be addressed.	George Thomas, Albany State University; Rani George, Albany State University
Research Showcase	Compassion Satisfaction and Compassion Fatigue Among Law Enforcement Officers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This intended study is a descriptive study compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue among law enforcement officers. The authors are interested in examining variables that may be influential in the development of compassion fatigue and compassion satisfaction in law enforcement officials. The PROQOL is a valid and reliable instrument designed to identify such variables. The authors hypothesize law enforcement officers experience compassion fatigue. Should our study verify this, the next step in our research design would be to develop interventions to assist officers in their ability to fully and adequately perform their professional responsibilities.	Kelly Sue Roth, Bloomsburg University; Paul Felker, Bloomsburg University; Julie Lewellyn, Bloomsburg University
Paper Presentation	Comprehension of Emergency Protocols for Violent Events in Schools: Are Students and Staff Ready to Respond?	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Serious violence in schools in the past 20 years has made it increasingly critical that schools have sound emergency operations plans to guide the school community before, during, and after a violent emergency. While research has suggested that most schools have an emergency plan, it is not understood to what extent the school community actually knows, understands, and reacts according to those protocols when incidents arise. To better understand comprehension levels of violent-emergency protocols, students and staff from 10 schools were surveyed to assess their knowledge of their school's emergency protocols for violence. Results and implications of findings are presented.	Joshua Hendrix, RTI International
Roundtable	Condemned to Die: Death Row Confinement and the Execution Process	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	This round table covers the following: (a) the latest findings on conditions of death row confinement (Purdy), (b) death row inmate blogs as a measure of the impact of death row confinement (Lantsman), (c) ethnographic narratives as a measure of the impact of death row confinement (Whitbread), (d) the effects of work on death row guards and execution team members (Chiappetta), and (e) a review of the state of our knowledge on the nature and impact of death row confinement and the execution process (Johnson).	(Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Discussant) Alyssa Purdy, American University; (Discussant) Jacqueline Lantsman, American University; (Discussant) Gabe Whitbread, American University; (Discussant) Casey Chiappetta, American University; (Moderator) Robert Johnson, American University

Student Authored Paper	Confidence in Law Enforcement When African-Americans are Underrepresented on the Force	Student Panels	Student Panels	When African-Americans are dramatically underrepresented among sworn officers in a community's local law enforcement agencies compared to the African-American proportions in that community's overall population, African-American civilians' confidence in their local law enforcement agencies may suffer, leading to impaired respect for law, reduced civilian cooperation with law enforcement, and civilian impressions of weakened procedural justice and fairness. This study expresses relative racial compositions of the police and the policed as a Racial Mirror Index ("RMI"). Using RMI and African-American confidence derived from an online survey panel, this study explores whether public confidence in law enforcement declines as RMI declines.	Charles E. MacLean, Bemidji State University
Paper Presentation	Confidence in Law Enforcement When African-Americans are Underrepresented on the Local Force	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	When African-Americans are dramatically underrepresented among sworn officers in a community's local law enforcement agencies compared to the African-American proportions in that community's overall population, African-American civilians' confidence in their local law enforcement agencies may suffer, leading to impaired respect for law, reduced civilian cooperation with law enforcement, and civilian impressions of weakened procedural justice and fairness. This study expresses relative racial compositions of the police and the policed as a Racial Mirror Index ("RMI"). Using RMI and African-American confidence derived from an online survey panel, this study explores whether public confidence in law enforcement declines as RMI declines.	Charles E. MacLean, Bemidji State University
Paper Presentation	Conflict Avoidance: A Situational Analysis of Police De-Escalation Tactics	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Though a substantial body of research emphasizes the importance of policing de-escalation tactics, relatively little research examines when police officers actually employ these tactics. Making use of unredacted body-worn camera footage and a rigorous coding structure, the current study examines the situational and contextual predictors of de-escalation strategies in over 400 police-community encounters. Preliminary results suggest that police are more likely to employ de-escalation tactics against minority community members. The theoretical and policy implications are discussed.	Dale Willits, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University; Rachael Brooks, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Conflict Avoidance: A Situational Analysis of Police De-Escalation Tactics	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Though a substantial body of research emphasizes the importance of policing de-escalation tactics, relatively little research examines when police officers actually employ these tactics. Making use of unredacted body-worn camera footage and a rigorous coding structure, the current study examines the situational and contextual predictors of de-escalation strategies in over 400 police-community encounters. Preliminary results suggest that police are more likely to employ de-escalation tactics against minority community members. The theoretical and policy implications are discussed.	Dale Willits, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University; Rachael Brooks, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Conflicts, Refugees, and Dynamics of Integration: A Qualitative Research	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	International and regional conflicts have been the most significant source of forced displacement and mass migration for decades. In the most recent case, Syrian conflict has caused more than 11 million people to be displaced. Refugee populations, overtime, go through different stages of adaptation in their host societies and each stage requires well-designed integration policies to reduce possible externalities (e.g., criminal involvement, radicalism, unemployment.) The absence of functioning integration policy causes anxiety and strain among refugee populations and the host societies. This study will examine the diverse causes of migration and analyze whether or not different sources of migration have any impact on the level of integration in the later stages.	Cuneyt Gurer, University of Siegen; Arif Akgul, Indiana State University
Roundtable	Connecting Research to the Field: Conversations with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's largest and most influential professional association for police leaders. Through their recently established Center for Police Research and Policy, the IACP, in collaboration with the University of Cincinnati, works to bridge the gap between police research and practice. This roundtable will highlight the work of the IACP and its research center, discuss the value of police-academic partnerships, and explore opportunities for scholars interested in practitioner-based research. Roundtable attendees will learn how to connect and network with agencies through the IACP.	(Moderator) Robin S. Engel, University of Cincinnati; (Discussant) Domingo Herraiz, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); (Discussant) Erin Vermye, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); (Discussant) Nick Corsaro, University of Cincinnati; (Session Organizer) Hannah McManus, University of Cincinnati; (Discussant) Rob Worden, University at Albany - SUNY

Paper Presentation	Connecting the Disconnect in Criminal Justice Education: Utilizing frameworks of Zemiology and Humane Pedagogy to Teach Intersectionality of Social Harms and Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Zemiology focuses on social harms and injury caused by nation states and corporations that are rarely criminalized. Humane pedagogy uses education to nurture compassion and respect for all living beings including humans, non-human animals and the environment - and examines the intersectionality of social harms impacting these groups. Together they serve as powerful frameworks for teaching Criminal Justice courses and concepts related to human rights, environmental stewardship and animal protection issues such as Environmental Crime and Justice, Species Crime and Justice. LINK Violence and more.	Kimberly L. Spanjol, Iona College
Roundtable	Connecting the On-Campus Classroom to the Off-Campus Professional	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	LaGuardia offers a presentation by criminal justice faculty (and possibly criminal justice majors) with experience connecting their on-campus activities with those professionally and personally involved in the criminal justice system. Conference participants will hear about pedagogy that takes students outside the class room, creating meaningful learning opportunities within the criminal justice and law enforcement communities at large, including activities and assignments inside jails and prisons. We will hear about activities that seeks to unite faculty, staff, and/or students that build productive community and agency partnerships with the criminal justice community. We will also hear about ways that we incentivize and recognize students' participation in such co-curricular or out-of-class activities.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Cory Feldman, LaGuardia Community College; (Discussant) Charlene Bryant, LaGuardia Community College; (Discussant) John Chaney, LaGuardia Community College; (Discussant) Lloyd Klein, LaGuardia Community College; (Discussant) Rachid Rhazali, LaGuardia Community College
Paper Presentation	Considering External Police Oversight within a Policing Deterministic Framework		Police Administration and Management	Noticeable increases in police external oversight agencies are evident across the U.S. over the last several decades. Developments in this approach to police accountability have not gone unnoticed by policing scholars. There is, however, a research gap in that available scholarly inquiries have not empirically examined the existence of citizen oversight within an explanatory framework, cognizant of focused theoretical assumptions. This research examines the existence of citizen oversight of the police in the 100 largest cities. The analysis reveals that the presence of collective bargaining, higher crime rates, and higher police-citizen ratios are statistically related to mere existence. Findings are discussed within the context of environmental determinism theory, and implications for future study are suggested.	Vic Bumphus, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Ahmet Kule, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Paper Presentation	Constructing a Police Reform Model for Transitional Democracies: Introducing Knowledge-Based Institutional Manual Proposal for the Afghan National Police	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Police organizations in post-conflict/transitional democracies have to struggle with numerous fundamental challenges. While the country is torn with deeply rooted socio-economic problems, political clashes, insurgency and terrorism, often, police organizations' efforts towards resolving their organizational, financial and technical difficulties remain inadequate. Besides, international development activities are unable to address and grasp those difficulties, as they mainly have piecemeal approaches and they are not well coordinated. This paper presents the findings of the Training and Capacity Assessment of the Afghan National Police. To help professionalization of policing in Afghanistan and to achieve sustainable institutional improvement, the study proposes innovative tools.	Mustafa Ozguler, International Police Executive Symposium
Roundtable	Contemporary Research on Women in Policing	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Employment of women in U.S. policing continues to lag well behind many other countries. This roundtable reports briefly on a December 2018 NIJ-sponsored summit on women in policing. Participants and attendees will then discuss research priorities that might improve our understanding of the current situation and help develop best practices going forward.	(Session Organizer) Gary Cordner, National Institute of Justice; (Moderator) Maureen McGough, National Institute of Justice; (Discussant) AnnMarie Cordner, Kutztown University; (Discussant) Gary Cordner, National Institute of Justice; (Discussant) Kristin Silver, National Institute of Justice; (Discussant) Wendy

Paper Presentation	Contextual and Demographic Predictors of Reintegrative Shaming among Inmates in Mississippi	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The punitiveness of the incarceration experience is a topic that has often been examined in the United States. Additionally, a number of studies examine reentry and reintegration in an attempt to develop effective methods of preparing inmates for their reentry into society. John Braithwaite's Reintegrative Shaming has been widely used outside of prison through informal sanctions and conferences instead of more formal, stigmatic court proceedings. Braithwaite advises against the use of stigmatization that degrades the offender, removes all respect, and labels them into a master status of "criminal". In this paper, we use data collected from inmates in a southern correctional facility to examine their perceptions regarding the goals of prison and how those perceptions relate to their internalized stigma of incarceration. Preliminary results suggest that those inmates that believe that the goal of prison is to rehabilitate (and not to punish) are less likely to be embarrassed by their incarceration experience. Implications of these findings for policy and future research are also discussed.	Haley Bridges, Mississippi State University; David C. May, Mississippi State University
Paper Presentation	Contextual Considerations when Serving Justice-Involved Youth	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Research has indicated that the majority of youth detained in the juvenile justice system have at some point been diagnosed with an underlying mental health issue, including distinct histories of trauma and co-occurring substance use disorders. In some settings (e.g., school), a most concerning dilemma is a general lack of education as to the appropriate response to youth with exceptional needs; oftentimes, educators, human services professionals, and justice practitioners are faced with ethical challenges in their efforts to engage and manage youth across multiple systems of care. Moreover, a lack of understanding and consideration may further perpetuate a cycle of delinquency that begins in early childhood and persists throughout the life course. We present the ethical challenges encountered by a variety of practitioners when responding to justice-involved youth, with a determined focus on youth with exceptionalities. Contextual considerations will be discussed.	Michele P. Bratina, West Chester University; Kelly M. Carrero, Texas A&M-Commerce
Paper Presentation	Contextual Factors in County Court Sentencing	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	This study examines contextual factors in county court sentencing in six states. Specifically, the study identifies significant contextual factors related to harsher sentencing at the county level.	Jennifer LaPrade, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Contravening Perspective on Federal Law Enforcement Oversight: Obama v. Trump	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Abstract: Controversy continues to swirl around alleged police brutality toward minority people-of-color (Black Lives Matter) including methods of ascertaining the exact nature of this problem. Efforts were initiated under the Obama administration's Attorney General, Holder, relevant to the Baltimore and Missouri cases but the current Attorney General Sessions has pulled back from federal oversight citing these as local law enforcement issues. Complicating matters is the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an investigative tool in these matters. Recent federal failures to adequately address "threats" or dubious fairness in critical cases (Bundy case) puts the FBI and other federal agencies under the microscope focusing on past failures as well (Davidson cult...) We look at the history and mixed-record of federal oversight stemming from the Civil Rights Era to the present.	Michael J. Palmiotto, Wichita State University; Laurence Armand French, University of New Hampshire
Paper Presentation	Controlling School Violence: Evaluating Social Control as a Theoretical Explanation for Adult-Perpetrated School Shootings	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Despite their statistical rarity, school shootings remain a significant concern among students, parents, and administrators in the United States (Regoli & Hewitt, 2000). While previous literature has focused on the characteristics of student-perpetrated school shootings, features of adult perpetrated events represent a less understood area (Wike & Fraser, 2009). The current study evaluates whether social control theory and elements of the social bond (i.e. attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief) (Hirschi, 1969) represent an appropriate theoretical explanation for rampage school shootings that involve adult offenders (i.e. those aged 18 or older). Data for this study was collected via open sources on school shootings occurring in primary and secondary schools (K-12th grade) in the United States from 2000 to 2016. Implications for the way in which these types of school shootings are mediated and potential policy considerations are also discussed.	Mike Huskey, The University of Texas at Dallas

Paper Presentation	Coping with Overt Hostility toward the Police	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	A basic premise of Police-Community Relations and Community Policing efforts is that the police can take positive steps to improve strained relations. However significant anecdotal evidence shows that there are elements in American society who do not wish to achieve improved relationships with the police and even seek to aggravate them. Dealing with those willfully hostile to the police presents greater challenges than the proponents of Police-Community Relations and Community Policing efforts ever imagined.	Richard Kania, Jacksonville State University of Alabama
Paper Presentation	Cops in Crisis: Ethnographic Insights from Transatlantic Policing	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In the post-modern era, it has been suggested that traditional agents of social control have increasingly begun to experience a sense of disempowerment. To better understand officer perspectives on this issue, results from ethnographic and interview data from a Southern State in the United States of America and three inner-city areas in Scotland are presented. The data suggest that officers on both sides of the Atlantic are concerned with declining public cooperation and reduced officer self-legitimacy. The implications from these findings are discussed in terms of changing perceptions of justice and legitimacy in a rights-based policing environment.	Ross Deuchar, University of the West of Scotland; Seth Wyatt Fallik, Florida Atlantic University; Vaughn Crichlow, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	Correctional Accountability in the U.S. and France	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Correctional accountability poses a unique challenge. In France, outside watchdog groups and supranational bodies provide oversight that creates a sustainable system of accountability on correctional staff. These groups and agreements such as the European Prison Rules, provide external accountability. Internally, France also has a designated ombudsman to watch over the prison system. France created a robust system of accountability that protects inmates and staff. Accountability is crucial for an effective prison system that protects both employees and inmates from staff burnout, mental health conditions, and dangerous confinement. Ultimately, the U.S. must follow the French example and implement independent oversight measures.	Hayley Jean Carlisle, American University
Paper Presentation	Correctional Coping: How Working in Restricted Housing Units Affects Carceral Staff	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	While scholars understand correctional staff stress and impacts on job satisfaction in prison more broadly, there is a limited understanding of how working in Restricted Housing Units (RHUs) impacts staff stress and satisfaction specifically. Using interview data with correctional staff across three male prisons, this paper explores the mechanisms and features of staff stress in RHUs. Findings indicate RHU staff stress comes from three primary sources and staff vary in the ways in which they cope with similar stress. Interestingly, experiencing similar stress with other unit staff fosters social cohesion and unit commitment. In this context, team dynamics enhance job satisfaction and potentially mediate unit specific stress. Additionally, these findings identify staff mental health services that attend to more specific stress of working in the RHU.	Sewit Beraki, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Angela J. Hattery, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Correlates of Citizen Complaints Against Police in a Large Midwestern City	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Racial threat and conflict-based research into police misconduct suggest that complaints are often filed by residents of the underclass and minority communities. These theories suggest that extra-legal police aggression relates to a perceived threat from minority and underclass communities. This research compares five years (2012-2017) of complaint data from a large Midwestern city's police department across neighborhoods in this municipality. We assess the impact of race, class and local crime rates, as well as other variables, on the frequency and outcomes of complaints against police.	David A. Bowers, University of South Alabama; Stephen E. Costanza, University of South Alabama
Paper Presentation	Correlates of Misconduct Among Jail Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	A great deal of research has been conducted on prison inmate misconduct, but few studies have examined jail inmate misconduct. The purpose of this study is to examine demographic, institutional, and inmate background characteristics that may impact misconduct. Using inmate misconduct data from an urban county in Florida, this study will examine whether there are specific characteristics that impact jail misconduct. Policy implications and directions for future research also will be discussed.	Carly M. Hiliński-Rosick, University of Tampa; Gabriela Solano, University of Tampa

Research Showcase	Correlates of Sexual Misconduct Victims' Use of Campus Resources	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	College students are at an increased likelihood of sexual misconduct and assault victimization, however campus services (e.g. counseling centers, legal services offices) remain widely under-utilized; potentially because victims do not recognize their benefit, do not believe their assault was severe, or believe they are ineligible to receive such services. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between situational characteristics of student sexual victimization and victims' use of campus services. This will be done by analyzing data from the Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct, 2010-2015. Findings and implications for future policy will be discussed.	Asiah Bradley, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Molly Smith, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	Count Me in: Content Analysis of #metoo Presidential Tweets and News Coverage during Kavanaugh's Confirmation	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	To what extent are victim rights human rights? This paper presents a content analysis of President Trump's tweets and articles from major newspapers during the last two weeks of the Senate confirmation hearings elevating Judge Brett Kavanaugh to the U.S. Supreme Court. Preliminary results indicate while the #metoo movement has been a vehicle for social activism for victims of sexual harassment and abuse, the Chief Executive and media have weaponized the movement to reframe alleged perpetrators as the true victims captured in the movement #himtoo.	Stephanie A. Jirard, Shippensburg University
Paper Presentation	Counting Police Shootings in the United States: A Methodological Examination of Best Practices	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In the past five years, there have been numerous newspaper reports on police-involved deaths in the U.S., many of which have involved African American males as victims. Police-involved deaths (PID) are defined as deaths of an individual that result from police action (i.e., by firearm, by electroshock weapon [commonly known as a Taser®], or by vehicle). Given the amount of coverage of police-involved deaths, it is important to investigate which PID victims receive the most coverage in U.S. newspapers. This study merges three databases (Fatal Encounters, the Washington Post, and the Guardian) that collect information about PID cases that occurred in the U.S. The presentation will describe the process through which these data collected, the benefits and drawbacks of each database, and the eventual findings that emerged from these databases. Results suggest that the best coverage of PIDS requires the use of all three databases. Suggestions for policy and future research are also discussed.	Jeannice L. Louine, Claflin University; David C. May, Mississippi State University
Paper Presentation	Court Performance and Court Culture: Assessing Differences Between Prosecutors and Public Defenders Using Structural Equation Modeling	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The purpose of this study is to examine if there is a relationship between court performance and court culture and if prosecutors and defense attorneys vary in their perception of such relationship. This study analyzes survey data from 334 prosecuting attorneys and 260 public defense attorneys (N=494) collected in 12 criminal courts in California, Florida, and Minnesota in 2002. Through the use of the work orientation framework developed by Ostrom and Hanson (1999) as a proxy measure of court culture, results of structural equation model analyses revealed that there is a relationship between court performance and court culture and prosecutors and defense attorneys do vary in their perception of that relationship.	Caroline I. Jalain, University of Louisville; George Higgins, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Craigslist, Backpage, and Female Homicide?	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Prior research has associated Craigslist.com and Backpage.com as sources of victimization, which in part resulted in the closure of the erotic services of each respective website. However, research also claims the introduction of Craigslist, was associated with a reduction in female homicide rates across 30 large cities. In an effort to examine the extent to which Craigslist.com and Backpage.com were associated with a reduction in female homicide rates, this research replicates and expands the level of analysis to include measures of interest in each respective website, across 200 metros, and between the periods of 2004-2018.	Samantha L.N. Tjaden, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Creating a Story of Hope: Using Narrative Approach in Grief Counseling for Families of Traffic Accident Victims	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Losing loved ones in a traffic accident can cause a broad range of grief reactions in their families, and many lose their sense of hope and have trouble resolving their feelings about the loss, and thus are unable to resume a normal life. The narrative counseling approach invites families of traffic accident victims to search for hope hidden by a traumatic life event. This presentation will review the importance of hope in the despair stage of the mourning process, introduce the narrative approach, and demonstrate a case study to show its application in helping families of traffic accident victims engender hope during the grief process.	Fang-Mei P. Law, Tiffin University; Gwo-Jen G. Guo, National Changhua University of Education
Paper Presentation	Crime in a "TOURIST DESTINATION NATION TDN"	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	THE RESEARCH ISSUES INVOLVED IN STUDYING CRIME IN A TOURIST DESTINATION NATION: STUDYING YOUTH VIOLENCE ON A CARIBBEAN ISLAND.	Howard Kurtz, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Paper Presentation	Crime Prevention in Under-Policed Communities: The Case of Anambra State, Nigeria	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Abstract This study examined the solo experiment of individual communities in Anambra state, Nigeria, to provide much desired security and order through their own version of community vigilantism due to the lack-luster/non-existent organized police services. The author analyzed over 500 responses to attitudinal and demographic questions. Multivariate analysis of variance using community area, community size and educational level as independent variables, and attitudinal statements (trust, satisfaction and values) as the dependent variables resulted in significant interactions and effects. The survey observed a practical interaction, and concluded that contiguous communities showed homogenous attitudes toward the community vigilante groups. The individual communities encouraged citizen's positive participation in community security issues, which contributed to performance achievement of the individual community vigilante groups. However, despite the positive attitudes toward the community vigilante groups, significant sections of the communities preferred to focus on improving police services.	Sunday K. Anadi, Southern University
Paper Presentation	Crime, Money, and Magic: Portrayals of Financial Crime in Contemporary American Comic Books	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	The comic book series, The Black Monday Murders (Vol. 1, 2017; Vol. 2, 2018), centers on a financial cabal. Vampire corporate financiers, under the control of a demon-god, devour the poor and the marginalized. Using this series as a jumping off point, this presentation highlights themes in the portrayal of financial crime in five additional contemporary comic books. Employing textual analysis and a critical criminological perspective, the comic books are examined for their explicit and implicit explanations for financial crime. The bipolar portrayal of these crimes as resulting from individual decision-making or metaphysical machinations beyond individual control is explored.	Staci Strobl, UW-Platteville; Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College
Paper Presentation	Crime, Victimization and Pathways in the Queer Life Course	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	Prior quantitative research has found lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) individuals more likely to participate in some offending behavior than their heterosexual peers, though much of the difference can be explained with differential experiences in social institutions (e.g., school, work, religion and family) (Conover-Williams 2014; Conover-Williams and Chang 2016). To contribute a qualitative examination of queer pathways into/away from crime, we analyze the life trajectories of 20 self-identified LGBTQ individuals through semi-structured interviews. This research contributes to the growing research on sexuality and crime, and is among the first explorations of offending for transgender and gender non-conforming individuals.	Meredith Conover-Williams, Humboldt State University; Joice Y. Chang, Humboldt State University
Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice Education Through Panels of Experts	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This study examines the relationship between the use of guest speaker panels and student learning and retention in undergraduate courses at a regional Midwestern university. The study included a sample of 95 undergraduates who participated in fall and spring semesters, with one experimental and two control groups. The guest speaker panels included former victims of domestic violence, criminal justice professionals who work with domestic violence court cases, and professionals from social service fields who work with domestic violence court cases. The research concludes that guest speaker panels are effective in imparting knowledge and altering perceptions in criminal justice courses.	Danny M Tsataros, Indiana University Northwest
Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice Policies are Health Policies: Adverse Health Among the Justice Population	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	African Americans are over-represented in the criminal justice system, leading to high rates of incarceration and adverse health outcomes, which include higher rates of HIV/AIDS, increased rates of infectious diseases, declining mental health states, and worsened chronic health conditions. Poor living and working conditions create unhealthy persons. Persistent disparities in health and justice require structural interventions that span institutions and utilize a health in all policies approach to development and implementation. Advanced by the American Public Health Association, the Public Health Institute and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the health in all policies framework seeks to ensure that policy decisions have beneficial impacts on the social determinants of health.	Donna Cole, Yale University

Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice Reform and Isolation Confinement: The Need for Consistency in Safeguarding Individual Dignity	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The conditions of solitary confinement often generate challenges ex-offenders face once they reenter society. Subsequent reduced quality of overall health and compromised functioning have been attributed to the harsh reality of seclusion. Recent articles have reported a decline in the utilization of solitary confinement in U.S. This project intends to show that the peculiarity of isolation confinement systems, along with the autonomy in decision-making, continues to be a reason for concerns. Inconsistencies in placement modus operandi may indicate the perceptions and arbitrary concept of fairness on the part of penal systems.	Rita Pavone, Walden University Doctoral student
Paper Presentation	Criminal Justice Reform: A Path to Positive Social Change	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	The journey towards positive social change can take many routes, but one of the most important pathways to this endeavor is through criminal justice reform. Education and research are both critical components of such reform as they each lend themselves toward first an understanding of the issues at hand as well as practical problem-solving methods and recommendations for future avenues of reform. Educational perspectives of criminal justice reform help us to focus on ethical dilemmas within the criminal justice system, examine national and international best practices and analyze the impact of the criminal justice process on both victims and perpetrators. Through research we can identify pressing social issues effecting the criminal justice system and vice versa, evaluate programs and practices which may lead to policy recommendations, and synthesize theory and research on the historical trends and current perspectives in criminal justice.	Kimberley K. Blackmon, Walden University
Research Showcase	Criminal Justice Undergraduate Students' Perceptions of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People and Issues	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Previous research has reported that undergraduate students majoring in criminal justice hold significantly more negative attitudes toward gays and lesbians than other social science majors (Cannon, 2005; Miller & Kim, 2012). To date there has been scant research on LGBT issues and perceptions of LGBT people as it relates to criminal justice students and practitioners (Miller & Kim, 2012). Given that criminal justice students are pursuing public service careers, possible LGBT biases within this population require further study. This research will explore student perceptions of LGBT issues by analyzing data from a sample of undergraduate criminal justice majors from a small rural university in Pennsylvania. Findings from this research will be presented and the implications discussed.	Giovani Onatvia, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania; Arelys Madero-Hernandez, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Criminalizing Faith: Is La Santa Muerta a Narco-Saint?	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Recently in both the U.S. and Mexico law enforcement operations against drug trafficking have led public officials and federal agents to conclude that La Santa Muerte—LSM (a female folk saint that is worshipped by thousands of devotees and recognized as the personification of death) is venerated and associated with drug traffickers. Mass media has sensationalized these crime stories contributing to a stigmatization of LSM and her followers. Based on interviews and content analysis this paper examines how faith for LSM has grown in America and Mexico, explaining why it is ethnocentric and misleading to assume only criminals revere her.	Gabriel Ferreyra, Texas A&M University--Corpus Christi
Paper Presentation	Criminological Explanations: Consequences of Criminological Theory a one-size-fit-all Definition		Strain Theory	Discussion about comparative criminology continues to increase rapidly. The use of cross-national studies has immensely contributed to foster this growth. More so, theories of crime, such as the Marxian World Systems/Dependency and Historical Materialism theories and, the Durkheimian modernization, Strain and General Strain theories have been used to create awareness of the globalization of criminality. Yet, little attention has been given to the issues of wrongful definition and operationalization of historical, cultural, and social characteristics of western and indigenous societies. This paper highlights the errors and consequences associated with a one-size-fits-all definition of criminological explanations. Further, the benefits of integrating western and indigenous perspectives, concepts and definitions are discussed. A content/meta-analysis will be carried using qualitative research to determine the extent of this issue.	Doris Krakrafaa-Bestman, CC Section

Paper Presentation	Crimmigration and Abuses of Immigrants	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	In the past few years, there has been an overlap between criminal law and immigration law thus blurring the distinction between the two laws. This is called crimmigration. As a result of the policing of immigration and immigrationization of traditional criminal policing, the practical application of crimmigration approach has led to various abuses of immigrants. This presentation will focus on some of the abuses of crimmigration which include the increased deportation of immigrants for minor offenses, suspension of due process protections, suspicionless searches, extensive confinement in detention facilities, and the 2018 zero-tolerance policy for asylum seekers.	Janice Joseph, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	Crisis Responses: Law Enforcement Leadership and Lessons Learned	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	First responders to crisis events have the inevitably difficult task of managing unimaginable situations with challenging complexities and often the looming risk of further casualty. No matter how efficient or effective the response may be, responders are always faced with the challenging question of: "How can we prepare and do better next time?" This work, utilizing interview protocols with crisis response leaders in over 60 crisis incidents in the United States and abroad, provides some insights thru the lens of on-scene decision-makers as to potential best practices, challenges, training tactics and tools, and other factors that influence effective and efficient outcomes. Yielded from this research are insightful tools and information to be used in training, awareness, and policy-making going forward. A glimpse of this work will be shared.	Brittany Elliott, Federal Bureau of Investigation; John Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Paper Presentation	Critical Approach to Community Partnerships in Service-Learning Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper discusses differences in traditional service-learning and critical service-learning, highlighting how a critical service-learning approach to community partnerships can promote a social change orientation, working to redistribute power, and developing authentic relationships between the students and community. Utilizing in-depth interviews this paper explores how community partners view their roles in service-learning courses from a critical service-learning perspective. The paper concludes with a discussion of how a critical approach can promote learning opportunities that teach students important instrumental skills about social change while also helping them to reexamine their assumptions and increase their awareness of community issues.	Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University
Paper Presentation	Croatian Emigrants' Views of Police Integrity in Croatia and the United States	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This paper explores Croatian emigrant views of police integrity in both Croatia and the USA. The Croatian emigrants residing in the USA. The questionnaire contained six hypothetical vignettes describing examples of police corruption and it instructed the respondents to evaluate how serious these examples of police corruption are and to estimate how serious police officers in both countries would evaluate these behaviors. The results show Croatian emigrants assessed the seriousness of police corruption very similarly in both countries, but expected that the Croatian police would evaluate these behaviors as much less serious than police in the United States would.	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Michigan State University; Irena Cajner Mraovic, University of Zagreb; Barbara Prprović, University of Zagreb; Nikolina Nemeć, University of Zagreb; Marga Hajdin, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Paper Presentation	Cryptocurrency, Associated Criminal Activity, and Legal and Security Regulations	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Cryptocurrency such as bitcoin, Ethereum, and, more recently, Monero have become the currency of choice for drug dealers and extortionists. A decade ago, bitcoin started out as a worthless curiosity; a single bitcoin is worth \$9,315 as of February 1, 2018. Ethereum, a newer form of cryptocurrency, valued at \$1 a year ago has soared to \$1,115. Likewise, Monero, a new kid on the block, is now valued at \$246. Recently, an elaborate computational method was used to create a new digital currency, Zcash, which promises more privacy than many other virtual currencies. The paper analyzes criminal cases involving virtual currencies ranging from Ponzi schemes to extortion to drug trafficking. A content analysis of news reports and court cases were reviewed using LexisNexis, Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER), and an online search engine Google. These sources are utilized to identify criminal activities involving virtual currencies both in the United States and globally. Finally, the current status of legal and securities regulations of virtual currencies is reported.	Sesha Kethineni, Prairie View A&M University

Paper Presentation	Cultivating Procedural Fairness within Police Organizations: The Importance of Ethical Leadership	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The deterioration of police-community relations creates enormous challenges for law enforcement officers. To understand the causes of police misconduct, we explore internal dynamics in police organizations that shape the police officers' behavior on the street. We first examine the role of ethical leadership in establishing an organizational climate that emphasizes procedural fairness and, in turn, how that climate informs officer behaviors, such as police mistreatment of citizens and officers' willingness to report such problems. We use survey data from law enforcement officers to explore these relationships. We will discuss implications for police leadership, police-community relations, and perceptions of police legitimacy.	Daniel Brice Baker, The Ohio State University; Russell S. Hassan, The Ohio State University
Paper Presentation	Cultivation Effects on Perceptions of Police: A Policing Mainstreaming Hypothesis Versus a Resonance Hypothesis		Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Cultivation theory posits that the media have strong effects on public attitudes (Gerbner & Gross, 1976). Later, Gerbner et al. (1980) refined his original cultivation theory, which resulted in the mainstreaming hypothesis. The mainstreaming hypothesis stresses that cultivation is not an equal phenomenon across individuals. Gerbner et al. (1980) contend that the position of an individual relative to the mainstream culture can determine the effect of the media. According to the mainstreaming hypothesis, the effects of individual characteristics on perceptions of police become weaker as individuals are more exposed to media. However, the resonance hypothesis proposes the opposite relationships between media exposure and individual characteristics. According to the resonance hypothesis, the effects of media exposure on perceptions of police among individuals who share particular sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., gender, victimization experience). The current study aims to examine interactions between media exposure and individual characteristics.	Jaeyong Choi, Angelo State University
Paper Presentation	Cultural Competency and Community Policing: A Necessity for a Multicultural Society	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The United States has been called the great melting pot because of the multitude of cultural background of its residents. The task of keeping the streets of America safe by law enforcement officials with so many different ethnicities residing in the United States can be challenging to say the least. With the assembly of so many different cultures come different habits, customs, rituals, mannerisms, attitudes, and behaviors. These factors coupled with a law enforcement profession that has long been dominated by one ethnicity and one gender; White males, appears to lack the required diversity to effectively manage the situation has experts calling for cultural competency to be required for all sworn law enforcement officials	Derrick Jones, Harford Community College
Roundtable	Cultural Diversity: How Are We Teaching Awareness in the Classroom?	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	Cultural diversity and awareness is one of the many critical issues facing criminal justice agencies in the United States. A primary goal of culturally responsive education is to help all students become respectful of the multitudes of cultures and people that they'll interact with once they exit the educational setting. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, and ideas for teaching about cultural diversity and awareness in the criminal justice classroom. Audience members will take away from this roundtable a better understanding of the issues surrounding cultural diversity and awareness including ideas on how they can incorporate these studies into their own institutions.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Jessica Noble, Lewis and Clark Community College; (Discussant) Nikki Banks, Grand Rapids Community College; (Discussant) Tim Davis, KCTCS - Madisonville Community College; (Discussant) Tretha Harris, Strayer University; (Discussant) Doris Krakrafaa-Bestman, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Current Trends in Violent Crime and Homicide: Issues in Ohio and Midwestern Cities	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	We highlight the rise of violent crime and homicide in the Midwest at rates much higher than the recent uptick nationally since 2014. Our particular concern is Ohio, where many cities are at or near record levels of homicide, and we also note double digit increases in many cities across the Midwest. We test previously undocumented statements about the impact of structural changes in Rust Belt cities using aggregate data from the Uniform Crime Reports and American Community Surveys.	Sophie McFarland, Youngstown State University; Richard Lee Rogers, Youngstown State University
Paper Presentation	Cutting Up: An Autoethnographic Account of the Correctional Officer Experience in the Prison Barber Shop	Research Methods	Research Methods	Autoethnography is a newly emerging approach to qualitative research that aims to use one's personal experience (auto) to appreciate cultural aspects (ethno) in a scientific manner (graphy). In the present study, I take an autoethnographic approach, reflecting on my seven years as a "guard-researcher," in order to describe the dynamics of the prison barber shop, and its relationship to the prison subculture, from the perspective a correctional officer turned college professor.	Robert Worley, Lamar University

Paper Presentation	Cyber and Snowden	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This research oscillates around a crucial issue in the United States stemming from the activity of the state-owned or state-controlled entities overseeing our activity in cyberspace. The most salient case in regards to this debate/issue is that of Edward Snowden revealing the U.S. government's abuses of this surveillance machinery prompting major debates around the topics of privacy, national security, and mass digital surveillance. The core of the debate is on the constitutionality of state actions, and the shifting boundaries in which the state can act in the name of security, in an effort to protect its people—and hence the nation-state— from its enemies. A second piece of this debate is which state actors and agencies can control the mechanisms by which this sensitive cyber information is collected, stored, and if needed, acted upon. The most salient case in regards to this debate is that of Edward Snowden revealing the U.S. government's abuses of this surveillance machinery prompting major debates around the topics of privacy, national security, and mass digital surveillance. This paper will discuss cyber-intelligence reforms in response to Snowden's revelations and whether these are in fact practical in modern, high-technology societies such as the United States.	Emanuel Boussios, SUNY-NCC
Paper Presentation	Cyber Cycle: Exploring the Cycle of Cyberbullying Victimization and Offending	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Cyberbullying is a unique crime due to the environment and the nature of role reversal. Research has shown that one of the best predictors of cyberbullying offending is prior victimization. Due to the nature of this behavior, it has similar characteristics under the cycle of violence where previous abuse can lead to future offending. This paper explores information collected using a survey questionnaire about cyber behaviors, victimization, and offending. Furthermore, it focuses on the application of the cycle of violence to the characteristics of cyber offending and victimization.	Alexis Candia-Meza, Kean University
Paper Presentation	Cyber Investigations: A Law Enforcement Needs Assessment	Policing	Police Technology	The purpose of this article is to assess the needs of local and state law enforcement agencies to investigate both cyber enabled and cyber dependent crimes. While large federal investigative agencies have the skills, tools and resources to investigate cyber-crimes, the increasing propagation of such crimes has overwhelmed their ability to investigate all but the most serious national security threats and large-scale cyber-crimes. To that end, this article assesses the current knowledge, skills, and abilities of local law enforcement to perform cyber-crime investigations and more importantly their desire to do so. As these crimes grow in ease and popularity it is posited that local law enforcement will be required to have the technical skills to investigate a myriad of cyber-crimes at the local level. As such, there will be a need for local training in cyber-crimes investigation and shared investigative resources. Additionally, this paper gauges local law enforcement's willingness to participate in such training.	Frank Hartle, Robert Morris University
Paper Presentation	Cyberbullying among School Students in Sharjah Emirate, United Arab Emirates	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	This study investigates cyberbullying among school students in the Emirate of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. It aims to examine the nature of cyberbullying, identify its types and elucidate its emotional and physical effects on students as well as the strategies employed to combat cyberbullying. The study further discusses the grave consequences of cyberbullying on its victims leading to their isolation and frustration as well as the victims' extremely low performance in their studies. In addition, the study discusses the enormous efforts made by the United Arab Emirates to combat cyberbullying which has emerged in the society in recent years due to the extensive use of technology in its various forms. For the purposes of the study, a questionnaire was administered to a sample of 1300 students in most schools in Sharjah educational zone. Results of the questionnaire are then analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The theoretical framework of the study is based on the "social learning theory", "the general theory of crime" and the "Strain theory".	Ahmad Falah Alomosh, University of Sharjah; Salama Mohammed Alrahooni, University of Sharjah; Mohdy Mohamed Al Shamsi, Department of Family Development Center; Uomaima Dham Alani, Department of Family Development Center

Paper Presentation	Cybersecurity Actions, Perceived Risks of Cybercrime, and Identity Theft Victimization	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	In the digital age reliance on using and sharing information has grown exponentially. This daily usage has rendered individuals vulnerable, providing criminals with opportunities to access sensitive information (i.e., social security numbers, date of birth, bank account information, credit/debit card numbers, medical information, work history, etc.). Identity theft is one of the fastest growing cybercrimes in the world. Existing literature provides evidence that individuals' security actions and cybersecurity awareness can help reduce the likelihood of identity theft victimization. While prior studies mainly examine the relationship between protective cybersecurity actions, risky online behaviors, and online lifestyle, the current study considers the effect of perceived risks or vulnerability to cybercrime on the frequency of protective cybersecurity actions. Using 2010 European Commission data, we analyzed identity theft. Specifically, this study seeks to investigate if the perceived risks of cybercrime moderates the association between protective cybersecurity actions and identity theft victimization. As individuals in the sample are nested within 26 European countries, we estimate multilevel models using HLM 7.0. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.	Sinchul Back, Florida International University; Madhuri Sharma, Florida International University; Laura Stoelers, Florida International University/Universidad de Málaga; Joonggon Kim, Korean National Police Agency
Paper Presentation	Cybersecurity: The Musicians' Quandary	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Music cybersecurity matters given the digitalization of products, storage, performance, and sharing. For musicians, created works are their livelihood, thus protecting them is essential. Cybersecurity concerns include illegal downloading, sharing, and the integrity of the sound that equipment produces. Digital victimization has meant a substantial loss in funds for the music industry while others have experienced substantial gains from related illicit enterprising. This qualitative study presents the perspectives of persons in the music industry regarding their cybersecurity needs. With the aid of Atlas-ti, themes from the data are presented. The results can inform efforts to enhance resilience to cyber threats.	Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University; Francis G. Leger, Texas A&M University- Central Texas; Sarhan Musa, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	Dancing in the Dark: Unwanted Sexual Harassment and Violence at Live Music Events	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Music concerts and festivals create environments where it is possible for an individual to sexually assault or harass a victim, with a low likelihood of the behavior being reported. Recent research indicates a high level of females attending music concerts and festivals have experienced harassment and/or sexual assault. The current study examines factors associated with unwanted sexual experiences by concert and festival attendees. In particular, the study explores the impact of personality factors that may influence the likelihood of reporting unwanted behavior. The results are considered within the context of developing strategies for reducing sexual offenses at live music events.	Joel Lieberman, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Miliakeala S.J. Heen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Research Showcase	Dark Personalities, Self-Adornment, and Risky Sexual Behavior: How Do They All Correlate?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Now, more than ever, sexual assault and preventing victimization is a topic of popular discussion. This study examines the ways in which deviant sexual behaviors manifest in dark personality constructs. Many relationships form on first impressions; identifying manipulative tendencies at zero acquaintance will help us to avoid entering risky situations and possibly reduce victimization. Using a sample of undergraduate students, self-report scales were collected to examine the relationship between narcissism, psychopathy, self-adornment, and risky sexual behavior.	Raniya Shakir, High Point University; Jessica R. Swanson, High Point University
Paper Presentation	Data Breaches: Technology-Driven v. Human Errors	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	The increased number of data breach cases around the world enables offenders to get confidential information. How do data breaches happen? Are they technology-driven incidents or human errors? What does the government do to prevent the data breach? Using the reported data breach cases in the health industry from the web between 2009 and 2016 with existing legal codes in the United States, the current study demonstrates the different mechanisms of data breaches, the prevalence of technology-driven cases, and levied and proposed sanctions. The findings uphold the several existing assumptions of technology-driven crimes and provide new insights into the field.	Hannarae Lee, Marywood University
Paper Presentation	Deadly Force Choices: Are Students and Police on the Same Page?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The potential for use of deadly force in certain situations is an unfortunate, but sometimes necessary, reality among individuals sworn to uphold the laws of society. This portion of a study examined the levels of use of deadly force applied in scenarios by criminology students, and the responses provided by police chiefs and/or training officers regarding the use of such force under the same scenarios.	George Coroian, West Virginia University Institute of Technology

Paper Presentation	Deadly Force in the News: Beyond the Washington Post Fatal Force Data, 2017	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police shootings have become a major media theme in recent years. Cases in which the police shoot someone dead have become very newsworthy. According to the Washington Post Fatal Force data, in 2017 there were 987 fatal shootings by police. This research examines the circumstances surrounding the shootings and the characteristics of the victims and officers involved. Situational and ecological factors are analyzed, when available. Specific variables analyzed are age of the victim and offender, race of the victim and offender, sex of the victim and offender, whether those shot were attacking, whether the officer was wearing a body camera, and what weapon, if any, the victim had in their possession. In forty-seven percent of the cases the person shot dead was white, while in nearly sixty percent of the time the victim had a gun. Police officers were wearing body cameras in just over ten percent of those shootings. The Washington post data set has limited information, so a subset of 150 incidents were randomly sampled. This paper discusses those findings. Policy recommendations are discussed, especially involving a need for a better understanding of mental illness and specific weapon protocols.	Sheryl Van Horne, Eastern University
Roundtable	Dealing With Disruptive Students	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	Disruptive behavior is behavior that interferes with the learning and teaching environment and/or administrative or student services functions of the College. Instructors typically try a number of techniques in an attempt to control the students' behavior. Most of these techniques, unfortunately, are of limited effectiveness and some may even fuel the bad behaviors of concern. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, and techniques for dealing with the disruptive student in the criminal justice classroom. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several ideas for redirecting troubling student behavior.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Tretha Harris, Strayer University; (Discussant) James Blair, South Texas College; (Discussant) Jennifer Chiotti, Lone Star College-Kingwood; (Discussant) Mecheline Farhat, Bergen Community College; (Discussant) Jason Paynich, Quincy College
Paper Presentation	Death Penalty and Human Rights: Whither Prison Systems in African Countries?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	This study explores the treatment and prison conditions of offenders on the death row in African countries' prisons using the Nelson Mandela Rules as a benchmark. The study adopted a qualitative approach of inquiry, using literature search as a means of analysis. The findings of this study indicated that the treatment and prison conditions for death row offenders in African countries' prison does not meet international standards. The study recommends a need for renewed advocacy against the use of the death penalty as well as a need to canvass for a more humane treatment for this category of prisoners.	Oluysteri Adetunji Stephens, Cottage of Hope Empowerment and Rehabilitation Center
Paper Presentation	Death Penalty Versus Life In Prison Sentences	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	The death penalty and life in prison sentences are punishments in the U.S., they are given to offenders who commit serious crimes. However, what is important to understand is what people think about them. This study will focus on students in between ages 18 to 25; who have majors in Criminal Justice or non-Criminal Justice. There will be three sections, first is an introduction about the exploration of study. The second will focus on knowledge and opinions about sample group. Last section is a discussion about how students need more knowledge about this region to form opinions about these punishments.	Adriana Ruiz, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Decoding the Language and the Patterns in the ISIS Magazine Dabiq	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS) has made a name for its violent modus operandi. Its techniques, tactics, and procedures along with the unconventional recruitment strategy attracted many foreign fighters worldwide. This interdisciplinary research examined all the issues of the ISIS' online journal called "Dabiq," by performing natural language processing and text mining methods. The researchers build entity networks based on co-occurrence of person, location, organization to observe the relationships over the time. They found that many entities revolve around the term "jihad," and Islamic sources are exploited as part of their recruitment and propaganda strategy.	Hasan Arslan, Western Connecticut State University; Halli Bisgin, University of Michigan-Flint
Paper Presentation	Decriminalization of Status Offenses in Connecticut: A Discussion of Data and Youth Justice Policy Reforms	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Data from 2014 indicate that more than 100,000 youth were petitioned for status offenses—most commonly for truancy (53%) and liquor violations (14%). The status offense rate in Connecticut was nearly triple the nation's that year. To better serve youth outside of the justice system, Connecticut passed reforms that removed truancy and then all other status offenses from the juvenile court. In this presentation, ongoing research and data collaborations are discussed along with the successes and challenges throughout the implementation to date. Additionally, the recommendations from practitioners from other states are addressed. This work should inform future states' policy reforms.	Danielle T. Cooper, University of New Haven; Lanmeng Ma, University of New Haven; Sara Jeffries, University of New Haven; Sarah Giarrusso, University of New Haven; Alli Cole, University of New Haven; Angelica Rakowicz, University of New Haven; Allison Smith, University of New Haven; Tashaye O'Neale, University of New Haven

Paper Presentation	De-escalation, What Does That Mean Anyway?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	De-escalation is a common phrase in the media and in general discourse about the criminal justice system, however the interpretation can vary. This project examines students' understanding of the definition of de-escalation in professional peace officer education.	Pat Nelson, Minnesota State University Mankato
Paper Presentation	Defining Hate: A Content Analysis of the Nation's Hate Crime Laws	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Organizations, like the Anti-Defamation League, have advocated for and supported legislative efforts to confront hate in America. In spite of their efforts, the Uniform Crime Report found that hate crimes grew for the third year in a row. To provide greater elaborative detail to our understandings of state hate crime legislation, the Nation's criminal justice statutes were collected, Boolean searched, and content analyzed in this study. The results are presented as they inform how hate crimes are defined, protected locations/populations/activities, offense types, penalties, prevention strategies, and victim-related resources. These findings are discussed as they inform policy and future research.	Alexandria N. Remillard, Florida Atlantic University; Thomas Venuto, Florida Atlantic University; Seth W'yatt Fallik, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	De-institutionalizing Adult Substance Use Residential Treatment Programs: Initiating Social Justice	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	The primary purpose of this presentation is to discuss methods for de-institutionalizing adult substance abuse residential treatment programs in the United States. Many adult residential treatment programs, for men and women, are designed and operated using institutional- or prison-like management styles that include allowing participants to continue to behave as if they are still incarcerated. In this presentation, this author argues that residential treatment programs serve as proxies for jails and prisons and by allowing or mimicking prison-like conditions, treatment can be significantly undermined leading persons to continue in their downward spiral of not only substance abuse but also re-entry into the correctional system. Also, this author argues that true social justice cannot be achieved in residential treatment programs if these types of environments remain in place. Finally, this author, who is a psychologist, discusses mental health concerns related to living in residential treatment programs, especially for persons of color.	Roberto Velasquez, New Mexico State University
Paper Presentation	Delay and Death: An Update on Ohio's Attempt to Streamline Capital Punishment	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	In reaction to a history of inordinate delay in the death penalty system, Ohio's voters approved a state constitutional amendment in 1994 that provided direct appeals of death sentences from the trial courts to the Supreme Court of Ohio, piggybacking over the Ohio Courts of Appeals. The purpose of eliminating the layer of review previously afforded by the state's intermediate appellate courts was to reduce the time between sentencing and execution. A generation later, this study examines whether death penalty cases move through the appeals process more quickly as the change in the law intended.	Patricia Bergum Wagner, Youngstown State University; Gene Donofrio, Ohio Seventh District Court of Appeals; Derick A. Young, Youngstown State University
Paper Presentation	Deleting Terror: Exploring the Ethical Aspects of Countering Online Extremism	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Fueled largely by social media platforms, extremists exploit controversial social and political issues, spread propaganda, recruit new members, and, in some cases, direct attacks. Many governments, including the United States, repeatedly urge social media companies to proactively monitor social media for terrorist content, remove user posts and accounts, and promote counter-messaging. Nevertheless, despite their interest in countering online extremism (COE), some have argued that these policies risk violating fundamental ethical principles. The following paper examines ethical considerations in the context of countering online extremism, including how extremists and terrorists use the Internet, COE strategies deployed, and the ethical concerns raised.	W. Chris Hale, Louisiana State University Shreveport
Research Showcase	Delinquents or Victims?:The Evaluation of Child Maltreatment and Problem Behavior	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Juvenile delinquency is an ongoing issue across the world with many different forms such as drug abuse, truancy, and physical assault. This study evaluates how child maltreatment induces problem behavior and delinquency on juveniles. Outcomes related to the various forms of abuse and neglect are essential to understanding the potential for more serious involvement with the juvenile justice system.	Ha'Leigh Warden, High Point University; Jessica R. Swanson, High Point University
Paper Presentation	Describing What Happened: Understanding the Average Police-Citizen Encounter	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Prior research involving police body-worn cameras (BWC) has primarily emphasized assessing policing outcomes. However, there has been limited research that uses BWC data to understand what occurs during a typical police-citizen encounter. The importance of this is even more salient in areas experiencing substantive policy changes (i.e. marijuana legalization). This study assesses body-worn camera footage of 467 police-citizen encounters occurring between 2016-2018 to describe the average type of interactions, while examining to what extent interactions involving marijuana differ at the situational level.	Rachael Brooks, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	Describing What Happened: Understanding the Average Police-Citizen Encounter	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Previous research involving police body-worn cameras (BWC) has primarily emphasized assessing policing outcomes. However, there has been limited research that uses BWC data as a way to understand what occurs during a typical police-citizen encounter. Using exploratory factor analysis, this study assesses un-redacted BWC footage of 467 police-citizen encounters occurring in 2017 to describe the average type of interactions. Footage annotations of behavioral, verbal, and environmental characteristics will be assessed.	Rachael Brooks, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Detectives and the Courts: A New Paradigm for Mixed Research	Research Methods	Research Methods	The purpose of this article is to suggest that the criminal justice system from investigation to resolution offers us a possible model upon which to construct a new paradigm to support mixed methods research. Although the legal system has been identified previously as a paradigm for seeking truth, it is argued in this article that the entire criminal justice system while not perfect fits the underlying phenomena that we typically investigate in education and the social sciences since the center of inquiry revolves around individuals and their environment in all of their complexity. Therefore, it is argued that the criminal justice system offers us a more valid basis for investigating human phenomena because it combines the components of both the naturalistic and rationalistic paradigms and therefore provides us with a practical and time-tested basis for conducting mixed methods studies.	James A. Bernauer, Robert Morris University; Frank Hartle, Robert Morris University
Paper Presentation	Determinants and Consequences of Herdsmen/Farmers Conflicts in Enugu State, Nigeria	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Conflicts between nomadic Fulani herdsmen and farming communities in Nigeria have taken a new dimension in recent time. The seemingly inability of the law enforcement agencies to protect the victims of these conflicts has worsen the situation. This paper used the qualitative method of data collection in interrogating the causes and effects of these conflicts. It was found that inability of the contending parties to keep to earlier agreements on where and when to pasture were at the root of the conflicts. Furthermore, failure of the Nigerian state to provide enabling environment for all also contributed to crisis.	Emeka Clement Ikezie, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
Paper Presentation	Determinants of Police Officer Acceptance of Body-Worn Cameras	Policing	Police Technology	The recent rise in the use of police body-worn cameras (BWCs) reflects a growing interest among law enforcement agencies and community members in the quality of police-citizen interactions, agency transparency, effectiveness and legitimacy. The majority of this research focuses upon the outcomes such as the reduction in use of force incidents, citizen complaints and legitimacy as well as de-policing. Few studies have focused upon the police officers themselves and the factors which determine whether the BWC are accepted initially and whether the act of wearing a BWC in the field increases overall acceptance of BWCs.	Richard R. Bennett, American University; Brad Bartholomew, American University; Holly Champagne, American University
Paper Presentation	Deterrence and Zero Tolerance for Probationers	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	Deterrence theory in practice has seen its share of review. Specific among those is the consideration of Project HOPE, a program for probationers in Hawaii that specializes offering drug offenders severe consequences for their missteps. Sanction Certainty (SC) followed in HOPE's footsteps; increased severity for probation violations was seen as a deterrent effect for SC clientele. Meta-analysis of efforts similar to Project HOPE have indicated troubling results. Did SC, a homegrown effort to deter probationers from further criminality, noticed similar findings? Was there a noted difference among those findings specifically for drug offenders? This effort considered those questions.	Adam Saeler, Mercyhurst University
Paper Presentation	Deterrence Effect of New Self-Defense Statute, Concealed Carry Statute and "Intruder Tort" Statute on Residential Burglaries in Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In 2011, Wisconsin enacted a new law creating a presumption of immunity for criminal and civil actions involving deadly force against property intruders. Same year, legislators passed a "concealed carry" law making Wisconsin one of the "shall issue" states. These legislative changes were assumed to increase residents' public safety. To this date, this assumption has not been tested. This paper examines whether the new laws had deterrent effect on residential burglaries in city of Milwaukee before and after the enactment of three statutes. The study analyses monthly average data on reported burglaries from 2009-2011 and 2011-2017 through a set of interrupted time-series.	Olga Semukhina, Tarleton State University

Paper Presentation	Development and Assessment of a Capstone Experience in Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	During academic year 2015-2016 our department implemented a capstone experience for all criminal justice majors. The capstone was created to be both a high impact practice opportunity and program level assessment for the communication domain. There is one common course assignment in both the internship and seminar. Since spring 2016, we offered 9 sections of internship and 4 sections of the seminar which results in approximately 301 common assignments. Preliminary analysis illustrates both how well our students are able to communicate and how well we are assessing that domain. The research will inform our steps forward in improving program assessment.	Kathrine Johnson, University of West Florida; Matthew Crow, University of West Florida; Sara Evans, University of West Florida; Jamie Snyder, University of Wyoming
Roundtable	Differences Between a Criminal Justice and Homeland Security Degree	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Many universities house homeland security (HS) degree programs in their criminal justice (CJ) departments. While CJ and HS both fit into the public administration or safety realm, the theory, concept, and applications of each field are distinct. Deciding what degree to pursue is a big decision for students and depends somewhat on what career the student wants to pursue. Many fields require a bachelor's degree but do not require a major in a certain field of study. It's important for students who are studying CJ or HS to understand each program—including the limitations—so they can decide what works best for their career aspirations.	(Session Organizer) Charles Martin Russo, Colorado Technical University; (Discussant) Justin Spaulding, State University of New York at Canton; (Moderator) Brian Harte, St. John's University; (Discussant) Kaitlyn N. Tibbetts, Goergstown University; (Discussant) Charles Martin Russo, Colorado Technical University
Research Showcase	Differences in Behavioral Health Needs Screener Scores between Sex and Non-Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Many juvenile offenders have a reported mental health diagnosis; therefore it is important juvenile courts are receptive to their needs. The present study examined data collected from a Mid-Western family court to answer the question are there significant differences in mental health screener scores between those with a sex offense and those without? The hypothesis is that screeners with a sex offense will indicate significantly more mental health needs relative to those that do not list a sex offense. A study such as this could have policy implications for the intake process at juvenile courts and to better target programming.	Erma M. Smith, Michigan State University; Erica Lee Dalzell, Michigan State University; Mary Kitzmiller, Michigan State University; Caitlin Cavanagh, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Differences in College Student Perceptions of the Formerly Incarcerated	Student Panels	Student Panels	Research on public perceptions about the formerly incarcerated has not fully explored the factors that inform public opinions. This research explores perceptions about the readiness of the formerly incarcerated for release and the level of support available in the community. In this research college students enrolled as sociology, psychology, engineering, and health sciences programs at a Catholic Marianist university were surveyed to understand perceptions about formerly incarcerated individuals and the causes for return to prison.	Alicia Simpson, University of Dayton
Paper Presentation	Differential Civilian Response: Analyzing the Impact of Civilian-Initiated Contacts on Rates of Disproportionate Minority Contact	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	Based upon a study conducted at a regional university in Utah, this paper looks beyond the two oft-cited explanations of Disproportionate Minority Contact and argues that civilian-implicit bias can impact rates of disproportionate minority contact. A review of over 13,000 police records revealed variations in patterns of officer- versus civilian-initiated contacts between officers and individuals from every racial/ethnic group analyzed except two: Black and Asian (not of Hispanic descent). This study could impact the way in which society views disproportionate minority contact and aid officers in working with civilians to overcome this common societal issue.	Carrie A. Stone, Weber State University; Monica Williams, Weber State University
Paper Presentation	Differential Validity: Examining Validity of the Police Integrity Measure in Comparative Contexts	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	We extend the validity of the police integrity measure created by Klockars et al. (1997, 2006). Whereas many scholars have used this theoretical and methodological approach across the world, there have been no systematic assessments of its validity, until now. We primarily investigate the criterion validity by assessing whether the data on police integrity are appropriately correlated with other independent indicators of integrity. We rely on the descriptive statistics from many prior police integrity studies conducted over the last 20 years and on other nation/state level available sources of data (Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, the International Crime Victimization Survey, the World Value Survey, and the World Governance Indicators). We use a two-stage analytic process to estimate the effect. First, we estimate a series of OLS regression models estimating the effects of the various criterion variables on observed levels of police integrity captured using the Klockars et al., (1997, 2006) method. The second stage of the analysis then estimates a regression model on the regression residuals from the first stage of the analysis.	Jon Maskály, University of Texas at Dallas; Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Michigan State University

Paper Presentation	Digital Forms of Teen Dating Violence	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Bullying is an all-too-common form of peer harassment experienced by many teenaged youth. Moreover, communication technology in the 21st century has allowed would-be bullies to extend the reach of their harassment by utilizing Internet-connected computers and cell phones to perpetrate harm. While emerging research has shed some light on the nature and extent of this relatively new phenomenon, no study to date has examined whether these behaviors are occurring in the context of a current or former romantic relationship. The current paper explores the proportion of middle and high school students who have experienced digital forms of teen dating violence. With the increase in digital media streaming outlets, consumers are faced with a multitude of options as well as potentially increased costs to watch the digital media that they want to. The traditional methods of studying digital media piracy have failed to adequately capture long-term trends or reveal potential methodologies for understanding this behavior. Therefore, using Internet search query data for the period of 2010-2017 and purchasing power parity indexes as a measure of standard of living, we examine the relationships between legal and illicit sources of digital media and how economic factors affect their usage on a global scale.	Justin Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire; Sameer Hinduja, Florida Atlantic University; Charern Lee, University of Minnesota Duluth
Paper Presentation	Digital Media Piracy and Legal Alternatives: A Global Perspective	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime		Oliver Bowers, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Digital Vigilantism versus Vigilantism: Virtual Violence as Impetus for Gender Justice	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	This paper argues Trotter's (2017) differentiation of digital vigilantism from Johnston's (1996) definition of vigilantism is critically flawed. Trotter argues that that digital vigilantism is distinct from vigilantism because digital vigilantism aims to affect social change and is typically receives state support, whereas vigilantism is opposed by the state and aims to bring a form of justice dispensed by private citizens to an individual perpetrator. Using evidence from women who pursued justice through digital vigilantism after experiencing sexual violence, I demonstrate that women who pursue digital vigilantism want to shame the perpetrator online. They also want to force the criminal justice system to devote more resources to pursuing justice. In pursuing justice, women act in opposition to the state and are often subject to state prosecution themselves. I support my assertions with evidence from women that have pursued digital vigilantism in the United States, Mexico, and Turkey.	Sarah Fischer, Marymount University
Paper Presentation	Diminishing Boundaries: The Healing Garden Project	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	In the spring of 2016, prisoners at the Oregon State Penitentiary received official approval to begin fundraising for a healing garden. This extraordinary journey was initiated by the members of the Asian Pacific Family Club (APFC) with the club motto "Diminishing Boundaries and Overcoming Differences." They broke down barriers between inmates and prison administration, inmates and the surrounding community, and among themselves to launch a major initiative—a Japanese-style healing garden inside the walls of a maximum-security prison. The healing garden experience offers important insights and ideas for prison reform and for changing the politics of incarceration. Many organizations support the healing garden project financially, emotionally, and intellectually. We explore the conditions and decisions which have made this effort possible.	Miyuki C. Vamadevan Arimoto, Western Oregon University; Melissa Buis Michaux, Willamette University; Misty Weitzel, Western Oregon University
Paper Presentation	Diplomacy Lab Partnerships in Criminal Justice: A Showcase	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This presentation features an innovative partnership between U.S. universities and our Department of State: Diplomacy Lab. I will explain the applicability of this partnership for criminal justice as a global model and showcase the ten projects I have led since 2014 with entire classes of graduate and undergraduate students at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. My projects cover a wide array of transnational and international crimes in post-transitional and post-conflict countries, as well as preventive mechanisms and best practices in criminal justice. I will highlight pedagogical issues as well as the actual findings and outcomes of these projects.	Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Paper Presentation	Direct Care Workers' Perceptions of Youth with Mental Health Issues in a Residential Treatment Facility	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	While there is a growing number of youth with mental health needs entering the juvenile justice system, there has been a lack of studies conducted on direct care workers' (DCWs) perceptions of youth with mental health issues. The current study addresses this gap in the literature by surveying DCWs on their contact with youth with mental health issues and their perception of their work at a juvenile residential treatment facility. The findings suggest that DCWs' perceptions of youth with and without mental health issues differ and that DCWs did not think training prepared them adequately for their work.	Taylor Suzanne Shay, George Junior Republic; Sarah Kuehn, Slippery Rock University; Kerry L. Edwards, Slippery Rock University
Student Authored Paper	Disaster Preparedness and its Relationship with Community Resilience, Health, and Wellbeing	Student Panels	Student Panels	Emergency management and disaster preparedness are core functions of homeland security. Due to the size of the United States, the Department of Homeland Security is unable to monitor all communities – especially smaller ones. This exploratory pilot study conducted interviews with residents of a rural Mississippi Delta community about their disaster preparedness and perceptions of food environment. The Mississippi Delta is an impoverished area prone to flooding and tornadoes, so the community's disaster resilience is reliant on its ability to afford food and water supplies. A qualitative study was conducted using a convenience sample from the Delta community to determine disaster preparedness and what factors could lead to improvement. The data suggests that community members were inadequately prepared for disaster primarily due to food insecurity. Potential policy solutions, such as having a local grocery store or community garden are discussed.	Alan M. Cuff, University of Mississippi
Student Authored Paper	Disconnecting from Disorder: An Analysis of Neighborhood Disorganization on Adolescent Academic Well Being	Student Panels	Student Panels	Considering adolescent's structured schedules, it is rational to assume two environments being responsible for molding prosocial behaviors: neighborhoods and schools. The document examines whether bonds to other environments strengthen and attenuate the effects of the failing environment – specifically school bonds on neighborhood effects. Regression models, using NCVS: School Crime Supplement data, are estimated to view neighborhood disorganization and academic performance effects on school bonds, and test for interaction amongst academic performance and neighborhood disorganization. Results show significant interaction between variables and provide evidence of moderation through academic performance. Policy Implications and suggestions for future research are additionally discussed following findings.	Kylli Rashawn Martin, Old Dominion University
Paper Presentation	Discretion and School Discipline: A Multilevel Examination of Factors Related to the Type of Disciplinary Action Youth Receive	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Prior research on out-of-school suspensions has shown that these disciplinary actions are related to negative outcomes in school including course failure, increased time to graduation, and higher risk of dropping out. As a result, there's been an increased focus on addressing students' problem behavior within their normal school setting when possible. While extensive research has examined the factors related to the likelihood of suspension, research on the factors that relate to the type of disciplinary action used to address student behavior is limited. The proposed study will use New York City Department of Education data from 2015-2017 to examine how individual- and school-level factors are related to the type of disciplinary action a high school student receives (i.e. teacher removal or suspension) while controlling for seriousness of behavior. Furthermore, it will examine how school-level contextual factors interact with individual characteristics to affect the type disciplinary action youth receive. Results will provide a better understanding of school discipline in New York City, and suggestions for future research and policy implications will be discussed.	Celina Cuevas, John Jay College of Criminal Justice / The Graduate Center CUNY; Kevin T. Wolff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Discretionary Decision-Making and Parole Revocation: Examining the Effect of Race and Ethnicity	Corrections	Community Corrections	Parole board members possess a wide range of discretionary power, however, the factors influencing this decision-making process have yet to be fully explored. Previous research has generally explored factors that influence time to release on parole or parole disposition as the primary discretionary decision outcomes for parole boards. In contrast, few studies have examined the parole revocation process. The current study attempts to address this limitation by examining the legal and extralegal factors that influence the decision to revoke parole status. Special attention is given to the role of race/ethnicity in the decision to terminate parole agreements.	Tri Keah Henry, Sam Houston State University

Research Showcase	Discretionary Decision-Making by Crime Lab Analysts in Sexual Assault Cases: A Proposed Framework	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Crime labs advance the cause of justice in sexual assault cases, especially when their analyses helps identify, or confirm the identity a suspect. We know far less about the different decisions made by analysts, nor about the causes or correlates of these different decisions. We draw upon the prior literature of discretionary decision-making in criminal justice to create a framework for conceptualizing the different decision points made by analysts who process evidence from sexual assault kits. We also outline the possible correlates or causes that influence these different decision points.	Shamika Kelley, Sam Houston State University; William King, Sam Houston State Univ
Paper Presentation	Discrimination and Harassment of Female Attorneys Working in the Criminal Justice System	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	Though traditionally a male dominated profession, more women are graduating from law school and entering criminal practice as prosecutors and criminal defense attorneys than ever before. Despite these accomplishments, female attorneys still face sex discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace. Using a sample of female attorneys working in District Attorneys' and Public Defenders' offices in one state, this study explores the professional experiences of these attorneys related to sex discrimination and sexual harassment. The extent of the issue will be discussed as well as the potential implications.	Jennifer Boyer, Clarion University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Disenfranchisement as Modern Exile	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Throughout the recent history of the United States of America, a group's obtaining suffrage has been equated with that group's achieving "full citizenship." And the United States has long considered denaturalization as a criminal penalty to be unconstitutional, including as a violation of the Constitution's Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. But despite the right to vote being viewed as the preeminent badge of citizenship, disenfranchisement as a criminal penalty has not been barred. This paper examines the divergent, oft-incongruous legal history of suffrage and disenfranchisement through the light of denaturalization and Constitutional considerations.	Joshua D. Sheffer, Grand Valley State University; Naoki Kanaboshi, Grand Valley State University
Paper Presentation	Disorganized Organizations: An Application of Social Disorganization Theory to Corporate Recidivism	Criminal Behavior	White Collar Crime	This research will examine characteristics of corporations that have had multiple federal criminal convictions. It will specifically examine these corporations in a unique application of the social disorganization framework to determine if characteristics that are indicative of disorganized companies are common in companies with repeat criminal activity. Data was gathered from judgment and conviction orders, pre-sentencing reports, statements of reasons, plea agreements, and indictment/information documents by the U.S. Sentencing Commission for organizations that were sentenced in nationwide federal criminal courts.	Emily M. Homer, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Diversion Instead of Arrest	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Diversion programs are not a new concept but models involving police officers to refer substance users to treatment are relatively rare. Schiff and colleagues (2017) found that a police-led diversion program in Gloucester, Massachusetts could be successfully implemented and that the majority of participants had positive perceptions about the involvement of officers in the referral process to treatment. However, this study was conducted in one county and it is unknown if these findings could be replicated in other locations. Through interviews and focus groups, this study explores the perceptions, obstacles, advantages, and impressions substance users have about the referral process to treatment, in particular, when a police officer is involved. It is important to understand these attitudes because they might influence the effective implementation of police diversion programs.	Daniela Barberi, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Roundtable	Diversion: A Municipal Continuum and Culture	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Restorative Justice	In Albany, New York, a team of agencies is working on pre-arrest diversion, and post arrest diversion in a creative strategy to deal with crime. A cooperative relationship among these agencies delivers justice and assures basic human rights. This roundtable discussion seeks to summarize the efforts of these three agencies. Each agency approaches the diversion area with differing ideas about effecting a change in the way crime is handled and what will work best.	(Session Organizer) Renee Merges, Southern Vermont College; (Discussant) Margaret I. Adkins, Southern Vermont College; (Discussant) David Soares, Albany County District Attorney; (Discussant) Brendan Cox, LEAD; (Discussant) Keith Brown, Katal Center; (Discussant) Cindy Hoffman, LEAD; (Moderator) Renee Merges, Southern Vermont College; (Discussant) Jeanenne Holt, Albany County District Attorneys

Paper Presentation	Divided Support for the Death Penalty: Pennsylvanians' Opposing Perspectives	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>While the death penalty still is a punishment option in Pennsylvania, it is rarely employed, with a moratorium in place since 2015. In fact, some Pennsylvania politicians are calling for an end to the death penalty altogether, while others are pushing for increased use. Indeed, capital punishment is a controversial topic leading to emotional debates. This study explores what the public thinks about the death penalty and, in particular, how the public understands opposing positions.</p> <p>To do so, a telephone survey was administered in the Spring of 2016 to over 500 Pennsylvania residents. This presentation will explore three questions of interest from these data: (1) What are Pennsylvanians' positions on the death penalty?; (2) What are the reasons for their positions?; and (3) What are the reasons for opposing perspectives? Results and implications for policy and future research will be discussed.</p>	Kaitlyn Rhubright, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Do Contextual Factors Matter in Juvenile Waiver to Adult Court? A Longitudinal, Multilevel Analysis	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	<p>Existing studies have not examined the association between county characteristics and transfers to adult court. Furthermore, most of the research examining transfers to adult court has been cross-sectional. It is important to examine transfers to adult court longitudinally because it is possible that as factors change over time, the influence on transfers to adult court also change. The purpose of the current study was to examine factors that influence transfers to adult court in Arkansas from 2009 to 2015. I did this using a longitudinal, multilevel analysis and data from the Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts, ACS, and NIBRS.</p>	Brenda F. Prochaska, Lake Erie College
Paper Presentation	Do Individual's Microbiome Influence Their Criminal Behavior?	Criminological Theory	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	<p>Recent studies in the field of microbiology have found that individual's internal microbiome has been influencing their anger, depression, and stress. On the other hand, empirical studies testing Agnew's general strain theory in the field of criminology have found anger, depression, and stress have impact individual's criminal offending. However, no study has been done to make a relationship between the microbiome and criminal behavior. The purpose of the current study is to discuss how to conduct the empirical study to make a relationship between the two elements.</p>	Myunghoon Roh, Texas A&M University - San Antonio
Paper Presentation	Do Latino/a Criminal Justice Majors Obtain Similar MMPI-2 RF Profiles to Peace Officer Candidates? Empirical Data	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	<p>The MMPI-2 RF is a popular psychological test instrument that is used throughout the country by police departments to evaluate police officer candidates' psychological and emotional status including persons of color, most notably Latinos/as. Yet, while this instrument has been used with this population to make hiring decisions, there is virtually no empirical data on the validity of this instrument with Latino/a applicants. Instead, psychologists who evaluate Latino/a applicants depend on test norms that are largely based on the performance of White peace officer candidates. Within the MMPI-2 RF, there are certain scales that are given significant weight in deciding whether a candidate is to be hired or not. This study presents data on a group of 60 Latino/a criminal justice students who plan to enter the profession as police and correctional officers. The data presented in this study is contrasted to existing data on White applicants to determine the validity of this instrument. There is evidence from studies conducted in other settings with this instrument that culture impacts test performance, sometimes significantly. Recommendations for applying this instrument with Latino/a peace officer candidates are included in this presentation.</p>	Roberto Velasquez, New Mexico State University; David Keys, New Mexico State University; Nicholas Natividad, New Mexico State University
Student Authored Paper	Do Latinos Perceive Crime and the Police Differently than White and Black Americans?	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>Numerous studies have investigated the public perception of whites and blacks surrounding the issues of police misconduct and violent crimes in urban spaces. What is missing in the literature is an examination of Latinos' view on these issues with particular attention on ethnicity within the Latino community such as Cubans, Nicaraguans, and El Salvadorians. The research targeted Latinos in a large urban area and sought to answer key questions surrounding crime, law and order and the police. The findings supported that ethnicity mattered on one's perception of crime and the police.</p>	Maria Aguilar, Bowie State University; Jordan Burnett, Bowie State University; Yeleny M. Amaya Hernandez, Bowie State University; Charles Adams, Bowie State University

Paper Presentation	Do Masculine Identities Influence Officer Adherence to Police Culture and Willingness to Utilize Procedural Justice?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The literature suggests that officer sex is not associated with adherence to police subculture or support for utilizing procedurally just tactics. However, scholars have not yet explored whether masculine identities influence adherence to police subculture or an officer's willingness to utilize procedural justice. We utilize data from two Midwestern police agencies to explore these associations. Preliminary results indicate that masculine identities are positively associated with adherence to police subculture but have a null association with willingness to utilize procedural justice. The implications of these findings are discussed in more detail.	Starr Solomon, Kent State University; Samantha Clinkinbeard, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Rachael Rief, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Paper Presentation	Do Not Cross: Drawing a Line at the Curtilage after Collins v. Virginia	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Collins v. Virginia sits at the intersection of two independent 4th Amendment doctrines – the automobile exception and the expectation of privacy found in curtilage. The Supreme Court refused again to extend the scope of the controversial automobile exception at the expense of other Fourth Amendment protections. I will analyze the Supreme Court's opinions, review any relevant lower court decisions, and evaluate its impact on Fourth Amendment jurisprudence.	Jennifer Lynn Moore, DeSales University
Research Showcase	Do Opioids Affect People of All Backgrounds the Same?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study evaluates research conducted on the age, sex, and race of opioid users who are in a rehabilitation program. This study will compare secondary research of the same 3 factors, but from those who have died from an opioid related death. The stigma surrounding opioid related deaths tells us that it is most likely a younger individual aged 18-24, or that most individuals who die are minorities. However, in Connecticut during 2012-2017, most victims were in the group of 25-65 years. There has been no year when opioid related deaths have decreased in any state in the entire country.	Joseph F. Tamberelli, Western Connecticut State University
Research Showcase	Do Peer Mentors Make a Difference for First Generation and Unrepresented Students in Criminal Justice	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study looks at the impact of peer mentors in a introductory level course. We assess whether this type of intervention helps to eliminate opportunity gaps for first generation and underrepresented students.	Stacy Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton; Moe Miller, California State University Fullerton
Paper Presentation	Do Region Moderate the Effects of Strains on Youth Delinquency and Substance Abuse in Taiwan?	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Agnew's (1992) general strain theory (GST) has been applied to explain the youth delinquency in different countries and societies. However, there were limited studies exploring if regions (urban, suburban, or rural) could moderate the effects of strains on youth delinquency and substance abuse. The current study used International Self-report Delinquency study Questionnaire 3 (ISR-3) Taiwan to address this issue. More than 3000 middle school students' data were collected from 4 districts from Taiwan. The results showed that the students from different regions may face the similar strains, but the effects of strain were different.	Yusheng Lin, National Taipei University
Paper Presentation	Documenting Pirate Trials: Locating and Decoding the 1803 Trial Transcripts of Pirate Sam Mason	Research Methods	Research Methods	In the late 1790s, former Revolutionary War Captain Sam Mason became first a river pirate and then a land pirate. Mason and his gang robbed, stole, and killed many a traveler before he was caught and tried for his crimes in 1803. The trial transcripts made Mason the most well-documented River Pirate in history. The original transcripts were so degraded they were unable to allow copying. Thankfully, a first copy had been obtained prior to their degradation. We will discuss the location, translation, digitization and contemporization of the 110 pages of transcripts in 19th Century longhand.	Carter F. Smith, Middle TN State University; Alexis Wynn, Middle TN State University
Paper Presentation	Does Adults' Recognition of School Bullying and Cyberbullying have Effect on Bully and Victims?	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Recently in Korea, unlike the decrease in the incidence of physical violence, other forms of violence such as bullying and cyberbullying that are conducted in a covert manner still remain. Survey results of school violence reveal that cyberbullying and bullying is prominent among different types of school violence. Several studies examined different factors of school violence, but not many studies examined the effect of adults' (teachers and other adults in school) recognition of school violence. This paper examined the causes of school violence and the types and extent of school violence when teachers or adults in school perceived school violence.	Yongjae Nam, Michigan State University; Juyoung Song, Penn State University

Open Seminar	Does CIT Training Help African-Americans with Mental Illness?	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	April 2018, Saheed Vassell shot ten times in Brooklyn after 911 call alleging man was threatening people with "silver gun". Vassell had metal pipe, not gun, had previous altercations with that police department and was considered emotionally disturbed. Many people in that area knew Vassell and knew of his mental health condition. Vassell's incident, and incidents that disproportionately affect African-Americans, question the adequacy of Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training—connecting first responders and law enforcement with mental health providers and community members—across populations, demographics, and cultures. Open Seminar includes 2012-2014 research of CIT training in Forsyth County, North Carolina.	(Presenter) Kimya N. Dennis, Salem College; (Presenter) Lorenzo M. Boyd, University of New Haven; (Session Organizer) Keith Coleman, North Carolina A&T State University
Paper Presentation	Does Gender Matter? An Exploration of Publication Productivity by Gender among Tenure-Track Faculty at the Top Ten Ph.D.-Granting Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	The present study sought to explore potential differences in publication productivity between female and male tenure-track faculty at top-ranked U.S. PhD-granting criminology and criminal justice programs. The data set consisted of curriculum vitae for all current faculty members at each university. Vitae's were coded in terms of the number of publications (i.e., journals, books, and book chapters) publication type (i.e., single vs. multiple authors) and prestige of the publishing outlet. Our analyses examine the overall publication trends between males and females at top-ranked criminal justice programs, while controlling for faculty rank.	Skyler J. Morgan, Michigan State University; Katie Dunn, American University; Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Michigan State University; Richard R. Bennett, American University
Paper Presentation	Does Ideology Predict Support for Political Violence? Evidence from the 2016 US Presidential Election	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This paper explores whether ideology predicts support for political violence using data from the 2016 American National Election Studies (ANES). The data reveal that those who identify as moderates and as very liberal show the highest levels of support for political violence. However, those who identify as the most conservative on the political spectrum indicate the lowest levels of support for political violence. In addition, those who exhibit trait aggression are also found to have greater support for politically motivated violence, while nationalist and authoritarian views are poor predictors of support. These findings suggest that ideology is a poor predictor of support.	Katherine Parsons, American University
Paper Presentation	Does Intimidation Encourage or Hinder IPV Victim Willingness to Engage with the Criminal Justice System?	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Intimidating victims in cases of intimate partner violence is a significant barrier to holding offenders accountable. While a few retrospective studies have focused on recantation decisions, no study to date has considered how much intimidation impacts the victim's likelihood of appearing in court. The current study uses victim interview data that was gathered shortly after contacting the police about the violence to describe the nature of intimidation and assess whether intimidation is a significant factor in explaining victim willingness to participate with the criminal justice system.	Heidi S. Bonner, East Carolina University; Christopher D. Maxwell, Michigan State University; John Guard, Pitt County Sheriff's Office
Paper Presentation	Does Police Use of Twitter Enhance Community Policing? An Analysis of Twitter Activity by NYPD's Police Precincts	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	American police agencies have turned to Twitter in an attempt to enhance police-community engagement. While previous studies have positively contributed to the literature, this research suffers from certain limitations. First, research hasn't captured measures of community engagement to police messaging. Second, heterogeneity across commands and the factors associated with increased community engagement have not been explored. Third, existing research hasn't been fully grounded in a comprehensive theory. This research aims to address each prior limitation by using data mining techniques to examine all tweets posted by each of the NYPD's 85 precincts and police service areas in 2016.	Amanda Lynn Thomas, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center; Sebastian Hoyos-Torres, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center; Eric L. Piza, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center
Paper Presentation	Doing Criminal Justice: Exploring Different Methods of Experiential Learning in Undergraduate Criminal Justice and Criminology Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Experiential learning is one of the cornerstones of academic, high-impact pedagogy that is meant to harness active learning and "strengthen student learning through the process of experience" (Kolb, 1984). Experiential learning takes into account various learning styles of students and gives them a concrete experience to think about, feel about, and reflect on (Kolb, 1974). However, figuring out how to integrate these types of experiences into undergraduate criminal justice and criminology courses can be daunting and sometimes quite dangerous. In this project, we explore different methods of experiential learning and assess their effectiveness at helping our students "do" criminal justice.	Carrie Sue Mier, Indiana University East; Roshni T. Ladny, University of Tampa

Paper Presentation	Doing Ethnographic, Public, Community-based Action Scholarship in Rural Communities	Research Methods	Research Methods	Practicing public scholarship is fundamental to doing social science research, particularly in the disciplines of sociology and criminology. Rural communities, in particular, tend to be neglected by social science research and, in turn, can benefit from the platform that public scholarship provides. This paper delineates the benefits, complexities, and drawbacks of doing ethnographic, public, community-based scholarship in rural communities. Further, this paper identifies useful research methodologies for conducting research in these kinds of communities and ways to enact these methodologies in ethically responsible ways throughout the research process.	Amy Magnus, University of California, Irvine
Roundtable	Doing Scholar Activism as a Graduate Student	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	This roundtable will discuss the victories and pitfalls of doing scholar activism as a graduate student. Strategies for engaging in scholar activism in both the academic and non-academic contexts will be discussed and recommended by panelists. An all-inclusive conversation will be had to generate ideas about possible strategies for surviving the academy and the discipline of criminal justice/criminology in this contemporary era of unrest, unpredictability, blatant racism, sexism, and other socio-political impediments.	(Session Organizer) Jason Williams, Montclair State University; (Discussant) Sean Wilson, William Paterson University; (Discussant) Joshua R. Ruffin, Virginia State University; (Discussant) Michael Mitchell, University of Texas Arlington; (Discussant) Mi Johnson-Register, Texas Southern University; (Discussant) Leah Johnson-Register, Texas Southern University; (Moderator) Jason Williams, Montclair State University
Paper Presentation	Domestic Pathways Toward Radicalization	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This paper is an exploratory analysis of micro and macro socioeconomic and environmental factors that impact trajectories toward domestic radicalization in the United States. Using the Profiles of Individuals Radicalized in the United States (PIRUS) dataset in conjunction with GIS census data, the goal of this study is to understand how neighborhood incivilities and family history may prime an individual on a pathway toward radicalized behavior.	Sherry Siller, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Domestic Violence Deaths: An Examination of Recording Practices by State	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	This project focuses on how we define, count, and analyze domestic violence related fatalities. The goal of this study is to identify best practices in assessing the amount of domestic violence related fatalities by state. We examine methods employed by the Center for Disease Control's National Violent Death Reporting System, each state system, and, if available, data recorded by state domestic violence coalitions. We then compare these numbers and identify key differences. We conclude by making recommendations as to what we consider to be the most comprehensive way to measure and define fatalities related to domestic violence.	Monica M. Merrill, Youngstown State University; Monica Bartley, Youngstown State University; Jessica Kohut, Youngstown State University
Paper Presentation	Don't Worry, Be Happy! The Importance of Furthering the Study of Happiness in the Field of Criminal Justice	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Happiness has become a recent topic of focus in many academic fields, but happiness is relatively understudied in the field of criminology and criminal justice. This research uses a subset of data from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study-3 to further explore how the construct of happiness can be included in criminal justice theory. Results indicate that self-reported high levels of happiness are directly related to low rates of previous engagement in delinquency. Ultimately, the field of criminal justice should incorporate more studies on the effects of happiness, as happiness appears to be empirically linked to juvenile delinquency.	Andrea Wexler, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Down the Slippery Slope: An Analysis of the Potential Unintended Consequences of Ocasio v. United States	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In <i>Ocasio v. United States</i> , 136 S. Ct. § 1951 (2016), the Supreme Court held that a person can commit conspiracy to violate the Hobbs Act when the only other person involved in the conspiracy is the victim of an extortion. Though the Court held that an extortion victim who "merely acquiesces" to a violation of the Hobbs Act cannot be convicted of conspiracy to violate the Hobbs Act, the Court did not define what it means to "merely acquiesce." This article will, using hypothetical scenarios, examine the possible unintended consequences of the Court's use of such a vague standard.	Thomas A. Miller, Western Connecticut State University
Research Showcase	Drug Testing Youth in Diversion Programs Using a Risk-Needs-Responsivity Framework	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The present research evaluated the use of drug testing in 29 juvenile diversion programs in a large Midwestern state using a sample of 12,929 youth. We expect to find that not all programs follow evidence-based practices when deciding who to drug test, that some programs decide to discharge youth who test positive for drugs or alcohol, and that there will be a significant increase in the rate of future law violations for youth "inappropriately" drug tested according to the RNR framework compared to youth who were "appropriately" not drug tested. Recommendations for drug testing youth in diversion programs is discussed.	Chelsea Harris, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Paper Presentation	Drug Use Among Arabs and Arab Americans	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	Drug use in the Arab World and among those of Arab American ethnic origin is typically viewed as taboo. The use, possession, or disbursement of drugs in many parts of the Arab World is punishable by imprisonment, deportation, or death. Furthermore, informal sanctions can play as much, if not more, of a role in deterring drug use as formal punishments can. However, drug use among Arabs and Arab Americans is common, despite the lack of openness surrounding it. This paper will discuss some of the theoretical findings in a sample of Arab and Arab American men.	Amny M. Shuraydi, Dallas, Texas
Student Authored Paper	Drugs in Society: Using the Intersection of Physical and Social Sciences to Assess the Real Threat	Student Panels	Student Panels	Recent news is dominated by reports of heroin/opioid addiction and overdoses. If heroin is the greatest threat, why is the most common drug seized by police cocaine? Using both physical and social scientific methods, this researcher randomly collected hair samples (Philadelphia PA) and found cocaine at high levels whereas heroin did not even reach the limit of quantification (LOQ). Later content analysis of print media also showed a significant difference in the reporting of the two Schedule I drugs. This study reports those differences, and explores whether policy makers are missing the bigger picture of drug use and abuse.	Victoria Black, Chestnut Hill College; Lauren Barrow, Chestnut Hill College
Paper Presentation	Early Death among Police Officers: An Analysis of Years of Potential Service Lost	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Previous research indicates that police officers have an increased risk for dying at an earlier age than the general population. Potential years of life lost (YPLL) compares the relative number of years lost by workers if they die prematurely, based on an average death age of 75 years. Our analysis indicated that the ratio of years of YPLL for police officers was 21 times larger than the general population (male officers vs. U.S. males = 21.7, 95% CI: 5.8-7.7), especially in younger age categories. Wellness programs are needed to help reduce premature deaths from disease among law enforcement personnel.	John M. Violanti, University at Buffalo, SUNY, Buffalo, NY
Paper Presentation	Economics Goes to Jail: Educating the Entrepreneurs of the Future	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Inmates in most urban correctional facilities are exposed to essential education programs such as GED preparation, vocational, religion, business planning, and financial literacy. Yet, most ex-offenders in urban communities are having hard times securing employment. Entrepreneurs of the Future is a university program for inmates with GED that engages them in an accelerated undergraduate course in microeconomics to enable them become authentic business owners. After teaching Entrepreneurs of the Future (N=153) data was collected and analyzed using regression statistics. Result indicates a significant relationship between the learning and practicing microeconomics, and positive attitudes towards business ownership.	Michael Elonge, University of Maryland College Park
Paper Presentation	Educating Community College Criminal Justice Majors - OER or Traditional Textbooks? An Exploratory Comparative Analysis	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This exploratory research compares the patterns of use and access of materials provided in Criminal Justice courses at a Community College. Data from courses taught using a moderately priced traditional textbook is compared to one taught using Open Access textbook material. Both cohorts are provided with alternative resources (i.e. videos, articles, weblinks) via the Blackboard LMS. Additionally, data are derived from both face-to-face and online formats, the assessments for which are online quizzes, essay exams, blogs and short papers.	Brenda K. Vollman, CUNY BMCC
Paper Presentation	Education for Incarceration: Young Black Men, Schools, and the Consequences of Anti-Gang Policing	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	The school-to-prison pipeline trend involves a set of disciplinary measures—typically beginning in the classroom—which disproportionately place youth of color on pathways to incarceration rather than institutions of higher education. Using data from a four-year urban ethnography, this paper examines the ways state policies and practices construct black males as dangerous across institutions and perpetuate under-education, trauma, and violence. Overall, this paper considers the collateral consequences of mass incarceration through the implementation of an anti-gang program, and highlights the voices of young black men to illustrate how they navigate institutions once labeled as gang members.	Mary A. Cannito-Coville, The College of New Jersey

Student Authored Paper	Educator Sexual Misconduct: Racial Bias in Case Outcome	Student Panels	Student Panels	Prior research has found that defendant race impacts case outcome. The present study examines this specifically for sexual abuse cases through investigating the relation between defendant demographic characteristics and criminal case outcome for a sample of cases from the Educator Sexual Misconduct Database (Mulligan, 2014). Multinomial logistic regression was used to examine case outcome as predicted by defendant characteristics. Specifically, we found that white defendants were less likely than minorities to either have their charges dropped or be found not guilty than to receive a plea agreement ($p < .01$), suggesting racial bias in case disposition.	Charlotte Wilinsky, University of Massachusetts, Lowell; Jared R. Dmello, University of Massachusetts, Lowell; Allyssa McCabe, University of Massachusetts, Lowell; Joseph E. Gonzales, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Paper Presentation	Effectiveness of Probation in the Rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with Law	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015 of India includes provisions for releasing children in conflict with law on probation. However, limited research has been conducted in measuring the effectiveness of probation in rehabilitation of children in conflict with law. Hence, a study has been conducted among the probation officers, parents, guardians, personnel of the fit institutions and a sample of children released on probation in Chennai, India with the help of an interview schedule. The outcome of the study forms the main part of the paper.	Srinivasan Murugesan, University of Madras; Preethi Baskaran, University of Madras, Chennai, India
Paper Presentation	Effectiveness of the Use of Student Cadet Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Law Enforcement agencies use cadet programs to encourage individuals to become involved in the field prior to the age in which they may join the department. One such is example is the cadet program at Washburn University. The current study evaluated the cadet program to determine its effectiveness in meeting its goals as well as preparing students well for entering the field after graduation.	Erin Grant, Washburn University
Paper Presentation	Effects of Marijuana Legalization on University Policing Students in Washington State		Police Administration and Management	The research examines university student perceptions and experiences surrounding recreational marijuana legalization. Analysis is mixed method (i.e., surveys and individual interviews) and assesses student cannabis usage differences (e.g., frequency, quality, and quantity rates) influenced by pre- and post recreational marijuana legalization. In addition, the research evaluates university student behaviors surrounding cannabis consumption, academic performance, and conduct.	Duane L. Stanton, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Effects of Mental Health Indicators in Juvenile Delinquents on Judicial Decision-Making	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile delinquents are often sentenced to treatment programs. It is possible that certain individual-level factors may influence the decision-making process surrounding these requirements. Mental illness is stigmatized in general populations, so justice-involved youth with such issues may be treated differently than youth without mental health problems. Using a sample of 325 juveniles sentenced to the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS), this study looks at youth with and without mental health problems to determine if there are discrepancies related to the treatment sentence based on risk principle. The study examined (1) type of program and (2) number of treatment programs.	Kiersten D. Hale, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	Elusive Self-Defense: An Examination of Black Femininity and Stand Your Ground Law	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	Stand Your Ground (SYG) laws are colorblind in language, providing all citizens the right to use deadly force with no obligation to retreat when they experience a "reasonable" threat. The reality, however, is that SYG protections are dependent upon the implicit racial and gender biases dominant in US society. Using the case of Siwatu-Salama Ra, a Black woman sentenced to 2 years for using an unloaded firearm to defend her family, the elusive nature of SYG protections are explored as they relate to dominant stereotypes regarding Black femininity. Through the use of stereotypes, which are deemed "reasonable," the truth and nuances of Black femininity are obfuscated and replaced by a narrative that makes racism and sexism appear normal. The argument is made that this othering of Black women as aggressive and fearless is a miscarriage of justice in need of immediate remedy as it provides the ideological groundwork for the exclusion of Black women from self-defense protections	Terressa A. Benz, Oakland University
Paper Presentation	Emerging Trends in Police Organizational Accountability	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This session will explore the approaches police agencies take towards officer wellness, behavior, performance and internal affairs process, mediation and internal audit function, Early Intervention Systems, supervision and training. The value of DOJ guidelines, recommendations and Consent Decrees are discussed as a foundation for programs and approaches.	Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State University and Walden University; Frank Mancini, Boston Police Department

Paper Presentation	Emphasizing Human Relationships Among Those with a Traditional Criminal Justice Perspective: Confronting Bias that Interferes with the Helping Process	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Changes in the role of community-based criminal justice interventions requires a shift in how the helping process is defined, implemented, and promoted. The aim of this workshop is to identify the challenges of teaching and promoting a relational revisualization of those with criminal justice histories among those who express bias towards punishment and who do not support efforts to engage in a helping process. Using ecological and human behavior theories, participants will leave with knowledge and skills to address bias.	Rolanda L. Ward, Niagara University; Melissa Ortega Costa, NorthStar Learning Center
Roundtable	Engaging the Community Outside of the Criminal Justice Classroom	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Scholarship regarding the effectiveness of the service-learning pedagogy is well established within criminal justice literature (see e.g., Burke & Bush, 2013; Hirschsinger-Blank & Markowitz, 2006; Kilcommins & Spain, 2016; Lemieux & Allen, 2007). This roundtable discussion will offer participants an opportunity to share how they have incorporated service-learning within their courses so that others may learn what works (and what doesn't work) when incorporating this pedagogical tool within course curriculums. Participants will share learning objectives related to service-learning and offer examples of readings and assignments that they have found to be valuable enhancements to the community engagement component within their courses.	(Session Organizer) Jessica Hodge, University of St. Thomas; (Discussant) Margaret Leigey, The College of New Jersey; (Discussant) Rita Poteyeva, James Madison University; (Discussant) Gabriela Wasileski, University of Baltimore; (Moderator) Yuning Wu, Wayne State University; (Discussant) Jessica Hodge, University of St. Thomas
Paper Presentation	Enhancing Community Safety Through Urban Demolition: A Case Study of Detroit, Michigan	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Vacant properties are a suitable location for an array of criminal activities including arson, burglary, drug-related offenses, and property damage. In 2014, Detroit began demolishing vacant buildings. The purpose of this study is to determine if increased demolitions reduce crime. Using a simple retrospective longitudinal design, this researcher collected select reported criminal offenses in Detroit one year before (2013) and one year while the demolition program was in effect (2014). An Independent T-Test was selected to assess the mean number of daily criminal offenses 2013-2014. The results infer that demolishing vacant buildings is one strategy to reduce crime.	Joshua Regan, University of Connecticut
Paper Presentation	Estimating Human Trafficking Prevalence Using Hidden Population Methods	Research Methods	Research Methods	This paper provides technical detail about a "hidden population" method for estimating human trafficking prevalence that is designed to be scientifically rigorous and feasible to use locally. It is essentially a three-step process: (1) identifying populations that may be contacted reliably and systematically, (2) screening for prevalence among the people identified, and (3) calculating the probability that respondents overlap with other institutional contacts, allowing modeling of the size of targeted subpopulations relative to the size of the general population. Descriptive data from a screening survey with a calendar follow-back component will be presented, and topics that will be discussed include sampling, post-sampling stratification and consequent weighting, and statistical methods employed. The inherent strengths and limitations of the method will be discussed, as will the implications of field test findings for future implementation and adaptation.	Ryan Kling, Abt Associates Inc.; Melissa Nadel, Abt Associates Inc.; John Frank Thacker, Abt Associates Inc.; Michael Shively, Abt Associates, Inc.; Amy Berninger, Abt Associates; Lauren Christopher, Abt Associates
Paper Presentation	Estimating Intra- and Inter-State Recidivism using the NCRP	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Recidivism rates are one of the most common indicators states use to benchmark correctional system performance. Yet previous studies on recidivism have only identified offenders who returned to prison in the same state from which they were released, thereby ignoring offenders who recidivate in other states. By contrast, the BJS-CARRA partnership allows analysts to calculate both intra- and inter-state recidivism. This presentation will describe the extent to which offenders recidivate in different states and how accounting for inter-state recidivism affects overall recidivism estimates.	Melissa Nadel, Abt Associates Inc.
Paper Presentation	Estimating the Impact of Sex Offender Residence Restrictions on Sexual Assault Across Multiple States	Corrections	Community Corrections	Sex offender residence restrictions (SORR) seek to enhance public safety by reducing opportunities for contact between sex offenders and potential victims by placing boundary zones around protected spaces (e.g., schools, daycares, parks). To date, criminological research has suggested that enacting these policies at the statewide level has had little impact on sexual offending. This study builds on this literature by employing a quasi-experimental, synthetic control design to compare UCR data in all states enacting SORR to a counterfactual estimate of what would have happened to sexual assault rates had the policy never been implemented. Implications for policy are discussed.	Elliott Botelho, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Jason Rydberg, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Paper Presentation	Estimating the Incidence and Cumulative Incidence of Imprisonment with the 2016 Survey of Prison	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Prison incidence is the proportion of a U.S. resident age cohort imprisoned for the first time as an adult at a specific age. For example, the proportion of people born in 1980 and alive in 2016 who had been imprisoned for the first time at age 18, age 19 or some other age through age 36, the last year that the 1980 cohort could be measured by the year 2016. Cumulative prison incidence is the proportion of a U.S. resident age cohort imprisoned by a specific age. Using the 1980 age cohort example, this would be the sum of the incidence proportions from the age specific rates 18 through 36. These measures provide alternative aggregate estimates of the scale of imprisonment more typically measured as prevalence – the stock of prisoners divided by the population. They can be used to address topics such as: the lifetime risk of imprisonment for different birth cohorts; the age at which a member of a cohort is most likely to experience her/his first prison admission; and the cohort specific differences of imprisonment. When stratified by race, sex or other important social criteria, they can be used to address incarceration inequities. In this paper, we present a new methodology that uses SPI self-reported prison admissions in combination with administrative data to estimate the incidence and cumulative incidence of imprisonment in the United States.	Gerald Gaes, Independent Consultant
Paper Presentation	Ethical Challenges of Mentally Ill Inmates	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Mentally ill inmates present unique challenges for prisons and jails across the country. Mental illness covers a wide array of diagnosis and behaviors that the criminal justice system generally, and the correctional system specifically, may be ill-suited to accommodate. The obligations of the system to identify and treat mentally ill offenders is examined from an ethical perspective. Deficiencies in the correctional system are noted, and policy recommendations are offered to assist the criminal justice system in meeting its ethical and moral obligations.	Sarah See, Methodist University; Eric See, Methodist University; Christopher M. Bellas, Youngstown State University
Paper Presentation	Ethical Issues in Juvenile Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This chapter provides an overview of some of the ethical issues that are encountered in the juvenile justice system. The specific topics include the death penalty and LWOP; Miranda rights for juveniles; major Supreme Court cases involving juveniles; disproportionate minority contact; and private correctional facilities for juveniles. Each of these topics is discussed within the "children are different" philosophy that permeates the juvenile justice system. The purpose of this chapter is not to argue in favor of certain position. Instead, we hope that the information presented here will invoke critical thought and discussion of the ethical implications of these issues.	Shaun M. Gann, Boise State University
Paper Presentation	Ethics and Manipulation in Corrections: Having One Combats the Other	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	In any discussion of ethics, the problem of inmate manipulation must be included. Recently, ethical breaches by correctional staff, both sworn and civilian have been seen in several facilities, such as the Clinton, New York prison escape and the Baltimore City Detention Center scandal. It is embarrassing to a criminal justice agency when some of its members put aside their ethics, fall victim to manipulation, and violate the public trust. This article discusses training on ethics and manipulation. Anyone working with inmates needs clear training in both areas.	Gary F. Cornelius, George Mason University
Research Showcase	Evaluating Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In 1992 JJDPa was amended to include Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) in hopes of creating safety and equity for all juveniles. Later, in 2002 the DMC clause was changed to Disproportionate Minority Contact. The focus switched from requiring states to identify the disparities, but to identify prevention programs. As the JJDPa reads today "addressing and "assessing" DMC problems is a requirement. Though juvenile confinement has decreased, black youth represent the majority of the juvenile justice system. This research is to evaluate the effectiveness of Disproportionate Minority Contact by examining the history of juvenile justice, trends of disparity and program implementations.	Shantel-Ann M. Pettway, University of Louisville
Research Showcase	Evaluating the Effectiveness and Necessity of School-Related Sex Offender Residency Restrictions	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research project will be focused on the effectiveness, and consequently the necessity, of laws regarding residency restrictions for sex offenders that prohibit them from within certain distances from school or child care facilities. It is hypothesized that by explicitly stating such restrictions, these laws may be encouraging sex offenders to live as close as legally possible rather than expanding the distance away from schools. This will be evaluated through the selection and comparison of demographically similar cities/neighborhoods, one in Ohio (with residency restrictions), and one in a state without such restrictions.	Megan L. Travers, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Evaluating the Impact of Changing Marijuana Laws and Policies on Criminal Justice System Pursuit of Drug-Related Crime	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper examines how relaxing state prohibitions on marijuana have affected justice system processing of drug cases. Using a unique data platform derived primarily from the FJSP and NCRP, we assess whether effects attributable to law and policy changes have occurred in total numbers of drug crime investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and incarcerations; enforcement activity shifting away from marijuana cases and toward crimes involving other drug types; rates of survival and attrition of different types of drug cases from investigation through sentencing and incarceration; and the level of congruence in trends in marijuana-related cases processed in state versus federal systems.	Ryan Kling, Abt Associates Inc.; Michael Shively, Abt Associates, Inc.; John Frank Thacker, Abt Associates Inc.; Maggie Elliott Martin, Abt Associates, Inc.; Yvonne Cristy, Abt Associates, Inc.; Deirdre Rabideau, Abt Associates, Inc.; Ari Lewenstein, Abt Associates, Inc.
Research Showcase	Evaluating the Validity of the North Dakota Juvenile Court's Risk Assessment Instrument	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Risk assessment using an actuarial instrument represents one of eight core evidence-based practices (EBP) in community supervision recognized by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). Despite the widespread adoption of a variety of instruments, many jurisdictions have not assessed their predictive validity. This research examines the evaluability of a risk assessment instrument, the Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument (YASI), adopted by the North Dakota Juvenile Court. The instrument has been in use since 2002. While studies of the YASI from New York State, Illinois, and Canada provide some confidence in the instrument's predictive accuracy, questions still remain concerning its applicability to female and Native American populations.	Adrian Martinez, University of North Dakota; Tara Lulla, University of North Dakota; Adam K. Matz, University of North Dakota
Paper Presentation	Evaluation Findings of Minnesota Statewide Initiative to Reduce Recidivism Grant	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	The WestEd Justice & Prevention Research Center served as the external evaluator for the Minnesota Department of Corrections Statewide Initiative to Reduce Recidivism Grant. The DOC used best correctional practices throughout all systems and programs, offered opportunities to change programming, and targeted the people and places where recidivism rates are highest. This presentation will highlight the approach taken to change policy and practice through the grant, findings from the formative evaluation work, and findings from the outcome evaluation examining services received and recidivism for high risk offenders.	Sarah Guckenburg, WestEd; Hannah Persson, WestEd; Cecelia Dodge, WestEd; Anthony Petrosino, WestEd
resilience	Evaluation of Effects of Shift Work Assignment: Survey of Motivation in Police Officers	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Little research has been conducted on the motivation of police officers assigned to shift work. This is partly a consequence of the implementation of organizational mandates with little regard for employee welfare. For this study, a Motivation Index was created. The Index consisted of survey questions grouped together according to specific factors, based on external-personal and internal-institutional variables. A principal component analysis was conducted on the data. The results were used to identify which factors were most meaningful to the survey respondents, with the intent of informing policy development within law enforcement organizations.	Rainer Kroll, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Examination of the Impact of Individual, Family, and Community Factors on the Perceived Risk of Victimization	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Numerous studies have examined fear of crime. However, few studies have examined the impact of the interactions of predictive factors at different levels (individual, family, and community) on the perceived likelihood of future victimization. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997), the current study examines the direct impact of individual-level, family-level, and community-level factors as well as the interaction impacts of these factors on the perceived likelihood of future victimization within one year and five years. Additionally, the study examines whether or not the perception of future victimization is predictive of actual violent victimization.	Susan T. Quinn, Georgia Gwinnett College; Maryann White, Georgia Gwinnett College
Paper Presentation	Examining Active Attack Victim Response with Agent-Based Modeling	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Observational data is immensely valuable when assessing how an individual will act in a given situation. However, when we need to observe actions in certain circumstances the ability to gather observational data is missing. For instance, the manner in which people physically respond to an active attack is inherently hard to capture (e.g., police reports and media accounts generally don't address this). This presentation examines the effectiveness of utilizes an agent-based model to simulate the actions and interactions of autonomous agents (i.e., victims and attacker). Results from the simulations will be discussed along with a broader discussion of the implications of using agent-based modeling.	M. Hunter Martaindale, Texas State University

Research Showcase	Examining Brazil's Security Initiatives for the 2016 Summer Olympics and Paralympics in Rio de Janeiro	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This research examined security initiatives for the 2016 Summer Olympics and Paralympics in Rio de Janeiro. Through personal observations of security personnel in and around Games' venues, and often being vetted by those personnel, the researcher was able to assess established security initiatives. Overall, Brazil did a commendable job at presenting a visual security presence. Known mass-gathering locations, such as Copacabana Beach, the Athlete's Village, and Olympic Park, were particularly noted for a strong uniformed security presence. A weaker area, in terms of an obvious uniformed security presence and vetting, was public transportation.	Gregory E. Walsh, Utica College
Paper Presentation	Examining Correlates of Violent/Aggressive Behavior Among Juvenile Offenders Residing in a Youth Correctional System	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Using data from youth correctional facilities, this study examines the relationship between several youth characteristics (i.e., mental health status, sentence length, criminal histories, alcohol and drug use, youth demographics, and social histories) and youth violent/aggressive behavior in a correctional setting. Multivariate analyses and a cox regression model will be utilized across monthly intervals during the nine month study period to predict youth misconduct/violence. The findings informing practitioners and policymakers in developing and implementing institutional policies, programs, and clinical interventions to improve youth behavior will be discussed.	Abdullah Cihan, Prairie View A&M University; David A. Rembert, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	Examining Counterfeit Products Available Online: How Can We Find Them and Avoid Them?	Criminal Behavior	White Collar Crime	While the expansion of the Internet to the vast majority of adults in the United States has made online shopping easy and widely available, its expansion has also created an expanded market for counterfeiters to sell their products. Both anecdotal and regulatory evidence suggest that a substantial share of the online commerce market is dominated by counterfeit product. Nevertheless, limited criminological research has examined the prevalence of counterfeit products online or strategies to identify and avoid these criminal entrepreneurs in the online environment. In this paper, we examine the availability of four commonly counterfeited products (Nike Air Jordan shoes, Yeti 20 ounce Insulated Mugs, Urban Decay Naked 3 Eyeshadow Palette set, and a UL certified Wall Charger for iPhones) by searching shopping pages for these products. We then created a database of products, and created a Likelihood of Counterfeit Product Index to determine the proportion of each item that was likely counterfeit, the origination of these items, and telltale signs that allow Internet shoppers to avoid these items. Implications for crime prevention, policy, and research are also discussed.	David C. May, Mississippi State University; Brian Payne, Old Dominion University; Lora Hadzhidimova, Old Dominion University
Paper Presentation	Examining Effects of Correctional Staff, Deprivation, and Importation on Prison Suicide	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	In the United States, prison suicide is on the rise. Previous research has linked suicide in prison to inmate characteristics (e.g. importation, previous psychiatric disorders, history of substance abuse), the prison environment (e.g. deprivation, overcrowding, distress) and/or a combination of both. However, the potential impact that correctional staff have on prison suicide has largely been neglected. Correctional employees influence the climate of prison through daily interactions including rule enforcement and informal social control. Acknowledging that correctional staff are major contributors to the prison experience, this study uses data from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities to examine the relationship between prison suicide and dimensions related to corrections employees. Policy implications, limitations and directions for future research are also discussed.	TaLisa J. Carter, American University
Paper Presentation	Examining Gender Differences and Views about Sexual Harassment in College Students	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	In the past few years, sexual harassment has gained attention nationally as well as internationally. #MeToo campaign has furthered public discourse not only on social media platforms but also in public domains such as work places, news and media, and importantly within college campus communities. Employing survey methodology at a mid-size University in New Jersey, this study examines views about sexual harassment among college students and corresponding gender differences. Further, this study also analyzes self-reported data on both the victimization and offending patterns of sexual harassment among college students. Policy implications from this study are discussed.	Manish Madan, Stockton University; Tyler Black, Stockton University

Paper Presentation	Examining Judicial Review of Parole Decisions for Juvenile Lifers	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The right to appeal a parole decision is necessary to ensure meaningful consideration of a juvenile lifer's adolescence at the time of offense. In Massachusetts, juvenile offenders are entitled to a limited appeal of their parole decision to ensure constitutional protections afforded by the United States Supreme Court in <i>Miller v. Alabama</i> (2012). In this study, we examine common grounds for appeals of parole decisions by juvenile offenders, including juvenile lifers. We analyze which appellate arguments have been successful, and conclude that changes in legislation and developments in case law can establish meaningful consideration of age in parole determinations.	Stuti S. Kokkaler, Northeastern University; Monica J. DeLateur, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Examining Justice Reinvestment in Oregon: Assessing the Effects of Pretrial Detention on Prison Sentences	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Some research (e.g., Lowenkamp et al., 2013) suggests pretrial detention is associated with longer prison sentences after controlling for charge severity and criminal history. With this in mind, as part of a Justice Reinvestment Initiative aimed to reduce prison use, many counties in Oregon have aimed to reform their pretrial detention process. To identify the best reform options, effects of Oregon pretrial detention must be established. Using over 3,500 observations across nine counties, this study examines the effect of pretrial detention on sentencing outcomes (i.e., prison versus probation, and sentence length) through a quasi-experimental design while exploring policy implications.	Christopher M. Campbell, Portland State University; Ryan Labrecque, Portland State University; Michael Weinerman, Oregon Criminal Justice Commission
Paper Presentation	Examining Measures of Community Satisfaction with Regional Police Services	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Community perception of satisfaction with police is an important part of performance measurement and the most consistently significant driver of overall quality and satisfaction with police services. For this presentation, we will examine results from a recent citizen satisfaction survey of a regional police department in rural Pennsylvania. We will explore preliminary data on residents' perceptions of police services, identify past and current crime trends, and examine citizen's perception regarding fear of crime. Policy recommendations for improving police-citizen satisfaction, strengthening community relationships, and improving service delivery will also be discussed.	Katherine Ely, Lock Haven University; Edward Bowman, Lock Haven University
Paper Presentation	Examining Race, Ethnicity, and Skin Tone Differences in Perceptions of Correctional Officer Procedural Justice and Legitimacy	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Organizational strategies emphasizing procedural justice and legitimacy seek to promote compliance, cooperation, and engagement from governed people. Problems can arise when such practices are implemented in a way that is not sensitive to cultural differences. With data from the LoneStar Project, the Study of Trajectories, Associations, and Reentry among 802 men who were incarcerated in Texas, this research examines how perceived procedural justice and legitimacy of correctional officers relates to imprisoned men's race, ethnicity, and skin tone. Results indicate that racial and ethnic minorities expressed positive opinions about correctional officer procedural justice and legitimacy. Conversely, increases in interviewer-identified skin tone darkness corresponded with less favorable views of correctional officers. These findings are relevant for correctional officer training and practices that integrate procedural justice and legitimacy principles.	Kallee McCullough, California State University, Bakersfield
Paper Presentation	Examining the Effects of Concentrated Disadvantage on Opiate Overdose Deaths by Location Type in Pennsylvania	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	America is in the midst of a rural opioid epidemic. The most common explanation for why hard drug use has spread to rural areas is over-prescription of pain pills. However, I contend that just as in inner cities, economic deprivation laid the groundwork for the current drug epidemic. This exploratory study examines the effect of concentrated disadvantage and other community variables on opiate overdose deaths by rural or urban county designation in the state of Pennsylvania. The data to explore these research questions was created using 2015 PA county coroner's data and linking them with county-level US Census data.	Paul Daniel D.C. Bones, Texas Woman's University; Terri Juneau, Texas Woman's University
Paper Presentation	Examining the Effects of Risky People and Places on Neighborhood Violent and Property Crime	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Although research identifies clustering of crime, several risky people and places remain unexamined. We employ multi-level modeling to test the effects of risky people (e.g., gang members) and places (e.g., drug houses) on all crime, non-drug property crime, and violent crime, while controlling for structural characteristics. Furthermore, we create distance-based measures to test for variations based on spatial proximity of risky people and places, and test for moderation effects. Findings indicate neighborhood context is linked to crime; however, the effects of risky people and places operate on a smaller scale, vary by crime type, and are conditioned by neighborhood characteristics.	Rebecca Headley Konkel, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Kendra J. Christensen, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

Paper Presentation	Examining the Impact of Crisis Intervention Training on First Responders	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The Crisis Intervention Training (C.I.T.) model is a specialized police-based program intended to enhance officers' interactions with individuals with mental illness and improve officer safety. The present study examines preliminary survey data from first responders who completed CIT training. We used survey research to assess the perception of training participants about their use of CIT skills and their feelings of self-efficacy. Previous research indicates that some of the CIT training content is more or less useful and self-efficacy is enhanced for individuals who have completed the training.	Edward Bowman, Lock Haven University
Paper Presentation	Examining the Inter-Rater Reliability and Criterion Validity of a 4th Generation Risk Assessment Instrument	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	As risk assessment serves as the foundation to correctional interventions, agencies are concerned about the reliability and validity of their selected tool. Therefore, this presentation will examine the inter-rater reliability and criterion validity of a risk tool that predicts general juvenile recidivism across three counties. Analyses will explore agreement on individual items, domain scores, total risk score, overall risk level, and any potential differences between rates of agreement and staff characteristics. Recommendations focused on establishing a process to ensure adequate levels of agreement will be provided as well as policy implications focused on how to make strong data driven decisions.	Myrinda Schweitzer Smith, University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute; Jennifer L. Lux, University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute; Jordan Papp, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	Examining the Mediating Effects of Mental Disabilities on the Income-Crime Relationship	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	The income-crime relationship is well established in a number of different disciplines including sociology, economics, and criminology. In examining neighborhood level studies, low-income neighborhoods tend to have higher crime rates compared to high-income neighborhoods. Social disorganization theory and later Sampson's collective efficacy have been used to explain the underlying mechanisms that may cause higher crime rates in different neighborhoods. However, given over 50% of the prison population have some type of mental disability, the criminological literature have largely ignored the role of disabilities, specifically mental disabilities in explaining crime rates in neighborhoods. Using data from the city of Boston, this study examines the mediating role of mental disabilities in explaining the income-crime relationship.	Natasha A. Baloch, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship Between Community Prosecution and Citizen Fear of Crime	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Addressing perceptions of crime is often thought to be the responsibility of law enforcement agencies. Specifically, reducing fear of crime is thought to be an issue for police departments. As enforcement agencies, Prosecutor Offices have the ability to address factors that influence fear of crime. This study will examine how the use of Community Prosecution influences fear of crime at a local level.	Robert Brown, North Carolina Central University; Daniel K. Pryce, North Carolina Central University; Tevin VanEaton, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship Between Exposure to Violence and Delinquent Behaviors Across Different Immigration Generations	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Recent immigration studies have found that youth violence rates vary among different immigration generations. What remains unknown is the mechanism that contributes to the lower crime rate in the first generation groups and gradually higher crime rates in the second and the third generation groups. This study uses data from the Pathways to Desistance Study to investigate the relationship between exposure to violence and immigrant youths' delinquent behaviors between different generations. The study also explores the effects of direct and indirect exposure to violence on adolescents' behaviors. Future research direction and policy implication are addressed.	Meng Ru Shih, The University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship Between Officer Perception of Job Efficacy Resources and Officer Attitudes	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The literature indicates that insufficient training and equipment yields a negative effect on officer attitudes. However, the specific nature of these stressors remains enigmatic. Self-efficacy theory was employed to operationalize officer perception of training and equipment as Job Efficacy Resources (JER). The SEM analysis of an original model using JER as the independent variable, and job satisfaction and burnout as dependent variables revealed an excellent fit where $\chi^2(75, n = 487) = 137.06, p < .001, CFI = .97, RMSEA = .041$, with JER having a positive relationship with job satisfaction which mediated a negative relationship with burnout.	Bruce Biggs, University of Indianapolis
Research Showcase	Examining the Relationship between Political View, Big Five Personality Traits, and Dark Triad Traits	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Recent events such as the "Unite the Right" rally in Charlottesville have renewed interest in political identity. This correlational study examined the relationship between political view, Big Five personality traits, and dark personality traits as represented by the Dark Triad. Extremity of political view was also a core focus. From a politician's standpoint, this study would be of interest to aid in strategic campaign strategizing. Understanding the relationship between personality and political view would be critical in identifying trustworthy leaders.	Skylar E. Altimari, High Point University; Jessica R. Swanson, High Point University

Paper Presentation	Examining the Relationship between Polydrug Use and Dating Violence using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Over the last decade, scholars have examined the relationship between substance use and violence among adolescents. A majority of these studies focus on one substance overlooking the possibly compounding influence of co-ingestion of alcohol with other drugs on victimization. This study examines physical and sexual teen dating violence experienced in the last year and patterns of mono and poly-drug use using the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a cross-sectional survey of a nationally representative sample of high school students in the U.S. The findings suggest poly and mono (singular) drug users have increased odds of sexual and physical dating victimization compared to those who abstain from drug use. Likewise, polydrug users have a higher odds of experiencing dating violence compared to those adolescents who only use one form of drug use.	Jennifer L. Steele, Ohio University
Research Showcase	Examining the Relationship between Religiosity, Rape Myth Acceptance, and Sexual Misconduct	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Religiosity, or the strength of one's religious beliefs, has been cited as a barrier to sexual misconduct reporting, however less is known about how this important factor might influence rape myth acceptance and sexual misconduct perpetration. This is problematic given that one's religious beliefs likely underlie their perceptions of sexual assault. The purpose of this study is thus to investigate how religiosity might influence rape myth acceptance, sexual assault victimization, and perpetration. This will be done by analyzing survey data from a sample of college students in the southern United States. Findings and implications for future policy will be discussed.	Michael L. Meziere, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Molly Smith, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	Examining the Retention of Improved Performance and Decision-Making after a Use-of-Force Resilience Training Program	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Use-of-Force (UOF) training is typically designed to cover multiple training components in minimal time. Frontline Police Officers participated in a science-based UOF training program called the 'international Performance Resilience and Efficiency Program (iPREP)' for either a condensed, 1-day (n=81) or full 4-days (n=57) of intervention training. The iPREP program focuses on managing job-related stress responses, and is delivered in a manner that enhances decision-making and skills retention. Building on previous studies, this examines the retention of performance improvements in situational awareness and decision-making after a condensed 1-day intervention as compared to the full program, 12 months post-training.	Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto; Evelyn C. Boychuk, University of Toronto, Mississauga Campus
Paper Presentation	Examining the Role of Gender, Race, and Community Characteristics in Juvenile Court Outcomes	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	This paper focuses on the role of court and community characteristics in explaining variations in juvenile court outcomes. It uses a data set that combines juvenile court case records with community-level variables to examine whether contextual variables on the community-level, as well as contextual variables that pertain to the workings of the court, help explain variations in juvenile outcomes along gender and race lines at different stages of juvenile justice processing. It further uses spatial analysis to examine if and how regions systematically cluster together on different social indicators and court outcomes.	Katharina Neissl, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Excessive Force against Pretrial Detainees: An Analysis of the U.S. Court of Appeals' Interpretations of Kingsley v. Hendrickson	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In Kingsley v. Hendrickson (2015), the Supreme Court said that "objective reasonableness" was the standard of review for pretrial detainees filing Section 1983 lawsuits for excessive force claims. This paper conducts an analysis of the cases from the U.S. Courts of Appeals that have applied the Kingsley "objective reasonableness" standard to pretrial detainee claims. Distinctions are drawn between the levels of blameworthiness or the culpable mental state that is not required for pretrial detainees as opposed to the level of scienter that is required for convicted inmates' Section 1983 lawsuits for excessive use of force (Hudson v. McMillian, 1992).	Shelby L. Dietrich, Sam Houston State University; Michael S. Vaughn, Sam Houston State University
Open Seminar	Excessive Use of Force: One Mother's Struggle Against Police Brutality and Misconduct	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Dr. Loretta Prater is a "Mother of the Movement" and a former academic Dean with oversight of a Department of Criminal Justice and a Regional Police Academy. The homicide of her unarmed son prompted her family's federal lawsuit against a police department. Dr. Prater presents advantages and results of combining qualitative and quantitative research in evaluating policing. Her book, "Excessive Use of Force," exposes readers to historical contexts, secondary analysis of data, interviews, and personal experiences in examining this topic. Conference participants will gain a sense of subsequent dynamics, after the media moves to the next family's wrongful death lawsuit.	(Presenter) Loretta P. Prater, Retired from Southeast Missouri State University; (Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University

Roundtable	Expanding Online Learning in the Criminology and Criminal Justice Curriculum: Innovations, Issues, and Successes	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	<p>Since the advent of online classroom technology, many courses in Criminology and Criminal Justice have moved to a virtual platform. With this, many innovations, issues, and success stories have accompanied the newer content delivery method. This roundtable panel brings together instructors from various institutions who have extended experience with teaching Criminology/Criminal Justice courses online. The focus of discussion will center on the implications of conducting an online course in a particular way. Specific topics will include: differences between online platforms, new innovations in online teaching, strategies for an online format, and developing courses for student success.</p>	(Moderator) Matthew R. Hassett, University of North Carolina at Pembroke; (Session Organizer) Renee Dorothy Lamphere, University of North Carolina at Pembroke; (Discussant) Kweilin T. Lucas, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; (Discussant) Philip Wagner, University of Wisconsin - Parkside; (Discussant) Renee Dorothy Lamphere, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Paper Presentation	Expanding the Research Literature on Female Law Enforcement Officer Stress	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	<p>Officer stress has been linked to more frequent chronic health issues and is also a predictor of job turnover intention. Previous researchers has found female police officers have significantly higher levels of stress in comparison to male officers. The current study expands on previous research literature by investigating the intersection of race, social class background, and stress among female law enforcement personnel. Using a sample of female law enforcement officers from three Mid-Western agencies, we found White female officers were significantly more likely to report suffering from chronic health problems in comparison to Hispanic and Black female officers.</p>	Francesca Nizza, Florida Southern College; Deirdre Grogan, Florida Southern College; Chastity Blankenship, Florida Southern College
Open Seminar	Experiences with Open Educational Resources	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	<p>Southern Oregon University's (SOU) Criminology & Criminal Justice Department was awarded a grant through Open Oregon Educational Resources (OOER). OOER promotes textbook affordability and facilitates widespread adoption of open, low-cost, high-quality materials. Taken together, OOER has the potential to save over 11,000 Oregon students close to \$2 million in the first year. There is annual average of 180 students in SOU's Introduction to Criminal Justice. Over a five-year span, the adoption of an OER text could save students \$165,450.00 at SOU alone. We are discussing our experiences about publishing open materials, promoting sustainable efforts, and answering any question.</p>	(Session Organizer) Brian Fedorek, Southern Oregon University; (Presenter) Shanell K. Sanchez, Southern Oregon University; (Presenter) Brian Fedorek, Southern Oregon University; (Presenter) Christina Richardson, Southern Oregon University
Paper Presentation	Experiential Education as Preparation for Employment in Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	<p>The authors present types of experiential education and training programs in which educational institutions and justice agencies (police, judicial, correctional) have collaborated to provide experiential education and training for those who have prepared for a career with a justice agency. These programs are designed to provide the participants with experiences that approximates the type of tasks, challenges and rewards justice practitioners experience. The long range benefits received by those who participate in the experiential educational programs, such as having a more realistic understanding of the tasks, duties, demands, and rewards associated with the type of work they potentially will be engaging in, as well as the benefits received by the agencies who have an opportunity to evaluate the potential employees are discussed in the paper.</p>	Peter Charles Kratoski, Kent State University.; Maxmilian Edelbacher, Federal Police of Austria
Paper Presentation	Explaining Tuvaluans Attitudes and Behavior Toward the Police: An Empirical Examination	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	<p>The primary purpose of this study was to examine factors that influence Tuvaluans attitudes toward the Tuvalu Police Service. Analyzing responses from a community-based survey conducted in 2017, the results revealed that Tuvaluans view the police positively. Moreover, it was observed that sense of safety, victimization, and perception of police involvement in community affairs were among some of the factors that influenced citizens' evaluations and perceptions of the police on the island. The implications of these findings for policing in Tuvalu and in the South Pacific in general are discussed.</p>	Danielle Watson, The University of the South Pacific; Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi; Toby Miles-Johnson, Queensland University of Technology

Paper Presentation	Exploration of Public Perception of Militarization of the Police	Student Panels	Student Panels	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" (Schneier, 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 police community relationships. Using a questionnaire, we interviewed approximately 300 African Americans and Hispanics residents living in a minority majority county. Preliminary findings support that African Americans and Hispanics believe that the militarization of the police is not good for the community. In addition, African Americans believe that the militarization of the police has created the current rift between the black community and the police. Another key finding is how ethnicity plays a role in the perception of the police in minority communities.	Larry Dickens, Bowie State University
Roundtable	Exploring Challenges and Opportunities of Virtual Reality (VR) Applications within the Criminal Justice System	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Developments in virtual reality (VR) applications in recent years have spurred new opportunities for discovery, research and implementation of these technologies within the criminal justice system. However, the challenges and benefits of these applications require examination to determine their suitability to serve both the short-term and long-term needs of users. Moreover, the overall costs of implementation, perceived benefits, and possible shortcomings of these technologies must also be examined. This round table discussion provides an opportunity for academics, researchers and industry professionals to review and discuss current uses of VR technologies within correctional (rehabilitative and therapeutic) and policing environments.	(Session Organizer) Brian Harte, St. John's University; (Moderator) Brian Harte, St. John's University; (Discussant) Paul Bowdre, Oakland City University; (Discussant) Justin Spaulding, State University of New York at Canton
Paper Presentation	Exploring College Students' Perceptions of Rape through the use of Videos	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	As previous research has stated, college students are at the highest risk of becoming rape and/or sexual assault victims. Due to the high rate of victimization, research within this area is of extreme importance. While there is an abundance of research pertaining to rape and sexual assault on college campuses, the research tends to focus on male perpetrators and female victims. This study examines if college students can accurately identify rape through the use of videos, depicting a male victim and two female perpetrators.	Samantha M Gavin, Penn State New Kensington
Student Authored Paper	Exploring Gang Risk Factors among Urban Nigerian Youths	Student Panels	Student Panels	The proliferation of urban youth gangs is often attributed to criminogenic factors like economic, family, and community contexts. Among Nigerian urban youths, the increase in gang activities is exacerbated by different factors. For example, broken socio-cultural value system arising from a sustained economic dislocation, aping of foreign cultures, predatory political elite manipulating gang members as foot soldiers in the violent struggle for political power, etc. This study examines the etiology, trend, and dynamism of gang culture in Nigeria. Employing a qualitative approach, data from semi-structured interviews with gang members in two large Southwestern cities of Nigeria (Ibadan and Lagos) were obtained. Findings revealed that the interplay of multi-dimensional risk factors such as neighborhood characteristics, family context, peer pressure, macroeconomic, and political factors contributed to the rapid growth of urban gang culture in Nigeria. The effect was an increase in crime rates. Policy implications are therefore outlined.	Abiodun Raufu, Texas Southern University; Edidiong Mendie, Texas Southern University

Research Showcase	Exploring Heterogeneity in the Consequences of Precocious Transitions to Adulthood	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Precocious transitions to adulthood, including teenage pregnancy and dropping out of high school, can have problematic consequences on adult development. Specifically, prior research finds that experiencing precocious transitions impact one's ability to succeed in adult roles, including leading to family conflict and unemployment, which in turn influences crime. The present study builds on the developmental and life-course literature on precocious transitions to adulthood by examining heterogeneity in the effects of precocious transitions on family conflict, unemployment, and substance use in adulthood. Using prospective longitudinal data spanning adolescent and early adulthood and propensity score methods, we test whether the impact of precocious transitions on family conflict, unemployment, and substance use remains net of key selection factors, and whether the accumulation of risk for precocious transitions moderates these effects. The implications of the findings for policies and programming efforts aimed at reducing adverse consequences of precocious transitions to adulthood are discussed.	Kayla McComsey, Temple University; Jeffrey T. Ward, Temple University; Megan Bears Augustyn, University of Texas at San Antonio
Paper Presentation	Exploring Massachusetts Law Enforcement Attitudes Toward Education Requirements for Entrance and Promotions: Should a College Degree be Mandatory?	Policing	Police Administration and Management	To understand if Massachusetts local police departments should continue to require only a high-school diploma for entrance to the police profession, surveys were administered to six Massachusetts law enforcement agencies. Responses from 352 law enforcement personnel were analyzed in this exploratory study to determine the perceived utility of college degree requirements. Approximately, 49% agree to a two-year degree requirement for entry level. This study primarily focuses on Massachusetts local police and why college degree requirements are currently a preference and not a standard for mandatory hiring.	Mark H. Beaudry, Worcester State University
Paper Presentation	Exploring Mixed Methods Research on Juveniles in Criminal Justice	Research Methods	Research Methods	While using both qualitative and quantitative research data and methodologies is not new, it is not as popular within the social sciences, although that is slowly changing. The current study is a systematic review of mixed methods research on juveniles within the social sciences. This project takes a subsample of our mixed methods dataset (N = 68) and specifically analyzes any article that pertains to juveniles. The purpose of this project is to examine the trends within mixed methods research to determine 1) the type of mixed methods being used, 2) the specific subject area being examined, and 3) the additional information that using mixed methods over strictly qualitative or quantitative analysis gives us about juveniles.	Cheryl Laura Johnson, University of Cincinnati; Nicole Wilkes, University of Cincinnati; Valerie Anderson, University of Cincinnati
Student Authored Paper	Exploring Racial Bias in Student Authority Figures	Student Panels	Student Panels	A study statistically shows minorities in America represent 62.7 percent of unarmed people killed by police. This study aims to explore predictors of racial bias among college students that hold authority. This presentation will include: (1) A survey of individuals holding authority positions about their background/beliefs. (2) An evaluation of students behavior will be examined through recording Campus Security and Residential Assistance on duty being involved in a blind controlled experiment. (3) Comparing results from the individual survey and the recordings can find a correlation in where racial bias comes from and possible ways to reduce the bias.	Brian Edward. Miller, Tiffin University
Student Authored Paper	Exploring School Shootings through the Differing Dynamics of the School Environment: An analysis of K-12 schools and Colleges/Universities	Student Panels	Student Panels	In the United States the term school violence refers to the many diverse incidents within the school setting, but in recent years there has been an increased attention paid to the specific act of school shootings. The purpose of this research is to examine the dynamics of school shootings. Specifically, this research examines two different categories of school environments (i.e. K-12 and colleges/universities). This research aims to identify the differing dynamics of school shootings as related to the school environment.	Brianna M. Egan, University of Lynchburg
Research Showcase	Exploring Social Constructs in Criminological Research	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Emerging research continuously highlights the importance of examining gender, race, class, sexuality, and other social constructs in their relationship to crime. More specifically, scholars examining intersectionality argue that social constructs should be examined together, rather than separately, since their is no "master status" that influences treatment by the criminal justice system. Yet, research examining reactions to these calls for inclusion is limited. The current study consists of a content analysis of four journals, two top tier and two specialized, in an effort to examine how race, gender, and sexuality are being conceptualized and operationalized.	Courtney Crittenden, University of Tennessee Chattanooga; Vic Bumphus, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Hannah Gateley, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Dalyn Hodge, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Research Showcase	Exploring the Differences between Native American and non-Native American College Students' Experiences with Stalking	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	There is a lack of research regarding race and college students' stalking victimization. There is an absence of research regarding differences between Native American and non-Native American college students' experiences with stalking victimization. In spring 2016, over 400 students at a Native American serving, 4-year, public university completed the Campus Crime and Victimization Survey. Results indicated significant differences between Native and non-Native American college students and stalking victimization. Limitations of the research, as well as, policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.	Amy L. Proctor, Northeastern State University
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Effects of Mandatory Arrest Policies on Police Arrest Decisions in Domestic Violence Cases: Police Perspective	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	After decades of advocating for victims of domestic violence, the U.S. government has finally passed "mandatory arrest" or "pro-arrest" laws in the 1980s. These new policies were intended to reduce police discretion in domestic violence cases and to guarantee the arrest of the perpetrator. Despite these positive intentions, however, mandatory arrest laws raised numerous controversies around their implementation. It has also been acknowledged that there was a disproportionate increase in arrest rates for females as perpetrators and due to "dual arrests". Since police officers are the main law enforcement agents in the implementation of mandatory arrest policies, this study closely looks at the decision-making process of police officers and explores the perceptions and the attitudes of police officers toward domestic violence.	Jamilya Anderson, Kansas State University
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Impact of Gun Control Policies on Gun Sales	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Many U.S. states have sought to file legislation to reduce gun violence in their communities following events such as the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in 2012. Nevertheless, many gun control policies have raised concerns about their impact on firearm transactions. This study explores the impact following the passage of local gun control statutes at different points across a ten-year period from 2006 to 2016 in Massachusetts. The preliminary results indicate that the impact of gun control policies was primarily driven by the coverage and level of media attention versus the passage of gun control policies.	Janice Anne Iwama, American University
Research Showcase	Exploring the Impact of Prior Victimization on Perceived Safety among Incarcerated Female Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Female inmates have unique experiences and needs that should be understood by the academic and practitioner communities. Prior research has shown that women enter prison with extensive histories of victimization. It is possible that prior victimization may have an effect on their perceived safety while incarcerated. The present study examines a large sample of female inmates in the Southern United States. Specifically, we examine their victimization histories and its relationship to perceived safety in the institution. Implications for further research and practice will be discussed.	Taylor M. Suarez, Sam Houston State University; Janet L. Mullings, Sam Houston State University; Ashley G. Blackburn, University of Houston Downtown
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Impact of Working Overtime on Police Stress in China	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Although there are a great deal of studies examining the sources of police stress, most of these studies were conducted in western countries. There is also a profound lack of studies examining how the pressure experienced by officers to do extra work influences their levels of stress. Recognizing overwork is a prominent issue in policing in China, this study, using a sample of 608 Chinese police officers, specifically examines the impact of pressure to do extra work on police stress, as reflected by somatization, anxiety, and depression. Results reveal that the pressure to do extra work is a salient factor influencing stress among Chinese police officers. Future research and policy implications are discussed.	Guangzhen Wu, University of Utah
Research Showcase	Exploring the Influence of Surroundings on Inmates' Attitudes and Perceptions of Prison-Based TC Treatment	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Prison-based therapeutic communities (TCs) are a common modality of treatment for inmates working through substance abuse. A core principle of TCs is the use of the environment as a catalyst of change. TC participants generally live together in isolation from the general population. This provides an environment where inmates can focus on their treatment needs and receive support from other inmates and staff. TC participants were asked questions concerning their views on the physical space in relation to the treatment process. Additionally, they were provided the opportunity to make recommendations on how to improve these conditions to assist with recovery.	John Robert Carr, West Chester University; Sami Abdel-Salam, West Chester University; Michael E. Antonio, West Chester University

Paper Presentation	Exploring the Mediation Effect of Age in the Abused-Abuser Relationship	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Criminologists' attempt to explain criminal behavior has focused on understanding the dynamics between childhood victimization and offending during adulthood. Despite obtaining consistent results, there exist a significant gap in our understanding of the extent to which childhood victimization influences adulthood criminality. The current study analyzed self-reported data to further examine the abused-abuser relationship in the context of intimate partner violence. Specifically, the study examined the direct effects of IPV victimization across three types of IPV offending, and the mediation role of age in such a relationship. Using simple mediation and bootstrapping techniques, a significant relationship was observed between childhood victimization and adulthood offending. Likewise, age was found to mediate this relationship.	Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Relation between Organizational Justice and Police Integrity	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This paper explores the influence of organizational justice on police integrity. Police officers from a single police agency have been asked to assess the seriousness of various forms of police misconduct, including examples of both organizational deviance and interpersonal deviance. Our logistic regression models assess the influence of organizational justice on the respondents' evaluations of seriousness when the model controls for other organizational variables such as evaluations of behavior as rule-violating, expected discipline, and the code of silence.	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Michigan State University; Maria R. Haberfeld, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Irena Cajner Mraovic, University of Zagreb; Marko Prpic, University of Zagreb; Joseph Hamm, Michigan State University; Scott Wolfe, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Relationship Between Effective Parenting, Self-Control, and Adherence to the Police Code of Silence	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Prior research has established that low self-control is related to police misconduct, but no study has investigated the development of self-control in those individuals who become police officers, and its subsequent relationship to police misconduct. To that end, structural equation modeling is used to test the theoretical causal sequence linking effective parenting, self-control, and adherence to the police code of silence among a multi-agency sample of 1,072 police recruits. This study offers insight into these complicated relationships and the findings yield important policy implications for police administrators.	Christopher Donner, Loyola University Chicago; Jon Maskály, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Role of Mental Health and Poverty in Inmate Adjustment	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Mental health problems are a common occurrence in American correctional settings. According to recent estimates, over half of all inmates report evidence of mental health problems, while roughly half of inmates report symptoms of mental health problems. In addition, many individuals entering prison come from low socioeconomic backgrounds. Both mental health problems and poverty have been identified as factors that impact inmate adjustment, yet research has failed to explore the potential interactive effects of these variables in the prison experience. To this end, this study will explore the interactive effect of mental health problems and poverty interact on in-prison experiences.	Rachel Severson, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Role of Urbanicity in the Implementation and Effectiveness of School Security Measures	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	The purpose of this study is to explore the differential impact of various environmental factors on levels of school misconduct. 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 examining differences between predictive factors in urban and rural settings. Results suggest that urban and rural schools, which are already characterized by elevated rates of misconduct, tend to implement different types of security in response.	Brandon Coffey, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Roles of Moral Injury and Personality in Police Traumatization	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Compassion fatigue is a type of traumatization experienced by caregiving professionals who work with traumatized populations. Furthermore, moral injury refers to events wherein one perpetrates, fails to prevent, or bears witness to actions that violate moral beliefs. Employing moral injury would enable researchers to examine the different mechanisms that lead to traumatization. To this end, present study recruited a sample (n=453) comprised of officers from Finland. Results showed that the dark triad of personality significantly predicted "self-focused" and "others-focused" moral injury. Furthermore, it was found that "self-focused" moral injury significantly mediated the pathway between dark triad personality traits and traumatization.	Konstantinos Papazoglou, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, Yale University, School of Medicine; Daniel M. Blumberg, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, Psychological Management Resources, Inc.; Victoria Briones-Chiongbian, Organizational Psychologist & Psychometrics Consultant; Charles Russo, American Public University; Mari Koskela, Police University College, Finland; Brooke McQuerrey Tuttle, Oklahoma State University

Paper Presentation	Exploring the Shareholding Links of Businesses to Assess Money Laundering and Tax Evasion Risks	Criminal Behavior	White Collar Crime	Through an exploratory multivariate analysis, this paper tests if ownership links between different countries are driven exclusively by social and macroeconomic variables (such as trade or cultural relations) or instead are also related to measures of financial secrecy, adequacy to anti-money laundering regulation and control of corruption, which may imply illicit use of companies for money laundering, fraud and tax evasion purposes. Results can be used by public agencies and private actors to detect anomalies in business ownership for preventing potential money laundering and tax evasion activities at corporate level.	Joras Ferwerda, Utrecht University; Michele Riccardi, Transcrime, Milan; Alberto Aziani, Transcrime, Milan
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Success and Failure Factors in International Police Cooperation	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This research aims to explore the key success and failure factors in international police cooperation initiatives. Even though bilateral/multilateral police cooperation projects aim to improve the police capacity in a donor-recipient country, the effectiveness of police cooperation depends on several factors emanating from the political, social, economic, and cultural environments of a recipient country as well as a donor country. This study will analyze recent police cooperation projects as case studies to identify the facilitating and impeding factors for international police cooperation. The results of this study, its contribution to the current literature and future research will be discussed.	Murat Ozkan, Rutgers University
Paper Presentation	Exploring the Time-Varying Effects of Common Predictors of Misconduct	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Misconduct is ubiquitous in today's prisons. Accordingly, scholars and policy makers alike have studied inmate misconduct as this behavior raises concerns for inmate adjustment and institutional safety. Recent scholarship has shed light on the black box of inmate behavior, identifying several predictors of inmate misconduct in a diverse range of samples. However, what remains unknown is whether these predictors are time-stable, or if certain imported characteristics matter more for inmate adjustment during various stages of incarceration. Using a large longitudinal dataset, this study will examine whether common predictors of misconduct vary across an individual's sentence.	Micaela Mercedes Alvarado, Sam Houston State University; Elisa Toman, Sam Houston State University; H. Daniel Butler, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	Exploring Trends in Federal Sex Trafficking Cases	Student Panels	Student Panels	Sex trafficking has become one of the most topical issues in criminal justice. Experts estimate that between 700,000 and two million women are trafficked internationally each year, and that around 50,000 are trafficked in the United States annually. Federal prosecution of sex trafficking is rising, however, with 1,923 suspects being referred to U.S. attorneys for prosecution in 2015, which is a 41% increase from 2011. In this study, 172 federal sex trafficking cases from 2001-2016 containing female victims are analyzed in order to uncover trends in sex trafficking. Defendant and victim demographics as well as policy implications will be discussed.	Rachel Taylor, Texas Christian University
Research Showcase	Exploring White Collar Crimes in Comparison to Street Crimes	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The assertion of white-collar criminals is far less likely to experience justice than street criminals is the central theme of this research. Indeed, white collar crimes require special investigative skills and more extended hours for the law enforcement. Corporate professionals often live behind the affluent safety barriers which provide access to better legal representation while enabling them to keep their public image intact. This research examines white-collar crime investigations to various street crimes focusing mostly on the procedures and consequences which includes differences not only in their penalties and punishments but also acceptance and image by the society.	Jayne L. Thompson, Western Connecticut State University
Student Authored Paper	Eyes on Brazil: Human Trafficking in the Nation of Order and Progress	Student Panels	Student Panels	This paper presents an organized approach to understanding the cultural, legal, and historical factors contributing to the present-day state of human trafficking in Brazil. By analyzing sources authored by Brazilians over multiple decades on topics including the engendering of sex trafficking, state apathy and/or corruption, and analysis of individual forms and cases of trafficking, a more complete picture of the issue can be formed than ever before. The paper concludes with a broad-scope analysis of the availability of current research on human trafficking in Brazil as well as a rough guideline of suggested practices for activists, researchers, and NGO's.	Spencer W. Shaw, University of Arkansas, Fulbright College

Paper Presentation	Facial Affect Recognition in Police Decision Making	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police officer decisions are subjective. If officers perceive a potential offender as a risk, they are more likely to stop, frisk, or make an arrest. In an elevated risk situation, this may even equate to an officer withdrawing their weapon, and in extreme cases, discharging their firearm. There is minimal data that examines if an officer is better than average chance at discerning threat by looking at an offender's face. I am purposing an experimental study that would compare police officers, police cadets, and non-police officers' abilities at reading facial expression and examining whether the facial expression is presenting threat.	Nicole Shoenberger, Loyola University Maryland
Paper Presentation	Facilitating Conversations About Guns with Families	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Gun violence and school shootings have escalated to a point where a gathering chorus of concerns fuel a need to discussions by law enforcement and families. Even though mass shooting garner a higher level of media attention, they nonetheless constitute a small percentage of firearm fatalities and bodily harm. Diverse stakeholders at all levels may be forced to develop guidelines for how to facilitate conversations about guns with families. This paper provides the scaffolding for holding family-based meetings about guns in diverse settings.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA; Andrea Aviles, Private Practice; Erick Jacobs, Private Practice
Paper Presentation	Factors Contributing to Inmate Perception of Legitimate Correctional Authority	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	While a growing body of literature examines the relationship between police legitimacy, authority, and compliance, scholars pay less attention to how this relationship operates in correctional settings. As such, this paper qualitatively analyzes 133 interviews with male and female inmates in six prisons within the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections to investigate what inmates consider when describing the legitimacy of correctional authority (both of correctional officers and of individuals representing the larger prison administration). Findings suggest that inconsistency in policy implementation, experiences with correctional officer abuse of authority, and procedurally unjust treatment by administrative officials during grievance procedures are primary factors influencing inmates' perception of the legitimacy of correctional authority.	L. Caitlin Kanewske, George Mason University; Jordan Nichols, George Mason University
Research Showcase	Factors Correlated with Arrest in Rape Investigations: A Rural Versus Urban Comparison	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Using NIBRS data, this study combines two areas of research that have received increased attention in recent years: factors influencing the investigation and prosecution of rape cases and differences in urban versus rural crime. Much of the relevant literature has focused on prosecutorial decision-making; however, very little research has been done on arrest/no-arrest determinations made by law enforcement officers in rape investigations. The present study addresses two research questions: what factors are most closely related to arrest of a perpetrator, and what factors are most likely to result in a case being closed with no arrest? Differences between urban and rural factors for arrest will be examined. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.	Molly McDowell, Texas State University; Danielle M. Fenimore, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Factors Impacting the Reliability of Eyewitness Identification	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Today, the leading cause of wrongful convictions is eyewitness misidentifications (Stenzel, 2017). In over 70% of DNA-based exonerations, eyewitness identifications helped seal the innocent person's conviction (Wixted et al., 2015). Three slightly different variations of a brief video of a burglary were shown to six separate groups of undergraduate students at a large public university in eastern US. Three groups of students were surveyed about their recollection of the perpetrator in the video immediately following the video, and the other three groups were surveyed 40 minutes later. All students were then asked to identify the perpetrator in a line up. Data were analyzed to determine accuracy of recall and recognition and variations by age, gender, and race. In addition, the impact of the perpetrator holding a gun (as opposed to other objects) was also assessed. Finally, the effect of time delay was also analyzed. Policy implications for the use of eyewitness identification are discussed.	Mary Brewster, West Chester University; Shannon Grugan, West Chester University; Lindsey Hessmiller, West Chester University; Sarah Franzone, West Chester University
Research Showcase	Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) and the Criminal Justice System (CJS): The Community Perspective	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Previous studies have examined the perceptions and actual roles of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in Criminal Justice Systems (CJS). The exact role of FBOs does not always match the perceptions of the CJS and community. Specific themes have emerged from community members affiliated with FBOs and criminal justice professionals as to what the roles of FBOs are in relation to the CJS and the community and roadblocks preventing success of FBOs. This project will explore methods (e.g., transformational grounded theory) to expand upon these themes by including voices from the community at large.	Shani P. Wilfred, Valdosta State University; Jewrell Rivers, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College; Rebecca Bingham, Valdosta State University

Roundtable	Fake News: Talking About Race in a Modern Criminal Justice Classroom	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	In this roundtable we will discuss various topics that relate to teaching about race. Discussions will include resources and activities used in the classroom, talking about race effectively as a white instructor, talking about race as an international instructor, and how to maintain a civil classroom atmosphere.	(Session Organizer) Charlie Domahidi, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; (Moderator) Hyeonna Bak, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; (Discussant) Kirsten Piatak, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; (Discussant) Charlie Domahidi, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	False Memory: Developmental Trends and a False Memory Paradigm Comparison	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	This study (N=79) examined the false-memory phenomenon of developmental reversals, whereby, counterintuitively, false memories increase with age in certain contexts. Developmental reversals were explored using two methods known to produce false memories (i.e., the DRM and a picture consistency task (PCT)). A mixed-design included the between-subjects factor of age (5-to-7-year-olds & 10-to-12-year-olds). Both methods produced false memories. However, only the DRM produced the developmental reversal effect. Furthermore, performance on the DRM did not predict performance on the PCT. This suggests that processes producing memory errors through the DRM and other gist-based tasks may not be related. Forensic implications are discussed.	Katherine L. McGuire, Western Illinois University; Erin L. Murphy, Western Illinois University; Deni T. Smith, Western Illinois University
Paper Presentation	Fame-Seeking Mass Shootings in the United States	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	This study examines the severity, characteristics, and coverage of fame-seeking mass shootings in the United States from 1966 to 2018. Specifically, this research highlights the rate of incidents and casualties, provides a comparison of fame-seeking shootings against all other mass shootings, and examines the media's coverage of the social problem. A discussion of findings highlights important implications for scholars, practitioners, and media outlets covering the phenomenon.	Jason R. Silva, John Jay College / Graduate Center, CUNY; Emily Greene-Colozzi, John Jay College / Graduate Center, CUNY
Paper Presentation	Family Composition and Adolescent Delinquency: Re-Conception of Unidirectional Measurement of Family Structure Stability	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	More than 40% of married couples end in divorce in the United States, and the number of cohabitation families has continued to climb. This rapid social change may bring adverse challenges to adolescents. By using longitudinal data from the Add Health (N=4834), this study addresses the misconception of family stability that assumes all changes in family structure are equally harmful to adolescents. The study also examines how the consistent presence of grandparents in a household affects adolescents' delinquent behavior over time while controlling for parenting practices, demographic variables, initial delinquency, and violent victimization. Recommendations for future studies are also discussed.	Lanmeng Ma, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Family Function, Structure, and Juveniles' Substance Use in South Korea: An Empirical Research on Drinking/ Smoking Patterns by Using Group-based Trajectory Modeling	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The current study investigated South Korean juveniles' substance use (underage smoking or drinking) trajectories using Korean Youth Panel Survey data which was collected between 2004 and 2008. Considering heterogeneity of juvenile's substance use patterns, this study identified three-groups of trajectories using group-based trajectory modeling: 1) Never/rare, 2) Consistent, 3) Later starter. Family functions and structures were examined to explain different types of juveniles' substance use trajectories. The results of random-intercept logistic regression indicated that "consistent group" and "later starter group" were differently affected by family environments. "Later starter group" was more likely to be vulnerable to both negative functions (e.g. family conflict and parent strain) and structure (e.g. household income and family structure) whereas "consistent group" was affected only by negative function. Females showed higher tendency of being involved with the "later starter group". Based on these results, the current study suggested policy implications regarding the substance use among Korean juveniles.	Songyon Shin, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Paper Presentation	Family is Where Our Story Begins: CALD LGBTIQ+ People's Experience of Family Violence	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	In 2017, Australians were asked to participate in a postal vote about marriage equality. In the months of campaigning preceding the vote, LGBTIQ+ people had the validity and legality of their intimate relationships publicly debated. The postal vote resulted in the legalisation of LGBTIQ+ relationship; however, in Greater Western Sydney, LGBTIQ+ people were faced with a vote of "no"; with up to 70% against the proposition. In this paper, I consider the impact of the postal vote on culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) LGBTIQ+ people in light of the increased likelihood of family violence, before, during and after the vote.	Nicole L. Asquith, Western Sydney University

Paper Presentation	Fatal Outcomes of Militarization: Re-Examining the Relationship Between the 1033 Program and Police Use of Deadly Force	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Following the release of the Department of Defense's 1033 Program data on police acquisitions of military equipment, research has begun examining relationships between these acquisitions and policing behaviors, including use of deadly force. However, these data require special cleaning and categorization considerations that affect the accuracy of results and implications. We analyze the relationship between 1033 acquisitions and the Fatal Encounters dataset, with preliminary results indicating that, while there is a relationship between 1033 acquisitions and use of deadly force, the degree to which these data are cleaned and how they are classified greatly affects the magnitude of this relationship.	Wendy Koslicki, Ball State University; Rachael Brooks, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Fear and the Unknown: Does Priming with Crime Images Influence Fear in a Novel Environment?	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Research on fear of crime has focused on who is afraid, what cues fear, and the consequences of fear of crime, often using measures of fear of crime in a respondent's neighborhood. Yet, people are not confined to their own neighborhoods and may be more afraid in areas outside where they live. Using images of crime and threat as well as a novel environment, this study seeks to remove the respondents from their familiar neighborhood and measure the effects of priming on fear in an area unfamiliar to the respondents.	Jennifer L. Jarrett, University of Florida; Jodi Lane, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	Fear in the Age of Terror: Perceptions of University Students on Safety and Security	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Issues and controversies surrounding mass violence dominate headlines and generate intense interest. Mass shootings, ISIS attacks, border security, and countless counterterrorism actions around the world have and continue to be foremost in the minds of most Americans. Likewise, most experts agree that careers in homeland security continue to be one of the fastest growing areas in the job market today. The following study explores attitudes toward surveillance, restriction of civil liberties, and feelings of threat from terrorism among future criminal justice and homeland security professionals. Comparisons with students of other majors, implications and future research are addressed.	W. Chris Hale, Louisiana State University Shreveport
Paper Presentation	Fear of Crime Among Students: How Middle and High Schools Can Make a Difference	Criminological Theory	Victimology	To better understand school environments and their effects on students, this research examines how perceptions of school climate and school sector (public or private) affect students' feelings of safety at school. To conduct these analyses, the School Crime Supplements from 2009 and 2011 were combined. To control for selection bias, a propensity score analysis was undertaken. This study tests: 1) whether school climate affects students' feelings of fear and 2) whether public or private schools produce environments that encourage students to feel safer. Analyses reveal that students in private schools report more positive school climates and less fear of crime.	Katie A. Farina, Cabrini University
Open Seminar	Fear, Racism, the Police and Solutions	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	In the wake of all the unarmed police shootings of unarmed black men the question remains is it cultural ignorance, fear, or are there psychological issues at play that need to be examined by the police departments that hire these officers. It has been said that at least a small percentage of these officers involved in these excessive force and wrongful death shootings are actually harbor racist views that cloud their actions as law enforcement officers. Psychologists and sociologists have been trying to understand the psychology behind this phenomenon for decades. While no singular cause has been identified, most theorists agree that there are consistent factors that may help to explain the epistemology of racism, bigotry and bias. If in fact, hatred is at the root of the problem is important to understand that attitudes of extreme hatred are predominately based in fear. They emanate from primitive survival mechanism such as our instinct to avoid danger, to fear anything that we perceive to be different, which leads to fear of others. The implications for recruitment, hiring, training, retention and higher education are profound as we seek to provide police service that is without prejudice, bias or hatred	(Presenter) Jeffrey Scott Czarnec, Southern New Hampshire University; (Session Organizer) Atty Charles Tucker, Southern New Hampshire University

Paper Presentation	Feasibility of Judicial Elections to Gain Judicial Impartiality and Independence in Post-Soviet Countries: Case Study of Armenia	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	An independent judiciary is perceived to be one of the guarantors of a democratic government. For Armenia, after the democratic upheaval of a Velvet Revolution in Spring 2018, it means moving away from the Soviet and post-Soviet legacies. As such, judges have occupied inferior positions compared to that of the Procuracy and the Ministry of Justice and have been overly-dependent on the President and the ruling party. Armenia, like other post-Soviet countries in the second wave of Velvet Revolutions, seeks a better guarantee for judicial independence. Judicial elections are being considered as one potential way to garner such independence. This paper reviews the status of judicial reform in Armenia and other post-Soviet countries and offers a feasibility assessment of implementing judicial elections in these countries. The US experience with state partisan, nonpartisan and legislative elections of judges is discussed to elucidate the promises and pitfalls of such drastic change regarding the selections of judges in Armenia and other post-Soviet countries.	Satenik Margaryan, Borough of Manhattan Community College
Paper Presentation	Federalism and Marijuana Legalization: A Follow-Up Study on the Perceptions of Marijuana Dispensary Workers in Colorado and Washington	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado in 2014 ushered in a booming industry that generated over \$1.5 billion in 2017. While that has led to \$247 million in tax revenue going to Colorado that year, an issue that still persists is that, while legal in the state of Colorado, marijuana is still federally illegal. Our previous research (Ward, Thompson, Iannacchione, & Evans, 2017) highlighted the complicated relationships between local, state, and federal governments that have trickled down to proprietors, managers, and employees within the new billion-dollar industry. The current study analyzes follow-up surveys distributed to marijuana dispensaries and collected during 2018 across Colorado and Washington in order to understand employees' perceptions of challenges running their business, federal banking laws, and concerns with state laws conflicting with federal laws, particularly in context of the new Federal Administration.	Kyle C. Ward, University of Northern Colorado; Vanessa Arellano, University of Northern Colorado; Brian M. Iannacchione, University of Northern Colorado; Mary K. Evans, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	Female Educators Who Sexually Assault Male Students: Examining Offender Characteristics and Their Impact on Sentencing	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The literature available on male perpetrated sexual assault is extensive, but research on female sexual offenders has been limited to offenders who committed assaults against children in their home, their own experiences with childhood abuse, and the rates at which they recidivate. There is little research on women who sexually assault non-custodial related children. However, increased media coverage of high-profile cases of female teachers who sexually assault male students, such as Mary Kay LeTourneau in Seattle and Debra Lafave in Florida, have led to an increase in studies comparing whether a disparity exists in the likelihood of conviction and sanctions between male and female offenders. We extend this research by examining outcome disparities between female offenders on similar charges. In particular, we are interested in examining whether geographic location, demographic characteristics such as marriage or motherhood, and age differences between victim and offender are associated with the severity of sentencing.	Bryan Michael Blaylock, The University of Texas at Dallas; Nadine Marie Connell, The University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Female Offenders and the Effectiveness of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Programs: A Meta-Analysis	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Previous drug use is a challenge frequently encountered in offender populations throughout the United States. Correctional departments address this issue by utilizing various programs to reduce both recidivism and drug usage. Research indicates that treatment is beneficial but lacks the emphasis on understanding program effectiveness specifically for female inmates. We examined several studies in our meta-analysis to investigate the relationship between substance abuse rehabilitation programs (SARPs) and female inmate recidivism rates. The mean effect size in the analysis indicates that women attending SARPs experience lower odds of recidivating than inmate comparison groups in the selected studies.	Michael L. Rush, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Matthew Bolt, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Jennifer A. Spears, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Anna E. Kosloski, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Paper Presentation	Female Offenders in the News: An Intersectional Analysis of Crime Story Narratives	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	Based on the tenets of intersectional feminism, news coverage of white and minority female offenders is expected to vary. To explore such a proposition, we examined front-page crime stories from eight different U.S. newspapers using a mixed-methods approach. We found that stories about white female offenders were more likely to result in overall neutral or favorable narratives than stories about black and Latina females. Our findings align with negative racial/ethnic stereotypes and may be used to explain the differential treatment afforded to white and minority female offenders by the criminal justice system.	Pauline Brennan, University of Massachusetts, Lowell; Danielle Slakoff, Loyola University New Orleans

Paper Presentation	Female School Shooters: Investigating Research and Differentiating School Shooter Characteristics from 1970 to 2016	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This article examines the cases of various female school shooters who acted in the United States between 1970 and 2016 in an effort to ascertain their similarities and differences. Particular emphasis is placed on the demographic characteristics associated with the perpetrators of these school shootings. In particular, data collection efforts concentrated on personal variables (i.e., gender, race, age), environmental variables (i.e., on or off school property, grade level of school) and incident variables (number of victims killed, number of victims wounded, whether shooter was a student, whether shooter died) associated with each event. Additional factors are explored such as type of weapon used and location of shooting (i.e., city, state).	Barbara Hanbury, York College of Pennsylvania; Amie Scheidegger, York College of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Finding Prejudice: Ineffective Assistance of Counsel in Light of Lee v. United States	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper discusses the legal effects of the 2017 case of Lee v. United States, in which the U.S. Supreme Court held for the first time that a defendant had been prejudiced by his counsel's misinformation about the deportation consequences of a guilty plea. The Lee case marks a significant step in the Court's recognition of ineffective assistance of counsel claims and a defendant's right to receive accurate legal advice when deciding whether to accept a plea offer. This paper analyzes state and federal courts' interpretation and application of Lee and reflects on the practical implications relating to criminal defendants.	Michelle M. Watson, Washburn University
Paper Presentation	First, We Grieve; Then We Advocate: The Experiential Role of Women Applied to The Criminal Justice Classroom From Instructor Engagement and Conversation	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	In October 2017, the #MeToo spread virally as a hashtag response across social media in response to sexual assault and sexual harassment. This movement is a constant reminder to provide students with positive images of women role models in the criminal justice setting. The most effective response may be not only the messages these women convey, but how they developed those messages; often through tragedy and grief leading to advocacy. The context of this paper involves a review and discussion of nine women's responses to tragedy and grief from an instructor's viewpoint of academic engagement with the women.	Michael J. Grabowski, Sonoma State University
Paper Presentation	Fixing Statistics	Research Methods	Research Methods	The replication problem in psychology, political science and medicine also exists in criminal justice and is rooted in quantitative methods. This presentation discusses how we can improve quantitative method instruction that include remediating quantitative skills of our students, creating more rigorous standards, separating out statistical methods from statistical software in coursework, learning the history of null hypothesis testing, emphasizing when violations of assumptions within a particular statistical method undermine inference including the method's philosophical foundations, and embracing healthy skepticism of statistical results so that quantitative methods used in criminal justice research can become rooted in good statistical practice.	Jeffrey W. Rosky, East Stroudsburg University
Open Seminar	Flexibility in Criminal Justice Assessment	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Criminal justice programs are unique; because focuses differ from school to school the challenge is to find assessment tools that provide both direct and indirect measures of learning outcomes that actually fit your program and provide external benchmarking. Can standardized testing be specific enough to provide usable results while still giving context through external comparison? Yes, if the flexibility in design and administration allows you to match your learning outcomes to the tool. This overview covers outcomes mapping, exam topic selection, custom content, student surveys, and how you can compare internal cohorts against national averages to simplify your assessment process.	(Presenter) Christina Perry, Peregrine Academic Services; (Session Organizer) Clarice Tate, Peregrine Academic Services
Paper Presentation	Focusing Events Theory and Change in Policing Style	Policing	Police Administration and Management	After the occurrence of any catastrophic event, society's reaction is to change current policies to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future (focusing events theory). The aim of current study is examining this theory in policing. If the theory is correct, we can see policy shifts in policing after the focusing event. Preliminary analyses, using Before-and-After Study design revealed that there is a relationship between the two and the theory is correct.	Mohsen Alizadeh, Western Connecticut State University; Divya Sharma, Western Connecticut State University

Paper Presentation	Focusing on the Spatial Patterns of Crime and Policing Disorder Nexus: The Specialization of Disorder Policing in Neighborhood Crime Prevention		Security and Crime Prevention	In 1982, Wilson and Kelling introduced the Broken Windows theory (BWT) arguing that policing neighborhood disorder would reduce serious crime while enhancing the quality of life in neighborhoods. However, the questions and critiques of this theory continue today. On the one hand, empirical research testing on this theory has produced mixed or inconsistent results, while on the other, policing disorder activities created more tasks for the police. In order to place these critiques in their proper context, this study utilizes large-scale operational data—two years (2010-2011) of call for police service data (N=785,420) from the Houston Police Department (HPD). A Geographical Weighted Regression (GWR) model is employed to examine the spatial heterogeneity of itemized disorder issues and crime nexus. The results indicate significant spatial effects on reported minor offenses and the crime links, but those effects also vary for individual minor offenses. Since the relationships between minor offenses and neighborhood crime vary, three models should be applied to categorize future policing models for crime prevention: pro-active, supervision, and liaison.	Di Jia, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Roundtable	Forensic Investigation in a Nutshell: Enhancing Student Learning and Assessment Using a Miniature Death Scene Diorama	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This interactive session will explore the use of a scale model of an actual triple homicide in a criminal investigation course. In 1936, forensic pioneer Francis Glessner Lee (1878-1962) established Department of Legal Medicine at Harvard University. Ten years later she began using a series of doll-house style crime scenes, crafted in 1: 12-inch scale and intricate detail for workshops attended by homicide investigators. Glessner Lee believed the purpose of a forensic investigation was to find that truth in a nutshell. The Maryland Office of the Chief Medical Examiner continues to use the original nutshells in investigative workshops.	(Session Organizer) Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University; (Discussant) David Mastic, Nutshell Consultant; (Discussant) Bruce Goldfarb, Office of the Maryland Chief Medical Examiner; (Discussant) Jane Wankmiller, Forensic Research Outdoor Station; (Moderator) Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University
Paper Presentation	Forensic Psychological Paradigm for Copycat School Shootings	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	From 1982 to 2018 there were about 97 mass casualty shootings at schools. From a forensic psychological perspective questions arise about recurring patterns that could affect interventions. For example, would an age restriction on weapons or gun storage requirements reduce these incidents? From a clinical forensic psychological perspective, a mental health autopsy of the perpetrators and school climate may prove to be more informative. In this case, are their copycat elements (e.g., shared subculture on-line interests or low empathy) that are over-represented in these perpetrators. This paper examines a forensic psychological paradigm for school shootings with a copycat element.	Erick Jacobs, Private Practice; Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA; Jessica Mueller, Private Practice; Andrea Aviles, Private Practice
Paper Presentation	Formerly Incarcerated Black Mothers Matter Too: Resisting Social Constructions of Motherhood	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Mass incarceration as a system of racialized and gendered social control has disproportionately impacted black women, many of whom are mothers. Contrary to social constructions of motherhood, these women define and employ their own conceptions and strategies of mothering. This paper utilizes qualitative methodology to examine the ways in which maternal responsibilities and challenges shape the reentry process. To contextualize the lives of black women marginalized by their race, gender, maternal status, and felon label, this paper analyzes their reentry experiences through a critical race feminism framework.	Jaya Davis, University of Texas Arlington; Michael Mitchell, University of Texas Arlington
Student Authored Paper	Fourth Amendment Search Analysis	Student Panels	Student Panels	This analysis looks at the Fourth Amendment search interpreted for the digital age. Katz v. United States 389 U.S. 347 (1967) was a landmark case, which led the government to apply the Fourth Amendment in a way that "protects people not places" (Oyez, 1967). To apply the idea of a search in the context of the digital age, a two-part test was defined to develop what qualifies as a reasonable expectation of privacy. It is then necessary to relook at exceptions made to the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement such as search incident to lawful arrest when a smart phone is involved. The question is "what must police do when they want to search a cell phone in connection with an arrest?" ('Get a warrant,' Chief Justice Roberts wrote' (Liptak, 2014).	Arron Elizabeth Phillips, Hillsborough Community College
Paper Presentation	Frequent Mental Health Questions and Some Answers During CIT Training: Not All Forensic	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Police encounters with citizens with mental health issues has prompted a need to provide officers with training and other resources that allow them to safely work during these scene management situations. As CIT trainers on mental health disorders, questions were gathered from sworn weapons carrying program participants. A select group of these questions and the answers will be shared during this paper presentation.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA

Paper Presentation	From the Classroom to the "Big House": Bringing Course Material to Life Through Experiential Learning	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Experiential learning is a valuable tool to improve student engagement, comprehension, and application of course material. The current study assesses 33 undergraduate students' reactions to three experiential learning activities in an upper-level corrections course: a jail tour, a formerly incarcerated guest speaker, and/or documentary on life without parole. Students wrote reflection papers in relation to two of the three activities. Their blinded responses were then coded and qualitatively analyzed to determine the impacts of experiential learning on connections to the course material and changes in perceptions of justice-involved persons and the correctional system.	Linsey Baelsle, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Breanna Boppre, Wichita State University; Jaclyn Parker Keen, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Research Showcase	Full Parole Disclosure: An Analysis of Social Networking Outcomes in Online Dating	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Contact with the criminal justice system produces a perpetual stigma that affects many aspects of life. Limited research has explored how criminal justice contact affects relationships. This study uses an experimental design to explore how people react to criminal stigma in an online dating context. We created online dating profiles that varied in terms of sex and race (Black, White, Latino). These six profiles comprised the control condition. The experimental condition consisted of the same exact six profiles with one exception: a brief mention of their being on parole in written bios. Preliminary findings indicate negative effects from disclosing parole.	Mekka Baez-Mitchell, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Douglas Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Keiry N. Rodriguez, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Paper Presentation	Further Unraveling Veterans Preference: Exploring Racial and Gender Differences among Veteran and Non-Veteran State Prisoners and Sentencing Outcomes	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Prior research has established that military service influences the life course. More recent studies have discovered that service participation has been considered when determining judicial sentencing decisions. However, the lack of empirical inquiry surrounding factors that may interact with military status and sentencing outcomes is surprising given the recent establishment of veteran treatment courts in addressing the needs of justice-involved veterans. The current study investigates how multiple elements of service history are associated with sentence-related outcomes with a nationally representative sample of state prisoners. Specifically, we explore how race, gender, and military participation impacts sentence-length among veteran and non-veteran inmates.	Erika J. Brooke, University of Florida; Jennifer H. Peck, University of Central Florida
Roundtable	Future Trends in Transnational Crime - International Section Sponsored	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The round table, Future Trends in Transnational Crime, will feature experts from the U.S. and abroad and will discuss developments in areas of transnational crime. This will include recent trends for particular crimes, as well as, future in that specific area. Discussions will focus on these changes and what can be done to curtail the criminal activities in the future. Discussants include Dr. John Winterdyk, Dr. John Cencich, and Dr. Vesna Markovic	(Session Organizer) Vesna Markovic, Lewis University; (Moderator) John R. Cencich, California University of Pennsylvania; (Discussant) John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University; (Discussant) Vesna Markovic, Lewis University
Research Showcase	Gender and Crime: A Gendered Look at Embezzlement	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Criminological history has predominantly focused on the history of, and motivating factors behind male offending and violent crimes. Limited research has been brought forth regarding types of female offending, and rate of criminal involvement since the second wave feminism. Female offending is often oversimplified to a matter of opportunity and expectations and implications of gender roles in society. This research will look deeper into the role of women who conduct white collar crime in order to understand gender and offending. Research shows a statistically higher rate of females who engage in embezzlement within positions of fiduciary responsibility such as: town clerk, bookkeeper, accountant etc. A better understanding of the motivational causes that leads women to commit such offenses requires further research and understanding.	Julia R. Forza, Saint Martin's University
Student Authored Paper	Gender and Gambling Motivated Crime	Student Panels	Student Panels	This research explores how male and female problem gamblers become involved in illegal activity. Anonymous surveys are analyzed for types and prevalence of crimes (primarily white collar in nature) motivated by the need to continue gambling. Findings allow for a fuller understanding of the need to serve problem gamblers in the criminal justice system. Results are considered based on gender.	Michelle Lynn Malkin, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Burglary	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	The body of research studying gender roles among offenders has grown in the past, but little research has been conducted about burglary. Burglary is traditionally considered a male-dominated offense. Only a few earlier ethnographic samples reported a small percentage of female offenders. The current research is a study of gender differences in burglary based upon survey data the researchers collected from two state prisons. Specific topics of gender differences covered by this paper include motivation, the decision to crime, target selection, temporal dimensions, entry to the target, and departure from the target.	Seungmug (Zech) Lee, The University of Texas at Arlington; Amber O'Dell, The University of Texas at Arlington

Paper Presentation	Gender Differences in Time to Activation and Level of Aggression: An Analysis of Police Cadets' Defensive Tactics Fight Drills	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Research examining use of force suggests female officers are less likely to use force, with studies reporting female officers use less force than necessary when applying force. Explanations for these results cite experimental research testing variations in overt physical and verbal portrayals of aggression in response to a source of frustration. Few studies try to measure gender variations in situations where aggression is expected. To quantitatively assess the degree to which females use lower levels of force, or apply force with lower intensity, this research examines body-worn camera footage capturing defensive tactics training drills.	Brandi Long, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Gender Responsive Design: Female Youth Corrections Housing	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Design concept review of a female mental health housing facility in the Northwest. Gender responsive design was investigated and integrated into the design. Youth and staff interviews (to understand what gender responsive components are in a correctional environment) will be presented along with the design concept.	Lori Coppenrath, DLR Group
Paper Presentation	Gender, Media, and Terrorism: An Examination of Frames, Representation, and Extremist Ideology	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	Recent efforts to expand our understanding of the media's representation of gender have examined the characterization of women as offenders. One avenue of this research focuses on the portrayal of women involved in terrorism. The current study seeks to expand our knowledge of the media's representation of gender and crime by testing the six frames identified by Brigitte Nacos. Using the United States Extremist Crime Data Base, this study will analyze the news media associated with the perpetrators of illegal violent incidents from 1990 to 2016. It will examine which frames identified by Nacos are most frequently used by the media to explain terrorism, broken down by extremist ideology and gender. This work will also explore the patterns in the overall representation and visibility of male and female extremists in the media.	Skyler J. Morgan, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Gender-based Violent Victimization Among Female College Students in United States and Asia	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	This secondary analysis is based on multi-country survey data collected from female college students in United States, Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and India. The study intends to identify some of the factors (e.g., childhood and adolescence experiences with violence and violent victimization in the family of origin; lifestyle factors in post-adolescence years), which appear to increase one's risk of physical victimization by an intimate partner in early adulthood. Inter-regional differences in the outcome of the selected predictors will be examined as well.	Viviana Andreescu, University of Louisville; Leah Shon, Northern Michigan University
Research Showcase	Gendered and LGBTQ+ Violence: A Comparative Socio-Legal Analysis	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The history of laws and rights among marginalized populations is a topic that needs further exploration, specifically cross-cultural comparisons. Often, comparative analyses provide opportunities to share knowledge and improve services offered. In the U.S., victim's rights are increasingly discussed as momentum is gained within the victims' rights movement. The country of South Africa has one of the most inclusively protective Constitutions in the world since the breakdown of Apartheid, yet still maintains large cultural divides affecting violence. Specifically, we provide a comparative analysis of domestic violence laws and their relationship between victims' rights movements in these two societies. We highlight the history of domestic violence laws in these two countries, their impact on the traditionally marginalized groups of women and LGBTQ+, and movement towards more inclusive service provisions broadly.	Kerry E. Bell, Eastern Washington University; Lindsey Upton, Eastern Washington University
Student Authored Paper	Gendered Disparities in Educational and Vocational Programming in America's Prisons	Student Panels	Student Panels	This study identifies inmate programs across the United States and examines if gendered disparities exist between among inmate programs. Data for this study were collected by examining publicly available sources such as websites and public records. Specific measures analyzed for this study include: program counts and descriptions, inmate populations, and facility-specific characteristics. This research serves as a basis for identifying gendered disparities, exposing a reality which can impede female offenders during the transition from prison to the community. Study findings will add to the literature by providing current information on the contemporary status of the gendered disparities regarding inmate programming.	Anna I. Gomez, Central Washington University

Paper Presentation	Gender-Specific Training for Parole and Probation Officers: An Examination of Effects on Female Offender Recidivism	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Research examining effective supervision and treatment approaches has focused primarily on male offenders. What little evidence that does exist for females indicates that they demonstrate unique criminogenic needs, referred to as gender-specific needs. In light of this research, specialized training for probation and parole officers who supervise female offenders has been developed. The effectiveness of gender-specific training in reducing future criminality, however, has not been examined. A sample of 72 parole and probation officers and the 402 female offenders they supervise was used to assess whether gender-specific training led to decreased recidivism. Results and implications will be discussed.	Ethan Marshall, Sam Houston State University; Yan Zhang, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	General Public's Views of Law Enforcement After Deadly Shootings - An Extension	Student Panels	Student Panels	After attending this presentation attendees will learn about the tensions that have arisen in the United States concerning the behavior of police officers and on-site Forensic teams that have raised many questions; whether the media portrays the incident correctly, whether the incident was justified, and, whether race relations was a factor. In order to get an idea of the public's current perception of law enforcement and forensic personnel and if the portrayed view of such person has a mental effect on them, we designed a survey of questions utilizing a quantitative study, specifically focused on how the general public feels about the nature of our forensic personnel in this country. In an extension of this research, we are studying the effects of social media-induced protests.	Christina Leija, Cameron University; Joseph Burke, Cameron University; Rikki A. Tasso-Thompson, Cameron University; Chervonni N. Herbert, Cameron University; Danyle Smith, Cameron University
Paper Presentation	General Strain Theory and Intimate Partner Homicide	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Eriksson and Mazzeole's (2013) strain theory of intimate partner homicide argues that current explanations of IPH tend to be either gender specific or gender neutral, and that men and women who kill an intimate partner experience different types of strain and emotions. As such, homicide occurs in response to these experiences. However, they fail to specify the structural sources of strain and fail to consider the effects of social capital. We present a revised model that incorporates structural sources of strain and social capital. We discuss implications and offer recommendations for future research.	James Williams, Texas Woman's University; Daniel G. Rodeheaver, University of North Texas
Paper Presentation	General Strain Theory as Applied to America's Unique Opioid Crisis	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Strain Theory first appeared nearly 80 years ago, however the crack epidemic of the 90's brought renewed interest in alternate socio-criminology theories. General Strain Theory (GST) expanded to include alternate deviant behavior, such as drug use. This paper aims to fortify Agnew's expanded GST as a main source of deviant behavior by applying GST to America's current opioid epidemic, the first of which to largely plague suburban households and the first to correlate with a decrease in crime rate. Furthermore, the lack of classic GST pressures result in a vastly different approach and subsequent fallout from such an epidemic.	Ryan Bartolotta, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Geography and Reentry: The Unique Experiences and Challenges of Returning Citizens from Rural Communities	Corrections	Community Corrections	The community that people recently released from prison return to can impact the availability and accessibility of resources as well as social encounters. Qualitative interviews with 43 men and women from a mid-Atlantic state found that geography shaped individuals' reentry processes, resulting in unique challenges related to experiences of stigma, availability of resources, and transportation logistics. Findings add to the limited body of research that identifies the role of geography on the reentry process and the need for geography to be considered in supervision policies and the provision of support services for returning citizens of rural versus urban communities.	Ashley Kilmer, Towson University
Paper Presentation	Get Out of My Driveway! Collins v. Virginia Protects Curtilage from Being Trampled by the Automobile Exception	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In Collins v. Virginia, the U.S. Supreme Court held the automobile exception cannot justify a warrantless search of an automobile parked in a home's curtilage because this exception pertains solely to the search of the automobile. After giving an overview of relevant Fourth Amendment jurisprudence and the exclusionary rule's history, this study examines the opinions in Collins and discusses this decision's implications. In addition to preserving the heightened protection afforded to curtilage by refusing to further expand the automobile exception, Collins is notable for Justice Thomas's concurrence, which questions the Court's authority to impose the exclusionary rule upon the states.	Brenda Rowe, Texas A&M University - San Antonio

Open Seminar	Getting it Done While Black! Writing and Publishing the Textbook Why Black People Should Train Police (#WBSTP)	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	<p>"Getting anything done while Black is an amazing feat." Beginning Fall 2017 the writing team for the textbook Why Black People Should Train Police began planning this 28 chapter textbook - "a tool that can lead to transformative change in policing and adopted by college-level criminology, criminal justice, and policing course instructors for college students, including those who are interested in careers in law enforcement or are law enforcement professionals, and for police academy and in-service police training. WBSTP is written from the lens of the Black experience with the goal of addressing policing of Black people and within Black communities in the U.S. by addressing all crime (including violent crime), improving community-police relations, and eliminating the death of unarmed Black people in police custody." This presentation highlights the realities of life as a Black scholar, as a Black advocate, as a Black law enforcement professional, as a Black survivor, as a Black person... and getting it done - writing, and publishing WBSTP and presenting the full manuscript during the 56th Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting in Baltimore, MD.</p>	(Session Organizer) Natasha C. Pratt-Harris, Morgan State University; (Presenter) Jacqueline Rhoden-Trader, Coppin State University; (Presenter) Cynthia Bragg, Morgan State University; (Presenter) Asha Layne, Morgan State University; (Presenter) Michael Sinclair, Morgan State University; (Presenter) Kalfani Ture, Morgan State University; (Presenter) Sharon J. Eversley, Towson University; (Presenter) Nicole Williams, Anne Arundel Community College; (Presenter) Felecia Veale-Buckson, Anne Arundel Community College; (Presenter) Ericka Covington, Coppin State University; (Presenter) Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University; (Presenter) Natasha C. Pratt-Harris, Morgan State University
Student Authored Paper	Global Awareness of Students in School of Criminal Justice	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>The Global Literacy Survey, revealed that few students possess important knowledge about the world and the United States' role in it, including which countries are U.S. allies and where U.S. troops are stationed overseas. These findings suggest that many criminal justice students simply are not prepared to understand the world they will enter. This study aims to explore global awareness of students in school of criminal justice. This presentation will include: (1) a review of level of global awareness based on initial knowledge, (2) exploration of the background and initiative towards global education, (3) discussion of opportunities to increase global perspective</p>	Ekaterina Hauff, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Global Citizenship, Personality, and Social Dominance	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	<p>The purpose of the research to assess psychological and demographic variables that co-exists with a "Global Citizenship" measure. Global citizenship is defined as "awareness, caring, and embracing cultural diversity while promoting social justice and sustainability, coupled with a sense of responsibility to act. Prior theory and research suggest that being aware of one's connection with others in the world (global awareness) is embedded in settings that value global citizenship (normative environment) and can lead to greater identification with global citizens" (Reysen & Katzarska-Miller, 2013 p.858). Specifically, the research to be presented consists of the collection and analyzation of data, examining the interrelationships between global citizenship, a five factor personality measure, demographic variables, a measure of social dominance, and a political orientation assessment.</p>	Jonathan Appel, Tiffin University; Alexis Lee Glick, Tiffin University; Brianna Huether, Tiffin University; Justin Kopronica, Tiffin University; Janae Walls, Tiffin University; Alyse Dietz, Tiffin University
Roundtable	Growth in Emergency Management and Homeland Security Programs: Implications and Opportunities for Criminal Justice Education	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	<p>The past decade has witnessed tremendous growth in academic programs around emergency management, homeland security, fire science, and related fields. With concurrent enrollment declines concentrated in the humanities and social sciences, important questions are raised about how new program development in closely related fields will impact traditional criminal justice degree programs. Can such programs co-exist? Can they leverage each other's strengths to stabilize and potentially increase enrollment? This roundtable explores the creation of new programs in emergency management and the design steps taken (e.g., focus on core competencies, SoTL, outcomes assessment) to insure high integrity, high quality degree programs.</p>	(Session Organizer) David B. Taylor, Niagara University; (Discussant) Stephanie Lipson Mizrahi, California State University, Sacramento; (Discussant) Wendy Walsh, Federal Emergency Management Agency; (Discussant) Joseph Vince, Mount St. Mary's University; (Moderator) David B. Taylor, Niagara University
Student Authored Paper	Gun Control and Strategic Approaches to Community Safety	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>Gun control is a big concern in today's society. Guns contribute to a large percentage of all crimes committed in the United States. With all of the gun violence from school shootings to police use of deadly force, communities have been more worried about their safety from not only gun related crime but street crime as a whole from robbery, rape, to being shot. This research is an attempt to explore what type of strategic approaches are more likely to get support from the community. The data used in this research was downloaded from ICPSR website (04223).</p>	Jake Lezott, Penn State Hazleton

Paper Presentation	Guns on Campus: Perceptions of Living and Learning on a Campus with Concealed Carry Laws	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The practice of having concealed carry guns on college campuses raises many issues, including the impact on classroom discussions, disputes about grades, advising sessions, and the proper securing of campus firearms. Now that some states have initiated concealed carry laws, what impact have they had on the day-to-day campus experiences of faculty and students? To answer this question, researchers used a Midwestern university as a case study. Surveys were administered to faculty and students to compare their preconceived notions of what life would be like under these laws to the reality of life on a concealed carry campus.	Amy Memmer, Washburn University; Patricia P. Dahl, Washburn University
Research Showcase	Gunshot Detection Technology in Trenton, New Jersey	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In this poster, I will determine the degree to which gun violence is actually reported to police. Previous research shows that a significant amount of crime goes unreported to the police. This research will analyze the impact of ShotSpotter on gun crimes in Trenton, NJ. ShotSpotter is a gunshot detection system that uses acoustic technology to recognize gunshots and notify law enforcement. Preliminary results suggest that ShotSpotter identifies more spatial concentrations of crime than citizens and the police. The next step is to take these results to further analyze gun violence reporting rates in Trenton, NJ.	Kyle E. Maliniak, The College of New Jersey
Roundtable	Hacking ATMs and Cryptocurrency	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	There is a rapid increase of interest in hacking and related criminal activities in the past few years. This roundtable session intends to have a dynamic conversation between academia and field experts regarding the trend of cybercrime, with a focus on hacking ATMs and cryptocurrency, as well as issues relate to prosecutions and cyber security.	(Session Organizer) Kevin Wang, University of South Florida - St Petersburg; (Discussant) John Hsu, Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, Taiwan; (Moderator) Ming-Li Hsieh, University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire; (Discussant) Kevin Wang, University of South Florida - St Petersburg; (Discussant) Steven Chandler, James D. Calder, University of Texas at San Antonio
Paper Presentation	Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Federal Actions Against Organized Crime, 1946-1961: Crediting Ignored Achievements in the Lead-up to War	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	Federal investigative policies and agency operations against organized crime during the presidential administrations of Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower, 1945-1961, have been ignored by criminologists, historians, and political scientists. This paper expands criminal justice history by accounting for the contributions of these administrations to later Executive Branch successes against mob organizations. The period under study represents a critical phase in mob organization and evolution and, contrary to incomplete accounts of government actions, a period of purposeful actions that should no longer be ignored. Draws on archival and other primary documentary sources.	
Open Seminar	HBCU Students in the Age of Police Accountability	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	This session will be led by students who attend Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) as we discuss important issues around police accountability, such as police misconduct, police shootings, and police/citizen encounters.	(Session Organizer) Hannah Nicole Foster, North Carolina A&T; (Session Organizer) Keith Coleman, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) Samantha Gast, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) Lasha' Clinton, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) Jaymie Lynne Brame, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) Cytarious Arrington, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) David Whelan, Holy Family University; Erin Pirog, Holy Family University
Paper Presentation	He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother: Laws and Traditions of Fraternity Hazing	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In 2017, a fraternity pledge went to an off-campus party that included hazing instigated by fraternity members. After heavy drinking, the pledge was hospitalized with a severe head injury and internal bleeding, and subsequently died. These events might have been avoided with proper oversight, or the common sense of just one "brother." Legislation to tier the penalties for hazing in Pennsylvania, currently misdemeanors, was stalled in the House of Representatives. This paper will analyze how individual states respond to, and treat hazing as a criminal offense.	
Paper Presentation	Head Injuries and Intimate Partner Violence: What We Know, and What We Don't	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	While brain injuries among athletes and veterans have received both media and academic attention, crime victims have been largely ignored in study. A two-year qualitative examination of women who survived head injuries sustained during intimate partner violence was conducted in partnership with a battered women's shelter, shedding light on the post-injury experiences of survivors in relation to medical issues, mental health issues, and post-crisis restructuring. Those findings are presented here, along with suggestions for future research and an acknowledgment of the many unanswered questions regarding head trauma and violent crime victims.	Allison Brooke Willingham, University of Wisconsin Superior

Paper Presentation	Head Injury and Violent Offending Across the Life Course	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	An emerging line of research reports a positive relationship between head injury and aggressive delinquent behavior during adolescence. However, existing research has not accounted for unobserved genetic and shared environmental confounding to evaluate if head injury represents a causal nonshared environmental risk factor for violent offending over time. The current study begins to address this gap in the literature by analyzing data on 8,211 offspring born to 2,651 mothers from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. A combination of fixed-effect modeling and sibling-comparison analyses are used to assess the effect of head injury experienced during childhood on trajectories of violent offending from early adolescence to young adulthood after adjusting for genetic and environmental confounding. Implications of these results for future research on head injury and violent offending are discussed.	Eric Connolly, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Heart Rate Variability Biofeedback and Reducing Lethal Use-of-Force Errors in Police Officers Exposed to Trauma	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	PTSD is a significant occupational hazard among first responders, associated with negative health and performance. The accumulation of PTSD symptoms (partial PTSD [P-PTSD]) among police officers also has potential impact on performance, particularly in regards to use-of-force decisions. The current project examined the relationship of P-PTSD with occupational performance and heart rate variability (HRV) in Ontarian police officers. Officers' self-reported P-PTSD did not significantly predict use-of-force decision making abilities. Lethal use-of-force errors reduced following HRV biofeedback training despite reported P-PTSD symptoms. This pilot study provides important insight in the potential of gathering P-PTSD symptoms for improving officers' health and safety.	Jennifer F. Chan, University of Toronto; Judith P. Andersen, University of Toronto
Paper Presentation	Heien v. North Carolina: Evaluating Law Enforcement Officer Knowledge	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This empirical study examines legal aspects of policing in relation to the recent United States Supreme Court case of Heien v. North Carolina. In Heien, the Court found that objectively reasonable mistakes of law by police can support traffic stops. This study utilized a survey questionnaire administered primarily to line officers in order to evaluate officers' knowledge regarding Heien, including its holding and rationale. Finally, the study explores officers' knowledge regarding applications of Heien by the lower courts.	Christopher Totten, Kennesaw State University; Gang Lee, Kennesaw State University; Michael De Leo, Kennesaw State University
Open Seminar	Helping Crime Victims through Research-and-Practice Partnerships: Opportunities for Your Involvement	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Major funding increases for victim services, combined with growing demand that services be evidence-based/research-informed, makes this a time of opportunity for victim researchers. This open seminar will talk about victim research-and-practice funding opportunities on the federal, state, local, and tribal levels. We will also share free resources from the Center for Victim Research to identify partners, develop strong collaborations, incorporate practitioner knowledge, and disseminate results. Whether you are a faculty member looking for research opportunities, a graduate student launching your career, or a practitioner learning about victim research, you will leave this session inspired and better prepared for this work.	(Session Organizer) Susan Howley, Justice Research and Statistics Association; (Presenter) Susan Howley, Justice Research and Statistics Association; (Presenter) Bailey Maryfield, Justice Research and Statistics Association; (Presenter) Marina Duane, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Helping Police Understand Community Perceptions: A Pilot Study of Wenatchee, Washington	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The role of police and trust in law enforcement is receiving much media and public attention. While public perceptions of police are receiving renewed focus, law enforcement agencies have long teamed with researchers to understand these perceptions. We examine perceptions of police and public safety concerns for Wenatchee, Washington, using multinomial regression of community survey data. The ultimate goal of this research is to help law enforcement agencies more easily obtain community perceptions data. We discuss the collaborative survey development process and procedures developed to better enable law enforcement to survey their communities in a valid and cost effective manner.	Season Hoard, Washington State University; Christina Sanders, Washington State University; Brian J. Anderson, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Heroin or the Same Old Drugs? Trend Analyses of Youth Substance Use/ Misuse Within a HIDTA Over Ten Years	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	To prevent substance use among youth, we need an accurate depiction of the patterns present among youth. Research claims youth substance use may be declining (e.g., see Vaughn et al., 2018). Yet, these studies were not conducted in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). Using five iterations of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2009-2017) within a town and state designed to be a HIDTA, trend analyses (percentage change and regression analysis) indicate that town-level alcohol use among youth significantly decreased, marijuana use remained consistent, and opioid use remained minimal. State-level findings indicate a decrease in marijuana use.	Aimee Delaney, Worcester State University

Paper Presentation	Hidden in Plain Sight: The Unique Plight of Male Victims of Sexual Violence on College Campuses	Criminological Theory	Victimology	While the #MeToo movement has propelled the issue of sexual victimization into national spotlight, many have suggested that male victims are still less frequently the focus of the sexual victimization research (Frederick, 2018; Stasi, 2017). The preliminary findings of a research project examining the sexual victimization of male and female college students will be presented. The researchers will investigate the role of students' acceptance of male-specific rape myths and other variables in the lack of help-seeking behaviors among male victims. Additionally, the researchers will measure students' perceptions of the efficacy of college resources that typically serve victims of sexual violence, such as counseling centers and university police. Furthermore, this project will investigate the influence of routine activities theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979) on the sexual victimization of males on college campuses. Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.	Kirsten Platak, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Sadie Mummert, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	High School Teachers who Sexually Abuse Students: A Comparison of Males and Females	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	In 1997, Mary Kay Letourneau was convicted of engaging in a sexual relationship with her 12-year-old student. Unfortunately, this is not the only documented case of inappropriate student/teacher relationships. In examining cases of sexual offenses, previous research has documented the differences in perceptions between males and females who commit sexual abuse and established that females are viewed as less dangerous. The current study tests whether these differences are also present in a sample of court cases of high school teachers having sexually assaulted a student. Specifically, the use that was made of victim impact statements by judges to justify their decision will be examined via a qualitative approach. The author will also discuss the implications of her findings.	Samantha L.N. Tjaden, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Holes in the Pipeline: An Empirical Test of the Relationship between School Suspension and Incarceration	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	The "school-to-prison pipeline" (STTP) refers to the network of relations that pushes children in kindergarten through 12th grade out of schools and into the criminal justice system. The STTP represents a failure of the American educational system and a contributing factor in the mass incarceration problem that plagues this country. While the STTP has received much attention in popular media and scholarly literature, there are few empirical investigations of the implied connection between school disciplinary practices and criminal justice involvement. Using data from a nationally representative longitudinal survey, this study tests one of the relationships characterizing the STTP: the link between school suspension and later chances of incarceration.	Stacey Houston, George Mason University
Roundtable	Holistic Approach to Addressing Mental Health Education in Criminal Justice Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The importance of addressing issues of mental health in criminal justice programs is two-fold. First, individuals suffering from mental health problems have statistically higher chances of involvement with the criminal justice system. As such, future criminal justice practitioners would benefit from a general understanding of mental health. Additionally, criminal justice occupations are helping-occupations which are often accompanied by high stress. It is imperative that individuals preparing to enter criminal justice positions are adequately prepared. Moderators will discuss ways (curricular and extra-curricular) to incorporating mental health education into criminal justice programs. The organizers of this session have supplemental training in the field of mental health and crisis intervention. Dr. Bratina and Dr. Gosselin have authored textbooks on the topic of mental health in the criminal justice system.	(Session Organizer) Jane M. Tucker, West Chester University of Pennsylvania; (Discussant) Michele P. Bratina, West Chester University; (Discussant) Denise Kindschi Gosselin, Western New England University; (Discussant) Meghan Kozlowski, University of Maryland; (Moderator) Jane M. Tucker, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Holocaust Lessons for the Modern Criminal Justice Class	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The standard in criminal justice education is to include current events in the classroom. The inclusion of every day event forces student to understand the relevancy of criminal justice in their daily lives and highlights the practical nature of the field. Yet current events often on present a limited perspective of the big picture. Most criminal justice classes fail to place their topic and current events in a broader historical context. Without this historical context the implications of the events can be lost. The holocaust provides a rich context in which to examine both historical trends and modern events in criminal justice. This paper focuses on the alignment of 2 criminal justice classes with "Conspiracy of Goodness" an exhibit presented by on the campus Holocaust center. The paper focuses on the benefit of the alignment, as well as the challenges and recommendation for future alignment.	Celia R. Sporer, Queensborough Community College

Paper Presentation	Home Life Strain, Negative Emotions, and Bullying	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Traditional bullying and cyberbullying are common problems faced by today's youth. Research seeking to explain bullying offending has often invoked Agnew's (1992) general strain theory. The current study seeks to partially fill a void in the literature by focusing on the effects of strains related to home life on three different negative emotions and both traditional and cyberbullying in the presence of rigorous controls. Results suggest that home life strain positively correlates with recent negative emotions for both females and males. In the presence of important theoretical controls, there is a significant relationship between home life strain and bullying offending among males, but not females. This significant relationship between home life strain and bullying among males does not appear to be mediated by recent negative emotions, but recent negative emotions do have significant relationships with bullying among males.	Emily R. Priesman, Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg; Stephen Watts, University of Memphis
Paper Presentation	Homicide Victim-Shaming: Negative Victim Portrayals in the News Media	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	Recent studies assessed the biosocial consequences of homicide on surviving loved ones and family members. Research suggests more holistic responses are needed when addressing the deleterious effects of traumatic loss. The present study re-analyzes focus group data, revealing the problematic police practice of releasing deceased victims' arrest photographs, or mug shots, thereby (unintentionally) shaming homicide survivors and re-victimizing already grieving family members. Implications for both the well-being of homicide survivors, as well as the ability of law enforcement to elicit information from the public, are discussed.	Joshua T. Ellsworth, Indiana University; Marla Sandys, Indiana University; Jody Madeira, Indiana University; Heather Pruss, Bellarmine University
Paper Presentation	Hot Neighborhoods? Situational Analysis of Emotionally Intense Police-Community Interactions	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In the study of police interactions, social ecologists have long offered location matters. This body of research suggests that neighborhood influences police behavior. Explanations for these different outcomes is still a point of contention. As a test of Klinger's Ecological Theory of Policing, this study uses observational data from 407 separate interactions between police officers and community members. Examining emotional intensity via path analysis suggests that neighborhoods are associated with differences in the expression of negative emotionality.	David A. Makin, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University; Rachael Brooks, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Hot Neighborhoods? Situational Analysis of Emotionally Intense Police-Community Interactions	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In the study of police interactions, social ecologists have long offered location matters. This body of research suggests that neighborhood influences police behavior. Explanations for these different outcomes remains a point of contention. As a test of Klinger's Ecological Theory of Policing, this study uses observational data from 407 separate interactions between police officers and community members. Examining emotional intensity via path analysis, results suggest neighborhoods are associated with different levels of emotional intensity.	David A. Makin, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University; Rachael Brooks, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	How Collective Consciousness Shapes Police Officers' Attitudes Toward Legitimacy of Certain Types of Police Conduct	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police officers' attitudes toward legitimacy of certain types of conduct may influence their decision to commit police misconduct. Since in policing collective consciousness plays a bigger role than individual consciousness, it is important to investigate the relationship between collective and individual attitudes toward legitimacy of certain types of police behavior. This study analyzes police officers' responses to questions about legitimacy of officers' behavior in twelve hypothetical scenarios. The results indicate that the police officers' attitudes toward legitimacy of certain types of police conduct are influenced by their perceptions of their fellow officers' attitudes.	Stan Korotchenko, University of Central Florida
Roundtable	How Correctional Scholars Can Use Research to Influence Policy at Local and State Levels	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	In this session, we discuss how criminal justice scholars can use their expertise to work with community partners to influence policy at the local and state level.	(Session Organizer) David C. May, Mississippi State University; (Discussant) David Myers, University of New Haven; (Discussant) Ronald Burns, Texas Christian University; (Moderator) David C. May, Mississippi State University; (Discussant) Jacqueline G. van Wormer.

Paper Presentation	How Do We Productively Raise Inequality Issues in Class?	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	A comprehensive introductory criminal justice course includes current and past race, class, and gender discrimination and oppressions that often distort justice. How can we further enable students to express their views on these matters in classroom discussions/Q&As? It is likely that students' reasons for not speaking up or asking questions include uneasiness about their own ideas, assumptions that others' disagreement will be unpleasant, and worry that a disagreeing teacher will be punitive. This paper raises these questions for discussion, and suggests some possible approaches to them.	Josh Klein, Iona College
Roundtable	How Harsh Are "Harsh Interrogation" Techniques	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Since the terrorist attack on 9-11, the United States has been engaged in a War on Terrorism. Like many previous military campaigns, the U.S. has involved in the interrogations of captured non-state actors in attempt to obtain valuable intelligence. However, the CIA has been severely criticized for conducting "harsh" interrogations to ascertain valuable information. Stress techniques such as sleep deprivation and other stressors were considered to be torture. With that stated, this roundtable discussion will analyze the legality and value of utilizing such interrogation techniques. Key words: stress techniques, non-state actors	(Moderator) Michael Peter Wigginton Jr., University of Southern Mississippi; (Session Organizer) Steve Mallory, University of Mississippi; (Discussant) Charles Scheer, University of Southern Mississippi; (Discussant) Carl Jensen, The Citadel; (Discussant) Steve Mallory, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	How I Turned Out: Juvenile Probationers' Experiences	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	This study investigates the existence of turning points bringing juveniles into the justice system and considers how the system might create additional turning points resulting in desistance from crime. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, this research reveals new turning points both into and away from criminal activity and provides insight on how to leverage turning points to prevent justice involvement. Implications provide opportunities for schools, families, and justice agencies to target programming toward youth approaching would-be turning points into the system and create turning points to help youth transition back out of the system.	Kimberly S. Meyer, Central Connecticut State University
Roundtable	How Multi-Disciplinary Scholarly Collaborations Inform Justice, Human Rights, and Activism Efforts	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	This panel will highlight the various ways in which scholars work across disciplines to produce multi-disciplinary research products that inform justice, human rights, and activism efforts.	(Session Organizer) Monic P. Behnken, Iowa State University; (Discussant) Angela Prince, Iowa State University; (Discussant) Ilma Jahic, Iowa State University; (Discussant) Kennesha Woods, Iowa State University; (Moderator) Mahmut Cengiz, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	How Salafi-Jihadist Terrorist Organizations are Networked	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Salafi-Jihadist terrorist organizations consisting of al Qaeda, ISIS, Boko Haram, and Al Shabaab as well as over 50 al Qaeda franchises are networked in terms of transfer of tactical, financial, and ideological experiences. However, there is little evidence to concretize this relationship among these organizations. This paper will analyze how Salafi-Jihadist organizations influence each other and how they are networked when it comes to funding, financing, and using terrorist tactics.	
Paper Presentation	How Terrorists Experience Prison: An Analysis of English Language Memoirs/Autobiographies	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Few people experience incarceration the same. The way they adapt or cope (typically referred to as prisonization) varies based on a number of background factors and the kinds of challenges they face behind bars. One of the less-explored classes of prisoner experiences is that of individuals who have been convicted of terrorism related charges. In order to explore the role of prisons in a terrorist's experience of prison, a content analysis of 29 English language terrorist memoirs/autobiographies was performed. The research points to several turning points in the person's carceral experience.	Jeff Ross, University of Baltimore; Richard Tewksbury, Arizona State University; Tiara Caneff, University of Baltimore; Lauren Samuelson, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	Human Rights and an Examination of USDOJ Pattern-or-Practice Investigations Findings	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	This paper provides a qualitative examination of 70 investigations opened by the U.S. Department of Justice between 1997 and 2017 under the 1994 authority of 42, U.S.C., 14141. The investigations were initiated to determine systemic police misconduct that deprived individuals of their rights protected by the U.S. Constitution and laws of the U.S. The paper examines the contrast between the rights violations disclosed by the pattern-or-practice investigations and the inalienable rights reflected in the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and international human rights law.	Delmar P. Wright, Saint Leo University

Paper Presentation	Human Trafficking and the Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study of the United States and Netherlands	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This thesis discusses the role the criminal justice system plays on combating human trafficking (specifically sex trafficking) on both national and international levels. The current anti-trafficking measures enacted by the the United States criminal justice system are compared and contrasted with the current anti-trafficking measures of the Netherlands criminal justice system. Statistics, definitions, and regulations from both criminal justice systems are examined. The implications of the thesis establish a new synthesis of information that provides understandings of the anti-trafficking policies, which may enable improvements to future anti-trafficking legislation.	Kelly L. Campbell, Marymount University
Paper Presentation	Human Trafficking as a Global Issue	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This paper considers the current state of human trafficking around the world. International data sources will be introduced to explore patterns in trafficking internationally as well as the unique factors driving human trafficking across regions. Data constraints and definitional issues will be presented. Specific global factors will be considered in regard to their relationships with human trafficking, including terrorism, gender discrimination, and immigration policies. Existing data and literature will be the primary sources of information for this paper. A running theme throughout this panel will be the empirical challenges we face in assessing these issues.	Wendy Stickle, University of Maryland
Paper Presentation	Human Trafficking in France: How to Measure a Criminal Phenomenon Without Official Data?	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	For many years international and European institutions highlight the lack of statistics on human trafficking. In response to this need a first experimentation take place to measure human trafficking in France with non-official data. A coordination work with associations has made it possible to create a survey collecting data on victims of human trafficking support by associations. After two years, results allow to draw up a profile of victims of trafficking in human beings in France. Analysis by forms of exploitation also reveals specific profiles including gender, age, origin and circumstances of exploitation of victims.	Amandine Sourd, French National Institute for Advanced Studies in Security and Justice
Paper Presentation	Human Trafficking in the State of Virginia: An Analysis of Other Variables	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This paper presents the results of a strategic assessment aimed at identifying various societal factors simultaneously occurring in areas with a confirmed high prevalence of human trafficking. Data were collected from the State of Virginia that allowed for comparing and contrasting counties within Virginia. The overall goal of this project was to determine whether there is a pattern regarding demographic and socioeconomic measures as potential indicators of trafficking. The policy implications of the results of this study are discussed, including an ability to inform law enforcement of the various indicators that can predict human trafficking in specific geographical locations.	Amy L. Paleno, Mars Hill University; Heather M. Zurburg, Mars Hill University
Paper Presentation	I Spy a Need for an Update; Reworking the Espionage Act for the 21st Century	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The Espionage Act of 1917 has recently resurfaced due to media coverage of high-profile cases and it continues to be salient to the privacy landscape of the present-day. The original intent of this act was to prevent individuals from aiding the opposition in the war effort during World War I. This act, having been signed into law nearly 100 years ago, is as antiquated as telephone operators and rotary dial telephones. It does not account for the modern technology of interconnected networks, mobile phones, and cloud computing to mention a few. It is critical to rework the Espionage Act to reflect the realities of the 21st century. The purpose of this paper is to explore the modern-day use of the Espionage Act with an emphasis on why it should be reformed. This paper will highlight judicial opinions, the laws that have been passed regarding the Espionage Act, the laws modifying this act, and how this act affects liberties, privacy, intelligence agencies, and the news media.	Nima Zahadat, University of Baltimore; Whitney N. Partridge, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	I'm Listening to You, I'm Just Not Paying Attention: A Comparison of Student Engagement Between International and American Students	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This study explored the differences in student engagement between international and American students. I evaluated how criminal justice students in America learn, study and apply their knowledge compared to their international counterparts. This study used the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE). While participating in a "professor exchange" with The Hague University of Applied Sciences in The Hague Netherlands, I surveyed international student in the The Hague Criminology program while also surveying MSU students in our Criminal Justice and Criminology program.	Denise L. Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver; Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Paper Presentation	Identifying Patterns of Victimization among Prisoners: A Latent Class Analysis Approach	Criminological Theory	Victimology	There is evidence that experiencing victimization can increase the likelihood of prison misconduct and other behavioral problems, but the research in this area is limited. The victimization literature shows that there is variation in victimization experiences and outcomes among the general population. Since this research has mostly utilized community samples, it is unclear how the frequency and severity of victimization influences outcomes among incarcerated people. To better understand how victimization may influence prisoner outcomes we must first identify patterns of victimization. Using latent class analysis, the current study seeks to identify unique prisoner profiles based on victimization experiences along with theoretically relevant demographic characteristics. Directions for future research and policy implications are discussed.	Andia Azimi, Sam Houston State University; Jane Daquin, The University of Alabama; Susan Hoppe, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Identifying the Personal and Perceived Organizational Characteristics Associated with Job Satisfaction Among Juvenile Probation Staff	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	While satisfied employees are essential to organizations, especially criminal justice agencies, juvenile probation staff remain an understudied population. In order to address this, baseline data from the Juvenile Justice – Translational Research on Adolescents in the Legal System (JJ-TRIALS) initiative was used to examine the level and correlates of job satisfaction among a large sample of juvenile probation staff. Findings highlight the importance of work-place factors, such as perceived organizational support and supervisory support. Therefore, efforts towards increasing job satisfaction and staff retention should focus on the improvement of organizational characteristics, such as increased supervisory feedback on job performance.	Julie Krupa, Michigan State University; Richard Dembo, University of South Florida; Steven Belenko, Temple University
Research Showcase	Identifying the Role of the Iraqi Police in the Yazidi Genocide	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This qualitative case study aims to fill the void in existing literature in regards to the role of the police during the genocide of the Yazidi population in Iraq, in comparison to the role for the police during other less current genocides. This research intent to introduce and identify the police force in Iraq during the time of the genocide, identify the power structure within the law enforcement and identify what the police force in Iraq did or did not do during the time of the genocide. This study can, by examining the role thoroughly, determine what aggravated or mitigated the atrocities taking place. The purpose of this case study will be to understand and describe the role of the police enforcement in Iraq during the Yazidi genocide and put their role in comparison to the role that other police forces have played during earlier atrocities.	Anna Strindberg, John Jay College
Paper Presentation	If at First You Don't Succeed, Try Again?: Assessing the Generalizability of the Repeat and Near Repeat Phenomena to Attempted Versus Completed Residential Burglaries	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Prior research suggests that houses that are burglarized are at a higher risk of being burglarized again within thirty days and that houses in close geographic proximity are also at an elevated risk. This has been termed the repeat and near repeat phenomena. In this presentation we assess the applicability of repeat victimization for both burglaries that have been attempted and those that have been completed utilizing 30 months of data from a suburban police department in the south. We find that locations where burglaries have been attempted do not experience repeat or near repeat occurrences, but locations where the burglaries were successful do experience repeat victimization. Policy implications for law enforcement practitioners are provided.	Justin Smith, University of Central Florida; William Moreto, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Illegal Mining as an "Emerging" Crime: Plundering, Laundering, and Exportation of Metals and Minerals	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime identifies cybercrime and identity crimes, trafficking in cultural property, wildlife crime, maritime crime and piracy, organ trafficking, and fraudulent medicine trade as "new and emerging" crimes. Are these crimes different from other forms of transnational crime? In this theoretically-informed paper, I will focus on illicit mining, laundering, and exportation of metals and minerals and will compare these crimes to other crimes that are conventionally approached as "new and emerging." The paper will contribute to the literature on transnational crime, suggesting possible countermeasures to its evolution and expansion.	Yuliya Zabyelina, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Paper Presentation	Immigrant African Women, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Patriarchy	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	This paper is a call on scholars, policymakers and practitioners to take patriarchy seriously in their work on or with immigrant women from patriarchal societies. While patriarchy is an influential element in gender relations across western and non-western societies, there is evidence to suggest that women from societies where traditional patriarchy is the order of the day are most affected by the negative ramifications of patriarchy. Despite their resettlement in the U.S., immigrant women from those societies do not escape the patriarchal ideologies and practices of their country of origin. Studies of IPV in immigrant African communities attest to this. Drawing from research findings on IPV in the immigrant Nigerian community, this paper will show how patriarchy intersects with country of origin and gender in the perpetration of IPV against immigrant African women.	Anita Kalunta-Crumpton, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Immigrant Shelter Child Sexual Abuse: A Crime Embedded in a Crime that Requires Culturally Responsive Interventions	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	The inadequate governmental preparation for immigrant children entering shelters resulted in other unwanted but nonetheless traumatizing experiences noted by reports of sexual abuse as well as other crimes. Several child sexual abuse shelter cases have come to the attention of the criminal justice system, policymakers, and the public. To date, the mental health understandings of these cases have gone unreported. The use of in-depth interviews with criminal justice, medical, mental health providers and victim service professionals are expected to be informative in crafting evidence-based support in these cases. This presentation examines culturally responsive interventions for these children and their families.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA; Andrea Aviles, Private Practice
Roundtable	Immigration Detention and Immigration Law: Topics for 21st Century Education	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	The United States government spends billions of dollars apprehending, detaining, and deporting undocumented immigrants every year. Very few people in the United States understand U.S. immigration detention regarding legal authority for detention, the adjudication process, and deportation. How does the immigration detention system compare to known jail and corrections paradigms? This round table will explore these current issues and discuss the inclusion of this critical and timely topic in criminal justice degree plans.	(Session Organizer) Michael R. Sanchez, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; (Moderator) Robert Michael Magee, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; (Discussant) Martha Hurley, University of Dayton; (Discussant) Michael R. Sanchez, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Roundtable	Immigration in the Trump Era: Seeking Positive Justice Outcomes for Undocumented Immigrants	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	The Trump Administration has been sharply criticized for their immigration policies, particularly the separation of young children from their parents at the U.S. border. Anti-immigration rhetoric coming from the White House lends credence to several myths surrounding immigrants ranging from their propensity for criminal behavior to exacerbating financial burdens of government assistance programs. However, empirical evidence refutes these claims and such rhetoric fuels misperceptions about undocumented immigrants. This roundtable examines the myths and misconceptions about undocumented immigrants that includes personal accounts of immigration experiences in the United States.	(Session Organizer) Heather Alaniz, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Discussant) Frances Bernat, Texas A&M International University; (Discussant) LeAnn N. Cabage, Kennesaw State University; (Discussant) Anthony Peguero, Virginia Tech; (Moderator) Heather Alaniz, University of Houston - Clear Lake
Paper Presentation	Impact of Public Perception of Militarization of the Police	Student Panels	Student Panels	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" (Schneier, 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 police community relationships. Using a questionnaire, we interviewed approximately 300 African Americans and Hispanics residents living in a minority majority county. Preliminary findings support that African Americans and Hispanics believe that the militarization of the police is not good for the community. In addition, African Americans believe that the militarization of the police has created the current rift between the black community and the police. Another key finding is how ethnicity plays a role in the perception of the police in minority communities.	Frank Flowers, Bowie State University

Paper Presentation	Impact of Trauma Informed Care on Youth Outcomes for Those in The Justice System*	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Many adolescents in the juvenile justice system have experienced high rates of trauma. Reports show that a total of about 90% of youth who have experienced these traumas have reported behavioral and emotional difficulties associated with their histories of trauma (Olafson Erna et al., 2018). The purpose of this meta-analytical examination is to describe the knowledge on the impact of juvenile justice informed care programming and services on youth outcomes. The finding should be informative to policy-makers and treatment providers as they attempt to utilize the most efficient practices to counter aspects of adverse childhood influences.	Melanie Prudhomme, Prairie View A&M University
Research Showcase	Impact of Visitation on Prison Violence	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In April 2018, the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported that the rate of assault on inmates is 308 per 5,000 inmates. Preliminary reports show this to be the highest reported assaults in nearly three years. The purpose of this study is to examine possible correlations of acts of aggression in prison, paying particular attention to visitations. This project defines reported acts of aggression as any acts of violence or harm to another inmate, group of inmates, or correctional officer that are only reported to correction officers in prisons. The researchers hypothesize that the more average visitation hours per inmate, the less reported acts of aggression in prisons. It is expected that visitation increases good behavior and positively impacts inmates, which has direct policy implications. The study will conclude with a discussion of possible policy implications based on the findings of the study.	Allison Fratus, Mercyhurst University; Melissa Lopez, Mercyhurst University; Jaydon MacNeil, Mercyhurst University; EmmaLeigh E. Kirchner, Mercyhurst University
Research Showcase	Impacts of Age and Drugs on Offending	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Past research has noted that the age of onset for juvenile drug use may significantly impact later criminal careers (see DeLisi, Angton, Behnken, Kusow, 2015). Research in this area is limited and questions remain if type of early drug use is an important predictor of later career offending, and if other features may help explain the relationship between onset of drug use and career offending. This study expands on past research using a nationally representative sample of inmates in local jails, and examines how age of onset of drug use and delinquent peers association may impact later criminal careers. Findings from the current study and directions for future research will be discussed.	Landon Carver, Kennesaw State University; Leah Reilly, Kennesaw State University; Beverly Reece Crank, Kennesaw State University; Heidi Scherer, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Implementation Findings for Restorative Justice Conferencing in Rhode Island Schools	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	From 2015-18, the Youth Restoration Project implemented restorative justice (RJ) family group conferencing in Rhode Island schools, as diversions from potential suspension and arrest, with funding from NJ. Conferences involve respectful sharing of multiple perspectives on the event(s), and end with a restorative agreement. Conferences were observed, and ratings showed high fidelity to the restorative protocol. Implementation requirements and challenges included advance work with students, parents and other conference participants. Conferences also need to be aligned with the school disciplinary environment, requiring considerable efforts to establish a more restorative school culture, which may have school-wide benefits beyond conference participants.	Akiva Liberman, Urban Institute; Maggie Goff, Urban Institute; Katz Michael, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Implementing a Culture of Health among Delaware's Probation Population	Corrections	Community Corrections	Persons involved in both the National and Delaware probation systems present a multitude of health issues and are less likely to access health care and other social services compared to those not involved in the system. Probationers face a complex combination of issues beyond system involvement: access to substance abuse treatment, mental and general health services, education, employment, and housing. This study utilizes a screening and linkage to care process that takes place in one probation office in the state of Delaware. The results will provide for a more detailed assessment of the health needs of probationers than currently exists.	Patricia Becker, University of Delaware; Christy Visser, University of Delaware; Daniel O'Connell, University of Delaware
Student Authored Paper	Importance of the Internet Within the Radicalization of Homegrown Violent Extremists	Student Panels	Student Panels	The steady increase of internet users through the 2000s have caused a growth in decentralized Islamic terrorist cells, which play a specific role in radicalizing American citizens into homegrown violent extremists. Many intelligence concerns derive from this threat, since the internet allows for the quiet underground radicalization across borders. This research paper investigates the growth of internet usage to radicalize homegrown violent extremists within the United States. In addition, this paper hopes to expand on the threats these extremists pose on the United States Intelligence Community, and the potentially fatal threats to American citizens.	Megan Michaela Slavich, Seattle University

Paper Presentation	Improving Access to Justice in Rural America: Conflicts between Human Rights, Religious, and "Data-Driven" Ideologies	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Factors influencing access and barriers to justice have often been documented with regard to the legal and criminal justice systems. However, this literature is limited in that lacking access and justice for many people in rural places – including community resources and social services – often results in social injustice for vulnerable people. Coupled with this, spatial and political barriers to justice in rural communities exacerbate social injustice in these places. This paper identifies the conflicting ideologies in rural places that impact – for better or worse – the accessibility and stigma associated with available resources for vulnerable people in rural communities.	Amy Magnus, University of California, Irvine
Paper Presentation	Improving Learning Outcomes for Millennial and Generation Z Criminal Justice Students: A Multimedia Approach	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Traditional teaching models may fall short of retaining student interest, based on the student's desire to engage in a more personalized manner with course content. The onus to deliver the best quality learning experience falls squarely on the Instructor. Thus, providing creative learning experiences that embrace and foster the use of technology may prove to significantly boost student-learning outcomes. In this study, multimedia scenarios were used to examine engagement activity of criminal justice students across three writing-intensive course sections. Instructor lead scenarios, video scenarios, and interactive immersive scenarios were used to assess student learning in this research.	Brian Harte, St. John's University; Justin Spaulding, State University of New York at Canton
Paper Presentation	Improving the Efficacy of the FROST	Corrections	Community Corrections	Risk assessments are increasingly employed in criminal justice settings to estimate the likelihood of offender recidivism. More recent, but limited research, suggests that some factors that may be predictive of recidivism at one stage of the system, may not be predictive at other stages. Thus, a "one-size-fits-all" tool may not be appropriate for all types of offenders. The current study adds to this research base by presenting a new version of the FROST based on the results of a 2016 validation study that found that the tool, originally designed for probationers, did not work equally well for parolees.	Jennifer L. Lux, University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute; Jennifer Hartman, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Shelley Listwan, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Myrinda Schweitzer Smith, University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute
Paper Presentation	In a Different Voice? An Analysis of Gender Within a Criminal Justice Curriculum	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The purpose of this research was to evaluate the representation of gender and voice in the curriculum of the criminal justice program at Bay State College. The possibility that male voices and perspectives dominate criminal justice curricula due to historical gender inequality in the United States has been widely discussed in the literature. This research included a gender and voice analysis of the books, movies, curriculum, and faculty utilized in the 41 criminal justice courses offered at Bay State College.	William J. Morrisette, Bay State College; Jessica A. Neave, Bay State College
Paper Presentation	In the Deep: A Look at Girls Committed to Residential Placement	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	While boys account for the majority of the workload of the juvenile justice system, there has been growing interest in the experiences of girls who come into contact with the system. This presentation focuses on girls who reach the deep-end of the justice system; that is, girls who are committed to residential placement following a court ordered disposition. Using data from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, this presentation will focus on the characteristics of girls committed to residential placement, including the offenses that resulted in their placement and the characteristics of the facilities that hold them.	Sarah Hockenberry, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Paper Presentation	Incarcerated Women and Their Adjustment to Life in Prison	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	This project is a part of a multi-phase research study designed to assess how incarcerated women adjust to life in prison and how they cope with separation from their families. In this presentation we summarize the results of the survey conducted in the Edna Mahan Correctional Facility for Women in New Jersey. The participation in the survey was opened to all volunteers and the survey comprised of three assessments, previously utilized in research in corrections, including the Prison Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ). The results of the PAQ will be presented for the sample of 194 women as well as for a subsample of mothers.	Katarzyna Celinska, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Katherine Limoncelli, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Caroline M. Vargas, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Student Authored Paper	Incarceration in Florida: A Comparative Survey	Student Panels	Student Panels	This study addressed the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of Florida's incarceration system and the use of alternative sanctions. The research questions asked whether Florida law enforcement versus non-law enforcement Florida residents held separate opinions regarding these topics. By providing a questionnaire to participants it was found that these groups hold significantly different opinions regarding the effectiveness of incarceration in the state as well as the use of alternative sanctions. The negative opinions on these topics hold implications for the ability of law enforcement officers to be able to do their jobs effectively which may cause higher turnover rates.	Joseph Hoft, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	Income Inequality and Crime in Europe: A Meta-Analysis of Recent Cross-National Studies	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Previous synthesis studies found a significant positive association between income inequality and crime from the cross-national level. However, they ignored possible difference across world regions and the primary cross-national studies included in these syntheses were ones published before 2010. Recently, several studies on the topic of income inequality and crime have emerged in Europe and the empirical results in such studies were mixed. In the current study, using a systematic review and meta-analysis, we assess the effect sizes between income inequality and crime in Europe from the cross-national level. Implications for policy and future research of the findings are discussed.	Bitna Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Young-Oh Hong, Korean Institute of Criminology, South Korea; Chungheon Seo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Blair Hilligass, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Roundtable	Increasing Diversity in Criminal Justice Ph.D. Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This roundtable will feature faculty and graduate directors who will discuss issues surrounding diversity in doctoral education with a specific focus on strategies for recruitment, retention, and engagement of underrepresented minority students in criminal justice and criminology Ph.D. programs. Special consideration will be given to the role of the McNair Scholars program as it relates to the recruitment of potential students.	(Session Organizer) Cathy Barth, ACJS; (Moderator) Deborah Koetzel, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; (Discussant) Robert Brown, North Carolina Central University; (Discussant) Kareem Jordan, American University; (Discussant) Valli Rajah, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Paper Presentation	Increasing the Impact of Animal Assisted Interventions in Correctional Settings Through Humane Education and Pedagogy	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Correctional institutions have increasingly embraced Animal-Assisted Interventions (AAI), often referred to as Prison-Based Animal Programs (PAPs) (Furst, 2006). Humane Education (HE) is a powerful framework to provide opportunities to increase critical thinking and perspective taking skills, empathy, compassion, personal and social well being. HE nurtures reverence and respect for all living beings - including other humans, non-human animals, and the environment we share - and examines the interconnection we have with each other (Itte-Clarke, 2014; Weil, 2009). Opportunities to enhance the value and benefits of PAP programs by incorporating HE methods are examined.	Kimberly L. Spanjol, Iona College
Paper Presentation	Individual and Family Factors for Sibling Maltreatment Victimization: Results from a Prospective Longitudinal Study	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Research suggests that between 40 to 80 percent of youth experience physical victimization by a sibling each year, making this the most prevalent form of family violence (Straus et al., 1980). Despite this, there has been limited research on risk factors associated with sibling maltreatment victimization. The current study addresses this issue through analysis of longitudinal data taken from 1,354 families. This study examines individual and family measures (including youth externalizing behavior, maternal alcohol use, maternal depression, family structure, interparental violence, household income, and parent use of corporal punishment) as potential risk factors for later sibling maltreatment victimization.	Kristen M. Benedini, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Paper Presentation	Individual-Level Predictors of Conformity and Desistance among Known Offenders	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Research has demonstrated a number of challenges faced by offenders attempting to reenter society after long periods of incarceration, as well as a number of factors predicting recidivism more broadly. This study examines a number of individual level factors that may influence known offenders' intentions to refrain from offending (i.e., drunk driving and aggravated assault) and/or desist from offenses they may have previously committed. In particular, we examine the influence of a number of measures of social bonds (i.e., work, family, spouse/partner, belief in the law), as well as levels of self-control, negative peer influences and prior offending experience on intentions to refrain from these offenses, among a sample of 428 incarcerated felons. Multivariate models suggest that a number of these factors significantly predict the intentions to refrain from these offenses and are thus potentially useful targets for rehabilitative programming. Implications and limitations of the study are also discussed.	Nicole Niebuhr, Sam Houston State University; Jeffrey Bouffard, Iowa State University

Paper Presentation	Influence of Individual and Sociocultural Characteristics on Ethical Decision-Making Among Students	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Quantitative non-experimental, correlational research study examined individual characteristics correlated with the decision-making of criminal justice (CJ) students. Collection instrument: Congruent and Incongruent Moral Dilemma's test o dual-process. Participants chose between what was an acceptable (congruent dilemmas showing utilitarianism) or unacceptable harm (incongruent dilemmas showing deontology) in a series of ethical decision-making scenarios. The differences between the two dilemmas were found to have significance. This research can help inform academic institutions, CJ organizations, and students preparing for a career in public safety to be better prepared to make ethical decisions in the field and help focus training and educational programs.	Charles Martin Russo, Colorado Technical University
Research Showcase	Information and Intelligence Sharing Between Rural Local Law Enforcement and Federal Homeland Security Agencies	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this was to examine to what extent the level of information and intelligence sharing between rural local law enforcement in New York and federal homeland security agencies prevent threats to the security of the northern border in New York and to explore the best practices for identifying and prioritizing remediation of gaps in sharing homeland security-related information and intelligence.	Paul Bowdre, Oakland City University
Paper Presentation	Innovation in the Classroom: Giving Up Control of the Lesson	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Professors are expected to encourage creative and innovative delivery of information...as long as it meets the course outcomes, can be measured through external assessments, and students develop intellectual curiosity while practice critical thinking [emphasis added]. Exactly how "free" are professors to be creative 16 chapters in 16-weeks through scheduled tests/papers and achievement indicators? Encouraging students to direct the content of the class encourages active engagement and curiosity in the material that is lacking in traditional classroom structure. This presentation will describe three separate classroom structures that respond to the needs of the student, uses environmental landmarks and integrates contemporary research to create a total learning experience.	Lauren Barrow, Chestnut Hill College
Paper Presentation	Inside World of Israeli Sex Offenders	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This research examined the inside world of fourteen sex-offenders participating in a sex-offender rehabilitation program in an Israeli prison while serving a 18 months to 22 years prison sentence. Interviewees shared details of the offense, perception of responsibility, and blame attributed to self, the victim, and culture. Narratives reveal stereotypes that facilitated forced sex on women who deviated from the good-girl category because they stayed out at night and smoked or dressed differently. Gaining the confidence of a child-victim through affection, knowing the limits, and transgressing them by molesting the child and fearing being discovered, were in their repertoire. They renegotiated a spoiled identity by minimizing the severity of their act by comparing it to other sex offenders.	Brenda Geiger, Bar Ilan University; Acco; Michael Fischer, Norfolk State University
Paper Presentation	Insight from Law Enforcement Personnel and Prosecutors about the Evolution of Human Trafficking Cases	Research Methods	Research Methods	Roughly half of federal cases filed in district court that include human trafficking offenses do not include human trafficking offenses at conviction. Although many of the resulting convictions are for serious crimes (e.g. smuggling; child pornography), the reasons why a human trafficking charge is not carried through to conviction are not articulated in administrative data alone. To investigate reasons for this type of case evolution, we sought input from experts – federal pretrial officers and federal prosecutors. For federal pretrial officers, we sought the narratives of these cases from their presentencing reports (PSRs), collected and located at the U.S. Sentencing Commission. By using the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) data, we identified these types of cases, selected a generalizable sample of cases whose PSRs were examined at the USSC, and conducted a document analysis of the presentence reports to code indicators of the evolution of the cases. We then sought the insight of federal prosecutors and investigators involved with human trafficking cases about the case evolution through structured interviews. In this paper we discuss the sample of PSRs, the process of respondent selection, and results from our qualitative analysis.	I-Fang Cheng, Abt Associates; Sonja Richard, Abt Associates; Omri Drucker, Abt Associates; Michael Shively, Abt Associates, Inc.

Paper Presentation	Institutional and Disciplinary Diversity of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Program Faculties: Examining a Decade of Change?	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety states that variance prepares systems for daily activities and unforeseeable events, suggesting that academic departments comprised of faculty from multiple institutions and disciplines would better adapt to ever-changing environments. This study outlines and ranks the academic heritage of full-time tenure-stream faculty (N = 664) within criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs in the United States (N = 42), and then compares the findings with those collected from all programs (N = 31) and faculty (N = 495) ten years earlier (in 2008).	Philip E. Carlan, The University of Southern Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Instruments of Violence: An Analysis of Female Suicide Bombers	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Women are more frequently engaging in operationally violent capacities in terrorist acts, with suicide bombers being the most common role. In recent years, the trend in female suicide bombers has spiked and sources indicate that this can be attributed to Boko Haram, a group in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, which has utilized more women as suicide bombers than any other group in history. The study utilized content analysis of publicly available, open-sourced media materials cited in the Global Terrorism Database and compares the actions of female suicide bombers with women involved in other group-based violent actions, and between female suicide bombers in other groups engaged in terrorist acts.	Jordan N. Galehan, Southern Illinois University
Paper Presentation	Integrating Gunshot Detection Technology with Complementary Technologies	Policing	Police Technology	Gunshot detection technology (GDT) can be a powerful tool for law enforcement agencies when used in combination with other investigative tools. Through interviews with 46 stakeholders in Denver (CO), Milwaukee (WI), and Richmond (CA), Urban Institute researchers learned how law enforcement agencies integrate information created by GDT in conjunction with other technologies to investigate firearm-related crime. Results emphasize how an ideal shooting investigation would proceed, one that includes more traditional investigative efforts, such as evidence collection and canvassing, but also includes ballistics analyses, using the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) or its firearm eTrace program, and close collaborations with staff from local ATF offices.	Daniel S. Lawrence, Urban Institute; Nancy La Vigne, Urban Institute; Maggie Goff, Urban Institute; Paige S. Thompson, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Integration of Police Academy Studies within a Criminal Justice Education Criminal Justice Program	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	The issue of awarding academic credit within a criminal justice program for police training is and has been controversial for at least two decades. Some institutions of higher education grant academic credit to police academy graduates, while others support the superiority of academic work over vocational training. This study addresses the question whether police academy training is analogous to learning experiences obtained in the college classroom. Using survey instruments directed to various stakeholders, such as students, faculty, and police officials, this study explores critical issues regarding the advantages and disadvantages for the merging of academics and police training.	Barry Harvey, Alvernia University; Martin Alan Greenberg, SUNY Ulster (Ret.); Malgorzata Zuber, Alvernia University
Paper Presentation	Interdisciplinary Criminal Justice Internships	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal Justice interns at Sacred Heart University are delivering a program called Character Counts to at-risk students at an after-school program in Bridgeport, Connecticut (Hall Neighborhood House). Integral to the delivery are several other disciplines from the university. Graduate students from the Farrington College of Education are helping the interns with teaching pedagogy. Undergraduate students from the Department of Psychology are pretesting the at-risk students and will analyze data once it is collected. Students from the College of Nursing and the Department of Social Work provide support for students needing additional services.	Patrick Morris, Sacred Heart University

Paper Presentation	Internal Security and Emerging Threats: The Inaugural World Internal Security and Police Index (WISPI)	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	As the effects of internal conflicts in Syria and Iraq continue to be felt around the world, and deaths from terrorism increase, the response to internal security threats is arguably more crucial now than at any point in the last sixty years. Internal security institutions can prevent conflict, facilitate recovery, and promote the structures associated with stable and peaceful environments. In order to be effective, security forces need to have the best tools for policing and conflict resolution. They need to be legitimate in the eyes of their own citizens. Finally, they need to be able to reduce threats to internal security like violent crime, homicide, and terrorism. Published by the International Police Science Association and constructed and calculated by the Institute for Economics and Peace, the inaugural World Internal Security and Police Index (WISPI) measures the ability of the police and other security providers to address internal security issues in 127 countries, across four domains, using 16 indicators. It provides an empirical base to discuss the importance of citizen perceptions of police fairness and legitimacy and the complicated relationship between spending and capacity.	Mamdooh Abdelmottlel, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences
Paper Presentation	Inter-Racial and Intra-Racial Homicides: Media Coverage, Blame, and Context	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	The media treats homicides differently based on the race of victims. In light of recent killings of unarmed Blacks that had their culpability questioned during coverage of their deaths, more studies are needed to examine whether coverage varies based on whether the homicide involved actors of the same or different races. Utilizing police report data from homicides matched with news stories about the killing, content analysis is used to: (1) explore variations in coverage based on whether the homicide was intra-racial or inter-racial; and (2) investigate whether contextual differences exist in how these homicide incidents are represented in the media.	Valerie Wright, Cleveland State University; Heather Washington, West Virginia University; MaKenna Daus, Cleveland State University
Research Showcase	Intersecting Oppression: Sociodemographic Indicators, Disability Status and Intimate Partner Violence Among Women of Color	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Despite the growing literature on intimate partner violence (IPV), few studies have examined IPV among disabled and non-disabled women of color. This study used a population-based dataset from the 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to assess reported experiences of intimate partner violence among disabled and non-disabled women of color, while controlling for other sociodemographic factors. It was hypothesized that younger, low-income, employed, less educated, married, and disabled women, all report higher levels of intimate partner violence than their nondisabled counterparts. An intersectional theoretical framework guided the development of the hypotheses of the current study. This framework suggests that in order to effectively assess and understand the experience of violence directed towards women, the researcher must account for the intersection between multiple social categories. Results from bivariate and multivariate statistical analyses indicate significant differences in reported experiences of IPV among disabled and non-disabled women of color. More specifically, not only did disabled women of color have a higher probability of experiencing IPV, this particular group also reported higher rates of IPV compared to non-disabled women of color.	Radscheda R. Nobles, Winston Salem State University
Paper Presentation	Intersectionality and the Trial of Joan Little	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	In 1975, Joan Little became the first woman in U.S. history to be acquitted of murder based on a claim of self-defense in an instance of sexual assault. Little, who was African American, young, poor, and an inmate in the Beaufort County Jail in North Carolina, stabbed and killed a white male jailer with an ice pick. Her trial in Raleigh, North Carolina became a national media event, and Little became a symbol for women's rights, civil rights, and prisoners' rights organizations, and for opponents of capital punishment. This paper explores the intersections of race, gender, and class in the Joan Little case and implications of the case for the criminal justice system.	David Edward Barlow, Fayetteville State University; Melissa Hickman Barlow, Fayetteville State University
Paper Presentation	Intimate Partner Homicide in Texas Counties: 2008-2017	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This paper integrates concepts from social capital, general strain and social disorganization theories to examine county level differences in intimate partner homicide rates in Texas during the period of 2008-2017. Using negative binomial regression, we test separate and combined models of the determinants of overall and sex specific rates of intimate partner homicide in Texas counties. Data are obtained from the Supplementary Homicide Reports and the American Community Survey (2008-2017).	Sydney Cooper, University of North Texas; Daniel G. Rodeheaver, University of North Texas; James Williams, Texas Woman's University

Paper Presentation	Intimate Partner Violence among Non-Traditional Mexican Origin College Students	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Nontraditional and commuter students, including Mexican origin minority members and immigrants, are increasing within university enrollment. Although there is a national focus on sexual harassment, the dilemmas faced by these often older students can include intimate partner violence (IPV). Risk and protective factor research on the Latina/o and Mexican origin population are a building block but incomplete for understanding and responding to IPV among Mexican origin nontraditional university students. This study used a group of Mexican college students to explore risk and protective factors of IPV. The results show that alcohol and drug use are significant risk factors while good family relationship seems to protect them from being victimized.	Fei Luo, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	Introducing Sundown Towns into Introductory Criminal Justice Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	A week-long lesson plan was created about the historical significance of sundown towns and how they were maintained by those in the community including law enforcement. This was accomplished in part through a visit to the Jim Crow museum at Ferris State University. Students were then given examples of actions or inaction by police in hopes they will become mindful of situations they may find themselves in as practitioners in the field. Finally, it is important for students to understand the impact sundown towns had on African Americans and how this will impact their jobs in predominantly African American communities.	Mike Patrick Mendenhall, Ferris State University
Paper Presentation	Investigating and Clearing Harassment-Related Intimate Partner Violence Files	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	Criminal harassment and harassing communications commonly occur in intimate partner violence (IPV). Previous research has identified inconsistencies in the clearing by charge of harassment-related IPV files. The current study involved semi-structured interviews with police investigators to describe the complexities associated with investigating and building strong cases in IPV files involving harassing behaviours. The main purpose was to provide an explanation for the varying practices in investigating and clearing harassment related files. The authors conclude with a review of strategies to enhance these investigations and increase the proportion of IPV cases that result in charges.	Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley; Irwin Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Investigating the Issue of Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops Verses Investigatory Stops	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The current study uses traffic stop data from the Louisville Metro Police Department between 2015 and 2018. The study uses propensity score matching (PSM) to determine if there are racial differences between similarly situated African American and Caucasian drivers when it comes to the reason for a traffic stop. The comparison is between stops resulting in a traffic safety violation versus investigatory stops.	Anthony G. Vito, Ball State University
Research Showcase	iOS Security: Rebelling against Hacks and the Government	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The iOS has been well-regarded as being the most secure compared to other mobile OS on the market. Although it has been continuously proclaimed for its security advancements, it has not been without its flaws. This paper will explore Apple iOS security technologies and a history of the malware hacks that have been able to penetrate through. Furthermore, this paper will discuss how Apple has responded to these attacks and has continuously updated the iOS to counter future attempts including new and upcoming technology used by law enforcement and government agencies.	Shona M. Hoffman, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	Is America's "Best Idea" Under Siege? Crime Trends in U.S. National Park System	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Despite the loosening of firearms restrictions and an explosion in the number of visitors passing through America's National Park system in recent years, there remains virtually no empirical research dedicated to the study of crime in the U.S. National Park System (NPS). Some have claimed that allowing visitors to carry firearms has reduced crime in the NPS, while others have hinted at an impending crime wave due to record visitor numbers. Using UCR data, this analysis explores trends over the last twenty years to reveal whether the NPS has experienced notable shifts in violent or property crime during this period.	William Stadler, Saint Martin's University
Paper Presentation	Is It Counterstereotypic to Believe that the Word of a White Female is Conclusive High-Evidence that Can Still Get Black People Charged and Sometimes Killed: More Questions than Answers	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Incidents of false allegations of perceived wrong doing have led to people of color being disproportionately subjected to law enforcement contacts. If ethnoracial status could be somehow be extracted as a motivating factor, there are other factors (e.g., inaccurate eyewitness testimony, psychiatric illness, negative perceptions) that might be operating. High profile incidents of people involved in various activities (e.g., barbecuing, babysitting, driving, etc.) while Black has shaken the reputation of the accusers. This paper examines the question of whether potential bias exist if the word of a white female is enough to blindly accept as proof beyond a reasonable doubt.	Kori Ryan, Fitchburg State University; Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska- Western Iowa VA

Paper Presentation	Is It The CSI Effect? – Criminal Justice Students' Choice of Major and Career Goals	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	The media tends to influence public perceptions of the criminal justice system. The media's impact, known as the CSI effect, is not well documented in criminal justice majors. The present study adds to a small body of literature regarding the impact of media on criminal justice students' decisions, and seeks to identify the factors that influence students' choices, regarding their major/career goals. Based on the results from 65 surveys administered at an urban university, most criminal justice students reported that they were not influenced by the media, yet, the vast majority believed this to be true of their fellow majors. These students chose criminal justice because they found the subject matter interesting, relevant to the real world, and they wanted to work in a field in which they could be a problem solver. Upon graduation, these students overwhelmingly reported an interest in pursuing a career in federal law enforcement.	Kimberly Collica-Cox, Pace University; Jennifer Furst, William Paterson University
Paper Presentation	Isolated Genders: A Comparison of Male and Female Relationships in Prison	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Relationships are crucial to human existence. Confined by the social structures and physical limitations within prison walls, relationships can take on different forms than they would on the outside. While there is a good amount of research about male prisoners' interactions, perceptions about trust, support, reputation, and/or respect, the social structure formed among female prisoners is less understood. Using 133 interviews with prisoners in six Pennsylvania prisons (99 male and 34 female) gathered from a larger study, this sub-study compares and contrasts the discourse of inmate-inmate interactions of imprisoned men and women. Similarities and differences between the social structures of men and women prisoners are examined. This study furthers knowledge by comparing the particularities of both men and women's relationships while in custody. Limitations and implications will be discussed.	Megan Stoltz, George Mason University; Daniela Barberi, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	It's Complicated: Educational Attainment and Violent Police Encounters	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The research on the link between officer education and deadly force is decidedly mixed. The varied findings could signify that unmeasured influences have confounded education's effects; thusly, calling for more sophisticated analysis. To overcome these limitations, we employ doubly robust inverse-probability-weighted regression adjustment (IPWRA) estimation wherein binary outcomes are regressed on a multilevel treatment (education). Using the Police Stress and Domestic Violence in Police Families in Baltimore, Maryland data, we found that educational attainment is relevant in police shootings. Research and policy implications are discussed.	Thaddeus Lateef Johnson, Georgia State University; Natasha N. Johnson, Georgia State University
Paper Presentation	Jail and Social Class	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Jails have been used for custodial supervision of suspected and convicted criminal offenders for nearly 1,000 years. Serving time in jail is not only associated with adverse physical and mental health conditions, but it can diminish economic and social opportunities among those that are already the most socioeconomically disadvantaged (Western & Pettit, 2010). The effects of a jail stay on the health of those detained can be profound. The stigma that may be produced by this detention may affect chances of being hired upon release, and the maintenance of social ties.	Kaitlyn Clarke, Saint Anselm College; Philip D. McCormack, Fitchburg State University
Paper Presentation	Jail Incarceration and Employment: Local Carceral Inequality	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	There is growing scholarly and public policy interest in sub-felony carceral inequality – specifically, how the collateral consequences of jail incarceration contribute to stratification and inequality. Yet most of this research has either been at the individual level or else aggregated at the national or state level. Unlike prison incarceration, jail incarceration is an inherently local phenomenon, so what are the local collateral consequences of spatially concentrated jail incarceration on surrounding communities? This longitudinal study examines the relationship between urban county-level jail admission rates and urban county-level employment rates across the country, from 1990 to 2015. A fixed effects analysis finds that county jail incarceration rates are significantly associated with lower county employment rates, holding all observable and non-observable time-invariant factors constant. This finding suggests that jail incarceration is a local story that varies widely within states, and individual counties have been experiencing carceral inequality and stratification from local rates of jail incarceration.	Christopher Thomas, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center

Research Showcase	Journey to Overdose: An Analyzation of Overdose Victims	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The country facing a growing opioid epidemic. In the past, research has extensively examined violent, felonious journeys while neglecting low-level crime. This is detrimental to understanding why this epidemic is widespread. Our study focuses on low-level crime in a Midwestern city; providing vital information, such as demographics and specifics on drug overdoses. Data gathered will be analyzed using the Euclidean distance method to determine the average distance that each offender traveled from their home before their overdose. Comparisons will be made to determine any commonalities, discrepancies, and conclusions. This information can then be provided to law enforcement and policymakers.	Clay Driscoll, University of Cincinnati; Cory Haberman, University of Cincinnati; Sarah Manchak, University of Cincinnati; Jamie Argueta, University of Cincinnati
Roundtable	Jurisdictions Matter! The Importance of Local Justice Systems in Criminal Justice Reform	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Criminal justice reform is an area of increasing national interest, enjoying unprecedented levels of public awareness and bipartisan support. Despite this surge in attention, there has been insufficient discussion of reform efforts at the local level, the context in which they are most likely to occur. In an effort to move the needle of justice toward a more equitable criminal justice system, we discuss current local reform efforts and describe lessons learned about the influence of jurisdictional factors on the success of reform oriented policies and programs.	(Discussant) Melody Mitchell Threadcraft, Jarvis Christian College; (Session Organizer) Melody Mitchell Threadcraft, Jarvis Christian College; (Moderator) Whitney Threadcraft Walker, University of the District of Columbia; (Discussant) Kelvin Banks, University of Southern California and Harris County Pretrial Services Department
Roundtable	Justice is not Always Arrest: the Role of Discretion in Police Encounters with the Mentally-Ill	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police officers are given wide discretion in their enforcement actions. This panel will discuss the concept of "justice" as a driving force for police encounters with the mentally ill. Whereas an arrest may be justified, would it help to correct the issue(s) at hand? Accordingly, is it the best decision?	(Session Organizer) Jeff Smith, Lawrenceville Police Department; (Moderator) Jeff Smith, Lawrenceville Police Department; (Discussant) David Scott, The University Of Texas at Tyler; (Discussant) Barry Honea, Lawrenceville Police Department; (Discussant) Jeffrey Paul Rush, Stephanie Cross, Washington State Statistical Analysis Center
Paper Presentation	Juvenile Declination: Assessing Educational, Workforce, and Recidivism Outcomes of Washington State Youth Sentenced as Adults	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Youth who go through the declination process are a distinct population within the juvenile justice system. This study looks at the educational outcomes (high school and post-secondary) of these youth, as well as workforce outcomes (earning differential) and recidivism as an adult. Analyses include descriptive and multiple logistic regression.	Courtney Porter, Fairfax County, VA
Paper Presentation	Juvenile Offenders, Intake Officers and the Decisions that Affect Them	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Juvenile Intake Officers (JIOs) use their professional discretion along with other information to make decisions regarding diversion or court for youth. While discretion is a necessary part of our system it may unwittingly lead to an increase in racial disparities. The current study adds to the literature by analyzing how JIO characteristics influence decision outcomes. In this study, the author discusses how the race of the JIO combined with the race of the juvenile impact the intake decision. Findings will inform policy and practice by providing the field with a better understanding of how officer and juvenile characteristics interact.	
Paper Presentation	Juvenile Right to Counsel in 2019: A Comparison of State Legal Codes	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In re Gault, the Supreme Court gave juveniles delinquents the same due process rights as adult defendants, including the right to counsel. A juvenile's right to counsel and waiver of that right in delinquency proceedings, however, varies by state. This paper examines the statutory languages used by the 50 states and District Columbia on juvenile right to attorney. It discusses the level of due process protection afforded the juvenile in the 50 states and the critical stages at which the presence of counsel is required. Policy implications and recommendations are provided.	Ruibin Lu, Stockton University; Douglas Routh, George Mason University; Christopher Bogert, Stockton University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University
Research Showcase	Juvenile Risk Assessments: Is Age Important?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Much past research has examined the validity of juvenile risk assessment instruments. This body of research has established that these instruments are valid across characteristics such as gender and race (e.g., Baglivio and Jackowski, 2013; McCafferty, 2017). However, one understudied characteristic is the age of the juvenile and whether the validity of the instruments changes across age. Using data from approximately 2,800 juveniles in Ohio, the current study examines this overlooked juvenile characteristic by examining the predictive validity of a risk assessment tool across different age groups.	James McCafferty, Kennesaw State University; Heidi Scherer, Kennesaw State University
Open Seminar	Keynote Address: Chief Carmen Best, Seattle Police Department	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Keynote	(Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Presenter) Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University
Open Seminar	Keynote Address: Chris Wilson	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Keynote	(Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Presenter) Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University
Open Seminar	Keynote Discussion with Chief Carmen Best	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Following the Keynote Address of Chief Best, there will be a moderated discussion.	(Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Presenter) David A. Makin, Washington State University
Open Seminar	Keynote Discussion with Chris Wilson	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Keynote Discussion with Chris Wilson	(Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Presenter) David A. Makin, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	Knowledge of Police Equipment and their Effectiveness	Policing	Police Technology	Police Equipment is always changing and being evaluated for the effectiveness of each equipment used in the field. Empirical evidence has revealed that knowledge about police has a negative influence on a people's understanding of the effective use of equipment in the field. This study aims to explore the knowledge about police among college students. This presentation will include: (1) a brief list of the common equipment used in the field; (2) an exploration of the knowledge about police equipment and effectiveness among college students, and (3) a discussion of strategies to educate people about police equipment and their effectiveness.	Tyler Gregory Slavens, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Lapis Lazuli and Jade: Financing War and Terror	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The extraction of lapis lazuli in Afghanistan and jade in Myanmar are prime examples of precious commodities used to finance regional conflict and terrorism. While much attention has been directed to so-called "blood diamonds," a broad range of natural resources are used by corrupt public officials, terrorists, and transnational criminals to buy weapons, perpetrate human rights abuses, and steal from national treasuries.	Donald R. Liddick, Penn State Fayette
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement and Advocacy: Leveraging Social Media	Policing	Police Technology	A qualitative analysis reviewing the framing theory and the leverage that can be gained by law enforcement to enact positive police community relations via social media. 67% of Americans are reporting that they get much of their news on social media (Gottfried & Shearer, 2017). We are currently in an era where police-community relations are more important than ever before. This analysis of the framing theory will demonstrate how law enforcement can take a proactive approach to create awareness around community based services.	Tonya R. Schoenbeck, James Madison University; Stephen Dearborn, American Military University
Roundtable	Law Enforcement Perceptions of Marijuana Legalization in Washington	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The research process is one that is shared by many throughout the academic world. However, in many cases, it is also a unique opportunity for undergraduate students to not only learn about research, but to also gain valuable insights into their prospective profession. This roundtable will be composed of undergraduate students who will share their insights about research on law enforcement perceptions of marijuana legalization in the state of Washington. The students will remark on law enforcement perceptions culled from structured interviews and on the role of undergraduate students in research.	(Session Organizer) Dylan Pelletier, Washington State University; (Moderator) Jordan Sykes, Washington State University; (Discussant) Isobel Luengas, Washington State University; (Discussant) Jessica Pletsch, Washington State University; (Discussant) Kaitlyn Van Vleet, Washington State University; (Discussant) Mantz Wyrick, Washington State University; (Discussant) Patrick Griffin, Washington State University; (Discussant) Kaylee Phillips, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement Recruit Knowledge of Autism	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Each year, many people are diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the United States. Individuals diagnosed with ASD may exhibit a host of issues associated with their diagnosis, including, but not limited to difficulties communicating, speaking, and understanding dangerous situations. The symptoms of ASD have implications for how law enforcement acknowledge, understand, respond to, and addresses situations involving autistic individuals. The current study consists of a survey of law enforcement recruits' knowledge of autism using a validated and reliable instrument and factors predicting higher scores on the amended Autism Survey. Implications for policy and future research will be discussed.	Allen Copenhaver, Lindsey Wilson College; Andrew S. Denney, Loyola University New Orleans
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement Technology Integration: A Multiple Case-Study in Perceptions of Police Body-Worn Cameras in Northern New Jersey	Policing	Police Technology	While emerging evidence of body-worn cameras has been generally auspicious, overall determinations of their effectiveness remains incomplete. Using a partial randomized experimental design, this multiple case-study evaluated the impact of police technology integration within one law enforcement agency in Northern New Jersey to determine their impact on officer behavior. Simultaneously, police executives were interviewed regarding this technology. Findings revealed that officers with BWCs 1) relied on less intrusive methods to resolve incidents, 2) continued to be active, and 3) perceived usefulness of BWCs as non-pessimistic. Furthermore, narratives from Chiefs were examined through analyzed themes. Recommendations for policy and future research are discussed.	Brian Kelly, Farmingdale State College
Paper Presentation	Law Enforcement-Induced Trauma can Cause Nightmares and Suicidal Behaviors Because of Separating Children and Parents at the Border. Is This a New Type of Police Stress?	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Separating children and parents at the border can function as a traumatizing event. In fact, many children and adolescents develop post-traumatic stress disorder. In the initial weeks after trauma-exposure, children can display from symptoms of stress that include nightmare and suicidal behavior. Missing from these stories are the experiences of law enforcement personnel that by default can expect to have serious psychological consequences noted by a decline in occupational and social functioning. This paper examines that negative influences that these police actions can have on all stakeholders during these encounters.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska; Western Iowa VA; Andrea Aviles, Private Practice

Paper Presentation	Leadership by Gibbs	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Studying leadership is a journey into self-discovery. It requires you to examine beliefs and values, to suspend judgment in order to become a critical thinker, and to move into new and uncharted territory ... in a sense, to "think outside of the box." Leadership, as an area of study, can benefit greatly from the use of television clips to understand theories and concepts. This paper presents an analysis of Gibbs' Rules and their relationship to leadership in the real world of public service; and how these lessons enhance active learning as students gain confidence speaking in the language of cinema to explain the meaning of academia.	Tammy Esteves, Troy University; Jeffrey Paul Rush, Troy University
Roundtable	Leadership Partnerships: Integrating New Technology	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Entering its 5th year, this roundtable will showcase a variety of programs that offer leadership partnerships where academic institutions are responding to demands from the criminal justice field. After a short overview of each program, the round-table will focus on this year's topic: Integrating new technology into the program. There are a number of new technological tools that have entered the criminal justice field or are on the horizon: Drones, DNA tracing, vehicle pursuit darts, biometrics, Social Media and gunshot detection just to name a few. How are these leadership partnerships trying to address the flood of new and changing technology? This will be followed by a general discussion. Representatives are expected from: Atlanta Police Leadership Institute, the Southern Police Leadership Institute, the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, Command College of South Carolina, Executive MS in Justice Administration and Leadership (UT-Dallas), Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration Program (University of South Florida) and the National Criminal Justice Command College – University of Virginia	(Moderator) Damon Camp, Georgia State University; (Discussant) Dean Dabney, Georgia State University; (Discussant) Jim Alexander, Texas Woman's University; (Discussant) Robert Taylor, The University of Texas at Dallas; (Discussant) Cindy Orshek, University of Virginia; (Discussant) John Quigley, Atlanta Police Department; (Session Organizer) Damon Camp, Georgia State University
Roundtable	Leadership, Management and Police Consent Decrees	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This Roundtable explores the relationship between leadership, management and police consent decrees, as well as the present status of and threats to consent decrees. We discuss the legal basis of consent decrees, the implementation process, the role of consent decree monitors, the use of academic, legal and practitioner experts in the consent decree process, issues typically associated with consent decrees, outcomes, alternatives and prospects for the future. Aspects of the Baltimore Police Department Consent Decree and progress to date will be considered.	(Session Organizer) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Moderator) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Discussant) Leonard D. Hamm, Chief, Coppin State University Police Department; (Discussant) Jay Zumbrun, Community College of Baltimore County; (Discussant) Wendell France, Coppin State University
Paper Presentation	Learning from the Legalization of Recreational Marijuana: A Preliminary Assessment of Washington State's Experience	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In 2012, Washington State legalized recreational use of marijuana. It asks Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) to document the positive and negative societal impacts of such policy change. This paper calls for deeper knowledge and more extensive experience-based review of prevailing domestic and international legislation and derivative policy regarding cannabis use and distribution. It reports on the strengths and weaknesses of WSIPP to provide "objective" information on the impacts associated with the legalization of recreational marijuana in Washington. It also draws attention to the black market of marijuana that persists in states where recreational marijuana is legalized.	Nicholas P. Lovrich, Washington State University; Ugljesa Zveki, University of Belgrade; Sikang Song, Portland State University
Paper Presentation	Legacies of Slavery- Lessons from the Holocaust and Indigenous Claims	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Restorative Justice	This paper considers how restorative and transitional justice practices can address the legacies of slavery in the U.S.. Drawing on deep research in Holocaust restitution (financial compensation, commemoration, apologies, education, and victim services), advances in indigenous claims (land restitution, TRCs, and commemoration), and the increasing literature around reparations for slavery, this research provides a pathway forward. The paper begins with the state of African Americans in the United States, compares and contrasts legacy of slavery issues to Holocaust and Indigenous-related claims, and concludes with a proposal for how the US could address slavery in light of African Americans' present-day challenges.	Sarah Federman, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	Legal and Ethical Issues in Gun Ownership	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper explores the ethical and legal issues surrounding private firearm ownership in the United States. The legal right to own a firearm is discussed in relation to the fundamental rights of self-preservation and self-defense using the Supreme Court's decision in District of Columbia v. Heller (2008). The intersection between ethical and legal rights is explored, and a framework for the expansion of firearms rights is presented.	Eric See, Methodist University; Christopher M. Bellas, Youngstown State University; Sarah See, Methodist University

Paper Presentation	Legal Financial Obligations: A Focal Concerns Perspective	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Using State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) data from 2009, I examine the effects of personal characteristics on the amount of legal financial obligations (LFOs) imposed on defendants. Drawing on focal concerns theory, first developed by Steffensmeier (1980), which identifies three factors used by court actors in criminal sentencing: blameworthiness, protection of community, and practical constraints and consequences. Adjusting to these practical constraints causes court actors to employ "perceptual shorthand", utilizing defendant's characteristics in sentencing decisions. Applying focal concerns perspective is a novel approach to evaluating race/ethnicity, age, gender, and type of legal representation in the context of LFOs.	Megan Parks, Colorado State University
Paper Presentation	Legitimacy Crisis and Police Culture: Evaluating Changes in Police Culture Following Ferguson Riots	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Studies on the "Ferguson Effect" have been limited by a lack of systematic before-and-after comparisons. This study compares police attitudes before and after the Ferguson riots to determine whether they influenced police occupational and organizational culture, as some have claimed. We use pre-and post-Ferguson panel data from over 15,000 officers participating in each wave of the National Police Research Platform, aggregated within 87 law enforcement agencies. Although we observe statistically significant changes on dimensions related to morale, culture, and procedural justice, the magnitude of change was negligible, suggesting many claims were overstated.	Christopher J. Marier, University of South Florida; Lorie Fridell, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Legitimacy, Procedural Justice, and Neighborhood Dynamics: Thoughts on a New Policing	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Increasing procedural justice in communities may improve the overall image of the police, but it may create neighborhoods where people are dependent on the police as opposed to a partnership between community and police. Drawing on theories of collective efficacy, social cognition, and neighborhood dynamics I propose that to make a community safer there should be evidence of an interdependent relationship between police and citizen. Using results from an online survey of West Virginia adults, I hypothesize that communities will report higher levels of perceived safety where interdependence between police and community is high.	Robert L. Nicewarner, West Virginia University
Paper Presentation	Lessons from Abroad: A "Healthy Environment" is a Fundamental Human Right Subject to Criminal Prosecution	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The South African Constitution and most other countries recognizes a "healthy environment" as a fundamental human right, some even provide for private criminal prosecutions. However, the United States has consistently refused to recognize or incorporate this right as a matter of constitutional law in even for the most egregious cases. Instead, U.S. courts are forced to rely upon "creative interpretations" of the U.S. Constitution, or more commonly, administrative regulations that are constantly in fluctuation due to changing political ideologies. Yet, regardless of ideology, citizens are routinely denied meaningful remedies even though studies predict increasing crime rates as the climate changes.	Daniel N. Clay, Elmira College
Paper Presentation	Lessons Learned from Evaluating New Technologies and Administering a Community Survey in a Large City	Research Methods	Research Methods	As part of a federal grant to reduce violent crime, our research team sought to evaluate the efficacy of license plate readers and gunshot recognition technologies in a large US city. In addition, we administered a community survey to gauge local resident involvement with and knowledge of crime prevention efforts in their communities. The evaluation and survey presented their own, unique challenges, both in terms of logistics and organizational structure. This presentation will detail some of the lessons learned from this project.	Bert Burraston, University of Memphis; James McCutcheon, University of Memphis; Angela Madden, University of Memphis; Stephen Watts, University of Memphis; Max Helms, University of Memphis
Paper Presentation	Letting Data Speak: Using Surveys to Examine Experience and Guide Change	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	In order to provide Fairfax County's Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (JDRDC) with information of how well the agency is functioning, regular feedback is solicited from clients/client family members. To accomplish this, the Research and Development unit manages various survey projects to glean insight into client/family experience. JDRDC has utilized this information in several ways. Highlighted during this presentation are two uses: the JDRDC Annual Report and Yearly Unit Report Cards. These types of reports help identify areas with room for improvement and guide policy change.	Katelyn Mackey, Fairfax County, Virginia; Courtney Porter, Fairfax County, VA

Paper Presentation	Levels of Hate: Understanding Contemporary Issues with Hate Crime and Terrorism Legislation	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Defining terrorism continues to be a problematic task for scholars, politicians, and government officials. Research has shown that developing a single definition of terrorism is not only unlikely, but also quite difficult. Definitions of terrorism can arguably be influenced by cultural, social, and political factors. This problem is compounded with many definitions also including language targeting hate crime. This study examined state criminal law and federal organizational definitions of terrorism and hate crime utilizing a statutory analysis to discern what elements are commonly seen across such definitions. Furthermore, this article examined what issues arise due to the differences and overlap between these definitions. Overall, the goal of this study is to provide a basic understanding of the current problems with both hate crime and terrorism statutes in order to inform legislators and stakeholders about how reform could streamline the efforts of both state and federal law enforcement efforts to combat both hate crime and terrorism.	Wesley McCann, The College of New Jersey; Nicholas Pimley, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	License Plate Readers and Gunshot Detection Technology: Preliminary Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial in a Large Urban Setting	Policing	Police Technology	A mid-south metropolitan police department partnered with a local research team to conduct a randomized controlled trial of license plate readers and gunshot detection technology. The main research question was whether these technologies decreased violent firearm crime and increased community participation in crime reduction efforts. Twenty small areas were randomly selected from a list of 32 areas with the highest rates of violent firearm crime in the city. Ten of those areas were randomly assigned to the experimental condition (technology) and ten were used as a control group (no technology). A community survey to measure perceptions of safety and involvement in crime reduction efforts also was conducted in both experimental and control areas using randomly selected postal carrier routes. Violent firearm crime, shot/shot-at reports, and community survey responses were compared before and after the intervention. Preliminary results and challenges to implementation are discussed.	Angela Madden, University of Memphis; James McCutcheon, University of Memphis; Bert Burraston, University of Memphis; Stephen Watts, University of Memphis; Max Helms, University of Memphis
Open Seminar	Life Outside of the Ivory Tower: Finding a Healthy Work-Life Balance (By Invitation Only)	Doctoral Summit	Doctoral Summit	Many people in academia become overwhelmed with the demands that are placed on both their personal and professional lives, and as a result it can begin to take a serious toll on one's physical and emotional well-being. Graduate students need to be prepared to think about how they will handle these types of challenges before problems arise, and develop a set of strategies that will help them maintain a healthy work-life balance. This seminar will discuss some specific time-management and self-care strategies that can be easily incorporated into a daily routine in order to help lessen one's stress levels.	(Session Organizer) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Deanna Button, Stockton University; (Presenter) Cherie Carter, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	Life Stressors Associated with Opioid Use in U.S. Men Depends on Demographics	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	The present study provides the first comparison of four life stressors (health, money, family, romance) most associated with opioid abuse in two samples of U.S. men varying in these demographics. Sample 1 included 187 male inmates from Wisconsin. Sample 2 included 490 nationwide men sampled by Survey Monkey. Participants completed anonymous surveys to report demographics, four life stressors, and opioid abuse (heroin and/or pain medication). As expected, Chi2 analyses and t-tests confirmed that Sample 1 was younger, with more non-white ethnicity, and they reported more opioid use and life stressors of money, family, and romance than did Sample 2. Multiple regression revealed that only money stressors were associated with opioid use for the inmate men of Sample 1, whereas health, family, and romance stressors were associated with opioid use for the nationwide men of Sample 2 with their older age, white ethnicity, and higher socioeconomic status.	Salih Hakan Can, Penn State Schuylkill; Durmus Alper Camlibel, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh
Paper Presentation	Life Without Parole for Juveniles: Understanding Variations in U. S. Supreme Court Decisions	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	Since 2005 the U.S. Supreme Court has handed down a number of decisions concerning Life Without Parole for Juveniles. State courts have varied somewhat in their responses to these decisions. These varied responses will be discussed, and an attempt will be made to explain factors associated with them.	David M. Jones, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Paper Presentation	Linking Survey of Prison Inmates Cross-Sectional Data to Administrative Data	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI) survey included a new feature: a request that inmates allow BJS to link their survey responses to administrative data collected by BJS and other federal government agencies. We will present the results of survey links to different data collections, including the National Corrections Reporting Program, data from the Bureau of Prisons, and records of arrests and prosecutions (i.e., RAP sheets) maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The authors will describe the methods used to link the various data sets and the research implications and possibilities presented with the addition of a longitudinal component to the cross-sectional SPI.	Christopher Cutler, Abt Associates Inc.
Research Showcase	Lock Your Doors, Load Your Guns, the Immigrants Are Coming: Analyzing Immigrant Violent Crime Rates	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In the contemporary culture of the United States immigration has become a hot topic among political discussion. The debate has been highly controversial regarding whether immigration is a risk that should be avoided. This study evaluates the impact immigrants have on violent crime rates in Texas and whether limiting immigration will reduce crime rates. Using secondary data sources from metropolitan areas, this study compares the crime rates between immigrants and those born in the United States. This research is important because the inaccurate discourse surrounding immigration and crime hinders the effectualness of how society responds to crime.	Brandon Meade, High Point University; Jessica R. Swanson, High Point University
Research Showcase	Lone Wolf Terrorism and Mental Health	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	For this poster session, I will present research on mental health among lone wolf terrorists. This research will attempt to answer the question: does mental health effect the motivation of lone wolf terrorists? I plan to explore the differences between domestic and international terrorists as well as the differences between juvenile and adult terrorists. This research will involve news stories as well as official government reports. Case studies of attacks will also be included. There is limited research at this time, my goal is to create a cohesive presentation of all the research to date to answer the question posed.	Samantha A. Ryan, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	Long Term Effects of Drug Court Participation on Mortality: Evidence from a 15-Year Follow-up of a Randomized Controlled Trial	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	This paper examines whether involvement in Baltimore City's Drug Treatment Court (BCDTC), as implemented in the late 1990s, had an impact on 15-year mortality outcomes. While not a principal objective of the model, reductions in drug use and related risk behaviors have the potential to reduce mortality risk. To date, no known study in the peer reviewed drug court literature has examined this potential. The work extends one of the few randomized trials of an established drug court and includes a group of offenders with substantial criminal and substance misuse histories.	John Cosgrove, University of Maryland Baltimore, School of Social Work; Brook W. Kearley, University of Maryland; Alexandra S. Wimberly, University of Maryland Baltimore, School of Social Work
Paper Presentation	Looking to be Whole in the Hole: The Impact of Restricted Housing Units on Inmates' Self Esteem	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Inmates placed in Restricted Housing Units (RHUs) are confined to their cells for 23 hours a day with limited interaction with others. Prior research considers how these conditions affect inmates, their mental health and subsequent violent behaviors; however, research does not adequately consider how these extreme pains of imprisonment may affect inmates' self-esteem. Using inmate interview data, this paper considers how the RHU experience changes inmate's self-esteem and how inmates construct their sense of self while living in these units. Findings suggest that despite restricted access to social support systems in the RHU, inmates rely more on others, rather than themselves, to create or sustain self-esteem. This counter-intuitive finding suggests implications for how institutions can facilitate inmates' improved sense of self, potentially affecting future behavior and institutional safety and security.	Cady Balde, George Mason University; Taylor Whittington, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Angela J. Hattery, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Magnifying Cross-National Differences: An Examination of Male and Female Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Attitudes	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	McPhedran et al., 2017 conducted a cross-national examination of police attitudes about domestic violence and reported a fairly high-level of agreement among male and female officers within America and Australia. The current study extends these results by examining attitudes towards domestic violence within sex, cross-nationally. It is not clear as to whether American female/male and Australian female/male officers share similar attitudes regarding domestic violence. This study provides an enhanced breakdown of differences between male and female officers' attitudes about domestic violence across countries. Doing so will help to identify problematic domestic violence attitudes among law enforcement thus leading to improved department response to this widespread crime.	Shannon Harper, University of Illinois at Chicago; Angela Gover, University of Colorado Denver; Samara McPhedran, Griffith University; Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University

Paper Presentation	Maintaining Connections: An Examination of Contact Between Female Inmates and Their Children	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Female inmates enter prison with unique needs and roles such as motherhood. Relationships between inmate mothers and their children may be strained by offending-related behaviors; however, communication between mothers and children can positively impact an inmate's experience during their incarceration. The present study examines a large sample of female inmates in the Southern United States. Specifically, we explore differences between mothers with younger children and mothers with older/adult children as to the types of contact and frequency of contact they have with their children. Implications for further research and correctional practice related to family contact will be discussed.	Ashley G. Blackburn, University of Houston Downtown; Janet L. Mullings, Sam Houston State University; Judith A. Harris, University of Houston Downtown
Paper Presentation	Making Gender Responsive Programming More Queer Responsive	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Throughout the late 20th and early 21st century, it became clear to feminist criminologists that to treat female delinquents in the same fashion as their male counterparts was ineffective. Bloom and Covington (1998) highlight that a number of elements be considered when developing gender-specific programming, with attention paid to safety, connection and empowerment. While the models of gender-responsive programming shed a much-needed light on the needs of girls and young women in the justice system, it often times fails to address the connections between gender and sexuality. The purpose of this paper is to highlight how these models can better account for the differences in non-heterosexual and non-gender binary identities. This paper briefly discusses the framework of queer criminology in understanding the unique needs of LGBTQ folks, and uses that framework as a lens for illuminating how gender-responsive programming can also provide a context for the consideration of the intersections of sexuality in addition to gender. Finally, the authors present a model for making gender-responsive programming more inclusive of and attentive to the needs of LGBTQ+ girls and women.	Lindsay Kahle, West Virginia University; Jill Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton
Paper Presentation	Making Sense of Body-Worn Cameras: An In-Depth Examination of Special Units Across Two Agencies	Policing	Police Technology	Existing research regarding police perceptions of body-worn cameras have primarily focused on those perceptions of patrol officers. While this research base has found that officers, for the most part, have positive perceptions of body-worn cameras, perceptual studies (with few exceptions) have overlooked how officers belonging to special police units have made sense of this technology over time. Drawing from 40 semi-structured interviews conducted with special police units at the Sunnyvale Police Department (pseudonym), a small (<100 sworn officers), suburban police agency, and the Pennybridge Police Department (pseudonym), a mid-sized (<300 sworn officers), city-level department, the current study explores how these units perceived and adapted to the implementation of body-worn cameras over time. Moreover, this paper highlights the factors that were instrumental in shaping these perceptions across the two police agencies.	Gabrielle Cabrera Wy, University of Southern Indiana; Marthinus Christoffel Koen, University of Southern Indiana
Paper Presentation	Making the Incarcerated Body: Intake in the New York City Jails	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	This paper takes foundational steps towards understanding the making of embodied carcerality through an ethnographic investigation of intake in the New York City jails. It seeks to illuminate an often-overlooked step: the transition from a "free person" to an "incarcerated subject." By using a Science and Technology Studies approach to open the black box of jail intake, this paper aims to demonstrate how incarcerated bodies are categorized, shaped, and ultimately produced through correctional and health care processes. Despite its important role in shaping the incarceration experience, very little is known about what occurs in practice at this important juncture.	Ariel Simone Ludwig, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Paper Presentation	Male Victims of Sexual Violence – The Decision to Report and Perceived Bias by Law Enforcement	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	While male victims of sexual violence have long been identified as a hidden population more than thirty years ago, little is known about the decision to report their crime and why. Addressing this gap in the literature, this study uses National Crime Victimization Survey data from 1992 to 2016 to examine the relationship between victim, offender, and situational characteristics to the reporting of rape by anyone. Two analyses are conducted on the reporting of the incident to law enforcement: by anyone using logistic regression and by the victim or third party using multinomial logistic regression. Among incidents that are not reported, a supplemental analysis is conducted to determine the perceived bias by law enforcement. Implications for policing efforts among male victims of sexual violence are discussed.	Scott M. Walfield, East Carolina University

Paper Presentation	Male-Female Differences in the Utilization of Self-Initiated Medical Care by Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The current study examined gender differences related to utilization of episodic health and copayments required for inmates to receive medical services. Survey data and content analyses of structured interviews from 140 incarcerated males and females showed the majority avoided medical services at least once in the past three months due to the copayment, many multiple times. Qualitative findings from the open ended questions revealed a greater proportion of women reported financial stress related healthcare copayments compared to men. Although not statistically significant results from chi-square tests indicated those who lacked various financial assets were more likely to spurn medical treatment.	Brian R. Wyant, La Salle University; Holly Harner, La Salle University; Brian Lockwood, Monmouth University
Paper Presentation	Man Flu? Boo-hoo. Sexual Assault? Is It Their Fault? Unraveling the Prevalence and Stigma of MSA	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Since the Clery Act of 1990, college campuses have been the subject of sexual assault research. However, this research has primarily focused on female victims, even though male students are victims as well. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of male sexual assault (MSA) at Northeastern State University (NSU). Furthermore, this study compares NSU's rates with that of other Oklahoma colleges and universities. Studies conducted show that 1 in 16 college males will be raped while attending school. Does this hold true for this institution and does it compare to others in Oklahoma?	Gemini Alexis Creason-Parker, Northeastern State University
Paper Presentation	Mandatory Physical Training for In-Service Police Officers - a Rare Occurrence Around the Country's Agencies	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	A University of Stockholm study showed that exercising during the workday was advantageous for both employees and their employers, while creating a boost in productivity and profitability, while fostering camaraderie. Many European police forces mandate physical training and wellness as part of the in-service development. The authors examine the lack of such obvious benefits that have been proven to increase employees' productivity and their emotional well-being, in police agencies across the United States. The authors will discuss the apparent benefits of mandatory physical training for police officers and present an analysis of cost effective benefits for such mandatory training.	Maria R. Haberfeld, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; William LaRaia, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Michael C. Walker, Passaic County Community College; William Fraher, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Nicholas Petropoulos, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Mandatory Reporting (MR) in the College Context: Logic, Variation, and Efficacy	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	A vast majority of post-secondary institutions have implemented compelled disclosure policies requiring faculty and staff to report allegations of sexual assault. The new policies are controversial because unlike the mandatory reporting (MR) laws of prior decades that were developed to respond to child abuse, the new reforms primarily target seemingly capable adults, college students. The current study explores the logic of these policies, variation in design across institutions, and their efficacy.	Christina Mancini, Virginia Commonwealth University; Jessica C. Smith, Virginia Commonwealth University; Sydney Smith, Virginia Commonwealth University
Research Showcase	Maryland v. King and DNA Identification: A Content Analysis of Lower Court Interpretive Case Law	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In Maryland v. King, the United States Supreme Court sanctioned warrantless, non-consensual oral DNA swabs of certain criminal arrestees for identification purposes at the time of booking. In the approximately five years since King was decided, the lower courts have put forth various, sometimes divergent interpretations of King. This content analysis study of the significant lower court interpretative case law aims to evaluate and synthesize this law, including by identifying any trends and/ or emerging trends. Various policy implications of the jurisprudence for criminal justice actors will also be explored.	Christopher Totten, Kennesaw State University; Caleb Lang, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Media Depictions of Victimization Before and After #MeToo	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	Law & Order: Special Victims Unit, although fictional, frequently depicts stories that have captured national attention. The combination of high volumes of viewers with stories that are "ripped from the headlines" can provide a powerful narrative of how victims and victimization are defined. This paper qualitatively analyzes how depictions and responses to victims and victimization have evolved within the show; specifically, how victims and victimization are framed before and after the #MeToo movement.	Ursula Ann Becker, University of South Carolina - Aiken

Paper Presentation	Media Exposure and Social Response as Predictors of Citizen's Attitudes Toward Police	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	The purpose of this quantitative multiple regression study was to assess the predictive nature of media exposure, social responses, and social media use concerning citizens' attitudes towards police following incidents of police-initiated actions upon African Americans in the United States. Key findings from the analysis of data collected from 132 participants conveyed that (a) attitudes toward police had three significant Pearson correlations with the five social response scales; (b) a bivariate relationship exists between and among media exposure, social response, social media use, and citizens' attitudes towards police; (c) it was determined that media exposure and social media use did not significantly predict attitudes toward police. Furthermore, attitudes towards police was analyzed alongside various ethnic groups and found a strong correlation with legitimate police actions, positive perceptions of police, and negative views focusing on violence as a normative position for retribution.	Tara A. Garrison, Walden University
Student Authored Paper	Media Representations of a High-Profile Sexual Assault Case	Student Panels	Student Panels	A content analysis of 147 online news articles regarding the Jameis Winston and Erica Kinsman sexual assault case was conducted to compare the media portrayal of the victim and accused in university, local, and national newspapers. Findings suggest that there is a difference in portrayals of the victim and accused across national and local newspapers, and more specifically that rape myths are still present within our culture and that athletics and the overall theme of "power" have a strong influence on not only the portrayal of these cases, but likely the handling of these cases by authorities.	Kacy Louise Amory, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Media Victim-Framing in Coverage of a Rape by Police Officers	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This study examines news coverage of an incident in which police officers allegedly raped a woman in their custody. The focus is on how the media, the victim, and police sources constructed the meaning of the incident in the coverage. The study analyzed a sample of news items about the case published from the time allegations surfaced until the officers were indicted. Media descriptions of the victim, sources cited, and characterizations of the incident were examined. The victim ensured that the story remained salient, driving coverage and creating pressure for her preferred criminal justice outcome. Factors determining these results included a convergence of interest between the victim and law enforcement, her successful efforts to control media narratives, and the coincidence of the breaking Harvey Weinstein scandal.	Daniel O. Bodah, John Jay College / CUNY Graduate Center
Paper Presentation	Medicare Fraud and Chiropractic Care: Accountability or Persecution?	Criminal Behavior	White Collar Crime	As chiropractors and others feel the pressures of health care reform in their ability to provide treatment to patients, questions arise about the motives behind chiropractors who engage in dubious billing practices, particularly for Medicare patients. While this has been a long-standing problem for Medicare, decisions about the effectiveness of chiropractic treatments and whether it should be covered by insurance plans have escalated the discussion to a national level. Evidence of the challenges are seen in reports by the Office of Inspector General, which outline the extent of the problem and the measures taken to prevent chiropractors from engaging in fraudulent billing. This article explores how health care, specifically Medicare, has responded to questionable practices by chiropractors, as well as how chiropractors themselves see how health care reform impacts chiropractic medicine in general and their private practices in particular.	Bob Hartmann McNamara, The Citadel
Open Seminar	Meet the ACJS Editors	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	ACJS journal editors for the Journal of Criminal Justice Education, the Justice Evaluation Journal, and Justice Quarterly will discuss their editorial philosophies and publishing strategies, plus take questions from the audience.	(Session Organizer) John Worrall, The University of Texas at Dallas; (Presenter) Shaun L. Gabbidon, Penn State Harrisburg; (Presenter) Alex Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas; (Presenter) Megan Kurlychek, University at W. Chris Hale, Louisiana State University Shreveport
Paper Presentation	Meeting Criminal Justice Assessment Objectives: Student Perceptions versus Reality	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Despite the importance of assessment, little research exists concerning how programs use data and information to continually improve their quality and effectiveness. The following study describes the implementation and results of a fully revised assessment plan. Among other measures, an original instrument was designed to assess general knowledge of the criminal justice system and an exit survey was designed to provide student perspectives on several of the learning outcomes. Findings indicated that student perceptions of their own knowledge may not accurately reflect actual learning. Implications and future research are addressed.	

Paper Presentation	Membership in ACJS: Integration of Teaching and Scholarship	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	In the Fall 2018, a survey was administered to ACJS members. This paper assesses the results of the survey and analyzes how the members view the teaching and scholarship dimensions of the Academy.	Frances Bernat, Texas A&M International University
Paper Presentation	Mental Disorders as Deviance: An Overview	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	This paper will review a variety of mental disorders, how they are stigmatized and controlled by society. Competing theoretical explanations of causes and reactions to mental disorders will be discussed. A connecting theme in examining a range of mental illnesses will be the relativity of deviance, mental disorder in this case, and how definitions and reactions shift across time and space.	Stephen E. Brown, Western Carolina University; Samantha Klaver, Western Carolina University
Research Showcase	Mental Illness Stigma: Limitations of Crisis Intervention Team Training	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police departments often implement Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training to improve interactions between police officers and individuals with mental illness (IMI). However, CIT may inadequately address key factors that create challenges for officers when engaging IMI, such as mental illness stigma. Survey data from 185 officers were analyzed to assess whether mental illness stigma affects officers' perceptions of preparedness for engaging IMI beyond CIT training itself. Findings suggest there are few differences in perceptions of preparedness between CIT-trained officers and non-CIT-trained officers, however variation in levels of mental illness stigma explain differences in officers' perceptions of preparedness to engage IMI.	Cassidy Haigh, University of Florida; Anne Li Kringsen, University of New Haven; Jonathan Allen Kringsen, University of New Haven
Roundtable	Mentoring New Faculty What's Available and What's Missing	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This roundtable presented by the Teaching, Learning and Scholarship section will focus on the mentoring process for late stage graduate students and early stage faculty. Presenters will share their experiences with navigating the job market and their early years as a faculty member. Ideas for improving mentoring and connecting individuals with mentors will also be discussed.	(Session Organizer) Bryan K. Robinson, University of Mount Union; (Moderator) Natasha N. Johnson, Georgia State University; (Discussant) Jeffrey Scott Czamec, Southern New Hampshire University; (Discussant) Richard C. Helfers, University of Texas at Tyler; (Discussant) Mark Rubin, Ashland University; Roddrick Colvin, San Diego State University
Paper Presentation	Merging in the City Police of Buenos Aires: Challenges and More Challenges	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This paper explores the on-the-ground challenges faced by the City of Buenos Aires and its efforts to merge about 19,000 federal officers into the existing city force of about 6,000 officers. Drawing on the analysis of over 250 newspaper articles, the paper explores the administrative, cultural, and operational challenges that have emerged. In addition, the paper proposes a framework that is likely to increase the chances of implementation success.	
Paper Presentation	Merging the Academic and Practitioner: Team Teaching in Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Team teaching in criminal justice poses challenges especially when blending an academic with an active practitioner. Discussion will review positive and negative aspects of this pedagogical style incorporating work and research experience from both perspectives. How this pairing can create a positive atmosphere for learning, critical thinking, and examining controversial topics. Topics include: the development and implementation of coursework, the learning objectives, activities and projects; student and professors' feedback; and recommendations for further team-teaching techniques for use in the development in other criminal justice courses.	David T. Mulcahy, Iona College/USPO; Cathryn F Lavery, Iona College
Paper Presentation	Microgeographic- and Neighborhood-Level Effects on the Locations of Repeat Drug Overdoses	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Although researchers are keenly aware that the locations of deviant behaviors are non-random and clustered, this line of reasoning has not been applied to drug overdoses. Within this study, we specifically look whether or not street and neighborhood context has an effect on the locations of repeat drug overdose. Furthermore, we test for differences in these effects based on whether the overdose was intentional or accidental, as well as non-fatal or resulted in death. Multilevel analyses found divergent effects across the effects on street and neighborhood context on outcome variables. Policy implications and areas of future research are discussed.	Rebecca Headley Konkel, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Paper Presentation	Militarization of Police	Student Panels	Student Panels	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" (Schneier, 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 police community relationships. Using a questionnaire, we interviewed approximately 300 African Americans and Hispanics residents living in a minority majority county. Preliminary findings support that African Americans and Hispanics believe that the militarization of the police is not good for the community. In addition, African Americans believe that the militarization of the police has created the current rift between the black community and the police. Another key finding is how ethnicity plays a role in the perception of the police in minority communities.	Matasha Harris, Bowie State University
Paper Presentation	Military Combat, Mental Health, and Antisocial Behavior	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Research has shown that military combat experience can shape later mental health and increase subsequent antisocial behaviors. But limited research to date has attempted to explore if military combat experience is related to antisocial behaviors because it increases the likelihood of negative mental health states. Using general strain theory (GST) as a guide, the current study offers a preliminary test of how military combat experience, negative mental health, and antisocial behaviors might relate together. Results suggest that military combat experience increases several types of negative mental health and two types of antisocial behavior. Further, results suggest that PTSD could potentially act as a mediator between military combat experience and subsequent criminal behavior.	Stephen Watts, University of Memphis
Paper Presentation	Milwaukee Police Department's Body-Worn Camera Program: Community Member Perceptions of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) joined the Strategies for Policing Innovation in October 2015, receiving funding for a body-worn camera program with the aim to improve transparency and police-community relations. The Urban Institute administered multiple waves of community surveys to assess perceptions of the MPD and the body-worn camera program. Findings focus on the interaction between knowledge of the program and citizen perceptions of two outcomes: procedural justice and legitimacy. Results across time and ethnic/racial groupings reveal black respondents had lower perceptions of police legitimacy than their white and Hispanic counterparts, which were worse after MPD's body-worn camera program matured.	Paige S. Thompson, Urban Institute; Bryce Peterson, Urban Institute; Daniel S. Lawrence, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Minority-Threat and Juvenile Sentencing: Neighborhood Differences	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	Juvenile sentencing research is quite extensive, focusing significantly on the impact of legal and extra-legal factors such as offense seriousness, prior record, age, race, and gender. There is significantly less research that examines the impact of macro-level contextual factors. This research addresses this limitation. The objective of the research is to examine the impact of minority, or racial/ethnic, threat on juvenile court outcomes. Juvenile court data from a large southern state and census-tract data from the U.S. Census are analyzed using hierarchical-generalized linear modeling. A discussion of analyzing the variation of sentencing outcomes across census tracts rather counties is also discussed.	Rimonda R. Maroun, Endicott College
Paper Presentation	Missed Officer-Probationer Contacts and its Influence on Rearrest	Corrections	Community Corrections	Missing scheduled contacts can lead to post-sentencing sanctions for probationers. This study extends this reasoning by exploring whether missed community corrections contacts are also linked to a probationer's increased risk of rearrest by police. We used logistic regression to measure the effect of missed contacts on rearrest using probation data from a large supervision agency (n=3,809). Overall, missed contacts did increase the likelihood of rearrest while on probation and the percentage of missed probation contacts that significantly predicted rearrest was lower than expected (4.17%). The results suggest that missing contacts while on probation has a negative impact on probation success.	Justin C. Medina, Lycoming College; Haley Zettler, University of Memphis

Paper Presentation	Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls: An Initial Analysis	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	During recent years, the concern of missing and murdered indigenous women and girls (MMIWG) in relation to sex trafficking and violence has gained public attention. The purpose of this study is to understand the ways indigenous women and girls are targeted for sex trafficking and other violent crimes to suggest policy changes. A snowball sampling technique will be used to interview first responders and advocacy groups throughout the Great Plains. These conversations will allow for a better understanding of the difficulties faced by MMIWG and the initial findings from these directed questions will be discussed following a qualitative data analysis.	Anna R. Doering, University of South Dakota; Abigail Montgomery, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota; Anna E. Kosloski, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Paper Presentation	Mitigating Evidence across Different Aggravating Factors in Capital Murder	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	This study examined four different aggravating factors in a capital cases and whether mitigating evidence attenuates capital juror decision making. We hypothesized that cases with more heinous aggravators, i.e. murder of a child, murder with multiple victims, or cases that involved killing an authoritative figure, i.e. killing a police officer, would not be attenuated by mitigating evidence. Additionally, we considered three types of mitigating evidence to assess whether a history of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or mental illness impacted the sentencing decision each of the four capital cases. Finally, we examined whether the race of the offender, white or black, moderated the effect of the mitigating evidence on the sentence. Respondents from two independent samples participated in a mock-juror task in which the circumstances of a hypothetical defendant's case varied. Results revealed cases with certain aggravating factors were more likely to receive a death sentence. Additionally, we found that different mitigating evidence had varying effects of leniency. Supporting our contention that some aggravating factors are considered more heinous and that mitigating evidence is crucial to the defense in a capital case.	Lisa Holleran, St. Edward's University; Tyler J. Vaughan, Minnesota State University-Mankato.
Paper Presentation	Modified T-Group, Prisoner Dilemma, and Sociological Allegory in Criminal Justice Education	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The paper explores the strengths and limitations of three pedagogical techniques for criminal justice education: the modified T-group, Prisoner Dilemma, and sociological allegory. The modified T-group is an experiential method that simulates the sociological conditions that produce anomie, ennui, and other conditions that lead to crime and deviance. The well-known prisoner dilemma game can be modified and used in the classroom to demonstrate the irrationality of rational choice. Finally, the use of allegory is used to explicate the structural and cultural underpinnings of many problems in the field of criminal justice.	James J. Nolan, West Virginia University
Paper Presentation	Monsters Among Us: The Dehumanization and Humanization of Serial Rape Offenders in Print Media	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	The news media are one of the primary sources for disseminating information about crime to the general public, with previous studies acknowledging that the media primarily focus on discussing non-white offenders in their crime-based news stories. With the majority of Americans receiving their information about crime from the news media, it is important to increase our understanding of how their representations might influence the general public. The current study explores the print media representations of serial rapists, from 1940-2010, from five newspapers. A content analysis was conducted on 524 articles covering 297 serial rape offenders from the data compiled by Wright, Vander Ven, et. al (2016) in which race of the offender was known. Results suggest that while newspapers dehumanize both white and non-white offenders, white offenders tend to have their behavior neutralized using techniques to garner more sympathy, thus potentially impacting racial bias.	Lauren E. Wright, Northeastern State University
Paper Presentation	More Cops, Fewer Prisoners?	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	This research considers the dynamics through which police hiring affects downstream incarceration rates. Using state-level panel data as well county-level data from California, we uncover novel evidence in favor of a potentially unexpected and yet entirely intuitive result — that investments in law enforcement are unlikely to markedly increase state prison populations and may even lead to a modest decrease in the number of state prisoners. As such, investments in police may, in fact, yield a "double dividend" to society, by reducing incarceration rates as well as crime rates.	Jacob Kaplan, University of Pennsylvania; Aaron Chalfin, University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Motivations for Pursuing Careers in Policing in Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Student Panels	Public calls for diversity in policing have increased with the highly publicized police shootings of unarmed black men. Given that police managers have continuously noted difficulty recruiting a diverse applicant pool, understanding why people seek careers in policing is important. However, most studies of motivation to pursue policing careers are outdated. Additionally, these studies typically have small samples of women and minority candidates. Further, many fail to take into consideration the influence of low police-public social distance (e.g., public familiarity of or favorability toward police) on police recruiting. The present study explores the role of low social distance on motivations of women and minorities seeking a career in policing. Applicants who applied to a large policing agency in Pennsylvania were asked about their reasons for applying and whether they knew a police officer before applying and felt close to that officer. Findings are discussed, along with implications for police recruiting and future research.	Baha Bachnak, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	MOVED TO POSTER: Police Predictors of Myths Surrounding Domestic Violence Survivors	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Domestic violence is a prominent issue for survivors across the United States. Police officers are regularly called upon to respond to and protect those involved. Despite the pervasive nature of this crime, limited empirical work has assessed police perceptions of domestic violence survivors. The present study uses survey data collected from law enforcement personnel commissioned in an urban police department located in one of the fifth largest US cities to examine predictors of police perceptions concerning domestic violence using the Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance scale.	Jessica C. Fleming, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Goodson, Sam Houston State University; Alondra Garza, Sam Houston State University; Courtney Franklin, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Moving Beyond Exploratory Deviance: The Influence of Curiosity on Repetitive Deviant/Delinquent Behavior	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Curiosity is an overlooked concept in criminological theory. We previously found that curiosity predicted involvement in "exploratory" deviant/delinquent behavior, as theoretically expected (Mayone & Arneklev, 2015). These are behaviors that someone might engage in "a few times" (e.g., to satisfy their curiosity). Additional analyses revealed that curiosity also predicted a general crime/deviance index (Arneklev & Dario, 2018A) and specific serious offenses (Arneklev & Dario, 2018B). Here, we test curiosity's ability to predict deviant/delinquent behavior by including "more than a few times" as an attribute in our dependent variable. Implications of significant results, and future directions, are discussed.	Bruce J. Arneklev, Florida Atlantic University; Lisa M. Dario, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	MS-13, Moral Panics, and Forced Migrations: Theorizing Deportability and Carceral Studies	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	Using interview data from gang experts interviewed as part of a multi-year federally-funded study on MS-13, we demonstrate how deportability discourse is manifested at the level of local law enforcement. Building on Jonathan Simon's (2007) <i>Governing Through Crime Control</i> and Mary Bosworth's (2008) <i>Governing Through Migration Control</i> , we offer a sociological analysis of emergent trends in carceral net widening. We focus on how the framing of MS-13 has served to advance a) the conflation of Latino migration with dangerousness and insecurity; and b) the expansion and net widening of carceral infrastructure.	Kenneth Sebastian Leon, Rutgers University; Maya P. Barak, University of Michigan - Dearborn; Ed Maguire, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Murder, Manslaughter, or Mere Mistake: A Legal Analysis of the Shooting of Jean Botham	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In September 2018, Jean Botham was sitting at home. Then, unexpectedly, Dallas Police Officer Amber Guyger walked into the apartment and shot him. Guyger has claimed that she mistakenly walked into Botham's apartment because she believed it was her own and shot Botham in what she believed was self-defense. This article will analyze the possible crimes with which Guyger might be charged and her potential defenses to those crimes.	Thomas A. Miller, Western Connecticut State University
Open Seminar	My Major is Criminal Justice	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	At many colleges and universities Criminal Justice is a popular field of study for students. In this session, we unpack the influence of the media and its role in growing our discipline. That is can the role of the media be both positive and a negative as its relates to Criminal Justice.	(Session Organizer) Keith Coleman, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) Raven I. Sapp, NC A&T State University; (Presenter) Radscheda R. Nobles, Winston Salem State University; (Presenter) Francis M. Williams, Plymouth State University; (Presenter) Lee Ross, University of Central Florida; (Presenter) Keith Coleman, North Carolina A&T
Paper Presentation	Nature and Extent of Human Trafficking - A Content Analysis of Media Reports (2012-2015)	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	Due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking, it is difficult to gauge its pervasiveness. Some estimates assert victims exceed 45 million while others estimate approximately 6,000,000 victims. Using a mixed methods approach, this paper attempts to measure the nature and extent of human trafficking in the United States. The paper uses content analysis of the available media reports for the last five years (2012-2017) to determine the type of human trafficking, immigration status, gender, the age of the victim and the perpetrator, as well as whether the perpetrator was working alone or was a part of an organized syndicate.	Suman Kakar, Florida International University; Wendy Dressler, Florida International University; Christian Sanchez, Florida International University; Brent Blakeman, Florida International University

Open Seminar	Navigating the Job Market in Criminology and Criminal Justice	Doctoral Summit	Doctoral Summit	This seminar demystifies the job market for students in criminology and criminal justice who are getting ready to graduate and provides useful tips on how to seek out and obtain employment. Topics to be discussed include identifying open positions, drafting cover letters and teaching/research statements, recommendation letter etiquette, completing a job talk and responding to job offers. Questions from students will also be addressed in an open format.	(Session Organizer) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Dean Dabney, Georgia State University; (Presenter) Christine Tartaro, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	Negative Emotionality, Low-Self Constraint, and Deviant Behavior: A Test of Agnew's Revised General Strain Theory	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Agnew's (2002) revised General Strain Theory (GST) contends that strained individuals resort to delinquency to correct their negative emotionality. Strain is also proposed to cause those with low self-constraint to become involved in delinquent behavior (Agnew, Brezina, Wright, & Cullen, 2002). Using this theoretical framework, we examine strain's ability to predict deviant/delinquent behavior and illicit substance use through measures of negative emotionality and low self-constraint. Our findings support the propositions of Agnew's revised GST. Limitations and theoretical implications of this examination are discussed in an effort to guide future research in this area.	Krystal M. Davidowitz, Florida Atlantic University; Bruce J. Arneklev, Florida Atlantic University; Lisa M. Dario, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	Neighborhood Characteristics and Sentencing Decisions	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	While a large body of literature has assessed individual-level measures of social inequity and sentencing outcomes, the extant research largely ignores how the socio-structural context of where the crime occurred might affect sentencing outcomes. In this research, we examine the relationships between neighborhood measures of social inequality and two sentencing outcomes, imprisonment and length of imprisonment. Above and beyond other factors including offense severity and prior criminal record, we hypothesize that individuals who were convicted of an offense committed in social disadvantaged neighborhoods receive less punitive sanctions than similar individuals who committed crimes in non-disadvantaged neighborhoods. We also hypothesize that Black offenders convicted of crimes committed in non-disadvantaged neighborhoods, particularly predominantly White neighborhoods, receive more punitive sanctions than other similar offenses committed in disadvantaged neighborhoods.	Ojmarh Mitchell, University of South Florida; Lyndsay N. Boggess, University of South Florida
Student Authored Paper	Neighborhood Structural Characteristics in an Emerging Gang City	Student Panels	Student Panels	Gang crime in Gainesville, Florida has been a growing concern in recent years, consisting primarily of hybrid neighborhood gangs. Common traits of hybrid gangs include diversity in racial, ethnic, and gender composition; lack of territorial conflict; increased cooperation with other "rival" gangs; borrowing symbols/colors from other known gangs; fluidity of structure; and lack of long-term allegiance to a particular gang. This paper will seek to explore the connection between the location of increased gang activity and structural characteristics of Gainesville, such as unemployment, income inequality, racial segregation and community educational deficits, gentrification and job displacement, and public transit access points.	Leigh Kassem, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	Neoliberal Securitization of the University	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	This paper uses photographic ethnography to examine the various means in which neoliberal concepts of securitization continue to adapt within the university setting. Specifically, we demonstrate the objective realities of current mechanisms of control that exist in this context. Emerging themes demonstrate the control of movement, economic consumption, and work-related efficiencies that sustain current trends in modern securitization. Finally, we address policy implications for this widening of the net to other "common" areas.	Leslie-Dawn Quick, Marshall University; Stephen T. Young, Marshall University
Paper Presentation	New Data Analysis Tool Focuses on Youth Residential Placement Facilities	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This presentation focuses on the latest data analysis tool available on the Statistical Briefing Book. The JRFC Databook provides access to national and state-level data collected from the Juvenile Residential Facility Census. The JRFC Databook includes a wide range of data about facility characteristics (e.g. facility size, capacity, operation, and type) as well as detailed information about the services provided, including mental health, substance abuse, and education. This presentation will introduce the data analysis tool and highlight the different capabilities it provides.	Melissa Sickmund, National Center for Juvenile Justice

Paper Presentation	New Face of Transnational Cybercrime and The Role Of EU Mechanism in Improving Territorial Cohesion and Cooperation to Resolve Jurisdictional Conflicts: An Analysis	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Transnational cybercrime is committed across national borders and due to the transnational nature of the crime, it is difficult to identify the whole crime chain, to gather evidence, and to prosecute the culprits in the existing national and international legal systems. The European Union has adopted some effective steps. This study, at the first stage, will analyze the Guidelines provided by the Eurojust and the Framework Decisions approved by the Council that provides a procedure for resolving jurisdictional conflicts. On the basis of this analysis, this paper will further analyze whether tools such as mutual reorganization, coordination or cooperation provided in the 2003 Eurojust Guidelines are determining factors in resolving positive conflicts of jurisdiction. At the second stage, an emphasis will be made whether the EU legal mechanism for resolving positive conflicts of jurisdiction can be helpful in territorial cohesion and cooperation to resolve jurisdictional conflicts in a complete and comprehensible manner?	Shamreeza Riaz, Queensland University of Technology, Australia
Research Showcase	New Jersey's Prisons and Jails: New Directions and Enduring Problems	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In this poster, we will present trends in New Jersey's state prison and jail populations. For example, at the state level, we will examine trends in the declining prison population and discuss the factors that have contributed to its decline. Additionally, we will discuss the enduring problem of the overrepresentation of individuals of color in the state prison population. At the local level, we will analyze the positive effects of bail reform, such as lowering jail populations, but also examine how its increased costs are taxing court budgets, ultimately leaving its future uncertain.	Sophia Grigolo, The College of New Jersey; Margaret Leigey, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	New World (Dis)order: South Africa, Globalism and the Rise of the Police State	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The date of 16 August 2017 marked the fifth anniversary of the so-called Marikana massacre in South Africa. One of the most emphasised aspects of this event was the actions of the police that were found to be responsible for the deaths of 34 miners, with an additional 78 miners wounded. The public media quickly compared this event with apartheid era events such as the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. Elsewhere, in places such as the United States, the deaths of African American victims at the hands of police led to widespread riots and mass demonstrations. These events bring to the fore the question of the rise of the police state. This paper examines this issue in relation to the ideology of globalism and within the context of South Africa. While South Africa is the main focus, the nature of the relationship between globalism and the rise of the police state necessitates at least some reference to global examples to provide some context. The central argument is that the rise of the police state in South Africa follows a trajectory rooted in what appears to be an integral phase in a globalist system of power and control.	Theodore S. Petrus, University of Fort Hare
Research Showcase	No Boom No Bust: Social Harms and the Eagle-Ford Shale Oil Boom	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	A previous examination of socially harmful incidents in the Eagle-Ford Shale Oil boom area of Texas showed crimes and arrests declined or failed to show an increase in the first 7 years of the boom. These findings are not consistent with those from other oil boom areas. Only traffic crash indicators demonstrated increases. The data for the 2014-2016 period for the 26 county region continues to show unusual patterns compared to other boom areas even as the drilling rate peaked and fell to much lower levels. Social and economic indicators are examined to derive possible explanations for the patterns observed.	Philip W. Rhoades, Texas A&M University--Corpus Christi
Paper Presentation	No Flexin' Or Finessin': An Intersectional Analysis of U.S. Prison Education Programs at HBCU's	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentation highlights the importance of Inside Out courses being offered at HBCU's. Research has consistently highlighted the transformative nature of the Inside Out Prison Exchange Program but has failed to address how the race/ethnicity of instructors affects the process for both themselves and all involved. As such, this presentation identifies the experiences among Black Inside Out Instruction Certified individuals who share the advantages and disadvantages they faced as Black instructors. Presenters argue the importance of decolonizing the Inside Out experience as a means of promoting equality among instructors, students and institutions.	Nolan L. Fontaine, University of Toronto-OISE; Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University

Paper Presentation	No Tenemos Miedo: Are Undocumented Immigrants More Likely to be Victims of Crime?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	This study looked at undocumented immigrants and their experiences with crime along with their levels of fear of becoming a victim of crime. We compared their experiences with those of non-immigrants. We enlisted the student population at Metropolitan State University of Denver with the help of MSU's Immigrant Support Program to contact those students who have registered with their office as DACA students or undocumented immigrants. We are interested in learning if acculturation into a new community can reduce an immigrant's fear of crime. We combined surveys from Violence Against Women along with surveys used by researchers studying the crime/disorder and neighborhood support models of crime.	Denise L. Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver; Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Research Showcase	Non-Reporting Location Audit of Trenton, New Jersey	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Crime, for several different reasons, is not always reported to police. To gather the most accurate picture of crime occurring in Trenton, New Jersey, this research will be based on an analysis of the unique data from ShotSpotter. ShotSpotter is a device that detects gunshot and canvases the area by surveillance to locate and notify the law enforcement agencies of the gunfire. By examining this data, and with the aid of ArcGIS, this research identifies street segments with the lowest reporting rate of gunfire. I will then compare these street segments to Trenton's vacancies in attempt to identify a correlation.	Alexis N. DePew, The College of New Jersey; David Mazeika, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	Non-Violent Offending and Mental Illness: Prevalence and Risk Factors?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	The main focus of criminological research assessing people with mental disorders has concentrated on violent behavior committed by and against this population (see Elbogen & Johnson, 2009; Estroff et al., 1994; Hiday, 1997; Link et al., 1999; Mulvey, 1994; Silver & Teasdale, 2005; Silver, 2006; Swartz et al., 1998; Teasdale, 2009). This focus is problematic because it disregards other forms of deviant behaviors such as non-violent offending; thus the prevalence and risk factors for non-violent offending for those with mental disorders is unknown. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to assess the prevalence and potential correlates of non-violent offending amongst people with mental illness. Utilizing the MacArthur Risk Assessment Study (i.e., MacRisk), a longitudinal study of individuals with mental disorders, the prevalence of non-violent offending amongst this population will be assessed along with the risk factors for engaging in this type of behavior. Further, these factors will be investigated for the utility in predicting violent offending to see if there are unique risk factors associated with non-violent offending. Preliminary results show that factors related to money are significantly associated with non-violent offending. Theoretical implications and future research will be discussed.	Michelle Harris, Georgia State University; Leah Daigle, Georgia State University
Paper Presentation	North Carolina Community Satisfaction with Police Services	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Residents of a community in North Carolina participated in survey research regarding satisfaction with police services, contact with police, fear of crime, atmosphere for citizen involvement, and neighborhood disorganization. Preliminary findings support previous research that found policing that is accessible and visible is related to greater community satisfaction with police services. Some results also indicated that a resident's perceptions of crime within their county were significantly related to their satisfaction with police services. These results indicate a respondent's perception of their county and police services were more important factors than direct contact with the police.	Jennifer Engenthaler, Florida Southern College; Justin Rodriguez, Florida Southern College; Chastity Blankenship, Florida Southern College
Paper Presentation	Occupational Stress and Coping Strategies: Analyzing the Effects of Academy Socialization Among Police Recruits	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Officers are engaged in an occupation which creates copious amounts of stress. Analyzing the coping strategies for how officers manage this stress and how these strategies are developed is imperative to both officers and the communities they serve. Delving into the structure and socialization of police academies may offer insight into how officers learn to cope with occupational stress. The intended study will follow a similar structure laid out by Patterson (2016). The Ways of Coping Questionnaire (WCQ) will be utilized within a small, rural police academy to examine how recruits entering the field are transitioned into coping with stress.	Stacey Clifton, Virginia Tech

Paper Presentation	Officer-Involved Shootings in a Historical Context	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Officer-involved shootings are highly publicized events that often have long-lasting detrimental effects on the communities in which they occur. Police-community tension can increase the likelihood of violence escalation, putting both civilians and officers at risk. Previous research on officer-involved shootings tends to have a focus on single events, without looking at the historical context. Using time series analysis on publicly available data maintained by the Dallas Police Department, we examine fifteen years of officer-involved shootings to determine the effect of historical events on firearm use by law enforcement. Recognizing the cyclical nature of gun violence can help law enforcement agencies anticipate and develop de-escalation tactics to ensure the safety of both officers and the communities they serve.	Vrshali Kanvinde, The University of Texas at Dallas; Melissa Hayslip, The University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Olive Branch? What about the Bank Branch?: An Examination of Bank Access on Violent Crime	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Previous literature has used varying ecological approaches to explain criminal behavior. Some research has examined how economic inequality within a community may lead to higher crime rates or related elevated crime to increases in unemployment. Utilizing a social disorganization framework, this study will examine the relationship between access to mainstream financial institutions and violent crime rates using data from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Uniform Crime Reports. This study seeks to add to the current body of literature on ecological explanations of crime by highlighting the importance of financial access within communities and its potential impact on crime.	Marc D. Glidden, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Molly Smith, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	On Being a Social Engineer	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Social engineering, the manipulation of the people involved in information security, has been largely neglected within criminology and criminal justice. The extant literature has additionally tended to focus on susceptibility to and victimization from social engineering, rather than examining the social engineers themselves. The current project broadens knowledge of this phenomenon through the analysis of semi-structured interviews with social engineers. The current study explores participant perceptions of social engineering as both a process and an identity. Themes derived from grounded theory analysis are explored and historically contextualized.	Kevin Steinmetz, Kansas State University; Richard Goe, Kansas State University; Alexandra Pimentel, Kansas State University
Research Showcase	On-Duty Police Shootings: Officers Charged with Murder or Manslaughter, 2005-2018	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Since the beginning of 2005, there have been 94 nonfederal sworn law enforcement officers with the general powers of arrest (e.g., police officers, deputy sheriffs, state troopers) who have been arrested for murder or manslaughter resulting from an on-duty shooting where the officer shot and killed someone at incidents throughout the United States. Of those 94 officers, to date only 33 have been convicted of a crime resulting from the on-duty shooting. This poster presents data on criminal case dispositions, race of arrested officers and their victims, weapons possessed by victims who were shot and killed by police, and related variables.	Philip M. Stinson, Bowling Green State University; Chloe Ann Wentzlof, Bowling Green State University; Megan Swinehart, Bowling Green State University
Research Showcase	Online Dating on Parole: A Qualitative Exploration of User Responses	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Contact with the criminal justice system produces a perpetual stigma that affects many aspects of life. Limited research has explored how criminal justice contact affects relationships. This study uses an experimental design to explore how people react to criminal stigma in an online dating context. We created online dating profiles that varied in terms of sex and race (Black, White, Latino). These six profiles comprised the control condition. The experimental condition consisted of the same exact six profiles with one exception: a brief mention of their being on parole in written bios. Preliminary findings indicate negative effects from disclosing parole.	Keiry N. Rodriguez, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Douglas Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Daniela Artica, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Valeria Rivera, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Kelly Soto, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Tatyana Ornstein, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Paper Presentation	Online Security: Protecting Adolescents and Young Adults from Exposure to Extremism and Criminal Victimization	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	80 urban college students reported their online behavior in high school and in college, as well as their socialization offline. The study compared online use of social media platforms at the two time frames against a backdrop of their offline supports. A security perspective was used to ascertain students' knowledge of how to effectively maintain online safety, such as use of private access, and deal with exposure to extremism, offensive and violent content, and criminal acts, such as cyberharassment, cyberbullying, or solicitation by pedophiles. Advice for academic security to improve online safety and security based on the data is provided.	Lauren R. Shapiro, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Alexander Alexandrou, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Paper Presentation	Open Educational Resources and Teaching Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This study is particularly interested in examining and comparing students' outcome in two 'Introduction to Criminal Justice' courses offered in a traditional textbook and OER format. Traditionally, criminal justice textbooks are expensive and increasingly unpopular with students. Open Educational Resources have seemingly provided the opportunity for faculty to broaden the scope when selecting course material. In other words, faculties do not have to compromise or negotiate quality of material, learning outcome, and creativity. Intrinsically, OER is more adaptable to the changing society, thus keeping material current. Studies have indicated that adopting OER is mutually beneficial to students and faculty alike	Carlene Barnaby, Kings borough Community College
Paper Presentation	Operationalizing Variables for Undergraduate Research	Research Methods	Research Methods	Operationalization is the process of devising steps for measuring what we want to study. However, for undergraduate students, and especially those interested in measuring a social condition such as Socio-Economic Status (SES), conceptualizing and measuring are not often a simply process. This presentation describes a method of operationalizing SES without the difficulty of Factor Analysis. In particular, this process allows students to think through the process of operationalizing variables to better their understanding of their research and results.	Kimberly Ann McCabe, University of Lynchburg
Paper Presentation	Opposition Behind Bars: Examining Resistance Against Racism and Sexism Employed by Black Incarcerated Women	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	This study is going to examining the consciousness and political activity of Black incarcerated women. This will be done by exploring the relationship between their conditions within the jail environment and the collective and individual resistance techniques employed. This exploratory study asks their level of awareness of oppression and political activity while within a correctional facility. The authors analyze interview and focus group transcriptions, and survey data from 100 Black women collected within a Mid-Atlantic jail. By exploring these narratives, scholars and institutions will better understand the lives of black incarcerated women.	Britany Gatewood, Howard University; Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University
Paper Presentation	Optimizing Mobility, Housing, and Services for Re-Entry Success	Corrections	Community Corrections	Unsuccessful re-entry jeopardizes community safety, promotes re-incarceration, and increases costs to taxpayers. This project develops a facility location problem for both housing and services that seeks to minimize average travel time for former offenders. To inform the mathematical formulation for typical travel needs of former offenders, semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with staff of a re-entry brokerage firm and former offenders to collect perspectives about priorities and constraints related to housing, health services, job retraining, transportation, and parole or probation obligations. The results of these interviews will be discussed and the impact on the transportation model under development.	Michael Mitchell, University of Texas Arlington; Jaya Davis, University of Texas Arlington; Anne Nordberg, University of Texas at Arlington; Shaleen Guthrie, University of Texas at Arlington
Paper Presentation	Organizational Analysis of the Newtown Police Department	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper reports the results of a longitudinal study of the Newtown, CT, Police Department. An employee job diagnostic survey and focus groups sessions were used in a two panel research design. The department was first studied in spring of 2012 and again in the spring of 2018. The results show an incredibly resilient organization with high levels of satisfaction and functionality even in the aftermath of the horrific events of the Sandy Hook murders.	James McCabe, Sacred Heart University
Paper Presentation	Organized Crime and Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products in California	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Illicit trade in tobacco products (ITTP), which is attractive to smokers seeking to avoid high tobacco taxes, involves both small- and large-scale organized criminal activity. ITTP is conducted by entities ranging from large, structured organized criminal groups to small, flexible bands of traffickers. We investigate how ITTP increased in California after a large tax increase. The prevalence of each suspicious outcome or illicit activity examined rose after the tax increase by anywhere from 11% to 331%. We examine how such behaviors correlate with demographic, economic, and attitudinal factors. Evidence regarding the type of criminal supply are discussed.	James E. Priege, Pepperdine University; Jonathan Kulick, New York University; Mark A.R. Kleiman, New York University

Paper Presentation	Out of Cite Out of Mind: Challenges and Responses to Plagiarism in Higher Ed	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Plagiarism can be easy—an easy mistake to make, or an easy way to cheat. Sometimes it's possible to repair the damage cheating can cause, and sometimes the damage is unexpected and permanent. Plagiarism has sullied or destroyed the reputations of the president of a first world nation, more than one political candidate, several prominent journalists, numerous well-known authors, and at least one Pulitzer Prize winner. Those inside academia often regard plagiarism as such an extreme offense they are reluctant to even speak to students about it. While some students regard it as nothing more serious than a speeding ticket. Like most important issues, it isn't always black or white. What are the ethical issues connected to plagiarism at its different levels? Does an honest mistake warrant the most extreme penalty? Does blatant theft deserve more than a slap on the wrist?	Robert E. Fitzpatrick, Plymouth State University; Michael G. Davidson, Plymouth State University
Paper Presentation	Overview of the FACTS Consortium and the Development of a research agenda for the field	Research Methods	Research Methods	Firearm injuries are the second leading cause of death among children and emerging adult populations. To address this key public health and criminal justice problem, the NIH has recently funded the Firearm Safety Among Children and Teens (FACTS) Consortium. This capacity building grant is focused on developing research resources to stimulate novel research in this field, including developing a research agenda for the field, conducting pilot work to stimulate large-scale research, developing a research repository for housing data for linked analyses, enhancing current data collection systems through large-scale research programs, training post-doctoral research trainees, and conducting a webinar series on the current state of knowledge for the field. This paper presents an overview of FACTS's and next steps in its capacity building efforts.	Patrick Carter, University of Michigan Medical School
Paper Presentation	Parenting Style and Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparison between China and US	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The objective of the study is twofold: one, identifying the differences in parenting practices between Chinese and American parents along the dimensions of demandingness and responsiveness; two, assessing the patterns of relationships between parenting style and juvenile delinquency in the two societies when controlling for confounding variables. To achieve these aims, data collected from a probability sample of 3,047 secondary school students in a major metropolitan area in China are paired with the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97) survey data. Multivariate statistical analyses are conducted to test the research hypotheses.	Spencer Li, University of Macau
Paper Presentation	Parole Officer/Female Parolee Social Bonds and Reentry Success	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Social bonding theory may help explain how the nature of parole officer and parolee relationships impact a parolee's chances of recidivism. A parolee who believes that their parole officer is helpful and positively invested in their successful reintegration may be less likely to recidivate. This may be particularly true among female parolees, who may be more likely to value interpersonal relationships than males. Using data on female subjects from the SVORI Multi-site Impact Evaluation, this study will examine how social bonding impacts reentry success among female parolees convicted of serious and violent offenses.	Molly Smith, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Nancy R. Gartner, University of Wisconsin - Platteville; Brooke N. Cooley, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Mary H. Hughes, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	Paths to Equitable and Inclusive Environments in Criminal Justice Programs	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal justice departments within our colleges and universities have become increasingly diverse. Yet, it is noted that persistence and graduation rates for students of color are often lower than majority students. To address these concerns an assessment is needed that examines and identifies specific climate issues as well as, opportunity and curricular challenges. To that end, this paper explores literature relevant to the identification and selection of an intercultural assessment tool whereby individuals can assess their intercultural competency skills and organizations can more effectively assist with development of a more equitable and inclusive environment for its' students faculty and staff.	Charles James Corley, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Pathways to Radicalization: Examining the Relationship Between Social Media Use and Extremism	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	There is a growing body of research applying a criminological framework to the study of terrorism, but few of these studies have examined differences between individual extremists. Further, even fewer studies have empirically examined the role social media plays in the process of radicalization. Using quantitative data on 1,865 individuals who had been radicalized within the United States, this study aims to determine how the pathways to radicalization through social media differ between Islamist, far-right, far-left, and single issue extremists using a social learning framework.	Connor James Stewart, Arizona State University

Paper Presentation	Peacemaking Circles in the Classroom: The Good, Bad, and Ugly – A Decade of Experience Examined	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Discusses the use of peacemaking circles in criminal justice classrooms, both for building community and focusing critical thought discussions that examine social justice issues. This study explores data collected over ten years to understand both the positive and negative aspects of utilizing this pedagogy in the college/university classroom. Experiences from students based on surveys collected over a variety of course topics, academic levels, including both undergraduate and graduate courses, and in different states and regions, are examined. The professor's perspective and experience are also discussed and recommendations are provided for those interested in practicing this pedagogy in their own classrooms.	J. Renee Trombley, Claflin University
Paper Presentation	Pediatric Firearm Injuries: Directions for Future Research	Research Methods	Research Methods	The Firearm Safety Among Children and Teens (FACTs) consortium is capacity building grant, led by a team of emergency physicians and public health researchers, and comprised by scholars from various field and universities around the country. The consortium is focused on developing research resources to stimulate novel research in this field, including developing a research agenda for the field. This paper reviews the latest developments in research for the field and provide an overview of the state-of-the-art research agenda developed by FACTs.	Marc A. Zimmerman, University of Michigan
Paper Presentation	Peer Community Building at Lambert House: LGBTQ+ Community Youth Center	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	Current research focused on preventative social service programming for sexual minority youth is scarce. The present paper unveils results of the evaluation research and qualitative analysis of the Lambert House: LGBTQ+ Community Youth Center, the only social service agency in Seattle dedicated exclusively to sexual minority youth since 1981. Data analyzed for this analysis includes field observation notes, semi-structured interviews, and program records. The aim of this analysis was to identify the program theory, logic model, operations, and intended functions of the program which are not conventional elements of youth programs in mainstream society.	Krystal Roig-Palmer, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Penal Populism and the Death Penalty: Women Jurists in the USA and Japan	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Japan and the USA continue to be the only large advanced countries which carry out executions. This presentation will focus on how three female jurists with abolitionist stances: 1) Anne Bird-former chief California Supreme Court Justice; 2) Keiko Chiba-former Japanese Minister of Justice; 3) Aramis Ayala-present Florida D.A. and examine the backlash and consequences they suffered, past and present, for their positions.	Michael H. Fox, Hyogo University
Paper Presentation	Perceived Effect of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) by Police Agency	Policing	Police Technology	This research examines perceived effect of BWCs by police agency. The data were collected through survey conducted in 2018. In total, 77 police officers working for police agencies in the north country of New York participated in the survey. The results showed that some perceived effect of BWCs significantly differed, while others did not. The findings suggest that police perceptions of BWCs by police agency may vary.	Mustafa Demir, State University of New York at Plattsburgh
Paper Presentation	Perceived Safety on a College Campus: The Role of Mental Health	Criminological Theory	Victimology	There is a burgeoning literature on factors associated with fear of crime among college students. However, little attention has been paid to the relationship between mental health symptoms and perceived safety on campuses. This paper will report analyses of survey data gathered from undergraduate students at a historically black university in the southeastern United States. Students were asked how safe they perceived the campus and surrounding community and their experience of mental health symptoms. Multivariate analyses are performed to assess whether self-reported mental health issues are associated with decreases in perceived safety. The implications of the results for future research on mental health and fear of crime will be discussed.	Angela Taylor, Fayetteville State University
Paper Presentation	Perception of Re-Entry Preparedness: Financial Readiness, Family Support, and Training	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	As inmates prepare to transition back to society, there are numerous factors considered by the DOC, staff, and inmates when considering the best way to succeed upon release. The inmate's perspective of readiness for reentry—including familial support and financial readiness—is imperative to consider. Data collected from 211 inmates in Georgia transitional centers was collected and analyzed to examine financial readiness and intentions upon release. This presentation will discuss findings from the analysis, as well as considerations for staff and training opportunities to increase the comfort level with and readiness for release for prison, work release, and jail inmates.	Kate Miellitz, Oklahoma State University; Catherine Marcum, Appalachian State University

Paper Presentation	Perception of Terrorism Risk, Alienation, and Trade off of Civil Liberties	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This study involves people (n=505) in New York (Manhattan and Long Island) and their perceptions on the risk of terrorism. It reveals some religious and ethnic groups in the society are adversely affected. More specifically, it lays out the perception of being alienated or stigmatized as a terrorist. It also examines public opinion on the continuum of liberty vs. security in the context of high perceived risk of terrorism, and how it varies by demographics. The findings show that terrorism is a concern for people in New York. In relation to decisions between liberty and security, the study indicated that people are more likely to compromise their rights and liberties for the sake of security depending on certain criteria.	Zakir Gul, State University of New York at Plattsburgh; Tamer Koksul, Independent Researcher; Christopher Smith, SUNY Albany
Paper Presentation	Perception of the Stakeholders of the Criminal Justice System on the Sexual Victimization of Children	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Perception of the stakeholders of the Criminal Justice System determines the way in which they respond to any crime, criminal and victims, including victims of sexual crimes. To understand the perception of stakeholders of the criminal justice system such as the Police, the Prosecution and the Judiciary on the sexual victimization of children, and on the existing legislation dealing child sexual victimization, data from the sample of officers were collected using a structured questionnaire. A notable percentage of respondents have supported the amendments to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO) providing death penalty to the perpetrators.	Sherie Sara Sam, University of Madras; Kaviya Shankar, University of Madras
Paper Presentation	Perceptions of a Canine Training Program in a Southern Correctional Facility	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	The number of prisons with canine training programs has grown rapidly. Few studies have assessed the effects of the programs though some anecdotal evidence exists that shows these programs benefit the individual inmates, the prison environment, and the communities in which they operate. This study conducted qualitative interviews with inmates and staff involved in a canine program at a southern facility. Analyses show the inmates believe they benefit by learning new skills and enhancing personal traits such as patience and empathy. Prisons officials believe the program creates a calmer atmosphere for those involved and the facility as a whole.	Alesa Liles, Georgia College and State University
Research Showcase	Perceptions of Homelessness and the Criminal Justice System	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The current study examines college students' perceptions and awareness of homelessness. Using a sample of students from a large metropolitan university, we explore topics related to homelessness and mental illness, drug use, and criminal behavior. We examine significant predictors of these perceptions, as well as the accuracy of these perceptions when compared to the empirical literature.	Bisma Hussain, Kennesaw State University; Tiara Taylor, Kennesaw State University; Katie Williams, Kennesaw State University; Beverly Reece Crank, Kennesaw State University; Heidi Scherer, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Perceptions of Immigrants as a Criminal Threat: The Role of Negative Affect and Ethnocentrism	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	A popular political narrative in the U.S. depicts immigrants as a source of increasing crime rates. This perception persists despite research showing that immigrants may contribute to lower crime rates (Sampson, 2008; Stowell et al., 2009). This paper examines the affect heuristic and ethnocentrism as cognitive mechanisms through which personal feelings towards ethnic and religious groups shape the perception that immigrants pose a criminal threat. Using data from a nationally representative survey, findings reveal that negative feelings towards illegal immigrants, Hispanics, and Muslims are positively associated with this perception, as is white ethnocentrism. Implications for theory and research are discussed.	Andrew J. Baranauskas, Northeastern University; Jacob I. Stowell, Northeastern University
Research Showcase	Perceptions of Male Rape Victims: Examining Rape Myth Acceptance and Victim Blaming Attitudes Among a Sample of College Students	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The extant literature indicates that women comprise the majority of sexual assault victims. Emerging research suggests that although men are less likely than women to be sexually victimized, a sizeable minority of men experience sexual assault in their lifetimes and a growing body of literature has begun to consider societal attitudes towards male rape victims. The current study adds to the literature by exploring undergraduate students' assignment of blame and justification in sexual assault incidents involving male victims. More specifically, data based on vignettes where situational characteristics were manipulated are used to determine how various incident, offender, and victim-level characteristics influence student perceptions. Findings as well as implications for policy and future research will be presented.	Katelyn P. Hancock, University of Tennessee Chattanooga; Christina Policastro, University of Tennessee Chattanooga; Courtney Crittenden, University of Tennessee Chattanooga; Tammy S. Garland, University of Tennessee Chattanooga

Research Showcase	Perceptions of Neighborhood Disorder on Fear of Sexual Assault	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this current study is to examine residents' fear of sexual assault based on social and physical disorder. Demographic characteristics, social cohesion, perceived disorder, quality of police service, and victimization experience produces a more complete viewpoint on fear of sexual assault among residents. Using data from the random mail survey in the Northwestern region in America, results indicated that perceived social disorder was associated with residents' fear of sexual assault. The finding also suggested that residents who have victimization experience had a greater level of fear of sexual assault. Implications and future studies are discussed.	Heeuk Dennis Lee, Weber State University; David Kim, Indiana University East; Cooper Maher, Weber State University
Research Showcase	Perceptions of Police Body-Worn Cameras in a Small Town Population	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police agencies are increasingly adopting body-worn cameras (BWCs) as a tool to improve police effectiveness and community relations. As this technology expands, research on the perspectives of community members served is also of importance. Even though small towns may not experience the same kinds of social problems and high crime rates as central cities, agencies may still contemplate BWCs as a tool to prevent the depictions of police mistrust apparent among some of their urban counterparts. The purpose of this research is to explore community attitudes towards police body-worn cameras in a small town population.	Lynn M. Barnes, Tennessee State University
Paper Presentation	Perceptions of Terrorism and Threats to National Security Among College Students	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Over the past decade, rates of terrorism have steadily declined with significant decreases in the number of terrorist acts and the probability of terrorist acts occurring. The objective of this exploratory paper is to gauge current perceptions from college students about terrorism and its prevalence among other threats to our national security. The sample is comprised of students enrolled in undergraduate academic programs at the University of New Haven (CT). Using a survey assessing threat perception, probabilities of danger, and general knowledge about terrorism, results are compared with publicly available data to explore the disconnect present with what terrorism is perceived as among young adults today versus reality.	Tricia LaSasso, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	Perceptions of the Police and Community in the Rust Belt: A Multi-Level Analysis	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	As tensions between the police and communities they serve remain, understanding how these perceptions influence each other is essential. Using survey data from a drug market intervention, a multilevel model on what factors predicted perceptions of low collective efficacy, net of other factors was ran. The results suggest that perceptions of police effectiveness are key, with fear of crime playing a smaller role in affecting collective efficacy. The results and the implications for police policy are discussed.	Morgan J. Steele, Fort Hays State University
Paper Presentation	Perceptions of the Police and Neighborhood Safety: Findings from a Community Needs Assessment	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This study examines perceptions of the police and neighborhood safety in one disadvantaged community. The data for this study were collected from a community needs assessment, which reflected a coordinated effort to define the community's unique needs and problem areas. The main purpose of the study was to identify residents' perceptions of the police, the characteristics of residents who reported feeling unsafe in the community, and the extent to which residents' perceptions of safety influenced their perceptions of the police. Findings suggest that older residents and residents who reported feeling safe in the community had more positive perceptions of the police. These findings are discussed in the context of literature that provides insight on the process by which communities define crime related problems and identify effective solutions.	Marie Mele, Monmouth University
Research Showcase	Permanency Outcomes for Children in Out of Home Placements due to Parental Substance Abuse	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Youth in juvenile dependency courts face potential separation from their parents. This outcome may be influenced by a variety of parental behaviors, including substance abuse. The purpose of this study is to identify whether children placed in out of home care (e.g., foster care) due to parental substance abuse have a different permanency outcome (e.g., return to biological family) than those placed in out of home care due to other reasons (e.g., parental mental health concerns). Using 2015-2018 data from the dependency court in York County (PA), this study examines whether children placed in out of home care for parental substance abuse experience different placement outcomes and if they spend more time in placement than their peers. Results and implications for juvenile dependency courts will be discussed.	Mitra Zahra Honardoost, Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg Campus

Paper Presentation	Perps, Vics, Bodies, and DNA: Sorting Out Truth from Fiction on Crime Dramas	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	Crime dramas fascinate television audiences - new shows premier each year. The positive side may be the increase of criminal justice majors across the United States; the negative side, however, has been found among the non-criminal justice educated. Studies show that dramas such as CSI and Law & Order have an effect on how juries view actual trials. Additionally, inaccurate portrayals of the demographics of victims, perpetrators, and these types of crime can skew public perception. With the advent of new media and the awareness of criminologists, we looked at whether there has been an attempt to deliver more realistic crime dramas.	Beth Ellen Aduabato, Saint Peter's University; Nicole Marie Sachs, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Open Seminar	Perspectives of Students on Social Media and Human Trafficking	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	A panel of Criminology and Criminal Justice students explore the effects social media has on Human Trafficking. They will consider how social media has brought light to Human Trafficking in Greene County, MO, where Human Trafficking is headlined as a serious concern. In their educational pursuits, these students have gained knowledge on definitions and examples of this crime, which will help guide their discussion, including insights into the impact of social media upon the victims. Social media is a helpful tool in increasing awareness and can help in the elimination of Human Trafficking, yet must be used with caution.	(Session Organizer) Ivy V. Yarckow-Brown, Missouri State University; (Presenter) Nicholas Stuart, Missouri State University; (Presenter) Lacey Darnell, Missouri State University; (Presenter) Sydney Debrick, Missouri State University; (Presenter) Claire Smith, Missouri State University; (Presenter) Mayce Foster, Missouri State University; (Presenter) MaKenzi Meyer, Missouri State University; (Presenter) Micah Murdock, Missouri State University; (Session Organizer) Mandi Muse, Missouri State University Lybi N. Westover, Lock Haven University
Student Authored Paper	Perspectives on Mental Health Treatment in a Rural Jail	Student Panels	Student Panels	According to the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, building in-house treatment programs for mentally ill offenders can be a challenge. At the same time it has been widely recognized by scholars that jails have become part of a new psychiatric inpatient system. This presentation will examine preliminary data on jail admissions and mental health issues. Specifically, demographic data, offense data, and mental health data will be examined for patterns in jail admissions in a rural community. Also addressed are obstacles for providing comprehensive mental health services to jail inmates and policy recommendation.	Lybi N. Westover, Lock Haven University
Paper Presentation	Phishy Situations: Testing Routine Activities as an Indicator of Experiencing a Phishing Attempt	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	The purpose of the current study is to test the predicting effects that routine activities theory has on the odds of encountering phishing attempts. The study utilizes a large sample size (N = 27,868) administered in the European Union in 2014. Utilizing binary logistic regression, the relationships between individuals' online routine activities (banking, shopping, gaming), individual characteristics (such as age), concern for victimization, previous victimization and experiencing phishing attempts were assessed. The results suggest that individuals who use the internet for banking, shopping, were previous victims and had high concern for victimization were more likely to be victimized than others.	Daniel Jude, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	Police Automated Data Sharing: Where are All the Dots?	Policing	Police Technology	The 9/11 Commission cited failure to connect the dots as a reason why the terrorist attack became possible. Almost twenty years later, 97% of police data are still not shared through mandatory police data sharing systems (PDSS). Only high-level records are currently shared among all police agencies in the U.S., while millions of low-level records are stored on the individual agencies' servers and are unavailable to other police agencies. This exploratory study compares the number and types of records contained in federal and state-level mandatory PDSS with the number and types of records available through FINDER, a nongovernmental PDSS.	Stan Korotchenko, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	Police Body Cameras: The Death of Discretion	Policing	Police Technology	Death of Discretion: enforce the law or be a party to a crime. Police work is autonomous and historically officers have had the ability to ignore misdemeanor crimes for the greater good. Calls for accountability have placed officers in a position to either make an arrest for a petty crime or risk disciplinary action for neglect of duty.	Montella E. Smith, Missouri Western State University; Britane Hubbard, Missouri Western State University; Leighandra Hazlett, Missouri Western State University
Paper Presentation	Police Decision-Making Process: Reporting and Documentation of Incidents Recorded on Police Body Worn Cameras	Policing	Police Technology	Police Departments are revising their Body Worn Camera (BWC) policies to address police incidents that are recorded on BWC. An effective BWC program is supported by comprehensive communication and education that involves law enforcement, courts, victims, and the public. While body-worn cameras (BWC) provide an opportunity to preserve police-citizen encounters with accuracy, such preservation raises concerns. Police departments have varying Police BWC policies throughout the country. Research has been conducted on 15 law enforcement agencies across the United States that demonstrates that BWC policies vary on how video footage should be documented, which correlates to police decision-making during an incident.	Christopher A. Wydra, California University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Police Department Performance: What Leadership Skill Matters?	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The performance of the police department has been a popular topic for policing researchers. Many empirical studies have been conducted to examine the indicators of police performance and the potential factors that affect the performance of law enforcement agencies in terms of crime fighting and community policing. However, limited studies were conducted to examine this topic from the perspective of leadership skills of a police chief. Using data collected from police chiefs who attended leadership training courses, the current study attempts to examine the relationship between department performances and three leadership skills. Preliminary analysis findings indicated that both the technical and conceptual skills had a significant and positive association with the department performance.	Yudu Li, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Ben Brown, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Paper Presentation	Police Departments and Municipal Leadership: Policing Revisiting Communities at Risk		Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Municipal Leadership and Police Departments often limit the ability for a serious crime to be committed in some communities. Police departments also contribute to making a positive change in some communities, and with the help of community members can identify those things that could happen to make a better and crime free community. As part of a larger study, this paper discusses evidence-based findings in diverse communities of favorable police-community relations and what they did to bring about favorable relations.	Bakhitah Abdul-Ra'uf, Radford University
Paper Presentation	Police Misconduct and Serial Killer as Police Officers	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	While the prevalence is low, the proportion of police officers involved in misconduct is a relatively rare and even lower for becoming a serial killer. Still, a recent spate of troublesome high profile cases have highlighted questions. None of the current models are able to explore or explain the factors related to officers' decisions to commit misconduct, much less serial killers. This paper initiates a discussion around the psychological constitution of an officer involved in misconduct and serial killing.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA; Jessica Mueller, Private Practice
Research Showcase	Police Moral Injury, Compassion Fatigue, and Compassion Satisfaction	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police compassion fatigue can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, burnout, self-criticism and destructive coping strategies. Similarly, officers may experience moral injury in the line of duty when they witness or become involved in acts that transgress their moral beliefs. The strains of compassion fatigue and moral injury may negatively influence police compassion satisfaction. The purpose of this study was to examine the contributions of compassion fatigue and moral injury on compassion satisfaction among a sample of police officers (n=454). Results indicated that greater levels of compassion fatigue and moral injury were significantly associated with low levels of compassion satisfaction.	Brooke McQuerrey Tuttle, Oklahoma State University; Karolina Stancel, University of Toronto; Charles Russo, American Public University; Mari Koskelainen, Police University College, Finland; Konstantinos Papazoglou, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, Yale University, School of Medicine
Research Showcase	Police Officer Coping Responses to Workplace Stressors	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Research into the coping strategies of police officers has typically focused on how officers respond to stressors inherent to policing, such as job-related violence. However, recent studies have demonstrated that the biggest contribution to officer stress is organization-related stressors. This poster investigates the moderating effects of individual differences in coping strategy on the relationship between organizational stressors and work engagement. Exploration of this relationship has critical implications for officer well-being and organizational effectiveness, as engagement is related to improved health and work performance. This research highlights the role of coping in increasing engagement and reducing work-related stress in policing organizations.	Georgia LaMarre, Wayne State University; Charles Klahm, Wayne State University; Brad Smith, Wayne State University; Malcolm Cutchin, Wayne State University; Chris Urbanik, Wayne State University; Samuele Zilioli, Wayne State University
Paper Presentation	Police Officer Knowledge of Stress and Mental Health Services Offered by Their Agency	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police officer stress, mental health and resilience is a topic that has been emerging over the last generation. Programs directed toward stress and resilience are offered by police departments to assist with these issues. However, these programs cannot be effective if officers do not know about them. This study utilized an electronic survey given to officers from a mid-size urban agency in the United States. The study focused on officer knowledge of programs and program preferences. Results can be used to inform police departments about whether or not they are effectively advertising their programs to their police officers and whether the programs they are offering are what police officers need.	Holly Reik, Marymount University; Amanda L. Farrell, Marymount University

Paper Presentation	Police Officers' Perceptions of Body-Worn Camera Technology	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	In the past several years, police-community relations have received enormous scrutiny based on several high-profile incidents involving the use of deadly force. Politicians, civil societies, and victims' families have called for law enforcement agencies to equip local officers with body-worn cameras to increase transparency and accountability. The purpose of the study was to investigate how law enforcement officers in a sheriff's office in the Southern United States perceived ease of use and usefulness of body-worn camera technology and to identify if gender and years of service related to police officers' acceptance of body-worn cameras as a component of their regular uniform.	Jonah E. Obasi, Fulton County Government
Paper Presentation	Police Organizational Decision Making	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This study explored the elements of decision-making in organizations. The result of a qualitative study that included interviews with top law enforcement executives representing states across the United States including California, Washington, Michigan, Arizona, Texas, Massachusetts and Minnesota.	Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State University and Walden University
Paper Presentation	Police Perceptions of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) by Rank in the North Country of New York	Policing	Police Technology	This research examines police views of BWCs technology by rank. The data were collected from the survey administered with the police officers from police agencies in the North Country of New York. The study found that police perceptions of BWCs did not significantly differ by rank. This suggests that both line officers and rank officers have similar views of BWC technology.	Mustafa Demir, State University of New York at Plattsburgh; Brendan Davison, State University of New York
Research Showcase	Police Predictors of Myths Surrounding Domestic Violence Survivors	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Domestic violence is a prominent issue for survivors across the United States. Police officers are regularly called upon to respond to and protect those involved. Despite the pervasive nature of this crime, limited empirical work has assessed police perceptions of domestic violence survivors. The present study uses survey data collected from law enforcement personnel commissioned in an urban police department located in one of the fifth largest US cities to examine predictors of police perceptions concerning domestic violence using the Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance scale.	Jessica C. Fleming, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Goodson, Sam Houston State University; Alondra Garza, Sam Houston State University; Cortney Franklin, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Police Recruitment Messages: Understanding the Impact of Applicant Descriptors and Physical Fitness Requirements	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This is the first study to examine how experimental manipulation of police presentation in online recruitment materials impact potential applicants. The study relies on a census of 11 Criminal Justice courses taught at a public university, asking students to respond to an experimental vignette instrument (n = 174). The 3 x 2 experimental vignette manipulated two variables: identification of recruits with diversity language and mention of physical fitness requirements. Results largely run counter to prior research concerning women in policing, with women indicating increased probability of providing their contact information when encountering vignettes with physical fitness requirements.	Michael F. Aiello, SUNY Fredonia
Research Showcase	Police Reform: Building Trust and Faith	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The United States has slowly been awakening from a neutral state of police reform. Over the past 40 years a once community base police force shifts because of changes in policies, goals and tragic events. Today there is still the growing tension between community and police relationship. A dire need for police department reform in areas of training, transparency, policies and programs will benefit and build trust between community and law enforcement. A positive domino effect can be seen as a result, where communities can rely and trust their officers instead of in fear or distrust of them.	Camarin Harris, Saint Martin's University
Paper Presentation	Police Use of Deadly Force: Legal, Policy, Practice and Training Issues	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	This presentation investigates legal, policy, practice and training issues associated with police use of deadly force. In particular, it explores the potential impacts of perceived increased threats and high risk incidents such as active shootings, terrorism and suicide bombing on police policy, practice and training with regard to use of deadly force. Applicable federal constitutional law, relevant state laws and departmental policies are addressed. Differences in policy and training between patrol and specialized units are investigated, as are differences among agencies. How departments prepare and train for high risk incidents, avoid tragic mistakes, improve tactical response and maintain community relationships are considered.	Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University

Paper Presentation	Police-Based Prolific Offender Management Strategies	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	Prolific offenders represent a small proportion of the overall offending population, but are typically responsible for more than half of the criminal offending in a jurisdiction. Identifying and managing prolific offenders is a key strategy in police-based crime reduction. The purpose of this study was to identify and map various formulations of prolific offender teams and strategies, and identify promising practices in the effective and efficient management of prolific offender populations. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a sample of police personnel regarding the structure of prolific offender suppression teams, nature of prolific offender management strategies, and measures of success.	Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley; Irwin Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley; Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University; Kevin Burk, University of the Fraser Valley
Paper Presentation	Police-Led Addiction Assistance: Evaluating a Substance Use Treatment In Lieu of Incarceration Referral Program	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	In 2016, police in Delaware implemented the Hero Help Program to offer treatment in lieu of incarceration and increase access to treatment for individuals who use drugs. In February 2018, they hired a case manager. In this paper we present the impact of having a Hero Help Program, hiring a case manager, and make recommendations to improve efficacy. It is important to consider criminal justice practices that improve access to treatment for individuals involved in crime, but also to evaluate these programs so other departments can implement evidence-based programs to help address the current opioid crisis.	Shannon Streisel, University of Delaware; Daniel O'Connell, University of Delaware
Paper Presentation	Policing and Wrongful Convictions	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This paper considers policing policies and police misconduct that cause innocent people to be arrested, charged and convicted of crimes they did not commit and that may never have happened. This paper attempts to extend discourse about policing and wrongful convictions from factors such as eyewitness misidentification and false confessions to one that examines police culture and policy at a macro-level. It also seeks to provide suggestions for reducing the prevalence of police-induced wrongful convictions.	Jessica S. Henry, Montclair State University
Paper Presentation	Policing Deviant Bodies: Trans Women of Color, Law Enforcement, and the Social Control of "Disorderly" Populations	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	Research on transgender individuals' contact with the criminal legal system remains limited, but the available evidence shows that trans people, particularly transgender women of color, are at elevated risk of profiling, harassment, and violence at the hands of police. This paper synthesizes and contextualizes the existing literature on the disparate treatment of transgender women of color by law enforcement, emphasizing the intersection of race- and gender-based oppressions. The experiences of this group are illustrative of the wider processes by which law enforcement serves to exert formal discipline over groups deemed disruptive to the dominant social order, further marginalizing vulnerable populations.	Meg Osborn, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/The Graduate Center, CUNY
Paper Presentation	Policing Dissent in Baltimore From 1812 to 2015: Response Priorities and Protection of Civil Rights	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	More than 200 years following deadly anti-war riots, Baltimore again confronted mass demonstrations following the 2015 death of Freddie Gray while in police custody. Policing-focused after-action reports (AARs) of the 2015 events recommended changes to tactical priorities and strategy. More specifically, utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS) and more efficient distribution of personal protection resources were noted. This paper will compare recommendations of police-focused AARs to those of an emergency management-focused AAR, as well as a 2016 Department of Justice report. Using a four-pronged framework of trust-building, comments will address decision-making by institutional actors, as well as conflict de-escalation.	Jess Bonnan-White, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	Policing Images: Canadian Police Procedurals' Construction of Law Enforcement	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Media representations, even fictional representations, of police can be important in shaping perceptions of justice and may have implications for attitudes toward the police, public policy, recruiting efforts in the field of criminal justice, and even the operation of criminal justice agencies. Most of the research in this area has focused on American crime dramas. Utilizing a content analysis of 19-2, Rookie Blue, and Motive (three popular Canadian police procedurals) this study will explore representations of police officers. The patterns of findings will be discussed in terms of how these representations may impact public perceptions of the criminal justice system.	Sarah Britto, University of Regina; Rick Ruddell, University of Regina; Nick Jones, University of Regina

Paper Presentation	Policing Inside Out: Building Trust Through Transformative Education	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Policing Inside Out is a 15-week college course that brings together law enforcement officers, community members and students to engage in a critical dialogue around contemporary and historical policing topics. This experiential learning opportunity requires participants to engage in cultural excursions, up to 16 hours of ride-along experiences, corner side lectures and assigned buddy system framework. This presentation highlights findings from a four-year analysis of experiences among officers, students and community members. The thematic areas of discussion include: transformations, excursions, buddy-system approaches, and future directions. Perspectives will include rich narratives from all participants involved, such as course alumni and administrators.	Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University
Paper Presentation	Policing the Opioid Crisis: An Analysis of Law Enforcement Perceptions in the Modern Era	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The opioid crisis across the country is a critical area of new research in criminal justice studies. To date, little existing literature explores police officers' perceptions of this epidemic. This study takes an in-depth look into the opinions of law enforcement officers about their work as first responders in the current drug crisis. Using original online survey data from law enforcement officers in the Greater Boston area (administered in Fall 2018), we hypothesize that officers feel elevated levels of stress during this epidemic, and that their roles have fundamentally changed. Results and implications will be discussed.	Forrest R. Rodgers, Salem State University; Sean A. Mullins, Salem State University
Paper Presentation	Policing the Police: Predicting Citizen Support for Police Accountability	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	In recent years, as shootings of civilians by police officers have received more attention, there has been a push for police accountability. This study surveyed approximately 500 students from a Midwestern university to examine their support for policies that would seek to increase police accountability and for convicting a campus police officer for the recent shooting death of an unarmed African American man. In addition to traditional measures used to predict citizen support, the study examines whether perceiving the police to be equivalent to the military and holding symbolically racist attitudes can predict support for police accountability.	Omeed S. Ilchi, Westfield State University; James Frank, The University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	Porch Pirates: Examining Unattended Package Theft Through Crime Script Analysis	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Package theft is an emerging crime type that has dramatically increased as a result of retailers progressively utilizing unattended home deliveries to get products to the consumer. With the increase of available packages and their potential worth, unattended home deliveries are conducive to package theft, a crime that has been widely neglected by scholarly research. By employing a crime script analysis, the authors describe the procedural characteristics of package theft and identify specific points where situational crime prevention techniques can be implemented efficiently to deter, detect, and apprehend criminals. To conduct this analysis, the authors reviewed video footage of residential package thefts and catalogued how various offenders accomplished this crime. Specifically, the authors identified three stages of the theft-how the criminal approached the property, how they performed the theft, and how they exited the property. Combined with characteristics of the offender, offender behavior, and the location of the crime, these stages not only provide insight to law enforcement entities who aspire to combat this crime, but can also potentially impact the delivery policies and procedures of retailers and will inform consumers on how to protect their purchases.	Ben Stickle, Middle Tennessee State University; Melody Hicks, Middle Tennessee State University; Zachary Hutchinson, Middle Tennessee State University; Amy Stickle, Indian Wesleyan University
Paper Presentation	Positive and Negative Aspects of Being a Woman Leader in Higher Education	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This panel of higher education and disciplinary association leaders explores the realities and professional trade-offs facing women leaders in the academy, along with strategies for success. The discussion will explore: addressing the under-representation of women in administrative and leadership ranks; barriers or sources of discouragement women leaders identify as obstacles faced on their journey to leadership; sources of support and leadership strategies women leaders identify as important to their success; positive and negative aspects of being a woman leader in higher education; and strategies for overcoming challenges, including identifying robust networks of peer leaders and mentors and optimizing work-life balance.	Amy K. Cook, Virginia Commonwealth University; Jill A. Gordon, Virginia Commonwealth University

Research Showcase	Potential Uses of Shameful Sentences	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Alternative justice programs have been growing in number for decades, as well as continually developing their processes to improve outcomes for victims and ameliorate sentencing disparities. This study examines the extant literature on alternative sentencing programs, specifically restorative justice programs, to provide empirical evidence contributing to the development of a creative justice framework as an alternative for traditional sentencing practices. This study aims to create an operational definition of creative justice distinct from restorative justice and deduce its applicability to multiple types of crimes. Semi-structured interviews with practitioners in the fields of criminal justice, law, and victim advocacy, and a content analysis of news articles about the utilization of practices that fit within a creative justice framework were conducted. The interview results describe the participants' experiences with victims, offenders, and restorative justice programs. Additionally, the participants were asked their expert opinions on the development and implementation of a creative justice framework. Overall, participants acknowledged the potential benefits of creative justice, provided suggestions for its use, and discussed the need for the continuation of research in this area.	Gabrielle L. Lory, West Virginia University
Paper Presentation	Predicting Law Enforcement Officer Use of Force from Variables Measured by the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey Using A Multilevel Analysis	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Officer use of force outcomes are linked to police hiring and training practices. Many scholars advocate for the use of multilevel modeling when examining various agency-level phenomenon. However, multilevel modeling has not been used to examine the effect of department-level initiatives on use of force outcomes. The present study used multilevel modeling to examine multiple predictor variables on the number of police use of force incidents, in a federally-released report. Results indicate multilevel modeling has utility in partitioning variance nested at different levels beyond traditional methods. Implications, limitations, and directions for future research will be explored.	Ryan L. Radmall, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Paper Presentation	Predictors of Police Citations in Harris County, Texas	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The main objective of this study was to expand the current knowledge of public opinion toward the police. Previous research indicated that racial and gender disparities in the issuance of police citations. This study examined the predictors of citations in Harris County, Texas using the 2017 data of the Harris County Sheriff's Office (HCSO). Preliminary findings suggested that race, gender and age were significant predictors in determining who received citations. These results and their policy implications for police/public relations were addressed in the study.	Abiodun Raufu, Texas Southern University; Lucy Tsado, Lamar University; Doris Krakrafaa-Bestman, Texas Southern University; Emmanuel Ben-Edet, Texas Southern University; Oludayo Famakin-Johnson, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Predictors of Recidivism: Estimating the Effects of Non-Random Study Attrition for Longitudinal Research	Research Methods	Research Methods	Even with researchers' best efforts, attrition rates for longitudinal studies vary greatly, with some data collections experiencing as much as 60% attrition with at-risk and hard-to-locate populations. Despite attrition rates, researchers relying on longitudinal data for studies within criminology often fail to account for the non-random nature of study attrition. Failing to account for biases with sample selection as longitudinal data collections progress, could have severe implications for the conclusions drawn from this research. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore how recidivism is affected by non-random study attrition rates. To accomplish this objective, we rely on longitudinal survey-based interview data from the LoneStar Project with over 800 gang and non-gang involved inmates nearing release in Texas prisons. Multivariate analyses and multiple corrections for sample selection are used to shed light on important predictors of recidivism. Implications are discussed for policy and practice related to prisoner reentry and research methodology.	Meghan M. Mitchell, University of Central Florida; Chantal Fahmy, University of Texas-San Antonio; Kendra Clark, University of Colorado Boulder; David C. Pyrooz, University of Colorado Boulder; Scott H. Decker, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Preliminary Outcome Evaluation Results for a Jail-Based Methadone Maintenance Program	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	A drug treatment agency has partnered with a county jail to offer methadone-assisted treatment to county jail inmates. Incarceration provides individuals with an opportunity to focus on drug treatment without the distractions and temptations that are so readily available on the streets. The research will present some preliminary outcome data, specifically whether participants are following-up with drug treatment after release from jail and whether they are recidivating.	Christine Tartaro, Stockton University

Paper Presentation	Preliminary Screening of Individuals Presenting for Participation in a Prison Study of Extended-Release Naltrexone	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>Background/Objective. Extended-release naltrexone treatment may be a promising intervention for incarcerated individuals with opioid addiction histories. However, it has rarely been implemented with prison populations in the United States. The following paper examines pre-screening data (inclusion/exclusion) criteria of incarcerated individuals in pre-release status who are presenting for participation in a randomized controlled trial of extended-release naltrexone in prison and continued in the community upon release.</p> <p>Methods. The following paper will examine descriptive reasons why individuals become ineligible to receive extended -release naltrexone in prison. The pre-screening data (N=343) is part of the parent study which is a two-group RCT; incarcerated men/women are randomly assigned to one of two conditions to receive one injection in prison followed by 6 monthly injections post-release at place of residence versus at a community opioid treatment program.</p> <p>Results. There are five major impediments to inclusion: (1) positive urine drug screen and self-report use of illicit buprenorphine use in prison (29%), (2) met medical exclusion criteria (19%), (3) released before they could receive the injection (12%) and changed their mind about the medication (12%), (4) transferred to higher security due to infractions (10%); and (5) concerned about side effects (7%).</p> <p>Conclusions. Pre-screening individuals in prison with histories of OUDs is challenging. Coordinating with correctional staff about logistics (memos, passes, space, release dates, delayed parole release, medication) is a difficult endeavor. Identifying key custodial/medical correctional staff is an important aspect. This paper describes a pedagogical approach by CUNY faculty who developed a research-intensive curriculum for 99 first-semester freshmen students entering into the CUNY Justice Academy through the APPLE Corps program in the summer of 2018. Students participated in a full-scale research project, where they administered surveys and conducted interviews with residents from six New York City neighborhoods, analyzed data, and reported their results at the John Jay College's First-Year Poster Showcase. In this presentation, we will discuss the pedagogical practices, the challenges posed, and rewards gained.</p>	Michael Scott Gordon, Friends Research Institute; Frank J. Vocci, Friends Research Institute; Terrence T. Fitzgerald, Glenwood Life Counseling Center
Paper Presentation	Preparing Future Practitioners: Teaching First-Semester Freshman How to Conduct Research	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	<p>We will present the results of a study examining the relationship between methamphetamine abuse and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. We compared a group of offenders on federal supervision who had a history of methamphetamine abuse with a group that had no history of methamphetamine abuse. Results showed that the methamphetamine abusers were more than twice as likely to have been diagnosed with ADHD at some point in their lives. The difference was statistically significant. Screening and treatment of the disorder in the criminal justice system is paramount to reducing the risk of addiction, ongoing criminal behavior, and other adverse life outcomes.</p>	Crystal C. Rodriguez, Bronx Community College, City University of New York; Shirley Leyro, Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York; Marjaline Vizcarrondo, Bronx Community College, City University of New York
Paper Presentation	Prevalence of Attention Deficit Disorder Among Federal Probationers with Methamphetamine Addiction	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>This paper will focus on the origins of prison gangs from the earliest incarnations in Naples, Russia and the U.S. to New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Brazil, Sweden and South Africa. Attention will be given to the concepts of importation and exportation of the prison gang subculture and other explanations for the waxing and waning of this phenomenon.</p>	Jeanie Thies, Lindenwood University; Joseph Zlatic, Lindenwood University
Paper Presentation	Prison Gangs: A Global Overview	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	<p>Many prison systems are being challenged to safely and securely integrate individuals who are transgender into traditional prison environments. The process of preparing a prison to fully engage transgender individuals is complex and to be successful consideration must be given to every aspect of prison operations as well as the inclusion of corrections officers, counseling and treatment staff, work supervisors, medical personnel, and the general inmate population. This roundtable provides the opportunity to engage with experts from Washington State who are directly responsible for managing a host corrections facility for transgender inmates.</p>	Mitchel P. Roth, Sam Houston State University
Roundtable	Prison Management: How to Successfully Integrate Transgender Inmates into a Men's Prison	Corrections	Institutional Corrections		(Session Organizer) Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University; (Discussant) Kay Heinrich, Washington Department of Corrections; (Discussant) James Key, Washington Department of Corrections; (Moderator) Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	Prison Misconduct and Visitation: Additional Evidence Using Data from a State Prison System	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Using prison level data collected from a northwestern state prison system, the current study explores longitudinal variations in visitation experiences and misconduct as well as the effects of different visitation patterns on misconduct patterns over 36 months. The results suggest that both visitation and misconduct are heterogeneous and there are various patterns of visitation and misconduct. In addition, certain inmate characteristics can be used to identify these inmate visitation and misconduct patterns. Policy implications regarding the developmental patterns of inmate visitation and misconduct are also discussed.	Jonathan Sorensen, East Carolina University; Abdullah Cihan, Prairie View A&M University
Paper Presentation	Prisoner Parenting: Parenting From a Federal Jail	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Disruption to the mother-child bond places both at risk for emotional and behavioral problems. Parenting skills education can help to restore mother-child bonds, proving beneficial for both. Utilizing a pre and posttest quasi-experimental design, we evaluated the effects of an evidence-based parenting program on female inmates housed in a federal jail managed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Findings indicate statistically significant decreases in depression, parental stress, and anxiety, while increasing self-esteem. Participants also had increased contact with their children and reported more confidence in their parenting skills. Results imply that programs developed for women that enhance parenting skills and improve relationships with their children and/or children's caregivers are important jail-based interventions. Ignoring the programmatic needs of jail-based women because of their small numbers overlooks the opportunity to provide an intervention which can aid in rehabilitative and reintegrative outcomes, especially for those who will return to our communities after brief periods of incarceration. Such interventions not only aid women being released from jail, but have the potential to impact her children.	Kimberly Collica-Cox, Pace University
Paper Presentation	Procedural Justice and Legitimacy: Differences in Perceptions Between Female and Male Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Recent research explores procedural justice and legitimacy inside correctional institutions. Previous inquiry establishes a link between procedural justice and prisoner misconduct, and recidivism after release. However, few studies examine gender-based differences among inmate' perceptions of procedural justice, fairness and legitimacy. This study adds to the current scholarship using data gathered via inmate interviews in six state-operated male and female prisons. Potential implications include expanded and deepened understanding of how and why gender differences matter in carceral spaces when interpreting and implementing policies and practices designed to improve safety and lower risk for both inmates and staff.	Esther Matthews, American University; Taylor Hartwell, George Mason University; Samantha Luna, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Procedural Justice Perceptions of Local Law Enforcement: Predictors for Victims and Non-Victims	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Procedural justice is a key element of policing, as research shows that individuals who believe they are unfairly treated have worse outcomes and are less likely to report crimes and cooperate with authorities. This presentation shares findings from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Local Crime Victimization Survey. We examine how respondent characteristics and experiences of reporting victimization are related to general procedural justice perceptions of law enforcement. Findings can inform strategies on how to improve interactions with both victims and non-victims and with certain types of individuals who are less likely to perceive local law enforcement as procedurally just.	Suzanne O. Kaasa, Westat; Antonia Warren, Westat
Paper Presentation	Professional Research Pool for Criminal Justice Science: Infrastructure for Evidence-Based Practices	Research Methods	Research Methods	The Professional Research Pool for Criminal Justice Science (www.PRPforCJScience.com) is an internet based service designed to connect CJ researchers with professionals in the field. In addition to introducing the PRP, the discussion will focus on organizational culture between scientists and practitioners, examine the healthy partnership model for scientist-practitioner collaborations, and consider data from 159 sworn law enforcement officers assessing perceptions of research practices and evidenced-based policing. Online educational opportunities for facilitating science-to-practice translation, the characteristics of PRP members in its inaugural year, and the impact that a professional research pool is likely to have on scientist-practitioner partnerships are considered.	Kimberley A. McClure, Western Illinois University; Joanne Kurt-Hilditch, Missouri Safety Center - University of Central Missouri; Susan C. Nichols, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board - Executive Institute

Paper Presentation	Progressing from Intimate Partner Violence to Mass Homicide: Establishing an Empirical Connection	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Recent media reports have attempted to link mass murderers and intimate partner violence (IPV). However, few researchers have explored this possible connection empirically. This research study uses descriptive and inferential analyses of a sample of mass shooters to explore whether or not these individuals had reported histories of IPV, as well as their offending, adjudication, and outcome patterns. In addition, this research uses content analysis to explore media constructions of these incidents. The news media play an important role in shaping information for the public, and is often the foundation upon which causal attributions for violent crimes is established. How the media choose to portray mass killings has a dramatic effect on public perception of criminal justice issues. Therefore, the findings of our research emphasize the importance of using empirically-based analyses to not only effectively report such crimes, but to further advance our current understanding and identification of these offenders.	Emily M. Meyer, Norwich University; Elizabeth Gurian, Norwich University
Paper Presentation	Project 180: A New Approach to Addressing Prostitution	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	There is increasing recognition that victims of human trafficking are not always correctly identified as such by police officers during prostitution enforcement. This often results in their arrest and criminal charges for prostitution. A new pilot program in Harris County, Texas is taking a new approach to provide those charged with prostitution offenses with an alternative to typical criminal justice sanctioning. Those arrested for selling sex who are eligible for the program are connected with a case manager outside of the criminal justice system who conducts a needs assessment and offers voluntary referrals to community services that might be of interest to the client. Once the client has met the conditions of the program, which are designed to be manageable, charges are dismissed. Criminal justice resources, meanwhile, are being redistributed to enable more comprehensive investigations into potential cases of human trafficking. The goals of the program include to increase prosecutions of traffickers and decrease harm to those involved in the selling of sex. This presentation will include preliminary findings from the first year of the program's implementation.	Rebecca Pfeffer, University of Houston - Downtown
Paper Presentation	Property Crime as 'Side Hustle': Examining the Livelihood of Under-Employed Youth in Kaduna Metropolis, Nigeria	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	This study seeks to explore the interlinkages of urban livelihoods, un(der)employment and property crime offending in the city of Kaduna, Nigeria. We argue that, as economically vulnerable young men struggle to find full and productive employment in the city, some consider property crime as part of a portfolio of income generation strategies to make a living. Using data from in depth qualitative interviews with active and ex-offenders in low-income neighbourhoods, we see patterns of property crime offending as inextricably linked to economic opportunities (or lack of) and the rapid changes of familial and traditional institutional networks.	Faisal Umar, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria - Nigeria
Paper Presentation	Prosecuting and Punishing Domestic Violence: Differences Between Small and Large Jurisdictions	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	Most states dictate specific sentencing guidelines for domestic violence offenders, yet these guidelines are applied differently depending on prosecutor and state resources. Findings indicate the application of certain sentencing guidelines differ between small and large jurisdiction district attorneys' offices. This presentation is an examination of these differences, as well as prosecutor offices' policies, common practices, and evolving standards. The availability of rehabilitation resources between small and large jurisdictions will also be discussed.	Jiletta L. Kubena, Our Lady of the Lake University; Kanon B. Lillemon, 38th Judicial District Attorney's Office - State of Texas
Paper Presentation	Prosecutorial Decision-Making for Persons Under the Age of 18 in the Harris County, Texas Adult Criminal Justice System: Patterns and Predictors	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Utilizing data from the Neulaw project and guided by a focal concerns perspective, the current study is an examination of the relationships between legal and extralegal variables (i.e., race/ethnicity, gender, age, and citizenship status) and the initial prosecutorial decision-making stage involving juveniles within the Harris County, Texas adult criminal court over the time span of 1977 to 2010 (n = 76,814). More specifically, this study seeks to examine which factors predict prosecutorial decision-making involving juvenile offenders in an adult criminal court; and if these decisions are conditioned by extralegal factors.	Maisha Nichole Cooper, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Paper Presentation	Prosecutorial Reform in the Age of Trump	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	While recent Supreme Court decisions (Connick v. Thompson, 2011, Turner v. U.S., 2017) and changed federal priorities have stymied far-reaching national efforts for prosecutorial reform, many states have endeavored to provide some checks on prosecutorial accountability through legislative measures. In addition, several newly-elected District Attorneys in major cities (in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston) have made reform a priority, challenging business as usual practices from the inside. This presentation will examine state level legislative efforts working to improve prosecutorial integrity and reduce misconduct, as well as examine reforms which have come through innovative leadership.	Jennifer Michelina Balboni, Curry College; Randall Grometstein, Fitchburg State University
Research Showcase	Prosocial Attitude and Self-efficacy of Juvenile Male Offenders as Predictors of Reentry Success	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study explores how prosocial attitude and self-efficacy may be predictors of reentry success for serious and violent juvenile male offenders in the United States. The frame of this study uses quantitative data from the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Multi-site Impact Evaluation collected between 2004 and 2011 and includes a sample size of 337 juvenile male offenders. In addition to prosocial attitude and self-efficacy of juvenile male offenders, various factors such as individual aspirations and goals are also considered when examining the influence of different elements as predictors of reentry success.	Beverly Liu, Sam Houston State University; Erin A. Orrick, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Protecting Children of Arrested Parents: A Trauma Informed Approach	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	Increasing emphasis has been placed on safeguarding children of arrested parents and mitigating the negative impact that having a parent arrested can cause a child. There are no accurate statistics on the number of children who are affected by parental arrest. This study is exploratory. This study has five main goals. First, to establish a Community Advisory Board for Safeguarding Children of Arrested Parents. Second, after review existing written agreements between the police department and CPS, the IACP model policy, and the existing police department general order, to construct a parental arrest policy. Third, using police reports between July 1, 2018 – May 31, 2019, gather statistics on the number of children who are affected by parental arrest. Fourth, raise officer awareness about the challenges of parental arrest through education. Finally, provide officers with a list of participant partner organizations and contact information.	Sheri Jenkins Keenan, The University of Memphis; Tammy Renea Yosich, The University of Memphis
Research Showcase	Protest as Terrorism: The Legal Response to Standing Rock	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In response to the direct actions of some environmental activists, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has identified the environmental movement as a domestic terrorism threat in the United States and legislation has been enacted labeling a specific class of criminal activity as "ecoterrorism." This research specifically addresses the #noDAPL (Dakota Access Pipeline) movement and the government response to the movement, including tactics of surveillance and infiltration of protesters, coordination of federal and local law enforcement agencies with corporate security firms, and the utilization of federal civil disorder charges and police violence to disrupt the Standing Rock protesters.	Kari Miller, Kentucky Wesleyan College
Paper Presentation	Psychiatric Emergencies in Latino/a Children of Deported Parents: Where is the Justice?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	The primary aim of this presentation is to discuss diverse psychiatric emergencies that Latino/a children encounter once their parent(s) are in deportation proceedings or have been deported from this country. The current policies of the Trump administration regarding the management of undocumented persons in this country, especially those of Mexican and Central American descent, including the separation of children from their parents or the placement of children within the family social services system, unequivocally creates the psychological conditions for both acute and chronic mental illness in these children, as well as failure within this society. This includes severe mood, anxiety, and traumatic disorders. The insensitivity and ignorance of the Trump administration policies is creating a population that not only faces marginalization as adults, but other problems that will mark this generation. That is, the resilience that children require to succeed in this society is likely to be highly compromised. Discussion also includes the psychiatric emergencies that U.S. citizen Latino/a children face who are forced to leave the country because of parental deportation and the problems that they encounter away from this country.	Roberto Velasquez, New Mexico State University

Paper Presentation	Psychiatric Hospital and Male Offenders with Mental Illness	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Understand the effectiveness of psychiatric treatments and its impacts on the rates of recidivism after the offenders with mental illness released from the custody order by the court. Research targets were inpatients in psychiatric hospital since the start of their custody court orders to June 30th, 2013. It tracked the behaviors of the patients in the next three years since they were released from custody. Their psychiatric symptoms improved at the end of custody. However, there was no evidence indicated that the mental health institutions could correct the criminal behaviors.	Shihyun Lin, Yuli Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan; Yusheng Lin, National Taipei University
Paper Presentation	Psychological Characteristics of Convicted Sexual Offenders in Chennai (India)	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	In the context of growing incidence of child sexual victimization in India, understanding the psychology of sexual offenders assumes significance. An in-depth interview was conducted to collect data from the respondents, namely offenders convicted for various sexual offences and are currently undergoing imprisonment in one of the prisons in Chennai. The variables that were investigated in the present research include psychological characteristics such as the perception of the sexual offenders towards girl children, impulse control, sexual preferences and socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Findings are included in the main paper.	Varsha Vijayan, University of Madras; Srinivasan Murugesan, University of Madras; Murugesan Arumugam, Government of Tamil Nadu, India
Paper Presentation	Psychological Jurisprudence and the Role of Police and Community Psychology in Community Policing	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Restorative Justice	This paper reviews the scientific literature on police psychology and examines whether this literature has advanced the praxis imperatives of community psychology. Our focus targets the human justice needs and the social welfare requisites of juveniles that arise from police/suspect-citizen/suspect interactions. Next, we explain what psychological jurisprudence (PJ) is by way of theory and method, and we describe the solution-focused actions (e.g., restorative justice) of PJ for recommended policy and practice consideration. We conclude by proposing how the explanatory and predictive properties of PJ can bridge the divide between the science of police psychology and the praxis of community psychology.	Brian G. Sellers, Eastern Michigan University; Bruce A. Arrigo, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Paper Presentation	Psychopharmacological Violence: Substance Use and Violent Crime Among a Sample of Inmates Under State Supervision	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This paper focuses on testing the psychopharmacological violence model with data from approximately 8,000 State sentenced inmate respondents from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Corrections Facilities 2004 data set which contains data from self-report surveys that were administered between October 2003 and May 2004. Analyses include discussion of the strength of the relationship between substance use and violent (vs. non-violent) crime. This study looks at the varying impact of use of different drugs in relation to whether the crime is violent.	Michele Pich, Rowan University
Paper Presentation	PTSD and Resiliency among First Responders to Terrorism	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	Eleven Israeli police first responders revealed during in-depth interviews their experience. Traveling to the terrorist site they prepared for the worst and froze all feelings. Once there they performed like robots to prevent further casualties and make the site safe for rescue vehicles. After the evacuation of dead and wounded they reconstructed the site to allow public use. Once finished despite engaging in routine activities and emotional numbing, they revealed intense awareness and vivid traumatic memories of the scene that were seldom shared with family members or therapists. Peer support and humor and sense of purpose were keys to resilience.	Michael Fischer, Norfolk State University; Brenda Geiger, Bar Ilan University; Acco
Paper Presentation	Public Attitudes Toward Felon Disenfranchisement: Ignorance and Immutability	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Researchers use Amazon's Mechanical Turk to assess public attitudes toward felon disenfranchisement before and after an educational intervention on the subject. Assessment of 453 matched surveys reveals political ideology is strongly correlated with attitudes toward felon disenfranchisement. Attitudes can change with education on key issues, including racial bias in the system; voting as a human right; comparison of felon voting rights in America with those in other nations; taxation of prisoners; use of prison populations in gerrymandering; and inconsistency of felon voting laws across the states. However, importance of religious faith has a significant influence on the immutability of attitudes.	Jennifer H. Webster, McKendree University; Roxanne Beard, McKendree University; Robyn Berkley, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Paper Presentation	Public Opinion and the Death Penalty in the 21st Century	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	Currently, 19 states have abandoned the use of the death penalty. Nearly one third of those states have abolished the sanction since 2007 alone. The abolishments have pointed to racial disparities, problems with the execution process itself, exonerations, and monetary concerns. Through all of this public opinion may have also shifted, however research is lacking in this area. The current study seeks to examine public opinion of the death penalty and the role recent politics and cases may have played in individuals perspectives. Particular attention is paid to the role of the internet and social media in helping individuals determine their personal perspectives.	EmmaLeigh E. Kirchner, Mercyhurst University; Taylor Tharp, Mercyhurst University; Gabrielle Kendall, Mercyhurst University
Paper Presentation	Public Opinion on Criminal Records and Employment: A Test of Competing Theoretical Models	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Prior research has documented that individuals' punitive sentiments are not knowledge-based and utilitarian but instead are retributive and highly racialized. However, limited work has explored public attitudes regarding barriers to reentry, and it is theoretically plausible that the sources of support for employers' use of criminal history in hiring decision-making might be distinct from the sources of support for harsher criminal punishments. Using national survey data on a sample of American adults, global and specific measures of favorable attitudes toward the use of criminal history are examined. The findings indicate stronger support for a utilitarian model than a punitiveness model.	Peter S. Lehmann, Florida State University; Justin T. Pickett, University at Albany, SUNY; Megan Denver, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Public Opinion toward Immigrant Criminality	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	The social threat theory and existing research suggest that the general public is generally more punitive towards certain groups of offenders (e.g., racial and ethnic minorities). Research also reveals that a significant portion of the general public in the United States consistently associate expansion of immigration with an increase in crime. Negative attitudes towards undocumented and documented immigrants, as well as an anti-immigrant sentiment, have been growing internationally as well. Therefore, we assume that the public will support stricter penalties for immigrant offenders than for citizens. Using a student sample and factorial vignettes, this research explores this hypothesis by investigating whether factors such as the immigrant status of an offender, combined with race, religion, and nationality, affect public attitudes towards criminality of immigrants.	Mateja Vuk, University of West Georgia; Dalibor Dolezal, University of Zagreb
Paper Presentation	Public Perception of Militarization of the Police	Student Panels	Student Panels	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 police community relationships. Using a questionnaire, we interviewed approximately 300 African Americans and Hispanics residents living in a minority majority county. Preliminary findings support that African Americans and Hispanics believe that the militarization of the police is not good for the community. In addition, African Americans believe that the militarization of the police has created the current rift between the black community and the police. Another key finding is how ethnicity plays a role in the perception of the police in minority communities.	Aisha Barnes, Bowie State University
Student Authored Paper	Public Perception of the Police in a Minority Majority County	Student Panels	Student Panels	There has been a substantial amount of news coverage on police misuse of force (Pew, 2016). In addition, researchers have sought to investigate the public perception of the police especially in minority communities. However, there is no research on public perception of the police in a minority majority community. This paper investigates the perception of African Americans living in a minority majority communities. Employing a questionnaire, we interviewed approximately 300 African Americans on a variety of issues relating to police policies, conduct and practices. Initial findings from the research revealed that income level may have an impact on African Americans' perceptions. In addition, African Americans see the police as a positive presence when accounting for income. Keywords: Police and Minority Community Relations, Police Practices and Policies	Breana Welch, Bowie State University; De'Ja Powell, Bowie State University; Bryan Fulford, Bowie State University; Nicole Branch-Ellis, Bowie State University

Paper Presentation	Pursuit Policy Restrictiveness and the Frequency of Pursuits, Collisions, and Injuries	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Because police pursuits are inherently dangerous to the police and the public, departments are exposed to liability risks every time they make the decision to engage in them. Previous research finds the frequency of pursuits by police declines as policies regarding the initiation and maintenance of this activity become more restrictive. Using panel analysis, the current study examines whether increasing policy restrictiveness reduces the number of pursuits, collisions, injuries, and property damage. The data come from ten of the largest municipal law enforcement agencies across Minnesota between 2002 and 2014.	Thomas Mrozla, University of South Dakota; Steven Briggs, North Dakota State University; Daniel Pemstein, North Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	Putting Process Evaluations to Work For Accountability Courts	Research Methods	Research Methods	Across the US, accountability courts are entering their third decade of existence. In keeping with the Ten Key Components of Drug Courts, many of these accountability courts are engaged in process, program, and/or outcome evaluations with both internal and external assessment entities. This paper is part of an on-going research project examining ways a researcher engages in, disseminates results from, and follows up on recommendations for accountability court process evaluations. Discussion will include how this part of the research has led to successes, challenges, and evaluator suggestions for ways to increase the likelihood of a drug court program's implementation of process evaluation recommendations.	V. Lynn Tankersley, Mercer University
Paper Presentation	Qualitative Research in the Digital Environment	Research Methods	Research Methods	The options for qualitative study expanded dramatically with the invention, evolution, and accessibility of the Internet. More than ever, options for conducting qualitative research online are being developed and explored. Early on, the Internet was viewed as an opportunity to transfer traditional qualitative methods to a new mode. We now understand that digital options have the potential to greatly expand and even transform qualitative research. This paper examines the experiences of qualitative researchers as they navigate the digital environment, with particular attention to the ways that data collection and related ethical issues are evolving.	Carley Smathers, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Kathleen J. Hanrahan, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	Race and Law Enforcement Interactions	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The discussion of race relations, especially in the field of criminal justice, has been brought to the forefront in American society throughout recent years. Continuous news feeds tell of the horrific, but not so surprising, tales of police and civilian violence that occurs in one's own backyard. This research discusses police brutality, shooter bias and use of force each are examined in the context of this research. Participants will be asked to think about these issues in the context of their own lives and in reflection of their own race.	Jessica Lynn Bernans, Tiffin University; Fang-Mei P. Law, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Race Relations in Seven Eastern State Correctional Institutions' Restrictive Housing Units	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Although prior work considers race inside correctional institutions, scant literature considers how race impacts inmate and correctional officer (CO) relationships inside restricted housing units (RHUs). Using interviews and observational data with both inmates and COs across seven state prisons, this presentation considers how individuals living and working inside RHUs interpret race and how these static interpretations are reinforced by- and impact rules, daily routines and unit structure. Findings suggest that the intimate work of RHUs can contribute to and reinforce perceptions of race that are present in American culture. Additionally, these findings help identify rules and routines that contribute to tension between inmates and staff potentially impact unit security.	Angela J. Hattery, George Mason University; Earl Smith, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Race, Ethnicity, and Police Use of Force: An Examination of the Black-Civilian-and-White-Officer Combination	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The literature in policing has documented disparities in police use of force in terms of civilian race and ethnicity. Using the Police Community Interaction survey (2015) from the National Police Research Platform, this study examined more than 5,000 traffic stops from 53 police agencies across the United States and tested the effects of racial and ethnic combinations among Black, Hispanic, and White officers and civilians on police use of force. The results show that the Black-civilian-and-White-officer combination was more likely to incur police use of force compared to other racial/ethnic combinations, except compared to the dyads of Black-civilian-and-Black-officer and Hispanic-civilian-and-Black-officer.	Luye Li, SUNY Polytechnic Institute

Paper Presentation	Racial Profiling: Do Police Target Black Males	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Throughout history, race is a central issue in American society. Empirical studies have consistently shown the relationship between race and crime within the criminal justice system. Significantly, African American's number of arrests, conviction, and incarceration is higher than other races. Recently, social media focuses on police shooting Black males that lead to a moral panic. The purpose of this study is to examine whether there is a significant relationship between racial disparity and police shooting Black males. This analysis will consider the racial distribution of police shootings produced in a five-year period between January 1, 2013, and July 8, 2018. The data used in this study include information obtained from the U.S. Police-Shooting Database (USPSD) in an attempt to deepen our understanding of what factors may be related to that distribution. In other words, the goal is to ascertain if the practice of racial profiling is occurring, and what police practices are most vulnerable to abuse toward this end.	Jeslyn Huynh, Texas Southern University; Jennifer Wyatt Bourgeois, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Racial Threat or Just Policing: Alternative Theories of Police Use of Force	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This paper critically examines prior research testing hypotheses about the impact of the size and economic status of racial minorities on the behavior of police departments. Based on data from the 2013 LEMAS survey, this research tests the extent to which the forceful behaviors of police departments are or are not associated with the characteristics of the population served by those departments, the number of violent criminal offenses, or the characteristics and policies of police departments.	Ron Malega, Missouri State University; Joel Garner, Portland State University
Paper Presentation	Rape Kit Practices: The Gap Between Legislation and Practice	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Legislation represents an ideal practice – what locales are supposed to do. However, compliance with this legislation can vary based on locale. In terms of rape kits, the expertise and training of staff in rural law enforcement agencies and hospitals often results in a mismatch between legislated policy and actual practice. In this presentation, we summarize findings from interviews with the central actors on sexual assault policies across the state of South Dakota that compares policy to practice. We conclude with discussion of our next stage – examining on-the-ground practice across the state.	Angélica M. Perez, University of South Dakota; Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Paper Presentation	Rape Myths of University Students: Social Desirability Bias, Self-Esteem, and Self-Efficacy	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Students of a private university were surveyed in Spring 2018 to assess the level of rape myth acceptance through the Illinois Rape Myth Scale. Students in the sample did not agree with the rape myths but many provided neutral responses making data more difficult to interpret. Self-esteem and self-efficacy were not statistically significant in most of the models but social desirability impacted the rape myth responses. This connection to the use of neutral responses will be discussed as well as ramifications for future research of rape myths.	Jennifer L. Huck, Carroll University
Paper Presentation	Rapists and Paternity Rights: Re-Victimizing the Victim while Protecting the Villain	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	The identification of rape culture has affected how researchers view rape in a procedural context. While progress has been made in advocating for victims and justice, legal barriers persist that support the re-victimization of rape victims. Included is the issue of paternity rights for rapists. Although the United States supports the protection of individual liberties, the current system appears to support protecting rapists' rights while simultaneously re-victimizing their victims through custody cases. The purpose of this paper is to systematically analyze each state law using content analysis to help determine viable solutions to ending the systemic re-victimization of rape victims.	Gemini Alexis Creason-Parker, Northeastern State University; Lauren E. Wright, Northeastern State University
Paper Presentation	Rapport: The Door to Juvenile Justice in the Police Interview	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Police interview techniques have been considered insensitive and coercive in nature. While efforts to streamline strategies have occurred with adult interviewees, the methodology for juvenile participants has not been adequately adapted. Rapport building has emerged as a recommended technique to improve investigative outcomes when interviewing youth. This exploratory study uses the linguistic method of Critical Discourse Analysis to show how police can mold their language to build rapport with youth. The seven analyzed audio- and video-recorded interviews include both suspect and witness interviewees. This study reveals how understanding the linguistics behind rapport can serve as prime asset to investigators.	Margaret Tardif, Hofstra University
Paper Presentation	Reading, Do They or Don't They?	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper examines the reading behavior of law enforcement administrators and the extent to which such reading affects how they lead their agencies.	Jeffrey Paul Rush, Troy University; Mark Rubin, Ashland University; Mitzie Thompson, Middle Tennessee State University

Paper Presentation	Recidivism Among Sex Offenders	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	<p>Hundreds of studies have examined sex offender recidivism to understand the etiology of offending, develop risk assessment instruments, and evaluate the efficacy of programs. Most studies have examined samples within single states, although their findings are often used to inform policy and practice more broadly. The possibility of substantial variation across states in baseline recidivism rates for sex offenders, and the reasons for such variation, is consequential, since risk assessment instruments and findings from program evaluations generated in one state may not be applicable to others. This presentation will discuss three-year recidivism rates for sex offenders released between 2000 and 2013 in five states and differences across states in the composition of sex offender populations, in overall sex offender recidivism, and in recidivism rates across sex offense subtypes.</p>	Christopher Cutler, Abt Associates Inc.
Paper Presentation	Recidivism Among Violent Federal Offenders	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	<p>The study includes 25,431 federal offenders released into the community during 2005 and followed over an eight-year period. The presentation will highlight major findings from the most recent publication: Recidivism Among Federal Violent Offenders.</p> <p>Major findings from these studies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violent offenders recidivate at a higher rate, more quickly, and for more serious crimes than non-violent offenders; - Criminal history is strongly associated with recidivism for both violent offenders and non-violent offenders - Unlike non-violent offenders, violent offenders continue to recidivate at a relatively steady rate until age 50 and at a substantially higher rate than non-violent offenders. <p>On any given day US jails hold more than 740,000 people, nearly 70% of who have a diagnosable substance abuse disorder. Jails serve as a critical opportunity to offer treatment or at the very least connect those in need to community services. Unfortunately, they often do not have the resources available to identify and target all in need of treatment. Applying principles from the RNR model, jails can engage in methods to better allocate their scarce resources in an effort to properly target those in need. There is recent argument that certain types of drug use are more directly related to criminal behavior. Research that examines use of these drugs as a primary criminogenic need could inform improvements in responsivity. This reconceptualization, if supported, could improve individual- and program-level outcomes. This study examines the role of criminogenic- and poly-drug use on post-release rearrest among a sample of individuals participating in a jail-based substance abuse treatment program (n=239). Results from logistic regression analyses will be presented; policy implications and directions for future research will follow.</p>	Kim S. Hunt, U.S. Sentencing Commission
Paper Presentation	Recidivism and Drug of Choice for Individuals in a Jail-Based Treatment Program	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>On any given day US jails hold more than 740,000 people, nearly 70% of who have a diagnosable substance abuse disorder. Jails serve as a critical opportunity to offer treatment or at the very least connect those in need to community services. Unfortunately, they often do not have the resources available to identify and target all in need of treatment. Applying principles from the RNR model, jails can engage in methods to better allocate their scarce resources in an effort to properly target those in need. There is recent argument that certain types of drug use are more directly related to criminal behavior. Research that examines use of these drugs as a primary criminogenic need could inform improvements in responsivity. This reconceptualization, if supported, could improve individual- and program-level outcomes. This study examines the role of criminogenic- and poly-drug use on post-release rearrest among a sample of individuals participating in a jail-based substance abuse treatment program (n=239). Results from logistic regression analyses will be presented; policy implications and directions for future research will follow.</p>	Laura Lutgen, University of Southern Indiana; Wendy P. Guastafarro, Florida Atlantic University
Research Showcase	Recidivism Rates Among Probationers in Lyscoming County, Pennsylvania	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	<p>Recidivism rates among probationers is a topic of interest among criminal justice practitioners. There are not many studies that look at specific types of offenders and their behavior during probation. This study examines recidivism rates (measured as new offenses and convictions) of individuals who were released from probation between April 2015 and April 2016 (n = 1,053) in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. The recidivism rates of first-time offenders will be compared to repeat offenders. This research can provide evidence on who is considered to be more high-risk after probation completion and should be targeted by probation offices for more intensive services.</p>	Elizabeth A. Nace, Lycoming College

Paper Presentation	Recognition of the 'Subaltern' Experience of Returning Citizens: From a Sociology of Absences Towards a Plural Knowledge Outlook in Criminal Justice Reform	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	When it comes to collateral consequences of criminal conviction, there is a collective unawareness as to their scope as well as an abdication on the part of the criminal justice system for providing effective means towards the restoration of citizenship rights to returning citizens. How do we articulate a more plural knowledge outlook in criminal justice reform that recognizes the experience of returning citizens and the challenges they encounter as they work to reintegrate into society? This paper argues that the 'subaltern' experience of returning citizens is a legitimate and valid source of knowledge that can and should inform criminal justice reform policy at all points of the judicial process, including reentry. Only when we engage in what Boaventura De Sousa Santos refers to as a sociology of absences might we be able to remedy some of the damage from the growth of the carceral state rather than continually displacing it. The failure of the criminal justice system to take responsibility in providing effective means for the restoration of the rights of citizenship to returning citizens raises important human rights considerations.	Maria D. Valdovinos, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Recognizing Autism Spectrum Disorder: An Assessment of a First Responder Awareness Program	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	There have been a number of high profile situations where first responders have misinterpreted the behavior of people with Autism Spectrum Disorder. People with ASD are more likely to come in contact with first responders in a variety of situations, be they victims or crimes, missing persons or suspects. There is a substantial need for first responders in general to recognize and respond effectively to incidents involving autistic subjects. This analysis assessed one regional awareness program focusing on enhancing the ability of police officers to effectively resolve those incidents. Using a pre and posttest evaluation survey, the researchers determined that this program successfully raised the level of knowledge and skills when interacting with ASD subjects. Specifically, officers were more informed about the characteristics and behavioral indicators of autism spectrum disorder, methods of communication and common hazards that affect those individuals.	David Lambert, Justice System Training & Research Institute
Paper Presentation	Reconceptualizing Homicide Clearance: Measuring the Gap between Homicides Committed and Homicides Cleared	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Aggregate studies of homicide clearance rates often employ a measure of the percent of homicides cleared per jurisdiction as their outcome variable. We propose an alternate measure of homicide clearance rates for jurisdictions. Specifically, we calculate the homicide clearance rate via the rate of homicides that occur in a given jurisdiction minus the rate of homicides cleared in the jurisdiction for a given year. In essence, this represents the gap between the per capita rate of homicide that occurs and those that are cleared, as an alternate way to conceptualize and operationalize police clearance and police effectiveness in clearing crimes. Using five years of UCR data circa 2010 for a large sample of U.S. cities, this research compares predictors using the traditional indicator (i.e., percentage of homicides cleared) compared to those that predict the gap between homicide clearance and arrest. Implications for research and practice are discussed.	Ashley Mancik, University of South Carolina; John Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Wendy Regoeczi, Cleveland State University
Paper Presentation	Recruitment and Retention in Policing: Career Motivations and Experiences of Minority and Female Police Officers	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This study examines the challenges of recruiting and retaining women and minorities in the field of law enforcement. In this triangulated design, undergraduate criminal justice majors were surveyed about their career aspirations and perceptions about policing careers, and female and minority police officers were surveyed and interviewed about their experiences in policing and asked to share their thoughts about improving recruitment and retention of underrepresented groups in this field. In addition, police administrators in the UK were interviewed and asked to share how they are improving their recruitment and retention efforts relative to women and minorities. Scotland currently boasts that 30% of their sworn police force are women. Focused and specialized recruitment events, as well as partnerships with non-police organizations are part of their success. Recently, they have utilized a similar approach to attract minority recruits. Findings from all data sources are discussed.	Rebecca Paynich, Curry College

Research Showcase	Red Bull: It May Give You Wings: But Is It An Addiction?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this survey research is to collect data on caffeine substance abuse among students who attend Notre Dame of Maryland University. We are interested in reported behavior and attitudes toward substance abuse, as well as the frequency of alcohol, illegal and non-prescription drug use. We are also interested in examining whether religiosity is a protective factor against substance abuse. Drawing on two important criminological theories, Hirschi's (1969) Social Bond Theory and Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) General Theory of Crime, we will explore these relationships. Hirschi (1969) has argued that people give into committing crimes because their bond to society is weak or broken. Indeed, the social bond is what links the person to society and can restrain crime.	Ashley Fundack, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Samantha Bell, Notre Dame of Maryland University
Paper Presentation	Redefining Revenge: A Complex Analysis of State Revenge Porn Legislation and Federal Legislation for Post-Modern America	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	The social conceptualization of gender in the United States has historically marginalized women and gender non-conforming populations through burdensome physical, sexual, and emotional forms of domestic violence. Systematic power distributions are most clearly seen between victims and perpetrators of revenge porn. Revenge porn is the "malicious online distribution of sexually explicit pictures or videos of a victim without consent" (Pitcher 2016, 1438). This manuscript will review current state legislation and formulate a draft of federal legislation utilizing both civil and criminal law to prove the hypothesis that comprehensive federal legislation will decrease revenge porn crimes in the United States.	Leah Ciccone, Western Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Reducing Crime, Disorder and Fear: A Study of Beat Policing in Dhaka	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Beat policing is a community policing strategy of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) which was first implemented in 2016. The purpose of this study is to assess whether beat policing is effective in reducing crime, disorder and fear. A total of four beats have been selected. A mixed method approach consisting of sample survey and in-depth interviews were used to collect the data. Preliminary results suggest that beat officers are employing different proactive strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and community problems however, the effects of beat policing in reducing crime, disorder and fear appear to be modest.	Mohammed B. Kashem, National University, Bangladesh
Paper Presentation	Reentry Program Participant Satisfaction and Remaining Challenges	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	The Nebraska Legislature created the Vocational and Life Skills Program (VLS) to reduce recidivism and increase employment for individuals during the reentry process. VLS provides funding to eight reentry programs across Nebraska offering education, employment readiness, and life skills. The present study examines participant satisfaction and remaining challenges to participants upon program completion. In an effort to tailor reentry programming to address the unique needs of participants across demographics, we briefly review literature on successful reentry programming and present findings from descriptive and multivariate analyses using VLS participant survey data.	Katelynn Towne, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Ryan Spohn, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Michael F. Campagna, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Paper Presentation	Reentry Programming in Jails? Changes in Correctional Strategies After Legislative Adjustments to Offender Sentencing in California	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This paper presents data collected over a three-year period for a reentry program housed at a county correctional facility in northern California. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) provides services that address the criminogenic needs for those sentenced to serve time as a county inmate and for those who would have been sent to prison prior to the passage of legislation aimed at reducing the number of inmates in California prisons. This paper will report on the first wave of data collected reported by reentry staff between July 1, 2015-June 30, 2018.	Ricky S. Gutierrez, California State University Sacramento
Paper Presentation	Reflections on Community Engagement in Criminology Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	This paper addresses a more creative approach to assessment in criminology and criminal justice courses. Many students in these majors, especially in programs in smaller schools with higher percentages of underserved populations, enter the field as practitioners. Thus, utilizing alternative means of assessments, such as projects that engage the community at varying levels, can provide service learning opportunities with benefits to the students, colleges, and communities. This paper discusses three particular such assignments and the value, challenges, and lessons learned from each.	Kate Melody Burmon, Mount Saint Mary College

Paper Presentation	Regulating Social Media in Pakistan through the Promulgation of Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016: Compliance of the Act with the Standards of Freedom of Expression	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The state could regulate the right to speech when it came into conflict with the rights of other individuals or other societal interests. Recently, Pakistan has adopted the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) 2016 that allow Pakistan Telecommunication Authority to restrict media expression under the pretext of national security. This research will explore whether restrictions imposed by the Pakistani government to regulate social media through the promulgation of PECA are reasonable under article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).	Shamreeza Riaz, Queensland University of Technology, Australia
Student Authored Paper	Rehabilitation of Life Convicts: A Review of Rehabilitation Programmes and Initiatives	Student Panels	Student Panels	The prison system in India is correctional-oriented, focussing on the rehabilitation, reformation and re-socialization of prisoners. There are various correctional programmes specifically suited to short term and long term prisoners. Given that life convicts spend their life time in prison it becomes necessary to suitably rehabilitate them. Rehabilitation programmes are many, hence it is proposed that a study is conducted to review the several rehabilitation programmes and initiatives. The study was conducted at the Central Prisons in Chennai, India. The results have been analysed and discussed in the paper.	Vivek Raj Kannappan, University of Madras
Paper Presentation	Releasing the Sentenced: An Analysis of Parole	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	This exploration delves into reasons why inmates choose different pathways of parole. Previous literature and analysis of prior data combine to evaluate the comprehensive subject of parole. Through an analysis of age, drug use, and prior offenses, there is an identification of future offending behavior, reintegration struggles, and mental health challenges. Further, there is discussion on the role of social learning and strain in their effect on both recidivism and parole. Ultimately, the myriad of diverging apprehensions faced by those incarcerated aggregate to create a scourge of apathy that results in parole denial.	Rebecca Akins, Penn State University; Juyoung Song, Penn State University
Paper Presentation	Religiosity and Offender Misconduct in Prison: South Korean inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Existing literature suggests that faith-based programs, such as religious activities in prison, reduce deviant and criminal behavior. Despite the critical implications of faith-based interventions in the prison settings, there is little research on whether religious service attending affects prison adjustment. This study utilizes propensity score weighting with a sample of 449 adult Korean male inmates to assess the impact of religious service attendance (since incarceration) on disciplinary infractions, including violence, self-injury, and other misconduct. Results indicate that religious service attendance is associated with increases in violence against corrections officers, but has negative association with self-injury, destroying correctional facilities, and other misconduct.	Sohee Kim, Washington State University; Myunghyun Choi, Southern Illinois University; Youngki Woo, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Remand Yard and the Criminalization of Injustice in Trinidad and Tobago	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	In Trinidad and Tobago, inordinate trial delays coupled with a frustratingly immobile criminal justice system have caused individuals on remand to experience Prison-like conditions where remanded individuals can await their trial for five to ten years due to the state's inability or lack of readiness to commence proceedings. This article highlights the problem at remand facilities in Trinidad and Tobago by examining past trends, reasons for the concerns associated with remanded inmates, possible contributory factors to the problem, suggestions to reduce the use of remand and recommendations to reduce the current level of inmates held on remand on the island.	Wendell C. Wallace, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine
Paper Presentation	Reprogramming Hole Programs: Inmate and Staff Perceptions of Therapeutic Activities in Restricted Housing Units	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	In response to evidence suggesting negative impacts of segregation to inmates with severe mental illnesses (SMI), the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections implemented reforms to their restricted housing units. Specifically called Diversionary Treatment Units (DTU), these units maintain continuity of mental health care for SMI inmates placed in segregation by providing therapeutic activities. Using interview and observational data, this paper considers how both inmates living and staff working in the DTU perceive and experience therapeutic changes. Analysis suggests both inmates and staff understand the need for therapeutic programming and agree it must be highly responsive to the DTU population. However, unit structure and routines complicate perceptions of "successful" programming, creating tension between inmates and staff. Unpacking these structures and routines holds purchase for how the PADO can improve delivery of care while still maintaining institutional security.	Karlie Berry, George Mason University; Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University; Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University

Paper Presentation	Research in Action: Interactive Learning in Criminal Justice Methods Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The following research project attempted to address two major points: do interactive classroom activities improve student's perception of learning research methodology in an undergraduate course and does the class structure i.e. traditional face-to-face versus hybrid impact student comprehension? The researchers utilized three common interactive assignments decided upon prior to the start of the semester. These assignments were designed around the subjects of sampling, content analysis, and survey craftsmanship. Regardless of the class format, at least 75% or more of the students agreed or strongly agreed that the interactive class activity increased their knowledge of the topic	Dana N. Baxter, Shenandoah University; Katherine Ely, Lock Haven University
Open Seminar	Research to Action: The Need for Actionable Research	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Much of the Criminal Justice research being carried out currently is not being turned into action. Research is often carried out to fulfill tenure requirements or to address a particular interest of the author/s. How much Criminal Justice research actually results in direct action related to research carried out? Can we redirect our efforts and satisfy the two extremely important areas of academic accomplishment and social influence?	(Session Organizer) Patrick J. Faiella, Massasoit Community College; (Presenter) Patrick J. Faiella, Massasoit Community College; (Presenter) Sean P. Varano, Roger Williams University; (Presenter) Lorenzo M. Boyd, University of New Haven; (Presenter) Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State University and Walden University; (Presenter) Ronnell Higuain, Otwin Marenin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Resisting Arrest: The Discretionary Use of Force by the Police	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Abstract "Resisting Arrest: the discretionary use of force by the police" The extent and dynamics of resisting arrest charges by the police have not been systematically analyzed in the USA. No national data base exists on how often, how severely and against whom such charges are laid, and what are the legal and policy outcomes. Existing legal definitions and guidelines on what actions constitute 'resisting' are ambiguous, imprecise, ill-defined and enable the police to determine what constitutes resisting arrest by their own discretion as law and policy do not clearly define the offense. Nor are resisting arrest descriptions and claims by street police routinely evaluated and examined by their police departments. I argue that resisting arrest charges, as they happen quite routinely, and minorities are frequently charged with resisting, have had a significant impact on the quality of police-minority relations. The paper suggests basic areas and questions that need research. The practice of resisting arrest and its impacts deserves more scholarly attention than it has received. Information is based on the existing literature, government reports, mass and informal media news, and a small number of talks with police officers.	
Paper Presentation	Restorative Justice	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Restorative Justice	The idea of restorative is commonly known in the criminal justice field and many people agree upon the issue. There is evidence of restorative justice working in different communities around the globe. This study aims for the further understanding of restorative justice and the possible addition of the program in communities. This study will show: review of restorative justice and where one might find a program located near them, different relationships between the victim and offender, and offer a solution to reclaim confidence in one's respective community.	Jared Chesnick, Tiffin University; Matteo Lybarger, Tiffin University
Student Authored Paper	Restraints in Fall River, MA Public Schools	Student Panels	Student Panels	Restraints could be used to de-escalate a situation or keep a student from harming themselves and others around them. As Massachusetts state law is written, the use of restraints on a student should be the absolute last resort. However, new information released by Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education on the number of restraints used in the 2016-2017 school year brought up new questions on whether or not restraints are being used as state law says they should be. This thesis will use current literature to gain an understanding of why restraints are used, but ultimately ask what the purposes and goals are.	Elyce Celine Hall, Bridgewater State University
Open Seminar	Rising Up: Reducing Juvenile Recidivism Through Alternative Programs	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	This presentation will discuss an innovative new approach to juvenile justice practices as developed and applied in Apache County, Arizona which has proven to reduce juvenile recidivism, juvenile referrals and cost savings to the criminal justice system in Apache County, Arizona.	(Session Organizer) Lance Spivey, Walden University; (Presenter) Paul Hancock, Apache County Probation Services

Research Showcase	Risk and Need Assessment Scores of Human Trafficking Victims	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Human trafficking is a growing epidemic and "...second only to illegal drugs" in terms of criminal profit (Feingold, 2010). However, our understanding of human trafficking victimization within the juvenile justice system is scarce. To expand our understanding, the current project will examine and compare risk and need assessments of suspected or confirmed human trafficking victims with assessments of juvenile offenders' family situations to identify differences and similarities between groups. The sample used is risk assessment data collected from a juvenile court in Michigan.	Blake Allen Kocsis, Michigan State University; Mary Kitzmiller, Michigan State University; Erica Lee Dalzell, Michigan State University; Caitlin Cavanagh, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	Risk and Protective Factors of Institutional Misconduct among Prisoners with Pre-diagnosed Mental Illnesses	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	There has been a longstanding concern that individuals with mental illness are disproportionately represented in correctional facilities in the United States. While prior scholarship indicated that mental illness is a strong risk factor for prison misconduct, little is known about factors that may mediate the relationship between mental illness and prison misconduct. Building upon prior work, the current study focuses on mentally ill prisoners in assessing various risk and protective factors of prison misconduct. The 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities is used to carry out this work. Direction for future research and policy implications are discussed.	Ahram Cho, Sam Houston State University; Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Risk and Protective Factors Related to Youth Firearm Victimization, Perpetration, and Suicide: A Review and Directions for Future Research	Research Methods	Research Methods	Understanding risk and protective factors for youth firearm violence is important given that firearm violence is a key contributor of youth mortality in the US. While risk and protective factors for adolescent suicide and youth violence in general have been identified, less is clear about the risk and protective factors that are associated specifically with childhood firearm violence. The purpose of this review was to synthesize the literature evaluating risk/protective factors across ecological levels for intentional and unintentional firearm victimization and perpetration as well as suicide by firearm among youth, and to identify gaps and areas for future research. We conducted a scoping review of PubMed, Scopus, EMBASE, and Criminal Justice Abstracts for English-language original research articles published between January 1, 1985 and March 1, 2018 focused on risk and protective factors for youth firearm violence among children and youth ages 0 to 17, which yielded 31 studies. The majority of studies identified individual-level risk factors, such as substance use and previous violent behavior, yet very few studies examined peer, family, school, and community-level factors. Of the studies that explored risk factors across multiple ecological levels, findings were inconsistent and limited by methodological weaknesses. Additionally, protective factors for youth firearm outcomes were largely understudied. These findings and related implications are discussed.	Jesenia Pizarro, Arizona State University; Carissa J. Schmidt, University of Michigan; Laney Rupp, University of Michigan; Daniel B. Lee, University of Michigan; Charles C. Branas, Columbia University; Marc A. Zimmerman, University of Michigan
Student Authored Paper	Risk Factors for Opioid Use Among Justice System-Involved Adolescents	Student Panels	Student Panels	I explore risk factors for opioid use among juvenile justice system-involved adolescents convicted of a serious offense. Using the Pathways to Desistance dataset, I assess whether risk factors for substance use that includes opioids are distinct from risk factors for other illicit substance use that does not include opioids.	Shelby Hickman, University of Maryland
Paper Presentation	Risk Factors of Intimate Partner Violence in Honduras	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	There is increasing literature regarding developing countries and the risk factors that influence risk of intimate partner violence (IPV). Extant research indicates that developing countries have country-specific factors that influence the risk of IPV. However, there is a dearth of literature examining the relationship of these country-specific IPV risk factors, including measures of inequality between partners, within the developing country of Honduras. We address this issue by examining the 2011-2012 Honduras Demographic and Health Surveys. Logistic regression is used to examine which factors influence risk factors for IPV in Honduras. Implications are discussed.	Katherine Meeker, Sam Houston State University; Brittany E. Hayes, Sam Houston State University; Ryan Randa, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Risk Factors of Physical and Sexual Abuse in Guatemala	Criminological Theory	Victimology	It continues to be imperative to identify country-specific risk factors of physical and sexual abuse. Guatemala has one of the highest rates of homicide globally and has been the third highest worldwide in femicide rates (2004-2009). It is possible the machismo culture of Latin America has an effect on women's experience of violence. Using data from the 2014-2016 Guatemala Demographic and Health Survey, a nationally representative sample of Guatemalan women, the current study will examine the effect of controlling behaviors, childhood exposure to and experience of violence, and sociocultural factors on the likelihood of experiencing physical and sexual abuse.	Jessica Saunders, Sam Houston State University; Brittany E. Hayes, Sam Houston State University; Ryan Randa, Sam Houston State University

Paper Presentation	Risk of Revocation: Assessing Factors of Failure in a Pretrial Release Services Program	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	<p>Pretrial services allow offenders to be released while awaiting trial without financial backing. This offers some relief for jail overcrowding and permits offenders the ability to maintain responsibilities of daily life. Not everyone released, however, successfully participates in these programs. This study seeks to analyze correlates and predictors of various types of non-compliance that could result in pretrial release forfeiture within a county in Southern Colorado. Non-compliance categories include failure to appear in court, technical violations, and recidivism, which are analyzed with demographics and criminal history to determine the offenders most at risk for failure on pretrial release.</p>	Alexis J. Harper, El Paso County, Colorado; Stephen J. Clipper, University of Alabama
Paper Presentation	Roses from Concrete: Narrative Writing Inside the Walls	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	<p>We designed and implemented a creative writing course for drug offenders preparing for community reentry from the SD State Penitentiary. The goal was to compare inmate narrative writing to existing corrections policy on reentry to determine if data and narratives told the same story. With a year of teaching concluded, we will discuss our study design, course design, and teaching experience, and the joys and frustration of teaching inmates in an institutional correctional setting. We will also offer recommendations to others seeking to pursue unique research or volunteer work with inmates.</p>	Beth OToole, University of Sioux Falls; Emelia OToole, University of Sioux Falls
Paper Presentation	Rule of Law, Legitimacy and Trust in Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	<p>Justice is a pure public good and it is the core institution in any healthy society. When justice institutions fail, integrity of the state falls apart, rule of law erodes, public trust in justice diminishes significantly and this leads to a loss of legitimacy of justice institutions and the country falls into chaos. As international indicators such as WJP Rule of Law Index and Freedom House Democracy Score also confirms, some countries have been struggling with serious problems with its justice system. As a result, thousands of unlawful cases, misconduct by state officials, particularly those in the criminal justice system have been brought to courts. Analyzing some international survey data from 2015, this paper makes a critical assessment of the causes and correlates of erosion of rule of law, legitimacy and public trust in justice.</p>	Mehmet Arican, Strategy Institute; Osman Dolu, ASE
Paper Presentation	San Diego County Law Enforcement Taskforces: A Mixed Methods Analysis	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	<p>This study the San Diego Law Enforcement taskforce network qualitatively and quantitatively using social network analysis to provide an inventory and description of the 34 LE Taskforces and 850 participating officers and then analyzes the structure of the regional networks. Findings include a relatively dense network (given size) with a well-connected core agencies from federal, state and local jurisdictions. The region has a long a reputation as being highly networked, cooperative, and taskforce oriented. By mapping the networks with social network analysis metrics this study provides a baseline for task force operations and will allow future comparison similarly situated regions.</p>	Matthew David O'Deane, University of San Diego; Nathan Jones, Sam Houston State University; Russell Lundberg, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	School Disengagement Indicators as Risk Factors of Not Graduating: Does Race Matter?	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	<p>School disengagement indicators have consistently been shown to predict the likelihood of dropping out of school and delinquency. The purpose of this study was to analyze if the effect of school disengagement indicators on the likelihood of graduating high school differed by racial/ethnic group. Using the High School Longitudinal Study, this study examined the impact of suspensions, problem behavior, poor attendance, poor academic performance, and grade retention on the probability of dropping out of high school. Findings indicate school disengagement indicators are strong predictors of not graduating for all race groups and that race moderates the effect of this relationship.</p>	Ronda Shepherd Engstrom, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Shannon Womer Phaneuf, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Bitna Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	School Resource Officers' Perceptions of Threats	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	<p>Although the behaviors of police officers in the community are shaped by their perceptions of threats, less is known about how these dynamics play out in school settings. With school resource officers (SROs) increasingly commonplace in U.S. schools, understanding what motivates their behavior is a matter of both practical and research relevance, and their perception of threats is likely particularly salient. This study investigates SROs' perceptions of threats using 77 interviews from two separate data collection initiatives within diverse school settings. Findings indicate that SROs' perceived threats are diverse and are shaped by characteristics of the school setting.</p>	Benjamin W Fisher, University of Louisville; Ethan M. Higgins, University of North Carolina - Wilmington; F. Chris Curran, University of Maryland Baltimore County; Samantha L. Viano, George Mason University; Aaron Kupchik, University of Delaware; Suzanne Overstreet, University of Louisville; Bryant Plumlee, University of Louisville; Brandon Coffey, University of Louisville

Student Authored Paper	School Safety and Security	Student Panels	Student Panels	In the wake of the recent school shootings, school safety has been a very highly talked about topic all over the country. Across the country, many schools are reevaluating their safety procedures and making adjustments to keep the students safe. Many schools are beginning to add armed guards. Others on the other hand are taking it a few steps further, some districts are adding metal detectors, some have their own police force, or both. This research aimed to show useful strategies to implement to increase school safety by using national data collected and shared via ICPSR # 25681. Results will be shared.	Kevin Harry, Pennsylvania State University
Roundtable	School Security in the United States	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	There has been more school shootings in the United States in recent years. Immediately after such incidents the media, law enforcement, the community and criminal justice professional are involved in continuous dialogue for two or three weeks. However, after the sensational period wares off the dialogue stops. This dialogue needs to continued to determine if school security is sufficient and what works or needs improvement. This discussion will look at what works and what needs improvement and the need to continue the conversation.	(Moderator) Arthur C. Jones, Keiser University; (Session Organizer) Fred Turner, Keiser University; (Discussant) Fred Turner, Keiser University; (Discussant) Rochelle E. McGee-Cobbs, Mississippi Valley State University; (Discussant) Gordon A. Crews, University of Texas at Rio Grande Valley
Paper Presentation	School Shootings: Understanding How Conceptualization Influences Frequency	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	While it is generally accepted that the prevalence of school shooting incidents has increased over the last three decades, research has not settled upon a consistent definition of this phenomena. Given these varying conceptualizations, understanding the true extent of these events can be difficult to ascertain. Subsequently, this paper sought to understand the themes within school shooting definitions and connect how the inclusion of certain factors (e.g. suicide) influences the reported frequency of these events.	Robert Stallings, Lenoir-Rhyne University
Paper Presentation	School Victimization: The Effects of Increased Safety Measurements on Routine Activities	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	The act of bullying can be direct and physical, direct and verbal, or indirect (e.g. spreading rumors or excluding individuals from participation. Cyberbullying is a contemporary mode of bullying in which adolescents' use email, text, social networking sites, and online gaming platforms to victimize. This study examines the relationship between individual (i.e., age, race, and gender) and situational (i.e., socioeconomic disadvantage and school safety measurements) characteristics with cyberbullying in regards to routine activities. Using the 2013 National Crime Victimization Survey's School Crime Supplement (NCVS-SCS), 8.2 percent of students (N=2,610) reported being victims of cyber bullying. Bivariate results indicate that female students and non-Hispanic white students experience higher odds of cyberbullying. Past studies indicate that the likelihood of bullying decreases with age, this only becomes true for cyberbullying after controlling for measures of socioeconomic disadvantage (i.e., hate words present on school premises, perception of controlled substance availability at school, household income <25,000, and the type of school attended) in a binary logistic regression. While increased school safety measurements decrease the likelihood of traditional forms of bullying, this only displaces victimization to cyber platforms where there is limited guardianship and students have 3% higher odds [b=0.03, SE=.001, p <.0001] of being victimized.	Matthew M. Le Claire, Coppin State University
Paper Presentation	School Violence: Risk Factors, Prevention and Challenges	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	The consequences of and the exposure of teachers to actual and perceived school violence is less documented in the extant literature than those of students. To address school violence, many school systems have implemented a myriad of school anti-violence policies and physical security countermeasures to address the threat of school violence. This paper examines the interrelationship of how actual school violence, the fear of violence, and school security measures results in various levels of distress and coping responses that impact teacher engagement, effectiveness, morale, and turnover. A typology of teacher engagement/disengagement, based on types or levels school violence and security is constructed to provide a theoretical and practical basis for understanding school violence in a broader teacher-centered paradigm.	Brian Johnson, Grand Valley State University; Shannon Barton-Belessa, Indiana State University

Student Authored Paper	School-Based Violence as a Factor in the Underreporting of Assaults Against Adolescents to Police	Student Panels	Student Panels	Although national statistics reveal a reduction in the overall rate of violent victimization among youth ages 12-17, these estimates do not circumvent the remaining problem of youth violence. Also, crimes against youth are still vastly underreported to police. Few studies, however, have attempted to systematically examine the issue by disentangling crimes that are reported to police from those that are reported to nonpolice officials (e.g., school personnel). The present study fills this gap by exploring the predictors of reporting to police versus reporting to nonpolice authorities. Findings reveal that school-based violence has a potential attenuating effect on a youth's willingness to contact the police.	Raven Ashley Lewis, University of Delaware
Paper Presentation	Seeking Justice: Changing the Police Decision-Making Process in Encounters with the Mentally Ill		Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The study attempts to explore patterns of police behavior in encounters with the mentally ill. By incorporating the thought of "justice", as opposed to "law enforcement," it is hoped to impact police decision-making to use resources rather than go to the easy arrest, as the criminal justice system is not designed to address the underlying issue(s).	Jeff Smith, Lawrenceville Police Department; Barry Honea, Lawrenceville Police Department
Paper Presentation	Self-Control Among College Students: An Analysis Using the 2D4D Ratio	Criminological Theory	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	This paper further expands upon Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime by examining possible explanations of self-control among college students. There is evidence suggesting that risky/impulsive behavior is linked to pre-natal androgen exposure (Pratt et al., 2016). Researchers have previously used 2D:4D digit ratios as a proxy measure of pre-natal androgen levels (Ellis & Hoskins, 2013) and have found it to be associated with traits similar to low self-control, such as impulsivity and ADHD (Pratt et al., 2016). This study seeks to explore the potential linkages between the 2D:4D ratio and levels of self-control among a sample of undergraduate college students.	Kelsey Bodnar, Sam Houston State University; Scott Jessick, University of Nebraska Omaha; Danielle Boisvert, Sam Houston State University; Todd Armstrong, University of Nebraska Omaha; Jessica Wells, Boise State University; Richard Lewis, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Self-Control and Crime: Examining the Mediating Effects of Perceived Risk and Normality of Crime	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	Beccaria (1764) purported that criminality was deterrable if the punishment for a crime was certain, swift, and severe. Thus, the greater certainty of punishment, the greater the risk. While deterrability of crime should be positively related to the risk of punishment, those with low self-control may find the increased risk more appealing, as successfully committing high-risk-of-sanction crimes (i.e. not getting caught) would be more satiating. Using Pogarsky's (2002) incorrigible offenders framework, we aim to build on Wright et al's. (2004) work to examine whether deterrability and perceived normality of criminality mediates the relationship between self-control and criminality.	Vanessa Woodward Griffin, University of West Georgia; Hayden Griffin, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Paper Presentation	Selling of Fear of Racially-Based Crime as a Threat to Legitimacy and Procedural Justice: A Forensic Psychological Paradigm	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Race and Justice	Race-based fears of crime may translate into a blind trust of police which may have a bifurcated reaction in ethnoracially diverse citizens. One of one side, there are the high risk marginalized populations who seek fairness in treatment by police. On the other side are those wanting to feel safe no matter what the costs may be with respect to ethical policing. This paper examines views on the legitimacy and procedural justice with respect to selling race-based fears.	Ronn Johnson, Creighton University- Nebraska-Western Iowa VA; Kori Ryan, Fitchburg State University
Paper Presentation	Sentence Outcomes When Using Risk/Need Assessment Tools in Juvenile Court	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Best practices recommend the use of risk/need assessments within the juvenile justice system. This session will provide an overview of the Pre-Dispositional Assessment Pilot. The purpose of the pilot was to assess youth with the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument prior to disposition. Following the risk-need-responsivity principles, the program allowed the CSU to provide youth with the right services at the right time and in the right amount (right services, right time, right dosage). Presenters will discuss the implementation of the pilot, evaluation methodology, data analyses, research findings and policy implications.	Ana Ealley, Fairfax County, Virginia; Courtney Porter, Fairfax County, VA; Katelyn Mackey, Fairfax County, Virginia
Research Showcase	Seriously Supervising the Serious Mentally Ill	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 64% of jail inmates have a mental health issue and there is an underlying challenge of how to effectively respond to the needs of these individuals as they are released back into the community. The purpose of this work is to highlight the history and issues in community corrections when supervising the serious mentally ill to help develop suggestive techniques for community correctional officers to consider as they supervise this challenging population. Implications for future research are discussed.	Lamonica Harrison, Washington State University

Roundtable	Service Learning and Civic Engagement in the Criminal Justice Classroom	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	Service learning is an educational approach that balances formal instruction and direction with the opportunity to serve in the community in order to provide a pragmatic, progressive learning experience. Projects can assist students in connecting college coursework to real life situations and circumstances within their communities. This roundtable discussion will present information and ideas from experienced criminal justice professionals regarding methods to create service learning and civic engagement opportunities for students.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Discussant) Jessica Cole, Des Moines Area Community College; (Discussant) Matthew DeGarmo, Blue Mountain Community College; (Discussant) Samantha J. O'Hara, Des Moines Area Community College; (Discussant) Kathy Smith, Harcum College
Research Showcase	SES, Drug Use, and Health Service Utilization	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Utilizing data from the most recent version of the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), this study examines the relationship between socioeconomic status and the effect it has on health services utilization for substance use-related issues. Current literature shows that those across the spectrum of SES classes use and abuse drugs and can suffer negative health consequences as a result. However, those without insurance, who fear stigmatization, or who reside areas without easy access to health care options are less likely to seek out treatment for negative drug use consequences. This study examines the dynamics of these connections.	William C. Watkins, Indiana University Northwest
Paper Presentation	Sessions V. Dimaya and the Defects of the Immigration and Nationality Act	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	In Sessions V. Dimaya, James Garcia Dimaya was sentenced for first-degree residential burglary in concurrence of an aggravated felony charge under the terms of the California Penal Code. According to the Immigration and Nationality act, an immigrant who faces the charge of an aggravated felony will be deported from the United States. Although, Dimaya was appointed as a lawful citizen of the United States in the year of 1992- the defendant was still subject to deportation due to this requirement. The Supreme Court in this case ruled that the Immigration and Nationality Act's "crime of violence" was unconstitutionally vague because it disregards the due process clause of the fifth amendment. This study utilizes doctrinal analysis to examine why the void for vagueness doctrine is important as well as how immigration laws should be subject to heavy review in consonance to the Constitution and the effective concept of due process.	Kerry L. Alvarez, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	Set Up To Fail: Supervision as a Reentry Obstacle	Corrections	Community Corrections	This paper presents findings from a qualitative inquiry into reentry experiences with supervision in the Kentuckiana area of the United States. The Kentuckiana region includes Louisville, KY and several counties in Southern Indiana. Data is derived from 30 in-depth semi-structured interviews of formerly incarcerated individuals and 10 in-depth semi-structured interviews of reentry service providers. Narrative analysis reveals significant obstacles faced with probation and parole, and the need for systemic changes to supervision. The excessive restrictions and conditions placed on parolees and probationers hinders successful reentry and may explicate the high volume of revocations. The paper concludes with reform suggestions.	Jennifer Marie Ortiz, Indiana University Southeast; Kimberly Wrigley, Indiana University Southeast
Research Showcase	Sex Offense Court: Pouring Wine into a New Bottle	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	For decades, specialty courts have been put into operation widely around the United States. These specified courts were developed to concentrate on specific types of offenses and issues present in our criminal justice system. Although specialized courts have not been around for long, empirical research shows promising results for many of these courts (Anestis & Carbonell, 2014; Mitchell, Wilson, Eggers, & MacKenzie, 2011; Parker, 2015). The following literature review will examine at the current state of such developments with the purpose of providing support for the implementation of sex offense courts and exploring components for success.	Kaitlyn Pederson, Sam Houston State University; Holly Miller, Sam Houston State University
Student Authored Paper	Sex Work and Technology: Information Sharing and Security Procedures	Student Panels	Student Panels	Based on 50 semi-structured interviews with sex workers, initial research has revealed that technology is playing an integral role in revising and improving security procedures and information sharing among the sex worker Internet community. A grounded theory analysis has revealed that access to technology increases the autonomy of workers and eases security concerns by providing pragmatic procedures workers can use to minimize the risk of exposure to problem clients. Results will be presented within Weitzer's polymorphous paradigm to better understand the variety of "occupational arrangements, power relationships, and participants' experiences"(2011 p. 16) involved in sex work.	Kurt W. Fowler, Rutgers University

Paper Presentation	Sex, Communication, and Affirmative Consent Criminal Behavior		Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Affirmative consent policies have been adopted by universities throughout the United States as a way of decreasing sexual assault on campus. To date, little research has been conducted to determine if these policies are effective, and if so, under which circumstances. This study examines a key element of affirmative consent policies - communication - to determine if the potential effectiveness of affirmative consent policies is influenced by an individual's sexual assertiveness and ease of communicating about sex with partners by analyzing data from a sample of undergraduate students.	Tasha Youstin, Western Carolina University; Samantha Griffin, Western Carolina University
Paper Presentation	Sexual Assault Medical Exam Evidence and Prosecutorial Decisions in Child Sexual Abuse Cases	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between sexual assault exams and the decision of prosecutors to accept or reject cases of child sexual abuse. The results yield evidence of the advancement of understanding forensic evidence in child sexual abuse cases. Additional benefits of sexual assault exams on suspected victims of child sexual abuse are discussed. Practice and policy implications for law enforcement, prosecutors, and medical personnel are also discussed.	Tammy Bracewell, Texas A&M University-Central Texas
Research Showcase	Sexual Harassment among Middle School Students: An Examination of the Bonds that Bind	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Travis Hirschi's social bonding theory is one of the most widely tested theoretical approaches contributing to our understanding of criminality. Yet, to our knowledge, no study has examined adolescent sexual harassment through this lens. Although, research consistently finds these behaviors become rather prevalent during the middle school years. Using data from a survey distributed to middle school students in New York City during the 2009 – 2010 school year, the current study seeks to fill this void by examining the perpetration of sexually harassing behaviors among 6th – 8th graders.	Lorna L. Alvarez-Rivera, Valdosta State University; Roger N. McIntyre, Valdosta State University; Thomas R. Hochschild, Valdosta State University
Research Showcase	Sexual Harassment Myth Acceptance and Recognition	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	With the #MeToo movement and sexual harassment at the forefront of the public's consciousness, a study was conducted examining the potential impact of gender and area of study, among college students, may have on a person's level of sexual harassment myth acceptance and their ability to recognize sexually harassing situations. A 2x2 factorial, between subjects, non-repeated measures design was utilized to examine males versus females and Arts and Criminal Justice and Social Science students versus students within other disciplines. The results yielded interesting information regarding the attitudes of young adults in the era of the #MeToo movement.	Andrea Jo Alaniz, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Sexual Victimization of and Offending by Juveniles	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The presentation will summarize findings from data sources that attempt to accurately capture detailed information on sexual victimization of and offending by juveniles. Using data from the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System, along with supplemental data sources, this presentation will examine the characteristics of youth victims and offenders of violent sex offenses.	Samantha Ehrmann, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Charles Puzanzhera, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Paper Presentation	She's Calling for Help...Who Answers?: Violence Against Women and Ethnographic Explorations of a Regional Victim Assistance Network	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Violence against women, including intimate partner violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and stalking, is a major public health concern that impacts its victims psychologically, socially, economically, and physiologically. This research utilizes participant observations, in-depth qualitative interviews, and a focus group to understand the practices, procedures, interpretations, and experiences of some key figures in one Midwestern community who daily interact with survivors of violence against women. In this study, data is collected through a group of victims' advocates from a local police department, the district attorney's office, a rape crisis center, and local women's shelter for victims of domestic and sexual abuse. Special attention is paid to the presence (or lack of presence) of evidence-based practices that align with prior victimological research, as well as the interactions and supports of a regional network of victims' advocates. Future goals, areas of needed improvement, and intersections of advocacy are highlighted.	Sydney Mastey, University of Wisconsin Superior; Allison Brooke Willingham, University of Wisconsin Superior

Student Authored Paper	She-Devils: Women Who Adopt the Male Model of Murder	Student Panels	Student Panels	In the 1970's some research suggested that, as women moved into legitimate male occupations, they would also begin to engage in more masculine types of crime, including committing homicide against victims they are not acquainted with. Using data from the UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports for 2014, the independent variables in this study include: relationships between offender and victim, race or ethnicity of offender or victim, weapon used, circumstances of crime, age, sex, victim and offender count. The dependent variable is the relationship between the female offender and her victims. It concludes with a discussion of policy implications for female offenders.	Kaylee Chyko, Pennsylvania State University-Hazleton; Pamela Black, Penn State University-Hazleton
Roundtable	Shippensburg University and the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission: The Evolution and Sustainability of a Non-Traditional Graduate Program	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	The Master of Science in Administration of Juvenile Justice (MAJJ) is a degree program offered by the Criminal Justice Department at Shippensburg University and the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. Founded in 1982, the program is tailored toward juvenile justice system employees in Pennsylvania and focuses on the theoretical and practical applications of juvenile justice research and policy. The purpose of this roundtable is to discuss the establishment of this 36-year partnership, the mutual benefits of the program, and its unique aspects and changes over time.	(Session Organizer) Laura Beckman, Shippensburg University; (Moderator) Laura Beckman, Shippensburg University; (Discussant) Melissa Ricketts, Shippensburg University; (Discussant) Cynthia Koller, Shippensburg University; (Discussant) Kelly Waltman-Spreha, Director of the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research; (Discussant) Leo Lutz, Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Paper Presentation	Siblings: Crime and Victimization	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	The family has extensive influence over both prosocial and deviant behavior. Crime tends to run in families. Sibling influences on delinquency are often overlooked. Sibling relationships are often rated as highly important and siblings can influence a wide variety of each other's outcomes, including delinquency and victimization. This project uses secondary data, that includes sibling characteristics, behaviors, and outcomes, to examine sibling influences on delinquency and victimization. The effects of sibling characteristics and behaviors are reported. Implications for prevention and intervention efforts are discussed in the context of the research findings.	Daniel N. Acton, University of Florida
Student Authored Paper	Similar Interpretations, Different Conclusions: The Criminalization of Hate Speech in the West	Student Panels	Student Panels	Hate speech is not a criminal offense in the US, making it unique amongst Western nations. Subsequently, the legality of its regulation is a controversial topic in American adjudication. Using a content analysis of hate speech laws across Western countries, the study will analyze countries' interpretations of hate speech criminality. This shall accompany a comparison to major American rulings, identifying common patterns in international criminal law codes, focusing on whom hate speech laws target/protect in order to discern the content neutrality of these laws. The study will ultimately examine the criminal viability of hate speech and recommendations for policymakers.	Michael Goryelov, The College of New Jersey; Wesley McCann, The College of New Jersey
Paper Presentation	Single Parent and Dual Parent Household Influence on Delinquency in Males and Females	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Prior research suggests that the strong protective factors found in dual parent households result in decreased involvement in delinquency, while adolescents who live with a single parent and experience lower levels of parental control and involvement experience higher rates of delinquency. This current study aims to find if a particular family structure results in the child engaging in risky behaviors, and if the gender of the child influences their involvement. A 2x2 factorial design was constructed examining sex and family structure. Compelling results were found, providing further insight into how family structure and sex influence delinquency.	Natalie Artman, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Smarty Pants on Fire: Do Publisher-Provided Study Tools Improve Content Mastery or Simply Inflate Grades?	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Several publishers of introductory-level textbooks provide access to online interactive adaptive study tools for a fee. This research examined the effectiveness of one online publisher-provided study tool utilized in introductory criminal justice classes at a state university in Northwest Missouri. Data included five sections of an Introduction to Criminal Justice course within one semester where the study tool was required and were compared to previous semesters where no supplemental study materials were available. The findings evaluated whether the use of the online study tool increased content mastery or simply inflated overall course grades.	David Marble, Missouri Western State University; Suzanne M. Godboldt, Missouri Western State University

Open Seminar	So, You Got Hired! Now What?	Doctoral Summit	Doctoral Summit	It is not uncommon for a newly hired junior faculty member to struggle transitioning from their role as a doctoral student to assistant professor. Many experience a great deal of anxiety as they learn to navigate their way through their first semester, and even sometimes their first year in their new position. This roundtable will address some of the most common concerns and challenges a new junior faculty member may face at the start of their academic career, including: understanding how to deal with imposter syndrome, learning the ins and outs of the university (e.g., politics), knowing how to advocate for oneself, learning a new form of time management, and understanding how to network with other new faculty members.	(Session Organizer) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Monica Summers, California State University, Fresno; (Presenter) Stephen T. Young, Marshall University; (Presenter) Leslie-Dawn Quick, Marshall University
Paper Presentation	Social Control Theory, Attachment, and Antisocial Behavior: Explanations from a Biopsychosocial Perspective	Criminological Theory	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	The research examining the various elements Hirschi's Control Theory is rather extensive, having spanned almost 50 years. Hirschi argues attachment is the most important element of a social bond. Research indicates that attachment to parents is the most influential of the three. While Hirschi has indicated opposition against an integrated theory, this study will explore the potential application of a biopsychosocial perspective onto Control Theory, with a specific emphasis on attachment to parents. We expect to find that the application of a biopsychosocial perspective will allow for a more comprehensive explanation of antisocial behavior under the purview of Control Theory.	Matthias Woeckener, Sam Houston State University; Danielle Boisvert, Sam Houston State University; Jessica Wells, Boise State University; Richard Lewis, Sam Houston State University; Eric M. Cooke, Sam Houston State University; Nicholas Kavish, Sam Houston State University; Todd Armstrong, University of Nebraska Omaha
Paper Presentation	Social Disorder and Rates of Victimization within Caribbean Nations	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	There exists a growing recognition among criminologists that social disorder and other neighborhood conditions contribute towards increased deviant behavior. As observable social deterioration occurs, the social bonds, accepted behaviors and societal expectations of a community deteriorate. Since most of the research that examines neighborhood conditions and their relationship to crime in the community has historically been conducted in developed nations, this exploratory study is intended to test this theoretical assumption by using survey data collected from Caribbean Nations. We seek to explore the impact that community social disorder has on rates of victimization across several Caribbean Nations.	Jesus A. Campos, Texas Southern University; Robert Mupier, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	Social Disorder, Police Effectiveness, and Residence-Based Fear of Crime	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Since the explication of Broken Windows Theory, a large body of literature has evolved that examines the relationships between untended disorder phenomenon, fear of crime, and serious crime at the neighborhood level. Despite the developments in the area, the mediation impact of social mechanisms on the disorder-and-fear link has been lacking. Using the survey data collected in the City of Houston (N=1,052) in 2014, the current study attempts to fill this important void. Study results derived from structural equation modeling analysis indicate that perceived police effectiveness partially mediates the disorder-and-fear relationship, additionally, the effect varies across various neighborhood contexts.	Gyeongseok Oh, Sam Houston State University; Ling Ren, Sam Houston State University; Phil He, Northeastern University
Paper Presentation	Social Justice Digital Chronicling	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The innovative teaching method, "Social Justice Digital Chronicling" merges service learning and criminal justice education to teach principles of fairness (justice), ethics (processes) and equity (social equality). This method includes 10 hours of service, synchronous online classes, justice-oriented oral history research, and digital fluencies in web design. Student teams volunteer at a local organization to explore justice advocacy. Two faculty and students from multiple institutions partake in a digital real-time exchange of knowledge. Learners conduct oral history interviews combining a creative synthesis of ethnomusicology and sociological theory. Each team designs a webpage chronicling and archiving social justice histories and traditions.	Chiquita Howard-Bostic, Shepherd University
Paper Presentation	Social Learning and Distracted Driving	Criminological Theory	Learning Theories	This paper examines social learning and distracted driving. Distracted driving is both dangerous and popular despite knowledge of its risks (Atchley et al., 2011). Explorations of distracted driving from a criminological approach are limited (Quisenberry, 2015 is an exception), and criminological theory can contribute to our understanding of this relatively new form of deviance. We explore the attitudes, norms, and behaviors of subjects (and significant others) regarding 'traditional' (texting) and newer types of distracted driving (such as use of social media or music), and consider the implications of these findings for theory and policy.	Pamela Tontodonato, Kent State University; Allyson M. Drinkard, Ashland University

Paper Presentation	Social Learning and the Fear of Crime: Are Women Socialized to be Afraid?	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Women's fear of crime, most especially fear of sexual victimization, has remained a primarily topic of study within the criminology literature. This study seeks to examine how socialization processes underlie women's fear of crime. More specifically, using data collected from Amazon's MTurk, we examine how the individual mechanisms of Ronald Akers' social learning theory (differential association, definitions, imitation, and differential reinforcement) are related to women's fear of sexual assault. We hypothesize that women are exposed to messages favorable to heightened fear of sexual assault, that they imitate fear-based attitudes following instances of indirect victimization, and that their fear is reinforced predominately through their primary associations.	Kenna K. Carlsen, University of Florida; Jodi Lane, University of Florida; Lonn Lanza-Kaduce, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	Social Media and the Police: A Study of Organizational Characteristics Associated with the Use of Social Media	Policing	Police Technology	Little research on police use of social media has been conducted regarding what types of police agencies are in fact making use of social media. This study analyzes the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) dataset to identify the principal organizational characteristics of police agencies associated with the use of social media. The findings indicate that the workforce size (commissioned and civilian personnel) of a police agency, participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces, and early use of an official agency website to communicate with the public are the predictors of police use of social media.	Xiaochen Hu, Fayetteville State University; Nicholas P. Lovrich, Washington State University; Mengyan Dai, Old Dominion University
Paper Presentation	Social Media Induced Riots: An Extension of Law Enforcement Views through the General Public	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	After attending this presentation attendees will learn about the tensions that have arisen in the United States concerning the behavior of police officers and on-site Forensic teams that have raised many questions; whether the media portrays the incident correctly, whether the incident was justified, and, whether race relations was a factor. In order to get an idea of the public's current perception of law enforcement and forensic personnel and if the portrayed view of such person has a mental effect on them, we designed a survey of questions utilizing a quantitative study, specifically focused on how the general public feels about the nature of our forensic personnel in this country. In an extension of this research, we are studying the effects of social media-induced protests.	Christina Leija, Cameron University; Joseph Burke, Cameron University; Rikki A. Tasso-Thompson, Cameron University; Chervonni N. Herbert, Cameron University; Danyle Smith, Cameron University
Paper Presentation	Socio- Economic Implications of Police Corruption on Crime Prevention and Control; A Public Perception Approach	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Police corruption seems to have defied the several efforts put in place to redress it in Nigeria. The paper adopted Wilson and Kelling's Broken Window Theory as its theoretical framework. The quantitative and the qualitative method of data collection were used and it was found that greed in the police force was partly responsible for inability of the police to prevent and control crime. Weak institutional mechanisms and the prevailing value system in the country were also found to exacerbate police corruption. The paper suggested the need to strengthen the nation's institutions to become responsive and proactive.	Emeka Clement Ikezue, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka; Nneka Perpetua Oli, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
Research Showcase	Socio-Addiction: An Analysis of the Social Class Effects Towards Heroin Use	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Research has shown that social class overall has little to do with the propensity towards addiction. This can be visualized through the recent heroin crisis that has affected all levels of socioeconomic status. What can be linked through research are the varying social factors that inflict certain socioeconomic levels, which can cause an impact on ones trajectory towards addiction. Education levels, parental support, employment status, and peer influence are a few mentioned in varying studies. What is limited in scope is social class and environmental influences in conjunction with the addiction pathway. The focus of this study is use a qualitative approach in investigating the pathway leading to heroin use among varying social statuses to determine if there are differences and/or similarities among current and former heroin users.	Shavonne Arthurs, Seton Hill University; Aliyah Good, Seton Hill University; CeCe Martz, Seton Hill University; Sam Harris, Seton Hill University; Vincent Semencko, Seton Hill University; Aidan Rusiewicz, Seton Hill University; Brittany Finger, Seton Hill University; Charla Conrad, Seton Hill University; Caitlynn Hirak, Seton Hill University; Jahquan Thompson, Seton Hill University
Roundtable	Solitary Confinement: A Review in Historical Context	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Known as solitary confinement, segregated housing, or specialized housing units the practice of isolating inmates has drawn an increasing amount of attention as a human rights issue. However, the historical origins of solitary confinement's contemporary practices are frequently left unexamined. This research effort will endeavor to illustrate how military research both foreign and domestic has influenced the evolution and implementation of solitary confinement practices within America's correctional institutions. Similarities between military tactics of the Cold War era and the conditions found within America's isolation units will be described and examined.	(Session Organizer) Thomas J. Smith, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; (Discussant) Shavonne Arthurs, Seton Hill University; (Discussant) Samantha M Gavin, Penn State New Kensington; (Discussant) Kayla G. Jachimowski, Saint Vincent College; (Moderator) Thomas J. Smith, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	Space, Place, and Opportunities for Crime: An Examination of Rural Oklahoma	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	Many criminological theories are based on research from urban and metropolitan settings. To the extent that geography, spatial location, and crime differs in rural and other non-metropolitan settings, the application of theory to understanding these settings needs exploration. This research discusses how criminological theoretical perspectives such as routine activities and rational choice apply to understanding patterns of crime and criminal opportunity in non-metropolitan settings. Findings from a series of field visits that included interviews and observation are discussed in relation to criminological perspectives on crime and opportunity.	Danielle Marie Stoneberg, West Virginia University; Rashi Shukla, University of Central Oklahoma; Melissa Inglis, East Central University
Paper Presentation	Spatial Characteristics of NYPD Stop and Frisk Arrests	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Research on the NYPD's use of stop question and frisk has largely centered around arrest trends. These trends are largely based on age, gender and racial or ethnic identity. Other studies focusing on stop question and frisk focus on the rates of arrest in high crime neighborhoods or neighborhoods that are largely Black and Latino. However, less is known about neighborhood locales where people are more likely to be arrested under this policing strategy. This research seeks to investigate whether there is a relationship between neighborhood characteristics and arrests resulting from stop, question and frisk. With the use of spatial data, I will investigate where arrests are most likely to occur. This will include specific neighborhoods as well as potential locales that may serve as "landmarks to arrest".	Angela Silletti, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Special Counsels: Justice Delivered or Justice Gone Rogue?	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	With Robert Mueller's investigation of alleged collusion between the Trump Campaign and Russia during the 2016 election, questions regarding the need for, and fairness of, special counsels and independent prosecutors has once again surfaced, as they have during the past several presidencies. This paper will examine the history and politics of federal special counsels and independent prosecutors. This paper will also consider the scope and success of current and past special counsels, as measured by the alignment (or misalignment) between the suspected predicate offenses leading to the appointment of special counsels, the indictments secured, and the resulting convictions and acquittals.	Jeffrey Bumgarner, North Dakota State University
Paper Presentation	Specialty Courts, Special for Whom?	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	A considerable amount of scholarly work has been devoted to examining specialty courts, their participants, actors of the court, and success rates. However, contemporary work has largely ignored the question of whether or not specialty courts disproportionately treat white and minority offenders. The present study explores the differences between all Indiana specialty and traditional courts to answer two questions. First, are there differences in treatment rates of white and minority offenders? Second, why might these differences exist? Results suggest there are differences in rates at which various races are adjudicated in specialty and traditional courts. Policy implications are discussed.	Brittany J. Hood, Indiana University Bloomington; Jessica Meekes, Indiana University Bloomington
Research Showcase	Spirituality and Health Outcomes Among Police Officers: Empirical Evidence Supporting a Paradigm Shift	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Spiritual development is commonly recommended to protect officers from the ill-effects of policing. This study investigated what types of spiritual practices officers used, the relationships between spiritual effort and spiritual growth regarding various psychological and stress-related symptomatology, and whether health outcomes differed between officers engaging or not engaging in spiritual practice (N = 193). With one exception, the results do not support the notion that enhanced spirituality is associated with enhanced health. Rather, positive associations between spiritual growth and distress were found. Spiritual effort, however, was inversely associated with alcohol use. Suggestions for reconceptualizing police health and spirituality are introduced.	Brian Chopko, Kent State University at Stark; Patrick Palmieri, Summa Health System; Konstantinos Papazoglou, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, Yale University, School of Medicine
Paper Presentation	Spiteful Video Gamers Level-Up with the Deadly Craze of Swatting	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	The video game culture encompasses many behaviors that can become considerably criminal. This project is inspired by the recent deadly shooting at a video game tournament in Florida. Swatting is a term coined by the FBI in 2015 and is considered to be false bomb threats or false hostage situations. Swatting is an ever-growing prank most recently committed by people of the video game community. This illegal prank has resulted in the unintentional killings of innocent people. The purpose of this project is to provide information about the SWAT teams procedures and legal proceedings that follow this crime.	Jennifer Vilayhong, Penn State University-Schuylkill

Paper Presentation	Stakeholder Perceptions of Pretrial Risk Assessment: Intra-Jurisdictional Focus Groups among Judges, Prosecutors, Defense Lawyers, and Pretrial Departments in Colorado	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	<p>Pretrial release is one of the most important decisions that are made within the early stages of the correctional process. Pretrial risk assessments are utilized to assist courts in determining whether a defendant should be released prior to their court date. In the current study, a series of focus groups were conducted across seven participating counties in Colorado to gather input from judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, pretrial professionals, and other criminal justice stakeholders regarding their perceptions of the Colorado Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (CPAT). The CPAT is an assessment that is utilized to determine the risk of releasing defendants back into the community while their case is pending. Participants were gathered as part of a larger, state funded study, to validate and improve the predictive performance of the CPAT. Focus group questions pertained to stakeholder perceptions of the CPAT, how it is utilized, and how it could be improved. Results indicate that stakeholders have differing viewpoints about the overall purpose and effectiveness of risk assessment. It is recommended that focus group methodology be utilized in future study to garner an in-depth understanding about perceptions of pretrial risk assessment.</p>	Anthony Mark Azari, University of Northern Colorado; Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado; Kyle C. Ward, University of Northern Colorado; Jessie Lee Slepicka, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	Stalking, Harassment or Nothing at All?: Community Perceptions of Stalking in Typical and Atypical Situations	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	<p>A community sample of participants was asked to decide whether stalking was occurring in a variety of contexts from stranger stalking to former partner stalking to co-workers engaged in harassing behavior. A 2x3 design was used in which the gender of the potential stalker was manipulated as well as the stalking definition participants were asked to use to evaluate each situation. The three definitions included the participant's definition of stalking, Cupach & Spitzberg (2004), definition of obsessional relationship intrusion, and the United States federal model anti-stalking law.</p>	Lorraine Phillips, Gwynedd Mercy University; Amanda Kalin, Kingsborough Community College, City University of New York (CUNY)
Paper Presentation	State Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: Case Study Findings	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	<p>The Annie E. Casey Foundation partnered with the WestEd Justice & Prevention Research Center (JPRC) to develop case studies of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in four states: Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New Mexico. The purpose of the project is to document how states have scaled JDAI and the lessons learned. The findings aim to inform the scaling of JDAI and other juvenile justice reform initiatives. This paper will present findings from the analysis of over fifty interviews of state and local JDAI stakeholders as well as document review and survey data collected across the four states.</p>	Sarah Guckenburg, WestEd; Alexis Stern, WestEd; Hannah Persson, WestEd; Gilberto Lopez, EvaluActive - Research and Evaluation Consulting; Anthony Petrosino, WestEd; Jeffrey Poirier, Annie E. Casey Foundation
Paper Presentation	State-Corporate Hegemony and Institutional Anomie Revisited: A Case Study of the Nicaragua Canal	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	<p>The Nicaraguan Canal is a multi-billion dollar project of civil engineering that would have an irrevocable impact, damaging delicate reserves, prompting mass evictions, and destroying the livelihoods of locals and tribal communities as well as those of future generations. While such a project would be devastating, the modern capitalist values that permeate the global economy ensures the prioritization of the financial institution over all other institutions, such that—were funding secured—the canal would inevitably come to pass. This study conducts a critical discourse analysis to explore how organizations in power legitimize objectively harmful actions against people and the environment.</p>	Rachel E. Fairchild, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	Sterilized and Stigmatized: A Comparative Literature Analysis Related to the Treatment of PwMI and LGBT Persons during the Nazi Era	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	<p>During the Nazi era in Germany, many minority groups were stigmatized and persecuted—in particular, people with mental illness (PwMI) and members of the LGBTQ community. The Sterilization Law (1934) had a goal of preventing Germans with mental illnesses from reproducing with others to prevent the spread of genetic defects, affecting hundreds of thousands of PwMI. Members of the LGBTQ community also suffered, being labeled as deviant under the law and many sent to concentration camps. This paper explores the stigmatization of PwMI and members of the LGBTQ community during this period through a comparative content analysis of related publications.</p>	Michele P. Bratina, West Chester University; Jacqueline Carsello, West Chester University

Open Seminar	Stop, Collaborate and Listen- Working with Advocacy Agencies to Bring the Victim into the Classroom	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	As a former prosecutor and current Executive Director of a Victim Advocacy agency, the Wasserburger sisters have over 31 years of experience working with victims. We challenge you to look at your current offerings- how many fully integrate the victim experience into the classroom? Do they unintentionally promote victim blaming? Do they prepare your students for the reality of victim work? This presentation will offer commonsense classroom ideas. But why stop there? Learn to engage your local advocacy agency and inspire student passion for victim work through collaboration with your students, your campus and your community.	(Presenter) Tiffany Wasserburger, Western Nebraska Community College; (Presenter) Hilary K. Wasserburger, The DOVES Program; (Session Organizer) Tiffany Wasserburger, Western Nebraska Community College
Research Showcase	Strain, Boredom, and Self-Control: Extending General Strain Theory to Texting While Driving	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Texting while driving has been deemed the most alarming form of distracted driving by the NHTSA, and prior research has indicated that participation in the act is substantial for motor vehicle operators (Harrison, 2011; Nelson et al., 2009; Quisenberry, 2015). Explanations concerning why individuals engage in this treacherous activity is the first step in combating participation. This study extended Agnew's (1992) general strain theory to explain an individual's willingness to engage in the injurious action. Results indicated support for the extension of the general strain theory model to texting while driving behaviors. Limitations and policy recommendations are discussed within.	Jessie Lee Slepicka, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	Strategies for Overcoming Challenges: Identifying Robust Networks of Peer Leaders and Mentors and Optimizing Work-Life Balance	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	This panel of higher education and disciplinary association leaders explores the realities and professional trade-offs facing women leaders in the academy, along with strategies for success. The discussion will explore: addressing the under-representation of women in administrative and leadership ranks; barriers or sources of discouragement women leaders identify as obstacles faced on their journey to leadership; sources of support and leadership strategies women leaders identify as important to their success; positive and negative aspects of being a woman leader in higher education; and strategies for overcoming challenges, including identifying robust networks of peer leaders and mentors and optimizing work-life balance.	Nicole Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas; Callie Marie Rennison, University of Colorado Denver
Open Seminar	Strategies for Overcoming the Methodological Pitfalls of Prison Research	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	This seminar will address some of the common methodological challenges that arise when conducting research in correctional facilities. Problems such as lack of buy in from stakeholders, poor response rates, and threats to confidentiality will be the focus, with specific strategies offered for overcoming each. Importantly, the strategies discussed will highlight how methodological challenges and their respective solutions must be considered with respect to institutional security level. The approaches described will appeal to researchers planning to conduct original qualitative or quantitative research in prison and jail settings.	(Presenter) Meghan Novisky, Cleveland State University; (Session Organizer) Meghan Novisky, Cleveland State University
Paper Presentation	Student and Faculty Perceptions Concerning Campus Carry Legislation in Texas	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Texas legislators have passed several concealed handgun license laws. SB 11 allows holders of a handgun license to carry a concealed handgun into university premises. A number of studies investigated college students' and other campus members' perceptions of campus carry legislation and have identified several predictor variables supporting this type of legislation. This study utilizes a sample from a southern historical black institution (HBCU) to analyze support for campus carry legislation among faculty, staff, and students, and if their knowledge regarding the legislation influences their support of it. The results, limitations, and implications are discussed.	Justin Jabar Joseph, Prairie View A&M University; Myra Cintron, Prairie View A&M University
Roundtable	Student Perceptions of a Race and Crime Class at a Rural Institution.	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Using multiple theoretical approaches, for example, critical race theory and the theory of African American offending, this study will highlight the importance of using the college classroom to promote social justice, human rights, and activism. Through the lens of scholar-activism, this paper will explain the teaching techniques, used to subtly teach social justice, human rights, and activism, to students at a rural institution. Using data gathered from teaching evaluations, this study will underscore student perceptions about a "race and crime" course taught by an African American faculty member. The findings have promising implications for scholars interested in developing race and crime courses at institutions of higher learning.	(Discussant) Carla Miller Coates, Saint Leo University; (Session Organizer) Jose Torres, Louisiana State University; (Moderator) Charlotte Braziel, Saint Leo University

Student Authored Paper	Student Views on the National Security Agency	Student Panels	Student Panels	In 2013, National Security Agency worker Edward Snowden provided leaks on governmental investigations and procedures. These documents led to a widely publicized reveal of the top-secret actions the NSA took and brought a mistrust for the government and a change within the methods of collection in the agency. This study aims to explore the opinions college students have on the National Security Agency after the Snowden leaks. The opinions that students hold on this agency are important in that it affects their likelihood to seek employment there and reveals if the NSA's changes have had a positive effect on students.	Kayla M. Trevino, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Student's Perceptions of Prison and Inmates Through a Canine Rehabilitation Program	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Prison tours allow students to observe and understand prisons and the people in them. Some studies suggest a correlation between preconceived notions regarding prisons and people in prisons and the media portrayal of them. The present study assesses the pre and post perceptions of students in an undergraduate engaged learning criminal justice course. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis of written assignments. Results not only showed a change in the use of language to describe incarcerated individuals, it also showed a shift toward rehabilitative ideals and an awareness of pre-conceived notions as the semester progressed.	Alesa Liles, Georgia College and State University
Student Authored Paper	Students Perceptions of Sexual Assault on Campus: An Analysis of Gender Differences	Student Panels	Student Panels	This study uses survey research to examine the extent to which college students' gender identity influences their perceptions of sexual assault on college campuses. Using a convenience sample of undergraduate students, the study measures several dependent variables, including perceptions of sexual assault prevalence on college campuses and likelihood of reporting a sexual assault, as well as the independent variables of student gender, age and college major. The study found that female students were more aware of the prevalence of sexual assault on college campuses, and that students were more likely to encourage a friend to report a sexual assault than to report a sexual assault that happened to them.	Taylor Leigh Mitchell, Monmouth University
Paper Presentation	Suicidality among Correctional Staff: Examining the Comorbidity of PTSD and Depression	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Over the past several years, concerns regarding the mental health of correctional staff have begun to surface in the literature. While the body of literature is rather small, the existing research demonstrates that approximately 1/3 of correctional staff suffer from PTSD. Of further concern is the comorbidity of depression and PTSD because this is what is most likely to lead to suicidality. This study uses data from 775 correctional staff from a Southern state's Department of Corrections to examine the comorbidity of depression and PTSD and its relationship with suicidality. We examine 3 factors from the Trauma Symptom Inventory-2—self-disturbance (depression factor), trauma (PTSD factor), and externalization (suicidality factor). The current data has demonstrated that over 30% of staff are of clinical concern regarding PTSD. Building on this previous finding, the present study includes depression to examine the independent and combined effects of PTSD and depression on suicidality. Results are presented and implications for correctional staff and agencies are discussed.	Kristin Swartz, University of Louisville; Clay Johnson, University of Louisville; Katie Hughes, University of Louisville
Research Showcase	Support or Punishment Practices: What Works to Reduce School Violence?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	School culture and violence have garnered much public and scholarly attention in recent years. Research in the area has focused on the extent to which strict enforcement of school policies and the law results in safer schools. Other research focuses on providing more supportive, less-enforcement-oriented environments for students. We advance this work by using a sample of 2,092 respondents from the 2015-2016 School Survey on Crime and Safety from the Department of Education. The findings suggest that several supportive practices were significantly related to reducing violence, while punitive policies were generally ineffective in increasing campus safety.	Charles Crawford, Western Michigan University; Chip Burns, Texas Christian University
Research Showcase	Supporting Student Writing with Designated Tutors	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Strong communication skills are important in criminal justice, yet it can be difficult for faculty to devote resources to teach writing in-depth within their courses. The Designated Tutor Program at the University of Indianapolis Writing Lab was developed to provide faculty and student support in writing intensive courses across disciplines by designating tutors to work exclusively with students in participating courses. We present a process evaluation of the program's implementation, discussing its target audience, costs, types of support offered to faculty and students, steps taken to develop the program, and the program's challenges and successes.	Liz Whiteacre, University of Indianapolis; Kevin Whiteacre, University of Indianapolis

Paper Presentation	Surveying the Rural Police Landscape: Challenges in Conducting Research with Mississippi's Law Enforcement Agencies	Research Methods	Research Methods	Conducting survey research with a predominantly rural sample presents numerous methodological challenges. This presentation discusses the difficulty of conducting a statewide census of law enforcement agencies given the unknown and conflicting abilities of respondents to participate. The census, of which several iterations have occurred since 2003 and across different technological advancements, is in progress. Challenges such as the lack of a comprehensive directory with which to base sample information, support from voluntary member-based associations, and assumptions about respondents' abilities to participate are detailed. The presentation includes strategies to maximize survey response rates in rural criminal justice settings.	Dustin Cooley, The University of Southern Mississippi; Charles Scheer, University of Southern Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Suspect Prioritization in Stranger Murder Investigations: Finding Needles in Haystacks	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police investigations of stranger murders typically generate large numbers of potential suspects. While research has shown the killer more often than not has come to the attention of law enforcement, the volume of suspects creates an information haystack. Finding the true offender is challenging and requires appropriate methods of information management. Bayes' theorem provides a method for integrating data likelihood ratios calculated from physical descriptions (obtained from witnesses and/or DNA phenotyping), behavioral characteristics, and geoprofiles, even when some of the data are of low reliability. This approach allows the prioritization of thousands of suspects in stranger and serial murder investigations.	Kim Rossmo, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	Suspended Licenses, Suspended Lives: The Impact of Driver's License Suspensions on Traffic Fatalities	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	Many states maintain laws suspending the driver's license of anyone convicted of a drug offense, even if the offense was a non-driving related offense. Reentry advocates contend that these restrictions provide an undue hardship to individuals as they reenter society. In response, some states have recently chosen to end restrictions on driver's licenses for individuals that are convicted of non-driving related drug offenses. Critical to this conversation, however, is the impact of these laws, if any, on traffic fatalities. We conduct a time-series analysis to determine the impact of these laws on both drug-related traffic fatalities, and all traffic fatalities.	Tracy Sohoni, Old Dominion University; Richard Stringer, Kennesaw State University; Sylwia Piatkowska, Old Dominion University
Student Authored Paper	Swedish Police Officers and Their Normative Frameworks	Student Panels	Student Panels	Police culture and socialization impact many outcomes including interactions between offenders and police and between police and the larger community. One area not as well-studied in the literature is the relationship between police culture and socialization and how officers assess victim legitimacy. This research is based on 27 interviews with Swedish police officers regarding their views on victim legitimacy. This paper research describes how police talk about victims and the different criteria they use to assess victim legitimacy. Findings suggest that police officers both use an informal normative framework which can be related to the traits listed in the concept of the Ideal Victim by Nils Christie (1986) and a more formal normative framework which relates to legislative traits.	Michelle Nilsson, University of Florida
Paper Presentation	Taking the Boot Out of Juvenile Boot Camps: More Use, Less Abuse	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	While academia has views on juvenile boot camps that range from mixed to negative, these camps continue to be funded and operated. This paper first evaluates the problems within boot camp programming - which have historically led to high rates of abuse and recidivism - utilizing Jonathan Haidt's moral foundations theory as an ethical framework. By accounting for and adjusting the moral matrix that functions within boot camps, a revised model of juvenile boot camp programming is then proffered that addresses past failures, accommodates evidence-based practices, and capitalizes on the unique potential that boot camps offer the field of juvenile corrections.	Scott Isaac, Eastern Kentucky University; Michael J. Grabowski, Sonoma State University
Paper Presentation	Target Congruence Theory and the Victim-Offender Overlap	Criminological Theory	Victimology	This study analyzed data from the National Survey of Weapon-Related Experience, Behaviors, and Concerns of High School Youth in the United States to determine whether propositions derived from target congruence theory explains the "victim-offender" overlap. Specifically, this study tested the influence of target vulnerability, target gratifiability, and target antagonism on victimization and criminal behavior. Results from logistic regression models showed that some of these theoretical constructs positively and significantly predicted victimization and criminal behavior. This study does provide initial support for target congruence theory and its ability to explain criminal behavior, and provides new risk factors not previously documented by scholars.	Egbert Zavala, University of Texas at El Paso

Paper Presentation	Targeting Opioid Diversion	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	The opioid epidemic has touched numerous jurisdictions nationwide. The high rate of opiate-based prescriptions from licensed physicians has led to prescription drug diversion problems. The initial problem lies in people getting high from prescribed pills, and the related problem is the escalation to heroin use. This project, supported by a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, examines how jurisdictions can apply the SARA model to reduce the harm of this problem by identifying problematic prescription patterns from the medical community and identify patients who engage in "doctor shopping" or other drug-seeking activities. This presentation will illustrate how to use data to identify "hot" doctors, "hot" patients, and "hot" locations. Finally, law enforcement and other techniques to address these problems will be discussed.	Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada, Reno; Deena Rae DeVore, University of Nevada, Reno; Stacy Ward, Reno Police Department
Paper Presentation	Targeting Undocumented Immigrants: Offender Perspectives	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Immigrants and Justice	Immigrant victimization exemplifies the "dark figure of crime" (Biderman & Reiss, 1967); offenses not included in official crime statistics but accounting for a significant amount of crime. Lack of data on the immigration status of victims of predatory street crime confounded by political and public disregard for immigrant victims has inspired scholars to collect interview data. Such research has speculated on immigrant vulnerabilities to predatory street crime. Through interviews with 30 active street offenders, we tested the vulnerabilities hypothesized by previous scholars including the extent to which offenders actively seek out immigrants as targets. We conclude with policy recommendations to address immigrant victimization.	Krystlelynn Caraballo, Georgia State University
Roundtable	Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	Teaching emotionally charged but important subjects such as the death penalty can bring unique issues to the classroom. This 9th Annual Roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best practices for teaching about capital punishment in criminal justice programs or as part of a broader course in criminal law or criminal procedure. This year's roundtable will focus on the conference theme of "Justice, Human Rights, and Activism". With regards to teaching the about the death penalty, how do faculty members address efforts to either 'reform' the use of the death penalty or eliminate it? Our discussion will address how we as faculty tackle this topic both in theory, and in getting students involved with the practice. Attendees are welcome and encouraged to bring their own examples of syllabi and/or assignments.	(Session Organizer) Stephanie Lipson Mizrahi, California State University, Sacramento; (Moderator) Stephanie Lipson Mizrahi, California State University, Sacramento; (Discussant) George F. Kain, Western Connecticut State University; (Discussant) Stacy K. Parker, Muskingum University; (Discussant) Kim Schnurbush, California State University, Sacramento; (Discussant) Jeffrey W. Rosky, East Stroudsburg University
Roundtable	Teaching Corrections: How Policies and Practices are Responding to Current Issues	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This annual roundtable, which is focused on pedagogy, can be used to improve on delivery of course content to students in corrections and related classes. This year, the roundtable will focus on ways in which prison policies and practices are changing to address current issues such as drug smuggling, gangs, and special offenders, while improving rehabilitation and re-entry outcomes.	(Session Organizer) Lawrence A. Rosenberg, Millersville University of PA; (Discussant) David Orrick, Norwich University; (Discussant) Kim Marino, Western Connecticut State University; (Discussant) John Mockry, Clinton County Community College; (Moderator) Lawrence A. Rosenberg, Millersville University of PA; Edward Gregory Weeks, Lasell College
Paper Presentation	Teaching Criminal Justice using Virtual Reality	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	By using virtual reality and Google Earth, criminal justice students can experience new technology to learn criminological and criminal justice theories. Project-based learning used as a pedagogy provides a framework for scaffolding. After lessons, students offered positive feedback. The technology can be used by students to analyze geographical locations across the globe and compare it to crime maps using geographic coordinates. Theories taught with virtual reality can include Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, Social Disorganization, and Hot Spot Policing.	
Roundtable	Teaching Criminal Justice: Assignment Ideas for Use in the Classroom	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	Criminal justice instructors know that providing excellent educational opportunities can augment student learning and comprehension of the material. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, examples, and ideas from experienced instructors who possess a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences in the criminal justice field. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several examples and ideas for course assignments that can be adapted for use in their own criminal justice courses.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) William H. Solomons, County College of Morris; (Discussant) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Discussant) Ann Geisendorfer, Hudson Valley Community College; (Discussant) Angela Kwan, Rio Salado College; (Discussant) Matt McCarthy, Northeast Community College; (Discussant) Celia R. Sporer, Queensborough Community College

Paper Presentation	Teaching Criminology and Criminal Justice Online: Current Status, Best Practices, and Important Considerations	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	One of the most significant change to impact the pedagogy of criminal justice students in recent years has been the development of online classes. Online coursework is now a commonly accepted method of accessing criminal justice students and the sustained growth in distributed learning is expected to continue in the the field of criminology & criminal justice. However, there is a remarkable lack of research that can be used to guide online classes in criminal justice. As such, we assess the modest literature and highlight important pedagogical themes for future research on the topic. We also detail best practices in planning and implementing online courses and we identify effective approaches to measuring online learning outcomes. Policy implications for criminal justice pedagogy will be discussed.	Alicia Sitren, University of North Florida; Hayden Smith, University of South Carolina
Roundtable	Teaching Excellence in the Criminal Justice Classroom	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	Criminal justice instructors know that excellent educational opportunities can significantly enhance student learning and comprehension of difficult material. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, examples, and ideas from experienced instructors who possess a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences in the criminal justice field. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several examples and ideas for teaching excellence in their own classrooms.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Ursula Ann Becker, University of South Carolina - Aiken; (Discussant) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Discussant) Tretha Harris, Strayer University; (Discussant) Edward Hoisington, Lord Fairfax Community College; (Discussant) Jason Paynich, Quincy College; (Discussant) Christopher J. Utecht, Collee of Lana A. McDowell, Georgia Gwinnett College
Paper Presentation	Teaching in Problem Based Learning Environments in Contrast to Traditional Classroom Settings	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentation will focus on experiences of teaching criminal justice courses in problem based learning environments in contrast to traditional classroom settings. Topics to be discussed will include benefits and drawbacks of each type of learning space per the presenter's perspective as well as differences and similarities in students' academic performances in each type of classroom setting.	
Roundtable	Teaching Justice 'Naked': How a Flipped Classroom Facilitates Learning	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The concept of teaching 'naked' is based on the work of José Bowen. As Bowen notes, "the greatest value of a physical university will continue to be its provision of face-to-face (naked) interaction between faculty and students." This roundtable focuses on teaching justice in the flipped (naked) classroom. Flipping a classroom is essential when teaching subjects that challenge students biases. The members of the roundtable will discuss ways in which they teach justice in the classroom and the various activities they utilize. The members also will engage with audience members to discuss best practices.	(Session Organizer) LeAnn N. Cabage, Kennesaw State University; (Discussant) Nishaun T. Battle, Virginia State University; (Discussant) Kimberly D. Dodson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Discussant) Jason Williams, Montclair State University; (Moderator) LeAnn N. Cabage, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Teaching Non-Traditional and Traditional Students in a Mixed Classroom: Tips and Strategies for Success	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	University campuses across the globe are seen as havens for traditional college students, generally between the ages of 17-24. Pedagogical practices and methods of instruction differ, depending on the ages and experience of the students. While online programs and satellite centers are seen as leaders in adult education, what often gets lost in the discussion are adult learners who are matriculating on a traditional campus. This presentation will examine these issues and more, while providing best practices for keeping all students engaged in the classroom.	Moneque S. Walker-Pickett, Saint Leo University
Paper Presentation	Teaching Statistics to Criminal Justice Majors	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	A sizable portion of Criminal Justice undergraduate majors report their career aspirations to be either specifically in law enforcement and corrections, or at minimum, within the criminal justice field (Johnson & White, 2002; Kelley, 2004; Krimmel & Tartaro, 1999; Tontodonato, 2006). These students also tend to believe that statistical knowledge is not key to their success in a career in law enforcement. However, the current trend in the field is a move towards evidence-based practices and policies, for which statistical analysis is necessary. Therefore, it is necessary to find a way to increase criminal justice students' perceptions of validity towards taking a Statistics class and increase their ability to understand its content. This study looks at the academic and perceptual effects of the inclusion of a real-world criminal justice problem and its relevant data into a Statistics class for criminal justice majors.	Kimberley Schanz, Stockton University

Paper Presentation	Team-Based Learning in a Criminal Justice Course: Lessons Learned and Promising Strategies	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Team-based learning is an instructional approach that moves students towards the higher levels of learning described in Bloom's taxonomy by requiring students to work in teams throughout the semester to master concepts and apply them in real-world contexts. Lecture is minimized, self- and team-directed work is emphasized. The approach avoids most of the typical issues associated with group work, since all of the teamwork is done in class in highly structured activities. This presentation examines the experience of using a team-based learning approach in a course on criminal justice organizations, exploring the strengths of the approach, the challenges faced, and promising strategies for the future.	AnnMarie Cordner, Kutztown University
Paper Presentation	Technology and Crime	Policing	Police Technology	There are many uses of technology in Law Enforcement. Some of which include sending alerts, tracking the use of cell phone devices, and gaining access to social media accounts. Studies have shown that the use of this technology can help Law Enforcement prevent cybercrime. This study will investigate the public's knowledge on what Law Enforcement can do with these technologies and their views on privacy in social media. The presentation will include the public's prior knowledge on this topic, how often they use technology and social media and if they feel these technologies are beneficial to preventing and solving crime.	Mollie Barnard, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Tempo-Spatial Analysis of Residential Burglary Calls in Burlington, VT	Criminal Behavior	Property Crime	Police has limited resources to prevent/control crime and satisfy citizen expectations. In order to use resources effectively and efficiently, police practices have to be based on evidence. The literature suggests that crime is spatially and temporally patterned. This research analyzed residential burglary calls temporally and spatially in Burlington, VT. The results showed that residential burglary calls were concentrated at specific streets and specific times, week day, and month. Police agencies may implement directed patrol strategy to reduce residential burglary calls.	Mustafa Demir, State University of New York at Plattsburgh
Paper Presentation	Terrorism in Nigeria: Twenty-First Century Killings by Fulani Herdsmen	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Recently, Nigeria has witnessed an upsurge of violent terrorist attacks from different ethnic and religious groups in the country. The government's slow response to the fog of terror especially perpetrated by the Fulani Herdsmen against its citizens raises some criminological concerns. Against this backdrop, this paper will analyze the definitions of terrorism in the Nigerian Constitution, comparatively evaluates the origin of homegrown violent extremism, and offers policy recommendations for improved economic, religious, political, and social conditions engendered by violent conflicts in Nigeria.	Emmanuel Ben-Edet, Texas Southern University; Edidiong Mendie, Texas Southern University; Declan I. Onwudiwe, Texas Southern University; Robert Mupier, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation Roundtable	Test Paper Test Roundtable	Policing Corrections	Police Administration and Management Community Corrections	Test Paper Test roundtable.	Cathy Barth, ACJS (Session Organizer) Cathy Barth, ACJS; (Moderator) Cathy Barth, ACJS; (Discussant) Wesley McCann, The College of New Jersey; Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi; Alex Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Testing An Assimilation Theory of Crime	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	While researchers have concluded that immigration does not result in an increase in crime, little is known about whether current criminological theory can explain immigrant offending trajectories. The purpose of our study is to test a segmented assimilation of criminal offending, as prior studies have failed to fully test the theory as it relates to criminal offending. This theory posits that subsequent generations of immigrants will assimilate into American society along three varying pathways, based on a multitude of factors that are specific to foreign-born and new immigrant populations, and that the respective pathway influences criminal offending trajectories. This study relies on the Pathways to Desistance Study (PTD) which is a longitudinal study of adolescent offending in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Phoenix, Arizona and contains data on native-born and immigrant youth over a seven-year period, as well as the relevant environmental, familial, social, demographic, and identity-related factors that are needed to test this theory of criminal offending over time. Findings are examined in terms of their theoretical applications to the field of criminology and the study of immigrant offending.	

Paper Presentation	Testing Procedural Justice in Systemically Corrupt Countries: Do Instrumental Concerns Explain the Weak Role of Legitimacy	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Scholars and practitioners increasingly are turning to Tyler's theory of legitimacy to model judgments on trust and fairness in police agencies and guide vital procedural justice reform. Unfortunately, the model's expectation, that legitimacy mediates the relationship between procedural justice and police outcomes, continues to fail in tests of the theory in countries challenged by weak institutions and systemic corruption. Drawing on the extant legitimacy literature, this study tests whether the stronger predictive role of the model's instrumental antecedent (police effectiveness) in comparison to the normative antecedent (procedural justice) may explain the failure of the model outside the more established democracies.	Robert Patrick Peacock, Florida International University
Paper Presentation	Testing Self-Control Stability in a Short Timeframe	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Leading theoretical arguments and research have not effectively addressed self-control stability from a short-term perspective. Taking into account the predominant theoretical arguments of self-control stability, as well as the studies conducted on the subject, I have formulated several ideas to explain the effects time has on self-control in a short timeframe. Using panel data collected at a large, southern university, a considerable amount stability was found using certain statistical analyses. However, other analyses found a rather large amount of instability. The mixed results of the current study demonstrate the need for continued exploration on the stability of self-control.	Nicholas Blasco, University of South Carolina
Research Showcase	Testing the Accuracy of Eyewitness Testimony	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Eyewitness testimony has been an issue in the criminal justice system for quite some time. There have been many factors that influence memory, such as the exposure time. It has been shown that memory is not always accurate and unfortunately, the statistics of the inaccuracy is not admissible in a courtroom. Jurors rely heavily on these testimonies and it could potentially lead to a false conviction of an innocent suspect. More research needs to be done on the effect external stimuli has on memory. The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of a delay of time and external stimuli.	Jessica Leigh Wilson, Ashland University
Paper Presentation	Testing the Concurrent and Predictive Validity of Psychological Violence Measure in Intimate Relationship	Research Methods	Research Methods	Growing attention has been focused on the psychological form of violence in intimate relationship. However, there is a lack of consensus on the definition of such a violence. Psychological violence, although of the absence of adequate definition, can be seen as a multidimensional form of behaviors, such as the power and control and emotional and verbal abuse. This paper examines the multidimensional domains by testing the concurrent and predictive validity of the 14-item Power and Control Scale, data from the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), with regard to health indicators such as current and chronic physical and mental health outcomes.	Sung-hun Byun, Columbus State University
Paper Presentation	The (Uncertain) "Withering Away" of the Death Penalty Due to Decreasing Popularity and Super-Regulatory Costs	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	This review examines three new books on the death penalty, published from 2016-2018 for differing theses regarding possible abolition. Scholars during this period have interpreted the decreasing popularity of capital punishment and a super-regulatory costly legal environment as "the withering away" of the death penalty. The themes of the books center both on the slow demise of the death penalty due to expensive, time consuming legal regulation and racial inequality and on the expectations and upset results of the 2016 presidential race related to prospective Supreme Court appointments and the death penalty's judicial abolition. The end result is not certain.	Leona Deborah Jochnowitz, Curry College
Paper Presentation	The "Thin Blue Line" and other Meta-Narratives	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The American criminal justice system is a collection of stories and much of our societal understanding of policing is grounded in narratives of popular culture and the media. It has been argued that policing is an important way society tells stories about itself. American popular culture for the last century is filled with narrative scripts that reach those seeking employment in criminal justice. When considering the viewpoint of law enforcement that visually depicts the profession as "the thin blue line," this narrative highlights the assumed differences between officers and citizens and further progresses an "us vs. them" mentality among officers.	Alayna Colburn, Kansas State University; Don L. Kurtz, Kansas State University

Paper Presentation	The Association of Firearm Laws with Pediatric Firearm Outcomes: A scoping review	Research Methods	Research Methods	Firearms are a leading mechanism of injury and death in children aged 0 to 17 years. We conducted a scoping review to determine the state of knowledge and areas for advancements in research on the association of firearm laws with pediatric firearm outcomes. We queried Scopus, EMBASE, Pubmed, and CJ Abstracts for English language original empirical research articles on policies affecting pediatric firearm outcomes published between January 1, 1985 and July 1, 2018. Data were abstracted, and methodologic quality assessed, from each study by one reviewer and verified by a second. Twenty articles that analyzed ≥1 policy were included. Among the policies studied were safe gun storage laws (12 studies), minimum age restrictions (4 studies), and laws further regulating gun purchases (e.g. background checks) (3 studies). Eight studies tested states' legislative environments through use of a summary score of general firearm policy strength. These findings and related implications are discussed.	Jason Goldstick, University of Michigan; April M. Zeoli, Michigan State University; Amanda Mauri, University of Michigan; Mikaela Wallin, Michigan State University; Monika Goyal, Children's National Hospital; Rebecca Cunningham, University of Michigan
Research Showcase	The Benefits of Family Courts on Children Living in Toxic Environments: Judiciary and Family Perspectives	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study will evaluate the judicial system regarding children who live in toxicity to see if their main concern is to protect them successfully or not. The purpose will be to identify what affects a judge's decision regarding specific cases that may involve children's health. This will be done by conducting interviews and secondary research findings backed up by empirical evidence supporting my results. The independent variable will be the children affected by these cases, dependent variable will be the judges. My interpretation is that the dependent variables do not make decisions that benefit the independent variables.	Kendra Mull, Penn State New Kensington; Samantha M Gavin, Penn State New Kensington
Research Showcase	The Bill of Rights for Children of Incarcerated Parents: Voices and Opinions From Affected Youth	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The Bill of Rights for Children of Incarcerated Parents has been implemented on various level across the nation and globe. In many cases, it has become an informal agreement that children of the incarcerated have human rights that should govern their relationship to an incarcerated parents. We have come learn how these rights have been highlighted and implemented but have failed to gain understanding of these children's perspectives of these rights. As such, this presentation centers the voices of children of incarcerated parents to shed light on their personal feelings toward the eight statements of The Bill of Rights.	Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University
Paper Presentation	The Blue Wall of Shame: Workplace Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination of Female Police Officers in the United States	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and workplace sexual assault are serious issues confronted by female employees, yet rarely discussed are specific instances of harassment, discrimination, and sexual assault confronted by female police officers within their own agencies. This paper reviews relevant research, our survey instrument, and an analysis of reported civil claims from 2000-2018 to examine the incidence of sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and sexual assault experienced by female police officers from their male colleagues. The paper also examines case law in this area and police employer interventions to combat this ongoing problem within the ranks of American law enforcement.	Terrence P. Dwyer, Western Connecticut State University; Natalie Rodriguez, Western Connecticut State University; Allison Salzo, Western Connecticut State University
Student Authored Paper	The Built Environment and Crime: A Study of Detroit and Philadelphia	Student Panels	Student Panels	Previous research of urban crime and urban disadvantage has suggested that urban crime is exacerbated by poverty, that urban crime reflects culture, and is due to class differences. Studies have even suggested that community structure is conducive to crime. Few studies have focused on how the environment in which these social phenomena take place may play a role in maintaining cycles of disadvantage and crime in urban neighborhoods/communities. Results suggest that the built environment maintains an effect on crime when traditional social factors are considered.	Chenesia Brown, University of Delaware
Paper Presentation	The Calls for Service Shift As Legalization Occurs	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Research has begun to explore to what extent I-502, the initiative authorizing the retail distribution of recreational marijuana in Washington State, influenced a range of public safety outcomes. Preliminary focus group and interviews with police officers in Washington seem to suggest that officer workloads have not decreased. Rather, workloads have merely shifted from marijuana arrests, to an increase in calls associated with marijuana violations. To document to what extent I-502 is associated with changes in the type of calls police agencies respond to, we use an interrupted time series, to analyze data provided from urban, rural, and suburban police agencies.	David A. Makin, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University; Mikala Meize, Washington State University; Dylan Pelletier, Washington State University; Duane L. Stanton, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University; John Snyder, Washington State University; Nicholas P. Lovrich, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	The Calm Before the Storm: Predicting Violence in California Prisons	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Correctional reform broadly captures a manifold of goals, with one objective being the sustainability of a safe correctional facility. While the definition of safety may vary among stakeholders, as well as the predictors that achieve safety, we seek to explore this concept at its' most rudimentary conceptualization – violence prevention. Moreover, literature on community violence informs us that there is a relationship between weather and violence, but seldomly include the correctional setting. Using a calendar analysis, we explore the interaction of both seasonal and facility characteristics on the predictability of violent outcomes within a representative sample of California prisons.	Victor St.John, CUNY Graduate Center / John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, CUNY Graduate Center / John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	The Cause of College Students' Cyberbullying in Korea: Effect of Prior Victimization	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	In the past decade, South Korea has experienced a growing problem with cyberbullying and victimization among adolescents and college students raising serious concerns about the phenomenon. In this paper we investigate cyberbullying incidents among college students and identify how prior exposure to school bullying victimization and domestic violence affects their participation in cyberbullying. Data is drawn using a random stratified sample of 600 college students from South Korea. Findings and implications are discussed.	Yongjae Nam, Michigan State University; Maresh K. Nalla, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	The Challenges of Being a Human Rights Defender	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Human Rights Defenders (known as HRDs or activists) play a crucial role in protecting and promoting the realisation of human rights. Their action in improving human rights contributes in a most significant way to enhancing security and stability and the promotion of rule of law, democracy and full respect of international human rights framework. Because of their human rights activity, they are exposed to serious human rights violations. The paper defines who is a human rights defender, discusses their role and functions within the society and highlight the risks at which they put their life to promote human rights.	Aikaterini Christina Koula, Durham University, England
Paper Presentation	The Challenges of Legalization from the Police Perspective	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Proponents of cannabis legalization in Washington claimed that crime would decrease, police practices would shift and, by extension, the public would benefit. In this research we analysis data collected from focus groups from rural, suburban, urban and tribal police departments to determine if the promise of legalization was realized from the police perspective. Our data indicate that the police, though not necessarily opposed to legalization, are less sanguine than those early proponents about the chances for successful implementation.	Duane L. Stanton, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University; Nicholas P. Lovrich, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University; Mikala Meize, Washington State University; Dylan Pellerier, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University; John Snyder, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The City and Policing the Other	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	In Park, Burgess, and McKenzie's The City, neighborhoods are discussed as social spaces united by shared values which guard against those who do not belong. When analyzing the phenomenon of walking while trans* (when transgender women are profiled as sex workers by police for simply walking down the street), ideas from The City suddenly draw stark parallels to current gender identity policing. By grounding walking while trans* as a modern occurrence that has been met with the standard police response of enforcing normative gender binaries, this work aims to apply a traditional criminological framework to a non-traditionally discussed population.	April Bennett, Old Dominion University
Research Showcase	The Clothesline Project: Domestic Violence Awareness Program for Incarcerated Women	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The Clothesline Project was created in 1990 to give women a creative outlet for describing their experiences with violence. The purpose of the project is to break the silence surrounding gendered violence, as the survivor's art testifies to more than the existence of gendered violence. Survivors of violence print messages on t-shirts which are displayed for the public during different events such as Victims' Rights Week and Sexual Assault Awareness Week. The three goals of The Clothesline Project are to bring awareness to the problem of domestic violence, to provide opportunities for education, and to allow for healing to participants.	Ashley Fundack, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Brandy Garlic, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Brooke Nowakowski, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Morgan McCaffity, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Samantha Bell, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Alexandra Guerrero, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Raquel Pompey, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Andrea Faulknor, Notre Dame of Maryland University; Jamesha Caldwell, Notre Dame of Maryland University
				Through implementing the Clothesline Project at Notre Dame of Maryland University we have discovered 5 common themes: (1) messages to survivors, (2) messages to potential offenders, (3) love themes, (4) prevention themes, and (5) awareness-based themes.	

Paper Presentation	The Competing Roles of Social and Legal Oppression on Minority Populations	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The existence of racial divisions in perceptions of the police is well-established in the literature. Studies in this area have traditionally focused on inter-racial perceptions, with factors contributing to this divide including educational attainment and neighborhood disadvantage. The current study seeks to determine if legal oppression (e.g., racial disparities in the criminal justice system) or social oppression (e.g., income inequality) are better predictors of attitudes toward the police among a sample of black university students. This intra-racial examination will allow future research to parse nuances among police perceptions in the black community. Implications of results and future directions are discussed.	Katherine Wilson-McCoy, Florida Atlantic University; Lisa M. Dario, Florida Atlantic University
Paper Presentation	The Contribution of Maternal and Paternal Self-Control to Child and Adolescent Self-Control: A Latent Class Analysis of Intergenerational Transmission	Criminological Theory	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Recent criminological research provides evidence of intergenerational continuity in self-control. However, there are mixed findings and shortcomings regarding measures of parental self-control. This paper examined whether maternal and paternal self-control, assessed during a child's infancy, is associated with latent classes of child self-control using eight waves of data spanning from ages 4 to 15. Findings indicated that higher maternal and paternal self-control is associated with latent class membership in higher self-control classes. Moreover, maternal and paternal self-control were found to be equally consequential for differentiating between a low self-control relative to a moderate self-control class, whereas maternal self-control was a slightly stronger predictor than paternal self-control for differentiating a low self-control relative to a high self-control class. Supplementary OLS regression models revealed that both maternal and paternal self-control were statistically significant predictors of child self-control at 54 months of age and provided relatively equal contributions. But, as the child ages, the influence of paternal self-control appears to decrease as compared to maternal self-control. Closing discussion addresses the limitations of the study and directions for future research.	Michelle Bolger, DeSales University; Ryan C. Meldrum, Florida International University; J.C. Barnes, University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	The Converging Effects of Psychopathic Traits and Experienced and Vicarious Victimization of Offending: A Partial Test of Agnew's Extension of General Strain Theory	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	Although Agnew recently extended general strain theory to explain variation in reactions to strain, only a few studies have examined this thesis, finding limited support. The present study tests the combined effects of psychopathic traits (reflecting criminal propensity) and victimization (as a key strain) on criminal coping. Results show that individuals with higher levels of psychopathic traits who had experienced and witnessed victimization are more likely to engage in criminal behavior than those with lower levels of psychopathic traits. These findings highlight the importance of criminal propensity and criminal victimization in criminal coping and provide evidence for the converging effects of both.	Yeungeom Lee, University of Alaska Anchorage; Jihoon Kim, Arkansas State University
Paper Presentation	The Correlates of Specialized Police Gang Units	Policing	Police Operational Strategies	This study's analyses are the result of a combination of secondary data from the U.S. Decennial Census, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Gang Center. Hypotheses are made and tested on the relationship between specialized police gang units and a variety of theoretical and atheoretical explanations, including those provided by contingency theory and social threat theory, for why gang units are implemented in their respective jurisdictions. The presence of gang units in a given jurisdiction is not a reflection of a police department's response to gang activity but a jurisdiction being heavily populated, racially diverse, and socioeconomically equal and police department's preference for specialized investigative units. Overall, these findings support a reevaluation of gang units' role in their police departments and respective communities, but are limited by the cross-sectional nature of the data used in this study.	D. Cody Gaines, University of Wisconsin at Platteville
Student Authored Paper	The Cost of Being Wrong: The Impact of Wrongful Convictions on Individuals and Their Communities	Student Panels	Student Panels	During the twenty-first century, the criminal justice system has experienced a steady increase in the number of exonerations each year. The purpose of this research is to analyze a select group of wrongful conviction cases to determine the similarities that exist between them. Prior research on this topic focuses on the various players within the criminal justice system itself. This research project reviews the selected cases to consider the impact of such cases on the wrongfully convicted individuals and their communities. Identifying the common links between the various cases will allow for more focused criminal justice policy reform recommendations.	Jesse A. Bulluck, North Carolina Central University

Paper Presentation	The Curious Case of Firearms in America: Why we are Different?	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	We in America have arrived at a watershed moment regarding citizen possession, use, and entitlement to stockpile large personal arsenals of powerful firearms. For better or worse we have chosen to live as an armed society, and Constitutional protection ensures that this will not change for the foreseeable future. This study is ongoing, and this research note outlines the focus and methodology of the author- a critical ethnographer and former career police officer. Three rifle clubs are the site(s) where the author makes the attempt to tease out the differences between the motivations and differences among recreational shooters.	Mitch Librett, Bridgewater State University
Open Seminar	The Cycle of Oppression, Racial Trauma, and Justice-Involvement in Racial Minority Offenders	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	Police brutality, disproportionate minority confinement, racial profiling, and other racial disparities in the criminal justice system have strong negative consequences for People of Color. Isom (2016) found that criminal justice injustices and microaggressions each predict violent and serious offending among African-Americans. Given that exposure to these injustices increases risk for offending, there is a snowball effect in which exposure to racially stressful traumatic criminal justice injustices increases risk of offending and incarceration, which increases risk of further traumatic exposure. This roundtable will further elaborate on how this cycle operates and facilitate discussion on how to intervene.	(Presenter) Adriana Peña, Spalding University; (Session Organizer) Adriana Peña, Spalding University
Paper Presentation	The Death Penalty in China: An Update	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Death Penalty	Abstract: In this article, I update information on the death penalty worldwide. Then I review the literature of the death penalty in China. I argue that most tests of hypotheses are based on the western understanding of the issue. No indigenous hypothesis has been proposed and tested. I raise a new hypothesis of the death penalty; those who believe in reincarnation are more supportive of the death penalty than those who do not believe this Buddhist idea.	Liquan Cao, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Paper Presentation	The Development of Social Capital through Higher Education Programs in Prison	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This study inquires into the development of social capital through participation of higher education programs in prison. Through interviews, formerly incarcerated participants share the process by which they developed social capital while in prison through higher education programs and its role in providing connections to social institutions upon reentry into the community.	Emily K. Pelletier, Queensborough Community College, CUNY; Douglas Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Roundtable	The Differential Influence of Involvements on Delinquency for Girls and Boys	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	Social bond theory (Hirschi 1969) has been consistently tested and shown to influence delinquent behaviors. Among the findings have been those that show differential effects of social bonds for boys and girls (Booth, Farrell, and Varano 2008). This project focuses narrowly on the role activities have on bullying among adolescents. Specifically, does involvement in athletics reduce bullying and delinquency? In addition, this research will build on previous research (Booth et al. 2008) and explore whether the effects differ for boys and girls.	(Session Organizer) Jeb A. Booth, Salem State University; (Moderator) Jeb A. Booth, Salem State University; (Discussant) Tina B. Craddock, Nova Southeastern University
Paper Presentation	The Digital Divide and Fear of Cybercrime Victimization in Europe	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Using Eurobarometer data collected in 2014, this analysis intends to identify the factors more likely to predict fear of cybercrime in the European Union. Although a digital divide between Eastern and Western Europeans does exist, among internet users, those concerned with cybercrime are more likely to be prior victims of cybercrime, individuals who feel uninformed about the risks of cybercrime, women, persons with a lower socioeconomic status, and residents of Eastern Europe. Persons who engaged in various online activities (except games), those who did not take any cyber security measures, and the elderly were less likely to express cybercrime concerns	Viviana Andreescu, University of Louisville; Bryant Plumlee, University of Louisville
Paper Presentation	The Distinctive Criminology of Road Rage	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	This paper will explore the development of the street term, "Road Rage," as a distinctive form of deviant behaviour that can sometimes become criminal. It examines the unusual possibility that the same behaviour can be considered both that of the offender AND the victim. Reference is also made to the inclusion of this behavior in the DSM V as a sub-set of "Intermittent Explosive Disorder." The paper will allow and profit from interactive behaviour with the audience.	David Orrick, Norwich University

Paper Presentation	The Downstream Orientation of Justice in Domestic Violence Arrest Decisions	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Domestic violence (DV) is a pervasive problem in the United States. Police officers have considerable discretion in their response to DV calls for service, including whether or not to arrest a primary aggressor. Limited empirical research has examined how the downstream orientation of justice has influenced formal criminal justice responses to domestic violence. Using a randomly-assigned, experimental vignette design, the present study employed a sample of surveys from law enforcement personnel employed at a metropolitan police department in one of the fifth largest U.S. cities to examine factors that influence the arrest decision in a domestic violence scenario. Predictor variables include officer demographics, occupational attributes, case characteristics, and perceptions of domestic violence victims. Implications are discussed.	Amanda Goodson, Sam Houston State University; Alondra Garza, Sam Houston State University; Brittany L. Acquaviva, Sam Houston State University; Cortney Franklin, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Foot Patrols in New York City: A Criminological Theory Difference-in-Differences Approach		Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	In 2014, the NYPD instituted the first Summer All Out (SAO) initiative — a 90-day, presence-based foot patrol program in some of the city's most crime-ridden precincts. We assess the effectiveness of the SAO initiative in reducing crime using a difference-in-differences (DiD) approach. Results indicate that the 2014 SAO initiative was associated with significant reductions in total reported index crime as well as robbery and assault. However, during the 2015 iteration, reductions were mostly weak and statistically insignificant. It appears using surplus personnel to saturate jurisdictions with high-visibility foot patrols can increase crime control, but effects diminish over time.	Thomas J. Bilach, Columbia University; Sean Patrick Roche, Texas State University; Gregory J. Wawro, Columbia University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Liquor Establishments on Crime in Newark, NJ: 2006-2017	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	Liquor establishment effect on crime has been frequently tested by criminologists. However, prior studies have common methodological limitations. First, most studies have used cross-sectional designs, which have limited ability to test causality. Second, research has typically considered the effect of aggregate liquor establishments rather than the unique effects of disaggregate establishment types. Third, research has rarely incorporated important contextual factors, such as customer levels and surrounding neighborhood demographics. The current study used a longitudinal design to measure the influence of liquor establishments on crime over an 11-year period, measuring how effect differs across establishment types, customer levels, and neighborhood context.	Eric L. Piza, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center; Victoria A. Sytsma, Queen's University; Shun Q. Feng, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jeremiah Perez-Torres, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Media and Social Media on Emergency Responders	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The current study examines the effect of media on emergency responders. Both news and social media outlets often relay information on emergencies, which then serves as the primary source of information for the general public. Emergency responders are not only present at the scene, but re-experience the event through news media and social media accounts. With police in particular, there is some contention that coverage of police-related events via news media and social media has reduced perceptions of police legitimacy. Using mixed-methods, emergency responders provide information on how the media influences their stress levels and performance on the job.	Jane M. Tucker, West Chester University of Pennsylvania; Brianna Caprio, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Parole and Probation Agent Communication Style on Reactance and Job-Search Self-Efficacy in Women Offenders	Corrections	Community Corrections	Job attainment is an important predictor of reentry success, and social support is associated with improved feelings of job-search self-efficacy and job-search behavior in offending populations. However, psychological responses to agent communication have been shown to affect the behaviors and outcomes of women under community supervision. This work explores three relationships: first, the relationship between agent communication style and the client's psychological response to that communication style; second, the relationship between this psychological response and client reports of job-search self-efficacy; and third, the relationship between agent communication style and client's job-search self-efficacy. The results of work have implications surrounding strategies in supervising to enhance effective job-search behavior for clients.	Ariel L. Roddy, Michigan State University

Paper Presentation	The Effect of Police Body-Worn Cameras on Policing Police-Citizen Encounters		Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	<p>Following a series of high profile videos showing police using force under questionable circumstances, many U.S. police departments have equipped their patrol officers with body-worn cameras (BWCs) to increase transparency, accountability and perceived legitimacy. Opinion surveys have shown widespread public support for their use, but few studies have investigated whether in fact police-resident interactions are different when an officer wears a BWC than when an officer does not.</p> <p>This paper reports early findings from a controlled field study using a rigorous quasi-experimental design, a study we believe will produce valid and reliable data pertaining to the impact of BWCs. Telephone interviews were conducted with members of the public within two weeks of their interaction with a police officer serving a mid-sized metropolitan area on the East Coast. The interviewers asked a series of questions measuring satisfaction with the interaction, procedural justice concepts, police legitimacy and competence and police effectiveness in controlling crime in the community</p> <p>The findings indicate that the deployment of BWCs had significant effects on residents' attitudes and perceptions. The implications of the results for future policy and deployment decisions are discussed as well as suggestions for further research.</p>	Richard R. Bennett, American University; Brad Bartholomew, American University; Holly Champagne, American University
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Probation or Parole on an Offender's Likelihood to Abscond	Corrections	Community Corrections	<p>Absconding is one of the most common violations of probation and parole supervision. Though somewhat understudied, research has produced mixed results on why individuals on probation and parole abscond and if there is a difference between the two groups. In the current study, using data from the New Mexico Department of Corrections, probationers and parolees were matched on a variety of characteristics using propensity score matching to determine if, after achieving covariate balance, these populations have different risks of absconding. Results indicate that probationers are a significantly greater risk for absconding than parolees. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.</p>	Kylee Runyan, Washington State University; Dale Willits, Washington State University
Student Authored Paper	The Effect of Punitive Policies and Religiosity on Young Adults' Drug Use	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>Drug use is a social problem that negatively affects many youths' lives. The important point about drug use is that it is influenced by different social factors like class, race, gender, and religion. Using social control perspective this paper focuses on religion as an important variable which measures social control. Other studies have shown that punitive policies such as incarceration also may affect probability of drug use among young adults. This paper hypothesizes that being religious reduces the probability of drug use among young people by providing social bonds which tie them to their religious organizations. It also believes that more punitive policies do not make any significant change in this probability. Making use of data from National Survey on Drug Use and Health (2014) this study has measured religiosity by respondents' attendance in religious activities, religious denomination, and role of religion in everyday life. Results from Binary Logistic Regression demonstrated that higher religiosity is associated with less probability of drug use among young individuals while more incarceration does not change probability of drug use among young people. The implications of the findings will be discussed.</p>	Soheil Sabriselabi, Texas Woman's University
Student Authored Paper	The Effect of Sexual Assault on Academic Performance: An Extension of General Strain Theory	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>This study will examine the relationship between sexual assault victimization as a college student and a change in their grade point average (GPA). This relationship will be examined using an extension of Agnew's General Strain Theory. This study hypothesizes that sexual assault victimization of a student will increase the amount of strain experienced and result with a decrease in GPA. The research design employs a self-administered survey, using a web-based procedure. Participants will be recruited using convenience sampling through Facebook advertisements. Findings could potentially explain this relationship and in turn help implement programs help remedy its effects.</p>	Sabrina Bilotto, The University of Tampa
Paper Presentation	The Effect of Social Support on Correctional Officer Life Stress/ Depression	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	<p>The current study looked at the effects of different forms of social support on the life stress/depression of Southern correctional officers. The results will be presented and discussed.</p>	Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Robert Worley, Lamar University; Vidisha Barua Worley, Lamar University; Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University

Research Showcase	The Effect of Tablet Education Courses on Recidivism: A Multi-Stakeholder Qualitative Analysis	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Correction facilities across the United States face the challenge of preparing incarcerated individuals for life outside of the corrections system. While the majority of the literature focuses on re-entry programming in prisons, the current study focuses on re-entry in jails. Researchers in North Carolina conducted a series of structured interviews with jail inmates and correctional officers in a facility that offers educational courses taught using a tablet program. A total of 40 interviews are conducted. Interview questions focus on individuals' tablet use and their opinion of the tablet programs, including rationale behind the choice of program used.	Aurora Jaques, High Point University; Niamh Tattersall, High Point University; Lucie Kirby, High Point University; Thomas E. Dearden, High Point University
Research Showcase	The Effectiveness of Aftercare Programs for Human Trafficking Victims	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In many studies, there is a reoccurring theme surrounding the lack of aftercare programs for human trafficking victims. The purpose of this presentation is to identify the needs that have not been met within these aftercare programs. The goal is to bring attention to what needs to be done; as well as, encourage law makers, social workers, and practitioners to act beyond the legal promise of care, as there has been little to no progress made on actual provision of long term treatment and support.	Sharece Downey, Tarleton State University; Sapphire Beverly, Tarleton State University
Paper Presentation	The Effectiveness of Day Reporting Centers: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial	Corrections	Community Corrections	Day reporting centers (DRC) are becoming a popular alternative to incarceration for probationers and parolees, but there is limited research and consensus on their effectiveness. The current study evaluated the effectiveness of a DRC in a Southwestern state. Approximately 400 probationers and parolees were randomly assigned to either the DRC or a control group (traditional parole and probation). The two groups were compared on measures such as recidivism, positive drug tests, education, employment, and housing over a 1-year period. Full results will be presented, and limitations, implications, and future directions will be discussed.	Linsey Belisle, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Matthew Philip West, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; William H. Sousa, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Paper Presentation	The Effectiveness of Mentoring on Juvenile Delinquency	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	The research examines the effectiveness of mentoring programs on adjudicated youth through behavior and attitude changes demonstrated in the BASC-3.	Kate Coffey, Holy Family University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of a GPS Monitoring System on Pretrial Probationer Success: A Preliminary Qualitative Assessment on Collateral Consequences	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	To date, there has been a relative lack of research examining GPS monitoring in the pretrial context, which is further compounded by a lack of systematic study of the collateral consequences of pretrial GPS monitoring. There have only a handful of studies measuring non-recidivism outcomes of pretrial monitoring, some of which may ultimately influence recidivism. This study will utilize a series of in-depth interviews with monitored individuals to gain a better understanding of how pretrial GPS supervision impacts monitored individuals, specifically in terms of collateral consequences including employment and interpersonal relationships. Using thematic analysis, this study will contribute to the identification of how GPS influences the experience of pretrial probationary release and possible mechanisms that facilitate the occurrence of these relationships. Practical implications and directions for future research will be discussed.	Kyleigh Clark-Moorman, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Career Policing on an Officer's Family	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	When discussing a career in law enforcement, many professionals will express the importance of a strong support system, specifically a strong family, which is an integral piece to an officer's resilience. Families are often overlooked regarding how they are affected by their officer's career. While much literature focusing on the officer exists, there is a lack of literature and qualitative studies focusing on their families. While this lack exists, there are some promising practices and support options for families that will be discussed, which opens interesting and viable avenues for future research including a review of existing literature and data.	Gabriel R. Umar, Marymount University; Amanda L. Farrell, Marymount University; Stephanie Foster, Marymount University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Justice Views on Southern Correctional Staff	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	The current study will examine the effects of different dimensions of organizational justice on organizational citizenship behaviors, turnover, and life satisfaction among staff at a unique Southern prison. The results will be presented and discussed.	Linda Keena, University of Mississippi; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Stacy Haynes, Mississippi State University; David C. May, Mississippi State University; Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Marijuana Legalization on University Students in Washington State	Student Panels	Student Panels	The research examines university student perceptions and experiences surrounding recreational marijuana legalization. Analysis is mixed method (i.e., surveys and individual interviews) and assesses student cannabis usage differences (e.g., frequency, quality, and quantity rates) influenced by pre- and post recreational marijuana legalization. In addition, the research evaluates university student behaviors surrounding cannabis consumption, academic performance, and conduct.	Duane L. Stanton, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	The Effects of Organizational Justice on Nigerian Correctional Staff Job Stress	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The vast majority of the research to date on the effects of different dimensions of organizational justice on correctional staff has focused on Western, especially U.S., prison employees. The current study examined the effects of distributive and procedural justice on job stress among Nigerian prison staff. The results will be presented and discussed.	Smart Otu, Federal University, Nigeria; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; O. Oko Elechi, Mississippi Valley State University; Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Procedural Justice on Cooperation and Compliance among Inmates in a Work Release Program	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Order is critical to the safe management of correctional institutions. Normative approaches to order maintenance are premised on the idea that fair exercise of authority by correctional staff can stimulate within inmates an internalized sense of obligation to obey prison rules. Triggering people's obligation to obey is thought to encourage voluntary cooperation and compliance without relying on formal sanctions. Using data from a survey of inmates in a transition facility, we test a model of cooperation and compliance that incorporates both instrumental and normative explanations. The results support normative-based policies and practices for maintaining order in correctional settings.	Ed Maguire, Arizona State University; Cassandra A. Atkin-Plunk, Florida Atlantic University; William Wells, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of the Shore Season on Crime in New Jersey	Research Methods	Research Methods	Prior research has identified seasonal effects on crime, with much of this literature linking warmer days with increased risk of violent crime. The current study seeks to build on these findings by examining how the counts of multiple types of offenses vary across a three-year period in municipalities located at the New Jersey shore. By comparing counts of offenses during the Summer tourist season with similar counts during the off-season, estimates of the effects of the Shore season's effects on criminality can be made. The findings from this research can have implications for law enforcement, tourism, and local residents.	Brian Lockwood, Monmouth University; Brian R. Wyant, La Salle University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Thinking for Change on Community Supervision Successful Completion	Corrections	Community Corrections	This paper provides an evaluation of Thinking for Change with federal probationers and parolees. Using propensity score matching, Thinking for Change participants' likelihood of revocation were compared to comparison participants. The findings indicate that those who completed Thinking for Change had significant lower likelihoods of revocation than those who did not participate in Thinking for Change.	Tina L. Freiburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Kareem Jordan, American University; Mari Pierce, Penn State University-Beaver
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Views of Inmate Medical Issues on the Turnover Intent Among Jail Staff	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The the medical issues involving inmates can be a stressor among correctional staff. The current study examined the effects of different views of inmate medical care on the turnover intent of jail staff. The results will be presented and discussed.	Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Eugene Paoline, University of Central Florida
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Work-Family Conflict on Correctional Job Involvement	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Correctional staff are the heart and soul of a correctional facility. Not only do staff have significant effects on the facility, the workplace can effect staff. Work-family conflict can effect staff. Work-family conflict is when the domains of work and home spillover and cause problems for the staff member. The major types of work family conflict are time-based, strain-based, behavior-based, and family-based. The current study examined the effects of four major types of work-family conflict on the job involvement of correctional staff. The results will be presented and discussed.	Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Weston Morrow, University of Nevada, Reno; Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University; Samuel Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach; James Wells, Eastern Kentucky University; Kevin Minor, Eastern Kentucky University
Paper Presentation	The Effects of Workplace Variables on the Life Satisfaction of Indian Police Officers	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The current study examined the effects of workplace variables on the life satisfaction of Indian police officers. The results will be presented and discussed.	James Frank, The University of Cincinnati; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Hanif Qureshi, Inspector General of Police, Haryana
Paper Presentation	The Ethics of Catastrophic Incidents	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The vulnerability and potential consequences of several types of disasters have increased due to the sophistication of our contemporary society. Critical incidents can be naturally occurring or man-made and result from a number of phenomena. In addition to accidents attributed to human error or faulty decision-making, man-made critical incidents designed to inflict physical and psychological damage on a population can involve non-traditional violent approaches such as exploiting technological vulnerabilities, biological threats, and chemical agents. Prevention, response, and remediation of these incidents have profound ethical issues which will be identified and discussed.	David A. Mackey, Plymouth State University
Paper Presentation	The Ethics of Community-Based Corrections in the New Millennium	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper will examine the ethical issues surrounding the use of community-based corrections (CBCs) today. Nearly 30 years ago, Andrew von Hirsch wrote what is considered by many to be the classic treatise on this topic. This paper will re-examine this topic, and these issues, to see if there are new or different concerns or threats to the ethicality of America's most commonly-used criminal disposition.	Kevin E. Courtright, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Paper Presentation	The Ethics of Panhandling	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	In recent years, numerous cities have enacted ordinances that prohibit panhandling. Public officials defend these regulations quoting Broken Windows arguments that public solicitation initiate a spiral of decay and can ultimately result in serious crime and victimization. Advocates and civil rights organizations, on the contrary, argue that criminalizing panhandling violates First Amendment rights. State and federal courts ruling on the constitutionality of anti-panhandling regulations have not always found begging to be a form of protected speech. Clearly, panhandling is an important issue for which local and state governments have yet to find a solution. This presentation will examine the ethical issues surrounding the social control of panhandling.	Arelys Madero-Hernandez, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Extent to Which Procedural Justice has Negatively Affected or Enhanced Citizen's Satisfaction and Cooperation with Jamaica's Constable Force	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Citizen's satisfaction and trust in police evolves overtime in response to police attitude, organization structure, and the implementation of legislations, rather than single events. However, research on citizens' perception of the police has previously found that demographics, contact with police, and neighborhood context influence perception. This research investigates the extent to which procedural justice has negatively affected or enhance citizen's satisfaction and cooperation with Jamaica's Constable Force. Utilizing survey data collected from 300 participants in seven parishes in Jamaica, OLS regression was used to test the relationship between variables. The study findings suggest that when procedural justice is executed fairly and in context with the law, citizen's satisfaction level increases and more cooperation is given to the police so embracing their work. The analysis also indicated that citizens' perception of police-citizen contact was the strongest factor influencing citizen's perceptions of the police. This suggests that members of the Jamaica Constable Force must be willingness to address and correct dysfunction in the police organization.	Loma Elaine Grant, North Carolina Central University; Daniel K. Pryce, North Carolina Central University
Paper Presentation	The Forgotten Side of School Safety: What do Clery Reports Say about CPTED on College Campuses?	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	While arming instructors is currently being offered as a solution to school violence by U.S. politicians, this proposal has been criticized by associations representing American educators. Given the common political discourse, proactive approaches to campus safety receive little attention in criminal justice research and practice. Using a systematic content analysis, the Annual Safety Reports of 100 American institutions of higher education were reviewed and quantitatively analyzed to assess the extent and effectiveness of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) application at university campuses. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.	Auzeen Shariati, St. Joseph's College
Research Showcase	The Fundamental Demographics of Digital Piracy Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Digital piracy is a cybercrime subtype with overarching implications for administrators and researchers alike. Using a college-based sample, this study revisits fundamental individual-level correlates associated with digital piracy commission. Focusing on gender, race, and age, this study conducted multiple independent samples t-tests and a multivariate logistic regression. The findings indicated a relationship between age and the likelihood of engaging in digital piracy – as well as a link between computer proficiency and digital piracy. These findings can help establish foundational characteristics of digital pirates. Policy implications of the results are discussed.	Chris Guerra, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Future of Policing in North Carolina: Trends and Expectations	Policing	Police Administration and Management	In the summer of 2018 a survey was administered to members of the North Carolina Police Executives Association (NCPEA). The purpose of the survey was to have NCPEA members identify current policing trends and their expectations for the future. Some of the police topics surveyed were organizational structure, education, pay, funding, social media, cybercrime, policing strategies, technology, and crime-fighting strategies. Knowledge of futuring tools was also surveyed. This paper examines the findings along with implications for the future of policing in North Carolina. Special emphasis is placed on collaboration between police and academia in discovering the future of policing.	Darl Hilton Champion, Methodist University

Research Showcase	The Good, The Bad, and The Deadly: A Comparative Analysis of Women as Victims and Perpetrators in Crime Shows	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This poster represents a content analysis of crime shows, from the 1960s to present day, and their depictions of women as victims and offenders. This comparison examines the frequency of the portrayal of women as victims or offenders, as well as possible correlations such as age, race, or type of crime. Ten series were examined, five from the 1960s and 70s, and five from the 2000s and 2010s. The study found that there has been little change in the portrayal of women as victims and offenders. However, female offenders were shown to commit a greater spectrum of crimes as time passed.	Miriam Van der Spek, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Heroin Addiction Recovery Program (HARP): Heroin Abuse and Treatment among Incarcerated Offenders	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	In 2016, Chesterfield County Jail implemented the Heroin Addiction Recovery Program (HARP)—a multi-modal, prison-based opiate abuse and addiction treatment program. HARP incorporates treatment elements from Narcotics Anonymous (NA), individual/group psycho-educational programs, and provides transitional services prior to reentry. Using data for 178 incarcerated male and female offenders participating in the HARP program, we examine the risk and protective factors associated with the extent and severity of opiate abuse and addiction among offenders. We conclude with a discussion of the theoretical importance and public policy implications of our findings for the treatment of opiate abuse and addiction.	Nancy A. Morris, Virginia Commonwealth University; Amy K. Cook, Virginia Commonwealth University; William V. Pelfrey, Jr., Virginia Commonwealth University; Karl Leonard, Sheriff, Chesterfield County Jail, Virginia; Sydney Smith, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	The Illuminations Program: A Trauma-Informed Training Curriculum for Law Enforcement Officers	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Current research on crime victims' satisfaction has repeatedly found high levels of disapproval, particularly for interactions between victims and law enforcement. The present study examines a specific trauma-informed training program called Illuminations that focuses on strengthening an officer's ability to empathize with crime victims. To date, nearly 400 law enforcement officers have completed this training, and the present study examines the feedback officers provided after completing the training to identify how the curriculum enhanced their understanding of trauma, as well as how they may use that knowledge to facilitate more positive and constructive interactions with crime victims throughout the investigative process.	Vickie Sneed, University of Baltimore
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Body-Worn Cameras on Police Use of Force	Policing	Police Technology	Public awareness towards police misconduct is higher than ever before in today's digitally advanced world. The advancements in technology and social media platforms have made it easier for citizens to record excessive use of force incidents and spread the recorded videos online in seconds. On the other hand, police also have started to record their actions via body-worn cameras or in-car cameras. The body-worn cameras are offered as a remedy to excessive use of force cases. It has been argued that new policing technology has generated new solutions to many issues of policing, so it could also assist police departments to reduce the number of excessive use of force cases. Some argue that the use of camera systems to record police behavior might not reduce excessive use of force incidents as expected and police officers may still engage in inappropriate conduct even in the presence of cameras. By using the LEMAS 2013 dataset, this research explores the impact of body-worn cameras on police use of force. The study findings support that the use of in-car cameras has a limited effect on police use of force.	Nusret Sahin, Stockton University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Catholic Social Teaching on Perceptions of Justice	Student Panels	Student Panels	American expectation regarding the cause of crime, the purpose of punishment, and the impact of sanctions vary. The purpose of this research project is to assess how Catholic social teaching, religious affiliation, and religious involvement shape perceptions held by college students about criminal justice practices. This study attempts to address this shortcoming. Results from a survey administered to college students will be discussed.	Gabriela Kozlowski, University of Dayton; Shelby Jones, University of Dayton
Research Showcase	The Impact of Financial Education on Inmate Intent to Change Behavior	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	An assessment of inmates in an exploratory financial literacy study revealed 90% of inmates in four Maryland's city/counties (Baltimore city, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Prince Georges counties) had very limited understanding of personal finance management although more than 50% have earned more than \$50,000 per year. This study assumes that there is an impact of financial education on inmate intent to change financial behavior. Data collected from financial education classes from inmates in four city/counties (N=255) was analyzed. Results indicates a positive impact of financial education on inmate intent to change behavior. The implication is further discussed.	Michael Elonge, University of Maryland College Park; Priscilla Graves, University of Maryland College Park

Paper Presentation	The Impact of Geo-Concentration of Police Stop and Frisks Activities on Crime	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Police stop and frisk, detaining a citizen for a certain time to find out a criminal activity, has been a well-recognized crime prevention tool. However, some recent research has recently criticized their effectiveness. This study, based on the data obtained from Cincinnati Police Department, aims to examine whether police stop and frisk are related to crime reduction. Hierarchical Linear Regression Model will be used to analyze the data. The study will specifically focus on whether the concentration level of police stop and frisk could reduce crime nearby areas where these activities are carried out.	Hallil Akbas, Troy University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Incarceration Trends on Neighborhood Stability and Juvenile Involvement with Justice Systems	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Neighborhood stability is amongst the oldest theoretical pathways in criminological theory. Few studies have, however, focused on the role that criminal justice activity (e.g., incarceration and community supervision) may play in neighborhood explanations of crime. One exception has been the Coercive Mobility Hypothesis, which holds that residential turnover in communities with highly concentrated incarceration rates negatively affects community cohesion and efficacy, which in turn increases crime. This paper explores the relationship between residential turnover and the criminal behavior of juveniles. We use 10 years of juvenile release data from the Arkansas Department of Corrections (ADC) and various economic and social indicators from the American Communities Survey to longitudinally examine the role that residential turnover for adults plays in criminal activity of juveniles. The findings of this study have implications for delinquency intervention programming and considerations for community supervision.	Robert Lytle, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Tusty ten Bonsel, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Trisha Rhodes, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Mollee Steely, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Tabrina Bratton, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Job Demands and Job Resources on Nigerian Correctional Staff Life Satisfaction	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Correctional staff are the heart and soul of most correctional institutions. Research has explored how workplace variables effect staff. There has been limited research on how workplace variables effect the life satisfaction of correctional staff. Moreover, most of the research has focused on Western, especially U.S., staff. The current study tested the effects of word demands and work resources of the life satisfaction of Nigerian correctional staff.	O. Oko Elechi, Mississippi Valley State University; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Smart Otu, Federal University, Nigeria; Morris Jenkins, Lewis University; Kevin Minor, Eastern Kentucky University; James Wells, Eastern Kentucky University; Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University
Research Showcase	The Impact of Jurisdictions on Female Native American Crime Victims	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Domestic violence, sexual abuse, and assault are among the most prevalent issues women face in the United States. Native American women are particularly at risk for being victims of violent crimes. The ability of Native American women to seek protection and justice through the criminal justice system can be hampered by the complexities of processing criminal cases involving Native American tribal territories. This research project uses an extensive literature review to explore the jurisdictional issues in violent crime cases involving Native American tribal women. The findings highlight current policies, practices, and pathways of improvement for the future.	Theresa Mary Beshenich, Washburn University; Patricia P. Dahl, Washburn University
Research Showcase	The Impact of Male and Female Juvenile Offenders Stereotypes on Subsequent Hiring Decisions and Recidivism Expectations	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	50 college students provided views of demographic and personality information about male and female juvenile offenders who committed crimes against person, property, or society. They also made judgments regarding the risk (low, moderate, high) these ex-offenders would pose in various job positions depending on their previous crime types, as well as their likelihood for recidivism in the same or different crime type. Results were correlated with students' own crime experiences and knowledge, including exposure to media crime stories. Discussion of the results focused on the role of media in developing stereotypes and how these stereotypes impacted hiring decisions and expectations for recidivism.	Aurora J. Douglas, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Lauren R. Shapiro, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Mental Health Resources on Police Officer Action	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Media coverage of interactions between the police and public is more prevalent today than ever before. Specifically, interactions between the police and individuals with mental health disorders has increased. To better understand these interactions, this presentation focuses on police response to mental health calls for service, with specific attention to resources available for officers. Using factorial surveys, police responses from departments across the U.S. were analyzed using linear mixed modeling. The results suggest the availability of mental health resources are significant predictors in the actions taken by police. Implications are clear, police require more mental health related resources available to them at the scene.	Kayla G. Jachimowski, Saint Vincent College; Lindsey N. Smathers, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Carley Smathers, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Impact of Organizational Justice on Chinese Correctional Staff	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	The current study will examine the impact of different dimensions of organizational justice on Chinese correctional staff. The results will be presented and discussed.	Jianhong Liu, University of Macau Town Centre; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; Shanhe Jiang, Wayne State University; Jinwu Zhang, The University of Macau

Research Showcase	The Impact of Private, For-Profit Mental Health Services within County Jails	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The US has moved towards privatization of mental health services in jails. Because researchers have limited access to data, little is known about how these two models differ empirically. Using the APA Guidelines for Psychiatric Services in Correctional Facilities (2016), we compared outcomes for facilities with for profit service providers and those with not for profit service providers. We found that individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) in facilities with not for profit providers are more likely to be identified (OR: 1.6), referred to services (1.96) and to receive services (OR: 2.5) than those in facilities with for-profit providers.	Victoria Lynn Nelson, Center for Behavioral Health and Justice: Wayne State University; Nanci Hambrick, Center for Behavioral Health and Justice: Wayne State University; Erin Comartin, Wayne State University; Sheryl Kubiak, Wayne State University
Paper Presentation	The Impact of the Work Environment on Indian Correctional Staff	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	There is a growing body of research which has examined how the work environment affects correctional staff; however, the vast majority of research has focused on Western correctional systems in the U.S. The current study will examine how workplace factors affects Indian prison staff.	Hanif Qureshi, Inspector General of Police, Haryana Police; Eric Lambert, The University of Nevada, Reno; James Frank, The University of Cincinnati
Paper Presentation	The Implementation of Bangkok Rules in Thai Women Correctional Facilities	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	This research was to assess three women's prisons, which implemented Bangkok Rules. Three women prisons, including Chonburi Women Correction, Samut Songkhram Central Prison, Thanyaburi Women Correctional Institution for Drug Addicts, were units of analysis. The research methods used qualitative data collection, including in-depth interviews, observation and documents. It also used an evaluation form developed from Penal Reform International. The criteria of the implementation of Bangkok Rules were 153 items within 9 sections. It was found that three women prisons have been in compliance with Bangkok Rules, and clearly performs various tasks efficiently. Proper environment and physical characteristics make the prison inmates happy and well-behaved.	Srisombat Chokprajakchat, Mahidol University
Paper Presentation	The Incidence of Compassion Fatigue in Police Officers: An Exploratory Study	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Long-term stressors have been empirically linked to physical and mental health. Issues from secondary trauma in the workplace include substance abuse, and even suicide. Recovery capital built over a lifetime (family, support, job satisfaction) can mitigate risks, but also can be depleted in stressful work environments. Compassion fatigue, the physical, mental, and emotional state experienced by professionals that assist others in distress is a likely result of a depletion of recovery capital. Compassion fatigue has been experienced by nurses, firefighters, EMT workers, but has not been examined in LEO populations. This exploratory study documents the incidence of compassion fatigue with LEOs. Recommendations for treatment and research will be presented.	Cathryn F Lavery, Iona College; Heath Grant, John Jay/CUNY; John DeCarlo, University of New Haven
Paper Presentation	The Influence of Adult Supports on Perceptions of Crime Among Juveniles	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Youth exposed to violence in their community often experience a range of negative social, emotional, and physical consequences. There are, however, factors that may attenuate the deleterious effects. For example, adult supports in the community may weaken the impact of violence on youth well-being. Youth who have supportive adults in their life – through mentors, for example – generally demonstrate lower risky and criminogenic behaviors. The current study uses student-self report data to examine how youth with positive adult supports in their community perceive their neighborhoods across various dimensions of criminal and problematic behaviors relative to youth without supportive adults.	Trevor A. Fronius, WestEd
Paper Presentation	The Influence of Technology on Police Organizational Communications	Policing	Police Technology	This paper builds on the work of Manning (collected works) to examine the connection between technologies of policing and organizational communication in policing. Police organizations are information dependent. As such, the flow of that information through the organization has a direct influence on the ability of the organization to complete the organizational mandate. Implications for policy and practice as well as future research will be discussed.	Meghan Elizabeth Hollis, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	The International Implications of Human Trafficking on the US Economy	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This paper will explore the macro-level impacts of human trafficking on the economy. The most common forms of trafficking—labor and sex—play notable roles in the economic development and sustainability of countries, including the United States. Existing literature and economic theory will be synthesized to assess the impact of human trafficking on the US economy. Data challenges limit our true understanding of the magnitude of the impact of human trafficking, as will be discussed.	Amanda K. Rodriguez, University of Maryland

Paper Presentation	The Juvenile Justice System: What is its Mission Across States?	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	When comparing the 1993 mission statement of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to its 2018 statement, differences reflect how juvenile justice has changed. In 1993, the OJJDP was committed to “contribute to developing the full potential of America’s most valuable resource – its youth.” In 2018, the OJJDP aims to “enhance public safety, ensure youth are held appropriately accountable to both crime victims and communities, and empower youth to live productive, law-abiding lives.” Given rehabilitation is not explicitly mentioned, it is important to also analyze the contents of state juvenile justice mission statements and share those results.	Sherri DioGuardi, University of Central Missouri; Tina B. Craddock, Nova Southeastern University; Frances P. Reddington, University of Central Missouri
Paper Presentation	The Law Enforcement and Public Safety Leadership Master’s at the University of San Diego	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper will describe a master’s program recently established at the University of San Diego that is specifically tailored to police and law enforcement executives.	Erik Fritsvold, University of San Diego; Matthew David O’Deane, University of San Diego
Paper Presentation	The Law of Crime Concentration and Human Ecology of Crime	Criminological Theory	Deterrence, Rational Choice, and Situational Theories	In 2014, David Weisburd proposed a “law of crime concentration” at the 2014 Sutherland Address to the American Society of Criminology. However, theories and studies focused on environmental criminology, routine activities, and place-based criminology explain that there are human ecological factors that can influence where crime events occur. This study systematically examines links between levels of crime concentration and human ecology whether social and physical environments of places could answer why we observe crime concentrations.	Sang Jun Park, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	The Legal Frontier of Protection Orders: Welcome to the Wild West	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Protection orders vary so much in type, scope, and duration even within the same jurisdiction that it can be difficult to follow the flow of individual cases. This is compounded by the idea that judicial discretion is rarely tracked. The current research attempts to untangle the web of judicial decisions in the varied and complex world of protection orders in one jurisdiction. Results highlight the many potential problems that can result when legal guidance is absent for applicants, staff, and judges who are navigating the divergent types of protective orders.	Rebecca Murray, Creighton University
Paper Presentation	The Legalization of Marijuana and Resultant Marijuana-Related Arrest Rates Disaggregated by Race, Gender, and Age	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Proponents of legalization argued that racial, gender, and age-related arrest disparities from the War on Drugs would decrease when marijuana was no longer criminalized. We examine marijuana sales and possession arrest rates from 2009-2016 for three states that have legalized marijuana. Results show inconsistent changes in arrest rates. Some results suggest that certain disparities have declined (for example, in Washington race disparities are converging), while other disparities persist (for example, in Colorado only White arrest rates have significantly declined). Overall, we conclude that legalization is not a panacea for existing disparities, but that it does hold some promise.	Mikala Meize, Washington State University; Dale Willis, Washington State University; Mary K. Stohr, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University; Nicholas P. Lovrich, Washington State University; Dylan Pelletier, Washington State University; John Snyder, Washington State University; Duane L. Stanton, Washington State University; Craig Hemmens, Washington State University
Roundtable	The Menace of Herdsmen in Nigeria: A Criminological Perspective	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Nigeria has witnessed a series of security challenges such as communal conflicts, agitation for resource control and Boko Haram insurgency since the return of civil rule in 1999. These security challenges have resulted in huge loss of lives and property. In recent years the herdsmen-farmers crises have become a dominant security issue in the country. The attacks by the Fulani herdsmen have taken a more dangerous dimension with incidents of killing, robbery, rape, arson, and kidnapping of innocent citizens. This roundtable will analyze the social, economic, and political impact of this problem and proffer some criminological solutions.	(Moderator) Damian Oduze, Texas Southern University; (Discussant) Ngozi Justina Ihe, Texas Southern University; (Discussant) Cajetan Ihe, Texas Southern University; (Session Organizer) Jovita Chiderah Okereafor, Alvan Ikoku University of Education
Paper Presentation	The Moral Foundation of Community Policing: Policing Public Reason and Human Rights	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Community-oriented policing is often described as a way to achieve legitimacy inasmuch as it seeks to build community trust and develop public justification. However, recent work suggests that community policing has limited impact on crime. Such tension raises questions about how the police should balance values—legitimacy and security, for instance. This paper argues that the idea of “public reason” might be construed as a moral foundation that justifies community policing. This is in part because community policing promotes legitimacy through political and human rights, including autonomy, justice, and respect regarding differences of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and mental health.	Luke William Hunt, Radford University

Paper Presentation	The Multi-Dimensional Environment of Publicly Funded U.S. Crime Laboratories and its Impact on Lab Goals	Policing	Police Technology	Institutional organizational theory has been increasingly applied to U.S. police organizations. There is, however, a dearth of literature applying institutional theory to publicly funded U.S. crime laboratories. Utilizing a national census and a survey of laboratory directors, we assess lab director's awareness of their institutional environments. We find that lab directors perceive a multidimensional institutional environment surrounding their labs and they attribute varying levels of importance to sectors within their institutional environments. Lab directors also identify a multidimensional, organizational goal structure. Further analysis indicates that directors' perceptions of their environments significantly impact organizational goals, findings that support institutional theory.	Matthew C. Matusiak, University of Central Florida; William King, Sam Houston State Univ
Paper Presentation	The Nexus between Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking Victimization: Exploring Police Responses	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Research that focuses on police responses to IPV survivors who have also been stalked is in its infancy. To fill a gap in this literature, the current study used a sizeable random sample of redacted family violence case files from a metropolitan police department located in one of the fifth largest U.S. cities to explore police officer decision-making outcomes among IPV cases with and without identified stalking indicators. Future research and policy implications are discussed.	Alondra Garza, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Goodson, Sam Houston State University; Cortney Franklin, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The NYPD Executive Master's Program	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper describes a master's degree program at John Jay College tailored for members of the New York Police Department.	Peter Moskos, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	The Old Ball Gag and Chain: BDSM, Gender, Mental Health and the Law	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Mental Health and Justice	While BDSM (bondage, discipline, dominance, and submission/sadomasochism) has been practiced for thousands of years, recent media representations have popularized interest in BDSM. This study analyses semi structured interviews from a small sample of members of the BDSM community. Participants were asked questions about personal experiences, as well as questions regarding gender equality in sexual decision making, mental health, and non – consensual violence. The goals of this study are to create an understanding of the issues that those who engage in non-conventional sex practices face, and how these individuals may be disadvantaged by current laws, resources, and criminal justice practices.	Brianne M. Posey, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	The Open Door to Cyber-Terrorism Needs to Be Closed	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	The internet is the new form of news information and communication for most Americans and others around the globe. The internet enables individuals to reach others who are not within close distance to them, making it easy for terrorist groups to carry out a wide range of their missions online while remaining discrete. While companies in the federal government and private sectors make efforts to improve cyberspace safety, a lack of regulation and control is making it hard for terrorist activity to be detected efficiently.	Tara Ragone, Keiser University; Arthur C. Jones, Keiser University
Student Authored Paper	The Perception of Race and Education in Sentencing among Students of Different Ages	Student Panels	Student Panels	A collection of arrest data between 1976-1989 found that white arrest rates grew by 70%, while black arrests went up 450%. Research data has revealed that minorities are more likely to be arrested for a crime than whites. This study aims to explore the strength of the relation between race and education with sentencing outcomes and possible reforms. This presentation will include: (1) a review of the seriousness of racial and educational disparities in arrests (2) an exploration of factors in the arrests, and (3) a discussion of strategies to reduce bias in sentencing based on education and race.	Dylan Robert Smith, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	The Perceptions of and Policies regarding Juvenile Trafficking: A Study of Justice Agencies	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Recently, human trafficking (HT) has garnered greater attention from the justice system, victim advocates, and researchers. Yet, the bulk of research focuses on adult HT; information on trafficking in children is lacking. As such, the response to juvenile HT is highly variable by jurisdiction and services available are often not tailored to the special needs of these victims. Indeed, some victims may be treated as delinquents due to the illegal nature of their activities. This study examines perceptions and policies of criminal justice agencies toward juvenile trafficking with the goal of improving the identification of and response to these victims.	Katy Hancock, Murray State University
Paper Presentation	The Police Executive Leadership Program at Johns Hopkins	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper will describe programs developed at Johns Hopkins University tailored to police and law enforcement personnel.	Sheldon Greenberg, Johns Hopkins University

Paper Presentation	The Polyvictimization of a Campus LGBTQ Community: The Role of Negative Peer Support	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	While there is a social scientific large literature on polyvictimization, a concept that means examining all of the various types of abuse that one person has experienced, almost all of it is concerned with the effect of childhood trauma and victimization on currently distressed children and adolescents. Using survey data derived from a survey conducted at a large residential college in the South Atlantic part of the U.S., the main objective of this paper is to help fill a major research gap by presenting data on the relationship between negative peer support and the polyvictimization of LGBTQ students. Here, negative peer support refers to attachments to peers and the resources they provide that encourage and legitimate various types of violence against college students.	Walter S. DeKeseredy, West Virginia University; Martin D. Schwartz, George Washington University; Lindsay Kahle, West Virginia University; James J. Nolan, West Virginia University; Amanda K. Hall-Sanchez, Fairmont State University
Roundtable	The Price of Nine: Impact of an Anomie Culture in Ogoni	Criminological Theory	Strain Theory	The Ogoni minority group in Nigeria experienced some marginalization and environmental contamination in the community due to the oil and gas activities by Shell Nigeria. Indeed, the fight for social and environmental justice led to the execution of nine of Ogoni's community leaders. This paper scrutinizes the policies of the Nigerian government that permitted the killing of the Ogoni political, economic, and humanitarian citizens and the behavioral and management practices of Shell Nigeria as a corporate entity. Additionally, this investigation will explore the relationship between broken societal and organizational systems by applying Durkheimian anomie theory and its accompanying schematized equilibrium of control in criminology.	(Moderator) Declan I. Onwudiwe, Texas Southern University; (Session Organizer) Edidiong Mendie, Texas Southern University; (Discussant) Emmanuel Ben-Edet, Texas Southern University; (Discussant) Edidiong Mendie, Texas Southern University
Paper Presentation	The Problem of Title IX	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	For the last four decades Title IX has played a pivotal role in the creation of equality on college campuses, specifically in regards to gender. Its historical and original intention was aimed at athletics on college campuses, but since its inception its purpose has grown and changed in order to fit societal trends. Recently, Title IX has come to represent a larger movement against sexual violence on college campuses as regulated by the Federal government. This newer role of Title IX begins to raise questions about whether this particular law is really upholding the equality it once promised or if it is just a legal tool used by universities to cover themselves in the face of liability.	Kathryn Elvey, Plymouth State University
Paper Presentation	The Proof is in the Pattern: Examining Prosecutors' Decision to File Charges in Cases of Intimate Partner Stalking	Criminal Behavior	Domestic and Family Crime	Stalking is a difficult crime to investigate and prosecute. As a result, more research is needed to improve our understanding of the case characteristics associated with key decision-making points among CJ actors. While a growing number of studies have examined victim and law enforcement decision-making in stalking cases, little is known about prosecutors' decision to file charges in cases of intimate partner stalking. Using focal concerns theory, the current study presents findings related to prosecutors' decision to file stalking charges in 268 cases of stalking in Rhode Island. Implications and discussions for future avenues of research will be discussed.	Patrick Q. Brady, University of West Georgia; Bradford Reynolds, Weber State University
Roundtable	The Pros and Cons of Proposing: A New Student Section and A New Practitioner Section	Criminal Justice Education	Administration and Leadership	New sections offer the opportunity to not only attract new organizational members, but to meet the specific needs of the new section members. A student section can provide a fertile ground for the professional development of future candidates for careers in the field of criminal justice. A new practitioner section can benefit members with mutual concerns about the administration of justice as well as encourage the critical need for academic/practitioner research cooperation. Please join us for a stimulating discussion about the possibilities and drawbacks for establishing such sections.	(Moderator) Martin Alan Greenberg, SUNY Ulster (Ret.); (Discussant) Malgorzata Zuber, Alvernia University; (Discussant) Barry Harvey, Alvernia University; (Discussant) Jeffrey Paul Rush, Troy University; (Discussant) Jeff Smith, Lawrenceville Police Department; (Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Discussant) George Richards, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania; (Discussant) Richard B. Groskin, Barton College; (Discussant) Catherine Burton, Anderson University; (Discussant) Rick Ruddell, University of Regina; Nick Jones, University of Regina; Sarah Britto, University of Regina
Paper Presentation	The Public Use of Police Social Media: Evidence from a Mid-Sized Canadian City	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	The adoption of social media by the police has fundamentally changed their relationships with the public. Whereas police communication with the public had traditionally been facilitated through public information officers and the media, police services are now communicating directly with the public. This study examines the changing use of social media in four biennial surveys conducted between 2011 and 2017. We find that an increasing number of respondents from all age groups are following the Facebook and Twitter feeds of the local police, and those changes were consistent in random samples of community residents and convenience samples of university students.	

Student Authored Paper	The Public's Perception of Police and Police Services	Student Panels	Student Panels	Community policing is one of the most common forms of policing in this country today and it requires the police and the community to have a strong positive relationship in order to be effective. The goal of this research is to get a glimpse of how the general public feels about their local law enforcement and to determine what factors influenced them into forming their opinions. By analyzing the results, we can better understand the relationship between the police and the community and can then formulate solutions to fix the issues and strengthen the relationship.	Eric Leonard Macker, The Pennsylvania State University
Research Showcase	The Relation Between Trauma and Recidivism in Juvenile Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Past studies suggest great prevalence of prior trauma amongst juveniles who are incarcerated (Abram 2004). Less known, is the relation between trauma and youth who are never detained, the majority of juvenile offenders (Wilson 2013). The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between prior trauma and current expressed behaviors captured by two assessments, the MAYSI-2 and J-SOAP-II. The hypothesis is that, as scores of prior trauma increase so will the youths risk of recidivism. This study may help shed light on the prevalence of trauma among juvenile offenders and help courts appropriately address youth with traumatic experiences.	Rebecca Flynn, Michigan State University; Mary Kitzmiller, Michigan State University; Erica Lee Dalzell, Michigan State University; Caitlin Cavanagh, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	The Relationship between Jail Visitation and Attitudinal Outcomes: Implications for Young Offenders	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Previous research on inmate visitation primarily focuses on the prison population. However, more individuals annually pass through jails than prisons. Nevertheless, information on the extent and effect of jail visitation is largely unknown. The limited research that exists either focuses on jailed mothers or the relationship between jail visitation and misconduct. The current study expands prior research using self-report data from young adult offenders to examine the correlates associated with jail visitation. Additionally, it explores the relationship between visitation and attitudinal outcomes (i.e., stress, anxiety, confidence, optimism). Findings have implications for research and policy aimed at understanding visitation during incarceration.	Colby L. Valentine, Dominican College
Paper Presentation	The Relationship between Police Procedural Justice, Police Legitimacy, and People's Willingness to Cooperate with Law Enforcement: A Meta-Analysis	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	A meta-analysis was performed on the association between perceptions of police procedural justice, beliefs about police legitimacy, and people's willingness to cooperate with and assist law enforcement. The results of a random effects meta-analysis of each path of the univariate procedural justice → legitimacy → cooperation association revealed a large pooled effect size for the procedural justice → legitimacy path ($r = .48$) and modest to moderate pooled effect sizes for the procedural justice → cooperation and legitimacy → cooperation paths ($r_s = .20$ and $.21$, respectively). Several moderation variables were examined in light of significant heterogeneity in the effect size results. These analyses revealed that procedural justice and legitimacy were significantly stronger correlates of cooperation in samples with younger participants, minority participants, and participants from countries outside of Europe. Overall, the results of this meta-analysis indicate that police procedural justice and legitimacy are meaningfully and fairly equally associated with willingness to cooperate with law enforcement and that these relationships are particularly important in gaining the cooperation of younger participants and minorities.	Philip Colin Bolger, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania; Glenn Walters, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Relationship Between Rape Myth Acceptance and Sexual Behaviors	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	With increased attention to issues of violence against women and perceptions of sexual violence, the study of individual perceptions of rape myths, or negative stereotypes of rape incidents and victims, deserves attention. The present study used a systematic random sample of 1,310 undergraduate students to explore rape myth acceptance as related to risky sexual behaviors, sexual history, acceptance of gender stereotypes, and other demographic variables. Overall, findings suggest that males and those individuals with decreased sexual experiences are more likely to accept rape myths, as well as those with other gender-specific stereotypes. Implications and future research will be discussed.	Ashley K. Fansher, Avila University; Sara Zedaker, University of Houston-Victoria

Paper Presentation	The Relationship Between Risk and Treatment Compliance among Females who Sexually Offend	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The aim of the current research is to determine the relationship between risk and treatment compliance among females convicted of a sexual offense and sentenced to probation. Research suggests that offending results through, or by, gender-neutral and gender-specific pathways. Thus, without accounting for gender-specific risk factors, the current risk level analysis is not as effective for females as for males. The data for the current study will be collected from files of females who were court-ordered to participate in group treatment for sex offenders using the IORNS to assess risk, and quarterly progress reports to assess treatment compliance and progress.	Abigail Eck, Sam Houston State University; Brittany L. Acquaviva, Sam Houston State University; Holly Miller, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Relationship of Social Support to JPO Job Stress, Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment, and Turnover Intent	Corrections	Community Corrections	One aspect of job stress that has received little attention is the relationship of social support to the variables of job stress, turnover intent, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Additionally, there is limited research investigating different dimensions of social support: administrative, supervisor, coworker, and family and friends. Most research regarding job stress has been with law enforcement and institutional corrections officer populations. There are relatively few studies in community corrections, and almost none regarding juvenile probation officer populations. This study addresses these gaps in the literature. Findings and implications of this research will be discussed.	Lynn M. Greenwood, Texas A&M University Central Texas
Paper Presentation	The Relevance of the Hippocratic Oath to Physician Assisted Death Laws	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The Hippocratic Oath is often considered to be outdated, irrelevant to both medical ethics and medical law. While parts of the oath only make sense in the context of ancient Greek medicine, others are tied to the nature of medical practice itself. This paper focuses on physician assisted death (PAD), legal in seven U.S. states and the District of Columbia. It will argue that the Hippocratic Oath's prohibition of PAD is derived from the nature of medical power rather than from contingent facts of ancient Greek culture. It will make a case that the Oath's prohibition of PAD is a proper limitation on a dangerous use of medical power, and that PAD is both unethical and should be illegal.	Michael Potts, Methodist University
Paper Presentation	The Revolving Door of a Rural County Jail: An Examination of Recidivism Rates Among Sentenced Inmates	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Recently, the incarceration rates in rural county jails have increased significantly (Kang-Brown and Subramanian, 2017). As a result, more attention is being paid to the outcomes of individuals who have been incarcerated in these facilities. Using data from a rural county jail in Pennsylvania, this study examines the recidivism rates of a sample of sentenced inmates (n=1,727) released between April 2015 and April 2017. Findings suggest that recidivism rates are driven more by probation violations than new offenses, particularly among individuals with substance abuse and mental health issues. Policy implications, specifically the need for county-level reentry programming, are discussed.	Kerry M. Richmond, Lycoming College
Paper Presentation	The Rights of Inmates to Practice Veganism	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	California recently passed a law to ensure that vegan inmates may follow their ethical beliefs by being provided with plant-based meals. The UK also provides inmates with the right to vegan meals, but in our country, ethical vegans are left with no alternative but to eat meat, something that is completely contrary to their beliefs. This presentation explores ethical veganism and its approach of eschewing violence and will examine the case law in which vegan inmates have sought relief in the courts under the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act for the right to practice veganism.	Jane G. McElligott, Purdue Global University
Paper Presentation	The Risk of Victimization and Offending in Shooting Networks	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Prior research suggests a person's risk of being involved in a shooting incident increases based on how connected they are to other victims and offenders within a social network. This research will examine the risk of victimization and offending using a sample of victims and suspects of fatal and non-fatal shootings, in a large metropolitan city. Each shooting incident is characterized by the social network connected to the shooting. This study will utilize criminal history data and victimization reports to examine the density, size, and network positions of individuals involved within shooting networks to help determine risk of future victimization and offending. Policy implications will also be discussed.	Lauren Magee, Indiana University School of Medicine; Edmund F. McGarrell, Michigan State University
Paper Presentation	The Role of Collective Efficacy in Community Social Control: How Far Will a Community Go?	Criminological Theory	Social Control Theory	This research delves into the relationship between community collective efficacy and social control activities. The analysis focuses on antecedent activity and previously established efficacy to explain the extent and focus of social control activity. To accomplish this, data from Mexico's National Victimization Survey was utilized.	Adam L. Dulin, US Department of State

Research Showcase	The Role of Compassion Fatigue in Understanding the Relationship between Moral Injury and PTSD Clusters among Police Officers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Police experience challenges to their psychological wellness such as moral injury and compassion fatigue. Moral injury occurs when officers witness or take part in acts that violate their deeply held moral beliefs while compassion fatigue is the emotional cost of caring for those who suffer. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between moral injury, compassion fatigue, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among a sample of officers from the National Police of Finland (n=389). Results indicated that compassion fatigue mediated the relationship between moral injury and PTSD as well as PTSD clusters B, C, and D respectively.	Konstantinos Papazoglou, Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, Yale University, School of Medicine; Brooke McQuerrey Tuttle, Oklahoma State University; Daniel M. Blumberg, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, Psychological Management Resources, Inc.; Prashant Aukhojee, University of Toronto; Beth Milliard, York Regional Police; Olivia Johnson, Blue Wall Institute; Mari Koskelainen, Police University College, Finland
Paper Presentation	The Role of Culture In Policing	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	This paper explores societal culture as it relates to policing and the need for police officers to understand cultural practices. Each community retains a distinct sense of identity based on the cultural groups within it. Cultural practices serve as a foundation for police practices and styles. This study reveals that culture is the underlying influence on crime and has thus become the foundation for solving crimes, as varying types of crimes give birth to particular policing methods. Culture is central to the livelihood of any community, and serves as a resource for social control; while crime is a subcultural behavior, culture is a crucial component in policing because cultural orientation is present in every police-citizen interaction. Culturally competent policing allows a community to trust officers and thereby benefit from productive policing.	Noel Otu, The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Paper Presentation	The Role of Maryland and the Eastern U.S. in the Development of Military-Trained Gang Members (MTGMs)	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Military-trained gang members, whether from Street Gangs, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs), or Domestic Terrorist Extremist (DTE) groups, have endangered our communities since before the birth of the country. Early gang leaders acquired military training before and during the Revolutionary War, and continued their criminal activity in New York and places as far away as San Francisco, CA. The paper surveys the events both in the history and recent past of the U.S. that have contributed to the presence and dangerousness of Gangs and the United States Military. Survey results regarding the perception of MTGM presence in Maryland, New Jersey, and North Carolina are included, as are the results of the most recent Gang and Domestic Extremist Activity Threat Assessment (GDEATA) by the U.S. Army. The connection of the state's current street gangs, OMCGs, and DTEs to the military will be examined, as will remedies for limiting the dangerousness of those criminals in the community.	Carter F. Smith, Middle TN State University
Paper Presentation	The Role of Race/Ethnicity and Risk Assessment on Juvenile Case Outcomes	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	Guided by traditional and micro-level theories, the present study seeks to identify the relationship between race/ethnicity and risk factors in the Florida juvenile justice system. Central to this explanation is the understanding that racial biases and stereotypes have been shown to influence the decision making of probation officers. The objectives are to examine the extent that race and risk factors influence case outcomes, in addition to the extent to which individual level risk factors influence case outcomes. The results provide insight into the relationship between the influence of racial biases and stereotypes of probation officers and juvenile risk assessment scoring.	Taylor N. Shreve, University of South Florida
Paper Presentation	The Role of Social Support and Environment in Inmate Prison Work	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The role of inmate labor within the prison environment and its place as an effective intervention continues to be a topic of exploration and discussion. This study examines the role of coworker and supervisor social support within the workplace on inmate perceptions of their work environments. Utilizing survey, record, and interview data of men currently working in Correctional Industries or Department of Corrections jobs while incarcerated in a Washington State Correctional Facility. This study aims to further explain the role of social support and work environments in the prison work setting and the factors that contribute to workplace satisfaction and successful inmate interventions.	Courtney Bagdon, Washington State University; Faith E. Lutze, Washington State University; Xiachan Mei, California State University - Los Angeles; Angelo Brown, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	The Role of Stereotypes in the Ex-offender Re-Entry Process: Formal and Informal Discourse Mechanisms	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Research has demonstrated the effect of stereotypes on re-entry outcomes for ex-offenders. For example, ex-offenders are negatively stereotyped in workplace settings and are less likely to get a job than a comparison group. Yet less research has focused on whether and how policymakers and re-entry workers incorporate knowledge of negative stereotypes into their work. Do policymakers account for the disadvantaged starting positions of ex-offenders in the labor market? Do re-entry workers actively work with ex-offenders to negotiate their stereotyped identities? This research seeks to address these questions by employing a content analysis of formal re-entry documents as well as qualitative, semi-structured interviews of re-entry workers. Early findings shed light on the nuanced approach to negotiating stigmatized identities in the context of re-entry. This paper examines the nexus in motivation and voluntariness between perpetrator and victim in hazing incidences. Chamberlain (2014) notes that, "A pure enforcement approach that does not engage with students' values and beliefs about hazing may have the unintended effect of entrenching pro-hazing norms." This paper examines parallels and paradoxes between victims and perpetrators in hazing incidences to evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of recent statutory developments across the country. This paper postulates 'non-blaming', positive, pro-active strategies, practices and statutory provisions with specific focus on the victim's role, rather than the perpetrator's role and actions, in the context of hazing incidents.	Crosby Hipes, West Virginia University Institute of Technology; Fahad Gill, West Virginia University Institute of Technology
Paper Presentation	The Role of the Victim in Hazing Incidences: Implications for Behavioral and Statutory Change	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines the nexus in motivation and voluntariness between perpetrator and victim in hazing incidences. Chamberlain (2014) notes that, "A pure enforcement approach that does not engage with students' values and beliefs about hazing may have the unintended effect of entrenching pro-hazing norms." This paper examines parallels and paradoxes between victims and perpetrators in hazing incidences to evaluate appropriateness and effectiveness of recent statutory developments across the country. This paper postulates 'non-blaming', positive, pro-active strategies, practices and statutory provisions with specific focus on the victim's role, rather than the perpetrator's role and actions, in the context of hazing incidents.	Tamson L. Six, Lock Haven University
Paper Presentation	The Role of Whistleblowers and Principle Witnesses in Individual and Corporate Criminal Proceedings in Austria	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	The paper compares the role of whistleblowers and principle witnesses in individual and corporate criminal proceedings. Using the Austrian criminal justice system as a reference point, but putting it into an international context, it aims to identify the role of key decisions in a criminal justice system, such as the decision for mandatory prosecution vs the principle of opportunity, and the coevally vs exclusionary application of individual and corporate criminal liability, as decisive factors for the role of whistleblowers in corporate criminal proceedings.	Stefan Schumann, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Paper Presentation	The Source of Judicial Error Matters for Public Support of Self-Help Conflict Management	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Both real or alleged inaccurate verdicts in the courts can lower perceived justice of the judicial system, leading to self-help behaviors. In this paper, I examine whether the source of judicial error—humans or algorithms—matters for declared support of self-help behaviors. In the experiment, respondents read information about identical judicial error made by either a human or algorithm before indicating their attitudes towards the judicial systems. Respondents that read about algorithm-error had greater odds of supporting self-help behaviors. The paper discusses potential mechanisms behind the differences between the human- and algorithmic error groups.	Leanna Ireland, Virginia Tech
Paper Presentation	The Sources and Extent of Occupational Stress in Utah Public Defenders	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	In 2018, Utah public defenders (n=96) completed a survey tool that provided data on their sources and extent of occupational stress. The data also indicated any differences in job-stressors scores, perceived stress scores, and occupational burnout scores when comparing the Utah public defenders by their demographic factors. Ideally, the results of this study will allow for the implementation of effective remedies to alleviate public defender occupational stress and allow public defenders to extend their workable years.	Teresa Lynn Welch, Nova Southeastern University/ Salt Lake Legal Defender Association
Student Authored Paper	The Specialization-Generalization Debate and Prostitution: A Latent Class Analysis Approach	Student Panels	Student Panels	There is an ongoing scholarly debate regarding whether criminal offenders specialize in crime types or whether there is variability in the crimes in which they engage. Although there is an extensive body of literature dedicated to examining the specialization/versatility debate for specific crime types, such as domestic violence, interpersonal violence, sexual offending, and homicide, a gap exists regarding prostitution. The purpose of the current study, therefore, is to explore the specialization and versatility debate among a sample of 339 individuals charged with misdemeanor prostitution (sellers) in Houston, Texas during a two-year period. Latent class analysis, which allows individuals to be categorized based on offense type, was applied to determine whether there is variation in criminal history (which would support the offenders are generalists argument) or evidence of offense specialization (which would support the offenders are specialists argument).	Susan Hoppe, Sam Houston State University; Lisa Mufic, Western New England University

Paper Presentation	The Status of Gender-Responsive Rehabilitative Services for Juvenile Offenders in Texas	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	According to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, a total of 49,957 juveniles were arrested in 2016. Of those arrested, 15,909 were females compared to 34,048 males. Although states are required to develop plans for the treatment of female delinquents and submit those plans to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, many states have failed to develop effective gender-responsive care. The purpose of this study is to identify the needs of females in the institutional setting and address the gaps in services. Specifically, the study seeks to explore court-ordered gender-specific treatments available for female adolescents in comparison to their male counterparts in Texas, the following questions will be addressed: What are the characteristics of females in the juvenile justice system in Texas, and how do they differ from those of their male counterparts? Do Texas court-ordered treatment programs provide information to prevent juvenile pregnancy, provide programs for pregnant juveniles, and aid juveniles with children? What are some promising strategies for creating a more gender-responsive juvenile justice system? The current research extends the literature by improving our understanding of proper treatment among male and female juvenile treatment centers.	Colette B. Harris, Prairie View A&M University; Serita Re Whiting, Prairie View A&M University
Student Authored Paper	The Study of Depression and Anxiety and Help Seeking Behavior Among College Students	Student Panels	Student Panels	Abstract This study will be conducted by using a survey to collect data about depression, anxiety, and help seeking behavior among college students. This study examines the depression and anxiety in college students. The survey will utilize Beck's Depression Inventory and Anxiety Inventory to measure student's depression or anxiety symptoms. The research will look at the knowledge the college students have about their anxiety and/or depression. The study focuses on help seeking behaviors among college students. It will assess their likeliness to seek help for depression or anxiety. Keywords: anxiety, depression, college students	Alexis Lee Glick, Tiffin University; Brianna Huether, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and Sentencing	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines two Supreme Court decision from the 2017 term dealing with criminal sentencing.	Michael S. Vaughn, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and the Fifth and Sixth Amendments	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines two Supreme Court decisions from the 2017 term dealing with the Fifth Amendment and Sixth Amendment.	Brenda Rowe, Texas A&M University - San Antonio
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and the Fourth Amendment	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines two Supreme Court decision from the 2017 term dealing with the Fourth Amendment.	Jeff Walker, University of Alabama-Birmingham
Paper Presentation	The Supreme Court and the Police	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This paper examines two Supreme Court decision from the 2017 term dealing with the police—one on automobile searches and one on liability/qualified immunity.	John Worrall, The University of Texas at Dallas
Open Seminar	The Talk, Part II Discussions About Police/Citizen Encounters	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	The "Talk" is based on informal discussions we have had with colleagues during our professional meetings regarding the types of conversations many of us may or may not have with our children and/or young adults as it relates to police/citizen encounters and similar issues.	(Presenter) Keith Coleman, North Carolina A&T State University; (Presenter) Raven I. Sapp, NC A&T State University; (Presenter) Radscheda R. Nobles, Winston Salem State University; (Presenter) Doshie Piper, University of the Incarnate Word; (Presenter) Cyntoria Johnson, Georgia State University; (Presenter) Robert L. Binq, University of Texas at Arlington; (Session Shannon Hankhouse, Tarleton State University; Meghan Elizabeth Hollis, Texas State University
Paper Presentation	The Three Cultures of Policing: Challenges for Police Management and Administration	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Previously Reuss-Ianni has discussed two cultures of policing. We have found that there are actually three cultures in policing. In this paper, we discuss the challenges of navigating the relationships between these three sub-cultures in management and administration activities.	
Paper Presentation	The Truth about False Rape Allegations	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	It is often stated that women lie about sexual assaults and their claims are many times taken with a pinch of salt. In this article, we explore the reasons why this myth of false reporting by the victim gathers momentum. We also look at the data from the state of Haryana, India to know about the number of cases categorized as false by the police. It emerges that the categorization of the cases as false by the police is itself erroneous. These erroneous beliefs are harmful to the cause of justice, obstruct support services for the victim and provide a narrative of support for the men accused of rape. We explore the ways in which these anomalies can be corrected.	Hanif Qureshi, Inspector General of Police, Haryana Police; Rihan Suri, Jamia Millia Islamia

Roundtable	The United States and the International Criminal Court: Efficacy and Legitimacy 20 Years Later - ACJS International Section Sponsored	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Issues ranging from the efficacy of the court to its international legitimacy will be covered, among them is the criticism that prosecutorial action has been focused on African countries and avoiding powerful states such as the United Kingdom and the United States over the past two decades. Other issues surround whether the institution has the investigative capability to undertake cases involving the on-the-ground complexities associated with serious crimes. Finally, the underlying question as to whether the U.S. Constitution even permits the president to sign the Rome Statute in the first instance remains.	(Session Organizer) John R. Cencich, California University of Pennsylvania; (Moderator) Philip L. Reichel, University of Northern Colorado; (Discussant) Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University; (Discussant) Charles Ubah, Georgia College and State University; (Discussant) Harry Rhea, Rutgers University; (Discussant) John R. Cencich, California University of Pennsylvania
Paper Presentation	The Use of Behavioral Confinement in Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Justice	Juvenile Corrections	Behavioral confinement is one type of restrictive housing that is sometimes used to separate youth from the general detention population following a behavioral incident. Using data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, the use of this understudied, but important topic will be examined. Specific attention will be paid to whether behavioral confinement is disproportionately used to address problematic behavior in racial and ethnic minority groups.	Meghan Ogle, Florida State University
Paper Presentation	The Use of Social Networks in Latino Sex Trafficking	Criminal Behavior	Organized Crime	Through an examination of an extensive Latino sex trafficking network in Kentucky and Tennessee, this paper examines the utilization and function of social networks in this criminal enterprise. The nine members of the central sex trafficking network initially investigated by police were connected a larger network of traffickers and brothels throughout the Eastern US. By analyzing the relationships between network members, dynamics of the network, network business model, role of ethnicity in the network, and replacement of members after arrest, this research contributes significantly to the knowledge we have about international and domestic trafficking and how to combat it.	Lauren Sabon, University of Arkansas
Paper Presentation	The Utility of System Theory to Explain the Perceived Legitimacy of Corrections among Adjudicated Juvenile Offenders in China	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Law enforcement agencies, the court, and the corrections are three key components of the criminal justice system. According to David Easton's system theory, the functions performed by one branch can exert significant influences on the others. Since every public agency needs legitimacy for survival, it is necessary to examine whether there is a relationship among juvenile offender's perceptions of legitimacy associated with the police, the court, and the correction institution. The data in the current study were collected from face-to-face interviews with juvenile offenders in a state-run juvenile prison in China. Structure equation modelina (SEM) was utilized for the analysis.	Xinting Wang, Sam Houston State University; Jihong (Solomon) Zhao, Sam Houston State University; Hongwei Zhang, Jinan University, Zhuhai, People's Republic of China
Research Showcase	The Value of Teaching Parenting Behind Prison Walls	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Recent trends in criminological research have highlighted the importance of integrating reentry components within the context of programming and services inside prisons. This includes the development of parenting educational curriculum that extend beyond life skills training to incorporate a more detailed type of cognitive based training agenda that facilitates the learning of skills that can be used to reconnect parents to their children once released from prison. This discussion incorporates an assessment of the benefits of using the Missouri PAT (Parents as Teachers) curriculum within the Greene County Jail and its value as a tool in correctional education.	Aida Hass-Wisecup, Missouri State University
Paper Presentation	The Victimization of Refugee Populations: Identifying and Mitigating Crime Risks Within Rohingya Camps	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	This presentation will address the criminal victimization of Rohingya refugees. As such, it is a micro-investigatory approach in contrast with larger geopolitical concerns which have fueled the majority of policy and research efforts concerning this population. In conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights housed at Symbiosis International University, interviews with refugees in camps located in Chennai, Delhi, and Hyderabad will be conducted from November 2018 to February 2019. From these interviews and interviews with local police, social services, and workers in non-governmental organizations (NGOs), strategies for the prevention of crime against Rohingya refugees will also be discussed.	George Richards, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
Research Showcase	The Working Lives of Corrections Officers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The corrections officer has always been an important part of our criminal system. Whereas the working lives of police are fairly well known through research, there is an acknowledged shortage of information about the working lives of corrections officers. Any future systemic change can only come about through a clear understanding of the working lives of corrections officers. The purpose of this study is to seek out that understanding: throughout the Fall of 2017, I engaged in grounded theory participant observation of corrections officers in order to gain knowledge of their working lives.	Christopher J. Utecht, College of Lake County

Paper Presentation	The Writ of Habeas Corpus: Sex Offenders Need Not Apply	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	This presentation will focus on the courts interpretation of the jurisdictional custody requirement for access to habeas corpus relief as applied to sex offender registrants. The federal circuit courts have unanimously refused to hear habeas claims from those under a sex offender requirement. In doing so, courts have failed to acknowledge the reality of sex offender legislation and have failed to apply the habeas custody requirement in accordance with the statute. This presentation argues that the courts should reexamine the custody requirement and expand the custody category to include sex offenders.	Wendy Calaway, University of Cincinnati Ash
Student Authored Paper	Theorizing HIV Stigmatization	Student Panels	Student Panels	HIV has long been the most controversial virus that ever affected the United States. With the initial controversy centered around the gay community, otherwise known as "GRID" or Gay-Related Immune Deficiency. Other terms like 'the gay plague' or 'the gay disease' were also used in reference to HIV. However, society come a long way from this stigma and this looks into previous research on the stigma of HIV and who it affected. We now know much more about the virus, why it happens, who it happens to, and how to help those inflicted. This research used secondary data, from ICPSR-22140. This research is looking for which segment of society is hit by more stigma compared to others. Additionally, this research attempts to explore the connection between HIV and intravenous drug use.	Alexandra M. Parker, Penn State Hazleton
Paper Presentation	Theory on Crime, Punishment and Mass Incarceration: A Time Series Hierarchical Analysis of Mass Imprisonment in the U.S.	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The last few decades have seen unprecedented increases in the use of punishment and key questions remain about whether or not punishment is related to increases in crime or other social factors? I argue that prison expansion was not an outgrowth of unusual crime escalation but rather punishment is the product of social structure so when we punish, how we punish and whom we "choose" to punish are determined by the role we give to punishment in society. This study uses time-series hierarchical regression to explain variation in incarceration rates across states to explain why punishment escalates in the face of downward crime trends, and it explores specific historical shifts in crime policy that connect social, political, and economic factors associated with criminal justice control. This study found that important predictors related to rising incarceration rates include legal variables such as violent and property crime, as well as extralegal factors such as citizen and governmental political ideology, economic inequality and percent of population that is African American, explaining 69 percent of the variance.	Henry Jackson, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Paper Presentation	There Goes the Neighborhood: Using Active Learning to Teach Social Disorganization	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	In this presentation, I will discuss strategies for teaching students in criminology-focused courses the theory of social disorganization. The primary focus of this presentation is a class simulation to illustrate the concepts of social disorganization and it's relation to neighborhood crime. Additional activities and points of discussion for students will be included.	Jessica Ziegler, Graceland University
Paper Presentation	Time Saver or Time Sapper? An Examination of Body-Worn Camera Impact on Case Disposition Timelines	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In the last few years, a considerable volume of body-worn camera (BWC) studies have evaluated to what extent this technology influences a range of policing outcomes. However, to date, a limited body of research explores how the implementation of this technology influences court-based outcomes. Using interrupted series analysis, and a sample of 27,200 incidents, this research evaluates to what extent the implementation of BWCs impacted the adjudication process through an analysis of time to disposition, rate of convictions, and rate of dismissals.	Nicholas Pimley, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Time Saver or Time Sapper? An Examination of BWC Impact on Case Disposition Timelines	Policing	Police Technology	In the last few years, a considerable volume of body-worn camera (BWC) studies have evaluated to what extent this technology influences a range of policing outcomes. However, to date, a limited body of research explores how the implementation of this technology influences court-based outcomes. Using interrupted series analysis, and a sample of 27,200 incidents, this research evaluates to what extent the implementation of BWCs impacted the adjudication process through an analysis of time to disposition, rate of convictions, and rate of dismissals.	Nicholas Pimley, Washington State University; David A. Makin, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	Time Served in State Prisons	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	The NCRP data include both the date of admission and release from prison, enabling analysts to measure time served in prison across states and across different sub-groups. Actual time served in prison varies widely from the possible maximum sentence length an offender was sentenced to. This presentation will describe the length of stay in state prison by offense for prisoners being released for the first time for the sentenced offense in 2016, focusing on the mean and median length of time served by offense, percent of total releases represented by each offense type, average percent of total sentence that inmates serve by offense, as well as findings on deaths in prison in 2016 by offense.	Danielle Kaebel, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Paper Presentation	Time to Hunt? An Examination of the Temporal Aspects of Homicide among a Sample of Serial Sexual Murderers	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Past research by academics, clinicians and law enforcement has utilized various definitions of serial murder. These definitions differ on important components such as the number of murders, motivation, and the timing of events. This study attempts to examine the temporal aspects of serial homicide to inform its definition, offender classification and law enforcement strategy. The relationship between a number of offender characteristics and the time interval between homicides is explored using a non-random sample of serial sexual murderers. Implications for research on this specialized population, as well as law enforcement strategy will be discussed.	Allie Bernheimer, John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center; Kevin T. Wolff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Research Showcase	Title IX and Compliance: Addressing Campus Sexual Assault in an Ever-Changing Political Climate	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The current policies around Title IX are in flux. At the heart of the matter appears to be disagreement over the burden of proof that should be used when a victim comes forward to report an incident of sexual assault. Some key officials argue that the former administration, under the leadership of then-President Barack Obama, placed an emphasis on the rights of the victims, believing that institutions of higher learning had long neglected making it easier for victims to come forward. Under the current administration, the Department of Education has moved to ensuring better the rights of the accused. This paper makes suggestions for how senior college officials can navigate these waters in a way that sufficiently protects both the victim and the accused.	Barbara A. Sims, Mars Hill University; Liz Anderson, Western North Carolina University
Paper Presentation	Title IX Campus Sexual Misconduct: An Examination of Due Process Issues	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization and the SaVE Act are federal statutory enactments that address the policy issue area of Title IX campus sexual misconduct. This paper will examine the federal statutory enactments, the role of higher education institutions in addressing campus misconduct. This paper shall examine the SaVE Act and due process issues.	Robert Morin, Western Nevada College; Colleen Morin, University of Nevada, Reno
Paper Presentation	To Shoot or Not to Shoot? Decision-Making for Criminal Justice Students	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Historically, cadets at police academies both nationally and internationally have received training to develop their skills in determining acceptable use of force based on situational awareness and threats - both actual and perceived. However, little is known regarding the perceptions of pre-employment criminal justice candidates and their perceptions regarding these circumstances. This exploratory research assesses criminal justice student reactions to perceived threats in potentially deadly force situations. A mixed-methods design was used to assess record student reaction, decision-making and justification for the use of force. This exploratory research assesses criminal justice student reactions to perceived threats in potentially deadly force situations.	Brian Harte, St. John's University; Justin Spaulding, State University of New York at Canton

Paper Presentation	Toolbox to Take Down Corrupt Officials: Public Corruption Investigative Tools	Criminal Behavior	White Collar Crime	In a democracy, the rule of law is crucial to the maintenance of governmental legitimacy and peaceful co-existence. Leaders cannot be above the law if the letter of law is to be respected. As political divisiveness has grown in the last two decades, politicians have called public corruption investigations "witch hunts" and as part of partisan politics. Recent attacks on law enforcement and prosecutors as acting with political motivation further undermine the legitimacy of law and the legal process. As investigations continue, it is important to understand how these investigations are conducted to maintain their legitimacy as independent guardians of the rule of law. This study reports on interviews with 40 former investigators and prosecutors regarding the tools used and resources needed for successful investigations. Investigations require interagency cooperation (especially at different levels of government) and particular attention to the use of investigative tools to ensure the legitimacy of the law in the eyes of the accused, the courts and the general public. Recommendations for legal reforms and practices will be discussed.	Kristy Artello, Virginia Commonwealth University; Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Towards a Research Agenda for the Field of Pediatric Firearm Injury Prevention	Research Methods	Research Methods	Towards a Research Agenda for the Field of Pediatric Firearm Injury Prevention	Jesenia Pizarro, Arizona State University
Paper Presentation	Towards an Agricultural Correctional System	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This article reviews the research surrounding the correctional system's poor and sometimes toxic dietary options for prisoners, as well as the health benefits of better nutrition and the effect on prison infractions. In addition, this paper also reviews the existing research on the positive effects of horticulture therapy and gardening therapy. The purpose is to create a well-researched argument for prisoners to grow and eat their own food.	Ivan G. Birch, Henderson State University
Paper Presentation	Tracking Illegal Amber Mining and Trade in Eastern Europe and the Baltics	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	Illicit mining and smuggling of metals and minerals, predominantly high-value-added metals and minerals, endanger peace, bring violence and corruption, and cause human suffering. They undermine investment climate and contribute to social insecurity of local communities. The revenues from the illicit diamond trade during civil wars in Angola (1975-2002), Côte d'Ivoire (2002-2007), and Sierra Leone (1991-2002), to name a few, went to armed groups that also used slave labor, exploited children, and caused continuous armed violence, socio-economic underdevelopment and human rights violations. Whereas the so-called "blood diamonds" were the most typical conflict mineral in the 1990s, one of the most disturbing trends since the 2000s has been the increasing involvement of organized crime in mining operations in different parts of the world. In this paper I would like to study the illicit extraction and trade in amber in Eastern Europe and the Baltic region. The empirical part of the paper is based on the data collected from interviews with law enforcement and prosecutors, and analysis of court cases.	Yuliya Zabyelina, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Tracking Right-Wing Terrorism Across the United States and Europe: a Comparative Analysis	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Right-wing extremism has resulted in some of the deadliest acts of domestic terrorism across Europe. Similar developments of increased right-wing extremist incidents have also been reported for the United States, oftentimes referring to them as right-wing terrorism. This paper presentation will highlight the difficulty of classifying right-wing terrorism as a distinct form of political violence. Databases tracking right-wing terrorist events in the U.S. and across Europe will be introduced and compared to actual terrorism convictions in an attempt to show that the social definition of right-wing terrorism, oftentimes lacks the appropriate judicial response in form of a terrorism conviction.	Daniela Peterka-Benton, Montclair State University

Paper Presentation	Transformations in Juvenile Justice: Prevention, Trauma Informed Care, and Future Directions	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Juveniles and Justice	Evidence suggests that current juvenile justice policies include more treatment and prevention strategies and rely less on harsh and punitive sanctions. Increasingly, states, juvenile courts, and agencies recognize that children and youth may have been exposed to violence and victimization prior to engaging in delinquent acts. Consequently, probation and child welfare agencies have adopted or expanded trauma-informed care with juvenile offenders. Research suggests that there is variation between and within states, and there are indications that a fragmented approach has emerged in some counties and agencies. In addition, there are several obstacles to comprehensive implementation of trauma informed care. They include a lack of training of professionals in the trauma-focused approach, misunderstanding about what trauma is, scant research on its effectiveness, and limited "buy-in" from practitioners and/or administrators. This paper critiques these developments and recommends future directions and policies.	Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Peter J. Benekos, Mercyhurst University
Paper Presentation	Transgender Victim-Survivors: Evidence-Based Practices for Effective Victim Services	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	LGBTQ+/Sexuality and Justice	This paper draws upon extensive qualitative research highlighting the experiences of transgender survivors of intimate partner and familial abuse in Kentucky, as well as recent developments understanding the needs and perceptions of trans victim-survivors, in order to improve the quality of victim services. This paper was prepared in conjunction with a battered women's shelter in South Carolina to reduce bias and increase understanding in service providers. Special attention will be paid to appropriate terminology, complications with battered persons' shelters, mental health issues, economic strains, and cultural resistance to victims' services through the lens of evidence-based practices and applied scholarship.	Allison Brooke Willingham, University of Wisconsin Superior
Paper Presentation	Transitioning to College as Well as Community: Can Mentoring Increase Self-Determination?	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Providing tuition to returning citizens wanting to get a college education has been on the rise. Yet, the barriers to success for this student population are different from the typical college student (e.g. poor attendance to class, issues of parole and probation, restrictions on curfew and social cohorts) Our project looks at the special barriers to success and also the various steps that were taken in an attempt to address each one.	Dani McMay, State University of New York at Fredonia; Rebekah D. Kimble, Houghton College; Rolanda L. Ward, Niagara University
Student Authored Paper	Transnational Organized Crime's Footprint on Threats to Cybersecurity	Student Panels	Student Panels	Increasing threats are coming from transnational organized crime groups (e.g., gangs and cartels). These influential organizations have considerable money and power, which means they have the ability to pay hackers to defeat cybersecurity measures. The dangers posed by organized crime groups are nothing new. For decades, these organizations have launched sophisticated attacks against individuals as well as major corporations. Billions of dollars have been stolen every year, and there have been large and continuous hacks of our highly sensitive computer systems. What is new, is the acknowledgement that cybersecurity should be high priority for every individual, company, and government entity.	Robert Matthew Brzenchek, Capella University
Research Showcase	Trauma Informed Care in Educational Institutions: An Examination of Its Implementation in Schools	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Recently, federal and state legislation has identified trauma informed care as an important area to address in educational systems. Consequently, some school districts have incorporated their own training and programs. Other states partner with organizations to apply the trauma informed care framework in the school setting. The recognition of maltreatment and trauma in children's lives is consistent with intervention strategies that states have adopted for juvenile offenders. This presentation examines current legislative mandates, organizational procedures for implementing programs, and their core features. Recommendations for future research and policies are included.	Felecia J. Watt, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Open Seminar	Trauma Tools and Responses Training (Pre-Registration Required)	Open Seminars	Open Seminars	CEU Training Event	(Session Organizer) David A. Makin, Washington State University; (Presenter) Heather Pfeifer, University of Baltimore; (Presenter) Lizette Kathleen M. Contrino, Canisius College
Paper Presentation	Trauma, Drug Courts, and the Public Health Model of Drug Regulation	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	Determinate sentencing of the 1980's were based upon the drug classification system of the 1970's and led to mass incarceration. This resulted in "revolving door" of drug addiction and precipitated judicial drug courts. The prevailing understanding is that drug courts are effective but drug court has its critics. The recent opioid epidemic has demonstrated its failure and emphasizes the importance of dealing with this problem effectively. Effective interventions is critical to dealing with this crisis.	

Roundtable	Trends in Corrections: Interviews with Corrections Leaders Across the Globe	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	<p>This ROUNDTABLE is designed to facilitate a dialogue concerning interviews of correctional leaders across the globe. We explore common themes and issues raised by correction leaders based on their knowledge, experiences, opinions, and perspectives as practitioners. We also explore similarities and differences between and within corrections and criminal justice systems around the world. We examine whether and to what extent elite interviews are a viable and sound method to obtain a better understanding of the challenges that corrections is facing today.</p> <p>This ROUNDTABLE is designed to facilitate a dialogue concerning an ongoing series of interviews of prosecutors and defense lawyers from across the globe. We explore common themes and issues raised by prosecutors and defense lawyers during our interviews. We think in-depth interviews clearly depict the knowledge, experiences, and perspectives of legal advocacy leaders. We also compare between and within legal advocacy and criminal justice systems around the World. We discuss methodological issues and examine whether elite interviews are a viable and sound method to obtain a better understanding of the challenges that the legal advocacy is facing today.</p> <p>This ROUNDTABLE is designed to facilitate a dialogue concerning an ongoing series of interviews of police leaders from across the globe. We explore common themes and issues raised by police leaders during the course of our interviews. We also explore similarities and differences between and within policing and criminal justice systems of a wide range of African, Asian, European, North and South American nations. We discuss methodological issues concerning elite interviews and examine whether and to what extent elite interviews are a viable and sound method to obtain a better understanding of the global challenges facing police leaders in an increasingly interconnected and democratized world. We seek a thorough and in-depth analysis — from an insider's perspective — of how police leaders view their roles and the difficulties associated with the changing nature of their work. The series of volumes on police leaders is part of a broader series of volumes on criminal justice leaders, including judicial, correctional and other public safety leaders which aims to record the criminal justice system through interviews with global leaders who speak about the organizational structure, leadership, functions, public projects, training, culture and societal context of their organizations in different countries.</p>	<p>(Discussant) Mustafa Ozguler, International Police Executive Symposium; (Discussant) Jacqueline Rhoden-Trader, Coppin State University; (Discussant) Betsy A. Witt, Limestone College; (Session Organizer) Mark S. Fleisher, Case Western Reserve University; (Moderator) Dilip K. Das, International Police Executive Symposium</p> <p>(Discussant) Mustafa Ozguler, International Police Executive Symposium; (Session Organizer) Michael S. Vaughn, Sam Houston State University; (Discussant) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Moderator) Dilip K. Das, International Police Executive Symposium; (Discussant) Victor V. Viguicci, Portage County</p> <p>(Session Organizer) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Moderator) Dilip K. Das, International Police Executive Symposium; (Discussant) Diana Peterson, International Police Executive Symposium; (Discussant) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Discussant) Ben Stickle, Middle Tennessee State University; (Discussant) Mustafa Ozguler, International Police Executive Symposium</p>
Roundtable	Trends in Legal Advocacy: Interviews with Prosecutors and Defense Lawyers	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing		
Roundtable	Trends in Policing: Interviews with Police Leaders Across the Globe	Policing	Police Administration and Management		
Paper Presentation	Trends in Suicide Bombing: Boko Haram's Use of Women and Girls as Bombers	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	<p>Since the advent of the female suicide bomber in the mid-1980s in Lebanon, numerous groups have used women to carry out these attacks in Turkey, Sri Lanka, Palestine, and Iraq to name a few. In April 2014, Boko Haram, a terrorist group that operates in Nigeria, kidnapped 276 girls from a government run school in Chibok, Nigeria. Less than 2 months later Boko Haram used their first female suicide bomber ever. Since that date, the group has used hundreds of women and girls to carry out these suicide bombings, and has quickly become a group that has used more female bombers than any group in the past. The data for this paper is collected from open sources from June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2018, and details the rapid increase in the use of this tactic. Some girls as young as 7 and 8 years old have been coerced into carrying out these attacks, and will be covered in some case studies.</p>	<p>Vesna Markovic, Lewis University</p>

Roundtable	Trends in the Judiciary: Interviews with Judges Across the Globe	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The focus of the ROUNDTABLE is to encourage a dialogue on a series of interviews of judicial leaders from across the globe. We explore common themes and issues raised by judges, justices and magistrates from around the world during the course of interviews. We also explore similarities and differences between and within the legal and judicial systems of a wide range of African, Asian, European, North and South American nations. We discuss methodological issues concerning elite interviews and examine whether and to what extent elite interviews are a viable and sound method to obtaining a better understanding of the global challenges facing judicial leaders in an increasingly interconnected and democratized world. We seek a thorough and in-depth analysis — from an insider's perspective — of how judges, justices and magistrates view their roles and the difficulties associated with the changing nature of their work. The series of volumes on judicial leaders is part of a broader series of volumes on criminal justice leaders which aims to record the criminal justice system through interviews with global leaders who speak about the organizational structure, leadership, functions, public projects, training, culture and societal context of their organizations in different countries.	(Moderator) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Discussant) Dilip K. Das, International Police Executive Symposium; (Discussant) Diana Peterson, International Police Executive Symposium; (Session Organizer) Michael M. Berlin, Coppin State University; (Discussant) Ben Stickle, Middle Tennessee State University
Paper Presentation	Trends in Violent Crime and Arrests Among Juveniles and Young Adults	Juvenile Justice	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	As measured by official law enforcement statistics, despite recent increases for certain offenses, violence in the U.S. is at or below historically low levels. The presentation will use the latest national arrest and homicide data on known offenders to examine trends in violence among youth (ages 15 to 17) and young adults (18 to 20 and 21 to 24). Trends will be disaggregated by offense, gender, and race.	Charles Puzanchera, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Samantha Ehrmann, National Center for Juvenile Justice
Roundtable	Trigger Warnings in the Criminal Justice Classroom	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This roundtable presented by the Teaching, Learning and Scholarship section will focus on the merits and pitfalls of trigger warnings in the criminal justice classroom. Presenters will share their views on the value of trigger warnings as well as advice on how to approach sensitive topics.	(Session Organizer) Bryan K. Robinson, University of Mount Union; (Moderator) Colby L. Valentine, Dominican College; (Discussant) Tiffany Kragens, Upper Iowa University; (Discussant) Amber L. Morczek, Cottey College
Research Showcase	Trump Administration Criminal Justice Policies 2017 and 2018: What Happened, and Where Do We Go From Here?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Trump Administration Criminal Justice Policies January 2017 until January 2018: What has happened, and where do we go from here? This presentation will address 10 major Trump Administration Criminal Justice Initiatives and Critically Analyze them in reference to contemporary Criminal Justice Goals. This includes the Response to the Opioid Crisis, Immigration Policy, Anti Terrorism Policy, Policing, Private Prisons, Gun Laws, DMC, civil liberties and other issues.	Michael Fischer, Norfolk State University
Research Showcase	Trumping Crime: The Current Media's Coverage of White Collar Crime	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Recent reports suggest the prosecution of white collar crimes have fallen substantially under the Trump Administration. It is well documented that several leading figures within the current administration as well as President Trump have engaged in white collar crime activity. One could argue that political influence may be responsible for the lack of prosecution of these crimes. To that end, this paper investigates the media's coverage of white collar crime. The researchers conducted a content analysis of the front cover of two weekly news magazines (Time and The Economist) to determine whether these crimes were covered.	Christian Wallace, Arcadia University; Favian Guertin-Martin, Arcadia University
Research Showcase	Trumping Justice: Contextualizing the Pitfalls of US Military Tribunals with the Film The Conspirator	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The War on Terror, in which the US still wages both abroad and domestically has been slated with controversial methods of justice when it comes to suspected terrorists. The controversy surrounding military tribunals centralizes on its arbitrariness, use for accused US citizens, and various pitfalls concerning constitutionality. The film, The Conspirator, directed by Robert Redford (2011), contextualizes the most controversial elements of military tribunals. Based on the aftermath of President Lincoln's assassination, the film illuminates a nationally renowned event which can demonstrate to students, in a classroom setting, the complex issues surrounding the use of military tribunals.	Brandon Millinghausen, Arcadia University; Favian Guertin-Martin, Arcadia University
Paper Presentation	Turkey's Role in the Foreign Fighter Phenomenon as a Regional Power	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Turkey has played and continues to play a significant role in the phenomenon of foreign fighters due to its geographical and strategic position in the Middle East. Foreign fighters became the backbones and striking power of ISIS and al-Qaeda affiliated terrorist organizations causing the deaths of thousands. This study focuses on Turkey's role in the movement of foreign fighters in the direction of Syria and Iraq and back to their home countries between 2011 to 2018.	Ahmet S. Yayla, DeSales University

Paper Presentation	Tweet-Ball: The Social Impact and Influences of NFL Players on Social Media	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Recently, there are many moral and ethical debates surrounding the NFL due to national anthem protests. The controversy began in the 2016 NFL preseason with then current San Francisco 49er's player, Colin Kaepernick, taking a knee during the national anthem in a preseason game, signaling ineffectiveness in our American police forces. Social media has added an interesting dynamic to this controversial issue. Players are able to directly communicate with fans, which is a recent advancement in terms of the longevity and presence of the NFL itself. This study examines the influence of social media in terms of NFL players and their messages to the public. Specific tweets and hash tags are analyzed through content analysis, as well as a discussion of popularity (likes, retweets, etc.) in regards to tweet commentary. Social implications and potential NFL policy guidelines and restrictions will be discussed.	Shavonne Arthurs, Seton Hill University
Paper Presentation	Twists on the Classics: Teaching Critical Thinking and Communication	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal justice programs, at both the undergraduate and graduate level, commonly emphasize the importance of critical thinking and effective communication. Often, instructors rely on traditional methods of evaluation to assess these skills such as essay exams, term papers, and practiced speeches. This study will examine creative methods to engage students in critical thinking and communication, including creating Infographics, topic dossiers, and others. Strategies and student experiences will be discussed.	Kimberly Kaiser, University of Mississippi
Paper Presentation	Type and Dosage of Reentry Programming: Effects on Racial Disparity in Recidivism and Employment	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	In 2014, Nebraska state legislature initiated a reentry grant program that was awarded to private service organizations biennially. The focus for the Vocational and Life Skills initiative was to deliver education, employment-readiness skills, and other life skills to inmates and recently released individuals with the intent of increasing meaningful employment rates and decreasing recidivism rates. The current study examines multi-dimensional multi-site reentry program evaluations from the state of Nebraska. The goal is to determine if the type and/or dosage of programming reduces racial disparities in recidivism and employment.	Michael F. Campagna, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Katelynn Towne, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Ryan Spohn, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Paper Presentation	Understanding a Criminal Mind	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Criminal profiling is a way of understanding a serial killer through criminology and victimology. Criminal profiling is not concrete evidence for a case, but can be a viable resource in understanding the actions and signs of a serial killer. The FBI has shown that 83% of the time criminal profiling has been resourceful. This presentation will include: (1) an introduction of criminal justice and psychology professors' views on criminal profiling; (2) a comparison of criminal justice and psychology and non-criminal justice/psychology students view on criminal profiling; and (3) suggestions of teaching methods to better prepare students on the topic.	Nicole E. McCombs, Tiffin University; Michaela Vojta, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	Understanding College Student Perceptions of Criminal Justice Sanctions	Student Panels	Student Panels	The present study examines student perceptions of criminal justice sanctions. The purpose of the research is to investigate the influence of social demographics factors and prior contact with the criminal justice system on beliefs about criminal justice sanctions. Particular attention is given to whether perceptions vary across majors. A descriptive analysis and chi-square were performed to assess the relationship between variables in the college student sample.	Faith Senkbeil, University of Dayton
Research Showcase	Understanding College Students Attitudes of Campus Police	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This study examines college student's perceptions of campus police at a southeastern rural university in the United States. The college student's perceptions are based on specific and general perceptions of campus police. The results of this survey are part of a university initiative to build a better relationship between college students and the campus police.	Anthony G. Vito, Ball State University; Ericka Wentz, University of West Georgia

Paper Presentation	Understanding How Halfway House Residents Perceive and Access Healthcare during the Transition from Prison to the Community	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	<p>Access to health care is important for formerly incarcerated individuals, who are likely to have at least one chronic health condition, but providing access to health care in halfway houses comes with unique challenges. In Connecticut, some halfway house residents historically could not obtain Medicaid because of their legal status as "inmates" under community supervision and, therefore, had to return to jail clinics for care. However, others under a "parole" status usually qualified for Medicaid and got health care in the community. In September 2016, Connecticut interpreted new guidelines to allow all halfway house residents to access care in the community. This study explores barriers and facilitators to receiving health care in a halfway house through semi-structured interviews with DOC and halfway house staff and focus groups with halfway house residents. Focus groups gauge differences in whether, when and how residents seek care; how they perceive the change in care from prison to community; opinions on the value of health insurance coverage; and challenges to obtaining care. Staff interviews investigate challenges and barriers to care from a programmatic standpoint, including institutional factors that may affect care.</p>	Rochisha Shukla, Urban Institute; Kamala Mallik-Kane, Urban Institute; Ellen Paddock, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Understanding Mass Shooter Motivations: Even When There is No Smoking Gun	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	<p>This article illuminates and clarifies the motives behind mass killer, Stephen Paddock's attack on concert attendees during the Route 91 Harvest Music Festival in Las Vegas, Nevada. All official incident investigation reports conducted by Local Law Enforcement, State and Federal Governmental Agencies have declared no motive found. The media, aforementioned agencies as well as much of society want to know definitive smoking gun causations as to why a person would conduct such unimaginable violence. Unlike most mass killer's Paddock did not leave behind any self documented legacy tokens, however through an in depth case study this article chronicles his numerous destabilizing life events and several discernible motives behind his meticulously planned attack.</p>	Jennifer Lynn Murray, Indiana State University
Paper Presentation	Understanding Nigerian Security: Implications for Surveillance and Democracy	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	<p>This paper examines the security challenges confronting Nigeria today and the multifaceted and contradictory associations between surveillance and democracy in the Nigerian context. Using secondary data analysis, it presents and evaluates concrete evidence of "social facts" that have impacted negatively on security challenges in Nigeria. Finally, it offers policy recommendations for the management and control of security complications in the country.</p>	Declan I. Onwudiwe, Texas Southern University; Smart Otu, Federal University, Nigeria
Paper Presentation	Understanding Oppositional Gun Control Positions in Pennsylvania	Student Panels	Student Panels	<p>With the mass shooting tragedies occurring more frequently in recent years and given the vast array of emotionally-charged public opinions, lawmakers are struggling to pass "sensible" firearms policies to prevent such shootings. By understanding how citizens approach this polarizing topic, legislators can have an avenue for uniting the citizenry. However, recognizing an opposing opinion can be challenging. Thus, the purpose of this study is to determine whether and how citizens understand opposing opinions on gun control.</p> <p>To assess public opinion on gun control, a telephone survey was administered to 606 randomly selected adult residents of Pennsylvania in Spring 2016. Pennsylvanians' attitudes toward legislation on firearms purchases will be discussed, along with correlates of how respondents articulate others' positions. Policy and research implications will be discussed.</p>	Tara Reis, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Understanding Police Directed Violence (PDV) and Fear of Police Directed Violence (FPDV) among Officers Post-Ferguson	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	<p>There has been emerging concern among the law enforcement community that police officers are at a higher risk of victimization in the form of targeted physical attacks, verbal affronts, charged racial accusations, and false allegations. While emerging research has begun to assess the potential post-Ferguson effects on policing, there is reason to believe that these retaliatory directed activities may influence officers fear of victimization. This study investigated Police Directed Violence (PDV) and Fear of Police Directed Violence (FPDV) toward officers and their families to determine the association between self-reported PDV, anti-police sentiment, and FPDV. Preliminary results and policy implications are discussed.</p>	Richard C. Helfers, University of Texas at Tyler; Paul Reynolds, University of North Texas at Dallas

Paper Presentation	Understanding Police Use of Force: An Ethical Framework	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	Police use of force has received increased attention in recent years from all aspects of society. What is often neglected, however, is a basic discussion of right and wrong within an ethical analysis of the police use of force. This paper examines police use of force using an ethical framework and clarifies situational use of force. Qualified immunity, and its impact on officer accountability, is also discussed.	Christopher M. Bellas, Youngstown State University; Sarah See, Methodist University; Eric See, Methodist University; Wendy Vonnegut, Methodist University
Research Showcase	Understanding the Importance of Community Engagement in Collective Efficacy and Crime Reduction	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This project is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance through the Community Based Crime Reduction grant awarded to the Hartford, CT Police Department. The basis for this award was to bring the community together with the police in an effort to collaborate on approaches to reduce crime in a specific hot spot area in the Northeast neighborhood. Since the predicate for this award is based on the requirement of community engagement as part of determining the problems and solutions, we felt it was important to examine the role of the community within this context. A survey was distributed to residents in the focus area and community meetings were held with residents, community based organizations, neighborhood groups, and police community service officers assigned to the area. Input from the community members in identifying the crime problems, the drivers of crime, and strategies they would like implemented are discussed in relation to the information from crime analysis data and theoretical implications of the crime drivers in the hotspot.	Julie Schnobrich-Davis, Central Connecticut State University; Eugena Givens, Central Connecticut State University
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Objection: Preliminary Findings Regarding the Impact of Objection Types on Jury Decision Making in an Experimental Mock Courtroom Setting	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	What we know about jury decision making has been growing. Social scientists have examined how various legal and extra-legal factors have an impact on the substantive decisions that juries make, however, few studies examine how different practices influence jury decisions. This research attempts to add to our understanding of how judges and attorneys may impact jury decisions by examining different types of objections. This presentation utilizes preliminary data from a simulated jury study using experimental design to address the impact on various types of objections styles and how they may impact substantive decisions as well as perceptions by the jury.	Cody J Stoddard, Central Washington University; Mary Radeke, Central Washington University; R. Shaffer Claridge, Central Washington University
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Psychology of Officer-Precipitated-Conflict	Policing	Police Administration and Management	American law enforcement leadership, against the backdrop of black lives matter and recent social concerns about alleged police misconduct, must develop a better understanding of the psychology of officer-precipitated-conflict. Those who perpetuate officer-precipitated-conflict harm police-community relations and detract from the efforts of other officers wishing to have a positive impact on the community they serve. While the psychology of officer-precipitated-conflict may be complex, it is imperative that leaders within law enforcement organizations be cognizant of officer-precipitated-conflict so they can identify, confront, and prevent it from happening within their organization.	Michael L. Beshears, American Public University System; Michelle L. Beshears, American Public University System; Mark Bond, American Public University System
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Relationship Between Cognitive Abilities, Motivation, and Participation in Prison-based Educational Programming	Criminal Justice Education	Assessment	Amid increased attention and reform efforts related to correctional education, this paper, using data from the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) Prison Study, seeks to investigate the statistical association between various learning-related cognition metrics, motivational factors, and participation—and the desire to participate—in educational programs among a representative sample of U.S. prisoners. The results of this research may yield insight into why incarcerated people participate in educational programming in prison, which has the potential to inform future policies and practices related to correctional education offerings.	Lionel R. Smith, Vera Institute of Justice; Richard Stansfield, Rutgers Camden
Paper Presentation	Understanding the Relationship Between Intimate Partner Violence Reporting and Attitudes Toward the Police	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	It has widely been argued by social scientists that victims of crime, including those that are intimately victimized by their partners, prefer to disclose their victimization to informal support providers than to formal institutions such as the police. This argument has not only become popular but has empirically been supported. The primary purpose of the current study is to examine the reporting behavior of IPV victims and to assess the impact that their attitudes toward the police have on their decision to report incidents to either formal or informal systems. Using college-level data, the study tested the assumption that negative attitudes will enhance reporting to informal support groups while at the same time, reduce the odds of reporting to the police. Analyses conducted supported this assumption and suggested that victims' feelings about the police matter in their reporting calculations.	Francis Danso Boateng, University of Mississippi; Isaac Nortey Darko, Burman University

Paper Presentation	Understanding the Spatial Distribution of Officer-Involved Shootings	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Recent officer-involved shootings have drawn significant interest from both police practitioners and public alike. Despite the significant impact these events have on the individuals and communities involved, and the national media attention that surround these events, few studies have explored spatial relationships, if any, of these events. Using official data from the police department of a large southern metropolitan city from 2005-2017, this study examines the spatial distribution of officer-involved shootings, and the influence of the community contextual factors on the distribution. Moreover, we direct future research endeavors to encompass other large agencies in order to better understand the universality or uniqueness found within this study's findings.	Francis R. Benton, Sam Houston State University; Joshua Shawick, Sam Houston State University; Yan Zhang, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Unethical Conduct, Corruption, and Rule of Law: An Ethical Approach to Address Corruption and Subversion of the Rule of Law	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	Approaches taken to improve the rule of law have focused largely on its structural dimensions. There has been less attention to individual ethical accountability in terms of improving baseline decision-making both inside and outside government to reduce selfish and self-seeking behavior that results in corruption, criminality, and subversion of the rule of law. This paper uses data from several global surveys and interviews with subject matter experts to establish the links among unethical and corrupt conduct and their impacts on the rule of law. Improving ethical behavior is a precursor to preventing corrupt conduct, which threatens the rule of law. Given the use of direct and structural violence inflicted on Black bodies under the skewed constructs of crime and justice in America, there is very little doubt the policing culture has been used to weaponize the psychosis of white supremacy. As a result, Black people in America are more likely to be stopped, more likely to be arrested, and more likely to be incarcerated. In this essay, I will explore the first component of dismantling a system of oppression: unframing the policing culture.	Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paper Presentation	Unfriending the Policing Culture: Moving Towards Dismantling a System of Oppression	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	This qualitative study describes how twenty corrections officers from a large Midwest state prison system describe their perceptions regarding career choice. Many express their path to corrections work as serendipitous in that they joined the department to gain stable employment. Their sentiments will be discussed in wide-ranging detail based upon the themes that emerged, giving voice to the officers' experiences of marginalization and unfulfilled career expectations. These results will be used to draw conclusions about why people become correctional officers, how they are impacted by public perceptions and how we can make the job more attractive and fulfilling going forward.	Tony Gaskew, University of Pittsburgh
Paper Presentation	Unfulfilled Career Expectations: Twenty Correctional Officers Share Their Experiences	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	This roundtable discussion will discuss how the current political climate impacts higher education as well as the counseling profession. A systemic 'universal framework' context (Fong, 2015) (that includes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child) for professional counseling and supervision ethics will be offered as a jumping off point for discussion. Challenges and successes will be highlighted. Applications of universal principles vs. contextual principles will be practiced via case studies. Suggestions for future ethical decision models will also be offered.	Timothy M. Ekin, Ferris State University
Roundtable	Universal and Systemic Ethics in the Age of "America First"	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Prior literature reveals that adolescents are not the only population suffering from bullying behavior. Bullying victimization tends to transfer from schools to colleges. The current study addresses two areas of cyberbullying victimization among college students: perceptions and recommendations. The objectives of the study were to understand from the college perspective 1) why students believe people cyberbully others and 2) what should students do if they are currently being cyberbullied? In addition, prevention strategies and policy implications are addressed to explain what measures should be taken to combat cyberbullying victimization among college students.	(Session Organizer) Jonathan Appel, Tiffin University; (Discussant) Justin Kopronica, Tiffin University; (Moderator) Jonathan Appel, Tiffin University; (Discussant) Ryan Gase, Tiffin University; (Discussant) Janae Walls, Tiffin University
Paper Presentation	University Student Views on Internet Harassment: Attempting to Understand Perceptions of Cyberbullying Victimization	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice		Brenda F. Prochaska, Lake Erie College; Kristen N. Sobba, Southeast Missouri State University; Monica Bixby Radu, Southeast Missouri State University

Paper Presentation	Unpacking How Nine Counties are Reducing Mental Illness Populations in Jails	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Over 2 million people with diagnosable mental illnesses are sent to jails annually, overwhelming county-level jails. The Stepping Up national initiative aims to address the mentally ill individuals with a six-step plan to advance county-level efforts. Using 9 county-level case studies, this study applied the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) to analyze what policies and practices counties developed, identify which behavioral health resources and services are needed, how the initiative helped counties implement changes, and tracking the quality of those changes. This naturalistic study furthers our knowledge about specific county implementation efforts to decrease mental illness populations in jails.	Lindsay Smith, George Mason University; Pallie Koehn, George Mason University; Faye S. Taxman, George Mason University
Research Showcase	Unpacking the Crime Drop: Exploring the Effect on Rural America	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Crime rates in America have been declining for roughly 25 years and yet there is little discussion with respect to the disparate nature of the decline. The present research showcase depicts our effort to unpack the different decline trajectories in rural America by victim demographics. We specifically address Race, Gender, and Household income as points of interest in changing in crime rates over time. Accounting for both consistencies and inconsistencies in the rates over the period of decline for violent and non violent crimes has the power to inform research on criminal justice policy and criminological theory. It is commonly understood that crime is not equally distributed across places, but less explored is the unequal success of the crime drop.	Sarah R. Bostrom, Sam Houston State University; Ryan Randa, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Unpacking the Officer, Community Member, and Situational Factors Affecting Police-Community Interactions with Hispanic/Latino Immigrants	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Members of traditionally marginalized groups historically have had more contentious interactions with police officers than do members of the majority groups—although immigrants remain an understudies group in this domain. A number of explanations have been developed to address this consistent finding. However, we still do not understand whether the issues lie with the officer, the community member, or some other aspect of the situation. This study adds to this literature by using a propensity score matching to create equivalent groups to assess the behaviors of officers' and community members during the course of the interactions with Hispanic/Latino immigrants.	Richard Hernandez, University of Texas at Dallas; Jon Maskály, University of Texas at Dallas; Sungil Han, University of Texas at Dallas; Haneul Yim, University of Texas at Dallas
Paper Presentation	Unpardonable Crimes: A Comparative Constitutional Perspective	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	This paper will lay out a typology of exclusions from the executive clemency and pardon power in national constitutions. Exclusions from the clemency power fall into three major categories: political offenses (such as treason, impeachment, military crimes, or corruption, for instance); international crimes (terrorism, torture, genocide, war crimes, etc.); and miscellaneous provisions, which vary widely. This paper aims to categorize these exclusions and identify any trends, such as exclusion of international crimes in newer constitutions, as well as any recommendations. Special attention will be paid to provisions that exclude capital offenses from the clemency power, which violate international law.	Andrew Novak, George Mason University; Chelsea van Dijk, George Mason University
Paper Presentation	Use of Information Obtained from Crime Analysis in Administrative and Strategic Decision-making	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Executives and managers of police agencies depend on making informed decisions to deal with crises and change occurring in their respective environments and their organizations. My study uses data from a merged data set that includes information of police departments across the U.S., their use of technology and organizational assets. A measure of the amount of information created by the police department is the main explanatory variable. This measure shows how much information is created based on various crime analysis and crime mapping methods, at what intervals and on what type crimes. The use of the information by the police manager is measured by whether the information obtained from the various analyses is used in managerial decisions such as resource allocation, redistricting etc. The results show that there is threshold to where the police manager uses the information obtained from the analyses. There is a quadratic relationship between the amount of information produced and the probability of using the information in decision-making. After certain amount of information load, the police managers are less likely to base their decisions on information obtained from analyses while up to a certain point they are likely to do so.	Serhat Demir, Kent State University

Paper Presentation	Using a Critical Infrastructure Game to Provide Realistic Observation of the Human in the Loop by Criminal Justice Students	Criminal Behavior	Cyber Crime	Understanding human behavior is crucial in anticipating adversarial actions during cyberattacks. The Criminal Justice (CJ) discipline offers the necessary frameworks to unpack the complex facets of adversarial behavior and movement, and should therefore be leveraged for their possible contributions to the area of proactive cybersecurity. Yet the discipline remains weak at training current and future CJ workforce on these matters in a hands-on manner. This paper presents a cybersecurity training exercise where a power grid simulator is used to educate CJ students via experiential learning about concepts of cyberattacks and cybersecurity as well as exposing them to doing hands-on cybersecurity field research. The paper reports on Game use as an important opportunity to observe humans put under additional stress in operating conditions. The paper discusses what CJ students learn from multidisciplinary simulation-based exercises, the challenges and limitations they face, and how training this workforce could help contribute towards proactive cyberdefense of critical infrastructure. This research was supported by an National Science Foundation Cyber-Physical Systems grant.	Aunshul Rege, Temple University
Paper Presentation	Using a Hoberman Sphere to Teach Social Structure	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentation will focus on an innovative way of teaching students about social structure. This is often a challenging topic for students to understand because of its invisible nature. This new technique can be used in a variety of criminal justices and for many different topics and theories.	Andrea Krieg, Elmhurst College
Paper Presentation	Using Animals to Reduce the Pains of Imprisonment	Corrections	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Prison Animal Programs have recently become some of the most popular prison rehabilitation programs for inmates and staff alike. While the research on their effectiveness is still emerging, there has been little research on their effect on the pains of imprisonment. This study will utilize surveys and interviews with inmates in many prison animal programs throughout the South Carolina Department of Corrections Institutions, including: dog training programs, cat rehabilitation programs, thoroughbred retirement programs, bee keeping programs and dairy farm programs to determine their effect on the pains of imprisonment.	Leslie B. Hill, The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina
Paper Presentation	Using BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program Data to Track the Evolution of Human Trafficking Cases	Research Methods	Research Methods	One of the most important venues for the investigation, prosecution, and sentencing of human trafficking cases is the federal criminal justice system. Understanding the process by which human trafficking cases evolve through the federal justice system may help investigators, prosecutors, and judges effectively and fairly dispense justice to human trafficking perpetrators, and reassure victims that the system is attentive to their needs. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) data provides a platform for a thorough analysis of the case process, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing. With a large dataset available spanning over many years (2006 – 2013), the FJSP allows an analysis that distinguishes sex and labor trafficking. We use the FJSP to track case stage outcomes – a human trafficking charge lasting from investigation to prosecution, and prosecution to conviction – and their correlates. We also analyze sentencing outcomes for those convicted of human trafficking versus those charged with human trafficking but convicted of another crime. Finally, we discuss the implications for case evolution in the federal justice system as states adopt their own human trafficking statutes.	Ryan Kling, Abt Associates Inc.; Omri Drucker, Abt Associates; Michael Shively, Abt Associates, Inc.
Research Showcase	Using Evidence within a Computational Framework for Identity	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	This poster will explain how we use evidence to connect agents from both physical and cyber environments. We're currently focusing on the physical evidence and putting it into a computational framework. This also branches into the cyber world. This poster will highlight the evidence from crime scenes and the theories we use to determine an identity.	Hannah Nicole Foster, North Carolina A&T
Roundtable	Using Movies in the Criminal Justice Classroom: Part I	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	The traditional lecture format of the criminal justice course has given way to a wide variety of ways to connect non-traditional resources to course instruction. This roundtable discussion will present ideas about movies and other cinematic materials that can be incorporated into the criminal justice classroom. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several examples of external resources that can be incorporated into their criminal justice classes. Part I of a two-part series.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) James Blair, South Texas College; (Discussant) Jennifer Chiotti, Lone Star College-Kingwood; (Discussant) Meheline Farhat, Bergen Community College; (Discussant) Jason Paynich, Quincy College; (Discussant) Lynnell Talbert, Grand Rapids Community College

Roundtable	Using Movies in the Criminal Justice Classroom: Part II	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	The traditional lecture format of the criminal justice course has given way to a wide variety of ways to connect non-traditional resources to course instruction. This roundtable discussion will present ideas about movies and other cinematic materials that can be incorporated into the criminal justice classroom. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several examples of external resources that can be incorporated into their criminal justice classes. Part II of a two-part series.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Frank Laney, Rowan-Cabarrus Community College; (Discussant) Ann Geisendorfer, Hudson Valley Community College; (Discussant) Frank Laney, Rowan-Cabarrus Community College; (Discussant) Jodi Rowlands, Lehigh Carbon Community College; (Discussant) William H. Solomons, County College of Morris; Michael Shane Klein, University of Lynchburg
Paper Presentation	Using Multi-Attribute Utility Theory (MAUT) to Teach Rational Choice Theory in Criminology Courses	Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The purpose of this paper is to present a teaching tool for use in criminology classes. The tool utilizes a version of Multi-Attribute Utility Theory (MAUT) for decision-tree modelling. The use of MAUT to analyze decisions allows the teacher to accomplish two tasks. First, MAUT provides a hands-on tool for teaching rational choice theories of crime by allowing visualization of cost-benefit choice models. Second, MAUT provides a gentle introduction to statistical concepts related to probability and utility. The paper presents a brief summary of MAUT, an explanation of decision analysis, and a version of decision-tree modelling for the criminology classroom.	
Roundtable	Using Novels in the Criminal Justice Classroom	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	The traditional lecture format of the criminal justice course has given way to a wide variety of ways to connect non-traditional resources to course instruction. This roundtable discussion will present ideas about novels and other written materials that can be incorporated into the criminal justice course. Audience members will take away from this roundtable several examples of external resources that can be incorporated into their criminal justice classes.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Jodi Rowlands, Lehigh Carbon Community College; (Discussant) Jennifer Wyatt Bourgeois, Lone Star College-Cy Fair; (Discussant) Jennifer Chioti, Lone Star College-Kingwood; (Discussant) Jessica Noble, Lewis and Clark Community College; (Discussant) William H. Solomons, Amber Griffin, Sam Houston State University; Elisa Toman, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Using Race, Class, and Gender to Predict Probation Revocation for Drug Users	Corrections	Community Corrections	Over 4 million Americans are under community supervision and must follow strict guidelines. Probation revocation is common, but particularly routine for drug users. While drug use is illegal, revocation fails to account for the complexity of addiction and the prevalence of relapse. Punishment without treatment increases contact individuals have with the criminal justice system, ignoring the root cause of the contact. Low income individuals, minorities, and males, tend to be treated more harshly by the justice system as a whole. This study examines if these characteristics intersect to affect drug users and probation revocation similarly.	
Paper Presentation	Using social support and coercion theories to explain offense type: The family scale	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Social support and coercion theories have received increasing attention in the criminology field over the last 25 years. To advance this construct in the discipline, a survey was developed to better understand the relationship between social support/coercion and offense type. 209 offenders across 5 correctional facilities in the Illinois Department of Corrections participated in the survey. The 42-item Family Scale is grounded in social support/coercion theory and asks for binary responses from participants. The Family Scale consists of 2 domains (Social Support/Coercion) and 6 subscales (2 for Social Support and 4 for Coercion). There are 7 items in each subscale.	Phillip M. Galli, University of Wisconsin - River Falls
Research Showcase	Using the Student Leadership Challenge Inventory to Assess Leadership Abilities and Performance of Police Managers	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Finding and developing leaders is a crucial aspect of organizational vitality and success. In policing, leadership can energize and become a dynamic force in the agency – invigorating change and sponsoring professionalization. Leadership motivates individuals to perform the tasks that can move the organization forward. Therefore, evaluating leadership performance is a meaningful evaluation that can sponsor and develop positive leadership styles. The police manager respondents in this analysis were enrolled in the Administrative Officer's Course (AOC) at the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. Part of the process is the completion of The Student Leadership Practices Inventory (SSLPI - Kouzes & Posner, 1998) – a 30 item scale designed to provide a 360° assessment of the leadership abilities of the respondents. These students did a self-evaluation under the "five principles" of the Leadership Challenge: Model the Way, Inspire a Shared Vision, Challenge the Process, Enable Others to Act, and Encourage the Heart and identified three subordinates and three superiors from their department to rate their ability as well. The research results reveal substantial agreement in the two assessments with demographic differences reported.	Gennaro F. Vito, University of Louisville; George Higgins, University of Louisville

Student Authored Paper	Vaping and the Use of Electronic Cigarettes Among College Students in Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	Student Panels	Student Panels	The popularity of electronic cigarettes and "vapes" has skyrocketed among young people, particularly college students. This study aims to explore the characteristics of these devices and their use among college students in criminal justice and social sciences. This presentation will include: (1) a review of the growing trend of vape and electronic cigarette use among college students; (2) an exploration of the prevalence, motivations, and views of vape and electronic cigarette use on college campuses; and (3) a discussion of the possible implications for both the e-cigarette market and the user, particularly those criminal justice and social sciences students.	Sarah Nicole Jolliff, Tiffin University
Research Showcase	Variation in the Adoption and Implementation of Police Technological Innovations: An Evolutionary Perspective	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	We apply an evolutionary perspective to describe the ways in which police officers, work groups, agencies, and the field of policing adopt and use innovative technologies, such as body worn cameras, handheld data devices, and automated license plate readers. An evolutionary perspective helps explain four processes in the use of technologies: variation, selection, retention, and struggle. Our application of the evolutionary perspective is illustrated with examples of these four processes culled from the prior literature and from case studies.	Christi L. Gullion, Sam Houston State University; William King, Sam Houston State Univ
Paper Presentation	Variations in and the Effect of Distance Between Incarceration Locations and Prisoners' Former Residences	Corrections	Institutional Corrections	Previous research has shown that visitations by family and loved ones reduce the risk of recidivism. Further, research has shown that the distance between a prison facility and the county in which an individual lived prior to prison is linked to the number of visitations, and that distance has also been linked to in-facility offending and misconduct rates. Yet a clear link between distance and recidivism has yet to be examined. Further, the distance and visitation literature relies on only single state jurisdictions, and on imprecise measures of distance that account for distance based only on travel mileage via car and using county centroids instead of exact addresses. The current study addresses these gaps in the literature by using NCRP data with exact addresses for the former residence of inmates in numerous states. The presentation will highlight how travel distance and time varies by region of the U.S., whether an individual is from an urban or rural area, race, gender, offense type, and length of the sentence, and present preliminary findings on the impact of distance on recidivism.	Walter Campbell, Abt Associates
Paper Presentation	Victim Blaming and Race: Revisiting the Anita Hill Testimony	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	In the wake of numerous sexual assault allegations against men of power, mass media and social media has responded with a slew of #MeToo hashtags beginning a public discourse against sexual violence and harassment. However, portrayals of racial/ethnic victims of sexual violence and harassment have been underrepresented in the literature due to the stereotypical characterizations of racial/ethnic minorities. As a result, victim blaming has become a popular rationale for the treatment of racially and ethnically diverse victims of sexual violence which predates the 1991 Capital Hill testimony of Anita Hill. This paper examines the Black woman's intersectional experience of racism and sexism in the workplace from a Black feminist standpoint.	Asha Layne, Morgan State University
Paper Presentation	Victim Impact Evidence in Capital Cases: Regulating the Admissibility of Photographs and Videos in the Payne Era	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The U.S. Supreme Court ruled victim impact evidence admissible in capital cases in <i>Payne v. Tennessee</i> . Since then, the Supreme Court has declined to provide further guidance on the admissibility of victim impact evidence despite the introduction of extensive slideshows and videos memorializing the victim set to melancholy music. This article examines state court cases from the 50 states plus federal jurisdictions to understand the factors that contribute to the (in)admissibility of victim impact evidence. The article concludes by proposing model language states can use to enact legislation regulating the use of photographs and videos as victim impact evidence.	Alexander H. Updegrave, Sam Houston State University; Michael S. Vaughn, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Victim Impact Statements and Other Court Documents as Data Sources	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	In this last presentation, the three presenters will discuss the practice of using court documents and victim impact statement as sources of data to conduct original research. Strengths and weaknesses will be identified, and strategies to utilize these data within a proper analytical framework and increase the research validity will be suggested.	Amelie Pedneault, Washington State University; Cortney Dalton, Washington State University; Samantha L.N. Tjaden, Washington State University

Paper Presentation	Victim Impact Statements in the International Criminal Court	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Since 2002, the International Criminal Court has been utilized as a court of last resort to charge war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and aggression when a state cannot or will not do so. The court uses victim statements in all parts of the trial and considers them to determine appropriate reparation upon conviction. This paper outlines the use of victim impact statements in different courts, provides context for the way the ICC uses them, and utilizes a qualitative approach to the analysis of available victim statements for previously convicted ICC cases. It will also analyze the reparations required in the conviction in link with victim statements.	Cortney Dalton, Washington State University
Paper Presentation	Victim Impact Statements: Suggested Restorative Benefits and Lived Experiences	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Restorative Justice	This paper examines the perspectives of family members who lost loved ones due to an impaired driving incident with regard to their experience with victim impact statements. Through an examination of ten interviews with thirteen participants, this research focuses on the proposed or suggested restorative aspects of providing victims with the opportunity to provide the court with victim impact statements and the participants' lived experience.	Nick Jones, University of Regina; Jody Burnett, Community Safety Knowledge Alliance
Paper Presentation	Victim/Offender Characteristics and Police Arrest Decisions: The Moderating Role of Local Political Context	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Prior research suggests that the relationship between race and police officer decision making may be dependent on other situational factors and outside context. Thus far, little attention has been given to the impact of local political context on policing practices, yet political context has played an important role in other decision points, such as sentencing. Using data compiled from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), American National Election Studies (ANES), and the U.S. Census Bureau, the present study examines the effect of victim/offender characteristics on police arrest decisions and how local political context moderates this relationship.	Laura Beckman, Shippensburg University; Eryn O'Neal, Sam Houston State University
Paper Presentation	Victimization and Fear of Crime Among Marijuana Dispensary Workers Within Colorado and Washington	Criminological Theory	Victimology	Using a routine activities perspective, scholars have argued that marijuana dispensaries could act as magnets for crime, similar to that of liquor stores. However, little research has examined crime and victimization that occurs around marijuana dispensaries and no research to date has asked dispensary workers about their own victimization within and around their place of business. The current study analyzes follow-up surveys marijuana dispensaries collected during 2018 across Colorado and Washington in order to understand employees' perceptions of victimization in and around their dispensary location and the protective measures they are enacting in to prevent crime.	Mary K. Evans, University of Northern Colorado; Kyle C. Ward, University of Northern Colorado; Brian M. Iannacchione, University of Northern Colorado; Vanessa Arellano, University of Northern Colorado
Paper Presentation	Video Analytics in Law Enforcement Public Surveillance: Preliminary Results from Milwaukee's Network Optimization	Policing	Police Technology	With funding from the National Institute for Justice, the Urban Institute worked with the Milwaukee police department to upgrade and optimize its public surveillance camera network. Urban researchers conducted a historical crime analysis to identify new areas in the city where new pan, tilt, zoom (PTZ) and panoramic cameras could be installed to combat crime. In early 2018, the department more than doubled its surveillance network from 42 cameras in the city to a total of 87 cameras. As part of this work, some cameras were integrated with video analytic technologies. These included automatic license plate recognition that automatically alert camera operators to license plate hits of stolen or wanted vehicles and linkage to the city's gunshot detection technology that automatically turns a PTZ camera when a firearm shooting occurs within 500 feet. This presentation will detail the study's methodology and discuss preliminary findings on the impact these cameras and technologies had on local crimes.	Bryce Peterson, Urban Institute; Daniel S. Lawrence, Urban Institute
Paper Presentation	Violence as told by Twitter: Associations between Chicago Violent Crime, Sentiment and Social Media Activity	Research Methods	Research Methods	Methods for analyzing social media patterns continue to elicit attention from scholars. Whether social media is being used by residents of high crime areas to communicate about or respond to violence remains under-examined by criminal justice research. This paper addresses whether city or police district-level violent crime rates display a contemporaneous relationship with violent Twitter activity and/or sentiment during a four-week period in 2018. Using prior crime and social media research as a foundation, a method to identify virtual patterns that may precede, overlap with or follow rises in violent crime is presented while situating findings in a theoretical context.	Kris Castner, Millersville University; Michael Castner, Google

Paper Presentation	Violence Directed Against Teachers: Focusing on Predictors of Multiple Victimization	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	A growing number of empirical studies indicate that violence directed against teachers is a serious school problem and has negative effects on victimized teachers. Despite the seriousness and importance of the issue, few empirical studies have examined the extent and predictors of teacher multiple victimization by students. Using a longitudinal sample of teachers in a southwestern city of the United States, the current research examines multiple victimization experiences among teachers and investigate whether socio-demographic factors, teachers' classroom management skills, and schools' environmental factors are significantly related to teacher multiple victimization.	Byongook Moon, University of Texas San Antonio
Paper Presentation	Violence Interrupters: What Factors Encourage Former Gang Members to Commit to Community-Based Violence Prevention?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	What are the factors that encourage former gang members to commit to the role of violence "interrupter" for community-based violence prevention organizations? This paper draws on the social movements literature in sociology to enhance our understanding of the individual commitment to the high-risk activism of neighborhood violence intervention. Utilizing a multi-year ethnography of street workers in a CeaseFire-type organization, this paper develops a typology of street worker commitment based on three categories: Exiters, Straddlers, and Loyalists. We then identify organizational and social psychological factors that lead street workers to either sustain participation in, or disengage from, street intervention work.	Joseph Johnson, Rowan University; David Everson, University of Southern Maine
Paper Presentation	Violence Reduction According to Gender Theory	Student Panels	Student Panels	This presentation will examine violence reduction in CAR from a gender theory perspective, as well as from restorative justice.	Christine Gancayco, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Violence Reduction and Critical Criminology	Student Panels	Student Panels	This presentation will examine violence reduction in CAR from the perspective of critical criminology.	Damon Tragani, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Violence Reduction and Social Learning Theory	Student Panels	Student Panels	This presentation will examine violence reduction in CAR from the perspective of social learning theory.	Alexandra Arso, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Shovan Bala, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Martina Bizzotti, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Eva Wang, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Violence Reduction, Deterrence and Opportunity Theories	Student Panels	Student Panels	This presentation will examine violence reduction from the perspective of deterrence and opportunity theories	Dennis Savard, Saginaw Valley State University; Daniel Kennedy, Oakland University; Joseph Jaksa, Saginaw Valley State University; Thomas Kelley, Wayne State University
Paper Presentation	Violent Crime in Bars: A Quantitative Analysis	Policing	Security and Crime Prevention	Research suggests that barroom settings create a milieu conducive for the outbreak of violence. This study uses a mixed methods approach to examine violence in bars. We examine data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System for the years 2011-2015 and present four case studies involving violence in bars. The quantitative results show that when violence occurs in bars, it is more likely to involve murder, aggravated assault, and simple assault than in other settings. The qualitative results provide general support for these findings. The mixed methods approach enhances the analyses by highlighting the nuanced behavioral dynamics of barroom violence.	
Paper Presentation	Violent Crime Victimization and Education Levels: An Examination of Data from 1992-2016	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Using the National Crime Victimization Survey from 1992-2016, the study will seek to find evidence of trends in violent crime victimization over the time period beyond the general reduction in violence over the past quarter century. The study hypothesizes that the trend in the reduction of violent crime victimization is related to a general increase in household education levels, especially households led by women and minorities, giving them the required opportunities to avoid or to remove themselves from situations where violent crime victimization would be more likely.	Joseph A. Cochran, The College at Brockport
Paper Presentation	Voter Suppression Policies and Federal Sentencing Outcomes	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	In recent years, many states have implemented voter suppression laws, which take measures to make voting more difficult by requiring photo identification or reducing early voting periods. Treating presence of voter suppression policy as a proxy, we examine how political climate influences criminal sentencing outcomes in U.S. district courts. We expect that sentences for non-white defendants and women will be more punitive in districts that have implemented these policies. Further, we expect that other structural measures of threat, including percent non-white and gender equality will have stronger effects in these politically conservative districts. We discuss implications for research and practice.	Jeffrey Nowacki, Colorado State University; Danielle Creech, Colorado State University

Paper Presentation	Weapon Carrying on School Grounds in the State of Pennsylvania	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	The contextual drivers of weapon carrying behavior are complex and multi-faceted. Taking advantage of the comprehensive coverage of Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS), this multi-level study seeks to contribute to the understanding of weapon carrying behavior among students through quantitative analysis with both individual and school level data. Various domains of student life including demographic characteristics, mental health, academic performance, peer association, attitude toward delinquent behaviors, and parental supervision are examined to present a comprehensive context of the weapon carrying behavior. Additional analysis will be conducted to examine potential relationships between weapon carrying and violent acts experienced and/or committed in schools.	Siyu Liu, Penn State Harrisburg; Jonathan Lee, Penn State Harrisburg
Paper Presentation	Weaponizing the Environment in Violent Jihadi Propaganda	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Homeland Security, Terrorism, and Transnational Crime	The purpose of this study is to measure the intersection of environmental security and violence in terrorist propaganda. Rosoka, a natural language processing software, and frame analysis are used to advance our understanding of how environmental frames function within terrorist propaganda. Emotive triggers are framed in a way to leverage individual and collective attitudes in psychological warfare. Environmental frames are used create subcultural identities and social boundaries across languages, cultures, history, and geography. Importantly, semantic networks illustrate how demagogues use cyber space to frame environmental solutions and problems from a subcultural perspective to mobilize target audiences.	Travis Morris, Norwich University
Research Showcase	Weathering the Storm: Criminal Justice Student Persistence After Hurricane Harvey	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	An examination of criminal justice student persistence rates after Hurricane Harvey across the Lone Star College System.	Jennifer Chiotti, Lone Star College-Kingwood; Jennifer Wyatt Bourgeois, Lone Star College-Cy Fair
Paper Presentation	What Can Be Done to Make Crime Reporting Easy to Police	Comparative/International Criminal Justice	Comparative/International Criminal Justice Institutions	The criminal justice system is set in motion once a crime is reported to the police. However, the common man faces hurdles in registering a crime in a police station in India. Non-registration promotes impunity for the accused and causes injustice. It also biases the system in favor of the powerful few in society. Senior police officers and courts have time and again emphasized that free registration of crime is mandatory, yet compliance is not complete. We examine the reasons for this malaise and suggest ways to implement the ideal of free and fair registration of crime.	Hanif Qureshi, Inspector General of Police, Haryana Police; Badruddin Badar, Gurugram University
Paper Presentation	What Do Police Want In Their Leaders?	Policing	Police Administration and Management	This paper describes the results of research within a large Canadian police service, providing insight into what police officers want from their leaders. The findings, based on interviews and focus groups, identified the need for relationships with leaders based on personal trust in the absence of—or a replacement for—organizational trust. The findings break down into three categories: competence (visible operational competence and effective supervisory competence); communications (honest, consistent, meaningful, and face to face); and personal trust. This paper examines how the categories are interrelated and how they compare to the literature on leadership.	Glenn Hanna, University of Guelph-Humber
Paper Presentation	What Does Disney Tell Us About Mass Incarceration?: Media and Children of Incarcerated Parents	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	In the United States, families and children learn about incarceration from the stories shared through various media outlets. This becomes problematic, especially in light of the negative views imprinted on the psyche of these children who love their parents (Muhammad, 2012) regardless of the stereotypes imposed upon them through media representation. This paper highlights and describes the subliminal messages portrayed in youth targeted media images of incarceration and parenting from prison. Seeking to answer the question: What do children learn about incarceration from Disney? This presentation challenges the notion that children be subjected to "enforced silence" about their parent's incarceration.	Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University
Paper Presentation	What Impacts Case Processing Times: Assessing Criminal Cases in a Medium-Sized County in a Western State	Courts and Law	Pre-Trial Proceedings and Sentencing	The current study is an analysis of the pretrial stages of criminal case processing in a medium-sized county in a western state to determine what impacts case processing times. In addition, by examining the pretrial stages of criminal cases we can determine how factors and decisions made during the formal and informal processes that occur as a case goes from arrest to disposition can influence case outcomes. This analysis will provide a better understanding of how the process of the criminal court system ultimately shapes criminal cases.	Lauren M. Block, University of Nevada, Reno; Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

Paper Presentation	What is Gunshot Detection Technology?	Policing	Police Technology	Gunshot detection technology (GDT) uses a network of outdoor acoustic sensors to triangulate and compute spatial coordinates of the location of where a gunshot occurred, thus providing new data and metrics for law enforcement agencies to better respond to and attempt to prevent future firearm violence. With funding from the National Institute of Justice, the Urban Institute conducted a 36-month evaluation on police departments' use of GDT in three cities: Denver, CO; Milwaukee, WI; and Richmond, CA. This presentation will discuss a detailed logic model for this technology, how GDT operates in urban environments, and detail the evaluation's process and impact methodologies.	Nancy La Vigne, Urban Institute; Daniel S. Lawrence, Urban Institute; Maggie Goff, Urban Institute; Paige S. Thompson, Urban Institute
Research Showcase	What is Proactive Policing and is it Racially Biased?	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	In recent years, elected officials decided to transition from a reactive policing technique to a proactive policing method to reduce the total amount of crime. These new methods fostered an environment that has been conceived as racial profiling. Terry stops are frequently used as a tool of proactive policing but often raises the question, are these practices conducted constitutional. Proactive policing success has been debated and analyzed to see if these methods are being used as a racial profiling tool to harass or make an easy arrest. This pictorial will educate the public on the criminal justice statics and the social evaluations of the enforcement of stop and frisks on society. The effectiveness of proactive policing can be measured by several decades of criminal cases and statistics.	Ian Stevenson, Saint Martin's University
Paper Presentation	What Role do Guns Play in the Future of America? Student Perceptions of Gun Legislation	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	The role of firearms in the United States has been a source of considerable debate for some time. The debate itself, however, typically has centered on the Second Amendment right to bear arms. Recent incidents of mass shootings have shifted discussion toward the utility of stricter gun control laws and legislation, particularly pertaining to the use of "military-style" firearms. The current study assesses students' perceptions of guns and firearm legislation. Specifically, the present study expands on prior literature by assessing perceptions of gun legislation from students enrolled in three different universities across the United States. Multivariate analyses control for a host of demographic characteristics to assess predictors of support for stricter gun laws. Potential policy implications are discussed.	Nathan Krus, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Richard Wentling, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Mark H. Heirigs, Iowa State University; Glen Ishoy, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Roundtable	What Students Learn: Using Mock Trials to Teach Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Education	Community Colleges	Criminal Justice tends towards black & white concepts with limited opportunity to present shades of gray. Presenting the realities of alleging crimes and realizing the obligations of proof through mock trial exercises shows students practical aspects of proving & defending offenses, difficulties of live testimony and witness actions, and the subjective nature of crimes and defenses. This roundtable discussion will discuss criminal justice instructors' experiences in taking "cases to trial" with students who realize the clarity they see in the classroom is not supported in the trial environment.	(Session Organizer) Holly Dershem-Bruce, Dawson Community College; (Moderator) Paul R. Gormley, Lynn University; (Discussant) Mecheline Farhat, Bergen Community College; (Discussant) Paul R. Gormley, Lynn University; (Discussant) Stephen Greer, Castletownbere Law; (Discussant) Lynnell Talbert, Grand Rapids Community College
Paper Presentation	What Works in Israeli Prison-based Sex-offender Rehabilitation Programs: A Program Participants' Perspective	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Content analysis of four of 10 inmates interviews in a medium security Israeli prison informs that normative individuals may under situational and interactional influences engage in child molestation they would not deliberately commit without their being in a "spin wheel" process that took control. These first-term prisoners described their sexuality as before the crime as normative defined through work, family, and educational criteria. Analysis of these case studies found two describing their experience as being trapped in a "spin process", and the two as conscious of the excitement and danger of the spin ("the spin planners"). All four reported it started in specific situations and interactions with the minor, but the "spinner" described his experience as being trapped in a "spin-wheel process" that started with children's innocent behavior such as asking for a backrub or hug. The "spin" took control over his consciousness. After the molestation the spin thereafter subsided, and he regained consciousness and recognized the repulsivity. However, the "spin planner" took advantage of the victim and then planned episodes of ever-increasing spins filled with excitement, risk and danger, without empathy or remorse. Prevention should focus upon teachers, uncles, and politicians as well as "weird" men in malls.	Brenda Geiger, Bar Ilan University; Acco; Michael Fischer, Norfolk State University

Paper Presentation	What's the Difference? Comparing Two Felony Drug Courts in one Southeastern Metropolitan Region	Courts and Law	Specialty Courts	The Georgia Judicial System continues to support the use of Accountability Courts as an alternative to incarceration for offenders whose crimes are rooted in substance abuse and dependency. The present study examined the success rates and predictors of successful graduation for two metro-Atlanta counties' felony drug court programs. Based on similarities in county population density, demographics, and crime rates, the potential for correlations between the two courts was predicted to be strong. This quantitative analysis reveals the similarities and differences between these two voluntary, post-plea (suspended sentence) treatment programs.	Jerrica Lighting, Mercer University; V. Lynn Tankersley, Mercer University; Tri M. Le, Mercer University
Paper Presentation	When Did I Become a Victim? Exploring Narratives of Male Same Sex Childhood Sexual Abuse	Criminological Theory	Victimology	This paper explores narrative data of men self-identifying in adulthood as victims of sexual abuse occurring in childhood or adolescence (CSA). Preliminary data are derived from written public stories found on the Internet (N=113). Many of these accounts indicate same-sex sexual abuse (male victim, male perpetrator). The primary research is exploring the question: "how do adult males identifying as victims of sexual abuse construct narratives of victimization?" The current study of men who post public narratives about their sexual abuse in childhood finds evidence to support two (turmoil and taking control) of Draucker and Martsof's six life course typology (2010) categories. The current research also identifies two subtypes of taking control: during the abusive event/relationship and after abuse in adulthood. Understanding how victims organize and make sense of the trajectory of their victim and/or survivor identity may contribute to a more integrated healing for victims. This may also shape programs for outreach and support. The result of this study aids in the development of a diagnostic tool and framework for interviewing abuse victims who are not publicly presenting their stories.	Brenda K. Vollman, CUNY BMCC
Paper Presentation	When The Label Doesn't Fit: Resilient Children of Incarcerated Parents	Criminological Theory	Learning Theories	Children of incarcerated parents are negatively labelled by their familial association to their criminal parents. They are told by family members, teachers, peers and strangers that they will end up in prison or jail, similarly to their parents. Although many children end up following the footsteps of their parents, many do not. This paper presentation highlights the lived experiences among 50 children who remained resilient in spite of having one or both parents who served sentences in correctional facilities. This paper expands labelling theory by arguing the importance of including an expiration into the theoretical framework of socially binding labels.	Bahiyah Miallah Muhammad, Howard University
Roundtable	When Will Women Offenders Become Part of the 'Me Too' Movement?	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	Tarana Burke founded the 'Me Too' Movement to help survivors of sexual violence, particularly women of Color from low wealth communities. Me Too inspired thousands of sexual assault survivors to speak out publicly and it was the impetus for the viral social media hashtag, Me Too. Women offenders report high rates of sexual victimization prior to becoming justice-involved and high rates of sexual victimization behind bars. This is especially troubling for women of Color because of their disproportionate contact with the criminal justice system. This roundtable will discuss the obstacles of participating in the Me Too Movement for justice-involved women.	(Session Organizer) Rosemary L Gido, Editor, The Prison Journal; (Discussant) Allison M. Cotton, Metropolitan State University Denver; (Discussant) Kimberly D. Dodson, University of Houston - Clear Lake; (Discussant) Doshie Piper, University of the Incarnate Word; (Moderator) Rosemary L Gido, Editor, The Prison Journal
Paper Presentation	Where are the Victims? A Study of Media, Law Enforcement, and the Illicit Sex Trade	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Media, Crime, and Justice	Evidence of the relationship between human trafficking and sporting events is largely undetermined and it continues to be presented by the media as a moral panic. Using a stratified random sample of U.S. newspapers, the media portrayal of the relationship between sporting events and the illicit sex trade is examined through the lens of a moral panic to determine if the reporting of human trafficking in the media is analogous to the moral panic framework. Considerations of the media portrayal of human trafficking may provide insight into police operations, public perceptions, social power, and the related activity of illegal prostitution.	Jessica R. Swanson, High Point University
Roundtable	Where Does Evidence-Based Policing Fit in Police Training and Police Education?	Policing	Police Administration and Management	Evidence-based policing has gained considerable traction with the establishment of practitioner-based societies in the US, UK, Canada, Australia-New Zealand, and elsewhere. So far, however, it is not clear how well, or in what ways, evidence-based policing is being integrated within existing systems of police training and police education. Participants and attendees in this NIJ-sponsored roundtable will discuss how these sometimes-disconnected systems can or should be stitched together.	(Session Organizer) Gary Cordner, National Institute of Justice; (Moderator) Maureen McGough, National Institute of Justice; (Discussant) Geoffrey P. Alpert, University of South Carolina and Griffith University; (Discussant) Gary Cordner, National Institute of Justice; (Discussant) John Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation; (Discussant) Ryan Keck, Center for Policing Excellence

Paper Presentation	Where Youth Live: "Justice by Geography" and Juvenile Arrests in a Metropolitan County in the South	Policing	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	"Justice by geography" suggests juvenile justice stakeholders process racial and ethnic minorities differently in one jurisdiction compared to another especially with, interrogations, in courts, detention, and confinement, and ensuring equitable due process. Since justice by geography research mainly focuses on interrogations, court processing, detention, confinement, and due process, one gap is the relationship to juvenile arrests. To address the gap, the researcher will conduct a correlational explanatory design to determine if there is a relationship between justice by geography and juvenile arrests in a metropolitan county in the South, where racial and ethnic minorities comprise the statistical majority.	Andrea R. Coleman, No Affiliation
Paper Presentation	White-Collar Crime and Public Corruption: Ultra-Realist Applications from the Nightlife Economy	Criminological Theory	Critical and Conflict Theories	The proposed paper draws from a multi-year autoethnographic study of white-collar crime, organizational deviance, and public corruption in the nightlife economy of an east coast city in the United States. The author focuses on two broad processes: 1) the extent to which illegal or normatively corrupt activities are structurally incentivized as standard business practices in the local nightlife economy, and 2) how private and public agents have symbiotic relationships regarding the permissibility, nature, extent, and/or parameters of such activities. In doing so, the author provides a timely application of the ultra-realist perspective in criminological theory.	Kenneth Sebastian Leon, Rutgers University
Research Showcase	Who are in Favor of the Use of Force? An Exploration of Police Attitudes Toward the Use of Excessive Force	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of the study is to explore police attitudes toward the use of force in China. Using data obtained from a survey of over 900 police officers in China, this research examines the effects of officer demographic characteristic (gender, age, education), work-related factors (length of service, job assignment, level of agency, rank, community), and police role orientations on officer attitudes toward the use of force. This study represents one of the few attempts focusing on police attitudes toward excessive force. Findings of this study will inform police administrators to revise training protocols and provide training to officers who are in favor of using excessive force, therefore improving training effectiveness.	Min Liu, The City University of New York Bronx Community College
Paper Presentation	Why Counts Matter in Risk Assessment Tools	Corrections	Community Corrections	The Iowa Risk Assessment Revised is comprised of thirteen items that are used to classify individuals into different supervision levels. One of the issues with the tool is the binary constraints that are placed on items. The Iowa Risk Assessment Revised Short Form was created using logistic regression with odds ratios. We show that measuring risk factors using counts is a better predictor of recidivism. For each additional point on the Iowa Risk Assessment Revised Short Form there was a 29.28% increase in the likelihood of recidivism. The analysis shows counts better predictor recidivism than using arbitrary binary distinctions.	Mark H. Heirigs, Iowa State University; Matt DeLisi, Iowa State University
Paper Presentation	Why Did You Join the Force? Motivations and Fears of Male and Female Police Officers	Policing	Police Administration and Management	The aspirations literature suggests that women are more varied in their conceptions of the future, and importantly, they report more fears than do males. Previous works on motivations for joining policing report more similarities than differences among males and females. We utilize a sample of officers from two Midwestern agencies (n = 832) to explore motivations, expanding upon the pool of previously investigated possibilities. We extend the literature by also examining entry-associated fears among officers. Preliminary results indicate that males and females may be more different in their fears than in their motivations. Implications for recruiting a diverse workforce are discussed.	Samantha Clinkinbeard, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Rachael Rief, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Starr Solomon, Kent State University
Paper Presentation	Why Do People Obey the Police: Evidence from Southwest China	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Citizen obligation to obey the police is an important dimension of police legitimacy. While previous research has examined the antecedents and consequences of people's perceived obligation to obey the police, this line of investigation has failed to consider that perceived obligation may vary in nature, distinguishing between consensual obligation, dull compulsion, and coercive obligation. This study, relying on survey data collected from a large city in Southwest China, assesses the extent, correlates and effects of people's consensual obligation, dull compulsion, and coercive obligation with the Chinese police. Implications for research and practices will be discussed.	Yuning Wu, Wayne State University; Ivan Y. Sun, University of Delaware

Paper Presentation	Why Threat Assessment Teams Assess - The Use of Threat Assessment Teams in the K-12 Environment	Juvenile Justice	Schools and Juvenile Justice	Over the past few decades, law enforcement agencies and institutions of higher education have utilized and recommended threat assessment teams as a tool to prevent targeted violence. Recently, the use of threat assessment teams has extended to the K-12 environment. As such, the Commonwealth of Virginia now mandates each public K-12 school maintain a threat assessment team. Although the threat assessment process is used and recommended, few studies have evaluated threat assessment in the K-12 environment, specifically patterns in when schools utilize their threat assessment teams. This analysis explores the use of threat assessment teams in Virginia K-12 public schools, particularly the effect of team make-up on usage.	Jessica C. Smith, Virginia Commonwealth University
Research Showcase	Wikipedia in the Classroom	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Initially viewed with much skepticism in academia, Wikipedia is increasingly recognized as a potentially valuable teaching tool that can engage students in global conversations about important discipline-specific topics, help them tie their classroom learning to real-world outcomes, and contribute to making academic research more openly available to the rest of the world. This presentation discusses the experiences integrating Wikipedia projects into Corrections and Composition courses over several semesters. We compare practices, share lessons, and offer suggestions for incorporating this valuable pedagogical tool into the classroom.	Kevin Whiteacre, University of Indianapolis; Liz Whiteacre, University of Indianapolis
Paper Presentation	Willingness to Record Police-Citizen Encounters: The Case of China	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	Incidents of citizen using personal devices to record police-public encounters have grown rapidly in the past few years. Although the extent of, and factors that affect, people's willingness to record the police has received some emerging scholarly attention in the U.S., no such empirical investigation has been conducted in China. This study utilizes survey data collected from Southwest China to examine the effects of a range of individual demographic, experiential, and attitudinal variables on Chinese people's reported willingness to record the police.	Ivan Y. Sun, University of Delaware; Yuning Wu, Wayne State University; Ashley Farmer, Illinois State University
Paper Presentation	Winning and Losing and the Effect on Rape Empathy	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	Participants were manipulated into believing they either won or lost at games and then give rape myth and rape empathy scales. This presentation will analyze the results of this quasi-experimental design and discuss possible overlaps between winning (or losing) with power (and powerlessness). The relationship of this research to current events will also be explored.	Krista M. Honomichl, University of South Dakota; Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Research Showcase	Women and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study is to examine women in a substance abuse treatment program among several factors. Additionally, how those factors contribute to treatment outcomes. The reason this study focuses on women in particular is because their subgroup is significantly underrepresented in criminal justice research and their experiences with substance abuse and/or treatment vary drastically compared to the that of men. By analyzing these experiences and contributing factors, this study hopes to push for more women-centered substance abuse treatment programs that are successful in their efforts to help these women.	Aimee Marie Ouellet, Kennesaw State University; Beverly Reece Crank, Kennesaw State University
Paper Presentation	Worker Co-ops Owned by Incarcerated and Returnign Citizens in the USA: Benefits and Challenges	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Justice Research and Activism	Puerto Rico, Italy, Sweden, Ethiopia are having success with worker co-ops in prisons and owned by incarcerated citizens. There is increasing interest and discussion of this in the U.S. Gordon-Nembhard has established partnerships with the Black Prisoner's Caucus of Washington State, Reparations Law (Seattle), CUNY's Prisoner Reentry Institute, The Incarcerated Workers Organizing Committee, and the Solidarity Research Center (Oakland) to explore the development of worker cooperatives in prisons and with returning citizens; and to develop appropriate worker co-op education and training. The paper explores the value proposition that incarcerated worker co-ops address multiple economic, social, and human development challenges for incarcerated and returning citizens. The author will report on what we already know and promising models, weave in conversations with incarcerated citizens about worker cooperatives, and provide policy recommendations.	Jessica Gordon-Nembhard, John Jay College, CUNY

Paper Presentation	Work-Family Conflict: Do Predictors Differ for Staff Working with Juvenile Offenders Compared to those Working with Adult Offenders?	Corrections	Corrections Administration and Management	The purpose of this study is to assess if predictors of work-family conflict differ for staff working with juveniles (juvenile detention and juvenile probation officers) compared to those working with adults (probation/parole and residential officer). Preliminary results indicate few differences in predictors of work-family conflict, with two exceptions. Being female increases work-family conflict for staff working with adults, while position was significant for staff working with juveniles. Juvenile detention officers reported greater work-family conflict than did juvenile probation officers. For both sets of staff, better schedule-fit and better relationships with co-workers reduced work-family conflict, while threat of harm and lack of opportunities increased work-family conflict.	Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn, University of Northern Iowa; Kristin Y. Mack, University of Northern Iowa
Paper Presentation	Working With the Community to Improve Law Enforcement Responses to Firearm Violence	Policing	Police Technology	As part of the Urban Institute's 36-month evaluation on gunshot detection technology (GDT), research staff interviewed 46 stakeholders and held focus groups with 49 community members across three cities, as well as observed a live-fire testing in one site. These efforts, in part, informed how law enforcement agencies (LEAs) work with community members when implementing and using GDT in the response to firearm violence. This presentation will report findings that underscore the importance of communicating with members of the public about the nature of the technology and how it will be used. Ultimately, LEAs are presented with the challenge of sharing enough information to build trust with community members while also withholding sensitive information that is perceived to be crucial for deterring firearm violence, such as the exact areas covered by GDT.	Maggie Goff, Urban Institute; Daniel S. Lawrence, Urban Institute; Nancy La Vigne, Urban Institute; Paige S. Thompson, Urban Institute
Research Showcase	Workplace Homicide by Industry	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The purpose of this study is to identify and describe, workplace homicides in the United States from 2011 through 2016. Using the North American Classification System, the United States Census Bureau Data, and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, homicide rates were created for work-related homicides and these rates were compared across industries. The rates were also compared to workplace homicide rates by industry that were compiled in 1996. Additionally, a relative risk assessment was created and presented, highlighting those industries with the highest risk for incidence and the lowest risk for incidence.	Aaron B. Holland, Shippensburg University
Paper Presentation	Writing to be Heard: Prison Narratives and the Meaning of Captivity for Imprisoned Black Women	Justice, Human Rights, and Activism	Gender and Justice	This paper analyzes the meaning of captivity for incarcerated black women as depicted in their prison narratives and interrogates notions of imprisonment, subjugation, and oppression in women's prisons. My analysis of black women's prison narratives clarifies the interlocking patterns of racial and sexual oppression that contribute to their captivity, and how the women use writing to reclaim and define their power and agency. I argue that writing acts as a "loophole of retreat" for imprisoned women and affords them the freedom to be heard as they write about and against the abuse they suffer while in captivity.	Breea Willingham, SUNY Plattsburgh
Paper Presentation	Wrongful Conviction and Serial Rape Offending: The 'Stranger Rape' Challenge	Criminal Behavior	Violent Crime/Sex Crime	The current study presents 63 innocent defendants who were wrongfully convicted of rapes committed by serial sex offenders. The large majority (50) involved 'stranger rapes'. Research findings indicate 'stranger rapes' present special difficulties in investigation. Generating prospective suspects is a challenge where the victim had no prior relationship with the perpetrator. Also, reliable identification of the 'stranger' perpetrator is an obstacle. Review of these cases reveals common obstacles and challenges faced by law enforcement in the investigation of rape and particularly 'stranger rapes'. Recommendations for further research are provided.	Matthew B. Johnson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Paper Presentation	Wrongful Convictions and Attitudes toward Police	Policing	Police-Community Relations/Attitudes Toward Police	As wrongful convictions have received more attention, police practices have been scrutinized and reforms have been implemented across the U.S. to reduce their occurrence. Yet, little research directly tests whether wrongful convictions alter the public's trust in police or their support for such reforms. This paper uses a series of survey experiments to examine whether information about wrongful convictions alters people's attitudes toward police. We find that innocence information has little effect on these attitudes, and that reform support is largely driven by ideology, authoritarianism, and political awareness.	Robert J. Norris, George Mason University; Kevin J. Mullinix, University of Kansas

Research Showcase	Ya Want Cuffs with That? Exploring the McDonaldization of Criminal Justice Graduate Course Offerings	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	Historically, curricula was developed by experts in the field and scholars rather than based on attracting students with fancy course titles that are meant to drive enrollment numbers as opposed to offering a solid foundation of thought, theory, and concepts. Criminal justice program, arguably, may be more susceptible to gaining students by developing curricula with such buzz words as homeland security or forensics. To date, no studies have explored if graduate course offerings have followed this marketing approach to higher education. As a first step, we present the results of a content analysis examining the McDonaldization of criminal justice education.	Jacob M. Simon, Bowling Green State University; Logan J. Lanson, Bowling Green State University; Sierra L. Cunningham, Bowling Green State University; Melissa W. Burek, Bowling Green State University; Catherine M. Pape, Bowling Green State University
Research Showcase	YESS: Yearlong Exploration of the Social Sciences	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The YESS program at Central Washington University is a new, innovative way to engage first year students in a focused exploration of contemporary social issues and research methodology. The YESS program seeks to encourage research involvement among undergraduate students, provide opportunities for campus-wide networking and collaboration, and increase student retention through structured mentoring. After two years of planning and development, the YESS program admitted its first cohort in the fall of 2018. This showcase provides both a roadmap for overcoming various implementation barriers and an opportunity to seek constructive feedback from members of the academy.	Roger L. Schaefer, Central Washington University
Paper Presentation	Your DNA: A Golden Thread for Law Enforcement. How Investigators can use Familial DNA	Courts and Law	Constitutional and Legal Issues in Criminal Justice	In the mid-1980's science delivered a powerful tool to law enforcement investigators that rivaled fingerprints. DNA provided the means and method of identifying suspects, and their left behind biological evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt. This science has rapidly evolved into mitochondrial profiling and fairly recently, familial profiling. Familial profiling has led to the April 2018 arrest of the vicious Golden State Killer and the closure of an investigation encompassing a half-century. Legal questions will certainly arise that challenge privacy rights of DNA donors as well as process and procedures. This paper provides an overview of the advancement of this valuable science, DNA database protocols, successful prosecutions, and a glimpse of the future of familial DNA in criminal investigations.	Charlotte Braziel, Saint Leo University; Robert Sullivan, Saint Leo University
Research Showcase	Youth Behavioral Health Screeners and Female Juvenile Sex Offenders	Research Showcase	Research Showcase	The body of research on female sex offenders is limited, especially as it relates to mental health needs. The present study examines mental health screeners administered to female juvenile offenders in a Mid-Western juvenile court to answer the research question are there significant differences between screener scores of female sex offenders and non-sex offenders? It is hypothesized that at the aggregate-level females will express higher scores when compared to males, and further female sex offenders will score higher than females without a sex offense. This study can deepen our understanding of the many unique needs prevalent amongst female sex offenders.	Olivia M. Grennan, Michigan State University; Erica Lee Dalzell, Michigan State University; Mary Kitzmiller, Michigan State University; Caitlin Cavanagh, Michigan State University