

FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	AFFILIATION	TITLESUBMISSION	ABSTRACT
Craig		O Justice & Security Strategies, Inc.	Evaluating the Impact of Community Outreach/ Focused Deterrence: A Randomized Control Trial in Three Jurisdictions	This presentation describes the evaluation of a collaborative focused deterrence initiative in the Cambridge, Everett, and Somerville (MA) Police Departments, as part of the Smart Policing Initiative. Using an experimental design, researchers evaluated the effects of focused deterrence on recidivism and other outcomes. To identify candidates a regional database was created/merged; and an algorithm was created to determine offenders who engaged in the most social harm. The top 150 offenders were then randomly assigned to treatment and control groups using a block design. After a 13-month intervention period, researchers analyzed data from criminal histories to determine whether focused deterrence had an effect on recidivism.
Mia	Abboud	Washington State University	Unfit to be Tried: A Statutory Analysis of the Insanity Defense in the United States	The insanity defense is rare in the United States, but its reputation is controversial. Idaho, Kansas, Montana, and Utah do not offer the insanity defense while the remaining states differ in what constitutes insanity. The authors present the history of the insanity defense and a review of statutory definitions and requirements for the use of the insanity plea. The authors examine how the statutes define insanity, whether insanity defense is offered, and what the requirements are to determine insanity. This research aims to further develop the field's knowledge of possible connections between crime and what is deemed insanity.
Bakhitah	Abdul-Ra'uf	Radford University	The Blacksburg VA Police: A Model of Social Justice and Uprightness	In Finnish society, citizens trust the police more than they trust their clergy. It is the belief of some scholars that much of the current criticism of, and dissatisfaction with the police results from confusion over the appropriate role of the police and the misleading and unreasonable expectations that arise as a result of that confusion. As police intervene in our daily lives, many people of color are suspicious of their motives and uneasy in their presence. The findings of a Blacksburg, VA police study indicates that the department should serve as a model for social justice and police uprightness.
Bakhitah	Abdul-Ra'uf	Radford University	Educating for Social Justice: Teaching Race and Ethnicity to Criminal Justice Students	Learning about racial diversity examines the development of racial-ethnic identities and how people learn through families, peers, and education-- about diversity and inequality in society. A major emphasis is placed on developing a student understanding of cross-cultural variation and its impact on justice; and, the effect that race has on the lives of people within the context of contemporary issues of justice.
Gassan	Abess	John Carroll University	Police Integrity in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone has undergone tremendous conflict and turmoil in recent years, including managing a national health crisis, placing considerable strain on the relationship between citizens and government institutions. Specific to the police, qualitative and ethnographic research highlights a lack of integrity contributing to issues of legitimacy and trust. This research examines variations in police integrity within police agencies located in the capital city.
Margaret	Achee	Western Carolina University	Effectiveness of neurofeedback with treatment resistant criminal justice populations	Previous research has shown that individuals with executive function deficits and high approach/low avoidance phenotypes may have poorer treatment outcomes than clients without these concerns. A novel treatment that may address these issues is neurofeedback, a type of neuropsychological treatment that is directed by the client. It has been widely used with ADHD and anxiety clients, and some with at-risk, incarcerated, or substance using populations. The literature on this technique as well as the nuts and bolts of the procedure will be discussed in this presentation.

Daniel	Acton	University of Florida	Human Evolution and the Criminology of Intimate Partner Violence	Durrant and Ward (2012) note a nearly complete absence of evolutionary concepts in the explanations of crime and punishment. They argue for the inclusion of evolutionary approaches, or at least incorporations, to criminological analyses. Kaighobadi, Shackelford, and Goetz (2009) identify male-female homicide as the most significant victim-offender relationship. It is clear that evolution can help to explain a variety of behaviors. This review serves to examine our knowledge on intimate partner violence (IPV) from an evolutionary perspective. Current explanations, as well as, current interventions concerning the crime of IPV are discussed. Recommendations for investigating and addressing IPV are provided.
Charles	Adams	Bowie State University	Examining African Americans' Perception of the Militarization of Local Enforcement	Police are increasingly using military weaponry, employing military tactics and framing their mission using military terminology? (Schneier, 2013). Recent tragic events such as the death of Yvette Smith, an unarmed female shot and killed in Bishop Texas, and the fatal shooting of an unarmed teenager, Michael Brown, in Ferguson Missouri have stirred up emotional outcries. Using telephone interviews, 200 surveys were collected. Preliminary results suggest that police militarization is a leading factor in the growing divide between the police and community. The minority community view the military style tactics as a tool used only against people of color
ADELEKE	ADELERE	OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY	KIDNAPPING AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A CRY FOR JUSTICE	The crime of kidnapping persons is clandestine and complex. The crime thrives mostly underground and sometimes spans over several jurisdictions, making detection and enforcement tedious. The article reviews the trend of kidnapping in Nigeria with a view to determining the involvement of criminal justice agencies. Existing literature on the subject matter were reviewed. The study revealed that kidnapping has become a serious issue, where abductors demand for ransom which those abducted could not afford. Therefore, governments need to review security policies in order to adequately protect the citizenry. Keywords: Kidnapping, Crime, Security, Development, Government
Ronald B	Aguon, Esq	University of Guam	Chemical Castration as Means of Reducing Recidivism Among Sex Offender Parolees	This presentation will explore Guam's chemical castration law requiring sex offenders to voluntarily submit to chemical castration as a condition of release, with focus on the implementation process, obstacles to effective implementation, and anticipated recidivism outcomes.
Eyal	Aharoni	RAND Corporation	The implications of neuroscience for law and criminal responsibility	Advances in neuroscience has helped criminologists understand the structural and functional correlates of antisocial behavior. Less attention, however, has been paid to how neuroscience can help us assess individuals' culpability and criminal responsibility within criminology. This panel will address this gap by: (1) discussing from a theoretical point of view how advances in neuroscience can change how we assess responsibility, and (2) discussing the current empirical literature on how neuroscience may/may not inform our assessments of responsibility.
Janice	Ahmad	University of Houston-Downtown	Police Officer Involved Domestic Violence: An Action Plan	Police officer involved domestic violence has been recognized by some police managers to be the second cause, behind drunk driving, for disciplinary action relating to officers' off duty behavior. This paper is a literature review and an examination of federal and state statutes relating to police officer involved domestic violence. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) model policy and current policies of police agencies will also be reviewed. This paper will result in a suggested plan of action that the IACP can implement in an effort to reduce incidents of police officer involved domestic violence.
Arif	Akgul	Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University, TURKEY	Securitization vs. desecuritization of migration: A dilemma of Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey	The main objective of this paper is to examine Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey from an organizational approach and analyze within the securitization literature in order to understand whether Turkish approach securitize or desecuritize Syrian refugee issue. Since the beginning of Syrian crisis, 2011, Turkey alone has been hosting more than 2 million refugees. European Commission declares that "the Syria conflict has caused the world's largest humanitarian and security disaster." This study explores the consequences of mass movement of Syrians and evaluates Turkey's migration and security policy.

Mansura	Akter	Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University	Rape victimization in Bangladesh	Rape is one of the most silent brutal sexual offences in Bangladesh. Despite strong laws against it, the evil of rape continues to rise in the country. Bangladesh has witnessed various types of violence against women (VAW), such as, dowry related violence, sexual violence, torture, acid violence, eve teasing, physical violence and psychological violence. According to the Bangladesh Police statistics, rape is the second most commonly reported form of VAW. According to the Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK), out of total 527 incidents of rape or attempt to rape documented in newspapers between January and September 2014, only 291 cases were filed, 43 victims died after rape and 11 other committed suicide. Rape mostly remains unreported to the police and contributes to the dark figure of crime in Bangladesh. This paper explored the causes, prevailing discourses and legal loopholes around rape and rape victims based on secondary analysis and some expert interviews. The study finds that rape victims are mostly from the marginalized sections, they are re-victimized by the justice system fat police stations and the courts, they are often vulnerable to fatwa, labelling and social stigmatization, they are rejected from the family and society and not having reintegrated into the community, and they suffer from psychological trauma, social stigma and physical problems. This paper offers policy implications for legal mechanism, the role of NGOs, and the role of police for addressing the problem of rape.
Ayman	Al hawawsheh	Northern Border University-Assistant Professor of Criminal Law	Cyber-crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Legislation	It is known that humanity is witnessing a new world order, the global civil society or 'global village', however, while the countries are facing these days a criminal phenomenon that has a spatial transnational dimension geographically, particularly the cyber-crimes and its relations with the transnational organized crimes. It generated new behaviors, deviant and criminal, and this is no longer a national phenomenon, it is rather a global one. This puts the realm of Arabia Saudi laws in front of huge changes; does this State assume its role nowadays? Is a return to the objective and procedural legal rules in force against transnational crimes a sufficient task?
Francisco	Alatorre	New Mexico State University	Tent Cities an Illusion of Success: Clients' Perceptions of Neoliberalism Strategies	The term, neoliberalism, has been used to describe the overarching political and economic framework in which services for the poor living outside institutional life has operated for roughly the past 30 years. This implies a unified intent to 'manage the poor' to benefit the larger society. This paper explores and questions the conventional ideology of 'managing the poor' by reporting on and analyzing the experiences of twenty homeless people who are currently being 'managed' by services provided by the agency Mesilla Valley Community of Hope (MVCH) in Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Jay	Albanese	Virginia Commonwealth University	Advancing Justice for Victims of Transnational Crime	Transnational crime has received increased attention during the last decade but much of that attention has been focused on the crimes themselves, the perpetrators, or on the role of law enforcement. This roundtable incorporates the conference theme of advancing justice by directing attention to victims of transnational crime. Participants will propose such topics as protection measures for both victims and witnesses, how social inequality may influence the attention and service given to victims, victims' perception of justice, and the possibility of advancing justice by widening jurisdiction. The moderator will be encouraging discussion among the participants and the audience.
Erik	Alda	American University	Police Efficiency in Central America: The Cases of Nicaragua and Guatemala	Numerous studies have examined police forces in Central American countries in terms of their organization, history, and the ways in which they address issues related to crime and violence. However, few studies have attempted to measure police efficiency. This study estimated and compared the efficiency of police forces in Guatemala and Nicaragua using contingency theory as the underlying theoretical framework to examine the effect of external variables on police efficiency. Controlling for differences in the size of the police, salaries, structure and socioeconomic variables, the author found a significant impact of external variables on police efficiency in both countries.
Erik	Alda	American University	Procedural Justice and Confidence in the Police: A Comparative Analysis	Procedural justice has become a topic of increasing importance in the criminal justice literature. While much of this research focuses on perceptions of police legitimacy and compliance with the law in the developed world, there have been no comparative studies of nations within a developing region. Using survey data collected from seven Caribbean nations in 2010-2011, a conceptual model was created consisting of four distinct constructs. Of these constructs, findings indicate personal characteristics play a minor role in perceptions of confidence in police, while procedurally just behavior, community structural disadvantage and national context are most influential. Policy implications are discussed.
Andrea	Allen	Clayton State University	College Students' Perceptions of Campus and Municipal Police	Campus police are a prominent force on college campuses, yet little is known about how they are viewed by civilians. Prior research on municipal police shows that how individuals perceive officers affects their propensity to comply with the law. This paper examines how college students' perceptions of campus police differ from their views of municipal police. Findings are based on an ethnographic analysis of data obtained through qualitative interviews with students attending a university in metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia.

Olivia	Allen	University of Missouri Kansas City	Teens in Transition: Evaluating a youth gang intervention program	In the summer of 2015, the Teens in Transition program was implemented. It was a summer jobs and life-skills program designed for 40 gang-affiliated youths identified as being high risk for violence through the local focused deterrence implementation. This presentation will provide a brief overview of the programs implementation and a short-term impact analysis. To assess implementation, 120 hours of observations were conducted and fieldnotes were collected. Using official police contact data, the analysis will assess whether youth who completed the program were less likely to engage in crime and delinquency while in the program compared to similar youth.
Jonathan	Allen-Kringen	University of New Haven	Using agent-based simulation to understand the efficacy of school safety practices in active shooter events	While the need for validated emergency protocols for active shooter events in educational environments is clear, rendering an evidence base for such protocols is a daunting task. Researchers have few options considering that school shootings are rare, limited data are available from previous events, and true experimental trials to test different protocols are not feasible. However, agent-based simulation methods, which allow researchers to model human behavior in dynamic environments, may provide a way to compare protocols yielding inferences about relative efficacy. Using different door lock procedures as an example, this project demonstrates the utility of such a research approach.
Ahmad	Alomosh	University of Sharjah	Drugs in Arab Societies	This study aims to explore various aspects of the use of drugs in Arab Societies and their impact on such societies It identifies types of drugs in use among Arab youths and their distribution per country. The study further investigates the various effects of the use of drugs especially on Arab youths and shed light on factors that have led to the use of drugs at a younger age than it was in the past. The study proposes a preventive plan to minimize and eventually put an end to the use of drugs in Arab Societies .
Amanda	Amendola, Esq.	University at Buffalo/Niagara University	Juvenile Social Capital: an Integration of Juvenile Social Capital Networks	This paper seeks to succinctly review theories on social capital networks in order to integrate them into a working theory on juvenile social capital. Trends in the literature examine benefits that each separate social network may have for juveniles, including such things as behavioral adaptation, fostering resilience and prevention. Very few articles have addressed a comparison of two networks, to see if one fares better than the other, and the literature that has done this tends to address only one type of social benefit in return; hardly any research analyzes all social capital networks together. By addressing this, we are able to better conceptualize juvenile social capital in order to form a delinquency prevention strategy. This analysis shows the importance of each social capital network on juvenile self-efficacy to gauge how a network works by itself as well as in collaboration with the others. We conceptualize family, school, peer and community social capital in order to hypothesize (1) family social capital has the most impact on self-efficacy and (2) other social capital networks can work as substitutes for when the fundamental social capital network is lacking. This paper is meant to serve as the theoretical foundation for a series of papers focusing on juvenile social capital, self-efficacy and delinquency, community capital and service learning.
Amanda	Amendola, Esq.	University at Buffalo/Niagara University	The Hierarchy of Social Capital for Juveniles: A Preventative Strategy	This paper seeks to examine social networks, together as a whole, in order to gauge whether a certain hierarchy may exist. Specifically, if a child has strong family capital, this should extend more opportunities for things outside of the family network, leading to other strong networks of social capital. We also review the opposite situation, where family capital may be lacking, in order to understand how other forms of social capital can act as substitutes in order to foster resilience and prevent delinquency. We begin by conceptualizing a working definition for each social network, based upon a review of the literature. From there, we will look to the perspectives and expectations that have been examined thus far, in order to understand the implication of a hierarchical relationship within these networks. Based upon the standards in the field, we will attempt to operationalize each social network to the best of our ability. The paper will then test this theory using secondary data from the National Education Longitudinal Survey of 2009 and attempt to establish a prediction model framework for various social networks. We will conclude by explaining how this prediction model can further research in the field and contribute to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the study of social capital theory. This paper is part of a series of papers focusing on juvenile social capital, self-efficacy and delinquency, community capital and service learning.
SUNDAY	ANADI	SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND A&M COLLEGE	Security and Crime Prevention in Under-policed Societies: The Experiment of Community Vigilantism in Anambra State, Nig	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 homogeneous 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.
Desiré	Anastasia-Cartwright	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Rehabilitation with Yoga and Mindfulness: The Prison Yoga Project	The model of rehabilitation rests on the assumption that by treating offenders, they can be provided with the attitudes and skills to avoid further crime and violence. Therefore, fewer people will be victimized and society will, as a result, be safer. The Prison Yoga Project was founded on the belief that yoga and mindfulness are extremely effective in releasing deeply held, unresolved trauma, which allows both prison-based yoga practitioners and offenders to address resultant behavioral issues. Yoga as a mindfulness practice is PYP's tool for reengaging prisoners with their bodies to restore the connection between mind, heart and body.

Judith	Andersen	University of Toronto	Examining the Role of Physiological Reactivity as a Way to Predict Performance among SWAT team	Special Forces Police are tasked with resolving the most violent situations. It is critical that these officers perform optimally in order to de-escalate critical incidents. We examined if physiological reactivity (i.e., heart rate max and recovery) predicted performance among SWAT team recruits (n=14) over a 9-day evaluation period. Results indicated that physiological arousal does predict overall performance during critical incident scenarios. Implications for SWAT selection requirements are reviewed. Further, the potential for resilience training aimed at reducing reactivity and improving performance are discussed.
Judith	Andersen	University of Toronto	Examining the Impact of Intensive Resilience-Tactical Training on Cortisol Patterns among Special Forces Police Officers	Police officers are at risk of stress hormone dysregulation (i.e., cortisol) associated with high stress exposures and working night shifts (Wirth et al., 2011). We examined the impact of intensive resilience-tactical training on cortisol patterns (diurnal and reactivity) among a platoon of Special Forces Police (n=18). The 5-day training consisted of live action critical incident scenarios. Resilience training (psychoeducation, controlled breathing, and visualization) was integrated into tactical training. Results revealed significantly elevated diurnal cortisol levels among all officers compared to healthy adults. Training was associated with a reduction in anticipatory cortisol reactivity on day 5 compared to day 1.
Ryan	Anderson	Winona State University	Urban Fortification: the extent and intensity of security zones present in the City of Chicago	This paper contributes to empirical studies on the spatial extent and intensity of urban fortification/security zones and their influence on urban public space. Urban public space has been based on creating open and safe environments for city dwellers. However, ultra-secure urban spaces have been found to filter citizens, restrict movement, and modify individual behavior. This study determines where security zones manifest themselves, quantify the fortification of these security zones, and measure the intensity of these spaces in the city of Chicago.
Viviana	Andreescu	University of Louisville	Immigration, victimization, and fear of crime in France and United Kingdom	The present analysis compares immigrants and natives in terms of their exposure to violent victimization and fear of violent crime using data collected in 2010 from nationally representative samples in France and United Kingdom. Although in both countries immigrants were not victimized (directly or indirectly) significantly more often than natives, in United Kingdom, the immigrants' fear of violent victimization is significantly higher than the level of fear expressed by natives, while in France significant inter-group differences in perceived unsafety are not found. The inter-country differential effects of a set of predictors on fear of violent crime are also presented.
Kate	Angulski	Sam Houston State University	Comparative Drug Freedoms	Using multiple indices to measure political rights, civil liberties and personal/ economic freedoms, it is hypothesized that the United States scores similarly to western European nations such as Switzerland. We then examine the relationship between freedom and drug policy. Based on the high degree of freedom in the United States, we would expect the USA to have a similar score on drug freedom indices as Switzerland. However, the score of the USA is more similar to nations such as Russia and China in punitiveness and tolerance than that of Switzerland. We conclude by examining drug policies in these four countries.
Olena	Antonaccio	University of Miami	Toward a Multilevel Theory of Crime: Contextualizing Situational Action Theory	This study evaluates the prospects of integrating Situational Action Theory with several macro-level explanations of crime, including social disorganization theory and institutional anomie theory. Specifically, we use survey data from a random sample of 1435 respondents drawn from 41 neighborhoods in Russia and Ukraine to explore the main and interactive effects of individual criminal propensity, neighborhood collective efficacy, religiosity, and institutional imbalance on criminal involvement. Overall, results from multilevel analyses provide some support for theoretical integration and corroborate the need for theoretically synthetic, contextualized, multilevel approaches to studying individual criminal behavior.
Olena	Antonaccio	University of Miami	Toward an Integrated Account of Cybercrime Victimization: Self-Control, Social Learning, and Routine Activities	This study evaluates the prospects of combining self-control, social learning, and routine activity theories into a unified account of cybercrime victimization. Specifically, using survey data collected from university employees, it explores main and interactive effects of one's self-control, deviant peer associations, and routine activities on their victimization by computer-focused cybercrime. The findings provide some support for the argument that those explanatory variables may interact in their effects on cybercrime victimization. The results of the study have important implications for designing effective policies aimed at reducing computer-focused cybercrime victimization.

Jonathan	Appel	Tiffin University	Therapeutic Jurisprudence as a Means to Improve the Criminal Justice System	Therapeutic Jurisprudence (TJ) is an interdisciplinary approach that has emerged as a response to some serious issues within the criminal justice system. This model suggests collaboration between the human service and the criminal justice systems provides opportunities. TJ presumes that access to mental health and other human services can provide the legal system with opportunities to develop more appropriate resolutions to human problems and therefore reducing recidivism (Wexler and Winick, 1996). A therapeutic jurisprudence framework is offered as a paradigm to serve the best interests of the community, while limiting ineffective aspects of offender treatment.
Jonathan	Appel	Tiffin University	The Psychology of Terrorism: Past and Future Directions	This presentation provides a comprehensive review of the scientific and professional literature analyzing key research findings on the ?psychology of terrorism.? The presentation identifies, describes, and evaluates what contribution psychological theory and research may have made to understanding terrorists and terrorism. This presentation also goes beyond the current etiological models of terrorism and introduces a discussion of the Psychological roots of ?malignant destructiveness? and terrorism. Current and future research directions in studying terrorism are offered.
Jonathan	Appel	Tiffin University	Terrorism as a Multidimensional Phenomenon: Implications for an Ethical & Legal Homeland Security and Counter Terrori	Much of the ?new terrorism? is multi-dimensional with political, psychological, social, and religious aspects. This multi-dimensional process exists both on an individual and at a country and state level. Ultimately, the individuals involved in terrorism require a more complex response from society than simply a quest for their apprehension and blind persecution. We must replace the fragmented view of terrorism as a single issue (e.g. religious) and examine the phenomena from a wide lens. It is from this enlarged vantage point that we might be able to see intervention in different pathways as we move forward towards homeland and world security-- while maintaining the ethical and legal high ground.
Carol	Archbold	North Dakota State University	Citizens? perceptions of police service in an oil boomtown in western North Dakota	Rapid population growth resulting from the oil boom in western North Dakota has changed the size and composition of communities in the region. Official crime data reveals an increase in assaults, property crime, and alcohol-related crimes in the Bakken region. It is possible that social changes occurring in the Bakken region affect citizens quality of life. The current study examines citizens? perceptions of police service in Williston North Dakota. Researchers administered surveys to a random sample of households. The survey contained questions regarding citizen?s perceptions of the police maintaining order in their neighborhoods, and controlling various crimes in their community.
Jaime	Argueta	Marist College	The efficacy of Hotspot Policing in local law enforcement	Every city has a convulsive hotspot that requires excessive resources despite the size of geographic area. Typically, about 50% of emergency calls account for about 4% of any given city (Andresen & Malleson, 2010). As a result, managing police response to emergency calls should be focused at the micro-level (Braga, 2005; Santos, 2014). This study seeks to determine whether this policy of micro-level police emergency response management is effective. Qualitative interviews conducted with two local law enforcement agencies comparing competing policies are analyzed to determine the effectiveness of Hotspot Policing in local law enforcement.
Mehmet	ARICAN	University of Aksaray	The Syrian Refugee Crisis: Refugees Exploited by People-Smugglers	Europe is facing its most serious migration and refugee crisis since the end of the Second World War. To escape from the Syrian Civil War, more than four million people have fled country to neighboring Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. But with little hope of returning home, many are seeking new lives in Europe, even though the journey is very expensive, uncertain, and often fatal. Syrian refugees are spending thousands of dollars and risking everything, including their lives, to reach Europe. Thousands have died on the way, as we saw with the photos of three-year-old boy Alan Kurdi. The desperation, which makes them easy prey for smugglers, is part of a global industry that produces billions of dollars a year. Charging an average of around \$3,000 a person to reach Europe, the criminal gangs and the industry as a whole are flourishing. It is therefore important to analyze the Syrian refugee crisis in many dimensions in order to fight people-smugglers more effectively.
Bruce	Arrigo	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	INFORMATIONALIZING JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE, TECHNOCRIME AND CYBER-CAPITALISM	

Bruce	Arrigo	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Technocrime and Capital: Re-thinking Risk, Surveillance and Resistance	The phenomenon of techno-crime raises new questions about the relationship between the surveillance of risk, the logic of capital, and forms of political resistance. In particular, this presentation explores how advances in techno-crime increasingly transform the subject of crime into the crime of subjectivity. Excessive investments in such transformations establish a new thesis on the society of captives that extends to the captivity of society (in consciousness, through speech and codes, and by way of material/embodied practices). Strategies to overcome such harm are explored, including the criminology of the stranger.
Hasan	Arslan	Pace University	Officer-Involved Shootings in the Western region of the U.S.	The SHOT (Statistics Help Officer Tactics) database at PACE university has developed a protocol for collecting shootings from open sources using content analysis. The database enables the research community and law enforcement the ability to study the dynamics of shooting incidents, the ability to analyze this information and be better prepared to understand trends and patterns. This paper examines the police shootings solely in the Western region of the U.S. by looking at more than 50 variables. The data (from 2000 to 2015) presents certain behavioral patterns both for the officer and the subject during an officer-involved shooting.
Jana	Arsovska	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Criminal Mobility and Decision-Making in Hostile Environment	This article provides a meta-analysis of the academic literature on criminal mobility with focus on organized crime. It provides a typology on criminal mobility, and looks at the cross-border movements of offenders, branches of criminal organizations, goods and services as well as the circumstances under which these movements occurred. In the context of the proposed typology, it discusses the migration patterns and decision-making processes of Albanian organized crime groups that have been active in New York City between 1975 and 2015. The findings are based on analysis of court documents, interviews with law enforcement officials, documented and undocumented immigrants, and Albanian organized crime offenders. The findings suggest that the mobility of organized crime groups is often functional and varies across criminal groups and markets.
Shavonne	Arthurs	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	College student drinking patterns: A risky business?	Previous studies assessed the use of alcohol among a random sample of undergraduate students under the age of 21 who had completed at least 30 university class credits. Various correlates including involvement in Greek life, peer alcohol use habits, high school alcohol use patterns, college course logistics, and gender were used to assess underage alcohol use. Findings suggested that gender, female peer influence, midday course schedules, weekly alcohol consumption during high school and involvement in Greek life are indicators of current alcohol consumption. The current study expanded upon these correlates to include additional measurements of impulsivity and risk-taking and increased university sanctions. Policy implications will be discussed.
Shavonne	Arthurs	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	College student drinking patterns: A risky business?	Previous studies assessed the use of alcohol among a random sample of undergraduate students under the age of 21 who had completed at least 30 university credits. Various correlates including Greek life involvement, peer alcohol use habits, high school alcohol use patterns, college course logistics, and gender were used to assess underage alcohol use. Findings suggested that gender, female peer influence, midday course schedules, weekly alcohol consumption during high school and involvement in Greek life are indicators of current alcohol consumption. The current study expanded upon these correlates to include additional measurements of impulsivity, risk-taking, and increased university sanctions.
John	Asagba	University of Massachusetts--Lowell	Unintended Consequences of Counter-Terrorism Laws	Since the events of 9/11/2001, the United States and other states around the world have designed and enacted numerous security laws to counter-terrorism. In some instances, these laws inadvertently impacts people differently within specific population. In light of the Boston Marathon bombings, with the help of using a factorial vignette survey design, sampled among Bostonians, we set out to find general and specific differences in public opinion among Bostonians. Our survey results demonstrate that some respondents were more reluctant than others to sacrifice their Civil Liberties in order to reduce terrorism risks.
Mary	Aspinall	University of Regina	Population Perspectives of Reparation Following Mass Violence: The Case of Serbia	The separation of the states within the former Yugoslavia, beginning in 1991, resulted in mass violence. The shift from authoritarian regimes to democratic ones required the creation of transitional justice mechanisms to aid in developing appropriate measures for dealing with mass victimization. The TARR-III model (Parmentier & Weitekamp, 2010) introduces dialogical approaches as possible means in the period of transition that followed, and is the theoretical foundation of this research. Logistical regression analysis is used to assess perceptions of reparation at individual and societal levels from a population-based survey in Serbia.

Liz	Athaide-Victor	Tiffin University	In the Shadow of Kelo: Litigating Property Rights and Environmental Impacts when Law, Public Policy, and Common Sense Come	<p>Elizabeth Athaide-Victor Tiffin University</p> <p>In 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court heard Kelo v. City of New London. At issue was the question of whether or not a private entity, such as a corporation, could condemn (or take) private property to further economic development. In a 5-4 decision, the court ruled that the benefits to a community qualified private corporation plans as "public use" under the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment.</p> <p>Since that ruling, Kelo has paved the way for many private companies to take individual private property for a variety of corporate plans. The ways in which Kelo has been applied are often shocking to individual property owners, and many times seems contrary to common sense, confusing, and simply unfair. One of the most basic foundations of law, is a shared assumption of fairness.</p> <p>In this study, a current toxic tort case was presented to subjects to gauge their reaction to the litigation, knowledge of this sort of toxic tort, the legal assumptions of the case between corporations, law, the public, public attitude, and public policy. The research conducted was a 2x2x2 factorial, between</p>
Liz	Athaide-Victor	Tiffin University	He Had It Coming: Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances in Domestic Violence Cases	<p>He Had It Coming: Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances in Domestic Violence Cases</p> <p>Liz Athaide-Victor Tiffin University</p> <p>Domestic Violence litigation appear on dockets throughout the country. Justifications for family violence always enter into cases. In this research, the question of defendant response to provocation was examined. The status of victim injury, and level of family abuse history was varied. An internal analysis of subject gender was also considered. The design was a 2x3 factorial, between persons, repeated measures design. A discussion based on findings of potential jurors' acceptance of defendant justification when making jury decisions was important in domestic violence cases.</p>
Lucas	Aviles	Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis	A Comparative Review of Literature on Weapons Use During Sexual Assault in Indian Country	<p>It has been argued that acts against Native American women are more violent and cause more injuries than those against non-Native American victims. This poster will examine weapon use during sexual assaults and the resulting injuries. Existing literature will be compared to findings from more recent analysis of sexual assault with Native American populations conducted by the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis.</p>
Lucas	Aviles	Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis	Additional New Findings on Indian Country Sexual Assault	<p>This presentation will discuss the research results from a comprehensive analysis of sexual assault cases in Indian Country by the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis. This presentation will include a review of existing literature on the Indian Country victimization, new findings as they relate to existing research, as well as a comparison review with victimization in the general population. The presentation will conclude with specific recommendations for future research.</p>
Elena	Azaola	Centro de Investigaciones Antropologia social	Mexico's Security and Human Rights Crisis 2008 - 2014	<p>Paper is the report of a study of Mexico's Security and Human Rights Crisis 2008 - 2014. Mexico experienced a severe security crisis resulting in the tragic loss of 157,000 human lives. The security crisis emerged parallel to the decision by Calderón's government to invest huge quantities of State resources in the so-called "war on drugs."</p> <p>The research indicates that the marked increase in crime Calderón's Presidency was the result of his decision to give priority to the war against drugs above all other administration policies. This action was a significant contributing factor to the current crisis.</p>
Junghwan	Bae	University of South Florida	The Effects of Political Trust and National Pride on National Security Control: A Focus on the Juvenile Perspective	<p>When it came to threats to national security in South Korea, the possibility of terrorist attacks by North Korea and the infiltration of international terrorist organizations could not be ignored.</p> <p>In order to implement the security policy effectively, cooperation with citizens and agreement on the tradeoff between liberty and security are necessary for the Government.</p> <p>This study examines the willingness of Korean teenagers to trade civil liberties for national security. It tests specific hypotheses regarding the effect of the following factors on participants' willingness to trade civil liberties for national security: (1) trust in government and (2) national pride.</p>
Hyunin	Baek	Department of Criminal Justice, University of Louisville	The Impact of Reducing Opportunity on the Internet Deviance among Youth	<p>This study examines adolescents with low self-control and the moderation effect of opportunity. Results indicated parent and time control of using computer make it less likely for children to do deviance, even with low self-control. The data from the Korea Institute of Criminology indicated that the low self-control has significantly an influence on the Internet deviance. Also, this study showed a moderation effect of reducing opportunity on low self-control and Internet deviance.</p>

Danielle	Bailey	University of Texas at Tyler	An exploration of disenfranchised grief in sex offender family support networks	People grief for various reasons, but grief created by non-traditional losses such as incarceration or incapacitation may not be supported by society. This may be particularly true for family members of sex offenders due to the stigma of sex offending and the public labeling applied to sex offenders in the community. This study used qualitative interviews with 36 family members who were supporting sex offenders loved ones to explore if and how disenfranchised grief impacts sex offender family support networks. Findings support both the existence of and the detrimental impact of disenfranchised grief on the family member-sex offender social bond.
Kathleen	Bailey	Grand Valley State University	Examination of Adolescent Youth Sexual Attitudes and Recidivism 1988-2012	Many treatment programs for adolescent sexual offenders seek to reduce cognitive distortions, enhance sexual knowledge, and develop prosocial attitudes toward sexual behavior. Although many studies have examined typology, recidivism and risk, few studies have explore the changes of these sexual attitude through the years and the effects on those attitudes on sexual recidivism. This study will examine the individual attitudes (e.g., sexuality, aggression, and criminality) and recidivism histories of male youths who were placed in an outpatient adolescent sex offender's treatment program between 1988-2012. The implications of these findings for research, theory, treatment, and risk assessment will be discussed.
Kathleen	Bailey	Grand Valley State University	Mentoring at-risk youth, by incorporating D.W. Winnicott's ideas about good enough mothering and E. Trembley's elaborati	Youth mentoring programs have the power to positively impact at-risk youth. Over the years, there has been an increase in the number of mentoring programs designed to target these children and youth. Nevertheless, most programs do not adequately prepare mentors to use their relationships to provide meaningful change and to connect with the youth/mentees. This paper will explore the concept of mentoring at-risk youth using D.W. Winnicott's ideas about good enough mothering and E. Trembley's elaborations on relational therapy to assist mentors in providing corrective experiences to those they mentor.
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Victoria	Bailey	Western Illinois University	Raising Corrections Babies: Promoting bonds and reducing recidivism through mother infant bonding programs.	Prison nursery programs have begun to gain popularity over the last two decades. Women who will give birth while incarcerated are eligible to participate in prison nursery programs if they are short-term inmates, usually serving a sentence of 24 months or less, and have nonviolent criminal records. Although there has been a considerable amount of research on prison nursery programs, no one has collectively assessed whether these programs do increase mother-infants bonds and reduce recidivism among program participants. The current study uses the Mary Scientific Methods Scale to evaluate mother-infant bonds and whether prison nursery programs ?work? to reduce recidivism. Directions for future research are discussed.
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Paula	Baker	University of Pikeville	Experiential learning: Turing the classroom outside-in and inside-out	In recent years there has been an increase in the use of alternative teaching and learning models. For some flipping the classroom has become the standard, for others an emphasis on experiential learning has become a way to not only address learning outcomes but also to relate academic knowledge to real world events and experiences. This paper examines the experiential learning model along with the positive and negatives this approach has for criminal justice students and programs. It also addresses the use of some specific assignments, the issues incurred, the results, and the students' assessment of the experience.
Thomas	Baker	University of Central Florida	Correctional officer burnout and turnover intent: Exploring the impact of individual and institutional factors	Prior research has identified a number of issues that lead to correctional officer burnout and turnover intent. However, few have evaluated how different security levels and the type of institution?male versus female?affects the variability of these factors. Using a sample of 725 correctional officers collected across five correctional facilities (3 male and 2 female) and a variety of security levels (ranging from minimum security to maximum security), we explore the impact of both individual and institutional factors on correctional officer burnout and turnover intent.
Thomas	Baker	University of Central Florida	Incarcerated Females' Procedural Justice Perceptions of the Police and Obligation to Obey the Law	Though a large body of literature has demonstrated the link between people's procedural justice perceptions and their obligation to obey the law, research focusing on female offenders' self-regulating beliefs has been virtually absent from the extant literature. This void in prior research is especially surprising considering the fact that female arrests for Part I offenses have increased in the past decade while male arrests have declined. This study explores this gap by using a sample of incarcerated females to evaluate the association of known female offenders' procedural justice perceptions of the police with their obligation to obey the law.
Julie	Baldwin	Missouri State University	From policy construction to participant outcomes: Examining veterans treatment court guidelines, workgroups, & impact	
Samantha	Balemba	University of North Georgia	Victims of violence: Factors that affect the use of services in rural and urban areas	The current study is an analysis of the use of victim services by victims of violent crime. Comparisons are made between urban and rural areas as well as between different crime types to determine the likelihood of service use. Furthermore, particular attention is paid to the effects of victim protective actions (resistance). Data is obtained from the most recent National Crime Victimization Survey (2014). Path analysis is used to determine the most predictive pathways to use or avoidance of services. Policy implications explore ways to increase victims' willingness and ability to take advantage of services after a violent attack.
Brandon	Bang	Washington State University	Police and the Mandated Recording of Custodial Interrogations: A State-by-State Analysis	Statutes that require electronic recording of police interrogations vary in scope, with many states lacking regulatory legislation and others requiring such technology, under specific conditions. Traditional law enforcement practices that foster harmful interrogation tactics are firmly entrenched in many justice system organizations and have led to false confessions. Documentation of these injustices has led to calls for reform and has prompted scholars to focus their research upon the use of recording technology as a means of gaining a complete picture of police practices. This paper seeks to shed light on current statutory regulations related to police electronic recording of custodial interrogations.
Andra	Bannister	Wichita State University	De-Policing: Myth or Reality?	While not a new phenomenon, in light of the recent highly publicized and emotionally charged interactions between law enforcement and the communities they serve, there is a concern that the practice of de-policing" is becoming widespread amongst law enforcement nationwide. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this "practice" is the result of an unspoken backlash by some in law enforcement against what they deem as being the victims of unfair and unsubstantiated criticism. While there is speculation that this phenomenon is becoming the new normal limited research has been done on this topic."

Brian	Barao	Central Connecticut State University	A Healthier Police Force: Examining the Benefits and Support for Law Enforcement Fitness Programs	The current study examines how physical fitness could potentially increase the overall health of police officers thereby yielding additional benefits to the individual, the employing agency and the community which the officer serves. The study consists of an online, self-report survey of a random sample (N=125) of municipal police officers within the state of Connecticut. The support for employer fitness programs within law enforcement was assessed along with individual health and fitness levels, job satisfaction, sick and injury occurrences.
Lisa	Barao	Northeastern University	Police Academy Culture and Female Recruit Retention	The police academy is the first experience most female recruits will have with the police culture and issues of gender discrimination within the law enforcement profession. These negative experiences may significantly increase recruit withdrawal rates and decrease retention. This study examines the characteristics and curricula of police academies using data collected from the Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Training Academies (CLETA) to determine if female recruits are more likely to drop out of academy environments which appear to focus more heavily on masculine and physical aspects of police work rather than intervention and mediation strategies.
Andrew	Barbato	Western New England University	Media's Portrayal of Police	This presentation will examine media's portrayal of police officers and police departments. Slanted headlines and misleading photographs have played an influential role on both sides of the argument. Policy implications of training reform and revamped community policing practices slowly materialize as police departments look to regain the public's trust in a "Post-Ferguson" America. Nevertheless, the claims of injustice persist as newspapers perpetuate the divide between police and the citizens they serve.
Nina	Barbieri	University of Texas at Dallas	Using Subjective and Objective Measures of Academic Strain to Predict Gendered Differences in Delinquent Behaviors	General Strain Theory places importance on the experience of negative emotional states resulting from adverse life events, such as the failure to achieve positively valued goals. Research has suggested the strength of strain models might be contingent upon the use of objective or subjective measures, further, the type of outcomes assessed might mediate the significance of the findings (See Capowich, Mazerolle, and Piquero, 2001; Ostrowsky and Messner, 2001). Using a sample of high school students, this paper examines whether objective or subjective measures of failure to achieve academic success will differentially predict delinquency involvement for male and female participants.
David	Barlow	Fayetteville State University	Police and Struggles for Justice in the United States	This paper explores the role of police in relation to several social movements and struggles for justice throughout the history of the United States.
Chris	Barnum	St. Ambrose University	Racial Bias in Highly Discretionary Traffic Stop Searches	In recent years inequitable treatment of minority members by the police has been a topic of keen interest to researchers and practitioners. This issue is salient in part because perceptions of police bias stir deep seated emotions among members of the public. The present study centers on analyzing correlates of disproportionality associated with searches originating during a traffic stop, focusing especially on highly discretionary searches and search requests. The work attempts to understand factors that predict a request for a search and assess the role that race and other demographic features play in shaping officers' decision making during a stop.
Chris	Barnum	St. Ambrose University	How Perceptions of Crime Affect Police Chiefs Decision Making for Patrol Procedures	Abstract This paper uses an interview methodology and police traffic stop data to examine how perceptions of increasing crime affect chiefs of police decision making in two Midwestern communities. The focus is twofold: (i) how does media coverage, complaints from neighborhood organizations and crime rates affect police command staff's decisions about where to patrol and how to concentrate enforcement resources and (ii) how do these decisions then affect racial disproportionality in traffic stops and stop outcomes.

Kelle	Barrick	RTI International	Trends in Violence in the Bakken Oil Region	North Dakota and Montana have witnessed an unprecedented growth in their population since the 2009 oil boom in the Bakken region. Observers speculate that the influx of temporary workers has contributed to an increase in violence in areas that surround the drilling. We present the results from a county-level study using data from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to assess trends in violence throughout North Dakota and Montana during 2006-2012. We use a difference-in-difference framework to provide a pre-post (oil boom), within-subjects differences of the treatment (Bakken) and comparison (non-Bakken) groups, controlling for other structural factors.
Aaron	Bartula	University of North Texas at Dallas	University and College Police Chiefs? Perceptions of Open Carry on College Campus	In 2015, Texas joined the ranks of other states that approved a concealed campus firearm carry bill. The state also approved a bill that allows for open carry of firearms for licensed gun owners. This study surveyed Texas University and College Police Chiefs to determine their perceptions of the perceived effects an open carry on college campus bill would have on campus crime, firearm incidents and fear of victimization. Findings suggest that Texas higher education Police Chiefs are strongly opposed to the idea of an open carry bill for college campuses.
Kayla	Bash	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	An Examination of Female Sex Offenders and Treatment Programs	Research on female sexual offending is limited when compared to research on male sexual offending. Female sex offenders may be sensationalized in the media but little research has been conducted to explain their criminality. This poster presentation focuses of female sex offenders and treatment programs available in communities and in institutional settings. It reviews the literature on female sex offenders and attempts to identify effective programs. Recommendations for future studies on this particular population and prevention strategies will also be addressed.
Joshua	Battin	Mansfield University of PA	Urban sprawl, population density and crime	This study examines the effects of urban sprawl and population density in suburban and rural neighborhoods. It is posited that population density provides additional context, potentially impacting the vitality of neighborhoods? social institutions. Three models were created using data from the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census and Uniformed Crime Reports for 142 municipalities, measuring the effect of neighborhood characteristics and population density on violent and property crimes. The results show that the traditional neighborhood characteristics measured in social disorganization research provide significant explanatory power for both measures of crime. Population density was found to have a significant negative relationship with property crime.
Ashley	Bauman	University of Cincinnati	What Works with Female Offenders	The ?What Works? movement has generated a vast knowledge of best practices in corrections ? knowledge gleaned primarily from research studies on male offenders. However, over the last three decades, the female correctional population in the United States has increased substantially and at a much faster pace than their male counterparts. This influx has brought to light the unique needs and challenges this population presents and the difficulties a male-based correctional system has addressing those differences. This paper seeks to incorporate newly learned knowledge on female offenders to the existing ?what works? research.
De Andre'	Beadle	University of Arkansas	Walking the Straight Line" Criminal Activity in Emerging Adulthood & the Special Case of Black Men"	Emerging adulthood theory is a relatively new life stage that developed in response to many macro-structural changes in the last several decades in the United States (Arnett 2015). However, in this life stage there is a decline in normative structures that creates ambiguity at the very time when adolescents begin to detach from previous strength of parental socialization. Additionally, through life course literature we know that deviance peaks during adolescence and young adulthood and that desistance from deviance is a natural part of the life course. What is unclear is what does our understanding of emerging adulthood do to this life course pattern and does it also get delayed. In response, this mixed method, multilevel, exploratory study uses data from the National Study of Youth and Religion (NSYR) to examine 4 waves of quantitative (survey) and qualitative (interviews), Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), and 2010 Census Data to examine the importance of intersecting knowledge about structural inequalities with important cultural changes.
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Ursula	Becker	Georgia Military College	A Comparison of Incarcerated Offenders Use of a Social Networking Site	This paper explores and compares incarcerated offenders' accessing and use of a social networking site (www.mocospace.com) by illegal means from 2013 with the accessing and use during 2015. Frequency of online social networking was monitored and based on information provided by the inmate's profile the identities of specific inmates were confirmed. Based on publicly accessible prison records, a more in-depth analysis of the inmates, sentencing and prison characteristics were included in this study.
Julia	Beeman	Assistant Professor, Belmont Abbey College	The Relationship between PTSD and Attitudes Regarding Use of Force Among Urban Patrol Officers	The author posits a relationship exists between the presence of posttraumatic stress disorder symptomology (PTSD) and favorable attitudes regarding use of force held by urban patrol officers. A quantitative study of patrol officers (n = 202) employed by one of three urban police agencies in the southern United States was conducted over a three-week period in 2015. Results indicate no significant relationship exists, although other significant relationships emerged regarding the presence of PTSD. Policy implications for police agencies are discussed. Keywords: urban police, PTSD, use of force
Monic	Behnen	Iowa State University	Different Effects of Unidirectional or Bidirectional Violence on Women's Mental Health and Substance Use	A woman's experience of either unidirectional or bidirectional intimate partner violence and her development of certain psychiatric and substance use disorders are studied. The sample included 766 African American, White, and Hispanic women of low income from family planning clinics in southeast Texas. Results showed that more women experiencing bidirectional violence reported psychiatric disturbance than women in relationships with no violence (p < .01). Women experiencing bidirectional IPV also reported more severe and injurious forms of physical violence when compared to women with unidirectional IPV experiences (p < .001). Racial/ethnic implications of violence direction are also discussed.
Manon	Bekkouche	Edinboro University	France vs. United States: A Sociohistorical Comparison of the French and the United States Police Systems	France versus the United States compares and contrasts the police systems of the two modern countries via a combined sociological and historical analysis. A number of important questions, amongst others, are asked: How and why did the French police system develop? How and why did the United States police system develop? What historical events converged to develop each individual system? What levels and types of policing exist in each country and why? Are there features of each country's police systems that could be improved by integrating parts of the other? What are the policy implications of various scenarios?
Barbara	Belbot	University of Houston-Downtown	The Supreme Court and Corrections	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with corrections law
Rachel	Belcher	Ferrum College	Disparities within Corrections: Malecentricity as an Antiquated Concept	Stereotypically, women are thought to commit more property crimes and less violent crime than men. Thus, resulting in less incarceration time and therefore the fairness of the system is rarely called into question. The male centricity of the current corrections system lends its hand in disadvantaging women. The model prisoner, by today's current racial and gender statistics, would be a black male roughly 25 years old. Given the current programs and ideals, women do not fit into the mold of an average prisoner. Within the US, most states fail to meet the basic physical health as well as mental health needs of the female inmates. Through analyzing various states systems, researching historical biases, and analytically breaking down incarceration issues, this research seeks to understand the plight of women through the American corrections system. Suggestions for reformation of the system specific to Virginia will be given to highlight the disparities even between states.
Joanne	Belknap	University of Colorado-Boulder	Predictors of Recidivism among Participants in a Denver Jail Reentry Program	Over 500 individuals recently released from the Denver County Jail or Downtown Detention Center completed the Denver Community Reentry Project intake since 2012. This paper is a multivariate analysis of these women's and men's demographic characteristics, program participation, and risk factor scores on the outcome variable: recidivism 12 months after discharge from the reentry program.

Keith	Bell	West Liberty University	Methodological Issues in Childhood Sexual Abuse Prevention Programs	A collection of scholarly resources on both residential and online delivered programs provide unlimited information and training for organizations and communities tasked with the responsibility of preventing childhood sexual abuse. However, the lack of standardized measurement and methodological practices associated with the research has led to the uncertainty with the validity and reliability of the body of knowledge for those wishing to incorporate such statistics within program objectives.
Christopher	Bellas	Youngstown State University	Drug Policy in America: Choosing the Best Alternative	The War on Drugs has been an ongoing political, social, medical and legal issue for many years. This paper examines the War on Drugs using a cost/benefit policy analysis based on rational choice theory. Four approaches will be examined: punishment and the cost of incarceration; the use of drug courts as a middle ground between rehabilitation and punishment; the legalization of certain drugs growing by referendum across states; and drug prevention programs. A discussion of the data for each approach will be presented. The paper concludes with recommendations for a future qualitative analysis of society's drug problem in the U.S.
Kristen	Benedini	University of Florida	Does experiencing child maltreatment increase risk of later substance use? Results from a prospective longitudinal study	Although several criminological theories hypothesize a positive relationship between child maltreatment and later substance use, this relationship has rarely been tested, especially using prospective data. Nor have many studies examined if this relationship is moderated by gender, even though feminist theories and General Strain Theory posit that stressful experiences and criminogenic reactions to these strains may vary by sex. This presentation examines these issues, drawing upon prospective data from approximately 700 males and females to examine the effect of maltreatment experienced prior to age 12 on substance use reported at age 16.
Peter	Benekos	Mercyhurst University	Juvenile Justice and Sanctuary: Examining the Advantages of Trauma Informed Care for Youth and Staff in Residential Treatment	Since 2010, greater attention has been focused on children and youth as victims and studies have evaluated the effectiveness of evidence-based treatment strategies for responding to youth who have experienced trauma. These approaches reflect a shift from punitive to more therapeutic interventions and recognize the implications of maltreatment and developmental distress on delinquency. In this context, the authors review principles of trauma-informed care and the sanctuary model, and report findings on the experience of one residential treatment facility that implemented these approaches. The study examines implementation, fidelity, outcomes, culture change, and staff responses in a residential program for male delinquents. Based on the findings, the authors discuss a reemergence of rehabilitative juvenile justice and discuss the implications for future policy.
Katherine	Bennett	Armstrong Atlantic University	The Supreme Court and the Death Penalty	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with the death penalty
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University	Trends in the Judiciary: Interviews with Judges Across the Globe	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, including police, correctional and other public safety leaders which aims to record the criminal justice system through interviews with global leaders.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University	Community Oriented Criminal Justice at Coppin State University an Urban Historically Black College and University (HBCU)	Coppin State University is an Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in Baltimore, Maryland. Coppin State is urban university located in the heart of West Baltimore. Coppin State faculty are engaged in a wide variety of partnership and research projects involving law enforcement, the courts, corrections, juvenile justice and other criminal justice agencies. Graduate and undergraduate students participate in many of these projects. This poster session will highlight key aspects and relevant findings of these partnerships and research projects. In particular, we will focus on police use of force and brutality issues and examine the facts and circumstances surrounding the 5.7 million dollars in judgments and settlements paid by the City of Baltimore since 2011 as reported by the Baltimore Sunpapers on September 28th, 2014. We will also address the facts and circumstances surrounding the Freddie Gray incident in April, 2015, subsequent civil unrest, pending criminal proceedings against the police officers and the impact of use of force and brutality issues on police community relationships.

APRIL	BERNARD	CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO JUVENILE JUSTICE IN BARBADOS	This study compares two divergent responses to youth crime and delinquency in Barbados, the traditional juvenile justice system in Barbados and a program that is based on the principles of restorative justice. This study details aspects of the two approaches to youth crime and delinquency in Barbados and compares the outcomes of program participants. The analysis begins with a discussion of the factors that contribute to youth crime and delinquency in Barbados. This description of juvenile delinquency in the Barbadian context includes the results of interviews, field observations, archival data, and administrative data describing the processes and outcomes of participants in the traditional juvenile justice system in Barbados and the restorative justice program. The findings indicate the potential of restorative justice as an alternative approach to crime prevention and control for delinquent youth.
Frances	Bernat	Texas A&M International University	Immigration and Crime	This paper will explore the contemporary socio-legal issues associated with immigration and crime. An international and domestic view of offending and victimization concerns will be addressed.
Phyllis	Berry	Washburn University, CJ & LG Department	An Investigation of Selected Abducted Child Brides and Their Abductors	This paper examines three cases of child abduction that was done for the purpose of turning abducted girls into child brides for their abductors. The three abductors were Phillip Garrido, Brian Mitchell, and Ariel Castro. Examined were what types of individuals abduct female children for the purpose of using them as child brides and what types of children are more likely to be targeted for abduction. Similarities and differences will be discussed.
Gisela	Bichler	California State University, San Bernardino	The Monster of London: Applying Investigatory Science to an 18th Century Serial Slasher	A fundamental aspect to investigating serial crime is the ability to correctly identify incidents to include in the series. When major crimes attract excessive media attention, this becomes even more challenging, as published case details taint witness testimony and increase the possibility of copycat events. Using a serial slasher case from 18th Century London, we show that integrating tactical social network analysis, geographic profiling, and cross-case analysis improves case linkage. Had this method been available in 1790, the mass hysteria surrounding the Monster of London case may have been less influential in conviction of Rhywnick Williams.
Robert	Bing III	UT Arlington	Day Fines in America!	This poster board explores the applicability of the day fine to the American judiciary. The poster board defines the day fine concept, describes its use, explores its limitations and illustrates potential benefits in the U.S.
Stephen	Bishopp	Caruth Police Institute	Policing the Urban Environment: A General Strain Approach to Understanding Organizational Differences	Negative outcomes such as anger, depression, and burnout are common in law enforcement, yet much remains unknown about the sources of negative emotional responses of urban police officers. Further, theory is routinely used to explain deviancy in the general population, however, it has largely ignored adverse outcomes among police officers. The current study, using a sample of more than 1,400 police officers utilizes strain theory to examine this unique subculture. Hence, this study addresses an important gap in policing research?identifying the strength of organizational and environmental (i.e., street) strain on anger, depression, and burnout among urban police officers in Texas.
J. Pete	Blair	ALERRT - Texas State University	Effectiveness of distraction techniques on suspect visual search strategy	The present research sought to provide empirical data regarding the manner in which an individual ambushing law enforcement responds to varying law enforcement tactics. The tactics tested involve the utilization of distraction techniques. The data were collected via a systematic experimental design and underwent Bayesian analytic techniques. These data involved a detailed analysis of visual search strategies of the participant offenders. Presented findings entail visual patterns, visual gaze pull, speed of shot, and accuracy. Furthermore, policy implications for law enforcement agencies are discussed.

Kiatah	Blalock	North Carolina Central University	The Impact of School Policies on the School to Prison Pipeline ? in the State of North Carolina.	School policies are essential to the effective function of the school system; however these same policies criminalize minor infractions of school regulations which result in children being dismissed, suspended or referred to juvenile Justice System. This study will analyze how school policies contribute to the ?School to Prison Pipeline? in North Carolina. It is hoped that the findings will give a better understanding of the section/s of the policies that negatively impact students who are affected and enter the juvenile justice system. Recommendations will be made on how best these policies can be realigned, as well as finding alternatives to punitive sanctions for children in the State of North Carolina school system.
Susan	Blankenship	Lake Erie College	Preliminary Results of a Formative Evaluation of Three Ohio Citizen Circles	This paper presents preliminary results of a formative evaluation that is being conducted on three Ohio Citizen Circles. This research helps to fill the knowledge gap into how Citizen Circles operate and what is needed to effectively implement them. The research uses a grounded theory approach and relies upon qualitative data supplied by interviews and focus groups with members and participants, observation of Citizen Circle meetings, review of existing documentation (participant plans, meeting minutes), along with surveys of parole officers, probation officers and other potential referral sources to determine how Citizen Circles operate and the efficacy of their operations.
Brandy	Blasko	Sam Houston State University	From the Neighborhood Block to the Prison Block: Relying on Key Neighborhood Measures to Understand Conditions of Confin	A major theme underscoring the push toward evidence-based corrections practices is positive working relationships between criminal justice workers and individuals they supervise. Within prison settings we know little about how day-to-day interactions and interpersonal relationships impact criminal justice outcomes. We adapted key neighborhood measures to understand how these constructs operate in a prison context. Survey responses of over 1,800 prisoners living on 68 prison blocks within six prisons were combined with administrative and observation data. Using multi-level modeling we examined dynamics operating at three-levels?individual, block, and prison. Results are discussed as they pertain to best correctional practices.
Kristie	Blevins	Eastern Kentucky University	Substance Abuse and Mental Illnesses among Rural Jail Inmates: Exploring Group Differences	While much is known about the prevalence and demographic characteristics of prison inmates who suffer from mental illness and/or substance abuse, the same cannot be said for rural jail inmate populations. This paper extends earlier research that assessed the prevalence of mental illness and substance abuse among a rural county jail inmate population. Specifically, this research examines the differences in prevalence and types of mental illness and substance abuse based on individual characteristics such as gender and race. Policy implications will be discussed.
Lauren	Block	University of Nevada Reno	Rush to Judgment: Examining the Impact of an Early Case Resolution Program on Criminal Case Processing and Outcomes	The court systems in the U.S. have long suffered from a slow pace of litigation and its many consequences. The Early Case Resolution program (ECR) implemented in the Superior Courts in Spokane County, WA utilized early case screening, strict case processing deadlines, and a specialized workgroup to create a faster pace of litigation for selected felonies and misdemeanors. The current study used propensity score matching to create a comparison of cases processed prior to the implementation of ECR and cases processed through ECR to examine the impact of the program on the pace of litigation, pretrial processes, and sentencing outcomes.
Molly	Block	University of Louisville	Situational Crime Prevention and Terrorism Against Airports and Airlines	This study applies routine activity theory and situational crime prevention methods to incidents of terrorism against airports and airlines. To obtain a feel for the situational characteristics present at specific terrorist attacks, a content analysis is performed on news articles from terrorist attacks on airports and airlines in Western Europe. Characteristics of the attacks and of the airports being attacked are placed within the frame of routine activity theory and situational crime prevention. From this application of theory, possible prevention methods are discussed.
Lindsey	Blumenstein	University of Alaska Anchorage	Sexual Victimization on College Campuses: How do students define and identify sexual misconduct??	Scholars have called into questions the validity of survey research that provides estimates and measures of sexual violence on college campuses. This argument centers around the believe that the failure of students to identify sexual misconduct as misconduct is an issue that cannot be assessed using survey methods. Little systematic research has examined how students define sexual violence. The following paper discusses results from a qualitative study, that utilized focus groups and vignettes, in order to assess how students identify, define, and report sexual misconduct on college campuses.

Francis	Boateng	University of Minnesota Crookston	Determinants of fearfulness in the community? An assessment of individual and neighborhood level factors from a multilevel	Fear of crime has well been studied; however, there has, as yet, not been widespread consideration of the potential impact of neighborhood-level factors on residents? level of fear of crime. From a multilevel analytical standpoint, the present study assesses the relative effects of disorder, social cohesion and police visibility on fear of crime. Additionally, the study examines the importance of individual characteristics in shaping levels of fear. Analyzing responses from 1024 residents selected from twenty-five communities across five regions in Ghana, results demonstrate significant predictive effects of both individual and neighborhood level factors on citizens? rate of fearfulness.
Francis	Boateng	University of Minnesota	Police Integrity in Ghana	The purpose of this study is to examine the contours of police integrity in Ghana. Despite a renewed interest within the nation, research on police practice and behavior has largely under examined police integrity. Moreover, while qualitative research speaks to issues within integrity, the specific factors and variations in attitudes towards integrity remain under examined. Replicating parts of, and introducing new measurements, of the NIJ Integrity Scale, we explore perceptions of integrity among a medium cohort of sworn police personnel in a large city (n=300).
Raven	Boatwright	North Carolina Central University	Factors that Impact Feelings of Resilience in the Case of Natural Disasters among College Students at an HBCU	The goal of this research is to examine resiliency as an important part of preparation before, pending, and after the occurrence of a natural disaster. Independent variables are drawn from two theories to assess the relationship between resource loss, resource investment, community based services, media, and the dependent variable resiliency. Findings suggest resource loss and resource investment has the largest impact on resilience among the respondents. Suggestions for future research are discussed.
Steve	Boehm	Texas Lutheran University	An old dog learns new tricks: Reflections On A First Online Teaching Experience	Online education is a seemingly unavoidable modern trend that has been greeted with various degrees of enthusiasm and resistance from teachers and students. The growth in online classes has been driven in part by competition and the desire of institutions to attract and retain an increasingly tech-savvy and non-traditional type of student. Some instructors, including the author, have been reluctant to offer online classes for a variety of reasons. This poster describes a first online teaching experience that turned out to be much more positive than expected.
Robert	Bohm	University of Central Florida	The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	This roundtable is a fixture at ACJS annual meetings. Presenters discuss recent developments in capital punishment with an eye to the future. Audience participation is encouraged.
Robert	Bohm	University of Central Florida	Examining the Two Wes Moores: An Exercise in Theoretical Analysis	This roundtable is a theoretical examination of two men named Wes Moore, whose lives took very different trajectories, even though they were raised in similar circumstances. One is serving a life sentence, while the other is a Rhodes Scholar and a successful banker. Audience participation is encouraged.
Ashley	Boillot-Fansher	Sam Houston State University	Exploring the power of individual spirituality as a protective factor: Social support, peers, and recidivism	Previous research has suggested a relationship between an individual?s religious beliefs and their proclivity towards crime and deviance. A great deal of criminological research suggests that both social support and peer influence can effect criminal behavior. Here we explore the potential for enhancement of these established protective factors through their interactions with individual spirituality. In accordance with this available literature we hypothesize that spirituality will emerge as a protective factor when assessing recidivism. Using SVORI data, we explore the interaction of social support, peer influence, and personal spirituality on three different post release waves of data. Results will be presented.

Danielle	Boisvert	Sam Houston State University	Implications of biosocial theory for prevention and treatment programs	The biological and genetic contributions to antisocial and criminal behavior are now well documented. Based on these findings, there are many promising ways to use a biosocial framework to target antisocial behavior throughout the life course for prevention and intervention purposes. The current paper reviews some of the policy implications of biosocial research with a particular focus on pharmacological treatment options, nutritional supplements, cognitive-behavioral therapy, family intervention programs, and prenatal/early intervention programs.
Danielle	Boisvert	Sam Houston State University	Policy implications of biosocial criminology	The biological and genetic contributions to antisocial and criminal behavior are now well documented. Based on these findings, there are many promising ways to use a biosocial framework to target antisocial behavior throughout the life course for prevention and intervention purposes. The current paper reviews some of the policy implications of biosocial research with a particular focus on pharmacological treatment options, nutritional supplements, cognitive-behavioral therapy, family intervention programs, and prenatal/early intervention programs.
Jonathan	Bolen	University of Nebraska at Omaha	The Effectiveness of a Self-Motivation Program at Reducing Institutional Misconduct and Recidivism in Prison	Individuals with more extensive histories of incarceration have a greater likelihood of prison misconduct, post-release criminal behavior, and are more likely to return to prison in the future. Some have attributed the increased probability of criminal behavior among this population to anti-social thinking and negative behavioral patterns. In an effort to address this, FranklinCovey developed The 7 Habits on the Inside which helps inmates effect self-motivated change and set attainable goals for their futures. Using propensity score matching, the current study examines the impact of FranklinCovey's program on institutional misconduct and recidivism among inmates in a Midwestern state.
David	Bolgiano	Coauthor -- Retired Military Officer and Law Enforcement Officer	Virtuous Policing: Bridging America's Gulf Between Police and Populace	Virtuous Policing does not spare the rod for the ill informed or the ill intentioned who stand on the sidelines and cast stones at those who risk their lives to protect their right to do so. This book examines the ethical, psychological and tactical realities of use of force encounters using specific case studies. It then offers realistic and practical recommendations on how police leaders can virtuously train and lead their subordinates to either avoid such encounters or lessen their impact on good and peaceable governance. The book is also for citizens concerned about these important civic matters and rights.
Riane	Bolin	Radford University	Probing the Distinctiveness of Juvenile Probation Practices	Despite efforts to adultify the juvenile justice system, there are some indications that the system remains devoted to its original goal of acting within the best interest of the child. Few studies have examined whether the juvenile correctional system has been impacted by the adultification efforts. The current study seeks to begin filling this gap by comparing the supervision strategies of juvenile and adult probation officers, with a specific focus on the extent to which juvenile and adult probation officers differ in their attention to characteristics of the offense and the offender.
Riane	Bolin	Radford University	The Impact of Substance Use on College Student Success and Welfare	Substance use on college campuses is relatively prevalent. In 2013, 39% of college students reported having used an illicit drug in the past 12 months. Rates of alcohol use were even higher, with 75.6% of students reporting past year use and 63% reporting past month use. Due to the high rates of use, it is important to explore what impacts, if any, such use is having on the lives of college students. The proposed study aims to address this gap by exploring the impact of substance use on student success and welfare at a mid-sized university.
Riane	Bolin	Radford University	Experimenting with Research Methods Pedagogy: What Works?	If you ask criminal justice students to name their most dreaded class, more times than not they answer with "research methods?". This overwhelming contempt and dread by students makes it difficult for professors tasked with teaching the course. Because of this, many research methods professors have begun to seek out different, more innovative ways to communicate the information. This roundtable will include the experiences of three criminal justice professors who have attempted various teaching strategies in order to reduce student anxiety about the class and increase student engagement.

John	Boman	University of Wyoming	Do birds really flock together? Exploring the extent of self-control and crime similarity among friends	While the proverb says that "birds of a feather flock together," little is known about the extent to which this is true for self-control levels between friends and this similarity's (or dissimilarity's) relationship with crime. Drawing on Gottfredson and Hirschi's hypotheses about self-control's effect on friendships, this project uses data from approximately 1,000 pairs of friends to assess the extent of similarity between friends' levels of self-control (with behavioral and attitudinal measures). Using multiple constructs of deviance (substance use, violence, vandalism, and property crime), the behavioral implications of self-control similarity and dissimilarity between friends is discussed.
Heidi	Bonner	East Carolina University	Undergraduate Student Opinion and the North Carolina Gun Law	In 2013, North Carolina lawmakers expanded the rights of concealed-carry permit holders and allowed for, among other things, the right to store weapons in locked cars on the campus of any public school or university. This research, conducted shortly after the new laws took effect, assesses undergraduate student knowledge and perception of the expanded carrying rights, the relationship between gun ownership and support for gun rights, and the relationship between gun ownership and risk-taking behavior.
Stephanie	Bonnes	University of Colorado, Boulder	Is the military a family? How servicewomen who are sexually harassed and assaulted invoke, use and reject the military as family narrative.	This paper analyzes how women serving in the U.S. military understand and make sense of sexual harassment and sexual assault they experience from servicemen. This study uses qualitative semi-structured in-depth interviews with 30 current and former U.S. servicewomen in order to explore this issue. I argue that through military training the notion of the military family becomes an important marker of insiderness. Because membership to the military family is constantly contested for servicewomen they have to continually prove they belong. I argue that servicewomen employ a number of strategies to demonstrate that they belong to the military family, including downplaying sexual harassment they experience. I show how women who are raped by servicemen distance themselves from and reject the military as family narrative. These different strategies complicate the issue of sexual harassment and assault in the military.
Callie	Booker	Southeast Missouri State University	The Portrayal of Female Law Enforcement Officers in Popular Television	Television can reflect society but it also has the power to impact it. As can be ascertained by a weekly television schedule, portrayals of females in law enforcement have become commonplace. A content analysis of select television shows yields portraits of how: 1) female law enforcement officers' competency is portrayed; and 2) how female officers are treated by both their colleagues and the public. Prior research will be utilized to compare how these fictional portrayals hold up to reality. This study provides useful insight in regard to television programs' role in the social construction of female law enforcement officers.
Andrea	Borrego	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Deadly Police-Citizen Encounters: What the Media Can Tell Us	Recent events surrounding deadly police-citizen encounters have spurred numerous questions from the public, researchers, and policymakers. During this time, the media has served as the main source of information about police use of force for most due to incomplete and inaccessible official data. These same data limitations extend to criminologists who have also turned to news reports as a source of data. In an effort to explore the use of media reports in criminal justice research the current study conducted a web-based search of arrest-related deaths to examine the viability of news reports as a data source.
Adam	Bossler	Georgia Southern University	College Students' Preferences Regarding the Gender of Police Officers in High-Risk Situations	Female police officers are still held to traditional gender roles both consciously and subconsciously by the public. This study examines college students' preferences of the gender of the police officer responding to specific high-risk situations, including home invasions, robbery, hostage situations, and domestic violence. The study specifically examines the effects of the students' feminist views, support for law enforcement, and demographics.
Adam	Bossler	Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia Southern University	Evans County, GA SPI Site: Lessons Learned and Recommendations regarding Implementing Technology in Rural Agencies	Little documented evidence exists on how strengthening technological capabilities in rural law enforcement agencies could improve communication within and among law enforcement. One aim of the Evans County Smart Policing Initiative was to build upon Evans County's already running Intelligence Operations Center by providing new smartphones to officers and deputies in the Sheriff's office and two surrounding municipal agencies in order for them to receive e-roll calls and intelligence products. This presentation will focus on the many lessons and recommendations for other agencies, particularly rural or smaller law enforcement agencies, in either implementing intelligence-led policing or increasing their technological capabilities.

Adam	Bossler	Georgia Southern University	College Students? Preferences Regarding the Gender of Police Officers in High-Risk Situations	Female police officers are still held to traditional gender roles both consciously and subconsciously by the public. This study examines college students' preferences of the gender of the police officer responding to specific high-risk situations, including home invasions, robbery, hostage situations, and domestic violence. The study specifically examines the effects of the students' feminist views, support for law enforcement, and demographics.
Lisa	Bostaph	Boise State University	Difficulties in Victimization Research: Barriers and Solutions	This roundtable will involve a discussion of issues encountered by researchers studying victimization and other sensitive topics. The focus will be on Institutional Review Board and political barriers that have made research in these fields difficult or impossible to conduct. Researchers from several different universities will discuss the issues they have faced in their research, ways in which these barriers were overcome, and potential solutions so that rigorous research in these important fields can continue to be conducted.
Paul	Bowdre	SUNY Canton	Job Task Analysis of Correctional Investigators	This presentation focuses on a job task analysis of correctional investigator positions with state-level correctional agencies. Correctional investigators are typically tasked with conducting administrative, internal affairs, and criminal investigations within correctional institutions and other state correctional facilities. The job task analysis was conducted utilizing agency position descriptions and advertisements seeking to hire new correctional investigators. The results of the job task analysis indicated similarities in job requirements, duties, and responsibilities while also revealing unique aspects of the position in many state correctional agencies.
Paul	Bowdre	SUNY Canton	The Development of Homeland Security Graduate Programs through a Public-Private Collaboration	This paper describes efforts to forge a collaboration between a state college and a research-oriented private university in the development of an interdisciplinary graduate degree program in homeland security. The state college offered a baccalaureate degree in homeland security while the private university had no homeland security program but offered complimentary graduate programs and engaged in homeland security research. The emerging public-private partnership that developed between the two institutions resulted in the development of a graduate program that will allow students to complete a graduate certificate and/or a master's degree with concentrations in emergency preparedness, homeland security, or cyber-security.
Kate	Bowers	University College London	Introducing EMMIE: An evidence rating scale to encourage mixed-method crime prevention reviews	This presentation describes the development of a coding system to distill the quality and coverage of systematic reviews of evidence relating to crime prevention interventions. The proposed EMMIE scale identifies five dimensions to which systematic reviews should speak. These are the Effect of intervention, the identification of the causal Mechanism(s) through which interventions are intended to work, the factors that Moderate their impact, the articulation of Implementation issues, and the Economic costs of intervention. We argue that reviews often focus on effectiveness only, yet that all these factors are necessary to make evidence relevant to practitioners and their local settings.
Jennifer	Boyer	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Juvenile Sexual Offender Registration	Congress enacted the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act in 2006. Under the federal law, certain juveniles are required to register as sexual offenders. Some states have complied with the Act and require juveniles to register. Juveniles who are processed through juvenile court are now being treated as adults under these provisions. I explore the history of juvenile sexual offender registration in the United States, analyze some state laws implementing juvenile sexual offender registration, and discuss the implications of juvenile sexual offender registration. Recent court decisions are outlined and an alternative to the current policy is proposed.
Tammy	Bracewell	Texas A&M-Central Texas	The Decision to Accept or Reject Cases of Child Sexual Abuse: Does Jurisdiction Matter?	There is a dearth of information regarding the prosecution rates of crimes against children, specifically related to cases referred to Children's Advocacy Centers. This study examines cases referred to one Children's Advocacy Center that services two Texas counties (urban and rural) and the decision to accept or reject cases of child sexual abuse for prosecution made by prosecuting attorneys. Analysis of the data found that cases were more likely to be accepted for prosecution in the rural county than the urban county. Implications and possible factors are discussed.

Jennifer	Bradford	MSU Denver	Public Perceptions on the Legalization of Recreational Marijuana in Colorado	This project intended to evaluate the initial perceptions of business owners and pedestrians/tourists about the impact of the legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado. The study was conducted in a high traffic, commercial district of Denver where surveys were distributed to both passers-by and business owners. Preliminary results indicate that people appear to be generally accepting of the new recreational law but have concerns about the enforcement of some components of the law such as the notable increase in public smoking of marijuana.
Jennifer	Bradford	Metropolitan State University	You Can Lead a Horse to Water But ... A Study of the Effects of Student Centered Learning on Student Engagement.	The current project conducted an assessment of three student-centered teaching techniques in a criminal justice and criminology research methods class: Team-Based Learning, Incentive-Based Learning, and Flipped Classroom. The project sought to ascertain to what extent these techniques improved or impacted student learning outcomes and engagement in this traditionally difficult course. Results provide empirical evidence that students were significantly engaged with the course and benefited from these pedagogical techniques.
Caitlin	Brady	University of Central Florida	Exploring Gender and Media Influence to Understand Female Copycat Offenders	The relationship between media and criminal behavior portends that some offenders engage in copycat crimes, which are inspired or influenced by media coverage. While most scholarship has examined male copycat offenders, the relationship of gender on copycat offenders has been neglected. Research suggests that females are less likely to engage in crime generally, but few studies have identified specific risk factors related to copycat crime. This study, utilizing data from a Central Florida prison, explores the relationship between gender and media influence on imitative crime in order to better understand female copycat offenders. Implications and future research are discussed.
Patrick	Brady	Sam Houston State University	?Clery-ing? things up about stalking: Exploring the generalizability of student samples in victimization research	The ease and accessibility of using student samples in criminological research has contributed a wealth of information to the victimization and perpetration literatures. There exists, however, an ongoing debate regarding the extent to which the findings from student samples are representative of the general public. Using a nationally representative sample, the current study identifies whether college students are at a higher risk for stalking victimization than the general public. Additionally, we also examine similarities and differences in factors that increase the risk for stalking victimization for both college and noncollege students. Implications for future research and policy development are discussed.
Julie	Brancale	Florida State University	Elder Financial Exploitation in a Florida Retirement Community	While elder financial exploitation has begun to receive increasing attention, the research is fragmented and without meaningful empirical and theoretical support. Employing life course theory, this study assesses circumstances of elder financial exploitation in a Florida retirement community. We collected and analyzed complaint data from residents and drew national comparisons. These data were used to inform Town Hall meetings, focus groups, and interviews with seniors to identify salient risk and protective factors for financial exploitation. The study concludes with how our findings empirically inform a national survey on the overall incidence and risk and protective factors of elder financial exploitation.
Kathryn	Branch	University of Tampa	Revenge Porn: An examination of student practices and perceptions	Over the past several decades, there has been an increased focus on various forms of sexual violence and sexually aggressive behaviors (e.g., stalking, harassment). Technology has provided new opportunities for sexually aggressive behavior. To date, there is limited empirical research that exists on revenge porn- sending or posting sexually suggestive or explicit materials of a former lover, without the subject's consent, in an attempt to humiliate, harass, or punish the victim. In the present exploratory study, we surveyed 500 college freshmen about their practices and perceptions about revenge porn. Implications of these findings for the college community are discussed.
Michele	Bratina	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	Using crisis intervention training: A study of police-citizen crisis encounters in south Florida	More than any other criminal justice agency, police typically serve as first responders in calls for service in the community. Increasingly, they are encountering offenders and citizens who manifest symptoms of mental illness. The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is one of the most popular training programs to improve police-based responses to calls involving citizens in crisis. In this paper, the authors examine case outcomes related to calls for service that were dispatched as mental health crisis events in one jurisdiction in Florida. With data derived from trained patrol officers, preliminary findings are presented and discussed in the context of policy implications.

Ian	Brecht	University of Arkansas	Examining Terrorism Material Support Tactics	The purpose of this study is to empirically examine the nature of material support cases within the United States, and fill a gap in existing literature. Our primary focus will be identifying and quantifying the types of material support cases that have been prosecuted by the federal government. In addition, we will examine the tactics used to conceal the crimes from law enforcement. Our sample of material support cases will come from the American Terrorism Study. The findings might be helpful in assisting law enforcement in identifying, investigating, and preventing future material support cases.
Clairissa	Breen	Cazenovia College	THE CASE FOR COLLECTIVE HATE: SIMULATING THE FORMATION OF HATE GROUPS	The purpose of this research is to employ simulation modeling to test theories of group formation as they pertain to hate groups: groups whose hate ideology may or may not condone violent criminal behavior. Previous examinations of hate groups have assumed formation. This paper uses simulation modeling to test Hamm's (2004) criminological theory of collective hate. Simulation modeling is designed to create a computer simulation that simplifies people and their interactions to mimic a real world event or phenomena. Two different experiments tested three models of hate group formation.
John	Brent	Georgia Southern University	Punitive School Discipline in an Age of Reform	Often tagged the "criminalization of school discipline," the practices and policies once reserved for criminal justice have become mainstays when addressing student misconduct. This penal turn in school discipline has created exclusionary conditions, racial disparities, and a school-to-prison pipeline. Federal-level mandates for disciplinary reform has pressured schools across the nation to alter their punishment practices. Though contemporary school discipline is well documented, research has yet to consider current policy reforms. Drawing from ethnographic research, in-depth interviews, and survey data, this research highlights cultural and structural factors upholding harsh and disproportional discipline in the face of reform.
Christopher	Brewer	The University of Southern Mississippi	It's not rated M for Everyone: Re-examining the construction of violence in video games	The current literature contains conflicting data pertaining to the real-world effects of video game violence. Violence, however, is abstract and requires a multi-dimensional approach when assessing the potential beneficial or adverse ramifications. This analysis examines the existing literature and methodology in determining how violence is operationalized in video games. Specifically, this study uses a grounded theory approach in developing a new typology of video game violence.
Steven	Brewer	Penn State Shenango	Causal Pathways to School Victimization	This report summarizes students' responses regarding crime at school collected by the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey. The analysis also provides decision tree statistics on various facets of school violence and safety: (1) Students' Reports of Criminal Victimization"; (2) Alcohol or Drug Availability at School"; (3) "Presence of Street Gangs at School"; (4) "Presence of Guns and Weapons at School"; (5) "Students' Reports of Hate-Related Words and Hate-Related Graffiti at School"; (6) "Students' Reports of Bullying at School"; (7) "Students' Avoidance of School Classes and Extracurricular Activities"; (8) "Students' Reports of Fear of Victimization."
Mary	Brewster	West Chester University	Prescription Drug Misuse among Undergraduate College Students	Survey data from 2,082 undergraduate students at a medium-sized public university were analyzed to examine the scope and nature of prescription drug misuse. The researchers also examined comparisons between prescription drug, alcohol, and illegal drug misuse; drug-sharing behavior; sources of illicit prescription drugs; and the identification of various risk and protective factors for prescription drug misuse. Recommendations for university-based prescription drug abuse prevention programming are provided.
Madeline	Brice	University of Arkansas	Measuring Factors Contributing to Longevity in Terrorist Activity	This project is intended to examine factors or behaviors of terrorists who have evaded capture and to identify patterns of conduct that might help law enforcement reduce this length of time. Previous longevity studies have focused on the decisions terrorist/terrorist groups have made rather than the factors that keep the individuals from being captured. This research will examine factors such as number and frequency of antecedent events, types and frequency of preparatory behavior, and number of meetings. Data will be supplied by the American Terrorism Study (1980-2014).

Lisa	Briggs	Western Carolina University	?But Is it Cheating? Evolving Expectations of Online Academic Dishonesty?	Research consistently indicates that academic dishonesty is pervasive on college campuses. While use of online testing and assessment has increased in both online and face to face classes, relatively little research has specifically explored online academic dishonesty. A survey administered to undergraduate criminal justice majors at a public, mid-sized southeastern university was designed to assess prevalence, techniques, and definitions regarding online cheating. Initial findings indicate that a large percentage of students utilize practices normatively defined as ?cheating,? yet many disregard their behavior as a violation of academic integrity. Neutralization and drift theory can help to explain this apparent discrepancy.
Steven	Briggs	North Dakota State University	Impacts of Changes in Pursuit Policies	
Steven	Briggs	North Dakota State University	Do Restrictive Pursuit Policies Protect Motorists?	Previous research finds the frequency of pursuits by police declines as pursuit policies become more restrictive. We use pursuit reports from ten police agencies in Minnesota, and crash reports provided by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, to re-examine and extend these findings. Focusing on the period between 2002 and 2014, we first apply panel data analysis and synthetic case control methods to determine if there is a systematic relationship between changes in department pursuit policies and pursuit frequency. We then apply these techniques to examine whether more restrictive policies reduce collateral crashes and injuries to police and bystanders.
Susan	Brinkley	University of Tampa	An Examination of Female Prisoners, Their Crimes, Sentences and Outcomes: U.S. v. Czech Republic	Female prisoners make up a small proportion of the total prison population in both the U.S. and the Czech Republic. However, the crimes that lead these women to prison very significantly. This paper will examine the types of crimes, the sentences given, and the institutional adjustment of women from both countries. Institutional programs will be examined in both countries along with the impact these programs may have on recidivism. Finally, it is the goal to make a "what works" list for each country and examine whether what works in one country may work in the other."
Kadee	Brinser	Sam Houston State University	The work of a Texas probation officer: A validation of Texas Probation Officer Certification Examination	The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) ? Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) requested a validation of the Texas Probation Officer Certification Examination to determine the knowledges, skills, and abilities needed by Texas probation officers. We use survey data from approximately 700 probation officers to aid in identifying the ?core? tasks performed on a statewide basis. A combination of a job task analysis and training needs assessment will be employed to review the curriculum content. Our findings will be provided to the TDCJ ? CJAD to train future probation officers.
B.	Britt	Ivy Tech Community College	Ivy Tech Community College - The Second Chance Initiative (2013-2015) Building a lifelong commitment to service	What began as an opportunity to engage students in meaningful, community-based service-learning is developing into ?lifelong? commitments to community service. The Second Chance Initiative, birthed out of the Division of Business and Public Services at Ivy Tech C.C. is bringing value to the College and the community alike. The long-term benefits and impact of this initiative will last beyond our lifetime. Through this initiative, (expunging eligible criminal records), lives are changed dramatically! In its? second year, the initiative has touched the lives of over 1,000 unique individuals. During this roundtable, we share our experience and discuss community impact/outcomes.
Chester	Britt	Iowa State University	Race, Ethnicity and Punishment Severity: Constancy and Change in the Distribution of Federal Sentences, 1999-2013	Renewed public interest in issues of race, crime, and the criminal justice system has focused attention on numerous inequities in the processing of cases by race-ethnicity. This paper focuses on whether the distribution of sentences in the federal system has changed across a 15-year span that encompasses important U. S. Supreme Court (USSC) decisions. Using relative distribution methods to compare patterns of sentencing both within and between race-ethnic groups shows very little change in punishments received by federal offenders between 1999 and 2013, even after accounting for case and offender characteristics, as well as USSC decisions, such as Booker.

Erika	Brooke	University of Central Florida	Different Setting, Different Changes? A Look at Thinking for a Change in Jail	In recent years, the U.S. correctional system has shifted towards a rehabilitative approach, especially focusing on re-entry. Interventions rooted in cognitive behavioral therapy have shown great promise in working with offender populations. The present research examines the National Institute of Corrections' Thinking for a Change (T4C) program in two southeastern county jails. Specifically, evaluating its effectiveness through attitudinal change and assessing the influence of program integrity on post-attitudes. Preliminary results reveal the success of the intervention utilized within a jail setting, as well as help to increase the knowledge base about the association between program fidelity and favorable outcomes.
Erika	Brooke	University of Central Florida	Unintended Consequences? Exploring the Mental Illness, Substance Abuse, and Criminal Behavior link among Ex-Service Men	Research has shown a connection between mental illness, substance abuse, and crime. While the literature remains divided on whether military service is related to future deviance, participation has been linked to mental illness and substance abuse issues. The current study explores the relationship between mental illness, substance abuse, and criminal behavior among incarcerated military veterans. The findings provide better insight into this population, as well as show a clearer picture of the association between mental illness, substance abuse and criminal behavior.
Erika	Brooke	University of Central Florida	Behind the scenes and in the courtroom: Courtroom workgroup processes and dynamics in the VTC	The collaborative workgroup has long existed in the criminal justice system and is evident in the frequent and historical use of the plea bargain. However, many have claimed that a distinguishing characteristic of the drug court is its non-adversarial courtroom workgroups (Colyer, 2007; Hora, 2002; Nolan, 2001; Lindquist et al., 2006). This study examines the courtroom workgroup in a veterans treatment court. Specifically, the current study focuses on the processes and interactions both within the workgroup in open court and behind closed doors, as well as between the workgroup and the participants in court. The impact on the overall VTC operation, its efficiency, and its participants are evaluated; subsequently, recommendations for policy and practice are provided.
Dale	Brooker	Saint Joseph's College of Maine	Tweeting for Trust: Law Enforcement and Community Relations in the 21st Century	The use of Twitter by law enforcement agencies has increased significantly in recent years. As this form of social media has developed, the messages sent out to the public vary from the comical to the serious. This paper explores the ways in which various law enforcement agencies seek to establish and maintain trust among the public through a variety of messages in the form of tweets. Furthermore, the paper considers how community relations has shifted because of this form of media.
James	Brown	Utica College	The Corr of the American Criminal Justice System: Lessons & the Anatomy of an American Tragedy	New Hartford, NY Police Officer Joseph D. Corr was murdered in the line of duty in 2006 after pursuing suspects in a jewelry store robbery. The purpose of this enhanced case study research is to both archive all aspects of the case for history, as well as to re-frame traditional perspectives of the criminal justice system in the context of fact-driven systems analysis rather than abstract concept applications found in mainstream textbook literature. Attendees will be provided with an overview of the research in progress and actively engage in a dialogue of the scope of the topic and methodologies employed.
Jeffrey	Brown	Alvernia University	Post Traumatic Stress and Crime	The purpose of this paper is to explore a correlation, if any, between post traumatic stress and crime. Attempting to explain the reasons behind criminal acts with persons diagnosed with PTSD could lead to the development of special treatment programs geared at helping these people.
Robert	Brown	North Carolina Central University	Judicial Performance Evaluations: Do They Matter?	Increasing attention is being paid to the role of judges as administrators of justice and as public officials. However, the selection of judges remains a complicated and controversial process. This study examines how Judicial Performance Evaluations (JPEs) are used in the selection process for judges, and some of the implications of utilizing JPEs to select judges.

Steve	Brown	Western Carolina University	?The Relativity of Crime & Deviance: Smoking Pot Here/There & Then/Now?	The relativity of norms is a cultural feature that fundamentally drives the study of crime and deviance as well as application of social control mechanisms. Reactions to use of marijuana have long served as a salient example of pervasive shifts in social reactions to behaviors, with particularly conspicuous recent shifts. This paper will trace history of American reactions to marijuana use to illustrate quintessential transformations in defining crime/deviance. That history will be contrasted with several other arenas of dramatic reconceptualization of deviance to demonstrate the pivotal contribution of the concept of relativity to the study of crime and deviance.
Wyatt	Brown	University of South Florida	Impulse Control, Violence Exposure, and Delinquency: How self-control affects the impact of exposure to violence.	There is little research on the relationship exposure to violence has with various internalizing factors. Several factors have been found to influence the effect of maltreatment, similarly, factors such as impulse control may theoretically influence the relationship exposure to violence has with antisocial behavior. One factor that has been shown to moderate the relationship between several criminological constructs and antisocial behavior is self-control. Likewise, an individual's level of self-control is found to vary among those who are exposed to violence and their level of self-control influences the effect of the exposure on the outcome of delinquent behavior.
Karin	BRUCKMÜLLER	LMU Munich and JKU Linz	Organ trafficking: the role of criminal law and paternalism	All aspects of transnational human trafficking for organ removal are comprehensively criminalized in (inter)national law. Regarding traffickers such an approach is to be approved of. According to national legislations, also the trafficked persons, who, legally speaking, are illegal organ donors, would have to be sanctioned as well. Is it just to punish victims of human trafficking, even if they might have agreed to organ removal? This question also arises in cases of ?simple? organ trafficking: To what extent should an autonomous decision to have organs removed for selling be penalized? Is a paternalistic approach in this respect reasonable?
Karin	BRUCKMÜLLER	LMU Munich and JKU Linz	Individual assessment of victims to identify specific protection needs	The Directive on rights, support and protection of victims of crime of the European Union, which is binding for the member states and the provisions of which have to be transferred into national law demands strong individual support of victims during the whole criminal proceeding. In order to be able to guarantee this individualization in practice, victims should receive a timely and individual assessment to identify specific protection needs. Problems in law and practice arising due to this obligation to individualization as well as possible solutions, which could lead to an improvement of victim protection and might also be relevant for countries outside the European Union will be presented.
Diana	Bruns	University of Texas, Permian Basin	To Be or Not to Be: Online vs. Traditional Master's Degree Programs in Criminal Justice Administration	Various and conflicting opinions proliferate regarding online higher education. Online programs are exceedingly popular and multiplying rapidly. As face-to-face and online conditions vary across many dimensions, this study is an attempt to discover differences between face-to-face criminal justice students? and online undergraduate students? preferences toward obtaining a master's degree, and whether that degree is delivered completely online or traditionally face-to-face. Over 300 students in a southern state were surveyed to determine their interests in and preferences toward online education at the master's degree level. Explorations of student perceptions about online education and its value, standing and future are discussed.
Diana	Bruns	University of Texas, Permian Basin	Trends in Policing: Interviews with Police Leaders across the Globe	In order to obtain a better understanding of global challenges which police leaders encounter, a panel of experts affiliated with the International Executive Police Symposium discuss strategies, success stories and suggestions for best practices in today's challenging global environment. Police leaders and authors who interviewed global police leaders, describe in-depth analyses from an insider's perspective of organizational structures, the changing nature of police work, leadership, training, educational attainment, culture and societal contexts of organizations in different countries. Invited panelists include: Frederic Lemieux; Dilip Das; Bruce Baker; Justice Crowl; Diana Bruns; Michael Berlin; Todd Wuestewald; Bruno Meini and Sedat Mulayim.
Lori	Brusman Lovins	University of Houston Downtown	Can we Safely Manage Juvenile Sex Offenders in the Community?	Research suggests that a significant portion of all child sexual abuse cases are committed by juveniles. Long-term strategies for decreasing sex offending among juveniles are needed. Presently, many US models for managing juvenile sex offenders are punitive in nature. The present study offers evaluation of a comprehensive specialty court model that integrates management and treatment of juveniles that have engaged in sex offending behaviors. Findings from an evaluation of 401 youth suggest that even higher risk juvenile sex offenders can be managed in the community without being rearrested for a sex-related offense.

Kevin	Buckler	University of Houston-Downtown	The Journal of Criminal Justice and Law: A Discussion of Need, Direction and Submission Guidelines	The Journal of Criminal Justice and Law, initially developed by Craig Hemmens at Washington State University, is now under the direction of faculty at the University of Houston-Downtown (Barbara Belbot, Kevin Buckler, Mike Cavanaugh). This roundtable includes members of the journal's new leadership and prominent members of the field who research criminal justice and law issues. The panel will discuss the need for specialized journals in criminal justice and law, the direction of the journal moving forward (including a proposed timeline for the first issue) and the submission procedures and guidelines for academicians who submit their work to the journal.
Kristen	Budd	Miami University	Crime control theater: Public (mis)perceptions of the effectiveness of sex offender residence restrictions	Some crime control policies are ineffective, yet draw public support. Such laws, labeled "crime control theater" (CCT), derive their support from moral panics involving mythic narratives, yet little research has linked these criteria to support for theater law. This study draws on CCT to better understand perceptions of sex offender residence restrictions. Results indicate that if community members are Catholic, are a parent of a minor child, and believe in stranger danger, they are more likely to believe that residence restrictions are effective in reducing sex crime recidivism. Results are discussed in relation to residence restrictions as a CCT law.
Vic	Bumphus	The University of Tennessee - Chattanooga	Race, racial identification, and perceived racial bias as predictors of attitudes toward drug policy	Focusing the variables of race, racial-identification, and perceived racial bias, this research examines attitudes on drugs and drug control policy among a sample of staff and faculty in a college setting. The research investigates whether these differing ways of measuring racial influences impact more or less punitive attitudes toward drug policy. Previous research using a student sample from the same university suggested that perceived racial bias was the most salient variable. The former research is repeated using a faculty and staff sample. Results are then compared to previous findings, specifically, conclusions from the previous study.
Jennifer	Burch	The Citadel Military College of South Carolina	Fear and the Media: The Effect of the Press on Perceived Victimization in Latin America	Both the actual victimization risk and the perceived risk of victimization are important indicators. Mexico and Ecuador have similar rates of victimization fear, 36.8% and 38.1% respectively (Romero and Motolinia 2012), despite Mexico's murder rates of 21.5/100,000 and Ecuador's rates of 12.5/100,000 (2012 UNODP). This paper considers the theory that media coverage of crime is linked to perception of victimization risk. This research quantifies the number of violent crimes reported on the three newspapers with the highest circulation in each country. Qualitative description of the coverage complements quantitative analysis, and data from fieldwork in each country are included.
Kyle	Burgason	Iowa State University	It's Because I'm Black Isn't It? Examining Perceptions of Racial Profiling from a Symbolic Threat Perspective	Minorities are treated with suspicion in many aspects of their daily lives, including interactions with the criminal justice system. Prior research demonstrates certain individual characteristics are associated with perception of whether racial profiling is widespread or justified. However, little attention has been directed toward examining the influence of aggregate characteristics on individuals' perceptions. This study draws on the symbolic threat perspective to understand the impact of community characteristics on individuals' perceptions of racial profiling. Specifically, multilevel analyses of survey and Census data allow us to simultaneously assess the influence of individual and community level characteristics on perceptions of racial profiling.
Ron	Burnett	Texas Southern University	The United States of America: Oligarchy or Republic?	Abstract: Many politicians and scholars have declared that the United States of America is no longer a republic. They argue that the form of government that presides over the people of the U.S. is an oligarchy. A joint study recently published asserts that the elite ruling class's interests in America almost always supersede those of the masses and the majority. This work seeks to determine whether or not these claims can be substantiated with empirical evidence and how the U.S. Constitution, as the supreme law of the land, is affected. Ron Burnett Texas Southern University Administration of Justice Department 17819 Torregon Lane, Humble, Texas 77396 Cell: 281-904-1096
Bryan	Burton	Southern Utah University	A Demographic Portrait of Physicians Sanctioned by the Federal Government in the U.S.	This study examines 1,289 medical doctors who have been denied further participation in Medicare and Medicaid by the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Physicians were excluded for various reasons, such as healthcare fraud and patient neglect. The study considers data on physicians who appeared on the OIG's List of Excluded Individuals and Entities. Findings reveal that deviant physicians are older than the general physician population, male, overrepresented by certain medical specialties, lacking a history of medical malpractice, international medical graduates. These results are compared to those of previous studies along with implications for policy and future research in this area.

Jose	Bustos	The Citadel Military College of South Carolina	Explaining Differences in Incarceration and Pre-trial Detainee Rates, US vs. Japan	Analysts have offered explanations as to why the U.S. and Japanese crime rates differ (Wilson and Herrnstein 1985), but there are also significant differences in the number of persons held in the countries prisons and in pretrial detainees. In 2013 the U.S. had 692 inmates held per 100,000. In contrast, Japan had only 49 inmates per 100,000 population. In the U.S. 20.4% of inmates were untried or pretrial compared to 5.4% in Japan. Possible explanations are the differences in sentencing, speedy trial procedures, and the amount of cases handled by a single judge.
Deeanna	Button	Stockton University	Surviving the dissertation: Strategies to help with time-management, navigating committee politics, and publishing	This seminar provides students with advice for successfully developing and completing a doctoral dissertation. Discussion topics include developing a dissertation idea, selecting a committee, creating (and maintaining) a writing schedule, preparing for the defense, and publishing. Questions from students will also be addressed in an open format.
Deeanna M.	Button	Stockton University	Contextualizing LQBQ Youth's Experiences with Victimization and Risky Behaviors: A Qualitative Approach to General Strai	This study uses data from 20 in-depth interviews with LGBQ young adults to integrate theoretical constructs from the sociology of sexuality with Agnew's general strain theory (GST). This approach provides theoretical context to LGBQ youth's experiences with victimization and risky behaviors. The use of qualitative data analysis provides a deeper understanding of LGBQ youth's experiences with heteronormativity, heterosexism, and homophobia and how these structural level processes shape interactional and individual level experiences. Integrating sexuality research and GST helps clarify the interconnected processes that occur at multiple levels of social life, providing a more complete picture of LGBQ experiences.
Anna	Buzhor	Graduate student of John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Policing reform in Ukraine: problems and perspectives	When President Poroshenko arrived to office, the Ukrainian government launched a series of large-scale reforms, including those in the law enforcement. Borrowed from the U.S. police model, the new patrol police was introduced in Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa, and other big cities in 2015. The patrol police and militia perform their duties on the streets simultaneously. Such an overlap of jurisdictions creates difficulties in the distinction of their functions and authorities. This paper studies this problem by analyzing the new patrol police service, and revealing further ways of reforming the law enforcement in Ukraine.
Caroline	Bye	Washington State University	The Commercialization of Sex: Examining the Use of the Web to Identify Human Trafficking Hot Spots	The integration of data analytics to inform intelligence-led policing has yielded initially positive benefits to inform police practice. Within the context of organized crime and human trafficking for sexual purposes, researchers, advocates, and practitioners struggle with identifying data sources beyond investigative reports, ethnographic studies, and organizational surveys. Recently, research explored the use of marketing data to discern patterns of human-trafficking activity. However, while this research provided unique insight into the commercialization of sex, unexamined has been a means of measuring interest in the local community. Using factor analysis and other data analytic techniques, this research explores consumption interest as measured by interest for Backpage and other websites and businesses associated with the commercialization of sex.
Bryan	Byers	Ball State University	Conducting Research in Ferguson, MO on Race and Justice: An Undergraduate Student Experience	This display covers the experiences of students and faculty participating in a class-based experiential learning course which involved conducting qualitative research in Ferguson, MO on the topics of race and justice. An instructor-based decision was made to conduct this class experience after the fatal shooting of Michael Brown. Details of the class approach, planning, and outcomes are shared along with tips and suggestions for carrying out similar experiences.
Ray	Bynum	University of Phoenix	Cultural Conflict in Corrections	Recent national events strongly suggest review of the reasons for cultural conflict in law enforcement and corrections. Culture is viewed as a collective set of values and beliefs. Each corrections facility possesses a specific culture which may not be transferable to another facility. Criminal justice has been trying to leverage higher education and cultural diversity to make changes, but improvements have been minimal. This paper looks at the history of cultural conflict in corrections, the reasons for cultural conflict, serious events which have occurred because of cultural conflict, and efforts to reduce and resolve cultural conflicts within corrections.

LeAnn	Cabage	Iowa State University	Victimization of Women and Minorities: A 35-Year Trend Analysis	We utilize the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1979-2004 and yearly data from 2005-2014. Data from 2006 is excluded from the analysis because NCVS implemented methodological changes that affected the victimization rates estimates for that year. For each year after 2004, we select the cases identified as being in a city of a MSA or in a MSA but not city. A comparison of victimization rates in MSAs is made over the 35-year period.
Mollimichelle	Cabeldue	Fairleigh Dickinson University	The Effect of Prior Victimization of Female Offender Mental Health	Existing research has shown that female offenders enter prison with significant victimization histories, including child abuse, domestic abuse, and sexual assault. The rates of victimization are significant especially compared to that of general society and are often associated with violent crimes. Updated research in understanding the ways that victimization histories impact the mental health of female offenders is lacking. Using a sample of female inmates from a Southern prison system, the present study examines the association between victimization history and current mental health of female offenders. Findings as well as implications for addressing offender needs in correctional settings will be discussed.
Lisa	Calderón	Community Reentry Project	The Development, Implementation, Transitions, and Sustaining of the Denver Community Reentry Project	In 2008 Denver adopted the Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) initiative co-developed by The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and Urban Institute (UI) to coordinate collaborative reentry relationships between jails and communities since most reentry programs focused on prisons. The goals were to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and improve reintegration outcomes. This paper is on the design, the opportunities, and the challenges (e.g., quantifying outcomes other than recidivism, and the lack of a formal community process to facilitate transition) of Denver's hybrid jail reentry model that is fully funded by the city but managed by community partners.
Jocelyn	Camacho	Old Dominion University	Are Federal Prisons the New Slaughterhouses?	Does Upton Sinclair's theory of increased violent and sex related crime in areas adjacent to slaughterhouses apply to federal prisons? An argument can be made that maintaining the modern day factory farm is similar to maintaining prisoners in the current federal prison system. From a human ecology perspective, the balance between serving a social function and humane treatment of animals and humans is rooted in institutional concealment and public willful ignorance. This study addresses whether or not the activities of federal prisons negatively impacts communities in the same manner as factory farms.
Omar	Camarillo	Eastern New Mexico University	The Impact of Framing by the Media on #Black Lives Matters Movement	In regards to media and crime it comes down to the issue of framing of who was the victim. My research addresses the questions: What is meant by 'worthy?' and 'unworthy?' victim? How do the media portray the victims of police brutality and officer involved shootings? My research discusses how the media goes about reporting the deaths of the victims. Utilizing Herman and Chomsky's notion of 'worthy?' and 'unworthy?' victims I discuss why the black lives matter movement falls under the heading of 'worthy victims.' I utilize various news articles from The New York Times from 2014 to 2015.
Damon	Camp	Georgia State University	Leadership Partnerships in Criminal Justice: Dealing with the Tough Issues	In its 2nd 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 roundtable will focus on addressing tough issues like bias-based policing. This will be followed by a general discussion. Representatives are expected from: Atlanta Police Leadership Institute, Command College of South Carolina, Executive MS in Justice Administration and Leadership (UT-Dallas), Southern Police Institute ? University of Louisville, National Criminal Justice Command College ? University of Virginia, and Georgia Command College - Columbus State University.
Michael	Campagna	Washington State University	Meta-Analysis of Domain Strength in Correctional Risk Assessment	This meta-analysis ranks risk/needs domains on their strength of prediction. Domains include family life, drug use, and criminal history, among others. While many meta-analyses focus on instrument strength, we focus on the strengths of domains. Our method differs from prior meta-analyses because we limit the inclusion criteria to 1) two highly correlated instruments, 2) an outcome of adult felony reconviction, 3) published studies, and 4) a minimum twelve month follow-up. We also developed a third-party coding procedure to reduce researcher bias, and a trim-and-fill procedure to address publication bias. Findings provide agencies and theorists an aggregated picture of risk/needs.

Bradley	Campbell	University of Louisville	When the victim cooperates: Correlates of victim cooperation and pre-arrest decisions in sexual assault investigations	Research has established the importance of victim cooperation to practitioner decisions in sexual assault cases. Studies have shown that a lack of victim cooperation contributes to case attrition, as prosecutors are unlikely to accept charges when victims are reluctant to participate in the justice process. Existing research, however, has not examined victim cooperation and practitioner decisions in a nuanced way. The current study explored this relationship by examining the correlates of victim cooperation, and pre-arrest decisions made police investigators in Houston, Texas. Findings, policy implications, and future research directions are discussed.
Patricia	Campie	American Institutes for Research	Establishing the evidence base for juvenile drug court guidelines	
Patricia	Campie	American Institutes for Research	A systematic review of implementation characteristics of effective adolescent interventions to inform JDC guidelines	This presentation will summarize the results of a systematic review examining the implementation characteristics of effective adolescent programming in youth-serving systems (child welfare, education, and public health). Results will target the organizational and setting characteristics identified in the implementation science literature as important for leading to successful adoption and implementation of quality programming. Results will be shared in the context of practice in the juvenile justice system, specifically to inform the implementation of effective juvenile drug court programs.
Mario	Cano	Kansas State University	Federal Sentencing Legal Reforms and Social Context in Prosecutorial Discretion	In the federal justice system, changes in punishment disparities in wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in U.S. v. Booker (2005) and Gall/Kimbrough v. U.S. (2007) have been linked to Assistant U.S. Attorneys' (AUSAs) motions for substantial assistance departures. Drawing from racial/ethnic minority threat, this study examines whether federal districts' social context influences changes in AUSAs' use of substantial assistance departures. This study employs a multilevel discontinuity regression design and looks at defendants convicted from FY 2001 to FY 2010 across 89 U.S. District Courts. The results are discussed in relation to their implications for theory and policy.
Andrea	Cantora	University of Baltimore	Shifting towards a more humane approach to incarceration: Reflections from the Inside	Since early 2000 there has been a shift in the public discourse around crime and punishment. There is growing bi-partisan support for reducing prison populations, investing in alternative methods of punishment, and improving prison conditions. Given the supportive nature of the political climate, and the growing evidence that prisons are not effective at reducing crime, prison administrators are seeking ways to improve their current practices. This article draws on the literature about creating a "utopian" prison environment, and also draws on the perspectives and experiences of long-term incarcerated citizens. In this article we discuss ways on how we might change our current prison system, and what barriers we may face along the way. Calls for educating the public, changing the culture within, and focusing on rehabilitation are discussed.
Amy	Caparelli	University of Toledo - Developmental Psychology	Alcohol Use of Native American Offenders who Commit Sexual Assault	Alcohol consumption among the Native American population has been shown to be a significant factor by previous research. The current study examines sexual offense data where the consumption of alcohol was identified as a possible factor in the case. Existing literature will be compared to findings from more recent analysis of sexual assault cases with Native American populations conducted by the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis.
Jennifer	Capps	MSU-Denver	How to Develop Study Abroad Criminal Justice Courses	Learn how to develop a short-term (one to two weeks in length) criminal justice study abroad course. This seminar will detail working with international partners in criminal justice, developing syllabi and engaging students in study abroad education. This seminar will also illustrate the benefits that students gain in participating in study abroad curricula. Sample course syllabi and a question and answer session will be included in this seminar.

Stephanie	Cardwell	University of Texas at Dallas	The Gendering Effects of Co-authorship in Criminology and Criminal Justice Research	Historically, research from various fields has indicated that females are underrepresented in academic papers. Not only are females less likely to publish relative to males, but also they are less likely to be sole-, co-, and first-authors in journal publications. While this gender discrepancy has become smaller in recent decades, males are still disproportionately represented in academic papers. The current study reviews author characteristics of articles published in the top fifteen criminology criminal justice journals over a forty-year period (1974-2014).
Arna	Carlock	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Exploring use and trends of juvenile probation placement	Although probation has been called the "workhorse of the juvenile justice system" and an estimated 36% of juvenile court cases nationwide end with a disposition to community supervision, use of probation with juveniles remains understudied. This study explores national trends of juvenile probation usage over time and how those trends compare to national arrest and out-of-home confinement trends. We seek to determine whether juvenile probation rates have increased as commitment rates have declined. We illustrate the relationship between juvenile probation trends and arrest and out-of-home confinement trends with a case study of juvenile probation use in one state.
Joseph	Carlson	Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney	A 20 Year Review of a Prison Nursery Program	The second oldest prison nursery program in the United States was started in 1994 in Nebraska. This paper looks at the program from its beginning to its 20 year mark. It looks at both successes and weaknesses. Major findings include a reduction of recidivism or return to prison custody over the entire 20 years, and decreased misconduct reports. It also covers the costs associated with establishing and maintaining a nursery program, not only in Nebraska but at other institutions.
Christina	Carpenter	University of Louisville	Domestic Homicide: Examining Intra-Familial Killing in Selected Cases from 1880 to 2015	This study examined over 600 independent cases of intra-familial homicide from the United States as well as globally from the years 1880 to 2015 to determine what motivations have led to a specific act of domestic homicide. The author also analyzed the age and race of the offender, geographic location, weapon type, and the resolution of the case, among other variables, to provide a more thorough examination of the various types of domestic homicide. Historical and cultural contexts are also investigated to determine if patterns exist across time and how these crimes may be prevented in the future.
Christina	Carpenter	University of Louisville	?Jeremy Spoke in Class Today?: A Qualitative Analysis of the Effect of School Violence on the Music Industry	School shootings began receiving widespread media coverage approximately 20 years ago. The entertainment industry is often blamed for this violence by politicians and parents. While movies and video games have been extensively studied in relation to school violence, few studies have critically examined the effect that music has had on the phenomenon or vice versa. The researchers analyzed nearly 100 songs that have been associated with school shootings, focusing on lyrical content, overall theme (memorial, chronicle, unrelated), and other factors. The focus of the study was to determine to which group most songs belonged and the continuing impact of school violence on the music industry.
Bruce	Carroll	Georgia Gwinnett College	Celebrity Status on Jurist's Decision Making	The effect of outside influences on judicial decision-making has a long and storied history. However, the impact of celebrity status as an outside influence on judicial decision-making has received very little attention in the literature. I examine over 700 celebrity verdicts from 1998 to 2012 to shed light on whether celebrities are adjudicated in the same or a similar manner as non-celebrities. My findings suggest that celebrities do not receive any special treatment at trial, but in fact are convicted at a higher rate than non-celebrity defendants even when controlling for judge or juries as adjudicator.
David	Carter	Michigan State University	Endemic Challenges to Contemporary Police Practice: Experiences with the Field	

David	Carter	Michigan State University	The Police Response to Mass Gatherings in Ferguson, Missouri: Lessons Learned	As Team Leader for the DOJ assessment of the police response in Ferguson, MO, the author has unique, first person insights on police decisions, methods of approach to the issues of crowd management, challenges that made decision making more complex, and lessons that provide insights. The impact of the media, social movements, politics and special interests all played crucial roles in the practice and image of policing in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area.
Jeremy	Carter	Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis	Complexities of Technology Evaluation Research in Policing and Criminology	The frequency and rate of technology adoption has increased within criminal justice organizations as technology has become more reliable and cost effective. Parallel to this adoption is the need to evaluate the effectiveness of technology to impact criminal justice outcomes. The extent to which this can be accomplished is contingent on a number of hardware, software, data, economic, vendor, organizational, geographic, and political variables. These contingencies reduce the generalizability of findings for both science and operational implementation. Challenges, lessons learned, and methodological insights are drawn from three technology evaluations to highlight the complexity of technology scholarship and translational knowledge.
Lisa	Carter	Florida Southern College	Check the Box: Examining Employers' Perceptions of Prospective Employees with Felony Convictions; Preliminary Findings	Due to increasing felony conviction rates, employers will likely encounter applicants with records. Felony convictions carry negative stigmas and generate feelings of mistrust from employers. Reluctance to hire, due to perceived ideas regarding the applicants' likelihood of re-offending, and the impact on the business may impact attitudes. While literature on employers' attitudes towards ex-offenders is extensive; there's a paucity of research examining how transparency of one's criminal history may explain attitudes and hiring decisions. This study explored choices employers make in hiring applicants based on what is revealed by applications on job applications. Methodology and primary findings will be addressed.
Naomi-Beth	Carter	The Citadel	Comparative Laws of War Training	This paper analyzes historical and contemporary laws of war training material in four (4) nations: The United States, Canada, England and Australia. Particular attention is given to justification messages that are given to soldiers to adhere to the laws of war. Some of these include moral and humanitarian obligations, military honor, threats of prosecution and reciprocity. Results of my research suggest that laws of war training in English-speaking countries have become more extensive since the 1970's, often including greater focus on complex decision-making scenarios. This is a departure from earlier manuals that emphasized the strict legal dissemination of treaty rules.
Michael	Cassidy	Michigan State University	Does Sentence Length Matter? Revisiting the Interaction of Age, Race, and Gender	Drawing on data from the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, the current study utilizes linear quantile mixed models (LQMM) to assess direct and interactive relationships between age, race, and gender on the conditional distribution of sentence lengths, controlling for between-district heterogeneity. Extant work relies on mean-based estimation, describing the association between extralegal factors and sentence length as a constant effect across the entire distribution of sentence lengths. Since judicial discretion is more constrained at the lower end of the sentence length distribution, extralegal effects may be greater for those receiving longer sentences. Theoretical implications and future directions will be discussed.
Tammy	Castle	James Madison University	Radical Pedagogy and Ethnorelative Criminology	Giroux (2011) defines radical or critical pedagogy as a theory of pedagogy that both accounts for the connection between structure and intentionality and points to the need for a connection between critical theory and social action (pg. 77). Further Collins (2013) identifies critical pedagogy as education in service to social justice. The purpose of this paper is to explore the ways in which radical pedagogy may be used to dismantle the dominance of ethnorelative criminology in teaching practice. Strategies for connecting theory and action in that regard are also examined. "
Erin	Castro	University of Florida	A Longitudinal Test of Social Support and Coercion on Substance Use and Delinquency	Research suggests that both social support and coercion theories are effective in explaining delinquency, and in some instances, substance use. Colvin et al. (2002) proposed integrating these two theories to better explain delinquency. With increasing interest in criminology to apply life course perspectives to traditional theories, the current study evaluates whether combining variables from social support and coercion theories provides a better explanation for delinquency and substance use over the life course. To examine the theoretical model, the data uses a sample of high risk youth for serious delinquency who were followed from roughly the ages of 14 to 31.

Katrina	Cathcart	University of Colorado- Colorado Springs	The Changing of the Guard: A Consideration of the Impact of Administrative Segregation Reform on Corrections Staff	This study utilized a convergent parallel mixed methods design to examine the impact of recently implemented administrative segregation reform at a U.S. state prison on the corrections officers assigned there. Examination was achieved utilizing qualitative analysis of staff interview data, merged with quantitative analysis of reported staff performance data. Emerging themes were considered through the lens of the Competing Values Framework, and with consideration of the translation of the custodial and rehabilitation models of corrections to the newly reformed prison environment. Results suggested a significant level of impact to the mindset and performance of corrections staff assigned at the institution in response to the reform implementation.
Jonathan	Caudill	California State University Chico	The Burden of Second Chances: Recidivism Outcomes of Texas's Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders	Known notoriously for heavy-handed criminal justice policies, Texas Legislators passed in 1987 the Determinant Sentencing Act (DSA) for violent and serious juvenile offenders. Although touted as a tough on crime approach, Texas' DSA provided juvenile courts with a less deterministic option of blended juvenile incarceration and the option for adult prison sentencing. This study reports on the five-year recidivism outcomes of 1,399 juvenile offenders offered a second chance in the community through Texas' DSA. Aggregate and stratified (by controlling offense) event history analyses suggest familial and home characteristics, offense classification, and post-release community supervision contributed significantly to recidivism outcomes.
Michael	Caudy	University of Texas at San Antonio	Jail-based Program on Moral Recognition Therapy: Practical Perspectives	The jail context creates numerous barriers to the implementation of evidence-based programming and reentry services. The current program process evaluation highlights several of these implementation barriers and provides a case study detailing one jurisdiction's approach to overcoming them. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach combining staff interviews, program observations, and client surveys, this study examines the use of risk and needs assessment tools, implementation of a curriculum-based cognitive behavioral therapy program, and reentry planning services. The study identifies specific contextual barriers that challenge the fidelity of best practice implementation for jail-based reentry programming.
Michael	Caudy	University of Texas at San Antonio	Jail Versus Probation: An Examination of Main and Moderating Influences on Recidivism	This study uses data from a large urban county in the United States to consider how jail and probation sentences influence the likelihood of recidivism among a sample of adults. The analyses use risk assessment data to control for individual risk for recidivism. In addition, this study explores how various risk and protective factors may moderate the effects of probation and jail on an individual's likelihood of re-arrest during the study period. Study implications for case processing and correctional programming are discussed.
Michael	Caudy	University of Texas at San Antonio	Jail-based Program on Moral Recognition Therapy: Practical Perspectives	The jail context creates numerous barriers to the implementation of evidence-based programming and reentry services. The current program process evaluation highlights several of these implementation barriers and provides a case study detailing one jurisdiction's approach to overcoming them. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach combining staff interviews, program observations, and client surveys, this study examines the use of risk and needs assessment tools, implementation of a curriculum-based cognitive behavioral therapy program, and reentry planning services. The study identifies specific contextual barriers that challenge the fidelity of best practice implementation for jail-based reentry programming.
Jenna	Caulfield	Slippery Rock University/ Alpha Phi Sigma	An Exploration of the Impact of Harsher Juvenile Sentencing during the 1990's	During the 1990's, most every jurisdiction in the U.S. attempted to address juvenile crime problems with "get tough" sentencing policies. Almost every state enhanced laws facilitating the adjudication of juveniles in adult criminal courts. Is there evidence that these policies have been effective? This project explores the controversy of trying juveniles as adults, along with other sanctions that typified "harsher" juvenile sentencing policy. This meta-analysis addresses whether the significant decreases in adult crime rates and figures over the past 20 years can be attributed to harsher juvenile sentencing.
William	Cawley	Sam Houston State University	Smuggling 2.0: Prison Contraband, Pseudo-Anonymity, and Technology	Despite the police-state mentality of modern prisons, contraband still seems to find its way in. Based on in-depth interviews with several ex-prisoners, a detailed picture of some of the ways that contraband is smuggled into prisons emerged. These methods of smuggling range from simple to complex, displaying a level of ingenuity and sophistication that demonstrates an understanding of concepts such as compartmentalization, plausible deniability, and technological adaptation. This poster presents graphical representations through the use of flow charts to describe some of the ways that contraband is ordered, paid for, and delivered to inmates behind bars.

yunus	celik	Doctorial Student	Department of Justice Civil Rights Division's Investigations in the Patterns and Practices of Police Departments? Use of	Several major police departments throughout America have come under criticism due to questionable practices employed in the line of duty, such as killings of unarmed citizens, excessive use of force on frivolous matters, such as minor traffic violations that may result in someone losing their lives, usually a citizen. These police practices have generated riots that captured major media headlines, public outrage, massive lawsuits, and federal probes. U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The DOJ conducted investigations into police departments in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Cleveland, Ohio, and Seattle, Washington, for ?engaging in patterns or practices considered to be excessive use-of-force, including deadly force. Moreover, the police department in Ferguson, Missouri, was also investigated for patterns of ?clear racial disparities? and ?discriminatory intent. The DOJ findings revealed common patterns practiced by these police departments. This paper examines the findings of four of the police departments investigated and patterns discovered.
Darl	Champion	Methodist University	Challenges, Issues, and Opportunities in Teaching in the Online and Face-to-Face Classroom	The roundtable will address the current challenges, issues, and opportunities in teaching in the online and face-to-face classroom. The integration of technology in both the online and face-to-face classroom will be discussed. The roundtable will provide a platform for participants to share strategies for teaching online and in the face-to-face classroom, plus technologies they use in their classroom. Emphasis will be on what works and doesn't work. Participants will leave the roundtable with a better understanding of the challenges, issues, and opportunities in teaching face-to-face and online courses and the integration of technology into the criminal justice classroom.
Darl	Champion	Methodist University	Prerequisites to Successful Police-Community Relationships and Collaboration: Putting the Pieces of the Puzzle Together	Police departments across America are examining their relationship with the communities they serve in the hope of building stronger police-community relationships and collaboration. At the center of this examination are the concepts of police legitimacy, social capital, collective efficacy, and citizen satisfaction with police services. This paper will examine the concepts as prerequisites to building successful and enduring police-community relationships and collaboration in the context of community policing. The paper will conclude with how one police department, in collaboration with a local university, is developing an assessment process to measure these concepts as a requisite to programming police services.
Fiona	Chan	School of Criminal Justice and Center for Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection (A-CAPP), Michigan State University	Assessing the Developing Knowledge-Base of Product Counterfeiting: A Content Analysis of Four Decades of Research	In order for researchers to effectively assist criminal justice officials and lawmakers combating the product counterfeiting problem, they must first establish what is known about product counterfeiting. To obtain a complete understanding of the existing literature, we conducted a content analysis of the 51 published academic articles related to product counterfeiting in criminology and criminal justice journals available through Proquest Criminal Justice and Criminal Justice Abstracts through 2014. The analysis centered on variables specific to the journal, study, author, methodology, and counterfeiting subject. Upon discussing the results of the analysis we offer recommendations for future research.
Jacqueline	Chavez	Troy University	Having Your Day in Court: The Evolution of the Jury Trial	Jury trials are an essential part of the criminal justice system and play a pivotal role in dispensing justice. The right to a trial by jury is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and has been an essential part of our democracy since the Bill of Rights. This poster will trace the evolution of the jury trial by highlighting its origins and tracing the significant developments on matters related to juror selection, peremptory challenges, jury size, and juror understanding.
Wil	Cheatham	University of Arkansas	Lone Wolf and Group Based Terrorism: An analysis of demographics, target selection, and attack success rates	A great deal of literature focuses on the process of radicalization and/or suggested techniques of counterterrorism regarding homegrown domestic terrorism. While some studies have successfully examined state-level homicide crimes, research on federal cases has not occurred. This study will provide an assessment of the substantive differences in lone wolf vs group based terrorism. Using data from the American Terrorism Study (ATS 1980-2014), this project will compare group based terrorism plots and attacks to incidents involving lone wolf terrorists. In particular, this project will focus on demographics, target selection, and the proportion of completed/foiled attacks, with emphasis on intervention factors.
Gongwei	Chen	Washington State Caseload Forecast Council	Human Behavior Inertia and Implementation of Legislative Changes: A Prison Bed Impact Perspective	During Washington state's legislative process, criminal justice related bills are accompanied with fiscal notes that project their prison bed impact. These fiscal notes assume that the police, prosecutors, and judges will implement the new laws with the same rigor and behavior pattern as they implement the old laws. This study finds that such an assumption underestimates the discretion enjoyed by the aforementioned players, and the persistence of their sense of justice and proportionality, and thus overestimates the legislative changes' impact on prison beds. This finding holds true regardless of whether the bills increase or decrease penalties.

Sriram	Chintakindi	California State University, Stanislaus	Empirical Test of Durkheim's Theory on Egoistic Suicide and Its Implications for Criminal Justice Policy	Durkheim (1897) developed a macro level theory describing the societal conditions that produce suicidal behavior in individuals. Durkheim (1897) defined egoistic suicide as a pattern of suicidal behavior characterized by excessive individualism and weakened relationships within a society. This research paper aims to test Durkheim's theory of egoistic suicide by analyzing data collected from the Detroit Area Study (Anspach, 1999). This analysis will serve to determine whether Durkheim's theory on egoistic suicide remains relevant in describing the factors influencing attitudes towards suicide. Based on our empirical findings, we make numerous policy recommendations for criminal justice practitioners who are confronting individuals in the community with suicidal ideation.
Jennifer	Chiotti	Lone Star College-Kingwood	Legitimizing the Sex Crimes Course: Away from sensational towards pedagogical.	Originally established to boost enrollment due to its sensationalized nature, the sex crimes course requires more credence and consideration as an essential component for criminal justice curriculum. Despite its inherent dramatic content, sex crimes comprise the sole category where extra-legal punishments are enforced and education should require due diligence in approach and exposure. The following is a pedagogical approach focused on sex crimes courses that can be utilized to provide high-impact learning experiences and enhance criminal justice coursework for college and university students.
Kimberly	Chism	University of Southern Mississippi	Examining Auto Theft: The impact of law enforcement efforts on motor vehicle theft	Using data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), and U.S. Census, the current study examined the effects of different police activities and characteristics on rates of motor vehicle theft (MVT). Specifically, whether having officers assigned full time or not assigned full time to address MVT and whether the agency uses different technologies such as license plate readers and stolen vehicle tracking systems in response to incidences of MVT. Additionally, the analysis controlled for socio demographic characteristics such as race/ethnicity, income, unemployment, and poverty. Results and implications from the multivariate analyses are discussed.
Ahram	Cho	Sam Houston State University	The Influences of Romantic Relationship Quality, Stability, and Partner Characteristics on Criminal Desistance	While the majority of research suggests that marriage has protective effects for men's criminal desistance, the literature is far less settled on whether this effect extends to women. Compared to men, disadvantaged women often have a limited pool of eligible mates and are more likely to engage in crime with a romantic partner. Given the complexity of romantic relationships and their potential effects, we examine gender differences in the linkage between relationship quality, stability, and partner characteristics on self-reported convictions using longitudinal data from the Fragile Families Study (N=3,300). Research and policy implications will be discussed.
Sujung	Cho	Delta State University	The Impact of Low Self-Control and Delinquent Peer Associations on Bullying Perpetration and Victimization among South K	The present study examines the impact of low self-control and delinquent peer associations on bullying perpetration and victimization in South Korea. Sample is drawn from a five-wave, longitudinal study of 2,844 South Korean adolescents (age 11-15), which was compiled by the Korean Youth Panel Study. Theoretically driven models are tested using time-concurrent and time-lagged unconditional latent growth curve, and latent growth curve models. Low self-control is incorporated as a time-invariant construct and delinquent peer association is incorporated as a time-varying construct. The impact of covariates drawn from the mixed model is slightly different for bullying perpetrators and victims. Implications for research are discussed.
Younoh	Cho	Dongguk University	A Study on the Predicting Factors of Fear of Crime among Koreans in Philippine	This study aims at exploring the crucial factors that are associated with fear of criminal victimization among Koreans who live in Philippine. This study conducted survey toward Koreans in Angeles from the 21th of Aug, 2015. The total number of samples is 114. Multiple regression analysis was utilized. The result showed that Koreans have higher level of fear of crime influenced by Philippines than fear of crime by other Koreans. Furthermore, multiple regression analysis demonstrated that age and trust scores toward local police were statistically significant factors when other variables were controlled. Policy implication will be discussed.
JAELYONG	CHOI	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	An Empirical Study on Gender Differences in Causes of Adolescent Victimization	The purpose of this study is to examine how crime victimization theories account for gender differences in adolescent victimization. This study uses the Korea Youth Panel Study data from 2013. The author conducted logistic regression analyses on male and female samples in order to compare and examine influences of respective variables with two criminological theories; Routine Activity Theory and Self-Control Theory. The results indicate that the theory that has the greatest relevance to the victimization of both sexes is routine activity theory. The most obvious finding is that parental supervision of male and female adolescent differs significantly.

JAERYONG	CHOI	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	What makes people distrust the police : Country-level research with focus on the Durkheim's concept of social fact	<p>The present study tests the hypothesis that Durkheimian anomie as a structural characteristic explains variations in police confidence in the world. Combining 6 sources of data from 84 nations with 122,330 respondents, the current research uses hierarchical linear modeling and extends existing police confidence study with ample sample sizes at both levels not only to verify advanced study but also examine the strain model. Hence, in this study, suicide rate is introduced as a new index for Durkheimian anomie.</p> <p>The results show that there is significant relationship between 2 factors of Durkheimian anomie(integration, regulation) and police confidence.</p>
JAERYONG	CHOI	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	The Influence of the Media on Fear of Crime And Moderation Effect of Gender	<p>This study aims to bring accurate diagnosis about fear of crime which impedes the quality of life. Specifically, whether the effect of crime-related media can be moderated by the sex significantly was examined and tried to suggest proper implications for each gender.</p> <p>This study conducted hierarchical multiple regression analyses with the data drawn from 2010 Crime Victim Survey. As a result, both 'Mean-world View' hypothesis and the vulnerability hypothesis turned out to be significant statistically. There was a noticeable difference in power of media between genders. That is, the effect of cultivation has more impact on female than male.</p>
Liza	Chowdhury	Fairleigh Dickinson University	The Role of Juvenile Workers in Alternative to Incarceration Programs	<p>There has been an emphasis to decrease the amount of incarcerated youth due to the various negative consequences associated with the exposure to detention. Evening reporting centers have become a popular mechanism to provide supervision to court involved youth. This study examined a specific Evening Reporting program to provide information about the role of youth counselors that are required to work with the justice system to rehabilitate at-risk youth and provide intensive supervision in the community. The qualitative structure of this study provides contextual information about the inner workings of Evening Reporting Centers to help future research and policy makers.</p>
Danielle	Christenson	Bridgewater State University	College Sexual Assault Location: Student Risk of Victimization Off-Campus	<p>Researchers have found students are more likely to be victimized off-campus compared to on-campus (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). Despite this finding, off-campus sexual assault receives little attention. Using lifestyle-routine activities theory as a framework, this research will analyze data from a 2006 study by Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, and Martin to determine whether female college students are more likely to be victimized off-campus (2006).</p> <p>Keywords: College Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault Risk Factors, Off-Campus, College Sexual Assault Location, Lifestyle-Routine Activities Theory</p>
Kenneth	Christopher	National University	Managing the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Threat in US Domestic Seaports	<p>Maritime security interests continue to be challenged to develop and deploy appropriate, cost-effective solutions to mitigate security risks associated with terrorism. Incidents of piracy and the use of small, maneuverable vessels against larger, slower commercial vessels continue to threaten the international maritime community. The evolving technologies associated with unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) pose additional security challenges to maritime interests in and around US ports of call. This study examines the UAV as a maritime security threat and considers strategies US domestic seaports can implement to manage risks.</p>
Margaret	Chrusciel	University of South Carolina	Principals' perceptions of potential responses to active school shooters	<p>In response to events such as the shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School(CT) and public concern for school safety, a variety of safety policies and procedures have been proposed to reduce school shootings. Strategies have primarily focused on increasing the presence of school resource officers in school, but some states have also considered and/or approved policies that arm school administrators and teachers. Despite this, little is known about the sentiments of school leaders regarding these potential responses. Given that some strategies involve arming school officials, their views on school safety measures are paramount to policy discussions. The present study explores the perspectives of South Carolina school officials on such security measures through a statewide survey of K-12 public school principals.</p>
Myrna	Cintron	Prairie View A&M University	The voices least heard: Opinions of Latino adults on unaccompanied minors at the U.S.-Mexican borders	<p>The topic of immigration is a historically constructed one and the questions posed by it have never been answered to the satisfaction of all. This paper will present findings from three focus groups conducted with Latino adults. The focus groups addressed the topic of unaccompanied minors crossing the U.S. Mexican border. The rationale for conducting focus groups with Latino adults is that the voice of this group is missing from national surveys.</p>

Richard	Clark	John Carroll University	Disguising Discrimination: Student Reactions to Teaching the New Jim Crow	Thurgood Marshall stated that if people knew more about the death penalty they would be more likely to oppose it. Known as the "Marshall Hypothesis" research has generally been supportive in that greater knowledge of death penalty issues has often resulted in a softening of support. We tested Marshall's hypothesis in relation to the war on drugs through the use of Michele Alexander's book "The New Jim Crow". Using a pre-test and post-test of knowledge and attitudes towards race and crime, we analyzed the impact of Alexander's book on a sample of undergraduate students. Using quantitative and qualitative data, our results suggest that the book had a significant negative impact on support for the war on drugs as well as a greater realization that minorities often bear the brunt of our criminal justice policies. Policy implications will be discussed
Robert	Clark	Pennsylvania Highlands Community College	Perceptions of Victim Precipitation	Victim precipitation has a negative label because it implies that the victim is to blame" solely for his or her own victimization. Does the victim's behavior constitute a crime or is the "victim's" behavior in response to some previous action? Who is the "real" victim? Regardless analyzing victim behavior is paramount in determining any level of responsibility for the resultant outcome of the criminal behavior. Updated survey results in this study of community college students reveals that perceptions of precipitating factors for criminal behavior can be applied to the victim the alleged offender or as a dual responsibility of both."
Timothy	Clark	University of Texas at El Paso	Business, Crime, or Crazy: Toward Understanding Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations? Rationality	This study gives policy makers, scholars, law enforcement practitioners and planners greater understanding on the degree and nature of Mexican drug trafficking organization's (DTOs) rationality. Using event-level actions from 2011 and 2012, this study analyzes the nature of DTO rationality using independent variables of geographic area, specific DTO culture, the level of the actor, and the interaction-effect of level of actor by specific DTO. The key finding is that DTOs should be viewed as complex, multi-level, cultural-and regionally specific actors requiring more sophisticated policy than simply deterrence.
Samantha	Clinkinbeard	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Gendered Self-Concept and Crime among Emerging Adults	Despite evidence that males are disproportionately represented in delinquent and criminal behavior, there is still much to be learned about gendered explanations for sex differences in such behavior. Add Health data is used to investigate gendered self-concept as it relates to delinquency and criminal offenses among a sample of emerging adults. Specifically, I explore three variants of gendered self-concept, including dominance masculinity (e.g., being aggressive, forceful, dominant), general masculinity (e.g., independent, assertive, leader), and general femininity (e.g., compassion, understanding, sympathetic) as they relate to property and violent crime for males and females. Findings reveal important implications for theory and practice.
Stephen	Clipper	University of Texas at Dallas	Propensity Score Matching in Rare Events: A Comparison of Techniques	The use of propensity score matching (PSM) has been growing in recent years of criminal justice literature. While PSM is a useful alternative when experimental designs are not practical, it is not without controversy. One such debate surrounds the use of PSM in rare events. Using data from Esbensen's (1995-1999) evaluation of Gang Resistance Education and Training, the current study compares the results of PSM using scores generated via logistic regression to scores generated by rare events logistic regression. Implications for the use of PSM in low-frequency events are discussed.
Tammatha	Clodfelter	Appalachian State University	Social Media, Sexual Harassment, and Self-Objectification	A growing body of research suggests that individuals, particularly females, who are sexually objectified and harassed may internalize these negative experiences and consequently begin to objectify themselves, which may lead to a higher risk of further victimization. The current exploratory study investigates whether victims of social media based sexual harassment differ in their experiences according to the degree of other types of harassment, sexual victimization, levels of physical self-objectification, and levels of exposure to potential offenders.
Joshua	Cochran	University of South Florida	Prison Punishments and Solitary Confinement	Drawing on prior theory on criminal sentencing, this paper explores patterns in the use of in-prison punishments. We focus specifically on prisons' use of solitary confinement, and examine, first, how the type of infraction an inmate commits affects the likelihood of solitary confinement. Second, we then test whether race and ethnicity affect an inmate's likelihood of receiving solitary confinement net of potential confounders. Findings have important implications for developing a better understanding of how prison punishments, and solitary confinement in particular, are used and, more broadly, for theory and research on disparities in sentencing.

James	Coldren, Jr.	CNA	Smart Policing Initiative Findings from Five Years	The Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) is a Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) initiative that began in 2009. It is collaborative effort with BJA, CNA (training and technical assistance provider), and over 35 local law enforcement agencies focused on building evidence-based, data-driven tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical. Smart Policing represents a strategic approach that brings more science into police operations by leveraging innovative applications of analysis, technology, and evidence-based practices. This presentation highlights evaluation findings across SPI during its first five years, including advancements in collaboration, technology, place- and offender-based approaches, and organizational integration of evidence-based policing.
James	Coldren, Jr.	CNA	Making Smart Policing Happen: facing challenges in implementation, collaboration, organization, and evaluation	One key goal of the BJA Smart Policing Initiative is improvement in the rigor with which policing strategies and innovations are evaluated. This roundtable discussion will focus on the research methodologies employed in several Smart Policing sites, the challenges encountered with implementing sound research designs in operational settings, and the ways in which the Smart Policing sites are meeting and overcoming these challenges.
Kimberly	Collica-Cox	PACE University	Female Offenders, HIV Peer Programs and Attachment: The Importance of Prison-Based Civilian Staff in Cultivating Prosocial	Social control is one of the few criminological theories that can effectively examine gender-specific pathways of criminal desistance. As women commit to a conventional lifestyle, the bond of attachment becomes a fundamental component in sustaining the desistance process. If weak attachments in the community cannot be replaced or enhanced with the cultivation of strong conventional attachments while incarcerated, female offenders will leave prison without a supportive network. This study examined attachment levels between prisoners and civilians who worked in two HIV prison-based peer programs; strong attachments were formed while incarcerated, maintained upon release and served to reinforce the establishment of burgeoning conventional identities.
Nathan	Connealy	Simpson College	Lessons Learned in the Development of a Crime Analysis Unit at a Metropolitan Police Department	Crime, despite its variety, is often not random or unpredictable. Departments possess the ability to utilize maps and data-driven practices to proactively deter crime before it occurs; resulting in more effective policing strategies and safer communities. Upon implementation, crime analysis units provide reports and visual aids to assist personnel in policing related measures. This presentation outlines the implementation process, desired outcomes, and the lessons learned during the study. Evaluations will be determined by qualitatively examining the transition from reactive policing to proactive policing, observing the progress towards crime analysis goals, and comprehensively describing the steps to establish an analysis unit.
Nadine	Connell	The University of Texas at Dallas	Relative Contributions to Understanding School Fear: A Partial Replication of Schreck and Miller	Research on students' perceptions of fear in school settings has proliferated, specifically as a result of the increased awareness of how bullying can affect students' school experiences. Recent school shootings contribute to student concern. However, fear in school is also related to community level factors. Past research on this topic has not been replicated with current samples that include bullying as well as community level variables. The current study seeks to address this gap by using a more recent sample of middle school students in an attempt to replicate the Schreck and Miller (2003) findings on these relative contributions.
Eric	Connolly	Pennsylvania State University, Abington	Laying the Foundation for a Biosocial Set Point Theory of Crime and Delinquency	Contemporary biosocial research has shown that variation in antisocial behavior is accounted for by genetic and environmental mechanisms. Results from this line of research suggest that individuals tend to respond, select into, and tailor their environments based on genetic predispositions. While much research has examined the effects of gene-environment interplay on antisocial behavior, no scholarship to date has focused on considering whether biological set points exist for emotional responses to different levels of environmental exposure throughout the life course. Drawing on Rowe's (2001) arguments for behavioral set points, a biosocial set point theory for crime and delinquency is introduced.
Theresa	Conover	Miami University	Abandoned buildings, demolition and the impact on police calls for service	Abandoned and vacant buildings have been an intractable problem for urban neighborhoods for many years. The recent U.S. economic meltdown and subsequent abandonment of residential properties due to foreclosures has only exacerbated the problem. As a result, many cities have identified ways to address collateral damage (crime, fear, declining property values) in their neighborhoods. Demolition of abandoned housing stock has become a priority in some communities. Utilizing a quasi-experimental design, this research will examine the relationship between demolition of abandoned residential properties and the change in police calls for service in a Midwestern city.

Nancy	Contreras	University of Colorado Denver	How Social Media and Protests Influence Police-Community Relations	Few studies have explored the goals and means of recent protests that are calling attention to police misconduct in marginalized communities. This research explores activists' use of social media to organize protests. The study gathers information regarding activists' use of Facebook and Twitter, and how the dynamics of this social movement are constructed as affecting community relations with police. Data collection was conducted through non-participant observation of protest events and semi-structured, in-depth interviews with activists. The findings are essential in establishing a rich narrative of how perceived and real injustice can be challenged through the perspectives of diverse community members.
Maisha	Cooper	Sam Houston State University	The Effectiveness of Various Restorative Justice Interventions on Recidivism Outcomes among Juvenile Offenders	While research has generally supported Restorative Justice programs' effects on community and victim involvement, greater satisfaction with the case outcomes, improved offender compliance, increased perceptions of fairness and even recidivism reduction, little research has examined the effectiveness of variations in the RJ intervention. This study examined the potential for differential effectiveness among several variations of an RJ program for juvenile offenders, including direct and indirect victim/offender mediation, and use of victim impact panels. Results supported the effectiveness of a number of variations of program implementations. Implications for future research and potential improvements to the RJ model are discussed.
Lauren	Copley	University of Arkansas	Discourses Espoused by Social Service and Legal Actors Surrounding New Destination Latino Sex Trafficking	This research focuses on the functioning of dominant discourses surrounding sex trafficking used on the ground. Federal law and associated provisions provide the groundwork for competing constructions of sex trafficking and "severe forms of trafficking." As social service providers assist victims and legal actors defend and prosecute offenders in Latino sex trafficking, they proscribe to and employ these varying discourses to determine their activities. Their arguments center on the issue of undocumented immigration, othering of migrants, denial of victim status, and legal definitions. Their use of discourses highlights the contingency of social constructions and definitions of crime.
Lori	Coppenrath	DLR Group	Aligning the Built Environment with Treatment Goals: Oregon Youth Authority	Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) has the responsibility to house and rehabilitate youth who have been convicted of a felony whether that conviction is as a minor or an adult. In recent years, OYA has made great investment in their Youth Reformation System and Positive Human Development initiatives. Recently, they've also convinced the state to fund bringing their buildings in-line with their rehabilitation initiatives. This presentation will include a brief overview of OYA, the principles of designing space to create a normative environment, the overall master plan for OYA buildings, and review of the design for a housing unit and school.
Nicholas	Corsaro	University of Cincinnati	The Influence of Planned Aggression on the Journey to Homicide:	The goal of this study was to examine the influence of planned aggression across distinct victim-offender-incident homicide mobility triangles classified in previous research. We used a decade of homicide data known to the Newark Police Department (NPD) in New Jersey. These findings illustrate that the correlates of these journeys are more complex than prior research has thus far indicated. While individuals' routines are important in explaining homicide victimization and offending, other theoretical important variables like deliberate action (or intent) should be integrated within the routine activities and environmental criminology frameworks when explaining the "journey to homicide" of victims and offenders.
Molly	Cotner	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	The Real Impact of Operation Ceasefire: A Qualitative Look at Denver's Gang Violence and Crime Reduction Initiative	The purpose of this study is to provide a qualitative comprehensive look at the problem oriented police initiative Operation Ceasefire, originally implemented in Boston as an attempt to combat and deter youth and gang violence. This research places specific emphasis on Denver, one of many cities that has employed and maintained the Operation Ceasefire model. Using participant observation as well as semi-structured interviews, our data reveals the process by which community organizations and law enforcement select mostly Black and Latino males for police suppression tactics.
Allison	Cotton	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Beyond Body Cameras: Are we policing race or policing crime?	In the wake of recent events involving the killing of unarmed citizens by police that have led to ongoing discussions about excessive use of force in communities of color, the affirmative action committee organizes a roundtable discussion on correcting the balance between perceptions of threat and the use of deadly force by police. While recent events in Ferguson, Missouri have led to increased resources being devoted to the purchase of body cameras for police, resources must also be earmarked for training to combat racial stereotypes that produce an immediate "threat" response from police when life-threatening actions by the suspect have not occurred.

Cicely	Cottrell	Howard University	Not Yet Pushed Out: Relationship Between Low Achievement and Delinquency and School Discipline Policies for African American Girls	African American girls are suspended and expelled from schools at a higher rate (12%) than girls of all other races, including most boys. Punitive disciplinary measures have been linked to subsequent patterns of criminal supervision, known as the school-to-prison pipeline. This study explores the racial disparities in discipline that exist within same-gender cohorts and the consequences of school disciplinary policies that may channel African American eighth and tenth grade girls to low achievement and criminal behavior. Findings will provide insight by which criminal justice and educational policy, school administrator development, and evidence-based research may be influenced.
Jennifer	Cox	University of Louisville	Does the media influence public perceptions of law enforcement?	This research study will examine the public's perceptions of law enforcement using positive and negative images of law enforcement officers. These images were shown to participants who were given questions related to their feelings on the images. We will be examining not only the individual's perceptions of law enforcement based on the images, but also their connections with law enforcement, as well as their previous opinion of law enforcement. Demographics will also be analyzed to see if there is a connection between an individual's race, gender, age, or socioeconomic status with relation to their opinion of law enforcement.
Tiffany	Cox Hernandez	Texas State University	PROSECUTOR MISCONDUCT AND GOOD FAITH ERROR: A REANALYSIS OF CURRENT STUDIES IN CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS	This research describes the phenomena of prosecutor misconduct through the examination of 100 California and 91 Texas appellate court cases in which claims of prosecutor conduct were considered. The study uses ethnographic content analysis on the 190 cases, as well as in-depth case studies of 5-10 specific Texas cases, and interviews with 10-20 current and former prosecutors, to examine the phenomena of misconduct and error. Unlike previous research conducted by interest groups who have a vested stake in outcomes, this study was done by an objective reviewer using social science methodology.
Jessica	Craig	University of North Texas	The Effects of Criminal Propensity and Strain on Later Offending	In response to the mixed evidence for General Strain Theory, Agnew recently argued that certain factors must co-occur for criminal coping to be more likely. One of the factors he identified that would increase the risk of offending is having a high criminal propensity. Using a sample of high-risk adjudicated delinquents, this study seeks to investigate how the relationship between victimization and later criminal offending is conditioned by criminal propensity.
John	Crank	University of Nebraska, Omaha	AMC: Crime, Violence, and Global Warming	This roundtable AMC will deal with two closely related topics. The first is - how to the critics respond to the book under discussion Crime Violence and Global Warming? The second is - what ideas can we come up with to further the interest and involvement of our fields (criminal justice and criminology) in the multifaceted problems associated with global warming? "
Gordon	Crews	Tiffin University	The Death Row Cookbook: An Examination of Coping and Hustling Mechanisms of Death Row Prisoners	The purpose of this paper is to present findings of a two year project examining the coping mechanisms and strategies of death row prisoners. While extensive research exists regarding humans in general, little exists dealing with individuals on death rows across the United States. The focus of this presentation will be on ?hustling? as a coping mechanism with special interest in how food production (cooking ingenuity) in one's cell can be used for both a coping mechanism and a revenue stream. Final consideration will be given to the impact on the well-being of inmates, security, and the prison environment.
Justin	Crowl	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	Police legitimacy and student fear of crime: Do lifestyle activities matter?	Fear of crime has enjoyed renewed interest over the years as a topic worthy of considerable discourse and scholarship. Using lifestyle exposure theory as a guide, this study examines the role of police perceptions and lifestyle activities on student fear of crime. Participants included undergraduate students at two state-funded major Midwestern universities. A comparative analysis was undertaken, whereby student fear of crime levels at both universities were examined to ascertain what factors influence this emotion-laden phenomenon. Results reveal support for several contextual and demographic fear of crime correlates. Implications and future research considerations are offered to conclude.

Kimberly	Crum	Florida Institute of Technology	Revisiting Literature on Victimization of Native American Women in Indian Country	It is commonly accepted that there is lack of empirical literature on sexual assault cases in Indian Country. The literature that does exist is limited to victimization data largely impart to the lack of UCR reporting requirements by tribes. This poster will examine existing literature on victim-offender relationship in sexual assault in Indian Country and compare it to findings from more recent research conducted by the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis.
Michelle	Cubellis	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Collateral Effects of Sex Offender Registration and Notification: Law Enforcement Perspectives	A growing body of research has examined the collateral effects of sex offender registration and notification (SORN), particularly those related to offenders' social and economic re-integration into society. While research has examined public, offender, and treatment provider perspectives on SORN collateral impacts, views of law enforcement (LE) have been understudied. This session presents results from a mixed-method study examining LE perspectives on collateral consequences. Results indicate that, while overall LE concern regarding collateral impacts is limited, those who are most engaged in SORN-related duties are significantly more likely to indicate such concern. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.
Scott	Culhane	University of Wyoming	Early Environment Experiences of Serial Homicide Offenders	The self-reported home life of sixty serial homicide offenders is presented. Nearly half of the participants come from single parent or non-traditional households. Seventy percent of the sample recalled incidents of name calling, while more than half said they had felt unwanted by their parents. Fifty-five percent had a close family member arrested. Other variables measured the use of discipline by parents, parental employment and whether they have any contact with their parents now. The results of this sample are compared to other criminological samples of juvenile, non-violent, and violent offenders.
Rachel	Cunliffe	Portland State University	Restorative Justice Capacity Building in Capital Cases: Tales from the Field	Typically we think of restorative justice as a dialogue between stakeholders in a criminal harm. However, this opportunity is rarely offered to victims of violent crimes and then under very constrained circumstances. This paper describes efforts to build capacity into capital case systems to increase restorative outcomes and options. The author has consulted on several capital cases using a variety of strategies to foster and develop the skills and attitudes in stakeholders necessary to make restorative practices possible. Stories from the field will be shared with a view to identifying barriers and opportunities for further explorations.
Rachel	Cunliffe	Portland State University	Purism and Maximalism Revisited: Building capacity for Restorative Justice	The debate about purism and maximalism has somewhat receded from the forefront of restorative justice discourse. Nevertheless, problems of inclusion, and competition for focus between victims and people responsible for harm continues. Christie's fears of a new professional order creating barriers to inclusion in RJ processes abound as institutional priorities conflict with RJ objectives. This paper describes an emerging theory of restorative justice capacity assessment of systems, institutions and cases, and a practice of capacity building being attempted by the author. Tales from the field illustrate themes and opportunities.
Rachel	Cunliffe	Portland State University	competence as an element of readiness for participation in Restorative Justice	Readiness" for restorative justice encounter is an important element of assessment in most RJ programs. Yet what components do we consider and what criteria do we use to include and exclude participants? This paper provides a discuss of the literature on the subject and explores the contribution made by a notion of "competence". An emerging assessment of competence will be shared and an exploration of practices to develop competencies as part of the selection of viable and appropriate formats for the restorative encounter as well as the preparation of prospective participants is provided."
Becky	da Cruz	Armstrong State University	Analysis of the Department of Justice's Punishment of Corporate Executives vs. Corporations: Deterrence Theory	In September, 2015, the Department of Justice announced that federal prosecutors will shift its focus of criminally prosecuting corporations to the corporate executive, who acts on the part of the corporation. This paper evaluates the deterrence value of this shift in prosecution by comparing the rate of prosecution, level of punishment, and legal outcome for corporations as compared to the corporate executive. The results will attempt to explain whether this shift in federal prosecution has an impact on the level of white collar criminality.

Dean	Dabney	Georgia State University	Navigating the job market in Criminology and Criminal Justice	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.
Patricia	Dahl	Washburn University	Cyber-Truancy: Skipping School in the Virtual Classroom	School attendance in the online world can present unique challenges when compared to traditional classroom settings. The purpose of this study is to explore the concept of cyber-truancy within virtual classrooms. Using baseline data collected from 57 virtual schools and programs that served primarily high school students, the findings suggest a greater need for consistency in interpreting, tracking, and reporting regular attendance and habitual non-attendance (truancy) for virtual school programs. The results of the research can have implications for definitions, laws, school practices, and state policies relevant to truancy in virtual school programs.
Thorvald	Dahle	North Dakota State University	Predictors of Crashes in Police Pursuits	While many departments have adopted policies intended to mitigate the risks that pursuits pose to bystanders, few studies have carefully examined which pursuit characteristics are associated with crashes, calling the effectiveness of these policies into question. This study applies hierarchical linear modeling techniques to police and transportation department crash reports to explore the likelihood of crashes during pursuits in ten of the largest communities in Minnesota between 2002 and 2014. The results of this study should inform future pursuit policy-making by highlighting those factors that best predict when pursuing fleeing suspects is likely to result in collateral damage.
Thorvald	Dahle	North Dakota State University	No time for stolen yard gnomes: Changing styles of policing during an oil boom.	Western North Dakota law enforcement agencies have experienced dramatic changes in the policing landscape as a result of an oil boom. These agencies were forced to deal with a rapidly growing population that brought different cultural expectations and a substantial rise in crime. Using Wilson's framework of policing styles, the current study explores how policing styles have changed in these agencies. Researchers interviewed 101 officers from eight agencies to determine how the oil boom impacted the way they conduct their work, interact with citizens, and handle calls for service.
Mengyan	Dai	Old Dominion University	Varied effects of procedural justice during interactions with citizens	This is a test of the moderated effects of procedural justice during police citizen encounters. Using data from systematic social observations of police-citizen encounters, this study examines the effects of police disrespect, a key procedural justice factor, on citizen demeanor. Results show that the predicted effects of police disrespect are moderated by social group indicators including race, gender, age, and social class. Policy implications and future research are also discussed.
Harry	Dammer	University of Scranton	Prison Education: The time for renewal	In July 2015 the Obama Administration announced a pilot program sponsored by the Dept. of Education and Dept. of Justice to provide up to 6,000 for inmates who wish to pursue a college education while incarcerated. This program, actually a temporary reinstatement of the Pell Grant Program that was eliminated in 1994, hopes to serve as experiment that will provide evidence of success worthy of future funding. This presentation will discuss the results of an exploratory study of prison education programs in three New Jersey State prisons. The goal of the research, which will be expanded to the study of prison education more nationally, has the goal of providing best practices for those who wish to introduce, expand, and improve the delivery of post-secondary education in correctional institutions.
M.L.	Dantzker	UT-RGV	The Mental Health Perspective and Policing	In light of police related shootings since January 2015 the question of police decision making regarding the use of deadly force has received tremendous attention. An issue of particular importance often lingering in the background of these situations is the mental status of the shooting victims. However, a newer question has been about the police officer's mental health. This paper discusses the current state of mental health requirements for police officers throughout the United States. In addition it also looks at what a sample of police agencies provide by way of mental health services.

Darla	Darno	East Stroudsburg University	University Responses to Student Criminal and Deviant Behavior	Criminal and deviant behavior continue to be topics of concern on college campuses nationwide. This discussion will focus on the nature and extent of the problem as well as specific attempts to control and respond to issues as they arise. Specifically, we will examine how campus events as well as holidays have encouraged and changed policy while discussing the effectiveness of these programs.
Dilip	Das	International Police Executive Symposium	Academics and practitioners working together to prevent human trafficking around the world	The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) is a non-profit organization which enjoys a Special Consultative Status with the United Nations. The IPES? major annual initiative is a five-day meeting which brings together academics and highly skilled police practitioners from around the world together to discuss on specific issues relevant to the policing profession. In 2015 the theme of the conference was ?Police Governance and Human Trafficking?. The topic on human trafficking included talks on research and good examples from countries developing methods to prevent human trafficking and how to stop and convict the perpetrators of this serious crime.
Michael	David	University of New Haven	A Behavioral Environment-Opportunity Model of School Safety	Understanding practices that reduce interpersonal violence in schools is an important yet challenging research goal. While extant studies have assessed the effects of specific practices in individual schools, unique implementation issues at different campuses often limit the generalizability of these findings. This project presents a Behavioral Environment-Opportunity model approach to understanding school safety practices. Based upon opportunity theory, the approach suggests that the effectiveness of various practices may be best understood by classifying them according to which components of the opportunity model they interrupt. This approach may be ideally tailored to isolating evidence-based practices targeting specific types of interpersonal violence.
Megan	Davidson	East Carolina University	The Long-Term Institutional Effects of Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) in Corrections	Managing inmates with serious mental illnesses poses a unique challenge to correctional authorities, the foremost of which involves responding to mental health crises that occur within the correctional setting. One problem-solving strategy designed to improve responses to mental health crises that has been adopted by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety is the Memphis Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) model. The current study uses retrospective agency data and longitudinal analyses to examine the long-term effects of CIT implementation on institutional safety and security outcomes (i.e. number of use of force incidents, cell extractions, disciplinary infractions, injuries to custody staff and inmates, etc.).
Garth	Davies	Simon Fraser University	The Causes and Contexts of Police Motor Vehicle Crashes in a Canadian City	The most common threats to police officer safety are vehicle-related. This presentation analyzes and contextualizes police-involved motor vehicle collisions (PMVC) occurring in a major metropolitan city in Canada. There was no one dominant type of police-involved collision and, contrary to expectations, most PMVC did not occur while driving in emergency mode. The severity of PMVC and the nature and extent of injuries are examined. The presentation highlights factors contributing to PMVC, including human actions, human conditions, environmental conditions, and vehicle conditions. Driver inattention emerged as a significant contributor. We conclude by offering recommendations for reducing PMVC.
Jaya	Davis	University of Texas at Arlington	Surviving sex work: Safety strategies employed by on and off-street prostitutes	Women who sell sex are highly vulnerable to experience extreme levels of sexual and physical violence. Although research on women engaged in prostitution tends to focus on harm reduction techniques to reduce STDs, less is known about the strategies used to protect themselves against violent victimization. The purpose of this study was to understand the tactics women engaged in prostitution used to protect from physical harm. Interviews were conducted with street (n=20) and off-street (n= 6) women engaged in prostitution. An analysis of narratives approach was utilized to analyze the data. Findings elucidated similarities and differences in prevalence of danger and protection planning.
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Michael	Davis	University of Mississippi	Staged Crime Scenes: Offender Characteristics and Behaviors	Crime scene staging occurs when an individual purposefully manipulates a crime scene with the intent to mislead investigators. A crime scene can be made to appear as if the victim died in a legitimate or illegitimate manner. Behavioral consistency states that an offender will behave consistently between their non-criminal and criminal actions. Applying the theories of behavioral consistency, this research attempts to find common characteristics and behaviors among offenders who stage their crime scenes. Frequency analysis will be performed on the secondary data and each subcategory will be examined for commonalities unique to the defined method of staging.
Marika	Dawkins	University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Edinburg Campus	Invisible Punishments and Other Consequences of Mass Incarceration	This paper examines the use of incarceration as the primary policy for addressing crime and other minor law violations. Reports suggest that although the U.S. accounts for less than 5% of the world's general population, it accounts for an estimated 25% of the world's incarcerated population. And while incarceration appears to be a common sense approach to addressing crime, the evidence suggests the answer is far from settled as adequate attention is not given to the invisible consequences of incarceration. Therefore, empirical evidence linking incarceration to crime and invisible punishments are reviewed. Findings and policy implications are subsequently discussed.
Stephanie	Dawson	Simon Fraser University	Policing Riotous Crowds: Police Officers' Feelings of Fear and Perceptions of Safety during the 2011 Stanley Cup Riot	Responding to, and managing disorderly crowds have become increasingly common elements of urban policing. Given that these situations may involve violence, policing crowds can be a dangerous task. In order to protect their officers, police departments must understand the safety issues or concerns from the perspective of their front-line members. Utilizing information drawn from a sample of Vancouver police officers who had policed the 2011 Stanley Cup Riot, this study aims to explore what factors affect police officers' feelings of fear and safety when policing disorderly crowds. The results and their implications for police preparations will be discussed.
Cherie	Dawson-Edwards	University of Louisville	Disciplinary Alternative Schools & Restorative Justice: Perceptions of a Restorative School Culture	This study seeks to evaluate the implementation of a new program utilizing restorative circles in alternative schools. It is part of a larger project of redesigning a school district's disciplinary alternative high school in an effort to reduce racial disparities in school discipline and referrals to juvenile court. The restorative circle project seeks to utilize a restorative philosophy that teaches accountability, reparation and reconciliation. The study assesses the restorative environment of the school and whole school staff perceptions of the implementation process. Survey methodology and observation metrics are used to evaluate the level of implementation throughout the pilot phase.
Joseph	De Angelis	University of Idaho	Crime Deterrence, Political Ideology and Support for Concealed Weapons on College Campuses	Several state legislatures have recently loosened restrictions on the carrying of concealed firearms on university campuses. Unfortunately, little attention has been paid to the grounded attitudes, ideas, and beliefs held by university students, staff, and faculty. This study conducts a systematic thematic analysis of textual data drawn from a survey administered to a random sample of students and employees at one large western university (n=3,396). More specifically, this research explores how the different stakeholder groups frame the intended and unintended consequences of allowing individuals to carry concealed weapons on university grounds. Policy and workplace implications for college campuses are discussed.
Melchor	de Guzman	Georgia Gwinnett College	The state of affirmative action in the criminal justice profession and the academe.	
Melchor	de Guzman	Georgia Gwinnett College	Incentives and Disincentives for Criminal Justice Students to Choose Policing as a Profession	Despite the presence of affirmative action, representation of minority officers remain low among US municipal police departments. This paper examines the incentives and incentives that influences criminal justice students, particularly minority students, to choose policing as a profession. Findings will be related to academic and organizational factors and implications for affirmative action strategies for police departments.

Thomas	Dearden	High Point University	The Conjunction Fallacy in Profiles of Homicide Victims	The media often utilizes statistics in isolation. High levels of gun deaths, offenses committed by and against African Americans, the relatively young, and males are all common in media portrayals. Using basic probability theory, estimates of the average homicide victim are calculated upon the notion of disjoint probability rules. The assumption of disjoint events (e.g., the victim's race bears no effect on the offenders weapon choice) is then tested empirically using the Uniform Crime Reports- Supplementary Homicide Reports. Results suggest that many demographic and situational characteristics taken together are no more related than chance.
Frank	deBraga	Colorado Mesa University	Religion's Influence on Opinions on Capital Punishment	Few studies have explored the influence religion has on perceptions and attitudes toward capital punishment. Yet, this is important given current national debates surrounding the death penalty. With data from 2014 General Social Survey, we use descriptive and inferential techniques to show the extent to which religious beliefs, belonging, and practices are associated with views on capital punishment, while controlling for other key variables like political orientation and demographics. We argue that the link between religion and opinions on death penalty is complex, which merits a study of the effects of various dimensions of religiosity on such values and opinions.
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven	Labor Unions, Management Innovation, and Organizational Change in Police Departments	We provide the results of a multi-site survey of police administrators' views and opinions on police union impact on a variety of police functions including: delivery of services, prevention of crime and disorder, and interaction with the public. Our presentation will offer a comprehensive look at ways to improve the ways police departments operate and how they improve and enhance legitimacy in their communities. It provides a context for the current state of the public sector labor relations environment.
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven	21st Century Policing - The Reality	An ACJS Police Section Presentation In 2015, the President's Task force On 21st Century Policing made recommendations that ostensibly serve as a blueprint for policing over the next several decades. How will this set of recommendations differ or be similar to Wickersham in 1931 and the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice? This roundtable will discuss the realities of implementing the changes called for in the 21st Century Report including cultural issues, crime, unions and operations in a vast, decentralized collection of police departments.
Lisa	Decker	Indiana State University	Searching drones and phones: Do we have it exactly backwards?	An analysis of the efficacy of using case law as contrasted with statutory methods to integrate high tech search and seizure problems into American criminal jurisprudence. This paper examines existing legislation and case law relating to search and seizure of phones and by drones and makes the argument that phone search law should be statutorily regulated and that existing Fourth Amendment case law is sufficient to regulate searches by drones.
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Jessica	Deitzer	University of Maryland	Cooking Roles and Gender Performances among Women Manufacturing Methamphetamine	Drug economies are typically male-dominated, and gaining a nuanced understanding of women drug dealers' experiences is important for understanding how they navigate these traditionally patriarchal worlds. Relying on semi-structured interviews with 40 women meth cooks, we identify the gendered strategies they adopt and how these coincide with their cooking roles. Roles took three forms (lead cook, partner cook, or team cook) and each role was characterized by distinct patterns of gender performance and agency (feminine business model, emphasized femininity, and gender neutral, respectively). Findings illustrate that gender performances in drug economies are diverse and contingent on contextual factors.

				Publishing in high prestige academic journals is an important metric for tenure and promotion decisions in academe. While some institutions weigh publications simply based on whether they are peer reviewed, others limit tenure-worthy publications to only the highest ranked journals in the field. The introduction of quantitative metrics in the form of ?impact factors? has assisted in objective ranking of journals, but some academics have expressed concern that these ratings are based on criteria that can be easily manipulated. In this paper, we compare the ratings of several academic journals in criminal justice and their impact factors with survey data to determine whether objective and subjective ratings of journals are aligned.
Christina	DeJong	Michigan State University	Measuring Prestige of Academic Journals	
Rolando	del Carmen	Sam Houston State University	Annual Review of the Supreme Court: 2014 Term 1	
Rolando	del Carmen	Sam Houston State University	Annual Review of the Supreme Court: 2014 Term 2	
Monica	DeLateur	Northeastern University	Applying Human Trafficking Safe Harbor Laws: Potential Liabilities Across States	Accompanying their legislation criminalizing human trafficking, a few states have passed safe harbor provisions to protect minors from prosecution for crimes arising from their victimization, mainly prostitution. Many of these laws require a law enforcement officer to take actions to divert the minor from prosecution if the officer has cause to believe the juvenile is a victim of sexual exploitation. This paper explores the potential liability with these laws, particularly if a juvenile tries to vacate a conviction, or brings an action regarding due process, by asserting law enforcement had reason to believe they were a victim.
Matt	DeLisi	Iowa State University	Institutional Misconduct in the Texas Youth Commission	Despite their shared risk factors and delinquent history, youth nevertheless select different ways to respond to their institutional confinement situation. A small cadre of sentenced offenders was totally compliant and received zero citations for violating facility rules and regulations. Others engaged in a smattering of acts of noncompliance?acts where it is important to acknowledge there is wide room for officer discretion?but otherwise remained misconduct free during their confinement. Still others engaged in a wide variety of institutional misconduct that spanned diverse forms of delinquency, violence toward self and others, and basic refusals to comply with staff. And those in the 99th percentile of misconduct committed hundreds, and in some cases, more than one thousand acts of misconduct. Institutional behavior is effectively a signal of whether the youth is leaning toward desisting from a life of antisocial behavior and attempting to rejoin conventional society, or leaning toward persisting in crime.
Jo-Ann	Della Giustina	Bridgewater State University	Early life history interviews: From traumatized boy to violent man	Early life history interviews of convicted murderers were conducted to examine the pathways that led these men from experiencing emotional, physical and sexual trauma in their early lives to leading violent lives as adolescents and adult men. The research explores gender, race and class issues in the lives of these murderers throughout their lives.
Gulay	Demir	Yildiz Technical University	Student Evaluation of Law Enforcement Educators in a Different Cultural Setting: A Case Analysis	Student evaluation of faculty is a fairly new practice in Turkish universities while it is even newer to higher education institutions of law enforcement. Quite contrary to expectations, an initial trial with a custom designed performance scale with high reliability (? score nearly 0.90) revealed almost no significant difference between two subsequent applications on faculty performance, with exceptions. Five areas of faculty competency were evaluated with around 3.000 evaluation forms. Further examination of the unexpected outcomes with participation of about 60 police educators indicated a need for certain changes in faculty regime of law enforcement training.

Irfan	Demir	Turkish National Police	Working Hard Dying Fast? : An Examination of Police Officers' Life Expectancy and Shift Work	Law enforcement officers are known to have shorter lifespans than civilians in general. Examination of 6800 deceased officers' data revealed that Turkish officers' lifespan is 17 years less than civilians on average. Along with other possible causes, this detrimental outcome can majorly be associated with certain negative features of shift designs. Biological studies on animals indicate supporting results; lifespan decreases dramatically with day/night routine changes in laboratory conditions. Multidisciplinary research indicates significantly higher levels of oxidative stress in blood samples of officers working frequently rotating shifts. The Free Radical Theory of Aging Process of biochemistry might shed a light on the problem.
Andrew	Denney	University of West Florida	Backgrounds and Motivations of Prison Chaplains	Utilizing data from 19 in-depth interviews with prison chaplains employed by a Midwestern state department of corrections, this study has two primary components. The first component is to understand the detailed backgrounds of individuals that have chosen prison chaplaincy as an occupation through focusing on their demographic information, personal upbringing, and life-experience(s) with individuals who have engaged in deviance and/or crime. The second component focuses on what motivated these individuals to join the occupation of prison chaplaincy initially, and what may serve as a motivation to continue their occupation. Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.
Kimya	Dennis	Salem College	Black Suicide and Self-Harm	Researchers and community organizations give increased attention to Black suicide and Black self-harming behaviors. Among the factors to which this can be attributed is the inclusion of ?suicide by cop? and types of interpersonal violence as methods of suicide and self-harm. These behaviors have traditionally been categorized ?criminal??. Changing definitions and categories creates more understanding and shifts from ?criminalization? to ?medicalization??. This also highlights the tendency for Blacks to be taught to hide feelings and cover emotions in families, schools, and peer relationships. This discourages seeking mental health treatment and to instead rely on ?toughening up? and ?prayer changes things?.
Davor	Derencinovic	Professor of Criminal Law, Zagreb Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb	Non-punishment of victims of human trafficking	The exploitation of human trafficking victims includes the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services etc. Victims of human trafficking are constantly under serious risk of criminal (or administrative) proceedings against them for certain violations that are logical and inevitable consequences of their victimization. Despite of some interpretative guidelines, there are still numerous issues/uncertainties concerning the content and the scope of non-punishment provision. The purpose of my presentation would be to address the issue of the relationship between non-punishment provision and justifications/defenses in criminal proceedings (for instance duress).
Holly	Dershem-Bruce	Dawson Community College	TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CLASSROOM: BEST PRACTICES - PART I AND PART II	Criminal justice instructors know that providing excellent educational opportunities can enhance student learning and comprehension of the material. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, examples, and ideas from experienced 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. This is Part I of a two-part series.
Heidi	DeSandre	Utah State University, Department of Psychology	Factors influencing police arrest decisions in heterosexual and same-sex intimate partner instances	Minimal research suggests there are similarities between arrest outcomes for same-sex and heterosexual couples. The current study is an analysis of 28,212 intimate partner cases reported to police in a mountain west jurisdiction, (73% of cases ended in an arrest, and 27% ended with incident reports only). The purpose of this study is to determine the factors (i.e., alcohol and/or drug use, weapons, children present, previous domestic violence victims, and previous domestic violence offense) that influence police officers decisions to arrest and to determine if those factors are different for same-sex couples versus heterosexual couples.
Citali	Deverge	The University of Southern Mississippi	Police education and training: A comparative analysis of law enforcement preparation in the United States and Canada	Police academy training varies across locations and regions with regard to both training process and training content. Initial police academy training and education develops the minds, career goals, and attitudes of future law enforcement officers who will be in charge of social order. This study hypothesizes that both the content and process of police academy training impact officer behavior and more generally the policing style displayed by officers. The study examines academy characteristics in locations in the United States and Canada in order to evaluate the impact training processes and content have on policing style and behavior.

Karla	Dhungana Sainju	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	The electronic monitoring of offenders: An Overview of Technologies, Populations, and Purpose	First, this paper provides an overview of electronic monitoring technologies that are currently being utilized to monitor offenders and pre-trial defendants. The authors make the distinction between electronic monitoring technologies that are designed for location monitoring and those that are designed for activity monitoring. This paper also highlights and discusses upcoming developments and technologies. Secondly, the paper takes a retrospective look at the literature and the evolution of location monitoring and activity monitoring and the various populations that it has been applied to since its inception.
Karla	Dhungana Sainju	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	An evaluation of the effectiveness of electronic monitoring technologies in the criminal justice system	As part of this current initiative on electronic monitoring, four small scale, short term evaluations of electronic monitoring technologies at various stages of the criminal justice system will be conducted. This paper will provide an overview of the sites, the methodologies and findings for each small scale evaluation. The policy implications for each site, type of technology and populations will be discussed. Additionally, the evidence from these evaluations and its roles in serving as the basis for identifying issues that warrant longer term studies will also be discussed.
Brie	Diamond	Texas Christian University	Assessing the Validity of the Behavior Problem Index as a Measure of Self-Control	The Behavior Problem Index (BPI) is commonly used as a measure of self-control. However, some of the indicators are criticized as lacking measurement validity. This study uses the NLSY and factor analysis to assess whether evidence exists for excluding certain items and if doing so results in a stronger measure of self-control.
Bridget	Diamond-Welch	University of South Dakota	The Effect of Sexuality on Perception of Victim and Perpetrator Culpability in Sexual Assault	Research on perceptions of victim and perpetrator culpability in sexual assault has studied both the impact of characteristics of the perceiver (e.g. gender and race) and on characteristic of the assault (e.g. male on female, male on male). No research has yet examined the effects of the perceiver's sexuality. We presented four groups (heterosexual identified males/females, lesbians, and gay males) with an acquaintance rape vignette depicting a male rape of a female. We compared outcomes in terms of rape empathy and ratings of culpability of victim and perpetrator. The presentation will discuss initial results and future areas of research.
Timothy	Dickinson	School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis	Talk and deterrence in drug markets	Despite a wealth of conceptual and empirical examinations, key processes occurring during each of the primary stages of deterrence remain poorly specified. The present study illuminates some of these processes by exploring the influence of various forms of talk on the decision-making of illicit drug dealers. The study is informed by interviews with, and observations of, a group of 33 active drug dealers operating in and around the St. Louis metropolitan area. The study provides implications for current understanding of the deterrence process and the application of criminal justice policies.
Sherrri	DioGuardi	University of Central Missouri	How Confident Are Capital Case Workers in their Own State's Death Penalty?	Since death row exonerations have occurred as a result of advances in DNA science, public confidence in America's death penalty has decreased. The research question driving this study is: How confident are the front-line capital workers? Approximately 200 capital case workers from three states were surveyed. Most of the respondents were experienced capital defense attorneys, with the ratio being 3:1 capital prosecutors. The majority of respondents, 82% overall and 57% of capital prosecutors, were not confident that system safeguards were sufficient to ensure that no innocent would be executed.
William	Dittmann	Sam Houston State University	So Geos The Nation? U.S. Media Portrayal of the Use of Solitary Confinement	The efficacy of longstanding tough-on-crime policies have begun to be questioned by lawmakers and most visibly by President Obama. Of particular focus among such concerns is our controversial use of solitary confinement in state and federal prisons. Since public support is a precursor to policy reform, this study uses the media as a medium to gauge attitudes toward solitary confinement. To do so, we conduct a content analysis of all articles published on solitary confinement in the top 6 national newspapers over a six-month period in early 2015 (N=150). Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.

Kimberly	Dodson	Western Illinois University	Police and Public Perceptions of Deaths during Police-Citizen Contact: A Test of Bad Apple Theory	Michael Brown, Freddie Gray, Temir Rice, Walter Scott, and Sandra Bland have one thing in common ? they were black and died during contact with the police. Research shows that blacks are about four times as likely as whites to die while being arrested or in police custody. High-profile in-custody deaths of blacks prompt disparate reactions. Blacks point to systemic corruption and call for police reform. A common refrain among police is that these cases are the result of a few ?bad apples.? The purpose of this study is to compare public and police perceptions of in-custody deaths of minorities.
Jill	Doerner	University of Rhode Island	The impact of gender on social support: A comparison of younger and older female prison inmates.	Prior research has indicated that women, both in free society and those in prison, have higher levels of social support, larger social networks, and are more likely to receive support from multiple sources, compared to their male counterparts. Using data from the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (2004), we explore the role and receipt of social support in the lives of female prisoners, making a comparison across various age categories. In addition, we examine how the amount of social support may vary based on a host of legal and extra-legal factors.
Bianca	Domahidi	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Ban the Box: Background Checks as a Barrier to Employment Upon Reentry	Individuals reentering society after incarceration confront a series of obstacles that make it incredibly difficult to adjust in society and find and maintain gainful employment. This presentation will review the importance of employment on offenders? success and the impacts of employment discrimination and using background checks in employment decisions. Then the government response will be examined, with emphasis on policies such as the recent ?Ban the Box? initiative. Finally, an analysis and critique of current policies will be given along with alternative policy recommendations.
Jennifer	Done	Denver Metro Domestic Violence Fatality Review	Intimate Partner Homicide in the Denver Metro Area	The Denver Metro Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (DMDVFR), using practitioner-researcher collaboration, was one of the original domestic violence fatality review committees in the United States. This paper builds on previous DMDVFR research we published in Homicide Studies in which is based about 150 cases of fatalities or attempted homicides during the commission of a domestic violence/intimate partner fatal incident that closed between 1991 and 2013. The data provide a detailed description of the victims, perpetrators, and the fatality incidents outcomes.
Daniel	Dorseif	Southeast Missouri State University	Undergraduate Students? Perceptions of Police Officers on Patrol	The present study sought to determine student perceptions of various forms of police patrol, ranging from foot patrol to the use of militaristic vehicles. Specifically, after being shown images representing different forms of patrol, students indicated their perceived levels of: 1) personal safety; 2) fear/ threat; and 3) willingness to approach officers for help. The findings will be useful to administrative decision-makers and police officers to gain a greater understanding of public perceptions of various forms of patrol. In turn, departments will be able to gauge which forms of patrol might be improving or impeding police-community relations.
Jessica	Doucet	Francis Marion University	Deadly Domestic Disturbances: An Exploration of Intimate Partner Violence in South Carolina	In recent years, South Carolina has consistently ranked as the state with the highest or second highest rate of women killed by men. Most of these victimizations are at the hands of their intimate partners. The purpose of this paper is to investigate potential factors that explain this unrelenting social problem in South Carolina. Because of their known relationship with violence, structural disadvantage, economic equality, and southern culture are examined. Furthermore, we explore whether the availability of resources to battered women (e.g., domestic violence shelters) reduces the likelihood of intimate partner violence. Limitations and areas for future research are discussed.
Sara	Doude	Georgia College & State University	The History of Rape and the Impact on College Rape Culture	The History of Rape and the Impact on College Rape Culture- This paper will address historical perceptions and practices regarding rape and the impact on rape culture. As colleges are rushing to address sexual assault on campuses and potential liability, many rape myths prevail in college policy and procedure. With much media attention focused on rape on college campuses, many antiquated thoughts and ideas are still being presented as the norm by both administrators and student. This paper will provide examples of these rape myths and the impact on the perpetuation of such myths in the rape culture.

				<p>prevent future attacks?</p> <p>In order to thoroughly understand the implications, it is critical to fully explore the nexus between terrorism and corruption, most notably to comprehend what circumstances within a sovereign state allow corruption to become so prolific that it becomes secondary to national security. Corruption, despite common perception, is not a problem limited to the developing world and low-level government officials. Whether overt or subversive, corruption exists in all states and at, the very least, at most levels of official capacity.</p> <p>By looking at examples of past non-domestic terrorist attacks in Kenya, specifically through this viewpoint and in hindsight, it is possible to review the nexus and determine if it is a linear or non-linear relationship. The question becomes whether or not corruption has a direct relationship to terrorism and if so, can a theoretical breakage of that link prevent future terrorist attacks?</p> <p>Keywords: terrorism, corruption, Kenya, Westgate</p>
Katalin	Downing	CUNY/John Jay	The Nexus of Corruption & Terrorism in Kenya	
Laurie	Drapela	Washington State University Vancouver	Can Restrictive Housing Promote Offender Change? Evaluating Modifications to Solitary Confinement Policy on Prosocial In	<p>Solitary confinement policy in correctional facilities is typically justified by administrators as a necessary method of controlling inmate behavior. Recent evidence on the use of solitary confinement shows two principal trends: 1) corrections personnel use this sanction for administrative reasons as much or more than they do for responding to inmate breaches of prison rules; 2) the effectiveness of solitary confinement on inmate behavior is hard to evaluate because of its varying definitions and applications across U.S. correctional facilities. In 2010, Washington State revised its used of restrictive housing (RH) as part of a VERA Institute funded study on the relationship between solitary confinement and inmate behavior. In the following analysis, we assess the effects of a revised RH policy on inmate outcomes such as reductions in inmate infractions and subsequent solitary confinement episodes; as well as prosocial outcomes such as programming participation and completion.</p>
Jamie	Duncan	University of South Carolina	Decisions for Placement in Juvenile Court: Understanding the Impact of the Courtroom Workgroup	<p>While there is a significant amount of research examining the courtroom workgroup at the adult level, much less is known about how these actors shape decisions at the juvenile level. In an effort to better understand the impact of the workgroup in the juvenile setting, the current research utilizes data obtained through surveys and in-depth interviews with key actors from the courtroom workgroup within juvenile courts in several counties in South Carolina. Additionally, I will discuss the implications of these findings for future research.</p>
Terrence	Dwyer	Western Connecticut State University	Legal Review & Analysis of the Amnesty International Report on U.S. Police Use of Force	<p>On June 18, 2015 Amnesty International released a report critical of U.S. police use of force policy and individual state statutes pertaining to the use of force. At the core of the report's analysis was that U.S. law did not follow international standards for police use of force. This paper presentation analyzes and reviews the report while providing an overview of U.S. statutory and case law and present law enforcement policy and strategy to address excessive use of force claims. Additionally, the presentation considers what role, if any, that international law should play in U.S. policing policy and decision-making.</p>
Timothy	Eklin	Ferris State University	It's a Dark Environment: Correctional Officers' Perspectives on Leadership During a Budget Crisis	<p>This study explored the lived-experiences of 15 correctional officers and 5 sergeants working in 9 adult state-operated prison facilities in Michigan. Specifically, this qualitative grounded theory study revealed insights into employee perceptions of leadership behaviors during a budget crisis. Officers described the environment as dark under the best of circumstances. Moreover, they explained how several budget-driven policy changes enhanced their perception of darkness. The participants conveyed feeling less safe, marginalized, and powerless to change their circumstance. They expressed low organizational commitment, frustration, and many participants deselected themselves from promotional opportunities. Similarly, 4 out of 5 sergeants interviewed regret becoming a supervisor.</p>
Stephen	Eliason	Montana State University Billings	Game Warden Perceptions of Change in Conservation Law Enforcement	<p>Game wardens are responsible for protecting natural resources by enforcing fish and wildlife laws. Mounting evidence suggests they may be assuming traditional police duties that leave them with less time for wildlife law enforcement activities. In an effort to better understand the situation, this exploratory study took a qualitative approach to data collection and examined the perceptions of game wardens toward the work they perform. While the results were mixed, the majority of wardens in the study indicated that their duties were expanding. Findings provide support for the idea that conservation law enforcement is becoming more like traditional policing.</p>
Kristin	Elink-Schuurman-Laura	University of New Haven	A Look at the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network	<p>The National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) and the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) are crucial databases used to investigate gun-related crimes in the United States. However, while NIBIN and IBIN are widely used, there has only been one in-depth program evaluation of these systems. Using data gathered from the Impact of Forensic Evidence on Arrest and Prosecution (IFEAP) research project funded by the National Institute of Justice, the impact of NIBIN and IBIN on arrest rates is ascertained. This study provides important insight into issued regarding training and police practice when dealing with gun crimes in the United States.</p>

Vivian	Elliott	CNA	Smart Policing in Action: Findings and Accomplishments from the Smart Policing Initiative	
Lyda	Ellis	University of Northern Colorado	Criminal Justice Students' Perceptions of a Required Library Research Course	A common complaint among criminal justice educators is students' poor writing and research skills. In particular, educators cite that students' papers are poorly organized, are replete with grammar and spelling errors, are missing key research studies, and are often plagiarized (Pfeifer & Ferree, 2006). To combat this, one Criminal Justice department began requiring a one-credit information literacy course for majors in fall 2011. This research examines students' perceptions of the course on their success in research and writing intensive Criminal Justice courses as well as the possible impact of the course on student GPA in two Criminal Justice courses.
Jared	Ellison	University of Nebraska Omaha	Assessing the consequences of Colorado's legalization of recreational marijuana on Nebraska	With Amendment 64 (2012), Colorado legalized recreational marijuana. Two years later, the first recreational dispensaries opened, resulting in an increase in the prevalence of marijuana across Colorado and neighboring states. Law enforcement officers in Nebraska, for example, have testified that marijuana arrests have skyrocketed across the state, particularly in areas closest to Colorado, with the most significant increases occurring during 2014 (i.e., the first year of complete legalization). The primary goal of this research is to investigate the validity of these claims, specifically assessing trends in marijuana-related arrests across the state of Nebraska concurrent to legalization in Colorado.
H. Jaymi	Elsass	Texas State University	Mass Shootings by the Numbers: Understanding The Myths and Realities	In the wake of public mass shootings, a flurry of statistics about such events are presented by the media, politicians, and pundits, often in an effort to underscore the [perceived] severity of the problem. In reality, however, these numbers often are not only incorrect, but rarely if ever are contextualized in the broader statistics about homicide, violent offenses, or even crime in general in the U.S. This paper seeks to contextualize public mass shootings since the 1800s by examining the statistics among offenders, victims, and events themselves and how they fit into the broader narrative about violence in the U.S.
Sonya	Engvall	University of Minnesota Duluth	Employer Attitudes Regarding Hiring Ex-Offenders and Incentive Programs for Hiring Ex-Offenders	Research has shown that employers are unlikely to hire ex-offenders. Unemployed ex-offenders are more likely to reoffend, thus creating a problem for not only the individual, but society as a whole. Relationships between the political affiliation of employers, likelihood to hire ex-offenders, and favorableness of government funded protection and tax incentive programs for employers who hire ex-offenders are explored. Surveys were mailed to 400 employers in Duluth, MN, with a response rate of 21.24%. Democrats were more likely favor government funded protection and incentive programs than Republicans who were more likely to hire ex-offenders; the results were not statistically significant.
Michael	erl	Coppin State University	Police Use of Force and Excessive Force in Baltimore, MD: An Analysis and Assessment of the Public Record	Baltimore, Maryland has been rocked by allegations of police brutality over this past year. While police brutality has been an issue in Baltimore for decades, the present crisis erupted following a Baltimore Sun article published in late September, 2014, which revealed that the City of Baltimore had paid \$5.7 million dollars in judgments and settlements in 102 lawsuits for police misconduct filed since 2011. The crisis culminated in the in-custody death of Freddie Gray in April, 2015, subsequent civil unrest, criminal charges against 6 Baltimore police officers and a recent civil settlement of 6.4 million dollars. Other lawsuits are pending raising the possibility of millions of dollars in additional liability. Baltimore, located approximately 40 miles north of the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., which had been participating in the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Collaborative Reform Initiative for Technical Assistance prior to the death of Freddie Gray became the subject of a full blown civil rights investigation by the U.S Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. This paper and presentation explore the media, court and other public records concerning the post 2011 lawsuits, allegations of police misconduct, the death of Freddie Gray and its aftermath.
Joanne	Esch	University of Colorado Boulder	Facilitating a Restorative Turn in Justice Administration: Challenges and Prospects for an Integrative Approach	This study exposes risks associated with dual-track models of restorative justice administration that position RJ in the margins of the justice system and affirms the importance of a system-integrative approach. It addresses key challenges associated with an integrative approach, highlighting how canons of formal legality, such as equal treatment under the law and procedural and situation-blind justice, come into tension with restorative principles such as stakeholder control and particularism. Using case study data and research in organizational communication, I argue that an integrative approach that achieves contradictory aims simultaneously is possible, and discuss organizational practices that could cultivate successful hybridization.

Douglas	Evans	John Jay College	The Effect of Education in Prison on Life Outcomes	Research indicates that prison education decreases recidivism and improves post-release outcomes for individuals who participate, but not enough is known about the comprehensive effects of prison education on these individuals. This project involved in-depth interviews with 10 individuals who participated in an education program in a New York State prison and have since been released to the community. We explore topics such as how education changed the way they view the world, affected their family relationships, employment, community involvement, and outlook on the future.
Mary	Evans	University of Northern Colorado	Perceptions of Defendants with Mental Illness in Colorado	Estimates suggest the criminal justice system incarcerates in excess of 1.5 million people. In addition, between 250,000 to 500,000 of these individuals have varying degrees of mental illness. This exploratory study uses previously validated measures to assess the beliefs, perceptions, and attitudes regarding defendants with mental illness. The target population for the survey includes judges, prosecutors, and public defenders within the state's 22 districts. This particular group is of interest because of their significant role in the process of adjudication, as well as determining risk, methods of treatment, potential intermediate sanctions, and confinement. Policy implications will be discussed.
Sara	Evans	University of West Florida	Trajectories of offending from youth to young adulthood among African Americans: Comparisons by gender	The current study focuses on trajectories of offending among male and female African Americans from childhood through young adulthood. Using life course theory as a guide, there are two main goals. The first is to describe the number and type of trajectories of delinquency separately for males and females. Data from the Family and Community Health Survey (FACHS) is utilized to explore developmental pathways from around age 11 to age 25. The second is to explore differences in these pathways for males and females during this time period, and outline implications these results have for research, theory, policy, and practice.
Stephanie	Fahy	The Pew Charitable Trusts	An Overview of the Scale and Breadth of Offender Tracking/Location Monitoring Devices that are being used in the U.S.	This paper provides an overview of a national survey that investigates how many individuals are being supervised in the U.S. with technologies that are designed to track and monitor the location of individuals who make up pretrial and community supervision populations. It also highlights the offender programs that use tracking/location monitoring technologies that are manufactured and sold in the U.S. as well as the primary offenses of individuals who are supervised with these technologies. Finally, it discusses other types of electronic monitoring reported by manufacturers that monitor the activity of individuals, including alcohol detection devices and identification verification technologies.
Stephanie	Fahy	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Perceptions of Electronic Monitoring: Public Safety and Alternatives to Incarceration	This paper includes findings from focus groups and an opinion poll of registered voters in the United States that are designed to understand public perceptions of electronic monitoring as a tool to supervise individuals who make up pretrial caseloads as well as probation and parole. Polling questions are designed to understand public attitudes around EM technologies as an alternative to incarceration as well as perceptions around the effectiveness of EM in holding offenders accountable while promoting public safety and containing costs.
Patrick	Faiella	Massasoit Community College	Accepting Academy Training for Academic Credit: Pros and Cons	Should academic credit be granted for academy training? This panel will explore both sides of the issue. How should academy training be evaluated and by which standards should it be judged? Are there established standards by which the quality of curriculum, instruction and course content can be assessed universally so that the credits generated will be accepted in all institutions of higher learning? Should academies accept academic credit to replace academy training in certain areas? How should academic credit for academy training show itself in student transcripts? Will the acceptance of academy training for academic credit conflict with regional accreditation?
Diana	Falco	Saint Martin's University	From theory to punishment: The influence of theoretical perspectives on punitiveness	In an attempt to overcome the unintended consequences of the get-tough movement, many policymakers have begun to propose changes in the punishment of offenders. With potentially significant future policy changes, it's important to continue to assess the public's views towards punishment. Using a community sample (N=899), the current study assessed support for punishment using a 15-item punitiveness scale. The study examined the impact of various independent variables (e.g., sex, age, ideology, fear of crime, victimization, etc.) on punitiveness. In addition, it focused on the influences of one's causal attributions towards crime (measured as support for various criminological theories) on punitiveness.

Seth	Fallik	Florida Atlantic University	The Temporal Patterns of Criminal Investigations: An Exploratory Analysis	Consistently low clearance rates have caused many to question the efficacy of criminal investigations. Unfortunately, the empirical state of criminal investigations has been characterized by researchers as ?neglected,? ?limited,? ?scarce,? ?cloaked in mystique,? and ?dated.? In an effort to address this information gap, this manuscript explores the temporal patterns of criminal investigations. During a two month period, time-task logs from 184 detectives with the Houston Police Department were collected and will be presented with an emphasis on index crimes. This research is poised to contribute to our narrow understandings, which is a prerequisite for improving this field of inquiry.
Chao-hsing	Fan	886-922862538	Decision Making In Sex Offending: Comparing Rapists and Child Molesters	Based on a rational choice approach, this study compares the decision making involved in the crime commission process of rapists and child molesters. Using Clarke and Cornish?s decision-making model, the authors organized offenders? narratives collected during semi structured interviews into three majors? areas: (a) offense planning ; (b) offense strategies ; and (c) aftermath (i.e., not to leave evidence). Previous research has explored whether criminological theories can account for the specialized behaviors of sexual offenders. One perspective proposes that criminals are versatile, engaging in many different types of antisocial behaviors. The alternative perspective, offense specialization describes an individual?s tendency to repeat the same offense (especially child molesters) engage in sexual offenses predominantly. Therefore, to better understand specially child molesters (n=92), comparisons were performed with rapists (n=192) on developmental, pre-offense, crime, and post-offense factors. The results show that because of particular choice-structuring properties, the decision making varies across different groups of sex offenders. Key words?sexual assault?Modus operandi?offense process
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Adiba	Fannana	California State University Los Angeles	Transition Treatment for Transgenders to reduce minority crime of Hijras	This paper serves as a pathfinder to reduce minority crime conducted by Transgender or Hijras , who are really seriously involve in minority crime all around the society in Bangladesh. Hijras are unfortunately the most deprived group, where it?s time to be focused on to promote justice in all front. In this paper, the development of the general scenario of crime conducting by Hijra along with the crime causation and the solution toward it, will be illustrated deeply to explain its solution called, Transition Treatment of Transgender. This paper will focus on, how a treatment policy can bring dramatic change into any Hijra?s life by bringing them under the shadow of justice.
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Erika	Farester	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Assessing Stress and Coping Among Federal Probation and Pretrial Services Officers	Of the criminal justice professions, probation has received the least attention in stress literature. Much probation stress literature is dated, and the nature of the offender and caseload numbers have changed. In this study, we assessed the effects of organizational stressors on burnout, commitment, job satisfaction, and self-perceived health among federal probation officers, while examining the effects of coping factors and leadership training of top level administrators. We conducted a cross-sectional, electronic quantitative survey, which was available to all federal probation officers and resulted in approximately 700 responses. Findings and recommendations will be presented.

David	Feldman	Barry University	Deaf Inmates and the Correctional System: Hearing Impairment and Incarceration	The Deaf inmate within the correctional system presents a unique challenge for administrators, officers, and treating professionals. A variety of factors will be influenced by the Deaf inmate's linguistic and cultural needs and will generate difficulties for those held in correctional settings and for the correctional staff who job it is to manage them. It has been well-documented in other settings that specialized training and knowledge is essential in order to work productively with Deaf individuals. This presentation will describe the characteristics of Deaf inmates in order to better understand the differences and needs of this population in correctional settings.
Danielle	Fenimore	Texas State University	Exploring the role of fear of crime and gun ownership: Gender-specific models	This study examines the relationship between fear of crime and gun ownership through the examination of data collected from an online survey. The current study examines the hypothesis that differences in socialization of gender stereotypes identified in fear of crime research will similarly predict female protective ownership. A factor analysis was conducted on these questions to create a new outcome variable to perform linear regression analyses to model significant predictors of fear. Six OLS analyses were performed to identify significant predictors of fear and six logistic regression analyses determined if there is a causal relationship between fear of crime and gun ownership.
Omobolanle	Fenny	University of Texas at Dallas	The Deterrent effect of perceived certainty of Punishment for DUI Offenders.	Over the years, public concern about drunk driving has increased, leading to stiffer penalties and larger stigmas towards this criminal behavior. This has led to public awareness campaigns designed to curtail drunken driving. For example, the city of Dallas strategically mounted signs that read, "Drink. Drive. Go to Jail." on some stretches of Dallas highways. The current study uses DUI arrest data from 2000-2005 in the city of Dallas to examine the effectiveness of this campaign to deter would-be offenders. Results and policy implications of our findings are discussed.
Frank	Ferdick	University of West Florida	Examining the general influence of the Okaloosa and Escambia county veteran treatment courts: A quasi-experimental design	Many veterans increasingly find themselves involved with the criminal justice system as a result of combat-induced problems such as substance abuse, mental disorders and an inability to locate employment. Modeled after drug courts, veteran treatment courts have grown in number across the United States and provide a variety of services designed to assist those veterans suffering from these issues. To date, however, few have been subjected to rigorous scientific evaluation, thus limiting our understanding of the veteran treatment court model. Using quasi-experimental methodologies, the present study evaluated two veteran treatment courts located in Florida in an effort to understand whether they are in fact helping veterans transition back into civilian life. Preliminary findings show how veterans who were processed through the veteran treatment courts, compared to those processed through traditional practices, showed marked reductions in recidivism. Policy implications are discussed.
Frank	Ferdik	University of West Florida	Exploring the punishment orientations of maximum security correctional officers	Scholars have recently begun exploring the punishment orientations correctional officers hold towards the inmate population, which Klofas and Toch found to include rehabilitative, corruption concern, social distance and punitive. This is an important area of research as officer orientations towards offenders can fundamentally shape interactions between both sides and even influence order within prisons. Questionnaire data from a statewide population of maximum security correctional officers (N = 649) were used to discover how officers placed higher value on the rehabilitative orientation and that their orientations were largely a product of officer perceptions of correctional work. Policy implications are discussed.
Joseph	Ferrandino	Indiana University Northwest	Has the Sky Fallen? An Examination of NYPD Stop and Frisk	The NYPD, for several reasons, greatly curtailed their stop and frisk activity in 2014. Utilizing a historical perspective of stop and frisk activity and crime outcomes by precinct from 2003-2014, this work examines the result of the precipitous decline on crime outcomes as well as the impact the reduction had on the efficacy of the practice. This work concludes by analyzing the results in the context of previous research into the policy.
Laura	Fidelle	Midwestern State University	The University Response to Campus Carry Legislation	As of August 2016, the Texas Campus Carry Law will allow licensed individuals to carry concealed handguns on Texas university campuses. The law includes provisions that allows each university to designate certain areas of campus where guns are prohibited so long as those restrictions do not generally prevent license holders from carrying guns on campus. This paper discusses the process and procedures utilized by one Texas public university in determining and setting these restrictions. This paper also makes recommendations for future campus carry guidelines that can be utilized by universities throughout the country.

Laura	Fidelle	Midwestern State University	Exploring the Effects of Prison Dog Programs	Prison dog programs are intended to bring about an improvement in inmate mentality and behavior, as well lowered recidivism rates upon release. While these effects have been documented through qualitative studies, very little quantitative data exists in this area. This paper discusses a quantitative study that is being conducted in a men's medium security prison on the effects of its prison dog program upon the participating offenders.
Michael	Fischer	Norfolk State University	Sexual Assault in the Military: Victimization of Women	This research presents interview data from 11 women who were sexually harassed and/assaulted while serving in the military. Semi structured interviews bring to life their silent victimhood" within the United States Navy's misogynistic structure and culture. Gwendolyn Blakley who was at the time of the research Naval Reserve trainer and investigator and is now a graduate of Norfolk State University's Graduate Criminal Justice Program presents data from her thesis "Sexual Assault in the Military: Victimization of Women (with thesis chairman Michael Fischer and advisor Professor Dr. Bernadette J. Holmes)." "
Brett A. Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald	Northeastern State University	IEP: The Fast Track to Juvenile Adjudication in Oklahoma	This study examines whether public schools in eastern Oklahoma are significantly contributing to the special needs population currently being supervised by the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA). The study measures the percentage of special needs and non-special needs students referred to the OJA. A 2011-2012 survey by the OJA documented special needs student referrals to the agency. The research question is: Do some schools in eastern Oklahoma refer greater percentages of their special needs students to the OJA than non-special needs students. Preliminary results, based on a sample of 154 schools in 10 eastern Oklahoma counties will be presented.
Ronald	Florida	The University of Virginia's-College at Wise	Learning in Loss Prevention: An Examination into the Influence of Social Learning Theory on Loss Prevention Behavior	Retail loss prevention officers are tasked with protecting corporate assets from shrinkage and retail-related crimes that impact the companies that employ them. Little is known about these officers, and even less is known about how their training impacts their behavior and performance. To gain an understanding of these officers, semi-structured interviews were conducted with thirty retail loss prevention officers from two large retailers. The results of the study indicate that the elements of Social Learning Theory guided their behavior. Specifically, peer influence and reinforcement through informal peer-to-peer competition were strong motivators for officer performance during and after training.
Karnela	Fobbs	Fayetteville State University	Forensic Files: A Content Analysis	Forensic science shows have become ubiquitous on network and cable television. These cases are presented in brief 40 minute episodes. To what extent are the media messages about forensics and crime distorted? This research is based on a content analysis of a sample of Forensic Files episodes. The two research questions are: 1) Is the information presented in the episodes about forensic science reflective of what is used in criminal court cases or is the information riddled with junk science? 2) Does the information presented offer an accurate picture of crime, victimization and criminal justice or support commonly recognized myths??
Melodie	Foellmi	Fordham University	Violence risk screening with psychiatric patients: What works best?	Violence risk screening is an essential first step in detecting and reducing violence risk in psychiatric populations. Better screening can help reduce violent crime and help keep mentally ill individuals out of the criminal justice system. This study funded by the National Institute of Justice investigated factors influencing the effectiveness of violence risk screening in 150 psychiatric hospital inpatients in New York City. Researchers assessed the influence of demographic, clinical, and contextual factors on the effectiveness of a violence risk screening tool. Implications for criminal justice settings will be discussed, including how violence screening methods apply to criminal justice settings.
Giovanna	Follo	Wright State University - Lake Campus	A Content Analysis of Police Confrontation Videos on Social Media	In the past, police confrontations have relied on the police officer involved and the alleged perpetrator. Technology has changed this being most evident in recent years from Ferguson to Staten Island. The Smartphone and body cam have contributed in the construction of policing narrative and discourse. These videos are then released onto a variety of social media platforms such as Facebook and YouTube. This paper presents a quasi-random content analysis of police confrontations that have been posted on various social media platforms. This analysis examines such demographics as race, gender, language, location and police and perpetrator behavior.

Brian	Forst	American University	Terrorism and Game Theory: Applications and Limitations	The theory of games offers an analytic framework that can help shape security policy. Building on the general theory of von Neumann & Morgenstern and specific applications to security policy, we explore the applicability of game theoretic tools to a range of particular problems in terrorism and counterterrorism. The relevance of each of the basic dimensions of game theory -- the number of players and opportunities for collusion, whether the game is single-play or iterated, and whether payoffs are zero-sum, positive sum, or negative sum -- is considered across a variety of types of problems in terrorism and counterterrorism policy.
Shannon	Fowler	University of Houston Downtown	PREA and Inmate Education: Best Practices for Ensuring Inmate Understanding	In 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice released its Final Rule on national standards for the elimination of prison rape. In part, these standards called for inmate education to ensure that inmates are knowledgeable about zero tolerance policies and reporting practices related to in-prison sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The current study examines modalities for mass dissemination of PREA-related information. Data collected from focus groups and surveys among male and female inmates housed in a county jail will be used to inform this discussion. Best practices for the education of inmates related to PREA will be presented.
Andrew	Fox	University of Missouri Kansas City	Do we have all the pieces? Validating social networks created from official law enforcement data.	Abstract: Recent research using official law enforcement data to construct social networks has demonstrated the value of relational analysis for understand gangs and violence. Few studies, however, have examined the validity of such data. This paper answers the question: Do co-arrest and field interview data accurately capture what law enforcements knows about the social organization of criminal groups? To answer this, first, a sociogram of one of the most violent gangs in Kansas City, Missouri was created using two years of co-arrests and field interview form data. Second, the network was presented to 20 knowledgeable line-level patrol officers for validation. The implications of creating networks with official data will be discussed.
Kate	Fox	Arizona State University	Gangs, gender and violent victimization	Gang scholars have recently turned their attention to a unique and under- developed line of inquiry: the victimization of gang members. However, the gang-victimization link remains unclear, especially in terms of how gang men and women are violently victimized in different?or similar?ways. Using a sample of 2,345 adult jail inmates incarcerated in Florida, this study explores the role of gender in terms of (1) the forms of violent crimes gang members experience more than nongang members, (2) who victimizes gang members, and (3) if gang members? risky lifestyles explain victimization risk.
Michael	Fox	Hyogo University	Juries and the Death Penalty in Japan	In 2009, Japan introduced a quasi-jury" system in which three professional judges and six laymen decide verdicts and sentences in major criminal trials. Has this new system impacted the sentence of death? This presentation will examine the adjudication of death over the last six years."
Derrick	Franko	Michigan State University	Can Reentry-Based Restorative Justice Signal Desistance?	This paper considers the impact of restorative justice (RJ) conferencing on the likelihood of desistance in a sample of incarcerated male offenders. Recent work proposes that instead of measuring traditional ?signs? of desistance (e.g. change in objective risk assessments), we look at ?signals? of desistance (e.g. offenders? own subjective assessments about their future). Essentially, the strategy nudges us away from clinical treatment models of rehabilitation (?what works?) toward more humanistic studies of offender-driven narratives. We examine these themes in interviews with over 40 offenders convicted of serious crimes who participated in RJ conferences shortly before their return to the community.
Durant	Frantzen	Texas A&M University-San Antonio	Assessing Measures of Recidivism for Mental Health Participants	Most studies that report results on the effectiveness of mental health courts consider rearrest rates for a new offense to be the most important determinate of program effectiveness. However, the range of dispositions that mental health participants can receive can complicate our understanding of the factors that affect rearrest outcomes, both during and after completion of the program. This study examines factors that influence different types of discharge that a defendant may receive from a mental health court. The findings are discussed within the context of mental health court research and suggestions are provided for further study.

Beverly D	Frazier	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Case Studies in the Faith Community Response to Black Lives Matters."	Case study research on the faith community response to the police shootings of unarmed black males. The study is part of a larger study commissioned by a special research task force on Bridging the Divide: Re-imagining Police-Community Relations." The study conduct in-depth interviews of clergy and other faith community leaders and workers who were on the front line of bridging the divide between the community and police as they define and re-define the meaning the "Black Lives Matter."
Laurence	French	Justiceworks Institute	Militarization of the police in America: A fifty-year analysis	Abstract Our analysis traces the transformation of U.S. law enforcement toward a military model, in both armament and rank structure, from the Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act (1968) and the resulting grants provided states via the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) which initially was justified to fight the War on Drugs; to the terrorists attacks of 0/11/01 and the subsequent creation of the Department of Homeland Security (2003) in order to better safeguard against terrorist attacks. Hence, any discussion of a military-style coordination of law enforcement needs to take into consideration the overall national sense of hyper-vigilance.
Laurence	French	University of New Hampshire	EU response to Serbian border surges	Following WWII, Western Europe, under the European Union (EU) developed a policy of open borders" under the Schengen Zone Agreement. Initially left out were the Soviet Block nations and those of the former Yugoslavia. Many of the former Soviet Block nations quickly gained membership in the EU. But only two former Yugoslavian states (Slovenia & Croatia) earned this status. We look at these border disputes under the current border surges and how previous sectarian violence in the Balkan Wars of 1991-2002 reflect these still festering sentiments."
Adrienne	Freng	University of Wyoming	We Aren't A Gang; We Just Hang Together at School: Exploring the Nature of Intra-School Friendship Groups	Research indicates that gang members tend to hang out with other highly delinquent individuals. One of the questions that remains largely unanswered, however, relates to the exact nature of the friendship groups of gang members, especially within the school environment. Utilizing the Add Health Wave II in-home survey data, we will examine whether gang membership status drives in-school friendship formation and, if so, are these friendship ties with other gang members? Alternatively, do gang members' friendship groups mainly consist of individuals outside of the school walls? The policy implications for schools and local communities will be discussed.
Adrienne	Freng	University of Wyoming	Is More Necessarily Better? School Security and Perceptions of Safety	The use of security measures within schools has increased dramatically over the past few decades (Robers, 2014). These increases are often touted by teachers, school administrators, politicians, and the public as increasing student safety (Kupchik et al., 2015a). However, we know much less about the outcomes and consequences of school security measures within schools; including students' perceptions of safety. Using data from wave one of the 2002 Educational Longitudinal Study, we investigate the relationship between and discuss the policy implications of the use of security measures in schools and student perceptions of safety.
Andrew	Fulkerson	Southeast Missouri State University	Is it Time For Furman II?	Furman v. Georgia (1972) invalidated the death penalty as then practiced in the United States. Gregg v. Georgia reinstated the death penalty in 1976 following significant changes in capital litigation intended to remedy the arbitrary manner in which the death penalty was decided and imposed. The number of states retaining the death penalty is declining each year. The decision to seek the death penalty may turn more on the decision of individual prosecutors than on the facts of the case. And condemned prisoners and victims families wait for decades for an execution. Is this a new manifestation of pre-Furman arbitrariness?
Ashley	Fundack	Capella University	Sexual Offender Civil Commitment: Treatment or Punishment	Sex offenders are viewed differently in our society for numerous reasons. Americans loath the idea of their children or family members becoming victims of sexual predators. However, in recent years states have increasingly turned to a civil system of confinement for the most dangerous sex offenders. Laws prescribing civil commitment for sexually violent predators identify those persons convicted of sexual offenses who are the most likely to recidivate and provide a mechanism whereby, upon completion of their criminal sentences they can be isolated until they are no longer a threat to society. The last three decades has brought forth legislation that seeks to identify and deter sex offenders from committing additional crimes once released from prison. The paper will explore the significance of civil management law of sex offenders and explain why our society perceives this as being a valid tool in reducing the risk of recidivism of sexual offenders across the country.

ERIC	GAMINO	University of Texas- Rio Grande Valley	No es Justo: The Peril of the Migration Process	The Rio Grande Valley of south Texas (the Valley) has experienced an increase of unauthorized immigrant crossings since the summer months of 2014. Moreover, one negative aspect of the migration process is the inhumane treatment immigrants face at the hands of their guides/caretakers (coyotes). This study is an ethnographic analysis of the inhumane treatment suffered by immigrants while being housed in locations commonly referred to as stashed houses. The author was both a police officer and academic researcher during the study. Results reveal that female immigrants are susceptible to sexual, physical, and mental abuse. In contrast, male immigrants are susceptible to physical and mental abuse.
Maria	Garase	Mercyhurst University	Consent, Confrontation, and Assistance: College Students and Bystander Intentions to Intervene	College students are at a higher level of risk to be sexually assaulted than individuals in the general population (Catalano, 2005). Many universities have responded to this problem by implementing violence prevention programming as part of their orientations. These programs not only bring awareness to the issue but also offer students tools for preventing sexual violence. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of college students' attitudes and behaviors when intervening in possible sexual assault situations.
Brett	Garland	Missouri State University	What should be covered in community corrections courses? A survey of academics and practitioners	Although community corrections courses have existed in universities for decades, studies have yet to examine whether the material delivered meets actual professional needs. Utilizing survey data collected in 2015, this study compares academic and practitioner expectations regarding the knowledge and skills which should be acquired through college community corrections curricula. Results indicate that practitioners generally expect students to gain deeper knowledge than academics expect. Some of the most substantial gaps in expectations occurred for skill-based components, such as teaching motivational interviewing, interviewing techniques with offenders, de-escalation skills, on-the-job decision making, stress coping skills, providing court testimony, and field safety.
Brett	Garland	Missouri State University	Addressing Research Needs Identified by Community Corrections Leaders: A Discussion with APPA's Research Committee	While academic research makes important contributions to community corrections, some correctional leaders have indicated that insufficient empirical attention has been directed toward certain aspects of community corrections and that existing research is not always translatable to real-world situations. The research committee of the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) is currently surveying the community corrections field to better understand its immediate research needs. APPA leaders and members will present findings from this survey and also engage in a discussion with the audience to explore possible options for addressing the field's most pressing needs.
Tammy	Garland	University of Tennessee Chattanooga	Balancing Motherhood and Academia	While higher education purports to be champions of equality and diversity, the question remains as to whether becoming a mother in the academic setting is feasible especially in a traditionally male-dominated field such as criminal justice. This panel will address the challenges female academics face when choosing to become a mother, how they balance the personal and the professional, and the strategies they use to navigate and be successful in the academic world.
Tammy	Garland	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Faculty Perceptions of Student/Faculty Consensual Sex Relationships	Consensual sexual relationships between faculty and students are all too common on university campuses. However, there has been limited research examining these relationships and attitudes by faculty about them. This lack of attention is particularly notable considering the power differential between faculty and students, especially the power faculty may have regarding student grades, opportunities, and advancements. Additionally, these consensual relationships may quickly evolve into destructive situations and incidents of sexual harassment. The current study examines faculty perceptions of consensual relationships between faculty and students, and explores where faculty draw the line between appropriate and inappropriate relations.
Arthur	Garrison	Kutztown University	When the Dog woofs: Is the Fourth Amendment Going to the Dogs	In Rodriguez v United States (2015) the Supreme Court ruled that the police, after stopping a car for a traffic violation and after completing the drafting of the ticket, could not hold the driver for additional time to have a police drug dog walk around the car. Justice Thomas in his dissent complained that the Court incorrectly considers the use of a dog as special within Fourth Amendment search jurisprudence. This paper will review the significance of Rodriguez and how the Court has viewed police searches with dogs.

Arthur	Garrison	Kutztown University	Shoot ? Don't Shoot: Social Psychology Research on Racial Bias and Police Decision Making	Criminal justice literature is ubiquitous on the linking of Blacks to crime and criminality in American consciousness and corresponding disproportionate incarceration of Blacks. The field of social psychology adds to this research by looking at the operation of implicit and unconscious racial bias of Blacks and the cultural and psychological fear of blacks as dangerous per se. This paper will review how unconscious bias influences how police perceive behavior of Blacks and how that perception influences the development of reasonable articulable suspicion to justify Terry stops and frisks.
TARA	GARRISON	WALDEN UNIVERSITY	BREEDING GROUND FOR CORRUPTION	Previous theoretical approaches have looked at the varying reasons why corruption is common in law enforcement. However, there has not been enough to address the core factors that lead to corruption. The Garrison Deviance Conformity Theory introduces a reasonable concept that explains why police are subject to commit deviant crimes. Coupling several characteristics such as PTSD, time in service, addiction, depression, and financial constraints; this potential theory does not condemn the duties of police. Rather, it gives a better understanding to what these individuals go through on a daily basis with potential long term effects.
Nancy	Gartner	Sam Houston State University	Releasing the Ailing and Aging: A Comprehensive Analysis of Medical Parole Legislation in the United States	Burgeoning prison populations and strained finances have forced states to explore options to ease the burden of mass incarceration. Medical parole policies are an avenue for fiscal relief while remaining mindful of public safety, however, the option to medically parole in many states is rarely used. There is tremendous variation in the eligibility and processing of inmates who petition for medical parole across the U.S. and this analysis should help in the critical examination of medical parole statutes across the country. Furthermore, the paper provides suggestions for a model medical parole statute for policymakers.
Alondra	Garza	Sam Houston State University	Exploring Responses to Sexual Assault Disclosure	The aftermath of sexual assault requires further insight concerning the responses and perceptions expressed by those to whom victims disclose, specifically when assault or victim attributes might impact the type of responses provided to victims upon disclosure. The current study uses a sample of surveys administered to 400 undergraduate students at a mid-sized public university geographically located in the south to assess subject responses to a rape disclosure vignette. Four vignettes are presented to subjects with type of rape (stranger vs. acquaintance) and victim race manipulated. Future implications for research and policy will be discussed.
Whitney	Gass	Southern Arkansas University	Severity of Cyber-bullying: Perceptions of College Students	Cyber-bullying has become a serious problem due to the availability of technology and the anonymity that accompanies cyber activity. Cyber-bullying, common in high school, now applies to adults at the college and university level. Ample research has been conducted on offending and victimization, but little is known about perceptions of cyber-bullying, especially at the college level. The current study addresses how certain explanatory and demographic variables influence the perceived severity of cyber-bullying among college students. Understanding this relationship allows us to assess the significance of cyber-bullying at the college level and identify what prevention measures should be taken.
Rani	George	Albany State University	Gender Differences in Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues among College Students	An increasing number of students on college campuses are reporting mental health issues (Hunt & Eisenberg, 2010). The data for this study come from a Needs Assessment Survey conducted among undergraduate students (N=544) as part of a Campus Suicide Prevention program supported by SAMHSA. It was found that 31% of males reported drug use compared to 22.7% of females, and 40% of males reported alcohol use compared to 34% of females. Almost the same percent of males (87%) and females (86%) reported symptoms of depression. Further analyses will be conducted to examine the relationship among these variables.
Andrew	Giacomazzi	Boise State University	Facilitating Student Success in Criminal Justice Programs	Studies on student success suggest that students actively involved with their peers, faculty, and university staff have higher retention rates and are more likely to achieve their academic goals. Participants in this roundtable discuss various strategies for keeping criminal justice students engaged beyond the classroom. Topics include directed studies, advising, student clubs, as well as internships and targeted workshops designed to bridge academics with criminal justice careers. And with a focus these days on student retention, is it possible that with some students we are not seeing the forest for the trees?

Brooke	Gialopsos	Mount St. Joseph University	True or False: The order of exam questions influences students' grades	Research on survey construction design suggests that the order in which the questions appear can have a marked influence on respondents' answers (see e.g., Tourangeau, Rips, & Rasinski, 2000). Understanding this order or context effect can help researchers create better, more effective surveys. However, because of the parallels between surveys and exams, it makes sense that the order of questions on an exam might matter as well. This project provides an initial look at this issue - whether the question order on an exam influences students' grades. For multiple introductory undergraduate courses, students were given two versions of the exam ? version A, which presented questions in the order in which the material was taught in class (i.e., oldest to newest chapters) and version B, which presented questions in the reverse order (i.e., newest to oldest chapters). The findings have implications for instructors and educators in all disciplines and, potentially, in institutions beyond higher education.
Benjamin	Gibbs	Ball State University	Typologies of Female Sex Offenders	Despite the perceived paucity of female sex offender research, we have gained some insight to the characteristics of offenders, their victims, and even typologies of this population. Vandiver & Kercher (2004) built upon previous studies in developing a comprehensive female sex offender typology covering the teacher/lover phenomenon through female pedophiles. The current research seeks to compare and expand upon this work analyzing offender, victim, and offense characteristics coded from police, courts and registration narratives. Our dataset included over 200 female sex offenders who were convicted in Arkansas, and were individually assessed for sex offender registration and community notification from 1995-2013.
Benjamin	Gibbs	Ball State University	Sentencing Drug Court Failures: Are Their Alternative Concerns?	Considerable debate and criticism has been levied at drug court programs due to the subsequent severity of sentence upon offenders' participation failure. Research has suggested offenders failing to complete drug court receive harsher sentences compared to those who never volunteer for these programs. Critics have suggested the forfeiture of due process in post-adjudication programs have led to harsher sentences. The current research takes a courts approach in exploring the effect offender characteristics and drug court performance has on sentencing outcomes. This is a preliminary study using data from an adult drug court to explore sentences levied against drug court failures.
Carole	Gibbs	Michigan State University	Toward Improving the Use of Data in Environmental Fraud Detection	Several major environmental programs require regulated entities to measure and self-report pollutant levels to state regulatory agencies. This data is used to assess compliance, but it could also be used to detect fraudulent reports. The development and implementation of fraud detection tools has been restricted by a lack of knowledge of how regulatory and enforcement systems operate in tandem with data. To address this gap, we conducted a case study of the current system, including the use of data, in one state environmental agency. We suggest ways to use data more effectively in the future to improve fraud detection.
GINA	GIBBS	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	Can an Assessment Tool Designed for Probation be Valid for Parole? Exploring the Efficacy of the FROST	The Field Reassessment Offender Screening Tool (FROST) was developed in 1996 to be used as a risk/needs instrument for probation agencies in one western state. The instrument was later adopted in 2008 by the Community Corrections Bureau to ensure offenders' successful reentry and supervision after their release from prison into the community. In this context, can a risk/needs tool that was normed and validated for probationers, be a valid measure of risk for parolees? The current study presents the results of this evaluation and offers recommendations for future enhancement.
Charles	Giberti	University of Cincinnati	Are white-collar offenders treated differently at sentencing?	The common perception is that white-collar offenders are sentenced more leniently than common" criminals. Two theories may explain why. First these offenders are more likely to be higher status older and white (Wheeler etl. al 1988). A body of literature suggests that older higher-class Caucasians may be treated more leniently. Second white-collar criminals can employ a variety of tactics that common criminals cannot. These tactics include deceptive portrayals of morality and playing the support of an entire industry. The current analysis seeks to disentangle white-collar offenders from their individual characteristics to determine if they are sentenced more leniently. "
Camille	Gibson	Prairie View A&M University	Diffusing Potentially Deadly Juvenile Violence	The literature is evolving on how best to respond to potentially deadly juvenile violence. This study describes a mixed method examination of the transaction details concerning the offender, the victim and bystanders in over a hundred homicide cases in one United States city. The analysis includes different patterns by race and context. Thereafter insights are offered based on theory and the recent literature to assist those that work with at- risk youth to prevent such cases. Significant in these efforts is attention to a history of abuse, peer and gang influences, and robbery vulnerability.

LATOYA	GIBSON	COLLEGE OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED ARTS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Safety perception and performance of members of the Trinidad and Tobago Probation Department	Probation officers in Trinidad and Tobago are considered to be the social workers of the courts. Although they are required to conduct pre-sentence investigations and field visits in high risk areas they are unarmed and oftentimes unaccompanied by a police officer. This paper is a qualitative study that examined the safety perception and performance of probation officers in Trinidad and Tobago regarding the carrying of firearms. Also, the idea of forming partnerships between law enforcement and the probation department was explored. The study sheds light regarding how the safety perception of probation officers are shaped.
Rosemary	Gido	The Prison Journal/Indiana University of PA Criminology Department	Jails and Mental Health Issues	The January 2016 special issue of The Prison Journal features the latest research on Jails and Mental Health Issues." As "incarceration's front door jails hold large numbers of mentally ill, and urban jails have been termed, America's 'new asylums.' The Editor of TPJ and special issue authors will discuss jail mental health policy and research issues - jail staff perceptions of female offenders' mental health and trauma, rural re-entry and barriers to continued mental health services, a model program evaluation for offenders with co-occurring disorders, and crisis intervention teams for diverting the mentally ill from jails to mental health settings.
Michael	Gilbert	University of Texas at San Antonio	Toward More Effective and Sustainable Justice: Restorative and Community Justice	Traditional legal justice is focused on enforcement of laws, legal processes and punitive sanctions for those found guilty of violations of law. The weight of research findings tend to suggest that traditional justice practices are ineffective, expensive, counterproductive, and often socially destructive. In this sense traditional justice is increasingly seen as unsustainable. Restorative and community justice are relational strategies of justice and mounting evidence around the world suggest that they are likely to be effective while also being inexpensive, socially constructive, prevention oriented and sustainable. The future of justice practices may well lie in such non-traditional approaches.
Ted	Gilliam	University of Maine at Presque Isle	Quantitative Analysis of Request for Protection from Abuse Orders in Rural Maine - Aroostook County	All Protection from Abuse (PFA) requests from 2010 through 2015, inclusive, were surveyed from all four District Courts in Aroostook County Maine. Quantitative analysis was compiled regarding Defendant/Plaintiff relationship and gender, child involvement, firearms concerns and specific relief requested among others. Statistics regarding specific abuse were correlated to grant/denial rates from each court and judge. Both temporary and full two-year PFAs were analyzed and outcomes of the Court's rulings were matched against the original relief requested. Service rates, by police, were also analyzed regarding promptness and overall completion rates.
Elizabeth	Gilmore	Prairie View A & M University	Political discourse on Ferguson, MO: An analysis of political cartoons	An ongoing trend in how people obtain information and form opinions on social events is the use of the internet and social media. This study provides quantitative and qualitative analysis of political cartoons published in daily newspapers and republished on the internet or published on the internet concerning the events of Ferguson, MO. This case was one of the first in a line of recent events that has spurred the Black Lives Matters movement that and the Police Lives Matter countermovement. It is important to consider how and why certain images and messages were communicated on event.
Elizabeth	Gilmore	Prairie View A & M University	Interviews with medical examiners: The role of gender in professional adaptation	Empirical research on adaptation of police officers and other first responders to traumatic events is quite scant. The extant work has focused primarily on identification of the mechanisms of adaptation to the traumatic events encountered by police and first responders, but little attention is given to explaining the factors that may cause people to adapt differently. Additionally, the scope of attention to professionals classified as first responders is narrow. This study examines adaptive responses of medical examiner staff to traumatic encounters. It uses gender as the operational framework to understand differential adaptive responses among persons employed in medical examiner offices.
Elizabeth	Gilmore	Prairie View AMU	Assessing The Readiness of Texas Childrens Advocacy Center Forensic Interviewers to Meet Standards for Certification	The recognition of child abuse and the treatment of its victims has changed radically in the last 100 years, particularly with the creation of the position of forensic interviewers, whose primary job function is to obtain testimonial evidence from child victims. Currently there is no agreement nationally about best practices for forensic interviewers, although several organizations, including the National Association of Certified Child Forensic Interviewers (NACCFI), have called for a national standards. A phone survey was administered to 57 forensic interviewers employed at Childrens Advocacy Centers (CACs) across Texas to assess the readiness of forensic interviewers to meet standards for certification.

Eugena	Givens	Central Connecticut State University	Examining the Intergenerational Impact of Antisocial and Problem Behavior	The present research examined variations in childhood and adolescent, problem behaviors using longitudinal data from at-risk, males and females. Developmental trajectories were utilized in an effort to consider the relationship between class membership and caregiver antisocial behavior, as well as caregiver criminal justice involvement. The results include both self-report and official indicators of caregiver antisocial behavior. A comprehensive understanding of childhood problem behavior and the intergenerational impact of caregiver antisocial behavior provide the basis for targeted intervention.
Eugena	Givens	Central Connecticut State University	Developmental Trajectories of Adolescent Problem Behavior and Future Criminal Justice Involvement	Using longitudinal data from a sample of at-risk, males and females during childhood and adolescence, this empirical effort examined variations in latent trajectories of problem behaviors and its relation to self-reported measures of delinquency, delinquent peer interaction, and formal criminal justice involvement at age 18. The findings support a 4-class model as well as a relationship between formal and informal indicators of criminal justice involvement and latent class membership. A comprehensive understanding of problem behavior, and its correlative relation to justice-involved outcomes, may provide the basis for targeted intervention.
Michael	Gizzi	Illinois State University	Policy Implications of On-Site Forensic Screening of Contraband: An Overview of the Fourth Amendment Issues	Portable mass spectrometric instrumentation is an emerging technology that provides a cost-effective, highly-reliable method of assessing the probative value of chemical evidence at a crime scene. The technology under development at Purdue and Illinois State University enables the screening of physical evidence on the spot has the potential to provide law enforcement with quick and reliable information. This paper explores the policy ramifications of this rapidly developing technology, considering not only Fourth Amendment issues but also the hurdles that such technological advancements would face to be admissible in court as scientific evidence.
Steven	Glassner	Columbus State University	Victims of Bullying: Examining the Mediating Behavioral Health Effects of Bully Victimization on Delinquent Outcomes	Research suggests that adolescent victims of bullying are subject to a number of deleterious outcomes. One domain within this line of research that has been neglected involves empirical analyses of the intervening behavioral health effects associated with bully victimization which influence subsequent delinquent activities (i.e., substance use and violent behaviors). Accordingly, the current paper draws on General Strain Theory to investigate how the undesirable behavioral health outcomes stemming from bully victimization mediate delinquent outcomes over time and across gender. Practical solutions for dealing with the undesirable outcomes of adolescent victims of bullying will be discussed.
Suzanne	Godboldt	Missouri Western State University	Perceptions of Domestic Violence Victims: Are They Satisfied and Do They Feel Safe?	This study examines the perceptions of domestic violence victims as it pertains to the services received from local criminal justice and advocacy agencies. Victims were asked to rate their satisfaction with law enforcement, attorneys, court clerks, judges, and a local domestic violence shelter. The victim satisfaction results are discussed. The relationship between perceptions of satisfaction and increased safety are also discussed. Furthermore, this study explores the interaction of victim satisfaction between local service providers.
Matthew	Gold	Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis	Details Surrounding Sexual Assaults in Indian Country	Empirical research on sexual assaults for American Indian populations has been lacking. Previous research has limitations due to a lack of official data availability and extensive use of victimization surveys for exploring crime in Indian Country. The narrative of crime in Indian Country is often based on weak empirical support. New research on sexual assaults in Indian Country from case file analysis conducted by the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis will be presented and discussed.
Matthew	Gold	Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis	Victim-Offender Relationship in Indian Country Sexual Assaults	This presentation will address the identified question of who is being sexually victimized in Indian Country. This question comes from The National Coordination Committee on the American Indian/Alaska Native Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Sexual Assault Response Team Initiative Report to the U.S. Attorney General on Improving Federal Agency Response to Sexual Violence in Tribal Nations: Issues and Recommendations. Recent research and analysis from the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis will be presented which will provide insight into sexual assault in Indian Country.

Lindsey	Goldstein	Merrimack College	?The Relationship between Media Consumption, Fear of Crime, & Perceptions of Punishment in College Students.?	The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between media, fear of crime, and perceptions of punishment in college students. Although previous research suggests that media consumption is related to greater fear of crime but not punitive justice attitudes, it is hypothesized that the types of media viewed and greater number of hours viewing such media will likely increase fear of crime and lead to more punitive attitudes. This study employed a computer-based survey distributed through SurveyMonkey. A convenience sample of college students was selected to participate. It is especially important to examine these behaviors in college students because they are some of the greatest consumers of all types of media.
Mariya	Golub	Graduate student at John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Terrorism in modern society	Nowadays terrorism is one of the biggest problem for the world community. What is the reason of it? How to overcome it? The obligation of our generation is to find answers to these questions. In my work, I am going to review these problems, using particular example of my motherland - Ukraine. Until recently, this country was peaceful but it rapidly became the epicenter of terrorism. We have to remember- none is safe from being a victim of a terrorist attack. The best way to prevent it, is to learn the nature of this problem.
Arleen	Gonzalez	Stockton University	The Evolving De Minimus Intrusion Standard	A comparison of degrees of de minimus intrusion formed the basis for two contradictory U.S. Supreme Court opinions on admissibility of scientific evidence. This paper will examine the progeny of the Maryland v King 133 S. Ct. 1958 (2013) and Missouri v Mc Neely 133 S. Ct. 1552 (2013) cases where the Court grappled with the admissibility of warrantless de minimus searches, subsequently reaching two very different conclusions. A review of the lower courts' application of these cases reveals either efforts at distinguishing themselves from these cases or negative treatment of these decisions.
Sarah	Goodrum	University of Northern Colorado	Lessons Learned from a Colorado High School Shooting	This paper presents findings from an intensive case study of a shooting event at a Colorado High School in 2013. Using a grounded theory approach to analyze qualitative interview data from 12 school officials (e.g., teachers, administrators, and counselors), the findings reveal the missed opportunities for violence prevention. The authors also discuss the state's recent legislative efforts to prevent violence in schools, as well as the challenges with implementing effective policies and procedures for violence prevention at the school, district, and state level. Threat assessment procedures, school climate, and policy implications are discussed.
Amanda	Goodson	Sam Houston State University	Do Sports Matter? The Relationship Between Athletics and Aggression Towards Women	In an effort to explain gender based violence, such as sexual assault and rape, research has examined attitudinal factors such as sex-role stereotyping, beliefs about entitlement, and adversarial sexual beliefs. With a nationwide focus on athletes and violations of Title IX, there has been a shift in the research to examine the relationship between athletic participation and various behaviors and attitudes that are associated with sexual violence (Murnen & Kohlman, 2007). This study extends previous research by examining the link between college males who participated in high school sports, and current attitudes towards women and sexual aggression.
Paul	Gormley	Lynn University	Assessment: Lost & Found in Translation	The presenters address their experiences in taking an assessment instrument and exercise, customized for use in the program community college where developed, to a different state, institution, and assessment culture. Focus is on the practical issues of bridging the content concepts as well as the administration of the instrument, faculty perceptions, and aspects that translated well or with difficulty.
Paul	Gormley	Lynn University	Time & Space - Halloween in the Witch City	In Salem (MA), the Witch City, Halloween is the largest economic event in the city - for tourists, locals, restaurants, hotels, traffic, and crime. Culminating in the actual day & night of Halloween, the month of Haunted Happenings" is felt by the police courts and county jail in a manner proportionate to the promotion and disproportionate to both the rest of the year and neighboring communities. Criminal activity shifts in demographics offenses and processing of cases throughout the entire criminal justice system. Presentation addresses interesting aspects of this shift and how it is addressed by the police courts and jail."

Feodor	Gostjev	Bridgewater State University	Hispanic Businesses Ownership, Immigration, and Homicide: Does Size of the Firm Matter?	Theorists suggest that participation in enclave economy is a source of social control of crime in immigrant communities. While a large number of studies have examined the relationship between immigration and crime at the macro-level, few explored how ethnic business ownership shapes this relationship. This study expands previous research by examining how prevalence and size of Hispanic-owned firms and Hispanic immigration affect homicide victimization rates in a sample of U.S. counties. I found that the protective effects of Hispanic-owned businesses are limited to firms without paid employees, while presence of firms with paid employees is linked with higher homicide rates.
Arijana	Grabic	Saint Louis University	An Examination of Risk and Needs Assessments in One Juvenile Court	The current research examines the extent to which one juvenile court completes and uses a risk/needs assessment instrument. This is done in order to more fully understand contemporary juvenile court processes for identifying and - ideally effectively - responding to key areas of intervention for referred juveniles. We examine results for juveniles completing required risk/needs assessments in a large, urban Midwestern juvenile court. We highlight the primary risk and needs areas identified through these assessments and explore the extent to which the juvenile court responds to these risk/needs assessments. Future research, juvenile court processing, and policy implications are discussed.
Michael	Grabowski	Santa Rosa Junior College	Embracing the College Classroom Reading Experience Using Author-Student Engagement	The relevance and appreciation of traditional reading assignments with students has become conflicted with the emergence of various digital media. In an attempt to offer an innovative and appealing response to this ongoing contradiction, supplemental course related books were selected from those written by locally accessible authors. A real-world connection to authors was employed with students to create a more relevant and underlying appreciation for traditional reading assignments. This paper will discuss the efforts and results of implementing the student-author engagement pedagogy in a classroom environment.
Jermaine	Graham	Prairie View A&M University	Movements in the response to delinquent girls in the United States	This study offers an archival examination of the formal response to female delinquency in the United States. Comparisons of cases are made by region, by state, by race and by socioeconomic status as the data allow. Various systematic approaches are described in terms of paradigmatic shifts in theories and the historical, social, political, legal and justice contexts from the 1600s to 2015. Historical documents and news accounts constitute the data. Data are examined qualitatively for themes and patterns. Suggestions for improved programming are described.
John	Gramlich	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Assessing the Drivers of the Federal Prison Population	Between 1980 and 2013, the federal prison population increased nearly 800%, from fewer than 25,000 inmates to more than 215,000. During the same period, annual taxpayer spending on federal prisons grew nearly 600%, from \$970 million to \$6.7 billion in inflation-adjusted dollars. But there are important signs of a shift. The number of federal prisoners decreased in 2013 for the first time since 1980, followed by another in 2014. This presentation examines the policy levers that drove the expansion of the federal prison system leading up to 2013, as well as those that have resulted in the current inmate decline.
Andrew	Grandage	The University of Georgia	Past as Prologue: Leveraging a Historical Lesson to Improve the Current and Future State of Police-Community Relations	Incidents in Ferguson, Baltimore, North Charleston, and Staten Island are visible reminders of the precarious state of police-community relations across the United States. These occurrences impact public trust and confidence and impede the advancement of justice on all fronts. Our paper utilizes a historical case study of the Atlanta Police Department to highlight the challenges of organizational change in the midst of societal unrest. With strong leadership, the Atlanta Police Department was able to go from ?eight to great.? The lessons learned from this case offer important implications for effective leadership, administration and management within police departments and across communities.
Erin	Grant	Washburn University	Gentlemen?s Clubs, Crime, and Victimization: A Study of Two States	Despite the earnings potential, there has been a push to limit the adult entertainment industry based on an assumption that gentlemen?s clubs are inherently criminogenic. Qualitative literature examining this has been limited. The current research explored the relationship between gentlemen?s clubs and crime. Interviews of employees collected to determine perceptions of the prevalence of crime in their establishments. Comparisons were made between the two sites. The results indicate that crime, in the form of drug use, drug sales, and prostitution is indeed common in gentlemen?s clubs. The findings are discussed with suggestions for future research on this topic.

Lorna	Grant	North Carolina Central University	Incidents of Child Abuse in Jamaica: An analysis of violence against children in Jamaica despite International Laws that	Incidents of child abuse have become more prevalent in Jamaica although the country ratified the instrument on The Convention on The Right of a Child 25 years ago and the passing of domestic laws. According to the statistics, between 2007 and 2015, 47, 000 cases of child abuse have been reported to the Registrar of the Office of the Children's Registry despite the effort of the government to protect children's. The purpose of this research is to provide a context of child abuse in Jamaica, including current legislation, localities in which abuse are more prevalent, profile of the abusers, cultural considerations, and sanctions for perpetrators. Additionally the kind of support given to the victims and their families by the government and the public will be examined.
Paul	Grant	Attorney At Law	How jury nullification is typically misunderstood by lawyers and judges	Jury nullification is a term most often used to disparage and discredit the criminal jury's power to bring back verdicts that contradict the judge's view of a case. The Supreme Court has acknowledged that the history of jury nullification, and the concerns of jurors with the justice of outcomes, had to have been on the minds of the Framers when they crafted the Sixth Amendment guarantee of a defendant's right to trial by jury. Jurors are not mere fact finders. They are responsible for determining verdicts, and verdicts can lead to either just or unjust outcomes. Trial courts need to respect jurors' concerns with their responsibilities.
Egan	Green	Radford University	The Role of Social Learning Theory in Explaining Involvement in Moonshine Distillation, Trafficking and Consumption	The illegal manufacture and distribution of alcohol, as well as its consumption, have been overlooked by criminological researchers. This is partly attributable to the difficulty of accessing the population that is involved in this type of deviance. This paper provides data from qualitative interviews with people involved in the illegal activities surrounding moonshining, including distillers and law enforcement officers. The findings demonstrate the role of social learning theory in contributing to the onset and continuation of involvement in this deviant activity with a particular emphasis on the influence of older male role models.
Fredrick	Green	University of Central Missouri	Comparing Comparison Evidence: Fiber vs. Hair Analysis	The FBI in 2015 acknowledged that its examiners gave flawed testimony in many trials before 2000. In 2009 the National Academy of Sciences raised similar issues for fiber analysis for trials where examiners have used fiber comparison evidence to associate fibers to particular textiles to the exclusion of all others. While the availability of DNA analysis has lessened the reliance on hair examination, such DNA analysis is largely inapplicable to synthetic and botanical fibers. This paper will examine, through a legal analysis, the challenges facing defendants whose convictions are based on fiber evidence, where new evidence challenges are problematic.
Ian	Greenwood	Colorado State University	Social Networking Harassment, Electronic Threats, and the Association with Delinquency	Cyberbullying is a form of victimization that exposes juveniles to a variety of harassment, ridicule, and stalking behaviors. Modern technology allows adolescents to engage in peer group activities virtually. This removes the physical constraints that govern face-to-face interactions. Drawing from the School Crime Supplement of the National Crime Victimization Survey from 2007 to 2013, varying forms of cyberbullying are tested as significant predictors of delinquency. Using a general strain perspective, known correlates, including face-to-face bullying, are included to examine if harassment via social networking sites is a significant predictor of delinquent behavior, beyond other types of direct electronic threats.
Lynn	Greenwood	Texas A&M University Central Texas	AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER JOB STRESS AND NEGATIVE OUTCOMES	There is considerable research focusing on the effects of job stress on police and correctional officer populations. Few studies have focused on community corrections officers, especially juvenile probation officers. Juvenile probation officers who perceive their jobs as stressful may experience negative outcomes related to job stress. These negative outcomes can be costly to organizations in terms of budget, productivity, the morale of other employees, and reduction of the quality of services provided to juvenile offenders. This research addresses the lack of research on job stress and juvenile probation officers.
Caitlin	Greninger	University of Wyoming	Individual Decisions to Contact Police in Cases of Missing Persons	The impetus for contacting police in cases of a possible missing person is virtually unknown. Survey data were collected asking participants under what circumstances would they become seriously concerned about a close family member. Results indicated that there was a very strong linear effect for the time passed since contact was made, such that more time equaled more concern. In addition, there were significant differences when the family member had a history of unstable behaviors or mental disorders, with greater concern being seen in cases with such a history. Implications for police handling of possible missing persons cases are discussed.

Martha	Gresham	University of Arkansas Honors College	Examining Recent Efforts in Arkansas to Combat Human Trafficking	This study addresses the problem of human trafficking in the United States and how state governments are combatting it. The recent efforts of the state of Arkansas will be evaluated. Using mixed methods, we will examine data on state law, law enforcement tactics and training, and the amount direct resources provided for human trafficking victims in Arkansas with the states of New York and Washington, which have been identified by the Polaris Project as the most progressive. The purpose of this project is to identify specific ways Arkansas can be more effective in detecting and decreasing human trafficking.
Michele	Grillo	Monmouth University	Social Networking Sites and College Students: A Good Mix?	Today, social networking sites (SNS) extends to applications such as Twitter, Instagram and SnapChat. Young adults use these platforms to post/stream their activities on the Internet. This study specifically considers the displaying of antisocial behavior among college students. First, the research describes what SNS college students use as well as what they publicize on these sites. Second, it illustrates why college students choose to post antisocial behaviors. Third, the research assesses the level of student concern of repercussions from the publicized antisocial behavior. Lastly, the study ascertains student awareness of university policies regarding use of social media and the Internet.
Eric	Grommon	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	A Multilevel Examination of Sex Offender Residence Restriction Violations	Sex offender residence restriction research finds variable proportions of sex offenders living in restricted areas. While some baseline level of non-compliance is to be expected, relatively little is known about factors influencing the likelihood of sex offenders being in violation. This study investigates the independent and interactive contributions of individual-level and contextual-level characteristics on the probability of violation using two cohorts of sex offenders released from prison before and after the enactment of residence restriction legislation in a Midwestern state. Implications for sex offender management and prisoner reentry will be discussed.
Jonathan	Grubb	Prairie View A & M	A Comparative Analysis of Domestic Violence Shelter Directors? Perceptions Regarding Barriers to Services in Bosnia And	A significant amount of literature has amassed on domestic violence within recent decades. However, perceptions and attitudes of professionals who work with victims of domestic violence have been minimally explored. The current research seeks to expand the extant literature by providing a cross-national comparison of attitudes and perceptions of professionals working with domestic violence victims in the United States as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Specific attention is placed on survivor characteristics, effectiveness of local agencies, barriers survivors encounter when seeking services, and attitudes toward punishment. Results, discussion, limitations, and future research directions are provided.
Shannon	Grugan	West Chester University	Examining the Pedagogical Effectiveness of New and Innovative Technologies in the Criminal Justice Classroom	The impact of using new technologies (e.g., social media, simulations /gaming, internet applications) in criminal justice classes is not well documented or understood. In this quasi-experimental study, two undergraduate crime theory classes at a public institution in the United States were examined in relation to the value these technologies may bring to criminal justice pedagogy. One section was exposed to new technologies in instruction, while the other section involved only the use of traditional classroom activities such as lecture and discussion. Pedagogical outcomes were assessed by pre- and post-testing of students on knowledge of crime theory and student course evaluations.
Alejandro	Guadian	Lamar University	Inmate Personal Ads and Gender Role Violation	Several options exist for people presently interested in meeting, dating, and possibly finding romance with someone. One such option, placing descriptive, singles ads online, was examined in this research. A content analysis of more than 400 descriptive ads placed by females on Meetaninmate.com was conducted to determine the characteristics sought in potential partners for females and males. The purpose of this study is to discuss the methodological techniques employed to examine the personal ads. Collection of data, coding and emerged themes are examined.
Greg	Gullion	Texas Wesleyan University	State Capacity, Environmental Degradation, and Motivations for the Transnational Crime of Nigerian Piracy in Africa	This study concerns the piratical attacks occurring along the western coastal regions of Africa. Nigerian piracy accounts for 71% of all incidents in West Africa, with accompanying high profit margins and exorbitant costs for the global shipping industry. The primary objective of this study is to identify the historical and contemporary factors of maritime piracy in Nigeria and to investigate the association between state capacity (failed or weak) and the motivations for this sort of act. Bruno Letour?s Actor Network Theory provides the theoretical orientation to assist in mapping evolving maritime criminal activities across the coast of Niger.

Siyang	Guo	University of South Carolina	Religiosity and Crime: Testing the Invariability of Religiosity's Effects	Previous studies investigating the religiosity-crime link is deep-rooted in the assumption that the influence of religiosity on crime is stable across demographic groups. The present study, making use of the NLSY97 dataset, aims to test the invariance hypothesis by thoroughly examining the effects of religiosity across samples? race, gender, and age. A random-effects model is used to model the religiosity-crime link relying on self-report offending and official arrest records. The findings of the study will provide specific guidance about how faith-based programs should be reshaped toward targeted interventions during certain developmental periods to yield large-scale effects on crime reduction.
Maki	Haberfeld	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Studying Police Integrity	
Maria (Maki)	Haberfeld	John Jay College	Bureaucracy or Holacracy ? the New Paradigm for Police Organization	Holacracy is ?a comprehensive practice for structuring, governing, and running an organization. It replaces today?s top-down predict-and-control paradigm with a new way of achieving control by distributing power. It is a new ?operating system? that instills rapid evolution in the core processes of an organization?. This paper will focus on the need to create a new organizational structure, based on concepts from the Holacracy paradigm, that will replace the rigid bureaucratic law enforcement agency and form a bridge between the demands of the public and the much needed preservation of the historic role of policing in a modern, democratic society.
Cory	Haberman	University of Cincinnati	Examining the Extent to Which Hot Spots of Different Crime Types Overlap: Implications for Theory and Policy	Hot spots for 11 different crimes were identified in 2011 Philadelphia (PA) crime incident data using multiple spatial data analysis techniques. The extent to which the hot spots of the 11 crime types overlapped was then quantified using multiple measures. The analyses demonstrated that the hot spots of different crime types did not substantially overlap. The results were not sensitive to the spatial data analysis technique employed. The results are discussed in terms of their implications for geography of crime theories and hot spots policing policy.
Colleen	Hackett	Colorado State University, Pueblo	Constructing New Relational Selves: Criminalized Women's Use of Distancing Desistance Scripts	This study examines the use of rehabilitation narratives by criminalized women at a community based reentry program. Based on 35 in-depth interviews and participant observation research, I explore the various types of gendered recovery work that are used by women in their attempts to make sense of their lives and to mend their minds and bodies from the injuries incurred from harmful lifestyles. My study unpacks the raced, classed, and gendered dimensions of these narratives and connects my informants' recovery work to the cultural messages they are receiving from the rehabilitation program, the criminal justice system, and society at large.
Darin	Haerle	California State University Chico	Blended Sentences and Blurring Lines: The Advent of the Determinate Sentencing Act in Texas	During the last few decades, the rehabilitative ideal of juvenile justice has been cast aside in favor of more punitive measures such as lengthier determinate sentences. This shift has blurred the line between juvenile and adult justice systems, and blended these two philosophically distinct entities into a third hybrid version of juvenile justice. In the State of Texas, this third system emerged as the Determinate Sentencing Act (DSA) of 1987, a blended sentencing scheme that allows juvenile offenders to face a term of juvenile commitment first, followed by a consecutive term of adult incarceration in the Texas prison system if adequate rehabilitation fails under juvenile jurisdiction. Given that the DSA set the wheels in motion for significant juvenile sentencing reform across the state, this legislation is worthy of discussion and scrutiny. This research outlines the historical path to the DSA, examines potential unintended consequences of such sentencing reform, and demonstrates the need for an in-depth evaluation of the DSA's efficacy over three decades of Texas juvenile justice.
Moana	Hafoka	Washington State University	Examining legally prescribed functions of adult and juvenile probation officers: What difference has a decade made?	Probation officers who work with juveniles and probation officers who work with adult offenders have two very different groups of clients. To date, little attention has been paid to differences in probation officer roles and responsibilities. This paper examines and compares the statutorily prescribed roles of juvenile and adult probation officers. The results indicate that law enforcement-oriented tasks are slightly more prescribed by law than rehabilitation-oriented functions for both adult and juvenile probation officers in many states. We concluded that there are no significant differences between legally prescribed roles of adult and juvenile probation officers. Policy implications are discussed.

Frank	Hagan	Mercyhurst University	The Top Ten Presidents for Crime and Scandal	Since the Reagan administration this writer has examined scandal in the presidency. This paper attempts to sum up this effort by examining the top presidencies for crime and scandal since Washington.
Diane	Haggis	BHB Education Consulting	Positive Outcomes for Troubled Youth	¶We need a transformational change in the way teachers interact with students in education programs designed for at-risk youth. Traditionally, approaches to working with troubled youth have been punitive in design. Research, including an empirical study the presenter will describe in the session, indicates that this approach is counterproductive, and that teachers can build capacity for success with at-risk youth by strengthening peer support; growing social competencies; role modeling; developing relationships; setting high expectations, and fostering student strengths.
Josephine	Hahn	Center for Court Innovation	Examining the Impact of the Brooklyn Misdemeanor Supervised Release Program	In 2013, the Brooklyn Supervised Release Program (SRP), a pre-trial release program for non-felony defendants in lieu of low-level bail, was launched to address a significant portion of defendants being detained at pre-trial, largely due to the inability to post bail. To evaluate the impact of SRP, researchers used propensity score matching to analyze a range of criminal justice outcomes among SRP participants and a matched comparison group. Outcomes included: (1) case dispositions and sentences, (2) case processing length, (3) release status, (4) detention days, (5) warrants, and (6) re-arrests. Practice and policy implications will be discussed.
Katie	Hail-Jares	American University	False Rape Allegations & The Innocent Man	Between 1968 and 2005, over a dozen studies examined the prevalence of false rape allegations. Determining how frequently false allegations occur, though, largely obscures the rationale for this research?to determine how often these false allegations lead a wrongful incarceration. In our study, we address the issue of false rape allegations by utilizing a novel dataset?a large sample (n=209) of innocent defendants who were either wrongfully indicted or incarcerated for sexual assault. Bivariate and multivariate analysis examined what type of evidence, witness testimony, and offender demographics most often led to a wrongful conviction. Policy and research implications are discussed.
W. Chris	Hale	Louisiana State University Shreveport	Aftermath! Examining Islamophobia both Before and After the Formation of ISIS	With the recent formation of the Islamic State terrorist group, Anti-Muslim sentiment in the United States appears to be on the rise. Fueled largely by opportunistic politicians and other activists, Anti-Muslim and Anti-Arab hatred has resulted in the vandalism of mosques, beatings, and even death. Nevertheless, little research exists concerning views towards Muslim-Americans among criminal justice students. As aspiring criminal justice professionals, expected to protect and serve all Americans, Islamophobia and prejudicial attitudes may adversely impact future job performance. The following study explores anti-Muslim sentiment among criminal justice students. Comparisons with other majors, implications and future research are addressed.
W. Chris	Hale	Louisiana State University Shreveport	The ISIS Affect? Examining Fear of Terrorism in the New Threat Environment	Recent actions by the Islamic State terrorist group dominate headlines and generate intense interest. Mass public executions, crucifixions and the radicalization and recruitment of westerners, continue to be foremost in the minds of most Americans. Likewise, most experts agree that careers in homeland security continue to be among the fastest growing areas in the job market today. The following study explores feelings of threat from terrorism among future criminal justice and homeland security professionals both before and after the Formation of ISIS. Comparisons with students of other majors, implications and future research are addressed.
Aryeh	Halevy	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	A Noble End Through Violent Means: Marvel's The Punisher and Noble Cause Corruption	Comic books, though understudied, can be fruitfully examined to better understand current zeitgeists in American culture. This is especially true given the increasing number of comic book films being made over the last ten years. Our interest is in perceptions of justice, specifically, ends-justify-the-means justice, as theorized by Crank and Caldero in their discussion of noble cause corruption." To this end we consider images of noble cause corruption as seen through the lens of Marvel's The Punisher."

Joshua	Hall	Youngstown State University	Religion and Mental Health: An Examination of Veterans of War	It is fair to suggest that there exists evidence in previous research that shows combat veterans frequently struggle with mental illness. This study consists of a secondary data analysis of the National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2013. The survey consists of variables that will be analyzed further in the proposed research. By comparing combat veterans (n=672) to the general population (n=55,160), the purpose of the proposed study is to specifically examine the effect that religiosity has on mental illness, which includes drug and alcohol dependence and abuse.
Lori	Hall	Virginia Tech	Police Use of Force and Racial Preference: Exploring the Permeation of White Supremacy	With the recent rise in media attention of police use of force it is tantamount that the issue of white supremacy within the institution of government be examined. There is no doubt that names like Michael Brown, or Tamir Rice brings a great amount of controversy to the issue of race and the criminal justice system. Using content analysis of newspaper articles, the issue of racial preference within the police force will be explored. Specifically, the analysis will examine several issues: changes in police use of force since the pre-civil rights era, differences in police responses to whites and non-whites, racial composition of police departments and locations experiencing issues of racial preference, and unemployment and poverty rates in locations experiencing racial preference. As such, the permeation of white supremacy in the police sector will be discussed.
Joseph	Hamilton	Randolph-Macon College	The effects of targeted neuropsychological training on firearms proficiency and threat identification capabilities	Neuropsychological brain training improves visual processing speed, acuity, capacity, and impulse control. The present study examined the effects of such training on firearms proficiency/decision making with law enforcement officers (LEOs). Sixteen LEOs, randomly assigned to two groups, received six hours of online brain training for four weeks. Group 1 exercises were hypothesized to have positive impacts; Group 2 exercises were not. Live fire pre and post-training assessments revealed Group 1 experienced improved speed and accuracy; Group 2 did not. Most important, Group 1 showed statistically significant differences in making the right decisions to engage threat targets versus non-threat targets.
Katy	Hancock	Murray State University	The Impact of Juvenile Facility Operations on Recidivism	Evidence-based practice has become a watchword within the juvenile justice field, theorizing a link between methods and outcomes. Indeed, a growing body of research on rehabilitative programming and other policies can currently inform the practices of juvenile justice practitioners. However, research on the relationship between administrative factors and outcomes is scarce, especially regarding juvenile corrections. Using a sample of juvenile residential facilities in Florida, this study explores a possible relationship between facility operations and recidivism. Results indicated that, overall, the quality of both health care services and security were inversely related to juvenile recidivism. Implications and future research are discussed.
SHANNON	HANKHOUSE	TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	The Effects of Course Redesign on Student Performance in CRU 3340 Homeland Security	The purpose of this research study was to investigate the effects of course re-design on student performance in Homeland Security with regards to exam scores and final course grades. The class redesign incorporated Clickers and SoftChalk Lessons. Research was conducted through the comparison of students' exam scores (exam 1 and exam 2) and final course grades in Homeland Security in the redesigned course to students in a traditional lecture class. A qualitative analysis of students' attitudes and opinions on the supplemental course materials provided in the redesigned course was conducted as well.
J.	Hansen	Western Carolina University	Exploring the relationship between secondary employment and harmful on-duty police officer behaviors	Concerns regarding secondary employment or moonlighting by police officers in the United States have primarily centered on the nature of work performed and opportunities for deviance. Less is known about the relationship between secondary employment and police officers' on-duty behaviors. This study examines the impact of secondary employment on self-reported vehicle pursuits and collisions, deadly force, and citizen complaints. Data were collected with a survey of patrol officers in a large police department. The results suggest secondary employment may be a fruitful area for agencies to examine with respect to reducing harmful on-duty police officer behaviors.
Donal	Hardin	Central Oregon Community College - Criminal Justice Department	Procedural Justice and Police Discretionary Decision Making: The Officer's Interpretive Experience	This presentation will outline a bold new innovative research paradigm that explores citizen-police relations from the officer's perspective. Offering prescriptive and normative value from police contacts, the methods and findings can be used to foster public awareness and engagement in the creation of collaborative public safety policy. The results of this doctoral research include a unique transferable methodology for examining major themes and interpretive discretionary reasons that police officers state as part of their decision making processes. These qualitative methods may be used in other jurisdictions to share and adjust measurable enforcement thresholds to the unique dynamics of each community.

Alexis	Harper	The University of Texas at Dallas	How Neighborhoods Hurt Childhoods: Analyzing Social Disorganization and Children's Health in Dallas, Texas	Research has linked structural factors such as economic disadvantage and poorly built physical environment with poor health outcomes for residents. These structural disadvantages may hinder residents from socially organizing, combating crime, and promoting community well-being. This may have significant health implications, especially for children. Many children growing up in disorganized areas perceive crime and disorder as normal, with families not realizing the implications these factors have on healthy growth. Present research investigates how crime, structural conditions, and other macro-level indicators of social disorganization are linked to rates of hospitalization for infants and children in various zip codes across Dallas, Texas.
Shannon	Harper	University of Illinois at Chicago	Enhancing Title IX Due Process Standards in Campus Sexual Assault Investigations	The Department of Education Office of Civil Rights released a letter in 2011 outlining sexual assault adjudication recommendations and providing due process to all parties. This paper reviews potential adjudication due process issues, including restricting cross-examination of witnesses/prohibiting the accused from facing their accuser. We argue that perceptions of procedurally unjust treatment can erode the legitimacy of Title IX as an effective mechanism for addressing sexual assault. We utilize distributive/procedural justice frameworks (Tyler, 1994) to demonstrate how enhancing due process can increase systemic procedural justice and reduce campus sexual assault. We recommend creation of procedurally fair standards for all universities.
Andrew	Harris	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Sex Offender Registration & Notification Policies: On-the-Ground Perspectives	
Andrew	Harris	University of Massachusetts Lowell	State-Level Implementation of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act: A National Snapshot	In 2006, the U.S. Congress passed the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), enhancing federal requirements governing the structure and operation of the nation's sex offender registration systems. Over the past decade, states have reached varied degrees of compliance with SORNA standards, with one third meeting federal thresholds for "substantial implementation," and most others having partially implemented SORNA provisions. This presentation offers a nationwide overview of state-level SORNA implementation, based on the findings from an ongoing DOJ-funded study. Implications for state and federal policies will be discussed.
Andrew	Harris	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Information Sharing and the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act: Perspectives of Probation and Parole	In the U.S., sex offender registration and notification (SORN) systems have emerged as central elements in the community management of sex offenders. For registered sex offenders (RSOs) under formal community supervision, SORN produces a "dual-tiered" system that requires close coordination between local police charged with registry enforcement and community corrections agencies. This presentation examines the efficacy of SORN as a means of offender monitoring and inter-agency communication, viewed from the perspectives of probation and parole professionals. Particular emphasis will be placed on exploring the impacts of federal SORN legislation on the sharing and exchange of RSO information across justice agencies.
Andrew	Harris	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Sex Offender Registration & Notification Policies: On-the-Ground Perspectives	
Danielle	Harris	San Jose State University	The impact of religiosity and citizenship in desistance from sexual offending	Our knowledge of desistance emphasizes the pursuit of informal social controls such as relationships and employment. The importance of spirituality and citizenship has been studied to a lesser extent but has been completely omitted from studies of sex offenders. This study examines the interviews of 75 men convicted of sexual offenses and living in the community to provide a deeper understanding of the relevance of religion, the opportunity to practice, and the experience of spirituality. Further, investment in local, state, and federal politics, the obstacles regarding citizenship, and their ability to vote as convicted felons is discussed.

Matasha	Harris	Bowie State University	Black Women: Prison Health Needs	Considerable attention has been given to the needs of incarcerated men; however, in order to have a more complete narrative, it is important to address the needs of incarcerated women. For too long, the experiences of black women have been marginalized, minimized, and even excluded from general prison discourse. In an attempt to gain a better understanding of incarcerated Black women's health care needs, this article examines the prevalence of physical and mental health among this group, provides an overview of existing correctional programs and policies to address these issues, and offers recommendations to improve health outcomes for this population.
Richard	Hartley	UTSA College of Public Policy	The War Against Recidivism: Veterans Treatment Courts and their Impact on Re-arrest for Justice Involved Veterans	Veterans treatment courts (VTCs) are the fastest growing problem solving court being established across the nation in response to an increased number of justice-involved veterans. Despite the rapid growth of VTCs, research evaluating their impact on recidivism is sparse. The current paper discusses the results of an impact evaluation conducted on a large urban VTC program. Findings from descriptive and multivariate analysis reveal positive results for VTC participants, especially graduates, in comparison to the control group. Conclusions inform discussion of current criminal justice policy and practice for VTCs and a comparison of findings from research on other more established problem solving courts (i.e., drug courts).
Elizabeth	Hartman	Muskingum University	Testing Proposed Changes to Ohio's Death Penalty System: What difference would the Joint Task Force recommendations make	The Joint Task Force to Review the Administration of Ohio's Death Penalty released fifty-six recommendations for improvement to the state's death penalty system. This study will examine several of those recommendations and test whether their implementation, when compared to an application of existing Ohio statutes, would cause a noticeable change in the number of wrongful death penalty sentences given. The study will take a close look at records and facts about death row exonerates across the United States to determine whether their cases would be death eligible in Ohio under both the existing and the recommended death penalty statutes.
Aida Y. Hass	Hass	Missouri State University	The Overlap In Victimization And Criminal Offending: An Exploratory Study	Emerging from the vast field of Victimology is the notion that there is very often a connection between victims of crime and criminal offenders that transcends the mere incidence of crime or the criminal event itself. A substantial body of literature has emerged to suggest that victims and offenders share many similarities with regard to demographics, experiences, and behavior patterns. The current study provides a first hand, in-depth understanding of the true connection that exists between criminal offending and criminal victimization, with implications for criminal justice policy and practice to move in the direction of addressing the victim-offender overlap.
Will	Hauser	Florida Atlantic University	To sue or not to sue: A cross-national comparison of perceptions toward civic involvement & effectiveness of litigation	Prior research has examined the salience of civil rights and freedom, core tenets of American life, and their impact on court accessibility and litigiousness. We extend this research by using nationally representative sample of US and German residents to examine the impact of reported civic engagement and perceptions of civic activities on beliefs that litigation is an effective means for making public and private institutions behave legally and ethically. The findings indicate that civic engagement is not a significant predictor of perceived litigation effectiveness but perceptions of civic engagement are. Americans also are less likely to see litigation as effective.
Paul	Hawkins	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Proper Prezi: An empirical inquiry into the prevalence of Prezi among criminology and criminal justice educators	Extensive research indicates that students vary in thinking and learning styles. The purpose of this study is to explore the prevalence of Prezi, an alternative and novel multimedia platform, among criminology and criminal justice educators who teach undergraduate criminology and criminal justice courses. In addition, the authors investigate how Prezi is used by criminology and criminal justice educators to facilitate, stimulate, and accommodate different styles of thinking and learning among undergraduate students. The results of the inquiry are presented, several implications for criminology and criminal justice educators are discussed, and general guidelines for effectively utilizing the benefits and minimizing the costs associated with integrating Prezi as an alternative form of multimedia into the classroom are developed and offered by the authors.
Francis	Hawley	WESTERN Carolina University	The White Mule in the Room: Obduracy, Stigmatization and Cultural Persistence in Criminological Historiography	Historically groups denoted as deviant" have received sympathetic treatment from criminologists and other social scientists. This study suggests that the lack of appreciational studies that focus on "pariah groups" such as white southerners cockfighters and to a lesser extent firearms activists may represent academic bias in action. Recent and historical manifestations of "South shaming" in which public degradation of Southern heritage figures and symbols takes place have brought no reaction from criminologists social scientists or media figures. Indeed it is suggested that any attempt to apply value neutrality or cultural relativism in study of such "pariah groups" is unlikely in both popular media and modern criminology. "

Brittany	Hayes	Sam Houston State University	Bystander Intervention in an Online Environment	Using three different scenarios, the current study will determine at what point college age individuals are willing to intervene when exposed to stalking and abusive behaviors in an online environment. Next, the types of intervention behaviors respondents would engage in will be discussed. The study will also examine whether attitudes held by individuals affect their willingness to intervene and the type of behaviors they would engage in. Implications for the design of bystander intervention programs will be discussed.
Alexis	Hayton	University of New Haven	Residents' perceptions about a community's inability to reduce crime and disorder.	Classic social disorganization theory asserts that poverty, racial heterogeneity, and residential instability create environments conducive to higher crime rates. However, later work asserts that collective efficacy, typically characterized as trust and a willingness to work together, buffers the effects of social disorganization on crime. Using qualitative data collected from three focus groups representing different socially-disorganized neighborhoods, this project attempts to evaluate how social disorganization factors, including collective efficacy, relate to residents' perceptions about a community's inability to reduce crime and disorder.
Ni	He	Northeastern University	The Logic of Sentencing in Chinese Criminal Trials: A Sociological Exploration	Pierre Bourdieu's (1977) sociological theory of practice and its application in the juridical field (Bourdieu, 1987) are used to demonstrate the key Bourdieusian concepts of field, capital, and habitus that are embedded in the Chinese criminal trial practices. The sentencing guidelines implemented in Chinese criminal courts in recent years are dissected to illustrate the logic of the so-called 'socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics'. Data used for this paper come from a two-year project funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Implications of the study on future criminal justice reforms in China are discussed.
Andrea	Headley	Florida International University	How do organizational dynamics of police agencies impact police-community relations	Police-community relations have been a topic of debate for decades due to the negative relationships, whether perceived or real, that exist between police and minority communities. Recently, there has been a renewed interest in improving such relations. Some suggestions that have been made include transforming police agencies and their organizational cultures (e.g. employing community-oriented policing strategies). Due to a dearth in the research, this paper provides a case study analysis of historical relations between a police agency and the Black community to understand the specific organizational factors impact police-community relations at the local level.
Rebecca	Headley	Georgia State University	The death of the chivalry hypothesis: Recent changes in gendered sentencing outcomes	As the feminist movement began to gather momentum in the 1970s, women argued for the end of gender-based discrimination. Opponents of the movement argued if women wanted equality, then this should encompass all facets of life. The chivalry hypothesis argued that women received lighter sentences because they were seen as less dangerous, easier to rehabilitate, and most productive as homemakers within their communities. We found the role of gender in sentencing outcomes, while significant in 1978, was rendered insignificant in 2002. These findings suggest that although once chivalrous, the American criminal justice system has moved to nongendered sentencing models.
Jennifer	Hedlund	Central Connecticut State University	An Examination of Work Perceptions among Probation Officers and Supervisors	Research on probation officer effectiveness has focused primarily on supervision techniques and strategies. However, limited attention has been given to the potential influence of officers' attitudes and perceptions on their performance. We surveyed 350 adult probation officers and 70 chief probation officers on several factors such as work motivation, perceived supervisor and organizational support, job stress, and job satisfaction. We found associations between work motivation and probation style, perceived organizational support and work motivation, and participation in decision making and job satisfaction. These findings have implications for organizational efforts to improve probation officer effectiveness.
Cynthia	Helba	Westat	Honor-Based Violence in the United States: What We Know	Honor-based violence is a mechanism to maintain or regain a family's honor by abusing or killing girls and women whose actions may cause rumors of sexual impropriety or disobedience. Boys and men may also be victims of honor-based violence if they violate sexual norms or defy patriarchal authority. This paper presents an assessment of the empirical evidence available about honor-based violence in the United States, information about how other western countries have developed their evidence base, and recommendations for how the United States might improve these data critical to policy making, program planning, and allocation of criminal justice resources.

Richard	Helfers	The University of Texas at Tyler	Exploring the Reasons Police Officers Issue Traffic Citations: A Focal Concerns Approach	Understanding the reasons police officers issue traffic citations is not well documented in the literature. An emerging area of inquiry to explain police officer behavior uses the tenets of focal concerns theory. The purpose of this study was to examine whether police officers consider the blameworthiness of the motorist, protections of the community, and/or any practical consequences when deciding to issue a traffic citation. To accomplish this, 150 police officers in a Southern state were surveyed to obtain their views on the importance of traffic enforcement, its purpose, managerial influences, and motivations to issue traffic citations.
Ron	Helms	Western Washington University	Social Inequality and County-Level Correlates of State Prison Releases and Releases from Community Supervision	Prisoner reentry is an important contemporary policy concern as many ex-convicts reenter communities uneducated and unprepared to compete in local labor markets. This study uses data from the 2003 National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) for the states of California, Illinois and Washington to examine contextual correlates of reentry patterns. The analyses reveal systematic correlates of releases from both incarceration and community supervision that highlight a diverse array of difficulties for offenders returning to their home community. The results of this study underscore the often-difficult transitions facing reentering offenders and support policy implications for those who oversee reentry processes
Craig	Hemmens	Washington State University	How To Find Success As A Criminal Justice Faculty Member 1	This panel is comprised of contributors to a special issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice Education on "How To Find Success As A Criminal Justice Faculty Member." Each of the participants will briefly discuss their topic and the group will then entertain questions from the audience. Topics to be covered include:
Craig	Hemmens	Washington State University	How To Find Success As A Criminal Justice Faculty Member 2	This panel is comprised of contributors to a special issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice Education on "How To Find Success As A Criminal Justice Faculty Member." Each of the participants will briefly discuss their topic and the group will then entertain questions from the audience. Topics to be covered include:
Craig	Hemmens	Washington State University	The Supreme Court in 2014: An Overview and Statistics	This paper provides an overview of the voting patterns and opinion assignments of the 2014 term of the Supreme Court.
Craig	Hemmens	Washington State University	Building your research portfolio: Tips to help get you published	This seminar will focus on strategies to build a strong research portfolio. Whatever area of specialization or arena of professional activity you go into, the three constant requirements will be to: do research, write papers for publication, and make scholarly presentations. Our goal is to encourage you to begin writing articles for publication in indexed journals early. Topics to be covered include how to write good quality papers, common errors authors make in manuscripts, general criteria utilized by editors for publication, and related ethical considerations. Alternate publishing options (e.g., book chapters, ancillary materials for textbooks, etc.) will also be discussed.
Craig	Hemmens	Washington State University	Statutory Regulation of the Criminal Justice System	

Martha	Henderson-Hurley	Texas A&M, Commerce	Affirmative action in the academe: The administrators' perspectives	There is a great deal of scholarly debate surrounding affirmative action policies and procedures in higher education. While most of the attention in recent years has focused on the admissions process, less attention has been given to how affirmative action impacts the academic pipeline which begins with college admission and culminates with a tenured, full professor position in academia. In this paper, we discuss the impact of affirmative action policies on the academic pipeline through the lens of academic administrators.
Joshua	Hendrix	RTI International	Transitioning from UCR to NIBRS and the impact on Crime Rates	In the decision to replace the summary level UCR with the NIBRS program, a growing concern among law enforcement officials is how this shift will affect their city's crime rates. This concern stems from UCR's hierarchy rule? where only the most serious crime in an incident is reported, whereas in NIBRS, all crimes are reported in any given incident. Although crime rates should change very little for serious offenses, there is concern that less serious offenses such as larceny or motor vehicle theft may appear to increase after the transition. This paper attempts to assess this extent across several geographical units.
Gilbert	Henry	Mars Hill University	Sexual Assault on University Campuses: Research-Based Best Practices	Sexual assault on university campuses across the U.S. is an issue that is receiving a great deal of attention in the media. This is because about 20-25% of college students are assaulted during their college years (Amar, Strout, Cardiello and Beckford, 2014) with 15% of them reporting being victimized in their first term (Fisher, Daigle, Cullen and Santana, 2007). This poster will present a review of the literature that examines the best practices associated with preventing and responding to acts of sexual assault that take place within the campus environment as well as how best to address the issues related to the needs of victims. Conclusions will be reached that are related to possible policy and/or programming efforts that could be beneficial to university staff and administrators.
Lauren	Henry	University of Florida	The Challenges in Understanding and Addressing Native American Crime	Native American crime is an understudied area that is a strategic site for studying culture and crime. It has been illustrated in both national surveys and research literature that there is a large amount of offending and victimization experienced by this population. However, there are a number of challenges in understanding and addressing Native American crime. Some of these include personnel, geographic, resource, protocol, jurisdictional, and cultural challenges. These challenges are considered and the need for policy change and additional research is discussed.
Lauren	Henry	University of Florida, Criminology and Law	New Details on Types of Sexual Assault in Indian Country	This presentation will address the identified question of the types of sexual violence occurring in Indian Country. This question comes from The National Coordination Committee on the American Indian/Alaska Native Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Sexual Assault Response Team Initiative Report to the U.S. Attorney General on Improving Federal Agency Response to Sexual Violence in Tribal Nations: Issues and Recommendations. Recent research and analysis from the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis will be presented which will provide insight into sexual assault in Indian Country.
Daniel	Hepworth	Murray State University	Distracted Driving: Is it really just a moral panic?	The rapid inclusion of cellular phones into Western culture has led to serious concern over the distraction they pose to drivers. The current case study exposes this issue as one of potential moral panic by exploring the actual number of reported cellular phone-related crashes in Kentucky over a 10-year period. While the investigation is somewhat exploratory, it shows that cellular phones are a contributing factor in less than one percent of crashes state-wide, each year? a number that has remained fairly stable over time. Suggestions are made for future research.
Richard	Hernandez	University of Texas- Dallas	The Correlation of Higher Education on Police Officer's Behavior.	Peace officers have come under heavy scrutiny across the United States in recent times regarding professionalism, training, use of coercive force, and deadly force. Research suggests that police officers with higher education are less supportive of abuse of authority, suffer fewer injuries, are less likely to be written up for misconduct, and use coercive force significantly less than their lower educated counterparts. By utilizing data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), we investigate and add to the body of research on the relationship between higher education and an officer's propensity to use coercive and deadly force.

Christina	Herrod	Grand Valley State University	Wrongful Conviction: Leading Factors and Compensation Policies	The criminal justice system is increasingly recognizing the societal issues created by wrongful conviction. Expert commentators estimate that in the United States, between 2.3% and 5% of prisoners are innocent. This paper examines the police interrogation tactics and their contributions to false confessions, a leading correlating factor in wrongful conviction. The paper will also analyze policies under consideration in Michigan to address false confessions and provide for compensation to exonerees. Understanding how wrongful conviction occurs and impacts the exonerees and their families is important for the creation of proper policies to decrease the risks of future wrongful convictions.
Rhys	Hester	University of Minnesota Law School	Reexamining the Inevitable Influence of Prior Record in Sentencing	It is taken for granted that prior criminal history is inevitably one of the primary predictors of sentencing outcomes. However, early courtroom research suggests that prior record influenced sentencing in some jurisdictions but not others. The current study reexamines the inevitability of prior record premiums using multiple data sources, including the State Court Processing Statistics (which includes counties from both guidelines and non-guidelines states) and judge interview data from a non-guidelines jurisdiction. The policy implications are also explored since building criminal history premiums into guidelines exacerbates racial disparities, incarcerates non-violent offenders, and generally increases the size and expense of prisons.
Julie	Hibdon	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Citizen Attitudes of Police in Violent Crime Hot Spots	Evidence suggests that negative attitudes toward police can hinder police-community relationships as well hamper citizen compliance. Less is known about the factors that shape attitudes toward police; specifically how attitudes vary geographically. Using data from a randomized controlled experiment, this study seeks to examine attitudes of police trust, effectiveness, respect and rights among citizens living in violent crime hot spots. Specifically, it addresses whether attitudes for residents in violent crime hot spot are less positive. Additionally, it examines if residing in a violent crime hot spot predicts negative attitudes or sentiments toward police.
Wendy	Hicks	Ashford University	The Rise of Nationalist Extremism in the U.S.: 2007-2015	While nationalist extremist groups have long been a feature of the international socio-political landscape such groups in the U.S. have remained for the most part cast as nothing more than nuisance. However, over the years a variety of incidents such as the Ruby Ridge killings have been used to herald the call to arms for those existing on the fringes of the U.S. far right. Recently, the Jade Helm military maneuvers prompted concern over the possibility of a federal invasion of a sovereign territory. This study is an examination of the philosophy and growth of nationalist extremist groups from 2007-2015.
Wendy	Hicks	Ashford University	The Bully in the Academy: A Cross-Institutional Comparison of Culture and Policy.	Despite a good amount of research into workplace violence and bullying, relatively little attention has been focused on such activity within higher education. There have been well publicized incidents of institutionalized bullying as well as isolated examples of violence and harassment within the halls of academe, yet relatively little concrete research. This study is an exploration of three cases of extreme bullying from three very different institutions: A small private college, a medium sized private university, and a large for-profit institution. In addition, policies designed to prevent and remedy incidents of bullying are compared across the three types of institutions.
George	Higgins	University of Louisville	Perceptions of Data Editing: Are We Doing the ?Right Thing??	Criminologists are bound to conduct ethical research. One area that is not clearly defined is data editing. Leahey (2003) suggests, the social sciences are far more prone to the ethical and methodological challenges posed by data editing. This research includes a random sample of faculty from US institutions that offer a doctoral degree in Criminology or Criminal Justice. The online survey presented a hypothetical vignette concerning data editing and asked participants to identify how likely they would be to edit the data in that way. We anticipate our findings to support decision making from a rational choice perspective.
George	Higgins	University of Louisville	Predictors of the Electronic Leash: Cyberstalking Behaviors of University Students	Using a sample of university students, researchers investigated theoretical predictors of the electronic leash (i.e. cyberstalking). Three waves of online survey were sent to a sample of 3000 students at a mid-sized university in the Southeast. Questions were asked involving basic Internet time use, locations of Internet use, and the amount of information shared with online persons. In addition, measures of self-control and deviant peer association were used.

Joshua	Hill	The University of Southern Mississippi	Dank Weed or Harsh Bud? Trends in Media Coverage of Marijuana	The increasing number of states legalizing marijuana has meant that media coverage of the topic has exploded. One element of this that has not yet been analyzed is the tenor of the coverage before and after different states have legalized the drug. This study examines that question. First, it looks at the tenor of marijuana coverage in terms of whether articles have remained neutral, or have shown a positive or negative bias towards legalization. It then compares the coverage both before and after legalization in Colorado and Washington to assess any changes in media coverage that legalization has brought.
Phillip	Hills	University of West Florida	Examining the Threat of Gang Membership within the Military	Existing research has shown a steady increase in the number of gang members joining the American armed forces. Gang affiliates are using the knowledge, training, and resources provided by our military to further their criminal objectives. Largely because of this threat, law enforcement agencies have begun to militarize their own operations in response. While the increased presence of gang members within the military poses a clear threat to the public, currently few studies have researched this specific problem. This study summarizes what is known about this phenomenon by highlighting gaps within the extant literature and offering suggestions for future research.
J. David	Hirschel	School of Criminology and Justice Studies, University of Massachusetts Lowell	The Role of Primary Aggressor Laws in Determining Dual versus Single Arrest in Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence	The movement to arrest as the preferred response in intimate partner violence cases has come with unintended consequences. Foremost among these has been an increase in dual arrest, the situation where both parties to an incident are arrested. To lessen the likelihood that victims are unfairly arrested with the perpetrators many jurisdictions have enacted primary aggressor laws. In this paper the authors examine 2000 to 2009 NIBRS data from 5,521 jurisdictions in 37 states to assess the effect that primary aggressor laws play in determining whether one or both of the involved parties are arrested.
Anne	Hobbs	University of Nebraska at Omaha-Juvenile Justice Institute	Risk Assessment Instrument Overrides to Detention: External Factors on Intake Officer Decisions	The primary reasons for detaining a youth in the juvenile justice system is for the safety of the youth or the community. To address the issue of overreliance, detention screening tools, or risk assessment instruments, have been developed to provide an objective measure that quantifies how much risk the youth poses. This paper examines the rate at which intake probation officers override a tool in one Midwestern state. We explore reasons for overrides, extending the work of Bridges & Steen (1998), by examining whether external attributes lead intake officers to perceive the youth as higher risk.
Lucy	Hochstein	Radford University	One university police science and administration program's response to the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965	This paper details the actions of a well established university police science and administration program in response to passage of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. The act prompted a nationwide movement to create police education programs at colleges and universities across America. Among the actions taken, the subject program's leaders responded to calls for assistance in setting up new programs, expanded their undergraduate program, and created a graduate program to provide qualified teachers for the new programs.
Sara	Hockin	Georgia State University	Understanding Youth Perceptions of Police Legitimacy	Police-community interactions are again a highly publicized topic following several recent police-involved shootings. Previous research revealed several factors that predict attitudes toward police, including neighborhood context, race, offender status, and experiencing procedural justice. Contact with actors in the criminal justice system often begins during adolescence. Thus, the current study focuses on two primary research questions: what are youths' perceptions of police legitimacy? What experiences have shaped those understandings? Using semi-structured interviews with a sample of 30 youth ages 13-17 from diverse backgrounds and neighborhoods, the ways young people conceptualize police legitimacy and rationalize the attitudes they hold are explored.
Candice	Hodge	Howard University	Hiding Behind the Screen: Evaluating Interpersonal Violence Through Cyber-Stalking on College and University Campuses"	On-campus incidents of violence have garnered much attention. Current research examining on-campus violence suggests college-aged students are now experiencing stalking, particularly through one's social media (Brem, Spiller, and Vandehey, 2015). Statistics reveal that at least 70% of college students either check their ex-partner's profiles, check the profile of their ex-partner's new romance, or uses a friend's profile to monitor their ex-partner after being unfriended or blocked (Riman, 2013). This study will measure college students' experiences with cyber stalking in order to better describe its prevalence, due to the current impact of technology and interpersonal violence on college and university campuses.

Renée	Hoffart	University of Regina	Domestic Violence and Intergenerational Trauma amongst First Nations Women in Regina, Saskatchewan	This research collected interview data from five First Nations women who had previously been victims of domestic violence in an intimate partner relationship and had some connection to the Indian Residential School System in Canada. Results from the interviews, analyzed using Thematic Network Analysis (Attride-Stirling, 2001), identified a relationship between experiencing intergenerational trauma as a result of attendance at an Indian Residential School and subsequent domestic violence and its normalization in an intimate partner relationship. This assists in providing a more comprehensive understanding of domestic violence among First Nations women and may assist in the formation of solutions.
Chrystina	Hoffman	Georgia State University	Send Me an Angel: The Role of Religiosity on Revictimization	Religion is often used as a coping mechanism after trauma, including after victimization (Bryant-Davis & Wang, 2013). The literature suggests that religiosity may increase and decrease initial victimization risk (Ellison, Trinitapoli, Anderson, & Johnson, 2007) and that it can increase or decrease following a victimization experience (Ben-Ezra et al., 2010; Falsetti, Resick, & Davis, 2003; Hassouneh-Phillips, 2003). A void exists, however, in the literature regarding what role religion (and changes in religiosity) may play in the risk of revictimization. Given that religiosity has been linked to victimization as both risk and protective factors, it is possible that religious faith may operate differently for specific faiths. The current study aims to explore this issue using multiple waves of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health (AddHealth). Specifically, the role that religiosity plays for individuals of different faiths in the production of revictimization are explored. Policy implications and calls for future research are included.
Nancy	Hogan	Ferris State University	Examining Fear Enhancers and Fear Inhibitors among Correctional Staff	Prisons can be stressful workplaces. One poorly understood stressor is perceived dangerousness of the job. This study examined possible fear enhancers and fear fear inhibitors among staff working in a maximum security prison to explore their relationship perceived dangerousness of the job. The results will be presented and discussed.
Richard	Holden	University of North Texas at Dallas	Sea Change: Law Enforcement in a Rapidly Changing World	From the technological revolution and its attendant social media culture, to shifting demographics, American society is vastly different today than at the turn of the century a, mere sixteen years ago. Not since the sixties, has law enforcement confronted the pace of change occurring today. Caught between a clash of ideologies and economic interests, the police are trying to maintain societal homeostasis in an environment increasingly hostile to the status quo. This paper looks at the implications of that conflict.
Melanie	Holland	Old Dominion University	Inequality at the Border: Disentangling the impact of aggregated immigration attitudes on Latino sentencing disparities	As national concerns over immigration control are currently gaining increasing exposure within political, social, and media discourse, the criminal justice system may be at risk of being abused in an effort to remove noncitizens from the public. In the process of curtailing immigration, Latino/a populations are likely to suffer collateral consequences, regardless of citizenship status, with ethnicity being used as a proxy for citizenship status. This study will contribute to the existing literature by including attitudinal as well as structural level predictors of sentencing disparities across ethnicity using data from the National Corrections Reporting Program.
Timothy	Holler	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	Bridging the Gap Between Restorative Justice and Punishment	Restorative justice is often understood as being an alternative to punishment. This also means that restorative justice is viewed as an escape from traditional forms of retribution that are handed down in periods of imprisonment or with probationary sentences (Zehr, 2012). Thus, this leaves many with the belief that restorative justice is not a punishment at all (Lokana, 2015). The current research addresses this belief from the perspective of restorative justice facilitators with the hope that a new narrative of restorative justice as an alternative punishment will be established.
Stephen	HOLmes	University of Central Florida	Public-Private Partnerships: The New Frontier in Policing High Crime Neighborhoods	This paper examines the use of an innovative public-private partnership in two high crime neighborhoods to extend the reach and services of a large sheriffs office responsible for policing a large urban and suburban locale. Drug forfeiture dollars were used to contract a private policing firm to supplement the police role and provide valuable community services to these two areas. The evaluation of this partnership looks at both the process and if this additional police presence was noted by community residents and/or resulted in a reduction in crime.

Richard	Hough	University of West Florida	Florida Homicide Investigative Practices: Smaller Agency Perspective	Survey of Florida law enforcement agencies for investigative practices. Agency self-report of homicide clearance rates was included. Factors examined include agency homicide cases in 2013, number of investigators assigned, and the use of investigative tools. The study sought information from agencies which handle fewer than 25 homicides per year. Most studies in the literature focus on larger agencies handling more than 25 homicides per year. Florida is the third most populous state in the U.S. and has a mix of rural, suburban, and urban law enforcement agencies. Findings suggest agency size and investigator experience are not predictive of case clearance.
Kimberley	Houser	Rowan University	The role of officer-offender characteristics in use of force decision-making	Research in the study of decision-making in the criminal justice system has examined a broad range of decision points. Gottfredson and Gottfredson suggest that these decisions are not always highly visible and are usually made within wide areas of discretion. For officers engaged in use of force, decisions on what type of force to employ are based on the information and options available in the immediate moment. Using data from the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority Police, the current study examined the type of weapon employed in response to resistance incidence controlling for demographic factors of both the officer and offender(s).
Kate	Houston	Texas A&M International University	Developing Ethical, Science-Based Interrogative Practices	Given recent controversies over the use of psychologically manipulative interrogation methods by law enforcement and public concerns regarding the use of physically coercive interrogation methods by intelligence and security personnel, there is a significant need for evidence-based, ethical approaches to facilitate the collection of intelligence information from criminal suspects and intelligence sources. The present paper will discuss several experiments from a research program designed to test the effectiveness of ethical, science-based interview and interrogation methods and strategies.
Ming-Li	Hsieh	Washington State University	Statutes Regulating Adult and Juvenile Probation Officers: A Comparison	This paper compares state statutes regulating the roles and responsibilities of adult and juvenile probation officers.
Ming-Li	Hsieh	Washington State University	Rational Discretionary Risk on Sentencing Outcome for Sex Offenders	The current research focuses on develop a statistically-based model to actuarially structuring ?risk? as proportionality into judicial sentence length decisions along with legal factors for sex offenders. The Judicial Risk x Sentence Model (JRS) merges the strengths of the philosophies of discretion theories, sentencing guidelines and risk assessment instrument. It suggests that actuarial risk assessment tools better preform in predicting risk level than judicial discretion. Even though this model is a novel and exploratory approach, it could serve as an evidence-based proxy for judicial discretion in risk decision-making and fulfill the doctrine of sentencing proportionality.
Xiaochen	Hu	Sam Houston State University	?He Is Definitely A Gangsta?: Does Print Media Further Perpetuate the Overidentification of Gang Members?	Gang-related research is one of the hottest topics in criminology and criminal justice (Pyrooz & Mitchell, 2015). However, neither official institutions nor mass media pay much attention to information gathered from academic research. The current study uses qualitative methods to examine whether print media perpetuates the overidentification of gang members through analyzing 180 newspaper reports. The findings showed that although newspaper reports do criticize overidentification of gang members by law enforcement, they potentially perpetuate the overidentification by providing very few legal definitions, emphasizing individual gang histories, and presenting ambiguous gang member characteristics. Policies are also discussed.
Jennifer	Huck	Carroll University	Rape Programming for Universities	Universities have concerns with rape cultures and creating environments that are supportive of sexual assaults, sexual harassment, and rape. This study helps illustrate the means universities can take to help students address these concerns and foster a more positive discussion about sex and rape. A literature review was completed to identify some best practices with respect to rape awareness programming on university campuses. Interviews were completed with universities to identify the types of programs offered at various campuses. Conclusions help suggest ways that campuses can aid students through appropriate programming.

Amanda	Huffman	University of South Carolina	Exploring Program Participation and Need Among Incarcerated Mothers	Many of the women currently incarcerated in state and federal prisons are mothers. These women represent a population with unique programming needs, such as programs that would help improve their relationships with their children during and after incarceration. Utilizing in-depth interviews with mothers who are currently incarcerated, this paper examines the program participation and program needs of incarcerated mothers. Specifically, we explore the perceived efficacy of programs that are currently offered as well as programs that are not currently available, but were identified by participants as being important in helping them to develop and maintain better relationships with their children.
Jessica	Huffman	Old Dominion University	Individual and Contextual Factors in Violent Offender Sentencing	While sentencing studies have traditionally focused on individual-level predictors of sentencing outcomes, there is a new interest in the impact of contextual factors. Here, I use HLM to examine the influence of legal variables, individual characteristics, and the social context on the sentencing of violent offenders. Consistent with the extant literature, results indicate that legal and extralegal factors continue to exercise the most influence on the decision to incarcerate and sentence length. It is noted, however, contextual factors such as sentencing guidelines and judicial selection exert a significant influence on the likelihood of incarceration. Implications for these results are discussed.
Gail	Humiston	University of Central Florida	Producing Better Consumers of Social Science: Teaching with Spreadsheets	Increasingly, criminal justice officials are being pressured to implement evidence-based practices (EBPs) to improve performance. Understanding EBPs requires the development of critical thinking skills to identify and evaluate the evidence used in decision making. Active learning pedagogies, such as problem-based learning activities, have been shown to promote higher order thinking (Sims, 2006). Today's data-driven society necessitates the incorporation of a pedagogy that promotes quantitative problem solving. This poster will present the principles of teaching with spreadsheets (Len Vacher, n.d.). This method of teaching has implications for improving critical thinking skills and producing better social science consumers.
Steven	Hundersmarck	Ferris State University	Police Use of Force Decision Making Training	There has been much debate over the use of force in police work. As a result of increased scrutiny police agencies have responded by developing more comprehensive policies. Although police agencies are thoughtfully changing their policies even more careful analysis should be taken in training needs. The authors argue that policies and static training alone may even further confuse use of force decisions by officers. Police training must involve problem-based learning scenarios that involve assessment of situations even before a use of force decision is made. This paper is based on the authors experience in training police personnel in the use of force.
James	Hurst	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Medicate to Graduate: Prescription Stimulant Misuse by College Students	Prescription stimulant use, for reasons other than those medically prescribed, on college campuses has increased in recent years (Arria and Dupont 2010; Wilens et al. 2008). The majority of research on college student prescription stimulant misuse has failed to differentiate between undergraduate and graduate students. As performance-based motivations are among the most common reasons for this behavior, graduate students who have higher workloads and levels of academic stress may be at greater risk (Webb et al. 2013; Bossaer et al. 2013). This study utilizes a mixed methodology to analyze prescription stimulant misuse at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.
Carol	Huynh	North Dakota State University	Evaluating the Validity of Police Pursuit Reports with Transportation Department Crash Data	A robust debate asks if restrictive police pursuit policies affect the rate at which officers initiate pursuits and whether such policies affect collateral crashes. Yet an underlying concern for researchers using official reports is that changes in policies may affect reporting practices in addition to actual outcomes. In particular, when policies limit discretion, officers may have an incentive to underreport actual pursuit behavior. In this case, apparent effects of policy interventions?namely reductions in pursuits and crashes?apparent in official reports may be misleading. To explore this possibility, the current study compares official pursuit reports to crash reports involving police.
Jeffery	Hynes	Dept. Chair, Public Safety Sciences, Glendale Community College	Adopting Digital Resources as a Better Alternative to Textbooks	Digital and Open Educational Resources (OER) have been gaining ground in academia as an exciting alternative to traditional textbook-based courses. Students like the variety of content they experience, as well as the greatly reduced cost compared to textbooks. Instructors like OER in part because it provides them with the ability to present the most current and dynamic content on their subject. Dr. Jeffery Hynes, Department Chair at Glendale Community College in Arizona will share his experiences and lessons learned during his successful two-year conversion of his entire Administration of Justice program to a digital resource platform.

SULEMAN	IBRAHIM	Royal Holloway University of London	Socioeconomic Cybercrime in Nigeria: a Fine Line Between Agents of State Apparatus and E-criminals	Problem/purpose: Nigeria presently ranked third globally in terms of cybercrime perpetrators (Chawki et al 2015a) specifically socioeconomic cybercrimes perpetrators (Ibrahim, 2015). Despite a long-standing assumption that juvenile offenders today often become hardened criminals tomorrow (Loeber et al 2001) and a convergence of a range of developmental theories on stability of delinquency across lifespan (Loeber, 1982; Petterson et al. 1993; Moffitt, 1993; Farrington, 2005), the existing data on cybercrimes in Nigeria principally focus on adults, especially university students. The aim of this paper is to tease out the e-crime breeding variables among Nigerian children. Method/approach: Like some existing studies, this paper has used semi-structured interview method to examine e-criminality in Nigeria. Theoretically, unlike the existing literature on cybercrime, this paper has principally deployed the application of Situational Action Theory (Wikström 2006-2014) as a tool of enquiry to examine the early onset of e-crime involvement in children. Findings: Thus far analysis from qualitative data illustrates that various familial factors are more influential than external macro-level social facts in predicting e-criminality. Research-implication: In Nigeria, e-crime preventions programs are impotent: there is a fine line between agents of state apparatus and criminals. Therefore, informal micro-level crime prevention endeavours aimed to promote high moral standard in children are more viable arsenals in combating cybercrime-involvement in Nigeria than macro-level programs that focus on young adults or/and full adults.
Gale	Iles	University of Tennessee - Chattanooga	Country of Citizenship Variations in Sentencing	Federal sentencing data is used to assess whether the length of sentence for non-US citizens convicted of drug trafficking is influenced by the geographical region of the offender country of citizenship. Initial findings revealed that defendants from Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Middle East/North Africa and the South/Central American regions receive sentences that were more severe than defendants from the Mexican region. However, once other Africa and were considered defendants from the Mexican region were awarded harsher sentences than their Caribbean counterpart and seem to bear the brunt of the focal concerns that guides the decision of judges.
Jefferson	Ingram	University of Dayton, Department of Political Science	Marital Privileges following Obergefell v. Hodges	While rules of evidence in criminal trials are regularly in a state of evolution, the Supreme Court decision in the same sex marriage case, Obergefell et al. v. Hodges, et al. (2015), may produce some challenges involving same sex couples who marry. Current case law and most privilege statutes only address opposite sex marriages which may create some operational challenges with respect to marital privileges, although seamless implementation should occur as courts adapt. Additionally, same sex couples may attempt to assert spousal privileges in future criminal trials alleging that such privileges should be retroactively recognized, given the previous legal climate..
Jonathan	Intravia	Ball State University	Neighborhood Disadvantage and Juvenile Reoffending: The Impact of Social Processes	Prior efforts suggest that adverse neighborhood contexts influence juvenile recidivism. However, far less research has examined the indirect effects of neighborhood disadvantage on youth reoffending. As a result, it remains unclear whether several theoretically relevant mechanisms mediate the effects of neighborhood disadvantage. Drawing from theoretical models of neighborhood effects, as well as social control theory, the present study examines whether prosocial bonds are salient processes in the context and recidivism relationship. Current research findings are discussed, along with implications/directions for future research.
Ralph	Ioimo	Auburn University, at Montgomery	Changing the Policing Paradigm in America	For years we have talked about changing how we do policing in America. In this paper the author proposes a new and modernized approach to policing that goes beyond community policing. New approaches must be taken for policing to be accepted and effective in the 21st century. This new methodology defines a generalist approach integrating Community Policing, Intelligence-led Policing, Predictive Policing, and the latest technologies and new approaches to restructure the way policing is done. Relevant examples of non-traditional policing methodologies that have worked are provided and reviewed. The means of gaining acceptance for this new policing methodology are also discussed.
DANIEL	IRABOR	GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY	Profiling Juvenile Offenders among Street Children in Nigeria.	The study described street children and juvenile offending in Nigeria. Specifically, it examined the relationship between gender, age, level of education, religious affiliation, and family structure; and juvenile offending among a sample of street children in Nigeria with the view of identifying and profiling the typical street child. Three fundamental questions guided this study: 1) Who is the typical street child that is likely to offend? 2) Is the street child living in and on the streets in Nigeria (children of the street) more likely to offend than the street child living at home with a relative (children on the street)? 3) What social forces seem to push children into the streets and thereby into lives of crime? To examine these fundamental questions, the study adopted a data triangulation technique with a multi ? phase sequential mixed method of data collection and interpretation approach (Sieber, 1973). Consistent with the literature, the study revealed that the typical juvenile offender among street children in Nigeria is most likely to be a male of approximately 14 years of age, most likely to come from a non-religious, no parent family structure background, and most likely to be living, eating and sleeping on the street .

Glen	Ishoy	Georgia State University	Using the Theory of Planned Behavior to Explain Police Officer Enforcement Decisions	This research used qualitative methods to investigate police officer decision-making processes within the context of the theory of planned behavior. The primary goal of this research was to determine if the theory of planned behavior offers any insight into how enforcement decisions are made by officers on the street. The results indicated that the constructs of attitudes about enforcement behaviors, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control manifest themselves in a policing context and are predictive of an officer's intent to take formal enforcement action. Theoretical implications and directions for future research are discussed.
Deena	Isom	University of South Carolina	Latinos, Discrimination, and Crime: A General Strain Theory Approach	Latinos comprise 16% of the American population, and are projected to account for 25% of the U.S. population by 2050. Latinos account for nearly 25% of violent arrests and 40% of federal inmates. While Latinos have warranted some recent attention in the criminological literature, most studies focus on differences between African Americans and whites. Taking a general strain theory framework, I assess the impact of discrimination and other strains, as well as negative emotions and ethnic identity, on the likelihood of offending for Latinos. These propositions are assessed using the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods data.
Caroletta	Ivey	Clafin University	Developing An Online Pedagogy that is Andragogical: The Art of Teaching Nontraditional Students	As we all know, pedagogy is the art of teaching. Many faculty have developed a set of teaching styles that reaches our students, especially our traditional students within our daily classrooms. However, what of the nontraditional students; those who are now engaging in online learning due to outside obligations within their lives. As the field of criminal justice grows in curricula, there is a need to develop an online pedagogy to effectively serve these sets of students. Making sure your online courses have the necessary online learning paradigms that are andragogical in nature.
Janice	Iwama	Northeastern University	Examining Hate Crimes Against Latinos in a Majority-Minority Area	While the immigration population has recently declined, the growth of the Latino population has had a significant impact on the racial and ethnic shifts of the population in various communities across the U.S. This change has brought up a number of concerns on the victimization of Latinos, particularly in the reporting of hate crimes against Latinos. This study seeks to shed light on this gap in the hate crime literature by explaining the impact of these demographic changes on the prevalence of hate crimes against Latinos in a majority-minority county.
Kayla	Jachimowski	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	An Examination of the Mentally Ill in Correctional Institutions	Recently there has been an increased focus on the mentally ill in prison and jail populations. According to Bewley and Morgan (2011), mental disorders are four times more likely to be found in the offender population than in the general public. This poster focuses on three specific issues surrounding mental illness in the prison population: staff training deficits, inadequate treatment of mentally ill offenders, and innovative strategies, programs, and policies to address mentally ill offenders. It is recommended that states adopt a proactive approach for mentally ill offenders to facilitate their completion of treatment and successful reentry into society.
Robin	Jackson	Prairie View A&M University	Racial Discrimination and Deviance: Testing the Theory of African American Offending	Based on Unnever and Gabbidon's (2011) Theory of African American offending, the current study utilized quantitative data as well as logistic regression analyses to investigate crime and deviance among a university sample African American students. Findings from the study suggest that African Americans' unique worldview, perceptions of and experiences with racism and discrimination, and their racial socialization experiences may have an impact on offending. Specifically, racial discrimination experienced in the form of criminal justice injustices seem to increase the odds of engaging in criminal and deviant behavior for African Americans included in the current research.
Summer	Jackson	University of Arkansas	HAVE THEY SAID SOMETHING? EXAMINING CHANGES IN CITIZEN REPORTING OF POSSIBLE TERRORISM TO THE POLICE	This study examines how terrorism affects civilian reporting behaviors. A content analysis of FBI designated domestic terrorism cases was conducted to examine civilian vigilance, measured by how potential terrorism cases came to the attention of the FBI. The goal was to assess the extent to which terrorism cases were the result of citizen reporting and how citizen-reporting rates have changed over time. Using data by the American Terrorism Study and online media sources, it was discovered that law enforcement intercepted potential terrorists the most, followed by civilian intervention and self-incriminators. Civilian reporting waned over time following a large-scale terrorism incident.

Pearl	Jacobs	Sacred Heart University	Realistic Preparation for the Instruction of an Online Course	Many instructors who were formerly traditional classroom only instructors are now joining the ranks of instructors entering the world of online instruction. For those who have never taught such courses or have minimal experience doing so, it can be an overwhelming and often not pleasant experience. Online instruction is a new challenge which can be met with the proper preparation. This paper will focus on what can be done to improve the quality of the online course and reduce the dropout rate.
Ronald	Jacobus III	University of Wisconsin - Platteville	Securing the U.S. Electric Power Grid: Cybersecurity Issues, Challenges, and Recommendations	The electric power industry is actively incorporating information technology (IT) systems and networks into its infrastructure to meet demands for greater system efficiency and lower end user costs. This IT proliferation has significantly expanded the electric power grid's generation, transmission, and distribution capabilities. However, this increased IT reliance has exposed the grid to cyber-security vulnerabilities. Several intelligence community directors are concerned about the electric grid's vulnerability to a major future cyber-attack. This paper addresses the current cyber-threat landscape; highlights cyber-security issues and challenges, and offers recommendations to harden the U.S. electric grid against the threat of future cyber-attacks.
Joseph	Jaksa	Saginaw Valley State University	Undergraduate security management students: What are we teaching them?	A leading international security management and training organization developed standards and recommendations for the education of undergraduate students. These standards and recommendations were established by a group of college educators from around the United States. In this study, a comparative analysis between introductory security textbooks and these educational standards is addressed. The analysis seeks to determine if introductory security textbooks are following the professional guidelines and standards.
Caroline	Jalain	The University of Southern Mississippi	Presidential Rhetoric as Crime Control Theater: The Case of Cybercrime.	Presidents have increasingly made crime a part of their public agenda. Much of their speech on these topics focuses on creating the impression of action, even when none is taken. This type of symbolic policy, termed crime control theater, involves the adoption of mythic narratives, a reliance on moral panic, little public dissent, and the ineffectiveness of the policy itself. This study examines the question of presidential rhetoric on cybercrime through the lens of crime control theater. Specifically, presidential use of mythic narrative and moral panic, through a qualitative content analysis. The findings are consistent with presidential use of crime control theater.
Veronyka	James	Virginia Union University	#didnotreport: Examining the reasons for not reporting sexual assault through the use of social network narratives	Although sexual assault reporting has recently been exposed as a grave issue at universities, this crime and its subsequent lack of reporting remain a critical and salient problem for women whether enrolled in universities or not. Sexual assault remains the least reported of all crimes and despite various studies on the issue, the exact reasons why some victims report while others do not remain unknown. However, much research on this topic suffers from the same problem of underreporting. In order to more fully examine this issue of non-reporting, narrative responses posted to social media networks were examined in an attempt to provide a better understanding of the issue of non-reporting.
Galan	Janeksela	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	Social and Economic Costs of School Disciplinary Practices	The author presents evidence which demonstrates that educational achievement impacts an individual's criminal and noncriminal behavior, and his/her life outcomes. An individual who drops out of school has a greater chance of being under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system while they are a minor, and a greater chance of being under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system when they reach the age of majority. The author identifies social and economic costs related to being the subject of school practices which remove the juvenile from the classroom or from the school; and to being a school dropout.
Yongseol (Wendy)	Jang	The University of Texas, Dallas	Crime Victim Voices: Experience with Criminal Justice System and Victim Services	In this medium-scale random sample survey of crime victims' experiences with criminal justice system and victim services, interviews were conducted with approximately 500 Fresno County residents on-site of 38 Fresno County Public Libraries in California. Its goal is to identify true needs of crime victims and barriers for victim recovery and trauma response. In addition, it will discuss about whether or not any racial or gender disparity exists in terms of crime victims' experiences with criminal justice process and victim services.

Fatematul	Jannat	Southern University, Baton Rouge	Violence against LGBTs in Bangladesh	This paper observes violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexuals, and Transgender (LGBTs) in Bangladesh, a small country in South Asia. As in many parts of the world, LGBTs in Bangladesh are victims of disapproval, oppression, isolation, and hate. Gays and lesbians are even afraid to disclose their identity because of huge social disapproval of homosexuality. Also the small numbers of transgender people living in Bangladesh are victims of severe cultural isolation, economic deprivation, social disintegration, and sexual violence. As researches are, so far, very limited to identify the inhuman conditions of LGBTs in Bangladesh, this study will address this literary gap.
Fatematul	Jannat	Southern University, Baton Rouge	The Complex Boundaries of Yes or No: Problems of Identification Marital Rape in Rural Bangladesh	This study identifies marital rape in Bangladesh. The religious practice and cultural stigma associated with the social values of male dominated rural Bangladesh make it difficult to identify and characterize sexual violence between married partners though it happens frequently. According to a recent study more than half of rural women in Bangladesh are victims of various types of intimate partner violence (IPV) including marital rape. Though the physical and psychological consequences of intimate sexual violence are serious, researches are limited in addressing this issue. This study will try to overcome the literary gaps identifying marital sexual violence in Bangladesh.
John	Jarvis	FBI	Perspectives on Mass Casualty Incidents: Cause, Correlates, and Promise of Prevention	This work provides an overview of recent research efforts to understand mass casualty incidents. While particular data and research methods are often debated, the persistent issue is that these events are occurring and communities are often prepared for such crisis responses but are not able to effectively anticipate and thwart the tragic outcomes. Perhaps of equal importance are the considerable difficulties that communities often suffer in the aftermath. This work is devoted to drawing upon this recent work to detail relevant lessons learned and provides guidance for those who are concerned with confronting such possibilities now and in the future.
Gary	Jenkins	Pullman Police Department	Community-Led Surveillance Programs as a Sustainability Strategy	This presentation explores the implementation and management strategy for a community-led surveillance program (CLSP) employing anchored pluralism within a civilizing security practices, an extension of the Pullman Police Department's Smart Policing Initiative. Topics include highlighting the challenges and opportunities associated with transitioning from a police-led surveillance program (PLSP) to a community-led surveillance program (CLSP). Recognizing program implementation and evaluation are context specific, the presentation includes a summary of the program implementation, the theoretical premise underlying the program implementation, maintenance of the ongoing program, and some relevant specifics of the program.
Michael	Jenkins	University of Central Oklahoma	Risk Terrain Modeling Oklahoma City	This study utilizes the methodology known as Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) developed by Joel M. Caplan and Leslie W. Kennedy at the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice. RTM is method of ecological risk assessment which uses standardized risk factors as geographic units placed on a map. This case study utilizes RTM methods and operationalizes factors which would forecast firearm events in Oklahoma City, OK from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. The operational factors include: locations of retail establishments providing alcohol, known gang member's homes, fast-food restaurants, locations of firearm incidents, and locations of drug arrests.
Seokjin	Jeong	University of Texas Arlington	Weight-based victimization in real world and cyber space among U.S. adolescents	Recent studies have documented numerous negative impacts, such as physical well-being and psychological maladjustment, resulting from weight-based victimization among adolescents. Weight-based victimization may include but not limited to victimization in real world and cyber space. Accordingly, scholars are increasingly concentrating efforts towards identifying characteristics of victims and their perpetrators in the hope of efficient and effective allocation of resources for preventive strategies. Therefore, this study is attempting to examine if there is a significant relationships between body mass index (BMI) and victimization both in real world and cyber space during adolescence.
Di	Jia	College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University	From Sleeping Giant to Police State: A Comparative study of Pre-Socialist Police Systems in China and Russia	This paper examines police systems that evolved in China and Russia prior to their communist revolutions in 1949 and 1917. Both China and Russia developed in large geographical areas containing high populations. This manuscript suggests that both states had already laid the groundwork for future police states in previous centuries. There are still few comparative studies of international police systems from the historical and political perspective. Using historical and qualitative research methods this paper suggests that the public safety systems that emerged in both countries following socialist revolutions were deeply rooted in traditional concepts of governmental control.

Shanhe	Jiang	Wayne State University	The Effects of Workplace Factors on Chinese Correctional Staff Organizational Commitment	There has been a growing body of research examining how workplace factors affect correctional staff. Most of this research, however, has focused upon staff working at correctional facilities in Western nations, especially the United States. This study examined how workplace factors are related to the organizational commitment among Chinese correctional staff. Staff at two Chinese prisons in Guangzhou were surveyed. The results will be presented and discussed.
Xin	Jiang	Slippery Rock University	A Study on the Influence of Family and Peers on Violent Victimization among Immigrant Youth	Previous research has demonstrated that family control and deviant peers are important predictors of individual difference in violent victimization for adolescents. This study uses social bonding and routine activities perspectives to explore the strength of the relationship between family control, deviant peers, and victimization for immigrant youth from different racial/ethnic groups. Based on Add Health data, this study finds that family control and deviant peer variables are associated with a higher risk of violent victimization among all adolescents. However, the study also indicates that deviant peers is a stronger risk for victimization for immigrant youth than for native ones.
Kate	Jimmerson	University of Colorado Denver	Investigating Sexual Assault Cases: Establishing Best Practices	Law enforcement agencies face complex and sensitive challenges when handling sexual assault cases. The collaborations among patrol, detectives, and victim advocates create a complicated network that often depends on clear communication and attention to detail. This research offers a retrospective analysis of sexual assault cases reviewed and evaluated by police officers, supervisory personnel, crime scene investigators, and victim advocates. Case analysis responses are aggregated to determine trends in responses and actions from first responders, detectives, crime scene investigators, and victims? services. The research also explores victim and incident demographics; for example, the use of drugs and alcohol, type of harm, and disposition of the case. Quantitative and qualitative data address the strengths, weaknesses, and outcomes of the cases. The results of the study contribute to establishing best practices for police departments in investigating sexual assaults and providing victims? services.
HaeRim	Jin	Sam Houston State University	Assessing victim culpability in same-sex intimate partner violence	There has been significant development in intimate partner violence (IPV) research, but IPV within same-sex populations has received little attention. Indeed, victims in same-sex relationships have been perceived as more blameworthy than their heterosexual counterparts. The defensive attribution hypothesis argued that perceivers who view themselves as similar to victims have increased levels of empathy and are less likely to assign culpability. The current study used the defensive attribution hypothesis to examine same-sex IPV using a sample of 300 questionnaires, controlling for the effects of empathy, perceiver similarity, and past IPV victimization. Implications and future research directions are discussed.
Youngoh	Jo	The College at Brockport, State University of New York	Associations among self-control, risky lifestyles, and victimization in South Korea	Prior studies mainly examined the relationships of self-control, risky lifestyles, and victimization with Western data and found that the significant effect of low self-control on victimization still remained after controlling for lifestyle variables (Pratt et al., 2013). Others, however, provided evidence that lifestyles factors fully mediated the association between self-control measures and victimization (Turanovic & Pratt, 2014). The current study contributes to the literature of victimization by examining the relationships among self-control, risky lifestyles, and victimization in South Korea; and exploring gender differences in the relationships.
Daniella	Johner	University of Colorado Denver	Marijuana: How effective are oral fluid devices in detecting the presence of THC in impaired drivers?	As the first state to legalize recreational marijuana, Colorado has faced many challenging issues. The collateral consequences of high rates of marijuana use have resulted in related research, especially for law enforcement. This research examines statewide data that explore driving while under the influence, roadside testing, and impairment citations. The paper explores the piloting of five oral fluid testing devices. Additionally, citations for impairment by drug type and circumstances surrounding the traffic stops (proactive and reactive) show evolving trends in driving under the influence of marijuana. Finally, new methods of training officers demonstrate the need for additional drug recognition experts.
Cheryl	Johnson	University of Cincinnati	Examining the effect of gun sales on state level firearm-related homicides, suicides, and accidents	This study builds off of a previous research by examining the effect of gun sales on firearm death by breaking down firearm death into homicide, suicide, and accidents to examine the effect that each one has on gun deaths. The National Instant Check System (NICS) data will be used as a measure of firearm interest, and the Brady Scores represent the firearm restrictions in place by state along with their effectiveness. The literature suggest that age, gender, and race are important factors to consider and will be controlled for, in addition to location and Part I crimes.

Michael	Johnson	Sam Houston State University	An Exploratory Study of Bond to Nation and a Propensity toward Criminal Discontent among Young Black Males in the U.S.	In-person interviews of inner-city Black males gained in-depth responses regarding their bond to the U.S. and feelings toward law-breaking. This study offers a modified approach to the Social Control Theory: 1) attachment to nation, 2) commitment to conforming to U.S. laws, 3) involvement in pro-American cultures, and 4) belief in the aspirations of the U.S. Respondents stated a lack of bond and respect toward the U.S., its laws and norms, based on a continuum of maltreatment. Some respondents were felons and admitted to not wanting to conform to U.S. laws, some even stated approval of terrorist acts against the U.S.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Mindset of Westerners Recruited ISIS Terrorist: An Antiterrorism Homeland Security Paradigm	It is naive to think that terrorist groups would ignore the potential benefits from recruiting new members from western countries. Unlike Al Qaeda, Isis has a much larger group of fighters, resources, holds territory and has the capacity to function somewhat like a real state. The tactics used to reduce the effectiveness of ISIS have largely been less effective in contrast to groups like Al Qaeda. An antiterrorism strategy discussed in this paper examines the role that the mindset of westerners recruited by ISIS may offer some strategic Homeland Security advantages.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Use of the DSM-5 Quadrant for Juvenile Fire Setting and Other Forensic Psychology Cases	Juvenile Fire Setting and Bomb Making (JFSBs) poses clinical and cross-disciplinary issues that are noted in other forensic cases. Unfortunately, there is limited availability of an assessment method that is specifically designed to enhance diagnostic work these forensic cases. As a result, a more informed discussion about the complex clinical forensic evaluation factors that are relevant to diagnosis is required. In this case, the diagnostic process is often complicated by an examiner's confusion around assessing the presence, or lack thereof, of comorbid conditions that are particularly relevant to these cases. This article highlights a framework known as the DSM-5 Quadrant.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Role of Citizen Review Boards as Police Accountability and Ethnoracial Trust Resources in Diverse Communities	Accountability of police departments has become an important accountability subject due to recent high profile incidents of police negligence and brutality. Although no individual has yet to have been found legally negligent, recent cases such as those in Ferguson, Missouri and Baltimore, Maryland illustrate the need for proper screening and selection of police officers. In order to increase a community's trust in the police, public involvement is required. This presentation provides a paradigm for the development of a civilian review board for police. Themes of a civilian board's connection to the community and implications for selection and retention of police officers is discussed.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Internal Police Officer Psychocultural Conflict over Race and Racism: An Officer Safety Paradigm	Internationally, policing is the most stressful occupation that is significantly impacted by recurring ethnoracial challenges while serving diverse citizens. For example, police officers in several European countries grapple with a blend of cultural demands and deaths stemming from refugees fleeing war torn Syria. In the United States, there are lingering organizationally entrenched issues that have flowed seamlessly from the turbulent Civil Rights Era that are again echoed in police incidents like the Rodney King beating, Baltimore, Ferguson and Staten Island to name a few. This presentation reviews these cases as a framework for identifying the implication for police officer safety.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	A Forensic Psychological Analysis of Correctional Officers and Civilians that assist Inmates Escape	The recent high profile escape of two inmates at the Clinton Correctional Facility has resulted in considerable unwanted attention on the misconduct of correctional staff (i.e., correctional officers and other prison staff). The financial costs attached to the comprehensive search effort, internal practice review, and fears of surrounding communities are just a few of the unwanted consequences stemming from this case. In the Clinton case, there was evidence that prison employees may have somehow provided dangerous contraband and were involved in sexual activity with these inmates. This presentation assesses correctional officer and civilian issues that may be involved in inmate escapes.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Police Psychological Implications Stemming from the Ferguson Commission Report	In September of 2015 the Ferguson Commission Report concluded "We have not moved beyond race." The report detailed an assessment of community conditions that fueled the diverse reactions observed in the aftermath of this case. The reactions were the result of multigenerational economic, education, housing and health-related factors. The ignition point for the nationwide response seemed to be largely triggered by the pockets of negative perceptions of the criminal justice system and law enforcement. Police psychology can assume a critical role in the organizational structure of departments. This paper reviews police psychology-related recommendations made in the Ferguson Commission report

Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Integrating Ethics Cases into Interdisciplinary Teaching and Training of Criminal Justice Students	The Charleston police officer shooting in the back of an unarmed citizen and the in-custody death of Freddy Grey in Baltimore raised ethical misconduct training issues for criminal justice students. In this case, criminal justice students possess value orientations that are expected to influence their perceptions of police ethical misconduct. These same dispositions are projected to increase the likelihood of them potentially engaging in ethically questionable behaviors. This presentation promotes the use of actual professional cases and standards as an approach for reformatting the perceptions of CJ students that may lead to later ethical misconduct
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Antiterrorism as a Forensic Psychological Approach to PTSD for Police Officers and Other First Responders	The Boston Marathon Bombings, Charlie Hebdo shootings in Paris and other acts of terrorism are painful psychological reminders of the perils for police officers worldwide in the 21st Century. The clinical forensic problems stemming from these human actions can result in an unwanted psychological sequelae (e.g., fears) observed in the wake of these terrorist acts. Fear is often a symptom of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Threat assessment strategies used by police officers must take into consideration an expanded public safety point of view that includes greater awareness of PTSD. This presentation explores the nexus between threat assessment, antiterrorism, PTSD, and police officers.
Shane	Johnson	University College London	What works to reduce crime, how does it work, and what else do we need to know?	
Shane	Johnson	University College London	What do we know about what works to reduce crime? A systematic review of systematic reviews	Evaluation research concerned with what works to reduce crime is vast but of variable quality. In response, systematic reviews have emerged as a method of sifting, assessing and summarizing the available evidence. However, systematic reviews themselves vary in quality, differ in terms of the issues to which they speak, and can be difficult to locate. In this presentation, we report the findings of a large study that involved systematically searching the existing literature to provide a map of what systematic reviews exist and, using the EMMIE scale, to map out what we know about what works to reduce crime.
Thaddeus	Johnson	University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	Mitigating Delinquency Through Academic Intervention: A Partial Test of Social Control Theory	Using school and program records for 236 ninth grade students involved in the GEAR UP program, a partial test of Hirschi's social control theory (1969) was conducted to investigate the effect of academic performance and social bonds on problem behavior. Rarely tested in at-risk, minority student groups, the adolescents sampled in this research attended schools zoned for predominantly disadvantaged minority communities. Findings demonstrate that grade point average, attendance, gender, and participation in GEAR UP summer activities significantly impact student behavior. The results have implications for broadening the context of social control theory and reducing school delinquency.
Tricia	Johnston	Georgia State University	Fatalism and Desistance: Exploring the Correlates and Consequences of Fatalism in Relation to Youth Crime	Several studies suggest that negative future expectations contribute to offending behavior among adolescents. This article extends prior research in this area by disaggregating traditional measures of future expectations and examining their consequences in relation to delinquency. Analyzing multiple waves of data from the Pathways to Desistance study, a longitudinal study following 1,354 serious juvenile offenders, this study also investigates additional, previously unobserved determinants of future expectations such as drug abuse and social support in order to explore the role that such predictors play in the desistance process.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Women of Color on Death Row in Prisons: A forensic psychological paradigm	The realities of the penal system reflects a broader sense of gender, race, and class injustices that result in women of color be especially susceptible to being criminalized and incarcerated. The ethnoracial portrait reveals a stormy history of capital punishment that has garnered special attention for gender and death penalty issues. Women of color on death row presents unique challenges when it comes to research. For example, less than 15 African American women have been on death row and awaiting execution. This presentation explores several forensic psychological factors relevant to the experience of women of color on death row.

Chenelle	Jones	Ohio Dominican University	A Qualitative Assessment of the Parent/Child Dynamic between Incarcerated Black Mothers and their Children	The incarceration of black women disrupts the parent/child relationship and compromises the wellbeing of the child. Once black mothers are incarcerated, their children are often placed into kinship care or foster care. This separation places a significant strain on the parent and the child. In an attempt to better understand the parent/child dynamic among incarcerated black mothers and their children, the present student presents the findings from a qualitative analysis on the experiences of incarcerated black mothers. Specifically, interviews were conducted to assess whether incarcerated black mothers 1) received guidance on maintaining their parental rights while incarcerated, 2) maintained relationships with their children while incarcerated, and 3) maintained relationships with their child's caregiver while incarcerated. Implications for policy and practice are also discussed.
David	Jones	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	Third Party Consent and the Fourth Amendment	Consent" has long been an exception to the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement. Some decades ago the Supreme Court extended that exception by adopting the concept of "third party consent." This notion has also been expanded in various ways by the courts. This paper will examine the basis for and the impact of such extension by appellate courts in this country."
Dwayne	Jones	The University of Akron	ABSENCE OF JUSTICE: Governmental Crime and the Lack of Enforcement	The Constitution says remarkably little about the mechanism to be used to enforce the criminal law. It specifies the rights of the accused and directs the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This scheme of presidential law enforcement works well in the ordinary circumstance of street crime. However it fails when high government officials or the President himself is the perpetrator. A number of questions follow from this type of failure such as whether crimes by public officers was not anticipated, that there may be reluctance to pursue such offenses or that there may be another remedy implied by the structure of the Constitution itself. This work explores those questions.
Marlyn	Jones	California State University, Sacramento	Strategies of the CFA to Promote and Support Affirmative Action in a Post Prop. 209 California.	California is one of eight states that have banned affirmative action. This paper, draws on U.S Supreme Court decisions to uphold ban on using race conscious admissions in higher education, examines statistics and reports on the changing faces of faculty and students in the California State University (CSU) system and strategies implemented by the California Faculty Association (CFA) to promote, advance, and support diversity within the CSU and CFA in a Post Proposition 209 environment.
Marshall	Jones	Florida Institute of Technology	Developing Practitioner-Academic Relationships for Applied Research	Academic-practitioner partnerships can often provide win-win-win opportunities for academics, students, and law enforcement agencies by addressing real world problems with applied research, often without the need for grants or significant funding. Various viewpoints from faculty, criminal justice practitioners, and students, both undergraduate and graduate, will be presented. These applied projects are excellent opportunities to explore both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies and develop new instruments. Faculty, students, and partnering practitioners from the Center for Applied Criminal Case Analysis will present on locating partners, and identifying goals and deliverables.
Marshall	Jones	Florida Institute of Technology	You Can't Pay People to do This Work: The Need to Develop Team Dynamic Prior to Novel Project Initiation	New research employing new methodologies and/or novel environments require vast amounts of human research, time, and energy from conception to dissemination. Novel task complexity, with or without new methodologies or instruments are most often frustrating and complex interactions. Building a cohesive work group where members are aware of individual and collective strengths and shortcomings is critical to novel task success. Issues ranging from exploratory research issues, novel research environments, developing new instruments, and the need for flexible, often leaderless, team dynamics will be discussed and explored. A strong, cohesive team dynamic can be the difference between a strong research focus and a failed initiative.
Marshall	Jones	Florida Institute of Technology	New Findings on Sexual Assault Victimization in Indian Country	

Marshall	Jones	Florida Institute of Technology	Overview of Indian Country and Federal Response	This presentation will provide an overview of Indian Country and the federal jurisdiction in investigating sexual assault. The presentation will include discussion on federal government roles and responsibilities as well as jurisdictional considerations involving tribal court and non-registered tribal subjects. Finally, the discussion will address the need for applied research to address a recognized void of data and literature involving victimization and services within Indian Country as identified in The National Coordination Committee on the American Indian/Alaska Native Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Sexual Assault Response Team Initiative Report to the U.S. Attorney General in summer 2015.
Nicholas	Jones	Department of Justice Studies, University of Regina	Policing in First Nation Communities: From Traditional Methods of Social Control to a Modern Model of Policing	Culturally relevant policing is part of the mandate of the First Nation Policing Policy in Canada. From the perspective of First Nation participants, this research examines traditional First Nation processes of social control in their respective communities. It then it explores how these traditional mechanisms might get incorporated into a modern model of policing in First Nation communities in Saskatchewan. The research is based on seventeen interviews with Elders and other members of four First Nations in Saskatchewan. It employs Attride-Sterling's thematic network analysis process to produce a thematic map that provides a visual rendering of the analysis.
Nicholas	Jones	University of Regina	Retributive or restorative approaches to mass victimization? An analysis of population-based survey results	The mechanisms by which a state and the international community - addresses post-conflict justice is crucial in determining their recovery from mass violence and violations of human rights. In the field of transitional justice there is a debate regarding how appropriate and effective the typical top-down retributive approaches to dealing with mass victimization actually work in meeting the needs and expectations of the general public. This paper combines data from two population-based surveys conducted in Bosnia/Herzegovina and Serbia to explore people's perception of utilizing informal restorative dialogically based or formal retributive court-based approaches to address mass victimization.
Susan	Jones	Colorado Technical University	Boundary Violations: A search for solutions	Boundary violations, between correctional staff and offenders, are one of the most serious leadership issues of modern corrections. This round table discussion session will feature discussants that have specific knowledge about the complexities of the boundary violation process. Suggestions for reducing the number of boundary violations between criminal justice professionals and their clients will be explored. These solutions will include both organizational and individual strategies that may be effective. The individual discussants include those who have worked in the criminal justice system, academic researchers, and treatment providers for correctional personnel.
Susan	Jones	Colorado Technical University	Censorship Policy in the Colorado Department of Corrections: A Case Study	This case study examined the impact of changing the censorship policy in the Colorado Department of Corrections. The policy was changed from a burdensome but permissive policy to one that restricted all materials that contained nudity, from all inmates. The new policy mirrors the policy in several other state jurisdictions. The study included document review, policy history analysis, and interviews of correctional employees. The conclusions in this study provide important information regarding policy change within correctional environments, including the unintended consequences of policy change. The role of the culture as a resistant factor towards this policy change has been examined.
Susan	Jones	Colorado Technical University	Model to Increase Understanding of Boundary Violations	This article presents a model that may aid in understanding the process that leads a correctional employee into a relationship with an inmate. This model was built based on research that was limited to boundary violations between female employees and male inmates. The development of the model was guided by the following theories: boundary theory, social identity theory, and power theory; as well as data collected from former female correctional employees who developed a relationship with male inmates. This data was gathered and analyzed through a qualitative study, using the portrait approach. **This paper has not been published in a peer review journal, but it is taken from my dissertation research.
Susan	Jones	Colorado Technical University	Educational Requirements for Correctional officers in the United States	This study examined the minimum educational requirements for entry level correctional officers by presenting data obtained from each correctional system in the United States. An historical analysis of the changes in the educational requirements, including the impact of the Law Enforcement Education Program, is presented to provide context for the current practice. Conclusions presented link the level of educational requirements to the current move to increase the professional status of the corrections profession.

Samantha	Jordan	Western New England University	Role of K-9 Units in Local Police Departments	This study focuses on the role of K-9 units in local law enforcement settings. K-9 units are vital to the success of many local police departments with assisting in narcotic and firearm investigations, search and rescue teams, and criminal apprehension. K-9 units consist of a variety of intelligent dog breeds, who are trained specifically to assist police with daily investigative duties. Research will also include how police dogs are trained for local law enforcement agencies, and the home life with the police dogs and their handlers.
Cody	Jorgensen	Boise State University	The relative push of risk alleles over the life course	Molecular genetics is a rather new addition to criminological research. Several molecular genetic studies examining criminal and anti-social outcomes have been conducted and add much to our knowledge base. However, many research gaps remain. This study seeks to investigate the relative push of several known risk alleles towards violence. The analysis also examines how this push changes over the life course.
JANICE	JOSEPH	Stockton University	Transgender Victims of Femicide	In 2015, the National Coalition of Anti-violence Programs reported that transgender people experience violence at a much higher rate than non-transgender individuals. The victims are disproportionately trans women and people of color. In 2014, for example, more than half of the victims were transgender women and 60 percent were people of color, especially Blacks. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the intersection of race and gender and femicide in the transgender community.
JANICE	JOSEPH	Stockton University, Criminal Justice Department	Gerontological Criminology (Gero-Crimnology): Emerging New Field	While there has been criminological research relating to younger people, crime, and criminal justice, research on crime and victimization of the elderly has received limited attention. However, with the increase in the elderly population globally, it has become necessary for criminologists to focus on the elderly, both as victims and perpetrators of crime. A number of researchers have, therefore, attempted to examine the extent, nature and impact of criminal victimization of the elderly, the elderly involvement with crime, and the elderly and the criminal justice system. The Working Group on Gero-criminology will meet to discuss the new emerging field.
JANICE	JOSEPH	Stockton University, Criminal Justice Department	The Color of Incarceration in Australia: Mass Incarceration of Aborigines	Aboriginal people in Australia represent only 3% of the total population, yet more than 28% of Australia's prison population are Aboriginal. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), between 2002 and 2012, imprisonment rates for Aboriginal Australians increased from 1,262 to 1,914 Aboriginal prisoners per 100,000 adult Aboriginal population. In comparison, the rate for non-Aboriginal prisoners increased from 123 to 129 per 100,000 adult non-Aboriginal population. Using official data, this presentation will examine the nature and extent of the incarceration of Aborigines in Australia and factors that contribute to this mass incarceration of this group of people in Australia.
Justin	Joseph	Praire View A&M	A Meta-analysis of both predictive and protective variables associated with gang membership	The extant literature provides evidence that both neighborhood, victimization, and psychosocial variable influence gang membership during adolescence. There is an abundance of research examining how much these variables account for gang membership throughout adolescence. Unfortunately, in comparison there is little literature examining the variables that act as buffers amongst juveniles in reference to gang affiliation. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to ascertain how much of an influence these variables have on gang participants amongst adolescents through performing a meta-analysis of the empirical literature. The results, limitations, and implications of the study will be discussed later.
Alicia	Jurek	Sam Houston State University	Structural elaboration in police organizations: An exploration	The current research explores the structural elaboration of municipal American police organizations. We describe the essential elements of structural elaboration theory, and test the concept using a national sample of American police organizations. Data are drawn from multiple waves of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey (LEMAS). This research examines the structural complexity of police organizations and its relationship to time. Additionally, results highlight structural trends in American police organizations and provide potential explanations for changes.

Colleen	Kadleck	University of Nebraska Omaha	Representations of Victimization in Film: Looking Beyond Gender	Prior work on the representation of violent victimization in film suggests that women are more likely than men to suffer longer on screen prior to death, to be shown in fear for longer periods of time, to endure greater psychological aggression, and to be victimized in a sexual context (Sapolsky, Molitor & Luque, 2003; Weaver, 1991; Welsh & Brantford, 2009). However, much of this research fails to address within-gender variations in victim portrayal. Using a large sample of film trailers, we examine gendered representations of violent victimization by age, race and ethnicity, and key social roles.
Katherine	Kafonek	University of Baltimore	An Examination of the Role of Stalking in Intimate Partner Violence: Impacts on Victim Health and Wellbeing	A growing body of research has identified that stalking may play a significant role in intimate partner violence; however, generalizable studies regarding the prevalence and context of stalking in the context of IPV are rare. Using data from the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), the prevalence of poly-victimization including terrestrial stalking and technology-based stalking within IPV was examined and the psychosocial impacts of stalking were investigated. Implications for improving victim response and directions for future research are discussed.
Dave	Kalinich	Florida Atlantic University	UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC FACTORS IN SOCIALLY DISORGANIZED NEIGHBORHOODS: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH	This paper uses a multidimensional approach to explore the role of economic factors in sustaining adverse conditions in socially disorganized neighborhoods (SDNs). While some suggest that people who live in "slums" should be held responsible for the decline of their own neighborhoods, others believe structural inequalities are to blame. This paper presents a taxonomic view of economic factors and related social and physical conditions that exist in SDNs. This approach focuses on the impact of economic factors on the quality of life in SDNs. We suggest that policy recommendations for SDNs must address the development of both people and place.
Naoki	Kanaboshi	Grand Valley State University	Parental incarceration: a children's rights analysis	The negative effects of parental incarceration on children have been well-discussed. However, there has not been sufficient discussion of whether these negative effects amount to a violation of the children's constitutional rights. This presentation proposes a legal framework for this analysis.
Turgay	Karagoz	Penn State University, Harrisburg	Hero or Traitor? A Case Study on Mysterious Turkish Whistleblower	This case study discusses whistleblowing in policing from ethical perspective. After a recent criminal investigation in Turkey related to corruption allegations that involved some key figures of the government, hundreds of police officers were removed from duty. Further, some officers were arrested and charged with various allegations. During this period, a mysterious whistleblower who operates his twitter account as "Fuat Avni" has emerged and has begun to tweets that claims to the government's corrupt activities. Because Fuat Avni has proven to have startlingly accurate knowledge of events before they happen, he became a phenomenon his followers exceeds 1 million in twitter.
Stephanie	Karas	University of Houston - Downtown	The President's Black Box Unveiled: Presidential Use of Statements of Administration Policy for Crime Policy	While signing statements have been studied as part of the informal power that presidents have in the lawmaking process, statements of administration policy (SAPs) have received considerably less attention, and virtually no attention when applied to crime policy. However, SAPs are used by the president earlier in the legislative process and can give an insight into the official administration position on a piece of legislation well before the signing statement. This paper uses a mixed methods approach to assess how frequently SAPs are used for topics of crime and how presidents are using them for such a purpose.
Shilpashri	Karbhari	Visiting Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice	Terrorism: Intersections of Gender, Ethnicity, Nationalism	Terrorism: Intersections of Gender, Ethnicity, Nationalism Media accounts distort the complex realities that underlie the involvement of women in terrorism. I contend that an intersectional lens allows for a nuanced discussion of terrorism. In this essay, I show how gender, ethnicity, nationalism, and religion overlaps with terrorism to defy the limited approaches that are in place in the study of terrorism. This research will help further the understanding of terrorism as a multi-layered phenomenon that is evolving and anything but linear. Counter-terrorism policies will benefit from contemporary discussions of terrorism that take on an intersectional analysis.

Joanne	Katz	Missouri Western State University	Can Restorative Justice Save Community Policing?	In 1994, the Department of Justice instituted the Office of Community Oriented Policing (COPS), as an effort to strengthen community/police relations through the use of collaborative problem solving. Since the highly publicized police shooting in Ferguson, MO in 2014, the gulf which exists between police and the communities they are charged with protecting has challenged all parties involved. This presentation will examine new ways to implement collaborative processes, including Restorative Justice, to help heal both the historic and the present rifts which exist. We will propose a model of implementation where police and community engage in restorative and collaborative processes as the day-to-day response to community safety. This model will include police training, community empowerment and opportunities for building true understanding.
Nicholas	Kavish	Saint Louis University	Cognitive Performance and Psychopathy: Exploring the Intersection of Juvenile Psychopathic Features, ADHD Symptomology,	A growing body of research suggests that psychopathic traits are associated with neurocognitive impairment. Psychopathic individuals appear to display lower levels of general intelligence, as opposed to higher levels of cognitive ability. Other studies have also revealed evidence that psychopathic tendencies tend to be comorbid with attention deficits and hyperactivity problems. Less research has examined the confluence of all three outcomes. The current study builds on this growing body of research by examining the emergence of fledgling psychopathy? in a sample of juveniles. Our results suggested that overlap exists for all three traits measured relatively early in the life-course.
Erin	Kearns	American University	See Something, Say Something?: Counterterrorism and Policing Immigrant Communities	Why do some police departments develop positive relationships with immigrant communities at greater risk of radicalization while many others do not? I argue that this decision depends on the agency's previous policing practices, the agents involved, and characteristics of the immigrant community itself. To test my argument, I sample from law enforcement in the Washington DC metropolitan area. Comparative qualitative research in selected field sites will allow for the mapping of existing relationships between police and communities. I examine archival records and conduct semi-structured interviews and surveys with law enforcement members at different ranks.
Linda	Keena	University of Mississippi	Is the Gain Worth the Pain? Perceptions of ITC Graduates	Do the ends justify the means? This question is frequently raised when new ventures are undertaken, new changes are implemented, and individuals dedicate themselves to a new method of thinking and/or behaving. The research presented in this paper was designed to answer that question based on in-depth interviews with thirty maximum security offenders who graduated from Missouri Department of Corrections' Intensive Therapeutic Community, ITC. Participants were interviewed regarding the sacrifices made, perceived changes in attitude and behavior, their willingness to recommend participation in the program, and their perceptions of benefits and detriments resulting from their participation. Implications will be addressed.
Linda	Keena	The University of Mississippi	Correlates of Job Satisfaction among Southern Correctional Officers	Officers are the largest contingent of personnel at most prisons. They are responsible for a myriad of tasks to help ensure a safe, secure, and humane prison. Because it has important implications, understanding the correlates of job satisfaction is important. Most of the research to date on the correlates of satisfaction have focused on staff in general (and not officers specifically) or studied officers from prisons in states with some degree of financial resources. The current study examined the correlates of satisfaction among officers at the largest prison in a Southern state with limited financial means.
Steven	Keener	Virginia Commonwealth University	Establishing a Comprehensive Roadmap of the Reporting Process for Collegiate Sexual Assault Victims	As victimization studies continue to yield an alarming rate of collegiate sexual assaults, widespread attention is being paid to this issue. Despite this increased attention, the process that victims must go through if they decide to report their victimization is not well understood. This study will fill that gap by analyzing the reporting process at a major public university. By providing a roadmap of the many avenues (e.g. Title IX, law enforcement) that a victim can take when reporting, this study will establish a comprehensive overview of the reporting process, display its strengths and weaknesses, and make recommendations for improvements.
Elizabeth	Keller-Charbonneau	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Safety and Equity in Child Custody After Domestic Violence	When a survivor of domestic violence leaves her abuser, she must frequently confront the reality of child support and child custody issues. This may mean continued conflict with the abuser, and continued risk to her safety, or her children's. Well-intentioned laws designed to ensure both parents an equal role in their children's lives pose special risks for domestic violence survivors. This paper examines the experiences of several states in developing law designed to protect all parties involved in these cases, and offers suggestions for sound, rational, and equitable policy for the future.

Christopher	Kelly	Lewis University	The Role of Scientific Research in Criminal Justice Public Policy	The ineffectual, and sometimes detrimental, nature of many criminal justice policies has become increasingly apparent in recent years. The failings of such policies can have significant costs to society. Therefore, it is crucial that the policies that are enacted are as effective and efficient as possible. One potential solution to this issue is the increased use of scientific research when creating policy. This paper will assess the role of science in shaping criminal justice policies. The advantages, disadvantages, limitations, and other aspects of utilizing scientific research in this manner will be addressed, as well as suggestions for future research.
Jay	Kennedy	Michigan State University	A Problem with the Numbers: Using Financial Metrics to Predict Illegal Corporate Behavior	In her review of white-collar crime research and theory, Simpson (2013) states that corporate crime scholars wrestle with methodological difficulties" and "collecting useful data that validly and reliably measure both white-collar crime and relevant predictor variables" (p. 314). The dependent variables used to measure corporate crime are typically valid reliable and relatively easy to access and measure. Financial metrics when used as predictor variables are much less reliable and valid. The paper discussed in this presentation outlines the shortcomings of corporate financial metrics as predictors of corporate crime and suggests several alternative strategies for studying organization-level corporate crime."
Leslie	Kennedy	School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University	Vehicle Theft in Colorado Springs: An Evidence-base Intervention using Risk Terrain Modeling	We will present results from an NIJ sponsored research program that examined the impact of police actions in reducing vehicle theft in Colorado Springs. Using Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM), we partnered with the CSPD to identify key risk factors that contributed to this crime and then developed an intervention strategy to reduce its occurrence. Police officers were directed to certain locations over a period of three months where they were instructed to deal with specific problems that were identified as relating to the risk factors that appeared in the RTM. An evaluation was conducted in the aftermath of the intervention to determine success based on crime reductions in treatment areas from pre-intervention and when compared against controls.
Sindee	Kerker	Lynn University	THE CITIZENSHIP PROJECT: COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY	The 3-week January term incorporates high-impact educational practices to provide students with an integrated learning environment centered on citizenship. Students take courses that focus on a civic issue, or problem, while engaging in experiential learning opportunities and community service work with local, community-based partners. Thematic areas for courses include homelessness, environmental sustainability and urban renewal. The university works with local partner organizations to enhance students understanding of civic engagement. A pre-and-post-test assessment was designed and implemented, based on a prepared survey instrument, and on common essay assignments with common measurements to assess both the knowledge and attitudinal components of citizenship.
Kent	Kerley	University of Texas at Arlington	Examining the Nexus between Prescription Opioid and Heroin Abuse	Criminologists long have explored the possible connection between minor and major drug abuse, or what many have called the ?Gateway Hypothesis.? To date there is limited empirical support for this connection, especially when prospective datasets are used. In this study we explore the connection between prescription opioid and heroin abuse via in-depth interviews with 30 drug abusers in a Southern halfway house for women. Based on the women?s narratives concerning initiation into drug use, transition from one drug to another, physical and mental effects, and preferred routes of administration, we find preliminary evidence of a prescription opioid-heroin nexus.
Sesha	Kethineni	Prairie View A & M University	A Comparison of Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: China and the United States	Historically China?s approach towards juvenile offenders has been rehabilitative compared to the United States. In recent years, China has developed innovative diversion programs/interventions for juveniles who are likely to receive anywhere from three to five years of incarceration sentences. Similarly, many states in the U.S. have started diversion programs in lieu of incarceration for juveniles who were deemed moderate-risk. This paper will present a brief history of the development of juvenile diversions in both countries, compare the effectiveness of the Chinese juvenile diversion program known as conditional non-prosecution with that of informal diversion program in the United States, and discuss the benefits and drawbacks of certain diversion programs. In addition, the paper will discuss the impediments to the future of diversion in both China and U.S.
Kanika	Khanna	Office of the Inspector General for the NYPD	Outreach Efforts in Police Oversight: A Qualitative Approach	Police oversight agencies sometimes struggle with translating outreach efforts into concise and accurate descriptions of community perspectives. One solution may be found in the traditionally academic qualitative approach. By using more methodological rigor, more stringent sampling methods, and principles of inductive research and grounded theory, oversight agencies may be able to increase their understanding of community opinions on police reform issues. This project is a hypothetical case study assessing the feelings, attitudes, and opinions of a fictional city regarding a new community policing pilot program of the city's police department. It proposes the use of semi-structured interviews and community focus groups to draw conclusions regarding the program's potential effect on community sentiment towards the police department.

Matthew	Kijowski	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Examining Juvenile Solitary Confinement: Damaging Youth Through Isolation	
Michelle	Kilburn	Southeast Missouri State University	The Chemistry of Prison Ministry: GLS + SL = RJ	The transformation of offenders from followers to leaders is an arduous undertaking. Many have leadership responsibilities in their families, prison work assignments and within prison programs and offender organizations. Research measuring their leadership skills is scant and literature identifying leadership training is virtually nonexistent. The data presented in this paper represents experiences and responses from approximately forty offenders who attended The Global Leadership Summit, via satellite, August 2015. Responses to an exit survey were reviewed and yielded strong links to both servant leadership and restorative justice. The authors discuss the role and future of leadership training on both institutional behavior and overall transformation.
Michelle	Kilburn	Southeast Missouri State University	Searching for Excellence: The Probation Officers? Role through the Eyes of the Probationer	In 2014 approximately 1,200 probationers were surveyed in Missouri. One of the goals was to ascertain clients' perspectives on the role probation officers play in the clients' successful completion through the system. Surveys were distributed to a set of probationers: recently completed and revoked. Comparisons of the set of probationers and their perceived interactions between the officers and themselves were conducted. Utilizing a Management by Walking Around strategy, the researchers were able to gather insight from those who work closest, and have the highest vested interest, with the probation officers.
Michelle	Kilburn	Southeast Missouri State University	Linking Law Enforcement and the Community: The Role of Facebook in Policing	Social media has changed the way we communicate. Facebook has made its way into almost everyone's lives, including police officers. This research will explore potential uses and pitfalls of departments making a connection with the community through Facebook. A content analysis of 23 large department Facebook pages was conducted to ascertain both content and frequency of posts within a given time frame. Emerging themes/categories will be discussed as well as the context of community posts. Analyzing the prevalence, use, and content of department Facebook pages will help other departments determine the best use of social media to meet their mission/goals
Ashley	Kilmer	University of Delaware	The role of legal consciousness, stigma, and social bonds on the re-entry experience of recently incarcerated adults	This project integrates concepts from the fields of law and society and criminology to create an integrated theoretical lens to examine the reentry process for adults during the weeks following release from prison. Specifically, this study examines how legal consciousness, experiences of stigma, and the development of social bonds work together or individually to impact the reentry process and the various successes and struggles experienced. Findings from interviews are discussed and it is hoped that these stories and theoretical model illuminate the ways in which families, communities, and policy-makers can assist individuals when they return home as formerly incarcerated adults.
Bitna	Kim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Barriers to Formal Police and Community Corrections Partnerships: A Comparison of Police Chief and Chief Probation/Parol	Although there has been a continued and increasingly intensive interest in police-probation/parole partnerships over the past two decades, the majority of partnerships remain informal endeavors. The primary research questions focus on identifying 1) a comparison of police chief and chief probation/parole officer perceptions regarding challenges and barriers to partnership as well as interest in new partnership opportunities and 2) the predictors of these perceptions. Data were collected through a state-wide survey of a random sample of municipal police chiefs and county chief probation/parole officers in Pennsylvania. The main findings and policy implications will be discussed.
Bitna	Kim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Does homicide type matter?: Further explorations of sentencing female homicide offenders	An examination of detailed international sentencing data on female homicide offenders provides an important opportunity to assess the generalizability of contemporary research and theorizing on criminal punishment. Drawing from the chivalry/paternalism and evil woman (selective chivalry) hypotheses, the present research investigates little researched questions about the effects of homicide types (victim-offender relationships and motivations) on sentencing outcomes by analyzing a nationally representative sample of female defendants adjudicated guilty of homicide in South Korea, over the period 1986-2013. Policy implications of the findings and future directions for comparative sentencing research across international contexts are discussed.

Hye-Sun	Kim	Worcester State University	Cybercrime victimization among college students	College students are susceptible to cybercrime victimization because computer and Internet use has become an essential part of college education. Thus, this study intends to conduct a survey with college students to measure four areas: internet use habits, awareness of cybercrime, the level of fear of cybercrime, which can predict the vulnerability to cybercrime victimization, and experiences of cybercrime victimization. By conducting the survey, this study will address the extent of cybercrime victimization among college students, and identify the most serious type of cybercrime that affects college students. It will also explore the relationship between fear of cybercrime and victimization experiences, and predictors for cybercrime victimization.
Joonggon	Kim	College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University	Youth bullying victimization-negative emotions-suicidal ideation link within GST: Moderating role of cell phone reliance	Although general strain theory posits that bullying victimization, as strain, can be a source of suicidal ideation, empirical research on this link is rare. Using GST as a guiding framework, we explore the linkage among being bullied at school, negative emotions, and suicidal ideation among South Korean youths. Also, drawing from the notion that problematic cell phone use is linked with various psychological, sociological problems, we test the moderating effect of cell phone reliance on the bullying victimization-negative emotions-suicidal ideation relation. Both findings and implications are discussed in the context of South Korea.
Tammy	Kim	University of Toronto	Effective Coping Skills Can Potentially Decrease Physiological Stress among SWAT Team Officers	This study explored the relationship between police-specific coping skills and physiological stress during critical incidents. Special forces police officers (n=14) participated and completed a detailed questionnaire on Police Specific Coping (Arnetz et al., 2008). The physiological stress was measured through salivary cortisol samples subsequent to undergoing simulated critical incidents. A significant negative correlation ($r = -0.584, p < 0.05$) was found between police-specific coping score and post-critical incident cortisol level. Participants who reported adaptive police-specific coping abilities had a lower cortisol level, showing a faster recovery after simulated critical incident stress exposure. Interventions that promote effective coping to policing are discussed.
Yongsok	Kim	Bemidji State University	Exploring the relationship between environmental friendly attitudes and crime-resisting propensities	The researcher examines the relationship between environmentally friendly attitudes and crime-resisting propensities. This exploratory research utilizes an on-line survey method to collect data from students in one university. The researcher presents the research outcomes along with future research orientations in relation to and beyond this current study.
Catherine	Kimbrell	George Mason University	What have we learned about juvenile drug court implementation and processes?	This presentation will provide the results from a systematic review on juvenile drug court implementation and processes. The goal of this review was to better understand barriers and facilitators to juvenile drug court implementation, as well as the processes related to the successful functioning of a juvenile drug court. In doing so, this report utilized qualitative synthesis methods. An evaluation of 63 qualitative and quantitative research studies was conducted in order to systematically evaluate 477 empirical findings related to specific process and implementation strategies. A discussion on the methods used in this approach will also be discussed.
Keron	King	College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago	HANG THEM HIGH: Measuring Support for the Death Sentence among Criminal Justice Students	In Trinidad and Tobago (TTO) the penalty for homicide is death by hanging. TTO also has a homicide rate of 28 per 100,000. The nation's major political parties have indicated their continued support for it as a measure of deterrence. The literature has also suggested that the public is generally pro the death sentence. However one would suspect that Criminal Justice students may hold opinions of the death penalty that are more consistent with the literature. This research therefore presents findings that illustrate the level of support for the death sentence amongst criminal justice students.
Brian	Kingshott	Grand Valley State University	Human Trafficking: A Feminist Perspective Response	Contributions to enhance human trafficking awareness, as well as policy and practice, has to date, been devoid of a feminist analysis of the topic. It is acknowledged that human trafficking is considered a gender-based phenomenon. Gender-based factors that contribute to the activity have been identified. However, criminal justice scholars have often ignored how patriarchy impacts the response towards human trafficking. The authors posit that the influence of patriarchy on criminal justice policy development and practice undermines human trafficking efforts. Implications for public policy and future research directions are identified and discussed to evaluate their efficacy in producing the desired result.

Sarah	Kirk	Barton College	Crime patterns in rural jurisdictions in the southern United States: testing a violence hypothesis	Existing research suggests that violence is often a rural event. For example, Carleton, Brantingham & Brantingham (2014) found that in Canada, rural areas tend to be areas that specialize in violent offending. This phenomenon has been interpreted to reflect cultural differences between urban and rural areas. We selected jurisdictions in the Southern United States to test hypotheses concerning the identification of rural violence using a southern sample. Results suggest that, much like the Pacific North West, rural jurisdiction in the southern United States of America show similar trends by crime type. While a possible cultural effect is suggested, it would appear that there are a number of similarities between areas with high concentrations of rural violence, and that these similarities extend across international borders.
Eva	Kishimoto	University of Cincinnati	Does Trauma have a role in the RNR? World of Corrections?	Trauma Informed Correctional Care has been making its way into the nomenclature of human services including corrections. Before charting a new course in the field of corrections, it is prudent to pause and take inventory of what we know works in reducing recidivism and then scrutinize how trauma informed care best fits into this knowledge base. This presentation will provide an overview of RNR and examine the research to date on trauma informed care and how it integrates into the RNR model
Hannah	Klein	Temple University, Department of Criminal Justice	An Evaluation of Philadelphia CeaseFire: a Cure Violence Public Health Model Implementation	In April 2013, Philadelphia CeaseFire, based on the Cure Violence Model, began implementing a gun violence prevention program in North Philadelphia. After two years of implementation, an evaluation was conducted. The quasi-experimental evaluation utilized propensity score matching to find statistically comparable census blocks, based on demographics, spatial lags of violence, community features, and pre-implementation violence. Regression analysis was used to determine if the violence (shootings, homicides, and robberies with a gun) in the target community decreased at a greater rate than comparable communities. Interviews with stakeholders and staff were conducted to help understand the findings of the quantitative evaluation.
Lloyd	Klein	Hostos Community College	Gee Officer Krupke-Can We all Get Along?: Community Policing, Police Brutality, and the Potential for Conflict Resolution	Recent events in Ferguson, New York, Charleston, Cleveland, and other cities have focused on the discontent between law enforcement representatives and community residents. Instances of police brutality belie the longstanding efforts of law enforcement officials to apply community policing measures. The increasing incidence of police brutality and application of stop and frisk tactics produced an ever-expanding distrust of law enforcement officials. This paper examines application of community policing and the impact of recent police violence. Reports generated following recent events and established literature are utilized in analyzing current tensions impacting community trust in policing and possibility of conflict resolution.
Charles	Kocher	Wilmington University/Columbia Southern University	Police Responses and Generational Differences: Examining the impact of age differences and views of police services.	The generation known as the Millennials now occupy the work place and are part of all of our communities. Strategies need to be developed to ensure police officers have an understanding of the different approaches they may encounter when responding to a call for assistance. Generational experts point out there are differences among the Great Generation, Baby Boomers and the Millennials. Each of the major groups can consist of a mix of more than one classification based on birth dates which have different core values. The law enforcement community need to be mindful of the differences to ensure a toolbox of solutions when confronting someone from a particular generational period. The study examines the differences associated with the various generations? viewpoints that may impact the delivery of general law enforcement services and responses.
Marthonis	Koen	George Mason University	Body-Worn Cameras: In Theory and in Practice	The killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, the death of Eric Garner, and the passing of Freddie Gray have contributed to increased public demand for better police accountability, especially in the form of body-worn cameras. Proponents and manufacturers of body-worn cameras claim that these devices can be effective at improving evidence collection, officer safety, supervision, and training, in addition to improved accountability. Although some research exists examining these claims, little research has considered how body-worn cameras are actually being used by practitioners. Drawing from semi-structured interviews, observations, and survey data collected in a small, city-level police agency, this paper differentiates between the use of body-worn cameras in theory and practice.
Maria	Koepfel	Kansas Department of Corrections	Chivalry in Probation? A First Look into Possible Sex Discrepancies in Probation Sentencing	Research on sentencing has often found that female offenders receive advantageous treatment in the form of lower incarceration rates and shorter incarceration sentences. The leniency females are afforded is often attributed to the chivalry/paternalism theory of sentencing, which surmises that female offenders need protection from the correctional system. While much research has been dedicated to this topic regarding incarceration, the same courtesy has not been extended to probation. The current research explores the possibility of a chivalrous presence in probation. Regression models indicate support for the notion that female offenders receive favorable treatment in a number of probation related outcomes.

Marcus	Kondkar	Loyola University New Orleans	Exploring the Lethal Collateral Consequences of Correctional Turnover in Urban Neighborhoods	This paper examines the effect of the "corrections turnstile" - neighborhood turnover due to incarceration and reentry - on homicide patterns in 73 urban neighborhoods. Using geo-coded homicide data and residential addresses for every corrections admission and release from 2000 to 2015, I demonstrate that the corrections turnstile is a particularly appropriate measure of social disorganization. In addition to the documented destabilizing effects on family bonds and community networks, elevated turnover rates foster continuous, often violent, contests for power at the neighborhood level. The findings undermine claims that high incarceration rates reduce violent crime and may actually suggest the opposite.
Wendy	Koslicki	Washington State University	Variances in Police Recruitment Videos and Police Department Culture	Organizational recruitment literature largely agrees that recruitment videos are used to portray department culture to attract like-minded applicants. This exploratory study uses a content analysis to assess the nature of themes portrayed in police recruitment videos from the 50 largest police departments in the United States. Two categories for themes "community-oriented and militaristic" will be utilized to designate police recruitment videos based on the observed frequency of contained themes. Results will be used to assess which sampled departments portray a militaristic culture, which portray a community-oriented culture, and which portray a balance between the two cultural themes.
Anna	Kosloski	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	Selling the "Girl Next Door": Demand in Purchasing Sex Online in the U.S.?	Since the phrase "human trafficking" was coined in 2000 under the Palermo Protocol, the disciplines of Criminology and Criminal Justice have made strides in understanding the scope and consequences of human trafficking. Yet, more research is needed in regards to the prevalence and demand of human trafficking within the United States, particularly in regards to selling sex on the internet. This study attempts to fill this gap by providing an analysis of demand to purchase sex via online advertisements across 11 major U.S. cities. Additional analysis includes an overview of the intersections of race and age in demand for purchasing sex in the United States. Implications for health concerns and future research are also provided.
Andrea	Krajewski	Texas State University	Minority threat and social control: An empirical investigation of police use of deadly force	Recently, a number of notable police killings have been highly publicized in the media, especially those involving minority males who were unarmed at the time of their death. Currently, no official record of police killings exists; however, data have recently become available through the work of independent agencies that will allow us to investigate this issue. Using the framework of the conflict perspective, the current research tests models of coercive social control as a function of racial heterogeneity and income inequality. Results from multivariate analyses will be presented to show the relationship between measures of racial threat and police killings.
Andrea	Krieg	Lewis University	Built Environment and its Effects on Social Cohesion and Adolescent Alcohol Use	Within the Chicago School, there has been a substantial focus on the social capital and control that takes place within neighborhoods. The current paper focuses on how this neighborhood social cohesion and control is built. It examines how the physical built environment as well as the local institutions within an area affect how individuals interact. It then goes on to examine whether this social control affects whether adolescents drink alcohol. We find evidence that suggests the social cohesion may actually lessen the positive effects of local institutions on alcohol use.
Andrew	Krotje	State University of New York College of Technology at Canton	The Communication System Breakdown During Emergency Situations	This study focused on the development of recommendations for public safety agencies when faced with a breakdown within their communications system(s). This was done using a case study research method to answer the research questions (a) What causes a breakdown in the communication system between police agencies, fire departments, and emergency medical services during emergencies; and (b) What can be done to prevent this breakdown from occurring. In order to complete this study, an examination of numerous cases was conducted which ultimately provided a list of causes and solutions.
Andrew	Krotje	SUNY Canton	Application of Emerging Technologies in Criminal Justice Education	This presentation focuses on the application of technology in a criminal justice course in order to acquaint students with the methods and techniques used and recognized by law enforcement professionals. Students are exposed to a series of experiential learning opportunities in which emerging technologies are used to address mental and physical techniques that are needed to tactically handle high-risk situations. The focus of the course is based on an analytical understanding of the tactical challenges faced by law enforcement officers. Emerging technologies allow for a hands-on education course to better prepare today's students for a professional career in law enforcement.

Attapol	Kuanliang	University of Louisiana at Monroe	Project FOUND: Fostering Officer and University Networking for Dementia	There are more than five million American living with Alzheimer's disease. It is estimated that by 2025 the number will increase by 40 percent. According to the national Alzheimer's Association, six in 10 people with dementia will wander. Therefore special programs that address these issues are critical. Project FOUND provides support for community-wide education efforts, training of law enforcement and first responders, and the development of a database, which law enforcement officers can use to help identify missing persons who may wander, and who suffer from Alzheimer's disease.
Jiletta	Kubena	Our Lady of the Lake University	Religion and Recovery: An Examination of Spirituality in Drug Court Participants	Religion and spirituality on individuals' recovery from substance use is explored in the medical literature, but is largely overlooked in criminology and criminal justice research. This study examines male and female participants in a drug court program, and their beliefs about God on their substance use and recovery. Findings indicate that spirituality or religion plays a different role in male and female substance use outcomes. The results also suggest there is a beneficial relationship between spirituality or religion and recovery from substance use disorders.
Vaijyanthee	Kumar	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	An empirical inquiry of Police Stress in India	Policing has been contended as one of the most stressful occupations around the globe. With increasing police suicide cases and an upsurge in misconduct towards civilians by the police in India, a study on police stress was necessitated. The study aimed at exploring the current stressors faced by the police and their association with work related outcomes (burnout and work engagement). Employing a multi-method approach, sources of stress were identified which predicted work-related outcomes among police personnel. The paper also empirically accentuates on the role of protective factors as buffers in the stressor and work related outcome's relationship. The results yield recommendations to manage burnout and engagement with an implication for the police organisation and community at large.
Harvey Wolf	Kushner	Long Island University/Criminal Justice	The Private Sector and Cyber Security	The public and private sectors have been dramatically impacted by cyber attacks. In fact, the full scope of these incursions remains unknown. The solution to this growing problem will rest within the private sector. This presentation explores the diminishing role of the public sector in protecting the home front from cyber attacks.
Sanja	Kutnjak Ivkovich	Michigan State University	A TEST OF THE POLICE INTEGRITY THEORY IN A CENTRALIZED POLICE SYSTEM	This research tests the degree to which characteristics of the larger environment influence the level of police integrity. In 2008, a stratified representative sample of 945 Croatian police officers from 10 police administrations evaluated hypothetical scenarios describing a range of various forms of police misconduct. Using characteristics of the communities they are serving, police administrations are classified into four categories. Bivariate analyses showed that police officers' evaluations of seriousness differed across categories of police administrations for more than one-half of the scenarios, but multivariate models revealed that community characteristics remained significant predictors of seriousness evaluations for only a few scenarios.
Sanja	Kutnjak Ivkovich	Michigan State University	Does Discipline Fairness Matter for the Police Code of Silence? Answers from the U.S. Supervisors and Line Officers	This paper explores the code of silence and its relation to the perceptions of disciplinary fairness. A survey of 604 police officers from eleven police agencies from the Midwest and East Coast indicates that the code varies greatly across the scenarios. Compared to the respondents who evaluated the expected discipline as fair, the respondents who evaluated it as too harsh were more likely to say that they would adhere to the code. The respondents who evaluated the expected discipline as fair and the respondents who evaluated it as too lenient were comparably likely to adhere to the code of silence.
Hyounggon	Kwak	Univeristy of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Linkage between Low Self-control, Risky Lifestyles and Victimization of South Korean Youth	Although a great deal research has been conducted on risk of victimization, most studies have focused on situational frameworks, often overlooking the influence of individual traits. Relying on the first four waves of data from the Korea Youth Panel Survey, the purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between low self-control, risky behaviors, and victimization. Specifically, this study explores whether risky lifestyles have a mediating effect on low self-control and crime victimization. By providing a better understanding of the individual and situational settings associated with victimization, it is intended that findings of this study will provide useful implications for policy and practice.

Michael	Kyle	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Perceptions of Campus Safety Policies: Contrasting the Views of Students with Faculty & Staff	In the aftermath of a number of tragic events a series of recommendations to colleges and universities concerning safety, security, and incident response policies have emerged. These measures often appear "common sense" solutions to the perceived risks, however, little is known about the level of support the normative recommendations receive from the very people they are intended to protect. This study examines levels of support expressed by students and faculty/staff; multivariate models are used to compare the viability of explaining levels of support through the lenses of respondent demographics and experiences, fear of crime, and perceptions of campus public safety.
Elizabeth	LaBelle	Lynchburg College	Colorblind in the Courtroom: A Comparison of Race in Decisions to Set Bail	Historically, research on bail decisions in relation to race has been vastly overlooked, but as racial inequality continues to play a pertinent role in today's society, this topic deserves to be examined closely, possibly now more than ever before. The focus of the proposed research study is to provide a comparative analysis of bail systems in Atlanta, GA and Philadelphia, PA, two largely urbanized cities within the United States. The analysis seeks to determine whether there is a significant difference in bail outcomes between minorities, more specifically Blacks, when compared to their white counterparts.
Karen	Lahm	Wright State University	Factors Affecting Contact between Inmate Parents and Their Children: An Examination of Mothers and Fathers Behind Bars	Currently, there is very little existing literature identifying the factors that affect contact between inmate parents and their children. Research that is available centers specifically on in-person visitation, while ignoring other types of social contact. Utilizing a large, national sample of inmate mothers and fathers, the current study investigated the impact of three categories of inmate-level variables (sociodemographic, criminality/sentencing, and institutional experience) upon mail, phone calls, and visitation with children. Findings suggest children's contact with inmate fathers is robustly predicted by sociodemographic variables while contact with inmate mothers is more affected by a mixture of all three types of variables.
Eric	Lambert	The University of Mississippi	The Effects of the Workplace on Jail Officers	Role stress is an important concept that can impair organizational functioning and can have negative effects for workers. While the effects of role stress on correctional officers has been studied, far fewer studies have been conducted on the possible correlates of role stress. Moreover, these few studies focused on prison staff. There has been little research on jail staff, even though jails are important, yet understudied, components of the American criminal justice system. This study will examine possible correlates of role stress among jail officers at a large Southern urban jail.
Deborah	Lamm Weisel	N.C. Central University, Department of Criminal Justice	Reducing Repeat Domestic Disturbances and Domestic Violence ? A Quasi-Experiment in Chula Vista, California	Domestic disturbances (DD) and domestic violence (DV) are among the most common problems facing law enforcement agencies and are usually among the five most common types of calls for service (CFS) to police. A large share of the domestic CFS volume is explained by repeat calls, involving the same offenders and victims in a mix of both non-crime calls and crime incidents. Police in Chula Vista, California are conducting a quasi-experiment to reduce domestic CFS by focusing on repeat subjects. A comprehensive problem analysis was used to develop a customized response based on successful DV-reduction efforts in High Point, North Carolina; Fremont, California; and West Yorkshire, Great Britain. The problem analyses included surveys of police personnel, review of more than 10,000 calls for service, 2,700 crimes, 1,100 arrests, and 1,200 prosecution records. This presentation highlights key findings from the problem analyses and tailored responses being tested in a large geographic area of the city.
Michael	Land	Eastern Kentucky University, School of Justice Studies	ReThinking First-Year Seminars for Justice Studies Students	The first year of college is a time of dramatic academic, social, and emotional change. Traditionally, the first year student success seminar has become a catch-all where student success seminars have become more narrow and specialized with learning partitioned into smaller disconnected segments of institutional requirements imbedded in the curriculum. Classes are usually small, discussion based, supporting a sense of community, and are transitional ? focusing on the needs of new students. The purpose of this paper is to rethink first-year seminars for justice studies students, supporting both student success while giving the student the tools they need to succeed.
David	Lane	Killmer, Lane & Newman, LLC	The Colorado Method of Jury Selection in a Capital Case	The Colorado Method of Jury Selection in a Capital Case involves educating jurors to the fact that the decision of life and death is a uniquely personal moral judgment rendered by each individual juror. It is not an exercise in group-think or collaboration between jurors. Similarly, the determination of what constitutes a "reasonable doubt" is within the realm of each individual juror's personal morality and is not subject to governmental definition. Using these concepts in trial empowers jurors to understand that they are not mere robots mindlessly plugging in jury instructions to arrive at a mathematically correct verdict but that each has the power to decide fact-based and morality-based questions themselves.

Alvin	Langley	University of Central Oklahoma	Pro-Seminar: A Practical Research Based Capstone Project	Pro-Seminar is a two semester capstone project for students seeking a Masters in Crime and Intelligence Analysis at the University of Central Oklahoma. This course provides students with an opportunity to use their research skills on real-world problems. Local, state, and national projects have been completed by students on topics ranging from county juvenile court services, emergency management compacts, and human trafficking. Pro-Seminar allows students to hone their research skills, work on practical problems, demonstrate their ability to work as a member of a team, while gaining exposure to potential employers.
Caitlyn	Largent	Tiffin University	Sexual Assault on College Campuses in the Mid-West	A study was completed exploring the topic of sexual assaults on college campuses in the Mid-West. The authors examined knowledge and attitudes by gender, majors, and class level. The design was a 2x2x2 factorial, between persons design. Inspired by prior research conducted by The Association of American Universities (2015), the authors hypothesized that upperclassmen, women, and criminal justice majors would have greater oppositional attitudes and stronger negative feelings regarding sexual assault vs. underclassmen, males and those with other majors. An assessment tool was created regarding sexual assault knowledge and attitudes. The results were compelling and revealed interesting information regarding knowledge and attitudes of sexual assault amongst college students.
Julien	Larregue	Aix-Marseille Université	Testing racial invariance in crime: what different methods lead to different results?	The racial invariance thesis poses that the overrepresentation of African Americans in criminal activities can be entirely explained by socioeconomic differences and thus rejects other explanatory variables such as cultural ones. We list over a hundred such quantitative estimate of the thesis and find that they use a wide array of data and methods (from the FBI crime index, to the self-report surveys to the one-to-one interviews). We then show the methodological options that tend to favor or disfavor the thesis, and reflect on what it may mean for the concurring theories.
Edward	Latessa	University of Cincinnati	Tips to writing a successful grant proposal	This workshop explores different types of opportunities for doctoral students and faculty to participate in sponsored research at the national, state, and local level, and reviews specific strategies on how to develop and write a successful grant proposal. Topics include developing ideas for a proposal, identifying possible funding sources, drafting a well-organized and concisely packaged proposal, budgeting, and evaluation. Sample RFPs from national, state, and local agencies will be reviewed.
Erin	Law	Western New England University	A Comparison of Police Stress Levels between a Private University Department and a Connecticut State Department	Police stressors, including operational and organizational, are issues in the forefront of news recently. Though a well-researched topic, there may be alternative explanations to explain the amount of stress some officers must attempt to cope with. This research project compares stress levels of police officers within a private university's Public Safety Department with a Connecticut police department on the variables geographic location, shift schedule, overtime, and co-worker impact.
Fang-Mei	Law	Tiffin University, School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	A Correlation Study between the Senses of Self-Control and Self-Efficacy of Recovery for Female Drug Offenders in Taiwan	Many female drug offenders come from dysfunctional families and have lower self-efficacy to stay abstinent. Evidence reveals that having higher self-efficacy reduces instances of drug abuse and relapse. Substance abusers tend to be unwilling to take responsibility for their addiction and instead tend to blame others. This reduced sense of self-control contributes to the behavior of female drug abusers and becomes an obstacle to recovery. This study aims to investigate the correlation between the senses of control and self-efficacy towards recovery in female offenders. This presentation includes theoretical framework, study findings, and a discussion of policy implications.
Asha	Layne	Morgan State University	Community, Racial, and Ethnic Differences and Violent Resistance	The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between community and racial differences and the subtypes of domestic violence. Social disorganization theory was used in this analysis to measure the mediating effects SES, and residential turnover has in domestic violence. Through an analysis of National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 2010 data, this study focused on one population of domestic violence: violent resistance. Weighted sampling was used in this study to gain theoretical and practical significance in a U.S. probability sample of 831,664 respondents. Results from logistic regression reveal substantial support for the relationships hypothesized in this current study. The results suggest that community differences and race/ethnicity are important predictors for violent resistance. This study noted that domestic violence should be categorized into subtypes to better understand patterns of victimization. The above results support existing literature explaining that domestic violence is not a unitary phenomenon but is multidimensional. This study explains that reducing domestic violence will require state and community based interventions designed to address intimate terrorism and violent resistance respectively.

Lisa	Leduc	University of Maine at Presque Isle	ODARA and Beyond: Protection from Abuse Orders - Best Practices for Advocates, Law Enforcement and the Judiciary	Using a database of Protection from Abuse (PFA) orders in a large rural county, trends in requests; granting/denial decisions; advocate support; service times and procedures are analyzed to inform best practice training for advocates, law enforcement and judges. Specific patterns in plaintiff/defendant gender; firearm concerns; DHHS involvement; suicide threats; and involvement of children are also examined to elucidate the decision making process in granting PFA's. Qualitative interviews with rural police departments supplement the quantitative 5 year file review data. These analyses are compared to ODARA research and trainings.
Gavin	Lee	University of West Georgia	Tumbling Dice: The Death Penalty for Serial Killers	It is a common misconception that the death penalty is reserved for the "worst of the worst"; however, many studies have found that this perception is poorly informed. The purpose of the present study is to examine the factors associated with receiving the death penalty in a group of offenders who many people would consider to be the "worst of the worst": serial killers. Using binary logistic regression we examine variables such as those related to the characteristics of the crime, offender, and victim.
Heeuk	Lee	Weber State University	Police-citizen contact and community oriented policing	There have been limited empirical examinations into how much the public's perception of police agencies is impacted by citizens' responsibility for aiding law enforcement agencies in reducing crime. This study argues that public perception in being involved alongside the police is necessary and crucial to the overall perception of law enforcement. The results indicated that voluntary contact with police, trust in the police, and social cohesion were significantly associated with increase in citizens' willingness to take more responsibility and collaborate with police. These results and their implications for citizens' support of community oriented policing are discussed within the limitation of the data.
Jae-Seung	Lee	Sam Houston State University	DOES POLICE RESPONSE TIME REALLY MATTER IN ARREST DECISION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES?	Factors associated with police arrest decision-making have received a great deal of attention from scholars and practitioners, generating a large body of research. However, only a handful of studies has focused on the effect of police response time on arrest decisions. What does exist is particularly limited to the arrest decision pertaining to property crime. Although domestic violence has been widely recognized as a serious violent crime, the effect of police response time on arrest decision-making in domestic violence cases is underexplored. Thus, this study examines the effect of police response time on arrest decision in domestic violence cases using calls for service (CFS) data collected by Houston Police Department. This study employs hierarchical linear modeling to control for neighborhood characteristics.
Jina	Lee	School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University	Separating out treatment selection effects from the crime control effects of sanctions for intimate partner violence	This research attempts to enhance our understanding of the effects of criminal court sanctions on subsequent offending against intimate partners. Empirical literature found that those sentenced to incapacitation are more likely to recidivate than those only sentenced to a probation. However, because offenders who are presumed to be at a higher risk for recidivism are likely to receive more severe sanctions, the empirical association between sanction severity and recidivism may not represent a causal connection. Utilizing propensity score matching and a sample of convicted offenders, this research seeks a more precise and less biased estimate of the effect of incarceration.
michael	leiber	Criminology University of South Florida	The Symbolic Threat Thesis: A Macro-Level Examination of Race and Juvenile Court Decision-Making	The symbolic threat thesis argues that race differences in juvenile court processing are based on interactions between offender characteristics and social-psychological reactions of decision-makers. Although micro-level investigations of the thesis have been subjected to empirical testing, missing from the current literature is an inquiry into the original macro-level implications of the perspective. The current study addresses this void by examining the effects of county-level characteristics on the outcomes of youth referred to the juvenile court from two states. The results have the potential to provide insight into the influence of contextual factors on the social control of youth.
Jennifer	Leili	University of South Florida	Sticks and stones? in the 21st century: The variation of self-protective measures by bullying type and place	Previous research has shown a large number of students experience bullying victimization at and away from school. Though research has shown that students who experience bullying are more likely to avoid school, an understudied area is the usage of self-protective measures. Utilizing data from the NCVS School Crime Supplement, differences in the types of self-protective measures that students take will be examined based on victimization at and away from school and types of bullying victimization. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

Hayley	Leiva	Stockton University	Exploring the possible correlation of coercive fantasy and behavior	This project focuses on the correlation between coercive sexual fantasies and sexually coercive behavior in University students. The purpose of this study is to determine if there is any link between how frequently one fantasizes about coercive behavior and how often one engages in various forms of coercion in sexual situations. The students of Stockton University are being given an online survey including measures of coercive sexual fantasies, various types of coercive behavior, and scales measuring the participants' attitudes toward the positive or negative effect of coercive behaviors on sexual partners.
KENNETH	LEON	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY	The Criminological Imagination (and Abstract Empiricism) in International Contexts: Observations from Criminal Justice F	The historic work of C. Wright Mills has permeated social science scholarship for over five decades, and has influenced a variety of discipline-specific styles of inquiry, including Jock Young's The Criminological Imagination. Using data from a mixed methods field study, this paper highlights structural and ideological dilemmas corresponding to issues presented by both Mills and Young in their respective critiques of the social sciences. Equal parts empirical and conceptual, the paper uncovers problematic elements regarding the knowledge-production process as it pertains to program evaluations of the Colombian National police, while also providing insights into the causal mechanisms guiding such phenomena.
Cory	Lepage	University of Alaska Anchorage	Under the Influence: Parents' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors Regarding Youth Substance Abuse	Parents are the most influential factor in the decisions youth make to use alcohol and drugs. While considerable attention has been paid to the underage drinking problem, we have entered an epidemic of prescription drug abuse and marijuana is increasingly being decriminalized or legalized across the United States. In this study, parents and other adults were surveyed about their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding teen use of alcohol, prescription drugs and marijuana. Survey results will be presented that compare adult perceptions regarding access to, use of, dangers and consequences of youth alcohol use and abuse relative to youth marijuana and prescription drug abuse. Perceptions and behaviors of parents relative to other adults will also be presented. These results describe awareness and readiness of parents and other adults in the community to engage with preventive education and media efforts in order to reduce youth substance use and its consequences.
Kaitlin	Levy-Liotard	University of Colorado Denver		The popularity of social media is becoming increasingly salient among law enforcement agencies in the United States. When used properly, platforms such as Twitter may provide effective and cost-efficient means of communicating directly with the public. The present study employs a qualitative methodology to explore the uses of social media and the advantages and disadvantages of tweeting from a law enforcement perspective. The results suggest Twitter may be an effective tool for enhancing community relations. Respondents, however, noted several caveats, including stylistic approaches, types of information, demographics of the city, and implementation of policies and procedures.
Carla	Lewandowski	Rowan University	Factors Affecting Police Response to Resistance	
Carla	Lewandowski	Rowan University	The Role of Race in Police Use of CED	Although research on the intersection of race and police use of force is vast, our understanding of whether the officer's decision-making on the type of force used and to employ a weapon is influenced by the race of the offender and the officer is limited. Using response to resistance data from the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority's Transit Police between 2009 and 2015, the current study examines whether the race of the officer and the offender affects the type of force used and if the introduction of conductive energy devices (CED) impacts the amount of response to resistance reports by race.
Olivier	Lewis	University of St Andrews	The Security Trilemma and Its Effects on Transnational Cooperation	It is well-known that state security actors face a security/autonomy dilemma that can never be perfectly resolved. This paper argues that the dilemma is in fact a trilemma, wherein interconnection and dependence are taken for granted. The paper first reviews the logics that underpin the trilemma and examines to what degree the three are mutually exclusive. The paper then examines the possible material consequences of the trilemma. To this end, a typology of cooperation is presented. Finally, multi-level causal factors that lead to variation in cooperation are hypothesized. Past and concurrent cooperation that can cause systemic effects are included therein.

Ka Wai (Carrie)	Li	Michigan State University	A longitudinal assessment of weapon carrying, fear, and social identity among juveniles	Using three waves of longitudinal data from more than 1,100 sixth to ninth graded students from nine cities across United States, the study aimed to identify the relationship between adolescent weapon carrying and several common predictors, such as fear and the perceived risk of victimization. Contrary to the ?fear and victimization hypothesis,? negative binomial regressions suggest that fear in wave 1 and 2 is negatively correlated with the frequency of weapon carrying at waves 2 and 3, respectively. Results suggest that weapons may serve more symbolic purposes, such as displays of toughness, in addition to their role in self-protection.
Luye	Li	University of Delaware	Why battered women stay: a comparison of American and Chinese college student?s attitude toward IPV	Public attitudes towards intimate partner violence (IPV) have shifted from viewing IPV as a tolerable, private matter to a matter of public concern that should be dealt with as a crime. Despite this major shift in social attitudes towards IPV over the last three decades, there is a lack of understanding of why battered women stay in violent relationship. Using data from 1000 college students from Chinese and American universities, this study empirically compared and contrasted factors that shape American and Chinese student?s attitude toward the reason why battered women stay in IPV-relationship. Directions for research and policy were discussed
Yudu	li	Sam Houston State University	Is bad stronger than good? The impact of police-citizen encounters on public satisfaction with the police	By drawing upon the negativity bias theory, this study examines the effects of different nature of contacts on public satisfaction with police (PSWP). The data were obtained from a random-sample telephone survey of residents in the City of Houston in 2012. The OLS regressions were conducted with variables derived from the contact model and neighborhood context model. The GIS techniques were utilized to measure the number of reported disorder incidents surrounding survey respondents. The results confirm the negativity bias theory that ?bad is stronger than good?, suggesting that the negative-contact variables have stronger influences on PSWP than the positive-contact variables.
Bin	Liang	Oklahoma State University-Tulsa	A Theoretical Model of Drug/DUI Courts: An Application of Structural Ritualization Theory	Past studies of Drug/DUI courts primarily focused on outcome evaluation and policy-driven issues, but lacked an effective theoretical framework. In this study, we turn to structural ritualization theory (SRT) and argue that Drug/DUI programs serve two functions, to disrupt clients? old rituals (e.g., drug/alcohol abuse, committing crimes), and to lay a foundation for building new abstinent and noncriminal ritualized practices for clients both in and after the drug court program. The effectiveness of drug programs at the organizational level and the success of clients? transformation at the individual level can be measured by four elements, salience, repetitiveness, homologousness, and resources.
Illya	Lichtenberg	Mercy College	Fatal Assaults on Police Officers During Motor Vehicle Stops: New Findings from a Replication Study	This research replicates, then expands upon the findings of a 1963 study of fatal assaults against police officers during motor vehicle stops. Utilizing 40-years of parametric data since the original study, this research attempts to explain differences in the findings between the two time periods. In addition, new findings and trends are extracted from the data that were not observed in the original in an attempt to provide further insight into the changes and the circumstances surrounding the incidents.
Donald	Liddick	Penn State	Classifying Organized Crime: Lessons from the Pennsylvania Crime Commission	Over a quarter of a century, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission (PCC) reported on the manifestation of organized crime in the state of Pennsylvania. The investigative body produced dozens of reports and thousands of pages of documents. A thorough examination of the PCC reports suggests that organized crime in late 20th century Pennsylvania could be categorized as one of three types: 1) hierarchically structured criminal organizations, 2) urban political machines, and 3) rural crime networks. A description and examples of the three types is provided, followed by a discussion of theoretical and practical implications.
Alesa	Liles	Georgia College & State University	Mental Health Probation: A Follow-up Analysis of Arkansas's Act 911 Program	Individuals with mental illness are disproportionately involved with the criminal justice system with an increase over the last several decades. To combat the issue, many states have implemented supervision legislation or mental health courts. Though studies have shown supervision programs are effective, individuals with mental illness are at double the risk to recidivate. In Arkansas, Act 911, was introduced in 1989 to handle this special population. This follow-up study conducted a logistic regression analysis from years 2007 to 2014 to evaluate program effectiveness and include variables not previously analyzed.

Hyeyoung	Lim	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Factors Related to Police Supervisor's Perception of Officer Misconduct	The purpose of this study is to identify the factors related to police supervisors' perception of officer misconduct among individual, organizational-cultural, and ecological factors. Seventeen enhanced hypothetical scenarios were used to measure police supervisors' perception and attitudes on police misconduct and their perceived institutional culture. The survey was administered to training participants in Texas from June 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010. The results suggest that willingness of whistle blowing, deviant subculture, strength of discipline, and some ecological factors are strongly related to supervisors' perception and attitude on police misbehavior.
Hyeyoung	Lim	Dept. of Justice Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham	Social Distance, Police Legitimacy, and the Use of Force: A Comparative Study of the Views of Young Citizens in a Majori	The current study compares the views of young citizens in a majority-Black city and in a majority-White city about police legitimacy and the use of force. The survey questionnaire was developed by incorporating two validated survey instruments that have been used with national-level samples, the Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) and the measurement of police integrity developed by C. Klockars (1999). The data were collected in two four-year public universities located in the mid-western and southern regions of the United States. The current study is based on the three criminological theories, social distance, social threat, and procedural justice.
Hyungjin	Lim	Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency	Crime prevention effects of closed circuit television during weekdays and holidays	Utilizing the crime data collected from nine target areas with CCTVs and control areas in Chuncheon City, South Korea during 2006 and 2009, the current study compared the effects of the crime prevention between weekdays and holidays. Data analyses disclosed that the open-street CCTVs showed a statistically significant effect on the reduction of crime during weekday, but not on the crime during holidays. This finding suggests a policy implication that in order to raise the effectiveness, an open-street CCTV should be located in the place having more crime during weekdays than the place experiencing more crime during holidays.
Gregory	Lindsteadt	Missouri Western State University	Changing Educational Requirements in Corrections: Is Climbing the Ranks Still Sufficient?	How much weight a college degree should carry for hiring and advancement in the field of criminal justice has long been debated. In the corrections field, experience has historically been the driving force for advancement. Currently, correctional policy makers have begun to reevaluate the need for higher education for positions in their departments. This pilot study explored educational hiring requirements in state correctional agencies (N=11) for positions in adult and juvenile corrections. Official data and semi-structured interviews were utilized to examine changes in educational hiring requirements and the current use of programs to encourage degree completion for correctional staff.
Tanja	Link	Kennesaw State University	Barriers to successful probation completion: an examination of probation revocations in an urban county in Georgia	Individuals arrested for violating the terms of their probation constitute a significant portion of the overall jail population. Probation is often merely a delay of incarceration rather than an alternative for many defendants, thus adding to, rather than reducing, the overall jail and prison populations. Previous research has found that a variety of factors determine the likelihood of success for individuals on probation. Our analysis examines both static and dynamic barriers to successful probation completion. Primary data collected from probation revocation cases in one urban county in Georgia serve as the basis of the analysis.
Shelley	Listwan	University of North Carolina Charlotte	The impact of permanent supportive housing on recidivism: The MeckFUSE program	Every year, over 650,000 people are released back into society from prisons. A lack of permanent housing is an important issue facing ex-inmates. The first response to homelessness has been shelters or transitional housing programs, however, these types of programs are temporary and often lack the services required by high need offenders. As a result, the Frequent User Service Engagement model is an initiative designed to provide permanent supportive housing services to people who are frequent users of jails, shelters, and emergency rooms. The Mecklenburg County (Charlotte,NC) FUSE project, or MeckFUSE's impact on offender outcomes will be examined.
Zoe	Livengood	Tiffin University	Knowledge and Perception of Educational Programs in Prisons	Recently the Obama administration has been advocating for prisoners to be eligible to receive federal Pell grants that would allow prisoners to receive a free education behind bars. This was banned by Congress approximately twenty years ago. This proposed pilot program would temporarily maneuver around this ban. A study was conducted to explore public knowledge and attitudes regarding this initiative. The design was 2x3 factorial, between persons, non-repeated measures design, examining gender, and public status (general population, college students, corrections professionals). The results of the study were intriguing and demonstrate the public perception and acceptance level of the President's initiative.

Lindsey	Livingston Runell	Kutztown University	Arrested Development: Pursuing a Higher Education in Carceral Contexts	This paper focuses on the process of beginning a carceral post-secondary education based on the experiences of 34 formerly incarcerated individuals who completed sentences at various state correctional facilities. Research indicates that engagement in pro-social activities during incarceration, such as taking college classes, can serve as a transformative experience helping to pull offenders in non-criminal directions both during and after carceral periods. This qualitative study will enhance relevant life-course criminological perspectives through careful consideration of the elements that shape individual decisions to pursue a higher education within carceral contexts and how such commitments to change are cultivated amid institutional confinement.
Christopher	Lobanov-Rostovsky	Fox Valley Technical College	Sex Offender Registries: Applications for Investigation, Interdiction, and Child Safety	One goal of the 2006 Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) was to improve the inter-jurisdictional sharing and exchange of sex offender information, and to apply this information to crime prevention, investigation, and promotion of child safety. Two national law enforcement initiatives related to these goals are the Internet Crimes against Children (ICAC) and AMBER Alert programs. This presentation examines SORNA's impact on these two initiatives, drawing from focus groups held with ICAC and AMBER Alert professionals. Data on the uses and application of registry information by these stakeholders will be presented, and implications for policy will be discussed.
Charles	Lofaso	Rochester Police Department	Homicide Clearance: Assessing Investigation Tactics in Rochester NY	Homicide clearance rates have significantly decreased in the past four decades. Criminologists have explored various theoretical explanations in an attempt to explain the decline in clearance, however, almost absent from the literature is the evaluation of investigative strategies. The present study evaluates the investigation tactics employed by the Rochester Police Department in New York state, which recently has experienced a surge in homicide clearance. We examine the effect of investigation tactics on clearance rates net of event and victim characteristics that have been found significant in the explanation of clearance in prior research. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.
James	Lofton	University of Central Oklahoma	Human Trafficking Assessment 2015: State of the States	This research examines data reported at the state-level from members of the Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies (ASCA) who are identified as public servant Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) in human trafficking for their respective states. The authors compare the responses of one SME per state and provide a baseline assessment for each of the 50 states regarding human trafficking assessments, awareness and outreach, investigation, legislation, policies and guidance documents, training, and information sharing. The goal is to provide additional resources and best practices in order for each state to increase its efforts in identifying and combating human trafficking.
Keith	Logan	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	Unreasonable Privacy Expectation	An unreasonable privacy expectation hampers investigations and limits a prosecutor's ability to collect and present evidence. When the Supreme Court decided <i>US v Jones</i> , it had the unenviable task of trying to find a legal basis for a decision that went beyond the Constitution. It found a way to equate the civil tort of trespass with a criminal violation of the 4th Amendment. It decided that tracking vehicle movements on a public road represented a violation of a subjective expectation of privacy. In the twenty-first century where fighting terrorism is a primary mission of law enforcement and prosecutors, the Supreme Court should not be redefining privacy expectations in public.
Jeffrey	London	Metropolitan State University of Denver	What's More Important than Good Grades?	What's More Important than Good Grades? A faculty adviser of a criminal justice undergraduate honor's organization will moderate this roundtable with four criminal justice undergraduates that are also the officers of an honor's organization within a large state university. In a large criminal justice department with over 1,000 CJC majors, the challenges of working closely with high functioning commuter students will be discussed. Quality experiential learning opportunities will be discussed in relation to passive learning experiences. Lastly, the costs and benefits associated with high functioning undergraduates (from a large commuter campus) regularly engaging in experiential learning will be considered.
Joshua	Long	University of Cincinnati	Efficacy of Theoretical Mechanisms in Juvenile Drug Courts	Juvenile drug court evaluations can label a program as a success" or a "failure" in terms of recidivism but further analysis can identify which aspects of the program are associated with their outcomes. Data from a sample of drug court participants in nine sites across the U.S. was compared with youth on regular probation. Measures were drawn from case records. Path models with direct and indirect effects were analyzed. A higher ratio of incentives-to-sanctions during the program was associated with lower recidivism. This is supported by prior research on incentives-to-sanctions ratios not involving juvenile drug courts or recidivism outcomes."

Kristina	Lopez	University of North Florida	Nativity and Hispanic Victimization: An Examination of Mediating and Moderating Effects	<p>This study contributes to an emerging literature in criminology with a thorough examination of the effects of nativity (foreign-born vs. native-born) on violent victimization among Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth. Specifically, this study focuses on theoretical explanations for differences in violent victimization risk across Hispanic generations. For example, it is hypothesized that the link between nativity and violent victimization may be mediated by various social bonds (e.g., maternal/paternal attachment, time with mothers and fathers, and school attachment). In an effort to address the shortcomings of previous research, this study utilizes more refined measures of social bond variables to examine how Hispanic nativity affects the likelihood of a youth experiencing violent victimization. Data for this dissertation come from the public use version of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health; Harris, 2009). The analysis compares native-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, and non-Hispanic youth from Waves 1 and 2. The findings were largely inconsistent with predictions. Most important, social bonds did not tend to mediate the link between nativity and violent victimization. The findings do, however, support existing research in that native-born Hispanics are at a greater violent victimization risk compared to non-Hispanics and foreign-born Hispanics.</p>
Michael	Losavio	University of Louisville	Ethical Risks In The Evolution Of Digital Forensic Science and the Need for a Professional Code of Ethics	<p>Ethical implementation of digital, network and computer forensics helps assure reliability and fairness. It is vital with the evolution of electronic crime and explosion in electronic evidence. Practices with the technology may outpace reliable traditions and practices for digital forensics, especially given the lack of a formal Professional Code of Ethics. This risk to ethical and reliable digital forensics may lead to failure of the forensic mission.</p> <p>This roundtable discusses the need and structure of a Professional Code of Ethics in Digital Forensics to mitigate this, building on the NSF's efforts in this field.</p>
Jeannice	Louine	Mississippi State University	Are Police Officers Purposely Killing African Americans?: A Content Analysis of Police Shootings in the United States,	<p>In the news media, there has been several reporting's in regard to the victimization of African American men and women by law enforcement officers. According to the UCR and NIBRS, there has been an increase in killings of individuals three years. Considering that this is the case, it would be worthwhile to conduct a content analysis of police shootings in varying news organization, such as CNN and FOX news, within the last 15 years to examine: (1) the victims of the police shootings, (2) the purposes of the shootings, and (3) which cases received media coverage.</p>
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Rubin	Lu	Washington State University	The Perceptions and Experiences of DUI Court Participants	<p>Driving under the Influence (DUI) court is a problem-solving approach that is designed to alter the behavior of repeated impaired driving. Many empirical evaluations have shown that this therapeutic court is more effective in reducing the likelihood of recidivism compared with traditional punitive approaches. Although the outcome of implementing DUI courts is very encouraging, there is insufficient information on the experiences of those who most actively engage in DUI court?their court participants. Using Spokane County Intensive Supervision Therapeutic Court as an example, this paper explores the experiences of DUI court participants, their perceptions of this program and its staff.</p>
Paul	Lucas	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Females within veterans treatment court and drug court: Perceptions of respect, treatment, and fairness.	<p>The effect gender has on sentencing has been well documented within the literature. However, little empirical attention has been given to how gender affects perceptions of respect, treatment, and fairness for female participants within problem-solving courts. More specifically, do female veterans within veterans? treatment courts, who have taken on a culturally male-dominated role within the construct of military service, receive more favorable interactions with the court than do female participants of a drug court who are potentially perceived of as ?bad? females for violating socially constructed gender roles? This research note explores this issue and proposes ways in which we can begin to better understand females within problem-solving courts.</p>
Fei	Luo	Sam Houston State University	Reality check: Do environmental factors matter in shaping public attitudes toward the police?	<p>Previous studies on the correlates of public attitudes toward the police tend to focus on subjective factors, while environmental factors spanning these perceptions have largely been overlooked. The purpose of this study is to perform a ?reality check? by examining the effects of reported crime incidents and police activities on public satisfaction with the police. It will be based on two-wave community survey data in Houston collected as part of a Houston Police Department project. The official crime data and police activity data will be incorporated into the analysis. GIS techniques and Structural Equation Modeling will be employed for the analysis.</p>

Laura	Lutgen	John Jay College	Substance abuse, treatment needs, and risk level of female offenders in jail	We have seen a dramatic increase in the number of women incarcerated over the last three decades. Further, women in jails and prisons are more likely to have a substance abuse problem than women in the general population. In an era of implementing evidence-based practices to produce better outcomes, females continue to lag behind males in terms of having their treatment needs identified and met while under criminal justice supervision. This study examines the substance abuse treatment needs, risk levels, and recidivism rates of two groups of women offenders: one group mandated into a 90 day in custody substance abuse program (n=55) and the other a comparison group of women in the jail who were not receiving any treatment services (n=40). Implications for service provision and criminal justice policy will be discussed.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	The Effects of Working for Correctional Industries on Institutional and Post-Prison Outcomes	Work is considered an essential component of prisons important to both institutional management and offender change. As a correctional intervention Correctional Industries (CI) is aimed at promoting prosocial work-life routines that translates into positive institutional and post release outcomes. Based on a sample of 2,500 inmates in Washington State Prisons, this study examines the effects of working for CI on institutional behavior and recidivism.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Serving Incarcerated Veterans with Traumatic Brain Injury: A Study of Inmates? Use of Prison Resources	After a decade of war and the challenges of reentry to civilian life for thousands of veterans, prisons have become one of many public agencies confronted with developing strategies to successfully serve veterans in general and those with traumatic brain injury (TBI) specifically. This study examines the efforts of the Washington State Department of Corrections to understand the needs of incarcerated veterans (N=1,015) and to develop evidence based practices to serve veterans with traumatic brain injury.
JENNIFER	LUX	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	The Validity and Reliability of Risk Assessment Instruments in Corrections	
JENNIFER	LUX	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	The Validity and Reliability of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMII): Results from a Midwestern State	The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMII) is an actuarial assessment instrument designed to facilitate the effective intervention and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The tool, more specifically, aids in determining juveniles' overall risk to reoffend, as well as identifies key criminogenic need areas to be targeted for change. The current study examines the YLS/CMII's reliability and validity in a sample of juvenile offenders under community supervision in a mid-western state. Results related to these analyses will be shared and recommendations made for improvement and the use of the YLS/CMII for case management and supervision practices will be discussed.
Caitlin	Lynch	Old Dominion University	Applying Black's Theory of Law to the Roles and Functions of School Resource Officers	Research on the behavior of school resource officers has garnered a lot of attention due to the perception that police presence on school campuses contributes to the school-to-prison pipeline. In order to help understand the actions of school resource officers, we apply Donald Black's (1976) theory of law to explain how the social stratification of students in schools, the distribution of students in relation to one another, the cultural climate of the school setting, the collective action of school staff, and schools' definition and response to deviance influence the quantity and style of law carried out by school resource officers.
Tamara	Lynn	Fort Hays State University	Co-Curricular Volunteerism Becomes Service-Learning through Structured Reflection	Much of the service-learning scholarship defines the practice as activities that are part of a formal course curriculum. Reflection connects the project to important learning objectives. This study demonstrates how co-curricular service projects provide students equally important opportunities for learning when structured reflection occurs throughout the service. Two separate case studies of a curricular and a co-curricular service-learning project were conducted to measure changes in student perceptions of poverty. Poverty was selected as one indicator for understanding concepts of justice. Because reflection, rather than experience, is what produces learning, an expanded definition of service-learning that includes co-curricular service cannot be overlooked.

Tamara	Lynn	Fort Hays State University	Reflection: Putting the Learning into Civic Engagement and Service-Learning"	Service-learning, for the purpose of developing civic minded and engaged citizens, has increased throughout institutions of higher education. Due to the rising popularity, many colleges and universities have implemented a central office responsible for coordinating activities that advance curricular and co-curricular civic engagement. The crucial component for ensuring that service activities encompass more than volunteerism is to include structured reflection throughout the project. Reflection, rather than experience, is what produces learning. This seminar will provide attendees with valuable tools for implementing structured reflection ? including verbal, written, and presentation ? as part of the service-learning experience.
Tamara	Lynn	Fort Hays State University	Undergraduate Perceptions of Interpersonal Violence	This study presents findings from a survey designed to measure undergraduate perceptions of interpersonal violence. Students attending a 4-year liberal arts institution viewed a series of videos that depicted behaviors within the context of relationships. Using a five-point scale, students indicated whether the clips demonstrated interpersonal violence. The research analyzes results associated with gender, race, ethnicity, and whether the student or someone they know has experienced interpersonal violence. Results suggest that undergraduates do not identify behaviors such as verbal abuse and patterns of control as interpersonal violence. Findings confirm that more education is necessary to reduce violence on college campuses.
Robert	Lytle	East Carolina University	Partial Standardization of Criminal Justice Policy: Sex Offender Registration & Notification Following the Adam Walsh Act	A common conclusion regarding the Adam Walsh Act (AWA) has been that it has failed its goal of standardizing sex offender registration and notification (SORN) nationwide. This conclusion is often tied to the non-compliance across a majority of states. However, a third option, partial standardization, becomes viable if we conceptualize policy standardization on a spectrum rather than as a dichotomy. This study assesses AWA to determine if and to what degree states have become more standardized in SORN since the adoption of AWA and, if so, how state-level context (e.g., political organization, structural factors) may account for these findings.
Mitchell	Mackinem	Claflin University	a.Besson from the Perversion Files: A Reply to Lanning and Dietz.	Lanning and Dietz identified four interrelated but commonly misunderstood phenomena that contribute to the lack of reporting and identification of sexual misconduct. The phenomena included a diversity of sexual activity, ?nice-guy? offenders, compliant child victims, the grooming/ seduction process. This researches examination of the BSA ?perversion? files and through this date expands upon the phenomena explored by Lanning and Dietz. As a rule, we focus on organizational elements that contribute to child victimization. Specifically we suggest three organizational elements: legitimate one-on-one access youth; high status perpetrators, organizationally sanction separation from protective actors. Each organizational element moves the analysis from interaction variables to structural variables. Structural variables may enhance or retard interactional considerations such as grooming.
Manish	Madan	Stockton University	Rape (Gang Rape) in India - Understanding Nature of Other Criminal Activities Associated with Rape: A Content Analysis	Rape is considered not only as one of the most severe forms of crime but also as one of the most serious forms of violence against women. In recent years, rape (and gang-rape) has been frequently reported in news media. In this study, we analyze nearly 1800 news stories reported between 2011 and 2014 to examine the narrative framework of reporting on rape (and gang rape) incidents in India. Furthermore, a crime such as rape/gang rape is a follow up of other related criminal activities such as involvement of drugs, abduction, robbery, murder etc. Using a content analysis protocol developed for this study, we also examine the nature of other criminal activities associated with the occurrence of a rape incident and modus-operandi prior to the crime. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.
Angela	Madden	University of Memphis	Danger Assessment and Domestic Violence: Evaluation of a Program for DV Clients in Extreme Danger"	Family Justice Centers" are "one-stop shops" for DV victims with various legal and social services under one roof. Shortly after opening in 2012 the Family Safety Center (FSC) of Memphis-Shelby County developed the "Domestic Violence Review and Response Team" (DVRRT) to provide enhanced programming and services to DV clients in "extreme danger" as determined by Campbell's (1986) Danger Assessment. This presentation provides results from an evaluation of DVRRT, comparing DVRRT clients to non-DVRRT clients also in extreme danger" to clients not in "extreme danger" on demographics and various outcomes (e.g. subsequent victimization offender conviction rates). "
Jeffrey	Magars	California University of Pennsylvania	The Federalization of Policing: A Constitutional Perspective for Local Autonomy	There is a general trend for increased involvement of the federal government in local policing. This involvement has included federal grant funding of police activities and programs with mandated policy conditions for receiving the grants unrelated to the grant, compliance with federal crime reporting mandates, federal advocacy of regionalization, and an increasing number of patterns and practice lawsuits resulting in consent decrees requiring federal supervision and compliance with federal mandates. This paper will examine the federal government's increasing involvement in local policing from a constitutional perspective to assess the efficacy of the current trend.

Christopher	Magno	Gannon University	Affirmed or Denied: A Textual Analysis of Affirmative Action Statements in Criminal Justice Job Postings	A job posting is similar to an advertisement. The positionality of the text and its meanings represent the intentions of the institution that is hiring. This paper analyzes affirmative action statements in criminal justice job postings. Using textual analysis, I explore (1) what the affirmative action statement means, (2) how it means what it means and (3) examine the relationships between meaning and intentionality.
Edward	Maguire	American University	Evaluating the Relative Impact of Positive and Negative Encounters with Police: A Randomized Experiment	Research based on procedural justice theory has found that citizens are more likely to view the police as legitimate when they are treated fairly and with respect, and are given a chance to voice their concerns. Previous research has also reported asymmetrical effects of positive and negative experiences with police, such that a negative interaction has a greater impact on perceptions of police legitimacy than a positive interaction. Using an experimental design, this study examines the influence of positive, negative, and neutral traffic stops on citizen perceptions of police. Participants were randomly assigned to view a video clip of an officer communicating with a driver in a procedurally just manner, a rude/abrupt manner, or a neutral (control) condition, and reported their level of trust in police, obligation to obey police orders, and willingness to cooperate with police.
David	Makin	Washington State University	Assessing Police Integrity: A Comparative Approach	
David	Makin	Washington State University	Comparative Analysis of Police Integrity	This research undertakes a comparative analysis of measures of police integrity in samples obtained from police officers in China, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. We then compared each to prior research conducted within the United States, Armenia, Croatia, and other nations. We believe a comparative approach will progress us towards a more refined measure of police integrity, advancing our understanding of misconduct and unethical behavior.
David	Makin	Washington State University	Don't fear the virtual classroom: How to create and teach an effective online course	The online teaching workshop highlights core strategies for online teaching, while introducing new pedagogical techniques. Topics include large section management, overcoming challenges, considerations and opportunities, and techniques for blended and hybrid courses. Using an interactive workshop design, attendees will co-create activities for use in future courses. Participants will need a course syllabus for participation in the workshop activities.
Ron	Malega	Missouri State University	Volunteer Officers in Policing: Trends and Agency Adoption	The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that nearly one-third of the nation's local police departments employ sworn reserve officers (Reaves, 2015). These volunteers provide their labor for little or no financial remuneration presumably providing local law enforcement agencies with a lower-cost option for providing police services. Despite this recent estimate, we know little about local agency adoption of these sworn volunteers. In this paper, we use LEMAS data to document trends in the prevalence and distribution of sworn volunteer officers. We also develop an exploratory model predicting agency-level adoption of these volunteers.
Stacy	Mallicoat	California State University, Fullerton	Ph.D. Mama: Balancing Motherhood and the Academy	This session focuses on the challenges and strategies on balancing a family within the academy? How do you negotiate maternity leave? What issues do you face in balancing the demands of workload and parenting? How do you balance your identity and the role of motherhood while maintaining your academic self? Each of the panelists became mothers during different stages of our academic careers and will share the challenges we've faced as we've balanced our roles of motherhood and family within our research and teaching demands.

Sarah	Malone	Prairie View A&M University	The Impact of Gang Involvement on Female Adolescents Mental Health	Many gang activities and initiation practices involve brutal, criminal, and violent sexual acts. As females are becoming more involved in these dangerous activities, their mental health could be adversely affected. The current study examined the effect of gang membership on adolescent female mental health using data from The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997. Regression models relating mental health to gang membership, while controlling for baseline mental health and other variables yielded that gang membership had a significant negative effect on happiness. Household income seems to be more of a predictor of poor mental health than gang membership.
Trey	Mancil	Georgia Gwinnett College	Routine activity and shoplifting: An exploratory study	This presentation presents findings of a research testing Routine Activity Theory (RAT) among shoplifters in a northeastern city of the United States. Likewise it presents an analysis of the decision-making processes of suspected shoplifters. Several recommendations for crime/shoplifting prevention and control are proposed.
Haley	Manette	Tiffin University	Language and Rape: The Effect of Language and Society's Sexism on Rape Culture	The prominence of rape in the modern society is very concerning. Language and the images portraying women are under examination by feminist theorists. Do some descriptors belittle women and create a hostile, more rape-friendly atmosphere in society? Do patriarchal societies use words that facilitate denigration of women? This study examined the effects of language on culture and the acceptance of rape. The study design was 2x2 factorial, between persons, and non-repeated measures. As a dependent measure, subjects were given statements that examined the presence of sexism in the society, and their attitudes towards those statements. Results were intriguing and revealed an interesting relationship between language and rape attitudes.
Judith	Mann	Lamar University	The Effects of Perceived Jury-Defendant Similarity on Sentencing Length	The current research examined the impact on sentence length based on the perceived similarity (race and gender) between a jury member and a defendant. Participants watched one of four videos in which a police officer spoke with a suspect of varying race and gender. The shortest sentencing lengths were given to suspects with the same gender and race as the participant while the longest sentencing lengths were given to those with different race and gender. African-American defendants received an average of fourteen months longer sentences than Caucasians even though the crime used in this study was racially neutral.
Skylar	Mann	University of Arkansas Honors College	Analyzing Perceptions Concerning the Value of Forensic Evidence Among Criminal Justice Professionals and Their Strategie	A great deal of literature has focused on the CSI Effect and its real, as well as its perceived, impact upon jurors. What is generally missing, however, is research focused on how the police crime scene investigators, prosecutors, and judges perceive the CSI effect, and what measures, if any, they take to combat it. Data from this study were collected by survey from a random sample of trial judges, prosecutors, and police crime scene investigators from across Arkansas (n=75). Results should add to the body of knowledge and may be useful in more fully understanding this phenomenon.
KuoRay	Mao	Colorado State University-Fort Collins	Environmental Law Enforcement and Changes in Environmental Health Behavior: How the Empowerment of Village Women Allevia	The haphazard dumping of hazardous and community wastes has created severe watershed pollution and environmental health threats in China. Though medical and hazardous waste management laws were passed in 2003 and 2012 respectively, lack of infrastructure investment and community apathy have hindered the enforcement of these regulations in the rural area. Based on data gathered in a community intervention project in Gansu province, this paper discusses how the empowerment of local women strengthen the implementation of laws against environmental harm as well as how shared governance in the enforcement of these regulations altered environmental health behaviors at the grassroots level.
David	Marble	Missouri Western State University	Redesign of the Introduction to Criminal Justice Course: Standardized Curriculum and Online Instruction	This presentation will discuss the redesign of the Introduction to Criminal Justice course completed at Missouri Western State University utilizing standardized curriculum and online/blended instruction. Previously, this course was taught mostly by adjuncts in traditional classroom settings. The redesigned course has one full-time professor that has created the content and assignments for all sections of the course. The sections are taught in an online or blended format where all student work is submitted online. In the blended sections, Criminal Justice professionals lead weekly discussions with students. An evaluation of the first year of the redesign will be presented.

Christopher	Marier	University of South Florida	Testing Black's Behavior of Law Using Variations in Cross-National Incarceration Rates	The goal of this study is to apply Donald Black's Behavior of Law to cross-national variations in incarceration rates. Using national measures of wealth inequality, social differentiation, education, organizational participation, and a proxy for informal social control, I find substantial support for Black's Behavior of Law. Multiple regression of fifty countries reveals that all five variables have substantial and statistically significant relationships to national incarceration rates which are in the theoretically expected directions.
Kim	Marino	Western CT State University	Incarcerated Youth: Looking Back, Stepping Forward	The U.S. correctional system has experienced various shifts in its management and treatment of juvenile offenders. Political and social pressures have greatly influenced perspectives on juvenile offenders and are directly reflected in both past and present correctional practices. The incarceration of juvenile offenders has been periodically shuffled between rehabilitation focused programs and more punitive based approaches. This roundtable will provide a discussion about the advances in the correctional management and treatment of this population of offenders. Participants will also discuss how as educators, we can integrate a critical review of correctional practices into our course curriculum and classroom discussions.
Rimonda	Maroun	UMass Lowell	Racial/ethnic Threat and Criminal Sentencing: Examining Juveniles in the Adult Criminal Justice System	Racial/ethnic threat has been researched regarding its impact on criminal sentencing. Most of the existing research has utilized adult samples in testing this hypothesis. The current research adds to the existing research through the examination of juvenile offenders convicted in the adult criminal justice system. The data included a national sample of 3,457 juveniles convicted in criminal court during 1998 across 40 counties within the United States. In this study, the racial/ethnic hypothesis was examined to assess its effect on sentencing among juveniles in the criminal system.
James	Marquart	Lamar University	Blended Sentencing, Three Decades, and Three Thousand Delinquents Later	
Josh	Marreel	Sam Houston State University	Social Network Analysis through Criminal Indictments: Gun Smuggling over the U.S.-Mexico Border	By completing this analysis and others like it, we plan to develop and post these data sets we compile.
Josh	Marreel	Sam Houston State University	Comparing Drug and Gun Smuggling Networks through Social Network Analysis	This paper compares the network structure of an intelligence sting operation in an exclusive gun smuggling case, to another gun and drug smuggling network comprised of corrupted government employees. To compare these networks, we built social network adjacency matrices based on criminal affidavits in support of indictments. A quantitative UCInet analysis of the matrices shows significant differences in the network topographies, which we explain through a qualitative historical analysis of the unique nature of the US-Mexico border.
Hannah	Marshall	Brown University	Somehow it's Good"	Research on transactional sex and Ugandan school-aged females frequently constructs young women as victims of sexual exploitation. In this paper presentation, based on ethnographic research conducted in Southern Uganda, I will explore the attitudes of female students themselves towards their "sugar daddies" focusing on their perceptions of transactional sex as tool for socio-economic advancement on attitudes towards NGOs and the police and on the significance of their conceptualization of sugar daddies as the "real victims" of their relationships. To conclude I will consider what resources might be made available to best support Ugandan students in this situation."

M. Hunter	Martaindale	ALERRT - Texas State University	Police tactics, decision-making, and active shooter response.	
M. Hunter	Martaindale	ALERRT - Texas State University	Improving use of force decision making through deliberate practice of the visual system	Law enforcement officers are frequently required to make use of force decisions. When a weapon is present, a key consideration to a successful use of force decision is how quickly an officer can recognize the presence of the weapon. The current research presents a new method for providing officers with vision training as it relates to image recognition. The effectiveness of the vision training program to improve the speed and accuracy of use of force decisions is discussed.
Emma	Martin	New Mexico State University	Native American Disparities: An Examination of Race and Ethnicity on Sentencing Outcomes for Federal Drug Offenses	The relationship between race, ethnicity and sentencing is concentrated on outcomes for white, African American and Hispanic offenders. Even though Native Americans are overrepresented in U.S. prisons, their sentencing patterns remain largely overlooked, especially at the federal level. The current study extends prior research on race and ethnic based sentencing disparities by including Native American offenders. The purpose of this study is to examine whether Native Americans face disproportionately harsher penalties compared to similarly situated offenders. Using data from the United States Sentencing Commission for fiscal years 2011-2013, we examine sentencing outcomes for federal drug offenses.
Tara	Martin	University of South Carolina	Alcohol Outlet Density, Environmental Design, and Crime: An Exploration into Two Hospitality Districts	Prior research has produced consistent findings identifying a relationship between the density of alcohol establishments and crime rates. However, what seems to be missing from the literature is a theoretical framework disentangling such a relationship. This study seeks to further the current body of literature by considering a theory of crime prevention through environmental design in conjunction with what is known regarding alcohol outlet density. To address this complex issue, we analyze two hospitality districts at the block level in Columbia, South Carolina. In this presentation, we discuss our findings and their implications for community development and crime reduction.
Jasiel	Martin-Odoom	St. John's University	Falling off the Wagon: Juvenile recidivism	This paper will attempt to review the issue of recidivism in juvenile delinquency through the background and literature review sections. In the methods and analysis sections, the paper will answer the primary hypothesis, ?How effective are the existing rehabilitation programs?? The paper will analyze factors such as effect sizes, evidentiary success and shortfalls of the existing disposition methods. This will determine if treatment methods fail to take into account effect of the interaction of the factors of family, social circles and community on juvenile delinquent?s propensity to recidivate. Compiled information will be synthesized into an implementable multi-treatment curriculum program. ?
Jon	Maskaly	University of Illinois at Chicago	Social bonds and police misconduct: An examination of social control and its relationship to workplace deviance	The explanations for police misconduct have developed relatively atheoretically until recently. A host of traditional criminological theories have been used to explain police deviance. This paper examines the relationship between social control (adult social bonds) and police misconduct. Using a sample of police supervisors from three distinct locations around the United States we examine the veracity of social control theory to explain police deviance and further drill down by examining the differential effects of various types of bonds. The study results are discussed in terms of research and policy implications.
Jon	Maskaly	University of Illinois at Chicago	Giving the Community a Voice in Police Accountability: Exploring the Types and Effects of Civilian Oversight in Policing	The President?s Task Force on 21st Century Policing and others have called for renewed attention to civilian oversight as a mechanism to increase police accountability and public trust. While citizen oversight is a laudable goal, criminologists know little about the configuration or efficacy of these models. Using data from the National Police Research Platform, this study examines the different types of civilian review boards used by police agencies throughout the United States. Further, this study tests the hypothesis that the presence of civilian oversight will be positively associated with community satisfaction with recent police encounters and perceptions of police legitimacy.

Alysia	Mason	Rochester Institute of Technology	Evaluation of the New York State Gun Involved Violence Elimination Initiative	The Gun Involved Violence Elimination Project is a statewide initiative run through New York State's Department of Criminal Justice Services. The project includes seventeen different counties/jurisdictions that have received funding to implement evidence based strategies in order to reduce violent crime, specifically gun related violent crime. The Rochester Institute of Technology is currently in year two of overseeing the evaluation of this initiative. We utilize a mixed methods approach for the GIVE initiative that includes both quantitative and qualitative data. The data is gathered through phone calls, interviews, site visits, strategy checklists, and assessment tools.
Kenneth	Mason	Lamar Institute of Technology	EFFECTS OF PROACTIVE POLICING ON DRUG OFFENSES IN A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ENVIRONMENT	The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of proactive policing methods on drug arrests in a university campus environment. The data was collected from police reports reflecting activity over a period of years during which there was a shift in management to a more proactive style of policing. Comparison of the data collected during the years that employed a more proactive style of policing and a shift to a more proactive style of policing to determine changes resulting from the transition to the more proactive policing style. Effectiveness of proactive policing on arrests is examined.
Sheila	Maxwell	Michigan State University	Is the relationship between gender and antisocial behaviors, misspecified?	Research in criminology has firmly established that girls and women display significantly less antisocial behaviors and commit significantly fewer crimes than boys and men. As widespread as this finding is, far fewer explanations for this gap can be found. This paper examines the stability of the gender gap in the antisocial behaviors among a sample of Filipino youth. Gender is assessed among traditional explanations for antisocial behaviors; additionally, the self-conscious emotion of guilt which often used in psychology as a predictor of outcome behaviors is examined as an explanatory and a mediating factor. Longitudinal data of self-reported antisocial behaviors as well as parent and teacher reports are used in the analysis. Implications for future research are discussed.
James	Mayes	North Carolina A&T State University	Promoting Student Learning in STEM and Criminal Justice: Aggie Sleuth Initiative	The criminal justice system is challenged by a critical shortage of properly educated forensic professionals. One result of this dilemma is wrongful convictions. Stimulating the interest of underrepresented minority (URM) students in forensics, particularly at HBCUs, is a viable strategy to address the current critical shortage of properly educated professionals. This study reported an interdisciplinary Aggie Sleuth Initiative (AggieSI) conducted by the Departments of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Sociology and Social Work and Chemistry to stimulate the interest of URM students? in forensic science and Crime Scene Investigation. The AggieSI was a guided inquiry active learning experiment (GILE) pedagogy.
Paul	Mazerolle	Griffith University	A comparative analysis of law enforcement officers' attitudes about domestic violence in the U.S. and AU	Since the latter part of the 20th century there has been a renewed interest in comparative criminology as countries have started looking externally for more practical and effective criminal justice system responses to crime. Police responses to domestic violence (DV) may be influenced by factors such as policing experience, officer characteristics, knowledge about DV, and overall beliefs and attitudes. Using survey data gathered from serving police officers in Colorado (United States) and Queensland (Australia), the present study compares and contrasts police attitudes towards DV between the two countries, and considers how legislation, policy initiatives, and training may influence officers? beliefs about DV.
Jospeter	Mbuba	Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne (IPFW)	What if the black officer was female? Race and gender characteristics in arrest practices	Although literature overflows with studies on race in arrest practices, not much is known about officers? gender characteristics and their possible influence on arrest patterns. Drawing from a large data set of arrests from 2006 through 2012 in a typical Midwestern city, this study focuses on the interplay between race and gender of officers, on one side, and race and gender of arrestees, on the other. The study found that overall, officers tend to over-arrest members of their own racial groups, and that female officers over-arrest black suspects across all crime types. Other findings are presented and policy implications discussed.
Anthony	McBride	Western Illinois University	Exploring the Young, Gifted and Victimized the Results of Human Trafficking On Our Children	Children are considered our future, our pride and joy, our responsibility, and truly our focal point for innovation to lead this world. However, when they are treated as property and less than human, they become the children who are young, gifted but victimized by being brought into human trafficking. It is the belief of these authors that human trafficking is a form of modern day slavery that impacts the welfare of our children and reinforces the acceptance of slavery from earlier centuries. This article aims to illustrate the impact/ramifications that human trafficking has on young and gifted children who have fallen victim to this modern day form of slavery.

James	McCabe	Sacred Heart University	Police Employee Satisfaction	This research reports the results of a web-based survey administered to over 500 police officers in five police departments in different areas of the United States. Data was collected on officer perception of workplace conditions, morale and job satisfaction, communications, supportive relationships, and the meaning of their work. The results indicate different perceptions of internal and external satisfaction among respondents as well as challenges in fostering employee satisfaction and effective personnel policies.
Michael	McCamman	University of Wyoming	The Impact of Officer Demeanor on the Legitimacy of a Police Shooting	Very little is known about how the public reacts to police shootings. Even less is known about how the demeanor of the officer after a shooting influences the perception of the legitimacy of the Officer's decision to shoot. This research examined people's reactions to police reports of a shooting. Specifically, the participants read police reports describing an event where an officer was distraught, stoic, or jovial in the moments following shooting a suspect. Participants rated the officer on several characteristics and made judgments about perceived justification for the shooting. The implications for the release of information are discussed.
Wesley	McCann	Washington State University	Judicial Discretion in Terrorism Cases	While there is some research on the adjudication of terrorism along with significant contemporary research on judicial discretion, little is known about judicial decision-making in federal terrorism cases. Furthermore, since Booker rendered the Federal Sentencing Guidelines advisory, federal judges now have more discretion in all cases. However, there is suspicion that this change has caused disparity between district and appellate judicial decisions. This paper will analyze judicial discretion in the post-trial phases of all federal terrorism cases that went to trial (N=278) from 1978-2010, and will look at the impact judicial decision-making during the trial has on subsequent appellate decisions.
Bernard	McCarthy	Missouri State University	Due Process and Crime Control in the Age of Terrorism	In one of the seminal studies of the criminal justice system, Herbert Packer identified two models underlying the criminal justice system, the due process and the crime control model of criminal processing. In recent years, both of these models have been employed to respond to terrorism. This paper examines the strengths and weaknesses associated with the use of these models and their implications for the formulation of criminal justice policy.
Matt	McCarthy	Northeast Community College	TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CLASSROOM: BEST PRACTICES - PART II	Abstract: Criminal justice instructors know that providing excellent educational opportunities can enhance student learning and comprehension of the material. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, examples, and ideas from experienced 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. This is Part II of a two-part series.
Philip	McCormack	Fitchburg State University	Sustainability in prison: Saving green" by going green and returning to a correctional framework"	As U.S. prisons and jails approach and exceed physical and financial capacity, it has highlighted the question of sustainability within our correctional system. As a result, policymakers across the nation are looking at ways to sustain the existing system, and one of the approaches has been the "greening" of prisons. This study will outline the current "greening" initiatives across the various U.S. criminal justice systems, explain and assess the benefits of "greening" corrections, (financial and physical), as well as discuss the utility of "greening" in the mass incarceration era- one that has been met with recent criticism (Moran & Jewkes, 2014).
Amanda	McCormick	University of the Fraser Valley	Police Investigations of Family Violence	Family violence is a common source of police calls for service. In British Columbia, provincial policy directs the nature of police investigations into intimate partner, but not family, violence. This presentation analyzes police calls for service related to both family violence generally and intimate partner violence specifically that occurred in 2013 in a major metropolitan city in Canada. The presentation analyzes the number and nature of the calls and the subsequent file investigation and management by general duty responding officers versus a specialized domestic violence unit. The presentation concludes with recommendations to enhance police investigations of family violence.

Amanda	McCormick	University of the Fraser Valley	Assessing the Deployment of Automated License Plate Recognition Technology: Strategies to Improve Public Safety	Automated License Plate Recognition technology has become popular among police agencies for its ability to detect threats to public safety, including those posed by prolific offenders, traffic violators, and potential terrorists. Although there are many suggested public safety benefits to deploying ALPR, police forces have not always implemented the technology in the most efficient and effective way. This presentation will discuss the results of a qualitative and quantitative study on the deployment of ALPR in a major metropolitan Canadian city, and will present strategies to more effectively and efficiently utilize this technology to increase public safety benefits.
Corrie	McCue	Bridgewater State University	The Prevalence of Revenge Porn Amongst A University Population	Due to the technological advent of high-definition cameras available in nearly every smartphone some consensual adult couples film themselves in a variety of sexual situations. Once the relationship ends, a question evolves as to who owns these images or movies. Several cases have reached the courts on the concept of "revenge porn." In these cases a former romantic partner released nude and sexual videos or images of their ex to various social media sites, without the former partner's permission or consent. Numerous states have enacted statutes criminalizing "revenge porn." This study examines the prevalence of "revenge porn" amongst college students.
James	McCutcheon	University of Memphis	The Effect of Interstate Highways on Crime in Rural and Urban Counties	The effect that environmental features has on crime has been identified by many scholars. One of the most significant environmental features in the United States is the Eisenhower Interstate System. These paths connect major urban hubs across the country. Many of the routes in this system have been designated as drug trafficking corridors. The current study uses NIBRS to better understand the impact interstates have on drug rates, property crime, and violent crime in rural counties. I posit crime rate differences will exist between rural counties with interstates and those without.
Jack	McDevitt	Northeastern University	Comparing Violent and Property Crime Rates Across Space and Time	Recent reports of a rise in violent crime across major U.S. cities has been linked to the reactions surrounding publicized events of police misconduct, also known as the "Ferguson" effect. Further examination of patterns and trends in violent and property crimes rates across various major U.S. cities, however, tells a different story that is embedded in the social processes and dynamics linked to the local communities. This examination of crime rates in major U.S. cities seeks to shed light on this gap in research by looking more closely at the changes influencing crime rates in select U.S. cities from recent findings in research.
Kyle	McDonnell	St. John's University	NYPD's Tactical Patrol Force: The Historical Origins of Modern Specialized Policing in New York City	Amidst a backdrop of soaring racial tensions and an unprecedented surge of violent crime, the NYPD formed the Tactical Patrol Force (The T.P.F.) in 1959. As the first highly specialized unit in the NYPD, the TPF was present at all of the seminal incidents of civil unrest in NYC until they were disbanded. Our research examines the inextricable links between modern specialized crime units that were created in response to the threat of terrorism and civil unrest of the aughts by the NYPD, to the pioneering policing strategies and techniques first used on NYC's streets by the Tactical Patrol Force.
Marie	McDonough	Merrimack College	Massachusetts Solution to the Drug Crisis	A prevalent topic we hear about in the media today is the amount of drug related issues that have been occurring. Massachusetts has taken action towards ways to try and control and decrease these drug problems and help the victims rather than incarcerate them. The research I will be presenting will be on how effective detox programs within prison walls can solve these problems, as well as, helping out people who admit and turn themselves in as having a drug problem, rather than just slapping handcuffs on them and throwing them in a jail cell.
Lana	McDowell	Georgia Gwinnett College	Working with Lifers: Teaching Nonviolent Communication and Conflict Resolution Skills within the Prison Environment	This presentation focuses on methods of applying restorative concepts with a group of male offenders serving life and life without parole sentences. Topics to be discussed will include an overview of the purpose of the Lifers' Group, methods of teaching restorative values to an inmate population, community building exercises, the unique value of storytelling for such participants, and examples of how conflict resolution skills case studies are applied. Lastly, the presenter's perception of the internal growth of participants due to inclusion in the group, both individually and collectively, will also be considered.

Karen	McElrath	Fayetteville State University	The ?addict? and the ?felon?: Social control and the carceral continuum	The twin epidemics of opioid dependency and criminal justice control in the US serve as the backdrop for this study that examines the journeys of the ?addict? and the ?felon.? Data from qualitative interviews and diverse secondary sources are used to compare these journeys. Social control mechanisms (e.g., surveillance, contracts, urinalysis) govern ?addicts? in recovery who receive medication-assisted treatment (buprenorphine products; methadone), similar to the mechanisms that regulate ?felons? who are under community corrections control. These and other processes serve to reinforce ?addict? and ?felon? identities and impact negatively on recovery and rehabilitation.
Rosemary	McFee	Alvernia University	Effects of Early Childhood Learning Intervention on Delinquency Prevention: Collaboration with Kiwanis Clubs	The family and schools are primary influences on a child's developmental process and the chances of a child becoming involved in delinquent behavior. This presentation will focus on specific early learning childhood development interventions offered through collaborations with community groups. Specific examples include the efforts of the PA Early Learning Investment Commission and community organizations such as the Pennsylvania District Kiwanis clubs. Outreach efforts and individual projects will be discussed.
Rochelle	McGee-Cobbs	Mississippi Valley State University	Health Disparities in an American Southern Prison: Community Based STD Screening and Intervention Mgmt.	In the United States, approximately 7 million people are under the supervision of the adult correctional system (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014). State prisons are insufficiently used to provide a public health opportunity for screening, treatment and prevention of HIV, and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Research studies indicate that some offenders who are incarcerated and those who are sentenced to alternative-to-incarceration programs (e.g., those individual who are on probation or parole) tend to be poor, people of color, men, and may have engage in same sex encounters; and lack proper access to health care/services. A significant number of these individuals are returning to their communities and may have sexual partners thereby putting themselves and others at risk for acquiring sexually transmitted diseases. Therefore, this exploratory study will design and test the effectiveness of a system-level, clinical improvement intervention designed to increase HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and STIs screening within correctional settings, specifically probation and parole offices, to address the gap in STIs screening, treatment, and prevention services amongst probationers and parolees. Given the complex nature of the STI problem, a mixed method approach will be employed in the study, including surveys and content analyses. Furthermore, this study will reveal recommendations to improve upon the problem.
Charlene	McGriff	PCASA	Are We There Yet? An Open and Honest Discourse on Race in America	No topic in American culture can be as divisive and incendiary as race. For the first time in history, the county has an African American President, yet over half of the prison population is Black. Are things really getting better or worse? What is the state of race relations today? This workshop has been conducted throughout the nation and employs an electronic audience response system to explore these issues in a safe and respectful environment.
M. Dyan	McGuire	Saint Louis University	Eyewitness Identification: The Impact of Distraction Devices on Identification: An Empirical Assessment.	Eyewitness identification, more specifically, the surprising fallibility of eyewitness identification, has received increased public attention in recent years. Using 593 college students as test subjects, students were shown a simulated purse snatching. In one version, the offender had a brightly colored Band-Aid on his face, in the other he did not. The impact of this relatively minor ?disguise? on the accuracy of subsequent identifications is analyzed and discussed. Results suggest caution is warranted.
Kenethia	McIntosh Fuller	North Carolina Central University	University substance use policies: A content analysis and comparison in one university system	The purpose of the study is to evaluate the content of substance use policies on college and university campuses. The sample includes all schools in a public, state university system in the southeastern United States. Campus websites and student conduct offices were consulted to obtain current policy information. Results of a content analysis presenting similarities and differences in policies, sanctions and enforcement will be discussed.
Jerome	McKean	Ball State University	Group Conflict and White-on-White Homicide	In this paper, we propose that conflicts between ethnic groups and similar subsets of the population may help to explain within-race variation in homicide incidence. We cite supportive evidence from historical and contemporary sources. Our review suggests that high rates of homicide among whites spring from characteristics that are peculiar to American society. These interrelated characteristics include the weak legitimacy of the American state, the use of violence as a means of social control, and variation in the degree of "whiteness" among different groups of non-African-or-Native Americans."

Joseph	McKenna	Texas State University	Rethinking Crisis Communications on Campus: An Evaluation of Faculty and Staff Perceptions about Emergency Notifications	Following the 2007 Virginia Tech shootings, the University was criticized for delayed notification about the incidents. Since then, colleges and universities across the nation have worked to implement new emergency notification systems or overhaul existing systems. Research investigating the effectiveness of such systems is sparse, and an evaluation of faculty and staff perceptions of their use is notably absent from the literature. The present study examines how these groups at one university perceive their notification system, their familiarity with and use of the system, and where improvements can be made. Accordingly, policy recommendations and directions for future research are offered.
Paul	McKenzie	Southeast Center Center for Strategic Community Development	Complete World Domination! How a Partnership Between Law Enforcement and Prevention is Changing the World	The workshop describes a four year partnership between law enforcement, a substance abuse prevention coalition, and researchers to address DUI and underage drinking in rural South Carolina. A detailed logic model was devised, along with a rigorous intervention plan, and extensive data collection system that resulted in a dramatic reduction in DUI and underage drinking. The intervention is based on the work of Dr. Harold Holder, one of the worlds leading scholars in the area of DUI and includes a number of innovative strategies.
Paul	McKenzie	Southeast Center Center for Strategic Community Development	A New Way of Thinking About Grant Writing	Hate writing grants? Tired of working hard on your proposal and then getting turned down by the funder? Always wanted to learn, but scared to try? Maybe you're thinking about it all wrong. This workshop will teach you a new way of thinking about grant writing that will increase your chances of getting funded. Whether you're a complete novice or an experienced grant writer, the workshop will provide you with specific tips and techniques that can transform the way you write proposals. Come learn how the presented secured over \$85 million dollars in funded proposals using this unique approach.
Kyle	McLean	University of South Carolina	South Carolina Law Enforcement Executives' Perceptions of Body-Worn Camera Use and Policy	Recent events have caused many individuals to advocate for the implementation of body-worn cameras (BWCs) to ensure police accountability in controversial situations, such as the use of deadly force. While many studies have examined the outcomes from the implementation of BWCs, little research has explored law enforcement's perceptions of BWCs. We use a survey of law enforcement executives in South Carolinas to explore executives' perceptions of the benefits, financial considerations, and policy design for BWC programs. Results indicate that on average executives have positive views of the potential outcomes from BWCs, but are concerned about financial costs.
Kaylee	McWilliams	Grand Valley State University	Aging in Prisons: An Exploratory Study	Elderly populations are becoming increasingly important in our aging society. This is not any different when examining the prison population and how the elderly fit into a system focused on the young inmate. As the baby boomer generation ages we have an increasing number of older inmates in our prison systems. This research aims to examine what brings these inmates to prison at an old age, how they socialize themselves in a prison environment, and what our systems are doing to address the increased needs of such inmates. The goal is to further research on elderly inmates and their experiences within the prison system.
Justin	Medina	Lycoming College	Extending Clients? Supervision Length in an Adult Probation/Parole Department	Evidence-based practices (EBPs) in community corrections address client outcomes such as recidivism and revocation. One overlooked outcome is supervision length adjustment that can result in shortened (i.e., from violation revocation) or discretionary extended supervision length relative to the sentence expiration. An important question is whether supervision extensions result from structured decision-making. This study examined the correlates of extended supervisions for clients four years after case assignment within a large probation/parole agency. In part, extended supervision adjustments were associated with agency responsiveness to poor client behavior. Implications suggest that new EBPs should include the discretionary decision to extend supervision.
Justine	Medrano	University of Texas at Dallas	Solitary confinement exposure influences some correlates of capital inmate misconduct	This research analyzes whether capital offenders sanctioned to solitary confinement (SC) continue to display violence, and if SC is effective in deterring inmate misconduct. The data was collected by a prison system in a southern state. The data includes complete disciplinary records for all capital inmates serving prison sentences in a southern state (N=1,446). Records include demographics, custody histories, gang membership, release information, and prior incarceration information. The data is limited to male inmates. Research analyzes misconduct during the first year of incarceration that resulted after being exposed to solitary confinement and the correlations of such sanctions, and future behavior.

Justine	Medrano	University of Texas at Dallas	?That?s a damn good officer any day of the week?: Inmates? Perceptions of Correctional Officers	Correctional scholars have suggested that research describing the world of imprisonment can help us understand some of the consequences of incarceration, specifically how individuals experience incarceration and the ways in which these experiences effect their reentry and reintegration into society. The present study examines the perceptions, daily interactions, and relationships between prison inmates and correctional officers. Qualitative data, collected through in-depth interviews with parolees from a large prison system, focus on their personal experiences and perceptions toward correctional officers while incarcerated.
Stephanie	Medvetz	Stockton University	The Effects of Social Media in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Communities on Crime Perception	Crime perception, the process by which individuals obtain information and construct opinions of crime according to their own attitudes and experiences, may affect individuals overall well-being and life satisfaction. Individuals? perceptions of crime occurrences and fear of crime may be influenced by many factors including demographic elements and media exposure. In today?s society, social media plays a prominent role in many individuals? lives. The present study examines the effects of social media use on crime perception. The present study will add to the previous literature by identifying social media as an additional factor that may influence crime perception.
Albert	Meehan	Oakland University	Revisiting Egon Bittner?s 1965 Ethnography of Denver?s Skid Row	Bittner?s posthumously published fieldwork in Denver (Bittner 2013) is discussed focusing on his reporting and analysis of conversational exchanges between the police and community. These data informed his conceptualization of police competencies and workmanship in his ?theory? of policing. Using transcribed data of 102 dash-cam traffic stops from one department, this paper examines two competencies (area knowledge, procedures of interrogation) to demonstrate their interactional complexity. Current technological records (e.g., dash-cams, body-cams) and research methods on conversation afford researchers an opportunity to extend Bittner?s seminal work and its distinctive focus on language use through the study of actual police-citizen interactions.
Xiaohan	Mei	Washington State University	Ethic practice and standard perceived by staff and inmates	The criminal justice system is a complex social mechanism that balances tyranny and anarchy. Although justice professionals enjoyed a fair amount of discretion, we have not accumulated enough scientific knowledge regarding the ethical nature of correctional officers? actions. In this research, we quantify the difference in the correctional officers? ethical standards, as perceived by officers and inmates. Confirmatory Factor Analysis was used to validate the Ethics Instrument, and we found that correctional officers have a higher perception of their ethical practice than inmates on two (?professional relationship with inmates? and ?use of force?) out of five dimensions.
Amy	Memmer	Washburn University	Transparency Behind Bars: The History of Jail Inspections, Current Practices, and Possible Reform in Kansas	In 1996, the Kansas legislature repealed the statute mandating annual inspection of county jails. This paper uses statutory and case law analysis to gain an understanding of the reason mandatory jail inspections are no longer required in Kansas. In order to better understand the effects of the repeal of this legislation, research is being conducted regarding current inspection practices in Kansas jails. Research is also being conducted to examine jail administrators? perceived needs for jail inspections. Finally, this paper considers possible reforms to statutory requirements of mandatory jail inspections for the State of Kansas moving forward.
Kimberly	Meredith	Texas State University	Examining Connections Between Demographics, Crime Rates, and Officer-Involved Shootings in Los Angeles County	Abstract: Officer-involved shootings are media intensive events. While officer-involved shootings are rare, police practices should be examined to see if victim and community characteristics can present situations where officers are more likely to use lethal force. This study focuses on 264 officer-involved shootings in Los Angeles County, California between the years 2006 and 2014. Using conjunctive case analysis for these events, specific considerations will be given to victim characteristics (including age, race, sex, and the victim being armed or unarmed), crime rates, and income levels of where the event happened. Potential implication for police practices and policy will be considered.
Christi	Metcalfe	University of South Carolina	The Impact of Policing Terrorism on Police Legitimacy and Public Cooperation: A Study of Israeli Jewish Perceptions	The effects of policing terrorism on the public are still unclear. It is argued by some that the responsibilities of counterterrorism in the hands of the police can decrease trust and confidence in the police, and in turn, affect cooperation with them (Jonathan, 2009; Jonathan & Weisburd, 2010). The Israeli National Police (INP) serve as an interesting case-study in respect to this phenomenon. Using path analyses, the current study relies on a sample of Israeli Jews to assess whether those who view the police as neglecting their crime responsibilities for homeland security see the INP as less legitimate, and whether these perceptions impact their willingness to cooperate with the police. The results suggest that there is truth to this argument.

Gary	Metz	College at Brockport, SUNY	A holistic curricular approach to criminal justice education involving substance abuse population	Substance abuse among criminal justice clients continues to be one of the major problems of criminal justice practitioners. The criminal justice system has explored several approaches to serve its substance abusing population. However, there seems to be a dearth in the criminal justice programs that prepare future practitioners to deal with such clients. This presentation examines types of criminal justice curricula that are needed to prepare future criminal justice /addiction professionals. Special emphasis will be placed on coursework that include proactive strategies for interventions that range from preventative to reentry stages. The presentation highlight the family and community intervention approaches in the curricula.
Kimberly	Meyer	George Mason University	Policy-Practice Misalignment: Violation and Graduated Sanction Use with Juvenile Probationers	Graduated sanction models represent a primary framework for addressing probationers' noncompliance (DeComo, 2005). Using content analysis of juvenile probation officer (JPO) case notes for 60 juvenile probationers with at least one FY 2014 violation, the present study finds that clients often incur violations for reasons that misalign with agency policy. JPOs regularly use the sanction side of a designated graduated response matrix but largely ignore the reward side of the matrix, despite agency policy guiding JPOs to use rewards as consistently as sanctions. Findings provide implications for policy-related service provision and use of rewards and sanctions for juvenile probationers.
May	Mgbolu	Community Reentry Project	A Comparison of Formerly Jailed Individuals Participating in the Denver Community Reentry Project at Intake and Discharge	Over 500 individuals recently released from the Denver County Jail or Downtown Detention Center completed the Denver Community Reentry Project intake since 2012. This paper provides a detailed description of these individuals, including their demographic characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender, age, education, and housing education), risk level scores, and services (i.e., the number and types of programs accessed).
Austin	Miller	Metropolitan State University of Denver	The Interrogation Methods used within American Criminal Justice System	The Interrogation Methods used within American Criminal Justice System The analysis of the various methods for interrogation may have unreasonable results and outcomes regarding accuracy and performance of gathering such information. These methods will be compiled through former interrogators within federal and state agencies, along with governmental policies that confine the tactics of interrogation used on the individual being interviewed. Through reviewing these measures, there may be an alternative method that may have been overseen, and may also have the potential to prove efficient and accurate interpretation and measures toward gathering information while interrogating individuals.
Jennifer	Miller	Nebraska Center for Justice Research, University of Nebraska-Omaha	Collaborative Efficacy? Assessing Collective Impact in the Context of Juvenile Justice Reform	?Collective impact? (CI), or multi-sector/multi-actor initiatives aimed at producing systemic change, have become increasingly popular in the policy-making realm, particularly among those working on large-scale social issues like justice reform. These initiatives pair policymakers with practitioners and other creators/users of these systems to pursue change through collaboration on a common agenda, communication, reinforcing activities, shared data, and development of a backbone support structure. In this project, we outline two CI juvenile justice reform efforts in the state of New York and Douglas County, Nebraska. Our assessment of these initiatives examines the collaborative structure and short-term outcomes intended with each initiative.
Nancy	Miller	Court Centered Change Consultant Network	Juvenile drug courts: A view from the field	As part of a team assembled by the American Institutes for Research, the Court Centered Change Consultant Network conducted listening sessions in six juvenile drug courts to inform the development of Juvenile Drug Court Guidelines, a project funded by the OJJDP. The listening sessions included team interviews, observation of staffings, court observation, individual interviews and a team debrief. The listening sessions were conducted to compare local juvenile drug court policy to practice, learn about successes and challenges in implementation and to inform the content of juvenile drug court guidelines. This paper will present findings from the listening sessions.
Patricia	Millhoff	University of Akron	Compounding drugs, secrecy and executions.	This paper will examine U. S. state laws relating to the drugs used in executions. As the drugs necessary to carry out executions have become increasingly scarce, states have dangled the promise of secrecy before pharmacies. Other states have attempted to purchase drugs from other states or countries. While the United States Supreme Court has dealt with the issue of the various drug protocols used in executions, it has not found any particular drug to be legal or illegal. Embedded in the issue of the drugs used in executions are the medical ethics involved in the execution process.

Debra	Mims	Saint Leo University	Transformational Humane Education with High Risk Students	The Transformational Humane Education (THE) IRB approved project promoted compassion and encourage responsibility among middle and high school students enrolled in an alternative school. Interdisciplinary collaboration between the Saint Leo University department of undergraduate social work faculty and students, the James Irvin Education Center alternative school staff (the principal, behavioral counselors, and teachers) conducted four humane education sessions, with the goal of helping highly at risk youth process and make ethical and humane decisions through working with animals. Each session was conducted with the entire student body. All students completed a pre/post-test. Conclusion: Humane education enables students to find workable solutions for a healthy, just society and future career options.
Meghan	Mitchell	Sam Houston State University	Hope is around the corner: Determining the effect of neighborhood revitalization on crime	Research has consistently demonstrated that neighborhood factors such as disorder, poverty, and residential mobility are strongly correlated with crime. Revitalization efforts to control community crime levels include interventions aimed at reversing deterioration and strengthening communal bonds. This research evaluates the impact of community revitalization on violent crimes, property crimes, and nuisance offenses using incident and call for service data from the Houston Police Department. A quasi-experimental design utilizes over 8 years of policing data to draw implications for further policies and police deployment strategies.
Meghan	Mitchell	Sam Houston State University	Code of the street, convict code, street gangs, and prison gangs: Differences and similarities in offender subcultures	Decades of research on the code of the street, the convict code, street gangs, and prison gangs have allowed researchers to explicate the causes and consequences of adhering to these subcultures. What is lacking, however, is a comparison of these separate bodies of research to better clarify how these domains are interrelated and influence each other as offenders move from the street to prison and back to the street. Accordingly, we introduce convergence, independence, and complementary hypotheses to examine the differences and similarities across offender subcultures. Comparisons are made between and within subcultures and are organized by individual-, micro-, and macro-level themes.
Donald	Mizell	University of Central Oklahoma	Prosecutorial Human Trafficking Training	Abstract This exploratory study aims to identify whether prosecutors across the United States receive any type of training in human trafficking for prosecutorial purposes, the types of training offered, the providing entity, and whether these classes are statutorily mandated or not. This preliminary study provides an insight into the prosecutorial training regarding human trafficking. This research is based on survey data collected from each state's District Attorney Council or the appropriate prosecutorial training agency. The analysis presented is preliminary and in conjunction with another study on law enforcement training in human trafficking cases.
Stephanie	Mizrahi	California State University, Sacramento	From Panic to Policy, Part II: The Chemical and Biological Terrorism Policy Community a Decade Later	A previous study examined policy community activity before congressional hearings from 1995-2006, focusing on issues of chemical and biological terrorism. The hearings were used to observe which policy community members testified before the U.S. Congress, how much they testified over time, and the ideas emphasized in their testimony. This study expands that data from 2006-2016. In particular, it examines the response of the policy community to the recent Ebola outbreak in comparison to the intentional release of anthrax on the East Coast of the United States in 2001. Initial findings and potential for future research will be addressed.
Stacy	Moak	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Supreme Court and statutory analysis	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with the interpretation of federal statutes
Stephanie	Moderator/Coordinator	California State University, Sacramento	Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs	Teaching emotionally charged but important subjects such as the death penalty can bring unique issues to the classroom. This 6th annual roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best practices for teaching about capital punishment in criminal justice programs, both as stand-alone courses or as part of a broader course on criminal law or criminal procedure. This year's roundtable will focus on issues that arise in mentoring student research into the death penalty. Panel participants will introduce what has, and has not, worked well for them and provide suggestions for helping students create manageable and relevant research in states both with and without the death penalty.

Jennifer	Moore	DeSales University	To Sniff or Not to Sniff: Police Dogs at Traffic Stops after Rodriguez v. U.S.	The Supreme Court has consistently evaluated the appropriate use and characterization of drug sniffing police dogs under the Fourth Amendment. In Rodriguez v. United States, the use of drug sniffing dogs at a traffic stop was further clarified. This presentation examines the impact of Rodriguez on the practice of using police dogs during criminal investigations.
Kayla	Moore	Student	The Historical Development of White-Collar Crime in the Media	Despite the significant impact white-collar crime has on society, the media tends to focus primarily on street crime. However, when larger corporation scandals unfold the media is there to inform its consumers of the white-collar crime. The media's neglect to cover white-collar crime has been drastically changing as more corporations are found committing fraudulent acts. Therefore, by focusing primarily on major white-collar crime cases throughout the media, this paper ultimately reflects the social development of white-collar crime becoming slowly but progressively more displayed throughout the media.
Kayla	Moore	Student	The Historical Development of White-Collar Crime in the Media	Despite the significant impact white-collar crime has on society, the media tends to focus primarily on street crime. However, when larger corporation scandals unfold the media is there to inform its consumers of the white-collar crime. The media's neglect to cover white-collar crime has been drastically changing as more corporations are found committing fraudulent acts. Therefore, by focusing primarily on major white-collar crime cases throughout the media, this paper ultimately reflects the social development of white-collar crime becoming slowly but progressively more displayed throughout the media.
Nadav	Morag	Colorado Technical University	Comparative International Counterterrorism Policies	This paper will build on and expand version Chapter 2 of my book Comparative Homeland Security, Global Lessons (Wiley, 2011). This paper will focus on Counterterrorism Strategies, Laws, and Institutions in the UK, Israel, Canada, Australia, Germany, and France. It will deal with the definitions of terrorism across these countries; counterterrorism laws in force in these countries; pre-charge detention and other restrictions on movement for terrorism suspects; the conduct of investigations and judicial proceedings; the use of interrogation; the role of war-fighting as part of counterterrorism strategy; and the institutional, organizational, and strategic aspects of counterterrorism policy across these nations.
Gerardo Morales	Morales	University of Texas at San Antonio (student)	Probation	Most current research on probation focuses on evidence based practices and its relationship with legal outcomes (i.e. revocations and recidivism). Recent literature on the relationship between probation officer and offender suggest that officer-offender relationships may influence the legal outcome of the offender. This study intends to connect evidence based practice and officer-offender interaction in an examination of effects on legal outcomes. More specifically, this study will administer a survey on a sample of probation officers in a large urban area measuring the dual role conflict (law enforcer vs. social worker), job burnout, attitude/demeanor toward offender, relationship with offender and knowledge, buy-in, and use of evidence based practices. The survey will be conducted on both regular and intense (gang) supervision officers. The primary focus of this study is to discover the direct or indirect influence that officer-offender relationships and evidence based practices may have on offender outcomes.
Amber	Morzec	Washington State University Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology	Debating Criminal Justice Behind Bars: The Prison Debate Project in Washington State	The Prison Debate Project has used debate as a medium to facilitate and bolster educational opportunities within a prison setting since 2012. In doing so, criminal justice undergraduates from local universities work in tandem with student inmates to construct and present arguments on a variety of contemporary (and often contentious) criminal justice issues including jury selection, gender and justice, gun control, and juvenile justice. Roundtable participants will share their viewpoints on the project from varying perspectives and discuss the challenges and opportunities inherent to such an educational endeavor within a prison facility.
Hilary	Morden	Simon Fraser University	Hell to Pay: A Network Analysis of the E-Pandora Hells Angels Investigation	This study provides support for use of social network analyses (SNA) in police special unit investigations related to organized crime. Focusing on individual positioning and co-offending within a network formed of Hells Angels (HA), the decision-making and investigative strategies, taken by RCMP, were interpreted in light of the information provided through SNA. From source documents, a co-offending network was created and examined including positioning (closeness/centrality), power and brokerage, the relationships between hierarchical clusters in the network, the types of crimes committed, and resulting convictions and sentencing. Alternative investigative strategies were explored in light of the information provided by SNA.

Stephen	Morewitz	California State University, East Bay; Stephen J. Morewitz, Ph.D., & Associates	Police Classification of Foul Play in Fire Cases: A Case Series	Using data from the Foul Play Project and Missing Persons Project, which includes a random sample of media reports on fire incidents, a case series was developed to evaluate the extent to which the police classify fire incidents as involving foul play, e.g., fires that were started because of criminal intent. The case series revealed that the police frequently classify fire cases as involving foul play. The case series showed that such factors as the financial incentives and revenge motives influence police classification of foul play in fire cases.
Etta	Morgan	Jackson State University	Capital Punishment: The Case of Michelle Byrom	Capital Punishment: The Case of Michelle Byrom The purpose of this paper is to explore the many legal issues that were overlooked in the rush to convict Michelle Bryom of the murder of her husband. The main issues to be reviewed in this paper are (1) the Sixth Amendment violation of Ineffective Assistance of Counsel, (2) sentencing errors and omissions of the trial judge, and (3) the lack of proper terminology in the indictment in direct violation of both the U.S. and Mississippi's constitutions,
Robert	Morin	Western Nevada College	Implementation of the SaVE Act at Nevada System of Higher Education Institutions	The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act) was passed in March 2013 as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). The US Department of Education published final regulations for VAWA amendments to the Clery Act and the new regulations officially went into effect on July 1, 2015. This paper will examine the policies, procedures and programs formulated and implemented by the Nevada System of Higher Education in order to comply with the SaVE Act at the eight institutions that constitute the Nevada System of Higher Education.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University/Walden Univeristy	Leadership and Innovation in Police Agencies: Any Relation to Higher Education?	This paper seeks to identify indicators where higher education of policing staff may play a role in more innovative approaches to policing. What are things that would indicate innovation? In some circumstances it may be crime mapping, crime analysis, proactive policing. The paper also looks to find what level and study focus on education has impact on innovation. What would count towards education; an Associate Degree, Bachelor Degree? Master's Degree? Does the education have to be from a certain area of study or discipline? Criminal Justice, Business, Sociology, Psychology or Communications.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University/Walden Univeristy	Teaching Criminal Justice While Headlines Sizzle with Negativity	The headlines are ripe with police, probation and corrections issues. Police officers assassinated, protest marches, choke holds cause death, unarmed black men shot, crime analysts overstate evidence findings, But, aren't there times when educators wonder how to frame the events which contradict the lessons being taught? This roundtable discussion raises the issues that come up during the semester where news events can serve as an opportunity for current event discussions. The discussion is open to find ways that have worked in the classroom.
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University	Chairing a Criminal Justice Department	This panel is made up of selected CJ Department Chair representatives from across the U.S. Serving as Chair can sometimes bring trials and tribulations. Panel members will lead an open discussion with attendees on the approaches to this sometimes difficult task. Roles and responsibilities will be reviewed and will include discussion on teaching, hiring, mentoring and developing faculty, advising and supporting scholarship. Of interest is how these and other leaders focus on improving the department offerings to maintain currency and relevancy of programs.
Sherill	Morris-Francis	Mississippi Valley State University	Societal Responses to and the Extent of Domestic Violence in one Caribbean Country	Domestic violence is regarded as a widespread problem in the Jamaican society and if not addressed it will become a tsunami. Although often assumed to cover only violence between heterosexual spouses, the aim of this research is to identify the extent of domestic violence, not only between heterosexuals, but individuals of different sexual persuasions not accepted or supported by the cultural tenets of the Jamaican society. Three theoretical frameworks will be used to analyze this phenomenon: The ecological theory, the feminist theory and the culture of violence theory. Data for this study will be gathered through content analysis of newspaper articles, individual interviews, and data from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

				Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a public health issue that negatively impacts millions of individuals in the United States each year. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014) estimated that approximately 31.5% of women (i.e., 38 million women) and 27.5% of men (i.e., 31.3 million men) experience physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime (CDC, 2014). Furthermore, the 12-month prevalence of physical violence against women and men by an intimate partner was 4.0% (i.e., 4.77 million) and 4.8% (i.e., 5.45 million). One viable solution to improving the quality of evidence in IPV cases is with police officer body-worn cameras (BWCs). BWCs may enhance the manner in which police collect evidence for the prosecution and conviction of IPV cases by video recording the emotionally-charged victim statement, the physical turmoil surround the incident (e.g., damaged property and evidence of physical abuse), and/or documenting witness testimony. Using 56 BWC systems deployed by the Phoenix Police Department, the current study examines the evidentiary value of BWCs to aid in the prosecution and conviction of IPV cases. The pre-post camera deployment analysis provides preliminary evidence for the utility of BWCs in IPV cases. Overall findings suggest that the use of BWCs may impact the likelihood of prosecutorial charging, as well as guilty pleas and guilty at trial outcomes. Findings also suggest that BWCs may increase case processing time. Finally, results may suggest the impact of these results may be due to other extraneous factors of the BWCs, rather than strict evidentiary value.
Weston	Morrow	Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety Arizona State University	The Impact of Body Worn Cameras on Intimate Partner Violence Case Processing and Conviction Outcomes	
Stephanie	Morse	Arizona State University	The Impact of Social Controls on Police Officers? Perceptions of Use of Force	Police use of force has become a topic of national discussion, particularly focusing on individual officers' attitudes on force. However, peer culture and departments may exert control over these attitudes. Using data from a nationally representative sample, this study assesses whether these larger social contexts impact individuals' perceptions regarding use of force. The study finds that individual attitudes significantly predict officers' willingness to report others' excessive use of force, however, the relationship is weakened when measures of peer culture and departmental influence are included. This suggests that perceptions of use of force are influenced by more than individual attitudes.
Denise	Mowder	Metropolitan State University	AYUADAME! WHO CAN HELP ME? THE HELP-SEEKING DECISIONS OF BATTERED UNDOCUMENTED LATINAS	This study considers the relationship between immigration status and the help-seeking decisions of undocumented battered Latinas. In particular, comparisons were made within two areas: 1) help-seeking decision making and 2) perceptions of the police. A representative sample of 174 battered Latinas were recruited - 116 with undocumented immigration status and 58 United States citizens.
Thomas	Mowen	University of Wyoming	Changing the Ties that Bind: Incarceration, Families, and Reentry Outcomes	Using a subsample of the Returning Home data set, we explored how family relationships change upon reentry due to incarceration. Overall, we found that individuals who completed parenting classes and had more frequent visits from family members experienced increases in family relationships. Yet, single and divorced individuals, those with prior convictions and mental health issues, and individuals who reported barriers to family contact reported significant decreases within the family relationship. Findings from this study suggest that reducing barriers to family contact?especially the cost of visitation and visitation procedures?may increase family relationships for formerly incarcerated individuals.
Thomas	Mrozla	North Dakota State University	Evaluating the Impact of Changes in Pursuit Policies on Crime Rates	Critics of restricting officer discretion to conduct pursuits argue that this action by police administrators may result in higher crime rates. Using panel analysis and synthetic case control methods, we examine whether changes restricting or providing additional discretion to officers are associated with changes in crime rates using data collected across ten of the largest communities in Minnesota between 2002 and 2014.
Danielle	Murdoch	Boise State University	Inmate Perceptions of an Online Video Visitation System: The Results of a Program Evaluation at Ada County Jail	Over the past two decades, corrections organizations have increased their use of video visitation systems to offset costs, increase security, and facilitate the maintenance of inmate-family relationships, among other critical objectives. This paper presents the initial findings from a program evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the online video visitation system that Ada County Sheriff's Office implemented at Ada County Jail, located in Boise, Idaho, in 2010. The researchers conducted interviews with inmates and administered anonymous surveys to examine whether the system contributes to offender success and the maintenance of family ties through increased access to, and frequency of, visits.
Jennifer	Murray	Indiana State University	The Mass Killers Subversive Construction of Reality	This article examines the origins and progression of the deviant thought patterns (fantasy themes), and pathological behaviors exhibited by nine contemporary mass killers: Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold (Columbine High School); Seung-Hui Cho (Virginia Tech); George Sodini, (LA Fitness); Dr. Amy Bishop (University of Alabama); Andrew Joseph Stack III (IRS); Jared Loughner (Tucson, Arizona); James Holmes (Century movie theater); Adam Lanza (Sandy Hook Elementary School); Elliot Rogers (University of California). Each type of fantasy script is distinct, and is shaped in the context of the particular offender's: destabilizing life events, real or perceived losses and shortcomings. The killer uses fantasy as a means to externalize blame, escape from and compensate for his/her deficiencies. Over time, as distorted perceptions become ingrained thought patterns, they are violently projected outwardly onto others. These abhorrent fantasy themes and their subsequent detailed scripts play a critical role in the ontogenesis of this moral dysfunction.

Kimberly	Murray	Texas A&M University-Texarkana	The Symbolic Presentation, Prosecution, and Punishment of American Domestic Terrorists	Using the American Terrorism Study database, I conduct quantitative analyses to investigate differences in conviction outcomes, such as trial conviction, plea bargain, and case dismissal or acquittal across left-wing terrorist, right-wing terrorist, and ecoterrorist groups. Findings show ecoterrorists receive lighter conviction outcomes while controlling for crime severity and demographic variables. Qualitative analyses investigate framing techniques used across domestic terrorist groups in an attempt to understand why ecoterrorists have an advantage in the criminal justice system. Findings suggest ecoterrorists, unlike other domestic terrorist groups, tend to frame their purposes and activities similar to mainstream collective movements, which may increase societal empathy.
Ekrem	Mus	Harran University	ADVANCING JUSTICE BY INCREASING SATISFACTION FROM JUSTICE SERVICES: THE TURKISH CASE	The study aims to answer two fundamental questions; (1) Which factors influences satisfaction of the citizens from the judicial services. (2) How the satisfaction from other public services influence the degree of satisfaction of the citizens from the judicial service? Turkey Statistical Institute (TSI) micro data (two stage stratified random sampling- rural and urban, N=7.956) for the year of 2012 is used in this study. According to the initial findings of the study, gender, level of education, marital status and income are important contributors to the level of satisfaction from justice services.
Andrew	Myer	North Dakota State University	A Statewide Validation of the Static-99R Using Incarcerated and Non-incarcerated Samples	That Static-99R is the most widely used sex offender risk assessment tool in the United States and Canada. This paper will outline a recent project to validate the tool on two separate statewide samples. The first sample is composed of offenders sentenced to community supervision and administered a Static-99R, while the second is composed of offenders sentenced to prison prior to release. Findings are presented on both samples, as well as for the aggregated sample population. Conclusions and implications will be discussed.
Mahesh	Nalla	Michigan State University	Sexual Harassment of Women at Public Places in India: Psychological Impact, Response-Coping Mechanism, Reporting Pattern	In the past few years, sexual harassment for women in public spaces, also referred to as "street harassment" has emerged as a major social problem in some societies. It occurs at various public places that include streets, bus stops, public transport, and public parks. Despite the trend, very limited systematic research identifying the impact of such harassment on victims and their responses to victimization is available. In this study, we examine the psychological impact of sexual harassment on an individual, the response-coping mechanism and finally identify the reasons for victims' decisions for reporting and non-reporting of harassment at public places. Using multi-stage cluster and quota sampling technique, the data for this study was drawn from the capital city in India. Findings and policy implications are discussed.
Hyon	Namgung	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Trust in police in an international context	Research on trust in police has investigated individual and neighborhood factors as determinants of positive attitudes towards the police. Not many studies, however, have examined the political aspect of trust in police. Based on the World Value Survey, this study explores the effect of people's confidence in government on trust in police. It hypothesizes that confidence in the central government is associated with trust in police, specifically for countries with national police agencies.
Sarah	Napper	Georgia State University	Bullying and Risk Behaviors: Are GLB Adolescents at Greater Risk When Compared to their Heterosexual Counterparts?	Risk behaviors associated with bullying victimization have been well documented in the literature, but what is not known is whether the risk factors associated with differing types of bullying (traditional bullying at school, electronic bullying, biased bullying) are the same for heterosexual and non-heterosexual individuals. To explore this issue, the current study uses data from the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for four states, which includes students in 9th through 12th grades. Results from bivariate and multivariate analyses are presented to explore whether heterosexual and non-heterosexual individuals experience different types of bullying at different levels, and whether the risk behaviors associated with the different types of bullying are similar. Results from this study have policy and practice implications for both individuals and schools.
Mangai	Natarajan	John Jay College, CUNY Graduate Center	Role of Central American Gangs in Transnational Organized Crime	The recent literature indicate that maras" (gangs) in Northern Triangle of Central America (a vulnerable junction for illicit trafficking of drugs humans and weapons) are heavily involved in transnational crimes. Using a variety of secondary data sources this study will examine the nature and extent of gangs? participation including the type and methods of trafficking and most importantly the evolution of nexus between the Central American gangs and Mexican Drug Cartels in undertaking the tasks or activities of transnational crimes. Findings and implications for threat assessment in the region and future research are discussed."

John	Navarro	University of Louisville	Division I College/University Students? and Student Athletes? Beliefs About Sexual Assaults	Rape and/or sexual assault are a major issue in postsecondary institutions and the student athlete population. This study extended the rape myth literature by examining college/university students from 21 Division I institutions. The updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (UIRMA) scale assessed 727 college/university students? and how demographic-related variables influenced rape myth beliefs. The sample had low rape myth acceptance. Student athletes exhibited higher rape myth acceptance than non-student athletes. Demographic-related variables are demonstrated to be better indicators of student athletes? rape myth acceptance than for non-student athletes. The findings suggest that rape myth acceptance amongst college/university students are complex.
Jordana	Navarro	Tennessee Tech University	?They said there was no way I was sexually assaulted?: The importance of assisting male survivors of rape	Most of the research focusing on sexual victimization has focused on females as victims. This attention is warranted given that studies have consistently found that females are at more risk of experiencing victimization compared to males. However, National Sexual Violence Resource Center (2015) findings also indicate that one in 16 men is sexually assaulted while enrolled in college. In order to draw attention to this under researched topic, we used data from a recent climate survey. The results indicated that males also experience various types of sexual victimization in this setting.
Zavin	Nazaretian	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Results from a Victim Generated Crime Mapping Software	The Mobile Phone Campus Victimization Survey (MPCVS) is a new method for collecting data about victimization that allows the victim to geographically pinpoint the site of victimization. We hypothesize that, just as the NCVS was necessary to address the problems of the UCR, our vicim-based GIS will compliment the current data that is dependent on police based crime mapping. We will discuss the preliminary findings of our pilot study with regard to geographic patterns of victimization on and around the college campus conducted at a western Pennsylvania university. We will also discuss the implications of this study for future research.
Zavin	Nazaretian	Indiana University Pennsylvania	MPCVS: A new methodology for surveys?	This paper discusses the problems and successes we experienced delivering a victimization survey via a mobile phone application that we developed. The mobile phone application although presenting new issues and methodological concerns allowed us new specificity when compared to the traditional survey methodologies. This paper will demonstrate the potential utility in adopting an innovative technique in survey methodology. We will review the methodology, future directions, accessibility, and benefits of this new method of data collection while comparing the advantages of this application over traditional surveys.
Eric	Nelson	University of California, Davis, and Chancellor's Office, CA Community Colleges	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Problem-solving criminology (PSC) was used to partition routine lower effort (RLE) and routine greater effort (RGE) officers on their use/non-use of a 6-step best practices method for domestic violence investigation (the model was re-published by the U.S. Department of Justice in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin). RLE officer's DV investigations are rejected three times as often, sustaining significantly more rejection criticism by prosecutors. The presenter is a former police officer who will share suggestions on how to get access to highly sensitive internal data.
Eric	Nelson	University of California, Davis, & Chancellor's Office, CA Community Colleges	Police & Prosecution Best Practices Development using Problem-Solving Criminology	Problem-solving criminology (PSC) is an empirical method used to develop practical best practices methods for Criminal Justice practitioners using a wide-net data collection & statistical model testing. PSC has guided four peer-reviewed, published projects. One is a six-step best practice method for investigation of domestic violence crime, its use increasing rates of prosecution by up to 300%, and conviction by up to 200%. This method was republished by the U.S. Department of Justice in the FBI's Law Enforcement Bulletin. Learn how problem-solving criminology can be operationalized across criminal justice disciplines to identify best practice methods.
Eric	Nelson	UC Davis	Best practices for the police investigation of domestic violence crime.	Using Problem Solving Criminology" (PSC) 242 variables were logistically examined individually and in modeling in order to identify six which when used together as a best practice on average triple rates of domestic violence prosecution and double rates of criminal conviction. Using four 2013 publications in which PSC was the methodology utilized the author—who is a former police officer specializing in the investigation of domestic violence sexual assault and child abuse cases—explains scholars can deploy PSC to create best practice methods that police can operationalize in their work."

Eric	Nelson	UC Davis	Comparing routinely greater effort (RGE) and routinely lesser effort (RLE) police officers on the prosecution or reject	Using the six-step best practices method for investigation of domestic violence crime, (published 2013, republished by the US Department of Justice), using Problem Solving Criminology" police officers were partitioned according to their routine use/non-use of the six best practice steps then compared on rates of case rejection by prosecutors reasons for rejection and if their investigations were prosecuted rates of conviction as well as the number of crimes convicted. The P Score method for monitoring police officer performance will be described as well (to be presented in a future US DOJ publication)."
Randy	Nelson	Bethune-Cookman University	Innovations in Juvenile Justice Reform: Preparing the Next Generation of Juvenile Justice Leaders	The Annie E. Casey Foundation currently supports the Florida Historically Black Colleges and Universities (FL HBCUs) Talent Pipeline Project which is designed to introduce criminal justice students to a juvenile justice reform orientation. FL HBCUs represent four member institutions, 1,800+ criminal justice students (undergraduate/graduate), and 25+ faculty members. Each institution developed a specific juvenile justice reform course for communal use by the consortium. Students earning a 7C? grade or higher in the 4 required courses will receive a juvenile justice reform certificate of completion. The project provides future juvenile justice professionals with the knowledge necessary to advance juvenile justice reform efforts.
Jana	Nestlerode	West Chester University	State Responses to Schmerber	In 1966, the United State Supreme Court acknowledged an exigent circumstances exception to the Fourth Amendment search warrant requirement in cases where police officers feared loss of evidence in driving under the influence cases. Several state supreme courts thereafter reviewed this holding and reached disparate conclusions regarding this exception. This paper will explore these incongruent state responses.
Jana	Nestlerode	West Chester University	Post-McNeely Considerations	In 2013, the United States Supreme Court firmly rejected a 7per se? rule permitting police officers to conduct warrantless searches for evidence in the blood of those arrested for driving while intoxicated. Given the limited availability of this investigative tool, this paper explores possible options states can take to reduce incidents of drunk driving.
Johnny	Nhan	Texas Christian University	The Anatomy of a Reentry Network	The growing number of individuals leaving incarceration and recidivism considerations have placed a greater reliance on prisoner reentry services. However, with little official support by the criminal justice system, ex-offenders often find themselves not only facing numerous difficulties ranging from finding housing to employment, but having to navigate a labyrinth of services with little to no direction. Our research 7maps? this network of service providers in a region of North Texas using data from a variety of organizations and ex-offenders. Points of friction are explored in order to identify variables affecting partnerships, including private-public relations. ?
Johnny	Nhan	Texas Christian University	Internet Digilante Justice	Internet vigilante groups, or 7digilantes,? have taken a greater role in the active investigation of crime, particularly in high-profile cases. Our research explores the role and activities of these groups using Internet forum activity during the 2013 Boston Marathon Bombing. We pay particular attention to shared information and resources, as well as relations among forum members and with law enforcement.
Jason	Nicholson	University of Louisville	Bing Drinking and African-Americans: A Partial Test of Primary Socialization Theory	Juvenile binge drinking is common in the United States. A national survey shows that 5.4 million youth engaged in binge drinking in the past month. Binge drinking also negatively effects health and public safety. The current study applies primary socialization theory to juvenile binge drinking. In PST, peer clusters, school bonds, and family bonds interact to influence a juvenile?s behavior. Data for the study involves an exclusively African-American sample from the 2013 National Survey of Drug Use and Health. The finding were supportive of PST. Juveniles with poor parental bonds and substance using peers are more likely to binge drink.

Nicole	Niebuhr	Sam Houston State University	Impact of employment satisfaction and stress on recidivism	Reentry after incarceration can be a trying time for offenders, among state prisoners from 30 states more than 75% ended up recidivating within 5 years (Cooper, Durose & Snyder, 2014). Numerous factors such as employment, marriage, and parenthood have been identified as turning points that can influence desistance from criminal behaviors (Sampson & Laub, 1993). Offenders who are released from prison and then find employment are less likely to recidivate (Uggen, 2000; Berg & Huebner, 2011). Levels of job satisfaction and stress may moderate the influence of employment on recidivism. This study will examine how job satisfaction and job stress impact recidivism among serious and violent offenders.
Tim	Nixon	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	The Ohio Risk Assessment System: Re-Validation Results from a Large Statewide Study	At the core of effective correctional programs is the use of a valid and reliable risk and needs assessment instrument. Such assessments offer correctional agencies a clear understanding of the level of risk an offender poses to the community and helps correctional staff identify offenders' unique criminogenic needs. The present study reports on the results of a large statewide project to re-validate the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) ? a suite of actuarial instruments designed to assess offenders' risk and needs at several points across the criminal justice system. The impact of reliability and fidelity are also presented.
Jessica	Noble	Lewis and Clark Community College	WHAT WORKS FOR STUDENT INTERNSHIPS?	Acquiring practical experience in the field is considered an important component of many Criminal Justice degree programs. This roundtable discussion will address the many different types of internship opportunities that exist for students in criminal justice. Discussants will also reflect on the various issues and challenges that programs face in securing acceptable internships for their students and will provide suggestions and insight into how to establish and manage a good internship program.
Krystal	Noga-Styron	Central Washington University	THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA IN WASHINGTON STATE AND ITS EFFECT ON MEXICAN DRUG CARTELS	Studies suggest that the legalization of marijuana, and subsequent smuggling to other states, should have a significant impact on Mexican drug-cartel revenues. Given the history of Mexican cartels using eastern-Washington farmland as a way to secretly grow their crops, the legalization of marijuana in Washington State may have a meaningful affect on their bottom line. The production and sale of medical marijuana may also be affecting cartel revenues. The exact numbers remain to be seen.
Thomas	Nolan	Merrimack College	Fusion Centers: The Constitution, Civil Rights, Civil Liberties and the Intelligence Juggernaut	State and major urban area fusion centers continue to proliferate in the United States and are now a strategic and integral component of the criminal justice system. Since their inception following the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2002, fusion centers have operated without scrutiny from the public and absent any control or oversight beyond DHS. Fusion centers frequently collect and disseminate information on individuals and groups who are engaging in activities that are protected by the U.S. Constitution in violation of their civil rights and civil liberties. This paper critically examines and interrogates these ongoing practices.
Claire	Nolasco	Texas A & M University-San Antonio	The Supreme Court and Due Process	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with the Due Process Clause
Claire Angelique	Nolasco	Texas A&M-San Antonio	Computer Hacking as Affirmative Misrepresentation: Analysis of Insider Trading Cases	Traditional insider trading involves corporate insiders (officers, employees, and directors) who, in breach of a fiduciary duty to disclose, trade in their corporation's securities based on nonpublic information. SEC v. Dorozhko allowed prosecution of hackers under insider trading laws, despite the absence of any fiduciary duty to disclose. Hackers who unlawfully gain access to encrypted information employ a ?deceptive device? prohibited under Section 10(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. This study examines litigation filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission in federal courts to determine the context of hacking in insider trading cases.

Lisa	Nored	The University of Southern Mississippi	Maintaining Continuity in the Monitoring of Offenders	In this project, field interviews with agents responsible for the monitoring of offenders released from incarceration, with primary focus on sex offenders, provides background for discussion of the efficacy of offender monitoring strategies. Specifically, an examination of the state of Mississippi's procedures for tracking and supervising parolees and probationers is presented. Focus themes of project findings include existing communication patterns across agencies responsible for offender monitoring, identification of specific parties in each agency responsible for tasks related to offender monitoring, and procedural protocols in crisis situations. Policy recommendations and suggestions will follow from a discussion of findings.
Brian	Norris	The Citadel	Honduras Corrections Sector at a Crossroads	Honduras has 15,000 inmates and 1,600 corrections workers. Tragedy struck in 2012 when the Comayagua Prison fire killed 360 inmates, and it was estimated that 85% of inmates lived under self-government. Declaring a state of crisis, President Hernandez in 2014 had the military manage the system. This 8,000 word chapter presents findings from an in-country interview with Col. Orlando Garcia, the national corrections director, and his strategy for the military's temporary stewardship of corrections in the country, plans to reduce the growth of the inmate population, and rehabilitation initiatives. Data were also gathered in a tour of La Tamara prison.
Brian	Norris	The Citadel	Interviews with Global Corrections Leaders: A Discussion of Methods, Writing, Team Composition, and Global Coverage	Corrections scholars have begun to document the experiences of corrections leaders globally, their philosophies, their engagement with scholarly knowledge of what works, and the local contexts of countries in which they work, such as Thailand, Slovenia, and Mexico. The qualitative, field-based interview methodology employed has unearthed both strong management practices and institutional limitations. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the interview methodology? How should interviews be structured? How should field findings be communicated? What interdisciplinary teams might contribute to this research? What geographical regions still need coverage? This panel of published scholars will discuss the next stage of research.
Kenneth	Novak	University of Missouri-Kansas City	How long do I have to walk? The effectiveness and sustainability of foot patrol	This study examines the impact of a foot patrol on violent crime in a large urban area. Matched pairs of violent crime micro-places were identified where half received 90 days of foot patrol and the others served as control areas. Bivariate and time series analyses revealed significant decreases in violent crime in the treatment areas during early implementation, but the crime prevention benefits decayed quickly. No changes in crime were observed in the control areas and no evidence of spatial displacement was detected. Policy implications and issues related to organizational sustainability of this innovation are discussed.
Meghan	Novisky	Kent State University	Factors Related to Aging Prisoners? Preferences for Medical Treatment When Contemplating End of Life	Given the current sentencing structure, the aging of the prison population, and the generally poor health of prisoners as a group, it is important to examine options regarding the provision of health services for older, incarcerated adults. One aspect of health that is important to aging populations is end-of-life decision making. Using original data gathered from 279 survey-led interviews with prisoners, this study set out to understand the potential influences of 5 factors on end-of-life treatment preferences among older, incarcerated men. Findings reveal that race, deprivation, and social support are significantly related to respondents' preferences for treatment when considering end-of-life.
Jeffrey	Nowacki	Southern Illinois University	Structural Gender Inequality & Federal Sentencing Outcomes	One of the most robust findings in the sentencing literature is that female offenders are generally sentenced with more leniency than male offenders. Many of the studies in this literature focus on individual-level variables, such as criminal history, offense severity, race/ethnicity, sex, and age. Less is known about how aggregate-level, structural variables affect gender inequality in sentencing, both directly and by moderating the effects of individual-level characteristics. Using federal sentencing data from 1999-2003, this study aims to examine how structural gender inequality contextualizes the relationship between gender and sentencing. Implications are discussed.
Laraysa	Nugent	Nova Southeastern University	Spatial Analysis of Uniform Crime Reports, Crime Clearance Rates, and Officer Entry-Level Salaries	This project applies environmental criminology theories to spatially examine the distribution of 2013 Part 1 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) offenses and Crime Clearance Rates (CCRs) by Florida judicial circuits (n=20). Additionally, it identifies and analyzes cities (n=30) within the 11th Judicial Circuit (Miami-Dade County) due to having the lowest CCR; and compares Part I UCR offense data, CCRs, and entry-level officer salary for possible correlations. ArcGIS mapping software is used to perform hotspot, cluster, outlier and grouping analyses. Findings suggest that judicial circuits with more property crimes have lower CCRs - and no correlation between officer salary and CCRs.

Lidia	Nuno	Arizona State University	Predicting Gang and Gun Involvement among Salvadorian Youth: A Risk and Protective Factor Approach	The goal of the study was to assess the utility of using the risk factor paradigm first introduced by Hawkins, Catalano, and Miller (1992) for predicting gang and gun involvement of youth in El Salvador. That paradigm includes both risk factors and protective factors or those characteristics that affect that the probability of youth becoming involved in problem behaviors. The study uses data from a school-based survey of over 8800 Salvadorian youth and replicates research carried out by Katz and Fox (2010) in Trinidad and Tobago.
Festus	Obi	Texas Southern University	Identity And Data Security In An Age Of Internet Of Things (IoT)	Our world is becoming highly digital in the way we communicate and transact businesses. This convenience comes with unexpected consequences of privacy-erosion and theft of personal and group identification data. The trend is exacerbating with the introduction of new communication gadgets and hyper sensory communication chips. Therefore, this paper examines the global phenomenon of identity theft/fraud and data breach, and offers a deterrent approach known as the escalator model of cybersecurity. This measurable model posits that personal and corporate online security must assume an incline trajectory of five levels with each subsequent level being stronger than the preceding one.
Matthew	O'Deane	Southwestern College	AB109 Update and Impact in California	In April 2011, Governor Brown signed AB109, the Criminal Justice Realignment Act. This measure and the clean up bills were designed to address state budget shortfalls and overcrowding issues. This far reaching legislation redefined felonies, modified the good time credit formula, shifted responsibility to house prison inmates in local jails, created split sentences and mandatory supervision, and transferred supervision of certain parolees, known as PRO's from the state to the counties. The state is providing funding to offset the cost to the counties. This presentation will provide legal and legislative updates and discuss the impact this has had in California.
Matthew	O'Deane	Southwestern College	Impact of Electronic Monitoring in Lieu of Bail	As a result of Criminal Justice Realignment the San Diego Jail as reached maximum capacity. Penal Code 1203.018 became operative October 2011, to permit the Sheriff to release defendants pending trial on Electronic Monitoring in Lieu of Bail (EM). In San Diego, the Sheriff's has created a County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC) to identify, assess and monitor inmates participating in Home Detention. The County holds a contract with Sentinel Offender Services to provide electronic monitoring equipment, satellite tracking, case management, testing and offender services. This presentation will explore the impact of this program in San Diego.
Meghan	Ogle	Florida State University & The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	The Effect of Transient Living Arrangements on Juvenile Violations of Probation	Prior research and theory suggest many reasons to suspect that transient living arrangements may adversely affect the lives of individuals. The current study will assess this association within a population of juveniles who were on probation for at least six months during the 2012-2013 fiscal year. Findings from this study will help to identify which factors are significant in predicting the likelihood of a juvenile violating their terms of probation and aid juvenile justice staff in focusing their efforts on the most promising avenues for change.
Jeremy	Olson	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	Getting the good life: Adaption and development of a delinquency intervention	This presentation will review the research, strategies, successes and obstacles encountered while working to adapt the Good Lives Model into a community-based delinquency intervention. Specifically, we will discuss topics related to the program model, building a collaboration between universities and community-based juvenile agencies and the development of an assessment strategy. The presentation will conclude with a review of the current status and future direction of the project.
Lisa	Olson	Southeastern Louisiana University	Judicial Sentencing Outcomes for School Shooting Perpetrators	This paper examines the judicial treatment of juvenile offenders who engaged in acts of firearm violence at school that resulted in fatalities. Analysis is limited to juveniles who targeted their own schools. Sentencing trends will be explored, as will factors that tend to predict longer prison terms, such as number of fatalities and injuries, shooter's age at the time of the offense, whether the shooter was a victim of bullying at school, and whether the shooter was tried as a juvenile or as an adult.

				<p>THE CHALLENGES OF POLICING IDENTITY THEFT AND TERRORISM</p> <p>Identity theft and terrorism are different but related terms, intercepting where the terrorist succeeds in diverting attention from a true identity to a pseudo name. Terrorists often operate with names that cause attribution to be difficult. The task of policing the unknown is challenging. The goal of this paper is to find out how governments police the terrorist having a legal identity but operating under an ersatz name. Are there strategies that may be developed to remove the cloak before exacerbation of the problem? The paper concludes with recommendations for policy makers.</p>
Alaba	Oludare	Texas Southern University	The Challenges of Policing Identity Theft and Terrorism	
Ihekwoaba	Onwudiwe	Texas Southern University	POLITICAL AND ETHNO-RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA	<p>This roundtable will explore the annals as well as contemporary forms of ethno-religious and political violence in Nigeria. Discussants will suggest political remedies, economic measures, and identify strategic security policies that will help the country to unravel the problem of insecurity today.</p>
Natalie	Ortiz	National Association of Counties	Leveraging Resources in Reentry: An Examination of One-Stop Centers and County Justice Systems	<p>Counties are increasingly the focus of efforts to reduce incarceration. Many counties have one-stop centers, which provide a number of employment services to eligible area residents. One-stop centers are the service delivery system for workforce development and investment programs and services authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). This study examines how county youth and adult justice systems leverage one-stop centers to support offender reentry.</p>
Ruben	Ortiz	Bridgewater State University	Drug Law Enforcement: Examining the effects on social disorganization and urban crime.	<p>Social disorganization, characterized by weakened institutions led researchers to analyze and predict patterns of crime in urban areas. Social disorganization theory arguments developed from this approach, but lost its appeal among researchers in the 1980s due to a lack of empirical tests. The latest argument put forward in the 1990s is that wider macro-structural forces (conscious political decisions) help to explain structural antecedents leading to community social disorganization. This paper empirically examines the argument, by conceptualizing city level drug law enforcement expenditures as a macro-structural force that may help predict structural antecedents of social disorganization using 2000 data.</p>
Gregory	Orvis	Troy University	The Replacement of 4th Amendment Search Warrants with Administrative Warrants: End of Checks and Balances in Policing?	<p>Administrative subpoenas are issued hundreds of thousands of times annually by a broad spectrum of federal agencies without benefit of impartial judicial oversight or public disclosure. The courts have shown judicial deference to both Congress who delegated the powers to an agency and the agency that uses them. The United States Supreme Court in <i>United States v. Morton Salt (1950)</i> supported such administrative procedures and still does for the most part. This paper will present a historical review and court case analysis of the gradual and some think inevitable replacement of the 4th Amendment search warrant with the administrative subpoena.</p>
Gbolahan	Osho	Prairie View A & M University	The Relationship Between Race And Crime: Evidence of Race As A Predictor Of Criminal Behavior	<p>When Americans speak of race and crime in the same sentence, they are almost invariably thinking of African American crime. No one doubts that crime is rampant in American inner cities, which are largely populated by African Americans. Since more adult African Americans are incarcerated more than any other race, could race alone be used as a reliable predictor of criminal behavior? The study found that race alone could not be accurately used to predict the criminal behavior.</p>
Noel	Otu	The University of Texas–Rio Grande Valley	Does The ?Culture of Places? Influence Police Decision Making?	<p>This study examines whether culture of a place influence police decisions. Cultural Criminologist have long emphasized the significance influence that culture have on criminal behavior. Culture is made up of structures and practices that reflect and uphold a particular social order. This study utilizes multiple categories of cultural composition of jurisdictions, and their influence on police decision-making pathways are examined and compared. Findings indicate that, Police decision is affected both by culture and experience. The ways in which police make decision are shaped by culture of the place and circumstances within the context of their inherited culture.</p>

Suzanne	Overstreet	The University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Function of School Resource Officers in the City of Little Rock	School resource officers (SROs) are defined as a career law enforcement officer, with sworn authority, deployed in community-oriented policing, and assigned by the employing police department or agency to work in collaboration with school and community-based organizations. There is limited available research on SROs. Given the current body of research in this area, it is difficult to determine the primary function of SROs in the school setting. It is also difficult to determine what effect these officers have on student delinquency. The current study employs a qualitative method. A survey was distributed to SROs in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas to gain a better understanding of the role and function of SROs in this city, and whether they have a positive effect on reducing crime in schools. These results were compared to the findings found in other studies. The results are presented in the paper.
Angela	Overton	Georgia State University	Best practices for teaching and engaging large sections	Class sizes continue to steadily grow and faculty members are teaching larger and larger sections. The presenters here teach some of the largest sections at a major urban research institution and offer their best practices. With classes regularly enrolling up to 300 students, we review what has worked for us and what fell flat, as well as what approaches garnered the highest levels of student engagement. Technology is an ever-increasing part of student lives and must be utilized in these large sections. We review what fit these sections and how it was best utilized. Assessment issues are also covered.
Comfort	Oyafunke-Omoniyi	Olabisi Onabanjo University	Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Nigeria: The Role of Education	Educational services in correctional institutions in Nigeria are grossly inadequate. Many institutions do not provide basic education services and in others, children only receive a fraction of the regular educational curricula. The paper described the status and problems currently facing the delivery of education in correctional centres using qualitative methodology. Due to the demonstrated importance of education and its derived opportunity under the Child Rights Act 2003 in reducing delinquency as well as recidivism, there is need to improve on correctional educational system, content, scope and funding so that juveniles can become functional adults. Keywords: Education, correctional, recidivism, delinquency.
Kathleen	Padilla	Arizona State University	Stress and Maladaptive Coping Among Police Officers: A Departmental Policy Analysis	The relationship between stress and policing has long been established in literature. What is less clear, however, is what departments are doing to help officers deal with the stress that comes with the job. Looking at a small Southwestern police agency and using a modified version of Speilberger's Police Stress Survey, the present study sought to examine stressors inherent to policing, as well as identify departmental policies that may be in place to help officers alleviate those stressors, and whether or not police officers choose to take part in the policies that may be offered.
John	Paitakes	Seton Hall University	community response to crime	A significant number of the public does not have a favorable opinion of the criminal justice system. As a former practitioner & now educator in the field for over 45 yrs, I attribute this to the lack of understanding of the system. Therefore, I believe in addition to the vast amount of personnel working in the system we need the communities & their personnel to become more involved in some of the following ways. Volunteer-there are numerous ways public can volunteer. Faith Based Initiatives-the religious communities can assist Operation Safe Surrender-Amnesty for outstanding warrants. Neighborhood Watches-Citizens take back their neighborhoods.
Mariana	Palacios	University of Illinois at Chicago	Pushing the borders of social disorganization theory: A comparative test of the theory in Ecuador.	The bulk of the empirical research examining social disorganization has come from the United States and other similarly situated Western countries. One of the hallmarks of a truly general theory is the ability to explain the phenomena in a wide variety of contexts. Here we seek to test social disorganization theory in Ecuador. Using data from the Ministry of the Interior, we test social disorganization theory. We compare our findings to the prevailing results, proffer potential explanations for differences, and tentatively suggest modifications that may be necessary for social disorganization theory to thrive as a robust cross-national theory.
Michael	Palmiotto	Wichita State University	Moving Online: A Case Study	Why would a professor with many years teaching face-to-face decide to make the transition to online course delivery? This case study tells the story of Dr. Palmiotto from his initial decision to try teaching online through the development of a full online schedule including five fully online course developments. Attention will be paid to the benefits he sees in online teaching, the institutional support and training he received, and what he thinks about his online students and classes in comparison to his face-to-face experiences.

Eric	Papa	The University of West Florida	The Impact of Juvenile Waivers	This poster will provide a comprehensive review of the use of juvenile waivers in the United States. In addition to examining the reasons why juveniles might be transferred and processed in the criminal justice system, we will explore whether a youthful offender's juvenile status within the adult system might lead to harsher outcomes. Finally, we will review policy implications related to this practice.
Catherine	Pape	Bowling Green State University	What a Clash When You Have a Record-- Career Opportunities are the Ones that Never Knock	To better understand how the growing use of electronic employment applications affects employment outcomes for persons with criminal records and persons of different race and ethnicity, we completed online applications for fictional males and females seeking employment. Resumes were created to represent matched pairs of applicants, each matched pair included one non-criminal and criminal resume. The matched pairs included two sets of white applicants, two sets of black applicants, and two sets of Hispanic applicants. This study aims to find how the use of electronic employment applications may impact persons with criminal records and persons of different race and ethnicity.
Seong-min	Park	University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	Patterns of Criminal Victimization: Group-based Trajectory Analysis of the 2009-2013	Since 1990s, the phenomenon of repeat victimization has gained growing attention in criminological studies, and previous studies have focused on victims' risk factors such as individual heterogeneity and event dependence as the reasons of this phenomenon. Recently, however, several studies have presented additional causes of this phenomenon such as interactions with offenders and contextual situations. Yet, few studies have empirically tested these new arguments. This proposed study aims to fill this vacancy by: (1) analyzing the temporal patterns of individual victimizations in the five waves of 2009-2013 NCVSS, and (2) examining the temporal changes of repeat victimization determinants.
Amanda	Parker	Campbell University	Understanding Cyberterrorism: Discrepancies in Definitions	This paper will examine the conceptualization of cyberterrorism. This term has been defined in many ways, leading to a confusion of what actually constitutes cyberterrorism. How much do we actually know about this threat and where is the knowledge coming from? Do the definitions proposed by academics and government professionals accurately portray the reality of the threat or do their definitions reflect their personal beliefs and motivations? This study will examine a hidden population that perhaps is better trained to define cyberterrorism: white hat hackers, and their perception of threat.
Stacy	Parker	Muskingum University	Scratch and Learn: Using IF-AT Cards to Make Testing a Learning Experience	Using Immediate Feedback Assessment Technique cards for individual and group tests and quizzes transforms tests from assessment tools to learning devices. IF-AT cards are a lot like scratch-off lottery cards, but with these cards, everyone wins. Students get results as they complete the test which can provide positive reinforcement and reduce test anxiety. They can also give students the chance to earn partial credit. Professors win by saving time. The only grading required is the calculation of the final score.
Megan	Parry	Arizona State University	An examination of the individual level effects of viewing video recordings of police-citizen encounters	Over the last several years, the U.S. has seen a string of highly publicized police-citizen encounters filmed by citizens and disseminated online. These recordings have resulted in debates regarding police-citizen relations by policymakers and academics, and civil unrest among the citizens of various cities. An area that has received less attention, however, is what effect viewing video recordings of less damning police-citizen encounters have on public perceptions of police. Using a nationally representative sample and actual footage of police-citizen encounters as experimental treatment effects, this study examines the impact of viewing video recordings on the public's perceptions of police.
Joseph	Pascarella	Saint Joseph's College	Rates of Mortality in a Cohort of Police Responders to the 9/11 World Trade Center Attack: A Preliminary Analysis	The first generation of research on the devastating impact of World Trade Center (WTC) attacks on September 11, 2001 on police responders has found increasing incidence and prevalence of numerous physiological and psychological issues in police officers that were first responders to the WTC attacks. This preliminary analysis will discuss a meta-analysis of the first generation of research conducted specifically on police first responders and the difficulties in conducting research ranging from methodological issues (lack of baseline biomarkers and other individual measures; measuring levels of exposure and intensity) to issues external to researchers (political and research funding).

Joseph	Pascarella	Saint Joseph's College, Brooklyn	Concentration Effects of Re Entering Parolees and Community Violence and the potential Impact on Future Recidivism	Supervising parole populations across the United States has become increasingly challenging given the sheer numbers of population that need to be supervised, punitive sentencing policies implemented over the last several decades that have not abated, and a potential reduction in budget allocation and resources given the economic conditions of most state governments that are tasked with supervising parolees. Most parolees are released on concentrated areas of high rates of crime and violence and very little support infrastructure. This analysis will test concentration of effects to determine the level of concentration and level of association with high rates of violence and discuss impact on recidivism and future offending.
Lisa	Pasko	University of Denver	Running the Gauntlet: Re-conceptualizing Pathways Perspective, Commercial Sexual Exploitation, and Female Offending	For female delinquents, the pathways toward commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) appear to be complex, often involving different relationships, many layers of entrapment, and varying degrees of system intervention. Investigating the in-depth life narratives of six girls with a history of CSE, this paper first examines the dynamics of their lives: growing up in severely distressed households, where drug abuse, sexual exploitation, and violence are normalized. Second, this article demonstrates the inadequacies of the pathways perspective to understanding these young women's life courses. Alternatively, the authors develop the theoretical concept of the gauntlet to understand their offending and their deepening court involvement.
Ryan	Patten	California State University, Chico	Are You a Real Cop? Liminality and Campus Police Officers	While several studies discuss the identity of campus police, little empirical research exists assessing how the arming of campus police officers impacts whether they are perceived as real cops. Through the framework of liminal theory, this study uses the arming of campus police officers as a proxy for whether the campus community perceives them as real officers. Data were collected through the use of survey instruments distributed among two, public, university campuses (N=2,064). Preliminary results indicate students overwhelmingly believe campus police officer should be allowed to carry firearms, however, issues of liminality regarding whether campus cops are real still persist.
Cheyenne	Payette	University of New Haven	Justice Reinvestment Programs: Common Themes and Future Directions	With the cost of corrections reaching prohibitive levels, many states have implemented programs and initiatives that promote public safety, while keeping the spending at a minimum. Justice reinvestment initiatives focus on redirecting correctional monetary resources by employing evidence-based practices managing correctional populations. Because states are given freedom in implementing justice reinvestment initiatives, the policies and programs developed under this umbrella tend to be diverse in nature. The current paper uses a ballot-box technique in an attempt to find the common themes in implementation of justice reinvestment initiatives and which types of programs are more effective in reducing recidivism.
John	Payne	Sam Houston State University	Transnational Crime, Violence, and Terrorism in Central Africa: Homeland Security Implications for the US	In recent years, phenomena as dissimilar as Boko Haram and Ebola have demonstrated that weak, failing, and failed states in Africa have security implications not just for their immediate neighbors but for America and its allies as well. The deepening interconnectedness between states associated with globalization has pernicious effects as well as positive ones, weakening borders and increasing the contagion effect of crime and conflict. This paper surveys transnational crime (arms dealing, corruption, human trafficking, poaching, terrorism, etc.) in the Central African Republic and assesses the attendant homeland security risks for the United States.
Jennifer	Pealer	East Tennessee State University	The Impact of Staff Training on Risk Assessment: Results from a State-Wide Training for Juvenile Probation Officers	In order for probation officers to successfully implement evidence based practices, they must be able to correctly identify offender risk levels. While a plethora of studies have examined the predictive validity of risk assessments, few studies have shown the importance of staff training on accurate use of these instruments. The current study consisted of juvenile probation officers who were trained on the Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory. Using a pretest/posttest design, the study examined the influence of staff training on the validity of the scoring of the YLSCMI.
Anthony	Peguero	Virginia Tech	Latina/o Criminology: Current Perspectives on Latinos/as and Race	

Anthony	Peguero	Virginia Tech	Punishing Latina/o Youth: School Justice, Fairness, Order, Dropping Out, and Gender Disparities	Although Latina/o youth are one of the fastest growing segments of the United States population, Latina/o youth face a number of educational hurdles, such as dropping out of high school and disproportionate school discipline. This topic is particularly relevant today in the midst of the current social, political, and economic debate over the "school to prison pipeline." This study draws from the Educational Longitudinal Study and utilizes multilevel modeling to analyze the relationships between school justice, fairness, order, dropping out, and gender disparities for 1,800 Latina/o and 6,300 White public school students. Findings suggest that school discipline is contributing to the increased odds of Latina/o youth from dropping out; however, it is also evident that improving school justice and fairness can ameliorate the risk of dropping out for Latina/o youth. The significance and implications of justice, fairness, and order, for Latina/o youth within the United States school system are discussed more generally.
Anthony	Peguero	Virginia Tech	School Punishment and Education: Racial/Ethnic Disparities and the Role of Urbanicity	As demonstrated in extant research, there are racial/ethnic disparities associated with school punishment practices and academic progress. In addition, research suggests that urban schools have stricter school punishment practices and lower retention rates. What remains unknown, however, is the relationship between race/ethnicity, school punishment practices, and retention rates across urban, rural, and suburban schools. Thus, this study draws from the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) to address two questions about the relationship between school punishment practices and academic progress that remain unanswered by the previous literature. First, is the relationship between school punishment practices and retention rates similar in urban, rural, and suburban contexts? Second, are there racial/ethnic disparities between school strictness and retention rates evident in urban, rural, and suburban contexts? This study seeks to contribute to school punishment research by investigating if there is a link between school punishment practices and academic progress as well as establishing if there are racial/ethnic disparities in urban, rural, and suburban contexts.
Dylan	Pelletier	University of West Georgia	University Policies and Programs for Crime Prevention and Awareness: An Examination of Online Reports and Resources	Crime on college campuses has increasingly become an area of public concern. While the Clery Act requires universities to disclose crime statistics and provide some methods of prevention, crimes on university campuses still appear to be a common problem. The purpose of this study was to examine how institutions were using the Internet to provide students with resources to promote crime prevention and awareness. Specifically, we assessed what online resources and programs institutions provided to students, and then evaluated whether these resources met the general requirements of Clery.
Natalie	Perron	University of Minnesota Duluth	The Impact of Knowledge about the Insanity Defense on Attitudes about Its Use	Historically, much of society has been critical of the insanity defense. However, many are uninformed about the reality of this disposition, and little research about its use has been conducted in recent years. In this study, using a sample of college students at a Midwestern university, we assessed the effects of accurate information about the defense, as well as several social-psychological constructs, on attitudes. Results and implications will be discussed.
Mariko	Peshon	University of San Diego	Insights on Decision-Making and Recidivism Rates in CA County Jails	This presentation outlines findings from a qualitative study conducted at California county jails to evaluate the influence of the criminal justice system on decision-making capacity of correctional officers and inmates. Decision-making was evaluated to understand how a highly structured system impacts decision-making fatigue and subsequent decisions that led to promotion and disciplinary action for officers. It was also used to evaluate the influence on re-entry success and recidivism rates for inmates. Findings suggest officers experience high levels of decision-making fatigue and exercise low levels of inquiry, while inmates receive limited opportunities to exercise decision-making and inquiry-based skills needed upon release.
Daniela	Peterka-Benton	SUNY Fredonia	Inmates with Mental Illness in New York State Jails: An Assessment	It is widely known that the US mental health system is in a crisis and that the many mentally ill individuals will end up in the correctional system. Research on the number of mentally ill inmates and their treatment options within the correctional system, is limited. This project's objective is to provide a statewide assessment of New York State jail inmates, who are diagnosed with one or more mental disorders from a select group of axis 2 and personality disorders as well as available treatment options and funding streams.
Jillian	Peterson	Hamline University	Crimes committed by offenders with mental illness: The impact of substance use	Offenders with mental illness are a growing and costly concern for the criminal justice system. Studies have found that symptoms rarely cause crime (5-10% of cases), however substance use increases one's risk. This paper uses life-history interviews conducted with 150 offenders with serious mental illness (depression, bipolar, schizophrenia) to examine the role substance use. Offenders self-reported the circumstances surrounding crimes committed throughout their lifespan, which were verified with records. This paper explores how often substance use directly caused crime among this population, as opposed to other mental health symptoms. These findings have important implications for both prevention and intervention programming.

Rebecca	Pfeffer	University of Houston - Downtown	Human Trafficking in Houston, Texas: An Assessment of Local Agency Understanding, Response, and Collaboration	The purpose of this study is to assess the extent to which local and federal partners in law enforcement and victim service providers agree upon the definition and scope of human trafficking in the Houston region, and to gauge the extent to which these partners collaborate to identify cases, prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent future human trafficking offenses. Through in-depth semi-structured interviews with local stakeholders, this study sought to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the existing partnerships among anti-trafficking stakeholders in Houston. Further, this study provides recommendations to improve the ability of local agencies to identify cases and provide appropriate services to victims.
Heather	Pfeifer	University of Baltimore	Transitioning to the front of the classroom: Tips on what makes an effective teacher ^{***}	This seminar provides doctoral students and junior faculty new to academia some useful tools applicable to teaching at the college level. The seminar will cover a range of classroom topics including: syllabi construction, developing and using rubrics, facilitating student discussion, managing and evaluating group work, using technology to enhance teaching, and incorporating experiential learning exercises.
Heather	Pfeifer	University of Baltimore	Who's in charge? Managing difficult classroom experiences	Instructors often face difficult situations inside and outside of the classroom that can negatively affect their ability to teach and manage their classroom. This roundtable will present scenarios that involve disruptive or disrespectful students, academic integrity violations, students in crisis, etc., and will offer strategies on how instructors can effectively respond to each.
Alyssa	Pfeiffer	University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	The Impact of Race, Gender, and Age on the Likelihood of Incarceration and Sentence Length	This study examined the effects of demographic characteristics, particularly race, gender, and age, on the likelihood of incarceration and sentence length. The collected data includes information on all people who were sentenced in Milwaukee County in 2009. A multi-nominal regression model was conducted to determine the relationship between one's demographic characteristics and the likelihood of incarceration, using probation, jail, and prison as the three types of possible incarceration. An OLS Regression model was also utilized to measure the relationship between an individual's demographic characteristics and the severity of the sentence length.
Matthew	Phillips	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Gauging the Success of Open Source Media as a Platform for Radical Terrorist Propaganda Dissemination	Strategic adaptation of Islamic terrorist movements in the last decade has given a growing importance of propaganda and successful attacks leveraging media attention to facilitate a wider dissemination of their messages. This project seeks to understand the potential for terrorist attacks and propaganda to influence Internet searches and social media patterns. Data are collected from Google Trends and Twitter for the time periods of the first release of Inspire, the Boston Marathon Bombing, and the ISIS execution videos. Results show remarkable power of successful attacks to drive digital conversation around terrorist organizations, while propaganda seems to have no parallel effect.
Duncan	Philpot	University of New Brunswick	Technocrime, Symbolic Interactionism, and Labeling	This paper uses an analysis of recent "swatting" incidents to demonstrate how symbolic interactionism and labeling theory can be utilized in technocrime studies. Examples used include how media, politicians, and other claims makers have constructed swatting as a criminal activity, as well as a brief analysis of one self-identified swatter's description of his own reasons for swatting (Klepek, 2015). Because of the way in which swatting has been subsumed into the criminogenic discourse of technocrime, this paper argues that consideration of symbolic interactionist theory is a valuable tool for analysis of the construction and maintenance of technocrime discourse.
Mari	Pierce	Penn State University - Beaver	Assessing the Impact of Visitation on Inmate Misconduct within a County Jail	The annual number of individuals moving through America's jails far exceeds those passing through its prisons. Jail inmates arguably experience many of the same pains of imprisonment as prison inmates. An inability to adjust to these deprivations can influence inmate misconduct. Visitation has been shown to reduce imprisonment pains and inmate misconduct within prison populations. No identified studies have examined this impact within a jail. The results indicated that visitation did significantly influence serious but not minor misconduct. However, the number of visits did not significantly influence inmate participation in either minor or serious infractions.

Kwellin	Pikciunas	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Cyber-bullying among College Students: A Test of Social Learning Theory	This exploratory study will expand on cyber-bullying literature by examining the phenomenon as it occurs among college students, a population that has not received much attention in criminological research. Specifically, the analysis will incorporate theoretical variables from Akers' (1985, 2009) social learning theory in an attempt to explain cyber-bullying victimization, perpetration, and observation among college students. Students' use of media, including the use of messaging services, social networking websites, reality gossip blogs, and popular applications, will be analyzed to determine what motivates participation in cyber-bullying, and to explore the underlying variables and theoretical concepts that correlate with this behavior.
Doshie	Piper	University of the Incarnate Word	Examining the role of Faith Based Organizations in Restorative/Community Justice	This discussion makes a case for the importance of faith based organizations involvement in community justice. Communities continue to be roadblocks in the transition from the traditional justice system to a restorative justice system. Community resistance is fueled by myths about offenders, a focus on public safety, and feelings of danger. Educating the community should be a top priority for proponents of restorative justice in advocating for more community involvement in the restorative process. A starting point for this educational process should be with faith-based organizations, which are a nexus for most communities. Panel members will present information on their involvement with faith based initiatives, or community justice initiatives.
Marian	Pitel	University of Toronto	Exploring SWAT Team Officers' Experiences of Trauma and Loss	SWAT team officers are trained in the use of sophisticated equipment and they have advanced tactical knowledge to combat high-risk critical situations. Nevertheless, traumatic experiences are often embedded in SWAT team officers' missions. Through semi-structured interviews, we explored the life-threatening cases experienced by SWAT team officers (n=3) from Finland. Further, we examined the mechanisms that helped them cope with trauma and loss and identified the strengths that contributed to promote their resilience. Consequently, we discuss the necessity for trauma education among police and health professionals and the implementation of trauma prevention training programs incorporated to the tasks of SWAT units.
Marian	Pitel	University of Toronto	Exploring the Dynamic Relationship between Workplace Stress and Psychological Distress in SWAT Officers	Police work has been characterized as highly stressful (Brown & Campbell, 1994). Strict organizational structures and excessive overtime are considered as major police stressors (Violanti & Aron, 1994). Other stressors more specific to Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers are exposure to traumatic events and threat of physical danger. This study explored the relationship between workplace stress and psychological distress of SWAT officers (n=44). The results revealed a significant correlation between workplace stress and manifestations of psychological distress; namely, anxiety, loss of confidence, and social dysfunction. The implications of these negative outcomes on health and performance are discussed.
Brian	Pitman	Old Dominion University	You Mind Putting Out Your Cigarette, Please?: Social Media Users Interpretation of the Sandra Bland Arrest Video	Sandra Bland was arrested July 10, 2015 after Texas police officer Brian Encinia pulled her over for failing to signal a lane change and then detained for resisting arrest. She was found dead in her cell three days later. This exploratory study conducts a qualitative content analysis examining tweets with #SandraBland, YouTube comments, and an article on the New York Times website after the release of the dash cam video of her stop/arrest. These tweets/comments are examined to understand how American's frame gender, race, and class in the criminal legal system.
Eric	Piza	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Predicting Originator Events in Near Repeat Crime Patterns	The typically short time frame of near repeat crime patterns can negatively affect the crime prevention utility of near repeat analysis. Thus, recent research has emphasized the prediction of originators: the first event in one or more near repeat pairs. The current study contributes to the literature by identifying factors related to originator Burglaries, Auto Thefts, and Robberies in Indianapolis. For each crime type, a near repeat analysis was followed by multi-level regression models to identify factors related to the occurrence of originator events. Models included 24 covariates categorized across 4 groups: situational characteristics, crime generators, geographic boundaries, and socio-economics.
Nicole	Pizzini	St. Ambrose University	Mindfulness and Corrections	This session will explore mindfulness practices and how to incorporate mindfulness into corrections. Participants will learn about the components of mindfulness and the history of the involvement of mindfulness in correctional supervision. In addition, this workshop will discuss the benefits of mindfulness and examine the current state of research on mindfulness and corrections. Finally, participants will be engaged through small group activities. Activities will consist of identifying benefits to mindfulness and developing a mindfulness program.

Greg	Plumb	Park University	Therapeutic Courts in Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri ? a Comparison	In recent years, a new style of court has arisen from the traditional American court system ? therapeutic courts. Beginning with drug courts, the types of therapeutic courts have grown to include DWI courts, veterans? treatment courts, and mental health courts. This paper will examine the similarities and differences among the different courts, primarily in the areas of therapy, rewards, and sanctions. This examination will be conducted through study of data from the therapeutic courts in Platte and Clay counties in Missouri (two adjoining counties that contain the northern suburbs of Kansas City, Missouri, and rural areas).
Mark	Pogrebin	Professor	Rejection, Humiliation and Parole: A Study of Parolees? Perspectives	Research on status rejection has developed considerably over the past two decades and is applied in a number of different settings to better understand criminal and deviant behavior. Our research contributes to that body of work by examining the ways in which status rejection may create a potentially humiliating dynamic for individuals on parole. Specifically, we use in-depth interviews with 75 parolees to illustrate how this identity can actually promote the experience of status rejection and simultaneously foster conditions for humiliation-an emotional state that may impede one?s ability to both (re)construct a conventional identity and reintegrate back into their community. Key Words: Identity Work; Stigma; Status Rejection; Community Corrections; Desistance
Kristin	Poleski	Ferris State University	To Promote or Not to Promote: An Inquiry into the Experiences of Female Police Officers and their Decisions to Pursue P	This study queried female police officers in local police agencies in the Great Lakes region of the United States regarding promotional aspirations. Utilizing semi structured interviews, this study examined the decision making criteria female police officers use when deciding to participate in the promotional process, and to what extent, if any, the institutional, political or organizational structures impact the female police officers? decision to participate in the promotional process. It also examines how being married to fellow police of?cers (or part of a ?cop couple?) may restrict the upward mobility of female police of?cers.
Daniel	Pontzer	Hodges University	Detain or Not Detain: Differences in Bail Hearing Outcomes for Assault and Robbery Cases Processed in New York City Com	Bail hearing outcomes and associated factors for felony assault and robbery cases sampled from NYC and LA from 1998 to 2006 were examined. About 75% of the NYC defendants compared to only about 16% of the LA defendants obtained pretrial release. As such, LA was more effective at preventing defendants from committing crimes during their adjudication and at ensuring their appearance. Debatable is whether the lower defendant arrest and failure to appear rates in LA were worth the costs of detaining 4 out of 5 defendants compared to the 1 out of 4 defendants who were detained in NYC.
Brianne	Posey	Washington State University	Statutes Regulating Juvenile Waiver	This paper describes and analyzes state statutes which regulate the waiver, or transfer, of juveniles to criminal court.
Chad	Posick	Georgia Southern University	Evaluating the Victim-Offender Overlap using Propensity Score Matching	The relationship between victimization and offending is now well established. Research has shown, using comparative, cross-sectional, and longitudinal data, that victims are more likely to become offenders and vice-versa. To-date, a rigorous, quasi-experimental method has not yet been employed to estimate this effect of one variable on the other. This study uses propensity-score matching to investigate the robustness of the victim-offender overlap in a longitudinal, nationally-representative sample of adolescents. Results support the extant body of research on a victim-offender overlap.
Lynsey	Potter	Dawson Community College	BINGE DRINKING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES: WHERE ARE WE 10 YEARS LATER?	Binge drinking continues to be an ongoing problem on many college campuses. This roundtable discussion will feature community college students reporting the results they obtained from a survey of peers at a small, rural community college. The issues, concerns, and problems experienced by students will be presented, and a comparison will be made to a previous survey given to the same type of population nearly 10 years ago. The question will be answered: Do today?s students differ much from those of a decade ago?

Jeb	Potterf	Colorado State University	Communicating Safe and Legal Drug Use: Assessing a Colorado Campaign	2012 brought the enactment of ground-breaking legislation in Colorado legalizing marijuana for recreational use by adults over the age of 21. This change in the drug's legal status challenged public health communicators in the state in that it became necessary to inform the public of new sorts of information, specifically safe use practices and regulations surrounding the drug's now legal use. This study analyzes the communications campaign of Colorado's public health agency in their attempt to inform the population of the do's and don'ts of recreational marijuana use. We compare it to standards drawn from academic analysis of drug education to assess the positives and negatives in this approach.
Michael	Potts	Methodist University	Law Enforcement Officers and Conscience Clauses: Right, Wrong, or It Depends SM	I raise the issue of whether law enforcement officers should be allowed a "conscience clause" permitting them to avoid duties that violate their religious and/or moral beliefs. The conflict between conscience and duty is seen in incidents in which an officer refused to arrest a group of Christian students speaking on a university campus and where police officers refused to work in a proposed police station to be placed in a former abortion clinic. I examine arguments on both sides of the "conscience clause" issue, and will argue that the positions defended thus far in the debate are overly simplistic and ignore the complexity of real life situations.
Zachary	Powell	University of Texas at Dallas	Burnin' Down the House: The 2007 Housing Bubble and the Effect on Arson Rates	In criminal justice research, little attention has been focused towards the study of arson. Due to this lack of consideration, our collective understanding of the motives behind committing arson remain limited. However, one oft-proposed explanation for arson lies in the possible economic profit available through insurance fraud. To explore this hypothesis, the current study assembles a panel data set that explores the effect of the 2007 housing crisis on arson rates. Additional economic and environmental variables are also used. Results and policy implications are discussed.
Olivia	Preston	Portland State University	Analyzing Police Communications to Communities from a Legitimacy-Oriented Perspective of Policing	President Obama's recent Task Force on 21st Century Policing advises law enforcement to, "establish a culture of transparency and accountability in order to build public trust and legitimacy." One method for fulfilling this goal is providing citizens with timely public safety information. The current study explores whether, and how, 736 randomly selected police departments communicate with residents using their website. This includes the use of online news releases and electronic alert systems. Additional content analyses will categorize the types of information presented to the public. Implications of the findings regarding perceived safety and trust in law enforcement will be discussed.
Tammy	Preston	Missouri State University	Why Attitudes Change: Evaluating and Building Knowledge on "Pathways to Change" Treatment Programs	Pathway to Change is a Cognitive Behavior Treatment curriculum that teaches decision making and cognitive skills to offenders through lesson plans designed around how the majority of offenders learn. Pathway to Change is a major component of the probation process within MDOC. A major component of program implementation within a probation setting is the assessment of outcome and impact in terms of achieving intended results including long term reduced recidivism. It is necessary and imperative to understand what areas of behavior and cognitive processes are effected and why in order to account for other barriers and encourage successful community interaction.
Daniel	Price	Westfield State University	Never Again?	Never Again? The Nuremberg Trials, which were held to prosecute the most infamous Nazis for their war crimes during the Holocaust, and the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights were intended to prevent war crimes and genocide in the future. Unfortunately, the cry, "Never Again" has remained largely symbolic as acts of genocide and other atrocities continue to take place on an all too regular basis. This paper will use international relations theory to investigate the failure of nation-states, international organizations (both governmental and non-governmental), and international courts to prevent these heinous crimes. In short, preventing international crime is nearly impossible in a system governed by anarchy, self-interest, self-help, and voluntary participation.
Rudy	Prine	Valdosta State University	Agricultural Crime: A Descriptive Report	This research examines the often overlooked area of Agricultural Crime as a distinct subset of Rural Crime. Methods employed involved a survey of Farm Bureau customers. Findings describe a variety of property based crimes and their spacial relation to housing and roadways. Included are estimates on reporting rates and the victims' reasons for not reporting.

Alex	Protzel	Southeast Missouri State University	Exploring the Use of Body Cameras in Local Police Departments	While the use of body cameras has gained attention in the media, who often highlight the ability of cameras to serve as impartial witnesses, financial limitations may hinder a department's ability to implement camera initiatives. Could previously unexplored benefits of these revolutionary tools outweigh the costs to the department? This research will seek to address those concerns and explore whether departments experience cost savings, such as a decrease in complaints, to offset initial investments. Departments across Missouri that have implemented body camera programs will be surveyed, and the findings will be discussed.
Christopher	Przemieniecki	West Chester University	Perceptions of county judges presiding in a Mid-Atlantic state: A comparison between inmates and district attorneys	This presentation reports findings about the perceptions of county judges presiding in a Mid-Atlantic state. Unique to this analysis was the ability to gather and compare responses between inmates, who were incarcerated at the county prison, with trial attorneys, who litigated cases at the county courthouse. All data gathered about perceptions of judicial fairness and likeability was collected using a 45-question self-administered survey. Findings from approximately 275 inmates and 20 district attorneys revealed perceptions of individual judges varied significantly based on the respondent's characteristics, personal observations of courtroom behavior, and extent of experience inside the courtroom.
Nicole	Pyfer	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Changes in Crime since Colorado's Legalization of Retail Marijuana: a Student Project.	In January 2014, Colorado legalized Marijuana for recreational purposes. Marijuana had already been legalized for medicinal purposes, but as the legalization continues to evolve in terms of regulation and enforcement, there are other issues that have arisen. This project created a benchmark of perceptions of change in the areas of livability and levels of crime. This project compared crime statistics before and after legalization along with perceptions of crime by the Denver Metro residents. It is hypothesized that perceptions of community livability and crime levels will have decreased since the legalization of retail marijuana.
Nicole	Pyfer	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Changes in Crime since Colorado's Legalization of Retail Marijuana: a Student Project	In January 2014, Colorado legalized Marijuana for recreational purposes. Marijuana had already been legalized for medicinal purposes, but as the legalization continues to evolve in terms of regulation and enforcement, there are other issues that have arisen. This project created a benchmark of levels of crime. This project compared crime statistics before and after legalization. It is hypothesized that crime levels will have decreased since the legalization of retail marijuana.
David	Pyrooz	University of Colorado Boulder	Gangs in different contexts: Schools, prisons, networks, and interventions	
Leslie-Dawn	Quick	Old Dominion University	Inadequate Care for Us Veterans	The VA is accused of both directly and indirectly denying veteran's access to care through an overwhelmed system that is not capable of handling the number of new veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. More than 20% of new veterans are believed to have a diagnosis of PTSD, a disorder often leading to additional problems like substance abuse, alcoholism, joblessness, homelessness, and one that is linked to domestic abuse and intimate partner violence. This results in serious social, physical, and emotional harms to individuals serving in the military, making this a state crime of omission perpetuated against U.S. veterans.
Michele	Quinones	Texas A&M University - Central Texas	One of these is not like the others: How context and perceptions may influence accusations of racial profiling	Withrow's theory of contextual attentiveness (2004) proposes that an officer's decision to stop a motorist is influenced by contextual factors and how well they fit within the officer's perception of what is normal for the motorist, in that particular context. The decision to stop occurs when person and the context are incongruent. The current research applies the theory of contextual attentiveness to accusations of racial profiling. An analysis of focus group discussions and one-on-one interviews reveal that context and preconceptions of people, places, and things may influence how a stop is perceived.

Hanif	Qureshi	The University of Cincinnati	Association between Work-Family Conflict and Burnout Among Indian Police Officers	This study will examine the association between the different dimensions of work-family conflict and the three dimensions of job burnout among Indian police officers. The results will be presented and discussed.
Jordyn	Rad	University of South Florida	Effect of Empathy on Death Penalty Support in Relation to the Racial Divide and Gender Gap	Public opinion data indicate that the majority of U.S. respondents support the death penalty. Research has consistently indicated, however, that Blacks and females are significantly less likely to support capital punishment than their White and male counterparts. This study proposes that empathy may be a key explanatory correlate of death penalty support and that racial and gender differences in empathy may explain the observed differences. This study uses three forms of empathy measures to test this hypothesis using undergraduate students. The effects of known correlates of death penalty support are controlled for in this study. Policy implications are discussed.
Terri	Rahner	Pima County Superior Court	Perspectives from an Innovative Out of Custody Restoration to Competency Program	In response to a growing need for restoration to competency options, the Pima County Superior Court collaborated with local mental health experts and adult educators to create an innovative out-of-custody restoration option. This paper reviews the Court's requirements and challenges, lessons learned from previous efforts, and the unique elements of the program that underpin our program's effectiveness. Additionally, the advantages having the mental health expert work directly for the Court, and the importance of a clinical coordinator acting as a single point of contact between the two, are discussed.
Julie	Raines	Marist College	Police sexual misconduct as reported on Twitter	This research examines incidents of police sexual misconduct from every jurisdiction in the U.S. and determines the impact limited resources such as bureaucratization have on police misconduct and organizational deviance nationwide. ANOVA, correlation, partial correlation and regression analysis were utilized to analyze data drawn from news reports/feeds on Twitter in 2010, census data, as well as data collected by the FBI. The present article enhances our understanding of the nature and scope of police misconduct in the U.S. as we have not previously had data on how many acts of police misconduct occur in any given year nationwide.
Ignacio	Ramirez	Texas Tech University	Attitudes About Interracial and Interethnic Dating and the Role of Dominant Behavior in Intimate Relationships	Interracial and interethnic relationships are a prominent issue in the United States. Anti-miscegenation laws criminalized interracial relationships in individual states throughout the U.S. until 1967 when the Supreme Court case Loving v. Virginia ruled these laws as unconstitutional. Although these laws were ruled as unconstitutional the question remains as to the origin of negative attitudes within the individual about interracial and interethnic dating and marriage. Data was collected on 771 respondents. This study found dominant behavior by the respondent predicted negative attitudes about interethnic/interracial dating and marrying among Hispanics, African Americans, and whites.
Ryan	Randa	Sam Houston State University	Scared to go to school? Gangs and fear of victimization on school grounds	For more than twenty years the National Crime Victimization Survey has been using directed supplemental material to ask students across the U.S. questions about their experience with crime and victimization at school. While it is well understood that gangs maintain a presence on the campuses of middle and high schools, less is known about how gangs contribute to tension and fear on school grounds. We examine the relationship between gangs and fear of victimization. Pooled and temporal trends in the presence of gangs and fear of victimization are studied since 1995 using data from the School Crime Supplement in the NCVS, a nationally-representative sample panel gathered via multi-stage clustering sampling of households.
Blake	Randol	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Assessing the Impact of State-wide Prison Reform on County Jails: Evaluating California's Public Safety Realignment	In 2009 the three-judge federal court ruling mandated that the state of California substantially reduce its prison population due to conditions of overcrowding and inadequate provision of health care. The state enacted a series of policies which effectively reduced the state prison population by shifting non-violent, non-serious, and nonsexual offenders from prison sentences to jail sentences. This study uses data from the U.S. Department of Justice's Annual Survey of Jails and interrupted time-series analysis to evaluate the impact that this shifting policy has had on rates of overcrowding, misconduct, and violence in California's County Jails.

Shamir	Ratansi	Central Connecticut State University	Study Abroad Programs: An Exercise in Experiential Learning for Criminal Justice Students and Faculty	Study abroad programs offer students and faculty incredible opportunities for personal, cultural and academic growth. Two unique criminal justice study abroad programs are presented with an emphasis on promotion, implementation, cost, student engagement and pedagogical objectives. Overall pros and cons are also discussed.
Marie	Ratchford	Georgia Gwinnett College	Applying Experiential Learning Techniques to the Criminal Justice Curriculum	This study focuses of the theoretical application of experiential learning typologies. Topics to be discussed will include concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation within the criminal justice course experience. In theory, the utilization of the experiential learning techniques in the criminal justice classroom will lead to enhanced student learning experiences.
Kathryn	Ratcliff	University of Arkansas	Examining Informant Usage in Terrorism Investigations	The purpose of this study is to empirically examine the use of informants in domestic terrorism investigations over the last 25 years. Currently, there is little literature analyzing the utilization of informants and how that utilization has changed over time (particularly pre- and post-9/11). This study will examine the types and sizes of extremist groups in which law enforcement uses informants to investigate, determine how contact is made, and ascertain whether strategies have changed over time. Data will come from the American Terrorism Study, and the findings should be useful in filling the gap in literature.
Mina	Ratkalkar	Drexel University	Policing in the Bedroom: Ambiguous Consent Standards for Sexual Activity among Older Adults with Dementia	Living facilities for older adults are often ill-equipped to address issues related to the sexual behavior of residents with cognitive impairments. Facilities have a legal obligation to protect residents from unreasonable harm. However, there are no universal criteria to establish capacity to consent to sexual relations (Lyden, 2007). Furthermore, the statutory definitions of capacity to consent substantially differ across states. This paper will compare statutes governing consent to sexual activity and discuss case examples. Specific guidelines to appropriately evaluate capacity to consent and to protect the sexual rights of older adults will be offered.
Mina	Ratkalkar	Drexel University	Do HIV Disclosure Laws Actually Undermine Public Safety?	The majority of states in the United States criminalize sexual activity for HIV-positive people who do not disclose their status to partners (Galletly & Pinkerton, 2006). This legislation is intended to protect individuals from unknowingly acquiring HIV and deter HIV-positive people from engaging in risk behaviors. However, public health experts argue that these laws directly undermine evidence-based efforts to address HIV by increasing the stigma associated with being HIV-positive (Burris, Beletsky, Burleson, Case, & Lazzarini, 2007). This paper compares HIV disclosure laws in the United States, their implications, and suggests areas for future policy, practice, and research.
Cassandra	Rausch	University of Louisville	Does the Drug Determine the Status? Discovering the "Drug Hierarchy" and Relationships Between Drug Dealers	This proposal aims to discover whether or not a difference exists between dealers of different drugs, and how these relationships may affect the cultural dynamics of dealers, associates, and users. Through a thorough search of the literature, a mixed-methods study will be proposed that works to understand and evaluate these relationships while retaining consent, ensuring confidentiality, and still obtaining viable, valid, and reliable results. Protection of potential participants will be the focus of the proposed study. If found to be acceptable through careful critique and evaluation, the proposed study may work to enhance the current base of knowledge regarding relationships of those involved with illicit substances and provide the personal perspectives of those currently immersed within the different drug subcultures.
Sonce	Reese	University of Baltimore	Wrong Side of the Track	

Tyler	Reese	Sam Houston State University	Comparing Al-Qaeda and ISIS Cells in America	This paper will compare Al-Qaeda cells to ISIS cells within the US using social network analysis methods. The authors have coded unique adjacency matrices based on past indictments of these cells using a methodology they have developed for operational connections in a previous project. This analysis will give us insights to the lack of technical sophistication by ISIS, as opposed to the professionalism, sophistication, and proficiency of Al-Qaeda in the 9/11 period. A recruited ISIS cell in Minneapolis will be analyzed and compared to a small Al-Qaeda cell that attempted to bomb a New York subway in 2009.
Candra	Reeves	University of Cincinnati	Evaluating the Effectiveness of Prison Diversion Funding for Offenders with A Prior Incarceration	The University of Cincinnati is currently evaluating one state's efforts to divert high risk offenders from prison and supervise them in the community. Specifically, providing intensive community supervision for high risk offenders. The results will be presented from a study that compares the recidivism rate of offenders who participate in the diversion program to those offenders who were incarcerated prior to the participation in the diversion program. Policy implications as well as future directions will also be addressed.
Joshua	Regan	University of New Haven	Contemporary Maritime Piracy: A Model for the Past, Present, and Future	Maritime piracy is a transnational crime that plagues our navigable seas. Research on this topic has generally evaluated the root causes of piracy from a qualitative approach; with most focused on one country or region. Bearing that in mind, this study will provide a quantitative understanding of factors that influence maritime piracy in pirating countries. A time-series cross-sectional design (TSCS) will evaluate ten pirating countries over a longitudinal period of thirty years (1985-2014). The results will provide a more generalized and global understanding of the socioeconomic and geopolitical factors that affect the frequency of reported cases of maritime piracy.
Joan	Reid	University of South Florida St. Petersburg	Child Pornography in the Twenty-First Century: From Child Pornographic Exploitation to Youth Sexting	In an era of unprecedented technological accessibility, law enforcement faces new challenges when combatting child pornographic exploitation (CPE) due to widespread availability of online communication coupled with anonymity provided by the Darknet. Consequently, concerns exist regarding CPE proliferation and increasing brutishness. Conversely, highly publicized controversial cases raise concerns that police and the courts are overreacting by treating sexting juveniles as serious sex offenders and CPE producers. Emergent issues related to CPE and the redoubling of criminal justice resources devoted to combatting CPE are reviewed with a critical analysis of the evidence pertaining to the extent, nature, and consequences of CPE.
Mary Ellen	Reimund	Central Washington University	Rehabilitating Inmates and Socializing Kittens	In Washington State there is a program where inmates are helping to socialize shelter kittens. The program is a collaboration of the Monroe Correctional Center and Purrfect Pals Animal Rescue. This research will review existing data as to the number of kittens that have been sent to prison and their outcomes in regard to adoptability. This research expands upon existing research on animal inmate interaction programs and will look at what the impact of the program has been in the rehabilitation of inmates with a comparison to other prison animal programs.
John David	Reitzel	California State University San Bernardino	After Ferguson a Familiar Era of Race, Crime, and Policing: The Impact of Law Enforcement on Persistent Race-Differenti	Disproportionate involvement of African Americans in serious crime and violence is often cited not only to explain away potentially troubling differences in policing black communities but often in defense against accusations of biased treatment. Within the context of recent high profile incidents such as in Ferguson, MO and the ongoing public debate over unjust racial bias in policing, this study examines arrest and police-public contact data to advance our understanding about the effects of unjust racial bias on race-differentiated arrest rates and its contribution toward shaping any potential negative views of police.
David	Rembert	Jackson State University	Correctional Officer Excessive Use of Force	Despite recent research demonstrating the impact of inmate perceptions of correctional legitimacy on order maintenance, the extant literature has failed to examine the contextual reality of correctional excessive use of force claims. Utilizing legal cases from the U.S. Court of Appeals and U.S. District Courts, this paper examines correctional officer excessive use of force and identifies recurring themes in these legal claims. Limitations of this study, suggestions for future research, and policy implications will be discussed.

Claire	Renzetti	University of Kentucky	When Men Murder Women, by R. Emerson Dobash and Russell Dobash	Three prominent criminologists will discuss Dobash and Dobash's book, When Men Murder Women (Oxford University Press, 2015). The authors will be present to respond to the critics and answers questions by those in attendance.
Cassandra	Reyes	West Chester University	Animal cruelty: How it can impact your career as criminal justice educators	This Open Seminar will address the impact that the often-overlooked subject of animal cruelty can have on educators of criminal justice. This is an area that is gaining momentum in the criminal justice system and this presentation will provide the participants with ways to incorporate it in their curricula. Topics to be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ?History of animal cruelty enforcement ?Prevalence of animal cruelty in the United States ?Types of animal cruelty ?Theoretical perspectives of animal cruelty ?Impact of animal cruelty on the criminal justice system ?Service learning ideas ?Other community-based class activities
Napoleon	Reyes	Sonoma State University	Ridding the Bench of Rogues in Robes: Disciplinary Measures against Errant Judges in the Philippines, 2000-2010	This study explores the determinants of decisions of the Philippine Supreme Court, acting as a disciplinary tribunal, (1) to convict or acquit magistrates accused of judicial misconduct, and (2) to retain or dismiss from the service those who are found guilty of judicial misconduct. It examines opinions in judicial administrative cases promulgated by the Court from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2010. It also discusses the different approaches in dealing with judicial misconduct and the present state of the Philippine judiciary.
Delaney	Reynolds	Alvernia University	Triggers of Domestic Abuse	In a world where crime is largely publicized, some of the most cold-hearted cases happen behind closed doors. These crimes of domestic violence often go unreported, but they are increasing in commonality. The reason these crimes are committed is highly psychological and not easily understood. This paper looks to answer why these crimes occur and who is most effected by them.
John	Reynolds	The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina	Racially Motivated Hate Crimes: How Media Coverage Instigates and Reveals Racial Crimes	During this past decade, it seems that racially motivated hate crimes against African-Americans have spiked in number, however data shows these crimes have fallen from 2,548 in 2003 to 1,856 in 2013 (FBI UCR). These numbers appear inconsistent with recent media coverage despite headline events such as the Ferguson and Charleston shootings. This paper addresses how media bias has inflated and influenced racially motivated hate crimes in the United States of America.
Kelli	Reynolds	Bridgewater State University	Victim or Offender? The Impact of Social Attitudes Towards Prostitution Policy	This study aims to explore the relationship of social attitudes towards prostitution policy in the United States. Issues addressed include whether or not prostitutes are socially viewed as victims or as criminals, and how this impacts policy. Demographics examined include the age, race, gender, economic status, education level and immigration status of prostitutes. With the exception of Nevada, prostitution is criminalized in the United States. Social attitudes define public policy by influencing politicians. Because of this, it is important to understand what the social attitudes towards prostitution are, and how they may potentially impact the policy that addresses their legality.
Paul	Reynolds	Northeastern State University	The impact of tenure, rank, and duty assignment on perceptions of overall organizational fairness among police officers	This study examines the association between officers' rank, tenure, and duty assignment and their perceptions of overall organizational fairness. This study utilized an online survey of 1861 members of a Southern police officer association in the United States of America. Difference of means tests and OLS regression was utilized to examine the influences of several organizational factors on officers' perceptions of overall organizational fairness. As predicted, there was statistically significant differences between officers' perceptions of overall fairness based on their tenure, rank, and duty assignment. Furthermore, multiple regression models for all three work related factors predicted overall fairness perceptions.

Harry	Rhea	Florida International University	UNITED STATES PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES AND ATTRIBUTES	This paper analyzes historical and contemporary U.S. foreign policy on the International Criminal Court as well as American public opinion regarding greater U.S. involvement with the court. The analysis focuses on various ICC-related topics, chief among them being whether the United States should join the ICC. In addition, we examine if support for the ICC varies across various demographic and attitudinal variables, such as age, sex, race, income, political ideology and support for multilateralism. This is examined at a bivariate level of analysis and then within a multivariate framework to identify the most salient predictors of support for the ICC.
Gayle	Rhineberger-Dunn	University of Northern Iowa	Do Peer and/or Supervisor Support impact Burnout among Community Corrections Officers? An Empirical Test	The purpose of this study is to add to the sparse body of literature on burnout among community corrections officers. We assess how co-worker and supervisor support impact officer burnout. Preliminary results suggests that perceptions of job training adequacy has a positive impact on both co-worker and supervisor support, while perceived dangerousness of the job has a positive impact on supervisor but not co-worker support. Job tenure, however, has a negative impact on both types of support. Our results also indicate that only supervisor support is related to burnout. Specifically, lack of supervisor support increases officers' reporting of cynicism-related burnout.
Nicholas	Richardson	RTI International	Innovative Applications of NIBRS Data	
Nicholas	Richardson	RTI International	An Empirical Analysis of Police Response to Same-Sex and Heterosexual Couples	The last few decades has seen a surge in the amount of scholarly research dedicated to the study of domestic violence and, in particular, the role of the police in responding to domestic violence service calls. The bulk of this research has only examined police response to heterosexual couples involved in interpersonal violence situations, with little attention being paid to same-sex couples. This study utilizes NIBRS data to examine whether same-sex couples involved in domestic violence disputes experience different arrest outcomes than hetero-sexual couples net of several control variables including victim/offender demographics, injuries sustained, and whether a weapon was involved.
Nicholas	Richardson	RTI International	The Association Between Traumatic Brain Injury and Criminal Recidivism	In recent years, Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) has been the subject of increasing scholarly attention, which is due, in part, to its significant public health concern. Although prior research has found the prevalence of TBI to be much higher in the offending population (25% to 87%) than the general population (8%), these studies have been largely descriptive and fail to examine how offenders fare post-incarceration. Drawing from a sample of male inmates in Indiana the current study finds that those with TBI are more likely to recidivate than those without. Additional findings and policy implications will be discussed.
Terra	Richardson	Lamar University	It's a Wide Sky of Academic Stars: A Qualitative Analysis of Outstanding Female Scholars in Criminal Justice	While there have been many studies which examine academic stars in criminology and criminal justice (CCJ), only a handful have attempted to analyze female scholars in particular. Past research studies which have attempted to assess the productivity of female scholars often rely on quantitative approaches that provide numerical data, including the tracking of publications, grants, and co-authorships without truly providing insights into the scholars themselves. In this exploratory study, we conducted phone interviews with a sample of twelve female academic stars. Respondents discussed what it means to be a female researcher in a discipline that has historically been dominated by men and also provided advice for burgeoning young scholars.
Jordan	Riddell	The University of Texas at Dallas	School Based Brief Interventions: Finding a Way to Motivate Our Youth	Brief interventions are practices designed to motivate individuals exhibiting at-risk behaviors that affect mental, emotional, and physical health. They generally occur over a short period of time and are not generally intended as a cure or treatment, but rather to motivate or expose the possibility of positive change. In this paper, the literature pertaining to student school-based brief interventions is reviewed, particularly those that are considered best practices. Also, methodological and ethical issues are addressed. We outline the ways in which practitioners can better evaluate these programs in order to determine the costs, benefits, and effectiveness of such programs.

Rebecca	Ridener	Slippery Rock University	Do College Classes Make a Difference? Changes in Perceptions of Punishment Over Time	Much of the research on the effects of college on students' attitudes, at least in the field of criminology and criminal justice, is cross-sectional. This study overcomes this limitation by using longitudinal data from a university situated in the Northeast. Specifically, students were surveyed about their attitudes towards punishment during their freshman/sophomore years and then again two years later. Findings and implications will be presented.
Richard	Riner	University of Texas at Dallas	Are Late Offenders Early Desisters	This paper will examine the relationship between the age of the offender at the time of first arrest, and the nature of subsequent arrests. When examining this relationship through the lens of Developmental Theory (self-control), we expect to see a negative relationship between increased age at first arrest and the frequency of later arrests. The effects of the type of crime (violent, sexual, substance abuse related, domestic violence, or theft), the seriousness of offenses (felony or misdemeanor), the court disposition of the first arrest, and the penalty upon conviction will also be discussed.
Kimberly	Ritchey	Student of Sam Houston State	The relationship between social control and probation success in a sample sexual offenders	Few offenders experience forms of social control like the sexual offender. For example, all states now require that convicted sex offenders register and be subject to community notification regarding their personal information, address, and information about their offense. However, little research has demonstrated the effectiveness of social control on the desistence of sexual crime. The current study examines several variables of formal and informal social control with a sample of 150 probated male sexual offenders. Social control variables of treatment compliance, supervision level, risk level for community notification, and protective factors will be used to predict success on community supervision.
Joseph	Rivera	University of Florida	Testing the Impact of Collateral Consequences	Very few individuals from large banking organizations were arrested following the financial crisis in 2008. As such, this article's goal was to see if this lack of enforcement might have been a wider trend in federal law enforcement leading up to the financial collapse, specifically examining the impact of the collateral consequences memorandum written by the former US Attorney General Eric Holder. As such, to conduct this examination, data from the US Sentencing Commission regarding the enforcement of law used against organizations both big and small from the period of October 2002 to September 2008 was examined.
Nierssa	Roberts	Saint Martin University Criminal Justice Club	Washington State Incarcerated Veterans Unit	In an effort to better serve the incarcerated veteran population the Department of Corrections has established an all military unit. The aim of this unit is to provide a living environment for those who have shared living experiences. The unit is training service animals for wounded veterans, making handmade wood boxes for Gold Star Mothers who have lost their loved one in combat. The unit is visited by the Washington Department of Veteran Affairs, Northwest Justice Project, Veteran Service Officer all in an effort to assist with their reentry needs.
Bryan	Robinson	University of Mount Union	What do high recidivism counties have in common with risk individuals.	Although individual risk characteristics for recidivism are well documented, far less research has examined what characteristics place a community at risk for recidivism. This paper takes a number of individual risk factors (marital status, education, unemployment, and inequality) and explores whether or not community equivalents (percent unmarried, high school graduation rates, relative disadvantage, and GINI index) have similar impacts on the county recidivism rates. While we find education and marital status do play similar roles in the community as they do for individuals both relative disadvantage and inequality have the opposite impact at the community level then the individual level.
Jennifer	Robinson	Salem State University	The Coverage of Police Shootings in Two National Newspapers	The influence of the media on public opinion is well documented. This research explores and documents the coverage of police shootings in two national newspapers, The New York Times, and USA Today. Using the key word phrase "police shooting," a content analysis is performed counting the number of articles using this phrase on an annual basis from the year 2000 through the beginning of June, 2015. It is shown that the coverage of such incidents varies significantly between the two newspapers, and also annually. There is a distinct increase in the number of articles covering police shootings in 2015.

Matthew	Robinson	Appalachian State University	Politics, Ideology, and Criminal Justice Practice	In this paper, the author examines the role that politics and ideology play in criminal justice policy since the 1980s. After first defining the terms, the author examines criminal justice policy (i.e., law, policing, courts, and corrections) since the 1980s to the current day in order to characterize the dominant themes and characteristics of criminal justice policy in the US. The main argument of the paper is that the conservative political ideology that underlies contemporary criminal justice policy has produced ineffective, financially costly, and biased outcomes, many of which amount simply to ?bad policy.?
Matthew	Robinson	Appalachian State University	Social Justice, Criminal Justice: A Summary	In this paper, the author summarizes the argument that American criminal justice practice is generally at odds with social justice theory. By applying the theories of utilitarianism, libertarianism, and egalitarianism (which promote values held dear to Americans, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution as well as laws passed in subsequent centuries), to criminal justice practice, the author demonstrates that contemporary criminal justice still falls far short of our Americans' justice ideals.
Kristenne	Robison	Westminster College	Making Northeast Ohio Communities Safer: A Framework for Implementing Change in Prisons	In the past 4 years, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) has engaged in system wide reform to focus their resources into reducing crime in Ohio by decreasing recidivism. Prisons in the Northeast Region have had reasonable success implementing change through a framework of making communities safer. ODRC leadership has focused on changing three main areas of prison culture: employees, inmates, and communities. Framing the change through safety has resulted in reduced violence and fewer inmates in restrictive housing, as well as lower medical costs associated with prison violence. Statistics for the Northeast Region and state will be presented.
Kristenne	Robison	Westminster College	The Hope Channel: A Preliminary Analysis	Corrections administration are turning to creative programming to reduce recidivism and violence, as well as make connections with the larger community. The Hope (Helping Ohio Prisoners Excel) Channel is a television network that reaches 8,000 offenders in Northeast Ohio; a team of correctional staff, community partners, volunteers, and inmates produces programming. Initial anecdotal evidence suggests that the programming was beneficial to the inmates, but more evidence was needed. Focus groups (N=12) were conducted with inmates and staff at six institutions in Northeast Ohio to better understand the ways that inmates and staff perceived the Hope Channel.
Forrest	Rodgers	Salem State University	Symbolic Racism and College Student Perceptions of Race/Ethnicity, Crime, and Criminal Justice	Public opinion regarding race, crime, and criminal justice is among the most important issues in contemporary society. Prior studies on attitudes toward crime have been limited to relatively small sample sizes and variables with questionable validity. The current study uses a diverse sample of college students from three, medium-sized universities in the Northeast to investigate the relationship between race/ethnicity, bias and perceptions of crime. Using the Symbolic Racism 2000 scale (Henry and Sears 2002), results from this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between race/ethnicity and perceptions of crime throughout society. Implications of the research are discussed.
Alyssa	Rodriguez	Calumet College of St. Joseph	Assessing the Capstone Experience in Public Safety Programs	Typically a capstone experience allows students to integrate skills and concepts learned throughout a program. It also allows higher learning institutions a method to assess programmatic and institutional goals. Calumet College of St. Joseph's has a thriving Public Safety department offering degrees at both the undergraduate and graduate level; each level culminates in an experiential capstone. The purpose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of the capstone experiences through measuring students' preparation. Surveying former students and evaluators allows a critical look at the capstone experience leading to improvements in the curriculum.
Frank	Rodriguez	North Carolina Central University	An assessment of two qualitative research undertakings on clandestine populations.	This research will compare and contrast two different researchers' experiences and findings on clandestine populations. This study will discuss benefits and shortcomings involved when incorporating qualitative research on non-institutionalized and undocumented individuals who may or may not be current offenders in the US. The limited and lack of knowledge on these clandestine populations raises public health concerns, policy issues for law enforcement, and communities at large. Nevertheless, the process on how these qualitative researches are conducted will also be presented. Examples from other researchers' will be utilized to explain the difficulties and consequences when conducting primary research on clandestine populations.

Shawn	Rolfe	University of Louisville	Downward Spiral of Housing Mobility for Registered Sex Offenders	Existing research has shown that registered sex offenders (RSOs) have lived in poor and socially disorganized neighborhoods. Additionally, RSOs frequently move, and when they move it has been to more socially disorganized neighborhoods (Mustaine, Tewksbury & Stengel, 2006). We examined 249 registrants from the original study and found that nearly two-thirds of such RSOs have continued to move into more socially disorganized neighborhoods over the course of their registration. These findings implicate that the collateral consequences of sex offender policies are having long-term downward spiraling effects on housing for sex offenders. Further findings and policy implication will be discussed.
Danielle	Romain	University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	The Influence of Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity on Charge Reductions	Research on court processing typically has focused on the sentencing decision, and to a lesser extent pretrial release. Prosecutors have vast discretion afforded to them during case processing, including whether to amend or reduce charges. Few studies have examined this decision-point and the majority are dated. The purpose of this study is to examine whether defendant characteristics (i.e. age, gender, race) influences charge reduction. Various measures of charge reduction will be examined to determine what extent extra-legal factors have on different operationalizations of charge reduction. Implications for sentencing will be discussed.
Roger	Roots	Lysander Spooner University	Juries and Jury Nullification in Law and Practice	
Roger	Roots	Lysander Spooner University	The Government Crackdown on Fully Informed Juries	During the Summer of 2015, two Occupy Denver" Activists were arrested and prosecuted for felony "jury tampering." Their alleged acts? passing out pamphlets and flyers in a public area which informed the public (including any jurors or potential jurors) that juries have the absolute right to acquit in criminal cases.
Jeffrey	Rosky	University of Central Florida	Victim, Victimizer or Both: The Dual Role of Assaultive Prison Misconduct	This study expands prior research on assaultive prison misconduct by simultaneously examining assaultive behavior roles of victim, victimizer, dual victim/victimizer and neither victim nor victimizer in prisons using data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. Factors involved with importation, deprivation, early experiences, demographics, and institutional behavior involved with each assaultive role were examined. Main results showed that mental illness, instant offenses, prior victimization history and institutional verbal infractions all played roles in increasing the likelihood of being a victim, victimizer or the dual role of victim/victimizer over being neither a victim nor victimizer.
Darrell	Ross	Valdosta State University	Assessing Officer Involved Shootings: Circumstances, Contextual Cues and Response	An officer involved shooting will generate an investigation and public scrutiny to determine whether the officer's decision was reasonable under the circumstances. A limited number of studies have examined the situational variables of officer involved shootings, perceptual distortions, interviews of the involved officers, and the impact of agency policy on these shootings. Combining an assessment of all official case documents generated through civil liability proceedings including internal affair investigation reports and depositions with officer interviews by the researcher, this presentation examines 108 police shooting incidents involving 152 police officers. Recommendations for addressing training, agency policy, and future research are discussed.
Kim	Rossmo	Texas State University	The Logic of Evidence in a Criminal Investigation	While collecting evidence is necessary to solve a crime, it is not sufficient; it is also essential to properly think about the meaning of the evidence ? its reliability, significance, and diagnosticity. Reliability is the probability of the truthfulness of the evidence, a measure of its error rate. Significance is the weight of the evidence, its power to determine guilt. Diagnosticity is a function of the ability of an item of evidence to distinguish between hypotheses such as a suspect's guilt or innocence. The logic of these factors is discussed and related within a framework of Bayesian probability.

Jeffrey	Roth	Penn State - New Kensington	Juvenile burglary and routine activities theory: A city-level analysis	The present study examines the ability of routine activities theory to predict juvenile burglary rates using a sample of 127 large cities in the United States. Juvenile burglary is measured using Uniform Crime Report data regarding burglary arrests for persons under age 18. Independent variables include city-level factors which may affect guardianship (e.g., unemployment rates, population density, etc.), the number of motivated offenders (e.g., portion of the population under 18), and the availability of suitable targets (e.g., median income, poverty rates, etc.). The analysis also controls for climate variables that may affect the routines of city residents.
Kelly	Roth	Bloomsburg University	Northumberland Borough Residents' Perceptions of the Northumberland Borough Police	This project was designed to discover the positive and negative perceptions that the residents of Northumberland Borough have of the Northumberland Borough Police Department. Surveys were mailed to U.S. Postal addresses within Northumberland Borough. The survey contained demographic questions, and questions on residents' perceptions of the local municipal police force. Using survey data, analyses were conducted to reach conclusions about the residents' perceptions of the Northumberland Borough Police Department. Perceptions of courtesy, effectiveness, honesty, importance, fairness, performance, concern, understanding, knowledge, and police misconduct were evaluated. Questions pertaining to involvement with the police and criminal history were included.
Del	Rounds	Edinboro University	Pithole: The Rise and Collapse of Pennsylvania's Third Largest City	Pithole City, more commonly known as Pithole, once housed the third busiest post office in the state of Pennsylvania, trailing only behind Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, grew to a city of over 20,000 in nine months and then collapsed as quickly as the oil dried up (or burned). There are many accounts of Pithole being an absolutely dangerous city, with rampant prostitution and many violent crimes. Most of these accounts are based on newspaper articles and legendary tales. This story, while not as glamorous as most accounts, is likely more accurate as determined by reviewing official court records.
Douglas	Routh	Washington State University	Understanding female offender profiles: Examining female offender typologies utilizing latent class analysis	The use of offender typologies has started to gain momentum in criminal justice practice and research. Identifying typologies can be linked to correctional programming theory and provide useful information for assigning offenders to the appropriate types and intensity of treatment. Feminist pathways identify key differences between female and male start of criminality and criminogenic risks and needs. Utilizing a sample from the Washington State Department of Corrections, we explore and seek to confirm the existence of female offender typologies using a latent class approach based on risk and needs items. Findings and policy implications will be made available at the conference.
Douglas	Routh	Washington State University	Homicide in the Caribbean: An Empirical Analysis Using Time-Series Data	This research uses a time series design (2000-2012) examining homicide in sixteen Caribbean nations. Additionally, for nine nations, we extend the analysis including the period 1980-2012. Utilizing linear mixed modeling, we test for relationships between socioeconomic factors and homicide.
Brenda	Rowe	Texas A&M University - San Antonio	Persona Non Grata: The Marginalization of Legal Scholarship in Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals	Recently, growing concern has been voiced within academe regarding the marginalization of legal scholarship in criminology and criminal justice (CCJ). Although conventional wisdom and anecdotal evidence indicate that it is difficult to get legal scholarship published in CCJ journals, there is a dearth of empirical evidence on the representation of legal scholarship in CCJ journals. The present study assesses the representation of legal scholarship within 20 CCJ journals from 2005 through 2015, examining both trends over time and variation across journals.
TORREY	ROWE	UCO	Arrestees, Substance Abuse, & Mental Health: Whats the Correlation?	This research will analyze drug and alcohol usage amongst arrestees from 2007-present. An emphasis will focus on the arrestees being under the influence at the time of their arrest, for a non-drug related offense, but also include mental illness and compare the link (if any). Examination of data from the following will be discussed: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (2007-2012), Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse (ODMHSAS), Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, and Oklahoma State Medical Examiner's Office. Another aspect of research that will be examined will be Medical Examiner data from January 2014 to May 2015. Examining the Medical Examiner data is beneficial to this research because its purpose is to determine if any of the deaths that occurred within that time frame were of clients of the ODMHSAS.

Batya	Rubenstein	University of South Florida	Implicit Racial Bias and Domestic Violence: Public Perceptions of Domestic Violence Scenarios	This study examines the relationship between implicit racial bias and public opinions of domestic violence. The data for this study was derived from an online survey in which participants rate domestic violence vignettes based on seriousness of the scenario, responsibility and blame of the victim and perpetrator, whether it is an act of domestic violence, and if it is a violation of the law. Analyses examine the extent, if any, to which implicit racial bias are associated with discrepancies in public perceptions of domestic violence and the level of criminality attributed to such offenses.
Laura	Rubino	Wayne State University	Collective Efficacy and Police Procedural Justice in Urban Neighborhoods	When citizens perceive police as a legitimate source of authority, they are more likely to obey the police, follow the laws, and report crimes. Additionally, individuals may see officers as effective in crime prevention to keep residents safe from victimization. To date, the existing research has found that perceptions of police fairness shape evaluations about police performance. This study examined collective efficacy and police procedural justice in three Detroit neighborhoods. Survey data were obtained from a stratified random sample of residential households. Results and their implications for police procedural justice in urban neighborhoods are discussed.
Rick	Ruddell	University of Regina	Predicting use of the Death Penalty: A Cross-National Analysis	This research examined a number of hypotheses about the use of the death penalty in samples of 81 developed and 70 developing nations. First, the relationships between the retention and use of capital punishment and levels of imprisonment were examined. A second series of analyses evaluated the influence of legal systems on the use of the death penalty. Third, over 20 indicators of civil liberties, political stability, and adherence with the rule of law were used to examine the predictors associated with use and retention of capital punishment. Implications for the development of theories of formal social control are described.
Jeff	Rush	Troy University	Practitioner Meets Academic	This roundtable is a discussion of what security practitioners do and how academics can assist them.
Jeff	Rush	Troy University	Deja Vu All Over Again	An examination of the commissions on policing to assess recommendations and determine what if anything has changed.
Kori	Ryan	Fritchburg State University	Integrating Evidence-based and Culturally Responsive Mental Health Services into 21st Century Work in Corrections	Prisons have become the largest resource for inpatient mental health services as many inmates enter the prison environment with psychological difficulties. On the positive, research findings indicate that these mental health issues progress over time. Still, there remains a need to investigate how a prison setting may aggravate mental illness. For example, the isolation, overcrowding and size of prisons are correlated with more negative mental health outcomes. There are ramifications for prison staff, health service providers, policymakers and the provision of culturally responsive mental health services. This presentation examines how the prison climate impacts the mental health of adult prisoners.
Lisa	Ryherd	Wayne State College	Service Learning in Criminal Justice	Integrating service learning projects in criminal justice courses. Faculty partner with community organizations to design service learning projects based on community needs and advancing the students' understanding of course content. Strong reflective components are built into the course to help students consider relationships between their service, the course curriculum, and its impact on their personal values and professional goals. Students at Wayne State College spent a semester learning about bullying and how bibliotherapy can help students experiencing victimization. The students went to the elementary school, read a book to the classes and engaged in discussion on ways to prevent bullying.

Thomas	Rzemyk	Iowa Western Community College and Columbia Southern University	"Implementing a hybrid-security plan for K-12 public and private schools utilizing CPTED, training, and technology", "Schools and Crime"	
Thomas	Rzemyk	Iowa Western Community College and Columbia Southern University	Using multimedia tools and technology in the online and hybrid criminal justice classroom to enhance student learning	In today's era, it is imperative to use effective and efficient instructional design strategies to enhance the online learning experiences for students at higher educational public and private institutions. Integrating multimedia technology into the online and hybrid criminal justice, homeland security, and law classroom is another way to reduce barriers and to convey the curriculum in a positive manner. This paper will demonstrate that it is imperative to use tools such as: videos, music, images, animation, news articles, sounds, and audio recordings to dramatically enhance the learning experience for students in discussion forums, written assignments, individual and collaborative research projects.
Thomas	Rzemyk	Iowa Western Community College and Columbia Southern University	Examining the significance of integrating student field trips into community college criminal justice curriculum	The demand for educated and well-rounded criminal justice practitioners has continued to significantly increase over the past decade. This paper will demonstrate and contain examples that implementing field trips is a prodigious way to expose students to local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies. It also allows students to create long-standing networking relationships with the senior members of these organizations. This practice can be completed in traditional on-ground courses, hybrid courses, and online coursework. There has been little research done on this topic area. These types of networking activities can significantly increase student involvement and academic achievement in community-college coursework.
Thomas	Rzemyk	Iowa Western Community College and Columbia Southern University	Implementing Top School Security Upgrades in K-12 Public and Private Educational Institutions	School security and implementing safety procedures has become a very important topic in the recent news media. It is important that educational institutions take notice to the growing threat of violence that could occur in schools today. This paper will outline the top five most significant improvements needed in K-12 public and private institutions today. The subject content presented will focus on improving: visitor procedures, technology systems, personal escort procedures, active shooter drills, and conducting background checks for active school volunteers. It is imperative for staff, faculty, and other members to be aware and implement each of these improvements.
Patti	Salinas	Missouri State University	Unpaid intern litigation: An update and implications for criminal justice education	In July 2015, the US Ct of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated and remanded the District Court's summary judgment that held that the plaintiffs, unpaid interns, should have been regarded as employees and therefore entitled to the protections provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The Circuit Court set forth factors that should be considered when determining whether an unpaid intern should be considered an employee. Although the majority of criminal justice students are placed in public, governmental agencies and thus would not be impacted, most programs do allow placement in private agencies and should review internship/agency guidelines.
Jayden	Sampson	Montgomery County Community College	Public perceptions, attitudes, and the police: A survey analysis	This presentation reports findings about the public's perceptions of a law enforcement agency in the Mid-Atlantic Region. This analysis examined the public's attitudes and perceptions of: police encounters, including reasons and time of day; response time; visibility; and overall police behavior towards local residents. In addition, perceptions of how accurately the media portrays police in TV/Cable shows, where one learns about the law and individual rights, and reasons for lower crime rates are explored. This analysis also divided the city into four quadrants allowing the researchers to examine the relationships between public perception and geographic location.
William L.	Sandel	ALERRT - Texas State University	Active shooter events in the workplace	Active shooter events occur in businesses more than any other type of location. For this reason, it is important to understand more about these events. This study examined the active shooter events that occurred in business locations from 2000-2013. These locations were separated into three major categories including factory/warehouses, retail stores, and office spaces. Data regarding the shooter, the victim(s), and the resolutions of these events are described and discussed in detail to better understand what can be done to make the workplace safer.

Hali	Santiago	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Rape Myths among Undergraduate Criminology and Criminal Justice Majors: Does Class Matter?	Criminal justice and criminology students intend to obtain a career in the criminal justice system which entails working with rape victims. This study measures rape myth attitudes and the impacts of having minors and taking classes in which the topic of gender, rape, and victimology were discussed by surveying criminology and criminal justice students. It is hypothesized that criminology and criminal justice majors who received more information on rape in class have lower levels of rape myths which may suggest for this major to have a curriculum containing mandatory courses in sexual victimization.
Robert	Sarver III	USC Upstate	New Technology in the Classroom	Exploring the use of new technology both in the real and virtual classroom. Discussing different formats of presenting information to students; pros and cons of each. Incorporating third party software into both avenues will also be discussed.
Joanne	Savage	American University	Physical Abuse Victimization and Violence in the Transition to Adulthood: The Mediating Role of Alcohol and Drug Use	In the present paper we test whether physical abuse victimization in childhood influences violent behavior in the transition to adulthood (TAA), controlling for important factors at this life stage (being in school, being employed, and being married). In addition, we test the mediating role of alcohol use and drug use, by estimating indirect effects. The data suggest that the association between physical abuse and violent behavior in the TAA is robust across models, and that physical abuse has an indirect effect on violence through its effect on alcohol use and drug use.
Samuel	Scaggs	Florida State University	Do County Contextual Factors Affect Reentry Outcomes for Completers of Prison Rehabilitative Programs?	An emerging body of research considers the effect of post-release community contexts on prisoner reentry outcomes (Kubrin & Stewart, 2006; Sabol, 2007; Mears et al., 2014). Therefore, an important addition to this literature is an examination of how community context may condition the effect of prison rehabilitative programs on these outcomes. Using a large release cohort from 2004-2011, this study uses multi-level modeling to determine how (1) county-level contextual factors affect reentry outcomes in Florida and (2) whether county context moderates the relationship between completion of prison programs and successful reentry outcomes.
Shelly	Schaefer	Hamiline University	The Impact of Juvenile Correctional Confinement on the Transition to Adulthood	This project uses a sample of delinquent adolescents (n=863), of whom 285 experienced incarceration before age 18 (average length 12.49 months). We compare baseline and subsequent psychosocial maturity to explore effects of juvenile incarceration on development. Our sample of similarly delinquent youth show similar levels of psychosocial maturity at baseline, but by early adulthood, young adults who were incarcerated before age 18 have significantly lower levels of psychosocial maturity and attainment in adulthood than their non-incarcerated peers. Results are discussed with respect to the way juvenile confinement may interrupt the successful accomplishment of goals in the transition to adulthood.
Youngol	Schanz	Slippery Rock University	The Relationship between Self-Perception & Perception of Physical Active Aggression among Female Prison Inmates	Using Schanz's (2014) typology of aggression, the relationship between self-perception and perception of Physical Active Aggression (PAA) was examined. Ten items were used to measure the PAA. The data were collected during the summer of 2015 from a women's minimum security prison in Western Pennsylvania. Approximately 400 inmates participated in the survey. Several future research implications are discussed.
John	Scheb	University of Tennessee	Race and the Death Penalty: The Tennessee Experience 1978-2015	Using data on all first-degree murder convictions rendered by Tennessee courts from 1978 to 2014 (n=1490), we will examine the role of race in: 1) prosecutors' decisions to seek the death penalty; and 2) juries' decisions to return death sentences. We expect that race of victims will have a significant impact on both dependent variables, even after appropriate controls are introduced. As our data span more than three decades, we also will look at whether the impact of race on both prosecutor and jury decisions has changed over time -- particularly before and after the Supreme Court's 1986 Batson decision.

Amie	Scheidegger	York College of Pennsylvania	Incorporating Service Learning into a Criminal Justice Curriculum	This discussion is intended for those who have already used service learning with their students and those interested in learning more about the subject. Intended to be an open dialog about the utility of service learning, the discussion will focus on identifying service learning projects, goal setting, and learning outcomes. In addition, a comparative look at internships verses service learning will be discussed.
Natalie	Schell-Busey	Rowan University	An Exploration of Gender and Police Use of Force Incidents	Research is mixed with regard to gender differences in use of force incidents. Some studies show that male officers are more likely to use force than female officers while other research finds no gender differences. However, the literature generally finds that male suspects are more often the targets of police use of force incidents. This study explores whether officer gender influences type of force used and whether the presence of backup influences use of force by gender. This study also examines the interaction between officer gender and suspect gender.
Heidi	Scherer	Kennesaw State University	Victimization Behind Bars: A Risk Assessment Perspective	While much past research has explored the predictive validity of actuarial risk assessments for predicting recidivism, less research has focused on the role that these tools can play in identifying offenders at risk of victimization. However, recent research by Labrecque and colleagues (2014) provides evidence that their RVNSV risk assessment instrument could validly predict an inmate's likelihood of experiencing a victimization while incarcerated. Utilizing a sample of adult offenders, this study extends upon their research by examining whether a risk assessment tool designed to predict recidivism could also predict an offender's risk of victimization while incarcerated.
Carolyn	Schmidt	Wichita State University	Designing Quality Online Courses Using Green Light Design Principles	Online courses can be rich and interesting experiences. The key is designing with both student and professor satisfaction in mind from the start. This open seminar will teach you the basics of online instructional design using Green Light Design principles. Participants will hear from a professional instructional designer with over 15 years' experience online teaching and design experience and leave with practical tips and a list of curated resources including a list of open educational resources.
Kim	Schnurbush	California State University	Wrongful Convictions: A conceptual framework for explaining police and prosecutor misconduct	The United States criminal justice system prides itself on meting fairness and constitutionally protecting those accused of crimes. Yet, awareness of the imperfections of our system has increased with the discovery of hundreds of wrongful convictions. This article briefly examines the history of wrongful convictions within the United States and develops a theoretical framework in which government misconduct in wrongful conviction cases can be conceptualized as strain between the pressure to solve cases and the restraints of criminal procedure.
David	Schroeder	University of New Haven	Detective Perception and Forensic Reality: Does the rubber meet the road?	Little research has been done on how detective's beliefs surrounding the utility of the forensic analysis of forensic evidence (FAPE) coalesce with investigative outcomes. The present examination involved quantitative and qualitative data collected in accordance with the NIJ funded project The Impact of Forensic Evidence on Arrest and Prosecution (IFEAP). This analysis compares investigative outcomes, from 2,000 randomly selected cases from the Connecticut State Crime Laboratory, and qualitative data, from a survey of approximately 150 detective's elucidating their attitudes toward the utility of FAPE. The results of this research have implications for detective decision-making, investigative policy, and crime-lab prioritization.
David	Schroeder	University of New Haven	Detective Perception and Forensic Reality: Does the rubber meet the road?	Little research has been done on how detective's beliefs surrounding the utility of the forensic analysis of forensic evidence (FAPE) coalesce with investigative outcomes. The present examination involved quantitative and qualitative data collected in accordance with the NIJ funded project The Impact of Forensic Evidence on Arrest and Prosecution (IFEAP). This analysis compares investigative outcomes, from 2,000 randomly selected cases from the Connecticut State Crime Laboratory, and qualitative data, from a survey of approximately 150 detective's elucidating their attitudes toward the utility of FAPE. The results of this research have implications for detective decision-making, investigative policy, and crime-lab prioritization.

Stefan	Schumann	University of Linz, Department for Corporate Criminal Law and Criminal Justice	White Collar Crime: Models of Corporate vs. Individual Criminal Liability	Case numbers of criminal proceedings against corporations are growing over the last two decades. Spectacular penalties are being paid. In the meantime, individual criminal liability seems to regain attraction of law enforcement and judiciaries. Different models of corporate vs. individual criminal liability are applied in western world industrialized countries. These models range from various types combining corporate and individual criminal liability to strict exclusiveness of proceedings either against the corporation or the individual involved. The paper addresses the underlying differences in criminal justice theories as well as its procedural consequences for the corporation and the individual as defendants.
Stefan	Schumann	University of Linz, Department for Corporate Criminal Law and Criminal Justice	Treatment versus Punishment for Drug Addiction? Perspectives of drug law policies	Based on the results of a interdisciplinary and transnational comparative legal and empirical study on drug policies and the handling of drug addicted offenders this paper will evaluate different approaches in drug policies. The underlying study covered Austria, Poland, and Spain, and it explored decisive factors for judiciaries' decisions in practice, as well as experiences and expectations of professionals from the treatment and the judicial sector.
Myrinda	Schweitzer	uniVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	Examining the Validity and Reliability of Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments: Lessons Learned and Challenges Encountered	Research has demonstrated that the use of offender risk and needs assessment information to inform supervision and treatment decisions is a critical component of effective strategies to reduce recidivism. In this way, it is imperative that agencies and departments are implementing tools that are valid and reliable for the population of interest and that data are collected in order to re-validate the instruments every few years. The current report presents lessons learned and methodological challenges encountered from several recent risk/needs validation studies.
Angie	Schwendau	University of Louisville	Citizen Attitudes about the police before and after the recent shootings	Given the recent shootings by and toward the police, it seems necessary to get a clear understanding of the attitudes of the citizens. Utilizing a citizen attitude survey in 2013 and 2015 of a large Midwestern city, it will be interesting to discover how perceptions and attitudes with regard to law enforcement has changed and is it a result of the sensationalized shootings across the country.
Marsha-Ann	Scott	Simon Fraser University	The Garrison and the Jamaican State: A Model for Co-optation	The informal system that is present in communities called garrisons in Jamaica often operate outside of the law. Under the leadership of dons, who were initially appointed to carry out the dictates of politicians, the operations of the garrison accounts for approximately 40% of Jamaica's homicide and is perceived as a socially disorganized space. The ineptitude of the Jamaican state has brought into being the various mechanisms in this so-called non-state entity to address the concerns, namely the issue of justice, of the residents of the garrison and there is an implicit reliance on its services by the state. In this paper I use a Foucauldian lens to highlight the utility of this informal system and suggest that any strategies geared towards addressing crime and violence that occur in these communities should explore coalescing these informal structures into Jamaica's formal framework.
Sarah	Scott	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Building an Interdisciplinary Agency Advisory Council	Our department created an interdisciplinary Agency Advisory Council consisting of community representatives from each of our fields. The goals were to (1) increase employment and development opportunities for student (2) solicit feedback on graduate and intern job performance (3) provide faculty with input on important policy developments in the field and (4) increase opportunities for faculty-practitioner research partnerships. This presentation will include a discussion of how the Council was organized as well as the tangible benefits for students, faculty, and the community that resulted from our initial forum.
Jennifer	Scroggins	Montana State University Billings	Online Information About Sexual Assault Resources on College Campuses	Campus sexual assault has received increased scrutiny in recent years, and in 2014 the White House launched the "It's On Us" awareness campaign hoping to end sexual assault on college campuses. As part of this initiative, colleges have been charged with developing policies for responding to and preventing sexual assault. Using content analysis, we examined the websites of a sample of colleges across the United States with the goal of understanding whether they have made information about sexual assault available, what information is available, how readily accessible it is, and areas of continued need with regard to these efforts.

Renita	Seabrook	University of Baltimore	Helping Others 2 Win: A Collaboration of Evidenced-Based Practices for Post-Release Female Offenders	This research describes a collaborative partnership between the University of Baltimore and Alternative Directions, Inc. (ADI), a non-profit organization in Baltimore, MD. Through this partnership, an experiential learning program, titled Helping Others 2 Win (HO2W), has been designed for adult female offenders who have been referred to ADI from the Maryland Parole Commission. HO2W will provide for these women offenders necessary reentry services and evidence-based programming via a stimulating educational environment. The primary goal of HO2W is to successfully improve outcomes in the areas of recidivism, education, decision-making, and civic engagement. Preliminary findings and policy implications will also be discussed.
Stacy	Sechrist	University of North Carolina at Greensboro, North Carolina Network for Safe Communities	Evaluation & Replication of the Focused Deterrence Policing Strategy to Combat Intimate Partner Domestic Violence	The focused deterrence strategy was adapted for the first time to combat domestic violence in High Point (NC) in 2012 and replicated in Lexington (NC) in 2014. The strategy holds the offender accountable and has yielded reductions in recidivism, calls for services, and victim harm. The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office awarded a grant to UNG's NC Network for Safe Communities to complete a full evaluation of the initiative. The final COPS report was completed in August 2015. We will present the model, key evaluation findings, and lessons learned for sites who may seek to replicate in the future.
Sarah	See	Methodist University	?!m Your Huckleberry?: Handguns and Violent Crime	This paper examines the possible relationship(s) between open carry laws, concealed carry laws, and the commission and or prevention of violent crime. New laws and modifications to existing laws continue to be formulated with the hope of striking a balance between Second Amendment rights and crime control. Trends will be examined across the country with a special focus on the Southern states. Policy recommendations as well as areas of further study will be identified and explored.
Brian	Sellers	Eastern Michigan University	Hyper-Surveillance Schools: Technologies of Domination and Biopolitical Processes	In today's digital age of risk management, the control society transforms people, events, and objects into sites of information to be recorded, monitored, and policed through panoptic, synoptic, and banoptic surveillance. This presentation offers a postmodern critique of how adolescent behavior of youth is otherized in order to legitimize zero-tolerance in schools. New school surveillance technologies serve as a form of biopower utilized to discipline youth into compliant bodies, while broad disciplinary policies seek to normalize these invasive surveillance procedures as a new form of Foucauldian governmentality. These incomplete symbolic representations and fragmented linguistic constructions reproduce the crime of subjectivity.
Brion	Sever	Florida Gulf Coast University	Law Enforcement, Race and Community Relations: A Study of Law Enforcement Facebook Pages	How law enforcement agencies portray themselves to the community has been the subject of much research over the past 30 years in criminology and criminal justice. Unfortunately, very little research has focused on how law enforcement agencies portray themselves online. This study examined the pictures on 210 law enforcement facebook pages to determine how the agencies portrayed themselves, their relations with community members as well as members of the community and criminals. Policy implications of the findings will be discussed.
Jenna	Seward	Florida Institute of Technology	Routine Activities in a College Classroom Setting: A Theoretical Examination of Cheating	Routine activities theory states that the convergence of three variables results in crime. These three variables are: a motivated offender, lack of capable guardian, and a suitable target. The present study looks to apply routine activities theory to a college classroom setting. Each of the three variables are controlled through written scenarios that students will use to evaluate the likelihood of cheating. Through this unique application of criminological theory, teachers and professors will have a better understanding of cheating and methods of deterrence that can be utilized in the classroom.
Jenna	Seward	Florida Institute of Technology	Virtual Interaction Theory	While the majority of literature on video gaming focuses on aggression, the Virtual Interaction Theory (VIT) explores video gaming as a possible mediator of delinquency. VIT suggests that the interactive virtual environment function similarly to Hirschi's classic Social Control Theory where delinquent behavior is controlled by the interactions obtained through extracurricular activities. VIT examined crime rates (UCR and NCVS) and gaming industry data on sales and availability. The findings do not disprove the hypothesis that the availability and affordability of video gaming may contribute to the decrease in delinquency witnessed in the last decade.

CheyOnna	Sewell	University of Missouri- St. Louis	Jail-to-Community Reentry	
Shota	Shalashvili	Mississippi Valley State University; Department of Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Systems of Georgia and USA - Comparative Analyze	The purpose of the research is to describe and analyze criminal justice systems of Georgia and USA; to demonstrate how the instruments of social control work, how they protect the security of the citizens, maintain existing order, public safety and decency within the society. Furthermore, the aim of the paper is to compare some aspects of those executive, legislative and judicial bodies of both countries that are involved in social control; Also to demonstrate differences and similarities, delineate how the legislation set framework for their functioning and underline check and balance policy between the members of criminal justice system.
jon	shane	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Situational crime prevention and worldwide piracy: a cross?continent analysis	Relying on situational crime prevention perspective, this study compares successful and unsuccessful pirate attacks reported to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) from 2000-2013 (n = 4,902). Mixed-effects logistic regression models and follow-up likelihood ratio tests were incorporated to explore the research question. In each model, SCP techniques were associated with unsuccessful piracy attacks on a global level. Considered individually, SCP techniques were equally effective in each continent. However, the use of multiple techniques classified within the increased effort technique of SCP was associated with increased likelihood of unsuccessful attacks in only 3 of the 6 continents included in this study.
jon	shane	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Confidential Informants: A Closer Look at Police Policy	Using confidential informants has been explored from the legal, ethical and theoretical perspectives, but none has examined actual police policy to see how CIs are managed by law enforcement agencies. This study examines published U.S. police policies to determine the extent to which law enforcement agencies test a CI's integrity before they are deployed and how closely those policies adhere to the IACP model policy. The majority of policies do not require an integrity test before they are deployed and the principles of management and control found in published police policies widely diverge from those in the IACP model policy.
Auzeen	Shariati	Florida International University	Assessing the Impact of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) on Campus Safety	The issue of campus safety has been raised as a matter of great concern in recent years. While efforts to make school campuses safer commonly focus on policy restrictions, another approach entails the manipulation of environmental design to reduce criminal opportunities. This study examines the application and impact of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) on campus safety. It is hypothesized that campuses with design regulations that are consistent with CPTED have lower rates of crime compared to other campuses. The study relies on a quantitative comparative assessment of a national sample of college campuses. Implications for policy are discussed.
Stan	Shernock	Norwich University	An Evaluation of the Measurement of and Characteristics Associated with Evidence-Based Campus Crime Prevention Programs	This paper, based on a survey of a national sample of public safety officers and other college personnel providing services to students, examines different measures of evidence-based campus crime prevention programs and the characteristics associated with these programs. More specifically, it analyzes how these programs? (1) instructional formats and delivery systems, (2) duration and number of activities/sessions, (3) type of underlying principles, (4) stakeholder involvement, (5) availability of trained personnel, (6) clarity of plans and designs, (7) funding, (8) administrative support, and (9) perceived public value are related to an index of different measures of program effectiveness in preventing campus crime.
Christopher	Shields	University of Arkansas	What works, What doesn't: Revisiting America's Response to Terrorism (1980 to 2014).	Smith and Orvis (1993) examined the strategies that federal prosecutors used to pursue terrorism cases in the 1980s, utilizing Turk's notions of explicit politicality and exceptional vagueness. Research conducted since then has largely focused on case outcomes with little attention paid to prosecution strategies, leaving a 20-year gap in the literature. Utilizing the American Terrorism Study, this project will revisit federal terrorism cases that have occurred over the last two decades focusing on the impact of prosecution strategies on statute success rates, changes in charging patterns, and case outcomes.

Chadwick	Shook	Jackson State University	Teaching About Justice Clarence Thomas at an HBCU	This paper will discuss teaching a special topics class about the second African-American to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court, Justice Clarence Thomas at Jackson State University, an HBCU, and provide some insight about students' reactions to Justice Thomas and his writings.
Amny	Shuraydi	University of Texas at Dallas	I'll smoke	Seeking to add to the knowledge brought about by prior research on marijuana dealers and users, this study observes how the cultural and religious identities of Arab American drug dealers and users impact their decision making before, during and after the criminal event. Focusing on a group that is either understudied or under-identified, we examine the reasons behind participation in illicit activities amongst a sample of active offenders of Arab descent, through the use of interviews and observation. The research focuses on how cultural and religious identity play a role in participants' decision making and the implications for criminological theory.
Deborah	Sibila	Stephen F. Austin State University	Citizenship status and arrest patterns for violent and narcotic-related offenses in federal judicial districts along the	In this study, researchers examine whether assertions regarding the disproportionate involvement of noncitizen immigrants in the increasing violence along the southwestern border are accurate. This research distinguishes itself from most existing studies on immigration and crime, in that the focus is on a variety of federal offenses committed in five federal judicial districts whose jurisdiction extends to multiple states along the Southwest Border. Specifically, this research examines arrests for both citizens and noncitizens for narcotic, firearm and violence-related offenses in five federal judicial districts on the U.S.-Mexico border for a four-year period (2007-2010).
Aiden	Sidebottom	University College London	Gating alleys to reduce crime: A meta-analysis and realist synthesis	Urban alleyways have long been associated with crime and undesirable behaviours. Alley gating is a form of situational crime prevention which refers to the use of lockable gates, usually made of steel or iron, designed to restrict entry to an alley or network of alleys thereby controlling access to potential crime targets. Alley gates are a widespread crime reduction measure in the UK. This paper will describe a mixed methods approach taken to systematically review the evidence on alley gating as a crime reduction method. The results of and difficulties encountered in carrying out this review will be discussed.
Jason	Silva	John Jay College of Criminal Justice/The CUNY Graduate Center	A Comparison of the Media's Coverage of Surviving Rampage Shooters and Ideological Extremists	This work uses discourse analysis to further research concerning the social construction of active shooter events in the media. Attention is given to the differences in media framing between non-ideological rampage shootings and ideological extremists, sometimes referred to as lone-wolf terrorists. A preliminary examination purposefully selecting two high-profile cases is used for a comparison of national and local differences in text-based news framing. This work provides a unique analysis of the entire media timeline including event, trial and sentencing, the latter two of which are rarely researched given that the shooter does not often survive to witness their event unfold.
Jasmine	Silver	University at Albany, SUNY	Police culture in the digital age: Does technology use shape how police approach interactions with citizens?	Officers who endorse police culture? a central part of which is isolation from citizens? are more likely to use coercive techniques, including force, in citizen encounters (Terrill et al., 2003). Recent years, however, have seen an explosion of technology that may facilitate officers' communication with friends, family, and acquaintances. By reducing officers' isolation from the public, such technology may attenuate their adherence to police culture. We test these hypotheses using a national sample of police. Specifically, we examine the relationships among officers' social technology use, endorsement of police culture, and attitudes about police-citizen interactions (particularly procedural justice and the use of force).
Matthew	Simard	Western New England University	Suicide and Psychological Autopsies	This study explores psychological autopsies and the process of performing these procedures in connection with deaths by way of suicide. This includes a historical analysis of problems that may occur when performing one, some examples of when performing one is required, and what the future holds for this manner of investigation. A case study involving the use of a psychological autopsy in a suicide investigation and how its use in court was prohibited is also explored for the purpose of providing a legislative example as well as decriminalization of suicide in regards to public health

alton	slane	muhlenberg college	Fourth Amendment Issues Involving Traffic Stops and Police Errors in Interpreting the Law	In Heien v. North Carolina, decided December 15, 2014, the United States Supreme Court held that a police officer's mistaken understanding of the state motor-vehicle code was nonetheless reasonable, and therefore the stopping of a car was valid when based on such a reasonable misunderstanding of the law. Was the Supreme Court breaking new ground here or simply following precedent? Does the Fourth Amendment require police officers to act reasonably but not perfectly?
Risdon	Slate	Florida Southern College	Deinstitutionalization's Impact on Persons with Mental Illnesses and Their Diversion/Reentry to the Community from the J	The impact of deinstitutionalization of the mental health system on society, the criminal justice system, and persons with mental illnesses (pwmi) will be discussed. Focusing on the Sequential Intercept Model, innovative ways for diverting pwmi from the justice system will be addressed, as will means for ensuring a positive transition from incarceration to the community. Origins of assertive community treatment and its evolution into forensic assertive community treatment teams will be considered. Assessment of the Affordable Care Act's influence on justice involved persons' return to society will be examined. Recommendations for future handling of pwmi by society will be offered.
Jodi	Sleyo	University of Cincinnati	What Works with Sex Offenders	The main goal of sex offender treatment is to enhance community safety and reduce the likelihood of future recidivism. Recent research has identified specific criminogenic targets for sex offender treatment. Additionally, the applicability of the RNR model has been substantiated when working with sex offenders. Based on this data, the UCCI developed a real world treatment curriculum that aims to integrate this research. This session will provide a review of the recent research, a description of the curriculum, as well as demonstrations of key curriculum components.
Shannon	Silva	University of Denver	Restorative Justice Legislation: A Viable Solution to Overincarceration or a Symbolic Gesture?	In recent decades, restorative justice has gained popularity as a grassroots approach to reconciliation of criminal offenders with both crime victims and the community. Thirty-two states have adopted legislation to support the use of restorative justice at the system level, many in the past ten years. This paper provides an empirical analysis of the implementation and impact of restorative justice statutory additions in three states, with an emphasis on system-level outcomes and with special attention to effects on racial and class disparities. It finds that the reach of such legislation is highly dependent on both content and commitment.
Joshua	Smallridge	Fairmont State University	Sexual Harassment in Online Gaming: A Mixed Method Analysis	Online forms of sexual harassment are a growing concern. Many high profile cases have gained media attention in recent years. The current study seeks to explain the scope and effect of the problem within the online gaming community. By combining insights from a qualitative analysis of online harassment and survey research focused on a college age population.
Lindsey	Smathers	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	The Concept of Justice: An Evaluation of Comic Book Filmography	Society receives differing depictions of justice, which potentially impact overall societal views of the criminal justice system. Today depictions are widely communicated through popular culture media. We examine comic book filmography to determine what depictions of justice are conveyed by characters and actions. This content analysis is accomplished by examining the top grossing comic films, while creating and evaluating different variables and themes for justice and characters. Then statistical tests are run to compare and find relationships. Finally, a determination of potential implications for an overall societal view of justice and the criminal justice system are compiled.
Barbara	Smith	Texas State University	Community perception after visiting the sex offender registry website: Focus on Hispanic families	Lawmakers have passed several social policies designed to protect community members from sexual victimization, including mandatory sex offender registration. These policies are, in part, the result of the public's fear of sex offenders and sex crimes (Petrunik, 2003; Quinn, Forsyth, & Mullen-Quinn, 2004; Wright, 2003). This project examines both the residents' perceived threat of victimization and attitudes towards community protection policies after visiting the sex offender registry website. Furthermore, the study asks the reasons why individuals have not visited the sex offender website. This research will be conducted on a convenience sample of individuals in Hispanic communities.

Carter	Smith	Middle Tennessee State University	Street Gangs, Terrorists & Outlaw Bikers: Examining the threat of organized crime groups with military training	Communities everywhere have experienced the negative effects of street gangs, domestic terrorists, and outlaw motorcycle gangs. The presence of these criminals increases the threat of violence to the community. When they have military training, the threat increases significantly. The problem addressed in this study was the growing presence of military-trained gang members in civilian communities. The purpose of the study was to determine the perceived presence of military-trained gang members in jails and community corrections and to examine whether there was a relationship between the perceptions of sheriff's deputies regarding the presence and a number of variables.
Garrett	Smith	University of Arkansas	An Analysis of the tactics and targets of the Sovereign Citizen Movement	According to the FBI (2010), the Sovereign Citizen Movement (SCM) makes up the fastest growing domestic terrorism threat. While extant literature provides some background on the SCM, little empirical research has been conducted to test the assertions made by extremist watch groups, or government reports, on how the movement operates and whether it deviates substantively from the Posse Comitatus movement of the last century. Using the American Terrorism Study (1980-2014), this paper examines SCM tactics, targets, and their behaviors at trial. The study will use non-SCM far-rightist cases in the American Terrorism Study as a comparison.
Martha	Smithey	Texas Tech University	A Crying Baby: Gender Identity & Maternal Infanticide	Using a model of homicide as a situated transaction, I describe the process by which a mother comes to interpret her infant's action negatively and a crying infant becomes a challenge to her identity as a mother ? a core, gender socialized identity. The sizeable body of research on the topic of infanticide does not detail the intensifying behavioral exchange between the mother and child that result in a fatal event. I detail the stages of escalation of violence and explain how they arise from anomic, unrealistic societal expectations of motherhood in the context of cultural inequality.
Vickie	Sneed	University of Baltimore	Shades of Gray in Correctional Treatment: An assessment of programmatic needs among diverse female offending population	Empirical studies comparing therapeutic and/or gender specific programming for incarcerated female offenders typically report higher rates of success among white offenders than African American and Hispanic/Latino. Such results may be biased, however given that the majority of the samples used in these studies have been composed of predominately white females and researchers have not devoted much attention. This study begins to explore the unique programmatic needs of each group of female offenders based on existing literature.
Aleksandra	Snowden	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Off-Premise Alcohol Outlet Characteristics and Milwaukee Violence Rates	There is growing evidence of an ecological association between alcohol outlet density and violence. It is reasonable to assume, however, that not all outlets contribute equally to violence and little is known about specific characteristics of troublesome outlets. Using Milwaukee, Wisconsin, block groups as units of analysis and systematic social observation of Milwaukee off-premise alcohol outlets, this study examines if the variation in the immediate environment, outlet, staff, and patron characteristics is related to violence. This study extends existing research to identify the characteristics of outlets that are associated with violence and has important policy implications for local jurisdictions.
Jamie	Snyder	University of West Florida	Victimization and ADHD: Exploring the Relationship between Treatment and Risk	Past research has found that college students are at risk for experiencing victimization. ADHD has been found to be a risk factor for victimization in children, but little work has focused on adults. The research that has been done suggests that ADHD may also be a risk factor for adult victimization. Using a National sample of college students, this study explores the connection between ADHD and victimization. Specifically, are students with ADHD at lower risk if they are receiving treatment for their disorder? Further, does treatment type matter in the prediction of victimization? Results and policy implications will be discussed.
Diego	Snyder-Zuasnabar	Lamar University	SEEKING SOCIAL JUSTICE: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE	This study attempts to educate on current and past terrorist insurgent groups while also attempting to explain conclusions using geography and culture in regards to violent revolutionary movements throughout the world with an international perspective. Throughout international history, revolutionary movements have resorted to violence in order to achieve success. To some, individuals involved in these movements are viewed as terrorists and to others, freedom fighters. This project will focus specifically on the Shining Path in Peru; a Maoist guerrilla insurgent group that launched a violent movement in order to replace what they believed was a bourgeois government with a ?New Democracy.? The goal of this project is to discover why an individual would join a revolutionary movement, knowing that there is a high probability that the outcome will be negative, the consequences extreme, and he/she might eventually be imprisoned or even put to death. This research will also serve to aid social policies established by the Peruvian state to prevent any potential violent movements to re-emerge within the country. Through qualitative research, including intensive interviewing, trends in socioeconomic status, political affiliation, and culture are highly expected to develop and establish correlations.

Kristen	Sobba	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Collateral Consequences of Sex Offender Laws: A National Survey of Sex Offender Advocacy Organizations and its' Members	Over the past decade, an increasing number of laws have restricted the rights of convicted sex offenders. As a result, various sex offender advocacy organizations have been established across the country to protect, educate, and advocate for individuals convicted of a sex crime. The purpose of the current study was to understand the challenges and experiences of these organizations and it's members in relation to sex offender laws and the criminal justice system. We conducted a national survey of all sex offender organizations across the country. Our goal was to effectively shed light on the impact sex offender organizations have on their members and community.
Kristen	Sobba	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Maternal Incarceration Penalty: An Examination of the effect of Maternal Conviction & Incarceration on Childhood Delinqu	Research suggests that incarceration has adverse consequences, not only for individuals, but also for the development of their children. While literature addresses the influence of parental incarceration on juveniles? delinquent tendencies, less is known about differences in behavioral outcomes for children whose mothers were incarcerated compared to those who were convicted but not incarcerated. This study examines variation in delinquent outcomes of children whose mothers were convicted and incarcerated, convicted but not incarcerated, and never convicted. Specifically, we address how childhood personality traits, maternal conviction/incarceration, and demographic characteristics influence delinquency using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.
Negin	Sohbati	University of Toronto	Exploring the Experiences of Police Officers who Deadly Shot Suspects in the Line of Duty	Throughout the past year, there has been great controversy surrounding police officers using weapons on unarmed civilians. However, there is limited research that explores the consequences that officers experience following these events. In the present study, we interviewed two officers who shot and killed suspects who they ? mistakenly - believed to be armed. These officers shared with us ? via interviews - the details of their incidents and the bureaucratic procedures that followed the shooting events. Also, we explored their trauma symptoms and the changes that occurred in their personal and professional lives. Implications for such cases are discussed.
Juyoung	Song	Pennsylvania State University	Need more comprehensive view : An Integrative Modeling for Substance Use of Korean Youth	Using structural equation modeling, the current study investigates effects of personal risk factors and interpersonal factors on substance use with 3 waves of data from 3,449 Korean youths. Particularly, emphasis is given to identifying negative cycles of influence among substance use and aforementioned factors within Korean social context. As in Western social contexts, this study confirmed the findings: 1) strain and Substance use have a reciprocal relationship, 2) effects of strain on substance use are mediated by delinquent peer relationship, and 3) prior substance use increased later substance Use involvement. Based on the findings, policy implications are discussed.
Jon	Sorensen	East Carolina University	Batterers Behind Bars: Predators or Victims?	This study presents the results from an analysis of assaultive prison misconduct among a large sample of male inmates incarcerated in a midwestern state prison system for crimes of domestic violence. The study focused on the degree of continuity in violent behavior from the community to the prison setting. Also considered was the extent of victimization among this sample of inmates, and factors which differentiate predators from victims. Findings lend support to both the feminist and general violence perspectives.
Evan	Sorg	Rowan University	Examining hot spots of police response to resistance	Nearly 10 years ago, Dennis Rosenbaum lamented that the definition of a, ?hot spot,? was conceptually and operationally simplistic. Police typically define hot spots as places high in crime, yet Rosenbaum noted that other types of hot spots exist, and he argued that police should pay more attention to addressing them. Recent events across the country have placed the topic of police use of force at the forefront of the public?s consciousness. This paper examines the characteristics of police hot spots of responses to resistance using data on the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority?s police?s responses to resistance.
Carmine	Spadafora	St. Leonard's Place (Peel)	?What barriers do Statutory Release offenders from the Federal Correctional System in Canada experience re-entering the	A mass of scholarly material has been published recognizing that stable employment among offenders contributes to their safe re-integration. There is a recognition that programs that provide vocational and employment training in prison or while on community supervision leads to a more successful re-integration. Respondents noted that stigma, criminal reference checks and stringent release conditions contribute to increasing their barriers. It is recommended that research collaborations between Correctional Services of Canada and Community Based Residential Facilities be formed when statutory release offenders are in the care of these facilities to ensure longer periods of retention of the study panel.

Tyrell	Spencer	The University of North Carolina at Greensboro	The Aftermath of Incarceration: Assessing Low Marriageability and Divorce as a Consequence	My paper seeks to examine if any time spent in jail or prison negatively impacts a person's marital status. I use variables from the General Social Survey cumulative 1972-2012 data set to represent incarceration and marital status. I hypothesize that anyone who has been incarcerated faces reduction in marriageability, or an increased risk of divorce if they are married, when they reenter society. My findings and analysis of the General Social Survey do not support my hypothesis. As a result, my paper has implications for advanced statistical analyses and the examination of race as a control variable.
Cassia	Spohn	Arizona State University	Realignment in California: Impact on Crime and Recidivism Rates in Los Angeles County	In 2011 the California Legislature passed the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109/117), which transferred responsibility for supervising low-level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. The legislation, which took effect in October of 2011, (1) provides that offenders sentenced after October 1, 2011, on non-serious, non-violent and non-sex offenses (i.e., N3 offenders) are, with certain limited exceptions, no longer eligible for state prison sentences; (2) shifts the responsibility for post-release community supervision of prison inmates serving sentences for non-serious, non-violent and non-sex offense from the state to the county; and (3) as of July 1, 2013, transfers responsibility for revocation hearings from the State Board of Parole Hearings to the county court system. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of AB109 on overall, violent, and property crime rates in Los Angeles County and on the recidivism rates of N3 offenders supervised by probation officers in Los Angeles County.
Jason	Spraitz	University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	Using general strain theory to compare students from private and state universities	As part of a broader study examining general strain theory at multiple universities, this paper investigates the full model of the theory and compares data from students at a state university with students from a private university in the same state. Respondents from each school were asked about their deviant and criminal activities during the past twelve months as well as their opportunity and desire level to commit criminal and deviant acts; they also were asked about the stresses and strains that they experienced during the same time frame. Additionally, students were queried about their coping strategies and affective states. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis are reported. The similarities and differences in goal achievement, coping, and reaction to stressful situation by students at private and state universities are discussed.
Marie	Springer	John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York	An Analysis of Ponzi Scheme Characteristics and Perpetrators as White-Collar Crime	This study analyzes Ponzi schemes brought to civil or criminal action by federal agencies within time frame of 1980 through 2015. The perpetrators of these schemes have been categorized for characteristics of White collar crime, as well as for the demographics of age and gender. This study provides an overview of the general characteristics of Ponzi schemes, as well as defining types of Ponzi schemes. It finds that the professions of the perpetrators are consistent with white-collar crime definitions and that perpetrators tend to age into the crime, rather than to age out of crime.
Peter	St. Jean	North Park University, Chicago	PROBLEM AS SOLUTION?: Old Heads and A New Approach to Reducing Youth Gang Violence in Chicago, IL	In response to persistent violence in Chicago, many local original and notorious former gang (street organization) leaders, have been organizing themselves and conducting unique forms of outreach to their contemporaries, hoping to be the missing piece to the puzzle of creating a more peaceful Chicago. But can those senior citizens, former problem youth themselves, amass any credibility and peace efficacy among seemingly out of control youth gang members? Are violence problems likely to get even worse as a result? In this paper, I present findings from over five years of intensive participatory observation research, which reveal the nature of these new efforts; their prospects and concerns; and relevant theoretical, methodological, and policy implications.
Peter	St. Jean	North Park University, Chicago	PATHWAYS TO PEACE INTELLIGENCE AND PEACE EFFICACY: The Logic of Black on Black Peace in Chicago	While there is a great deal of knowledge about Black on Black violence in US cities such as Chicago, very little is known about how African Americans make peace with each other, especially in pockets of high violent crime areas such as the City's notorious South Side. In this paper, using over 15 years of primarily ethnographic and participatory observation data gathered mainly on Chicago's South Side, I explain how factors of everyday life unveil the pathways through which African Americans, even in high crime settings, realize and maintain peaceful relations with each other. Extending components of social control theory, this paper explains what I have termed as the violence volcano, and the peace pyramid. These two models form the bases of peace intelligence, and peace efficacy among the observed participants. Theoretical, methodological, and policy implications are outlined in the process.
Victor	St. John	John Jay College / CUNY Graduate Center	Juvenile Rehabilitation In New York: A Structural Approach	The Juvenile Justice system in the United States is failing to rehabilitate. However, in the state of New York, there is an alternative approach that commands the attention of correctional reform. The Close to Home" initiative in New York consists of several community based juvenile facilities where detainees await adjudication and convicted offenders are incarcerated. This paper will explore the structural differences between New York's "Close to Home" facilities and jails for juvenile offenders on Rikers Island and their impact on pro social behavior. The structural components that will be explored are the architecture locations upkeep and overall design."

Robert	Stallings	Lenoir-Rhyne University	The Integrity of the Game: Perceptions of Professional Athlete Criminality	Resulting from the popularization of sports entertainment has been an enhanced insight into the criminal behavior of professional athletes. This research sought to understand how fans and non-fans of sports perceive professional athlete criminality. Utilizing household mail surveys with residents in Pennsylvania, respondents rated the punitiveness of athlete criminality depicted in a provided vignette. Results indicated that the strongest predictor of attitudes between professional athletes and non-athletes was gambling, which this sample rated more punitively for professional athletes. This indicated that offenses which may be perceived as attacking the integrity of the sport may be viewed more harshly.
Karolina	Stancel	University of Toronto	Investigating Stress, Quality of Sleep, and Performance in Police Work.	Police officers face multiple adversities at their job that lead to stress; police stress can be cumulative in the form of organizational as well as operational stress. In this study, we recruited a platoon of Special Forces officers (n=19). We examined: i) whether operational and organizational stress contribute to levels of performance and ii) the effect of sleep quality on operational and organizational stress. Findings indicated that operational stress was significantly correlated to sleep problems and organizational stress was significantly correlated to feeling fatigue during officers' shift. No relationship found between stress levels and performance. Implications of outcomes are discussed.
Duane	Stanton	Washington State University	A systematic review of police resistance to Community Oriented Policing and methods to achieve organizational acceptance	This study explores police organizational culture against community oriented policing through a systematic review of peer-reviewed articles published from January 2000 to December 2014. The aim of this study is to answer the following questions. In light of efforts by law enforcement agencies to implement Community Oriented Policing concepts for more than 30 years, have organizational transitions been successful? If not, are police organizational cultures resisting transformation efforts? What kinds of solutions are suggested? Implications for future research and practice are discussed.
B. Chad	Starks	Lynchburg College	An Ethnographic Examination of Atlanta and Philadelphia's Bail Court	Bail is a very important element of the criminal justice court system that has been understudied, although it is often mentioned in criminal justice literature and the media when discussing crime or the courts. Bail is the first phase of the criminal court process. For this project, the two bail courts studied are located in Philadelphia, PA and Atlanta, GA. This paper contributes first-hand research in understanding how decisions are made at this phase by each courtroom workgroup member and how the organizational structure of the court plays a major part in bail outcomes.
Renee	Starr	University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	Applying a Developmental Model of Supervision in a Transitional Setting for Ex-Offenders	Justice-involved individuals (ex-offenders) pose unique challenges for rehabilitation counseling professionals. Thus, it is important for supervisors to have a framework to utilize throughout their supervision of counselors-in-training working with clients who are ex-offenders. The Ronnestad and Skovholt Developmental Model provides a developmental framework for addressing challenges and simultaneously ensuring supervisees' professional development. The purpose of this article is to utilize the Ronnestad and Skovholt Developmental Model of supervision to examine and address significant issues related to supervising counselors working with justice-involved individuals. Application of the framework is emphasized throughout the article.
Ann	Stein	College of Charleston	Internships: Focus on Faculty	This presentation will focus on the issues to address in structuring, supervising and assessing criminal justice internships, including purpose, policies, and evaluation of both placement sites and student learning. How does the internship fit into the overall program? What academic requirements accompany the experiential learning? How can a learning management system best be used? What resources for faculty are available? These are examples of questions for discussion. Rather than right or wrong answers, the focus is on the questions themselves, developed as part of a sabbatical research project. What can faculty do to ensure maximum benefit for students?
Sarah	Stein	Western New England University	DOES A CULTURAL COMPLEX OF INNOCENCE INFLUENCE LAW ENFORCEMENT MEDIA COVERAGE FOR MISSING PERSON CASES?	This paper assesses whether law enforcement personnel who speak to media about missing person cases are influenced by Jung's 'cultural complex,' which posits that Western societies are conditioned to view blonde-haired (often blue-eyed) Caucasian females as the archetypal image of innocence. The study examines 533 female missing person cases across the United States over one decade (2000-2009). Content analysis of each article (within Google, CNN online, and MSNBC online) was performed to document the degree to which law enforcement officials are cited, as well as the total number of words and investigation terms attributed to those law enforcement representatives.

Kevin	Steinmetz	Kansas State University	Coding Control: A Radical Criminological Analysis of Hackers, Ideology, and Social Control	Hackers are often viewed as the harbingers of digital destruction? a distorted image which emerges from the funhouse mirrors of late modernity. This analysis describes three ideological fronts, which generate such misconceptions and reify perceptions of hackers, intellectual property, and technological infrastructures. The result is ideologies that legitimate the imposition of public and provide controls toward hackers (and related populations). This study describes how such control works to protect the interests of information capitalism by (1) suppressing the threats hackers pose as ?problem populations? and (2) maximizing their utility as a productive class.
Phillip	Stevenson	The Pew Charitable Trusts	Electronic Monitoring and Technology Based Surveillance	
Bernadette	Stewart	University of South Florida	The Impact of the Percentage of Female Criminal Justice Officials on the Prosecution of Rape: An International Analysis	Previous research suggests that a country?s incidence of sexual violence, usually against women, is rooted in sociocultural factors. This study uses data from the Eighth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 2001-2002, to examine international rates of reporting, prosecuting, and convicting for sexual offenses in light of gender representation in the police force and judiciary, as well as sentencing trends. The implications of the findings for the effect of the interaction of hiring and sentencing policies within the criminal justice system on the reporting and prosecution of sexual offenders is discussed.
Ben	Stickle	Campbellsville University	Types of Experience as Decision Factors when Selecting Police Officers	During the last several decades a significant amount of research has focused on law enforcement selection practices. The present study contributes to this research in a unique way by analyzing the verbatim responses of law enforcement administrators? preferences on employment selection. Specifically, the stated preferences and reasoning of administrators to prefer hiring patrol officers in one of three categories; two years of college, two years of military experience or two years of any full-time work experience. Analytic Induction is used to evaluate data with a discussion on policy implications.
Kristen	Stives	Mississippi State University	What Do Parents? Tell Their Children about Responding to Bullying: A Qualitative Analysis	Although bullying is a topic that has received much attention over the past three decades, research around parental strategies to reduce bullying is much less available. In this paper, we use qualitative data from approximately 60 parents of children between the ages of 8 and 12 in a southern state to examine parental responses to bullying situations that their children experience. Preliminary analysis suggests that reporting strategies vary widely but in general, parents encourage students to talk to responsible adults about their own bullying experiences and the bullying experience of others. Implications for policies and future research are discussed.
Darren	Stocker	Cape Cod Community College	Terror Threats against the Nation?s Agricultural Industry: An Examination from Farm-to-Table	The deliberate application of diseases as an act of terrorism to our country?s agriculture and livestock is a likely threat. A review of the literature and recent risk indicators regarding the food industry illuminates the present environment surrounding the exposure of our population to food contamination at varying degrees. Further, historical events indicate that the United States has been exposed to previous threats of this nature, and the possible proneness and vulnerability to contemporary biological maladies and contagions to our food source continues to exist.
Shane	Stone	University of Wyoming	Variables Affecting Campus Safety Decisions: An Assessment of Stakeholder Attitudes	This quantitative study took place at two community colleges located in the Rocky Mountain West region of the United States. The study investigated the attitudes and perceptions of four distinct stakeholder groups on the issues of crime, safety, and confidence levels in the current campus security/policing strategy. Stakeholder Theory was utilized as a theoretical framework and lens for the study and served as a guide for community college leaders as they are confronted with the need to make decisions in the campus safety realm. Results indicate that approximately 84% of participants feel that campus police forces should be armed.

Julia	Strauss	University of South Florida St. Petersburg	Community-Engaged Research Focused on the Prevention of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: ?Dropping F-Bombs?	This community-engaged research project assisted with development and evaluation of an online Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST) Prevention Campaign. The ?Dropping F-Bombs? (the ?F? stands for FRIENDSHIP) campaign uses social media to educate teens about the potential indicators of DMST and directs teens to immediately call a 24-hour hotline staffed by trained professionals if they suspect a friend is in danger of exploitation. Campaign modifications were made based on emerging empirical evidence regarding recruitment strategies of sex traffickers as well as feedback collected from national experts. Subsequently, social service providers and teens evaluated a preliminary roll-out of the prevention campaign.
Amanda	Strausbaugh	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	An Examination of Sex Offender Registries	Sex offender registration laws allow law enforcement and the public to monitor sex offenders in order to promote safety and public awareness. However, as they currently operate in some jurisdictions, registries have created unintended consequences. Registered sex offenders and their families have been victimized as a result of the personal information disclosed to the public, and research suggests that sex offender registries create both unnecessary fear in communities, and impediments to successful re-entry for offenders. This presentation reviews the current literature relating to sex offender registration legislation and examines the recommendations for change.
Kevin	Strom	RTI International	Individual and Situational Influences on Injurious Assaults Against the Police	Violence against the police represents an ongoing and serious problem in the United States. In 2012, nearly 53,000 police officers were assaulted while on duty. Much of the existing prior research has been conducted at the aggregate level (e.g. agency, city, county) and has focused on the characteristics of the community and agency that may be associated with higher levels of violence against the police. Using NIBRS data from 2006-2012, we examine how individual (i.e., officer and offender characteristics) and situational (i.e., assignment type, activity type, and location) interact with the broader agency and community level characteristics in influencing assaults against the police.
Meghan	Stroshine	Marquette University	Use of Force by the Police: How Do Bodily Force Incidents Differ from Other Incidents?	A multitude of studies have been conducted on police use of force. Early research in this area focused primarily on lethal force. In recent years, the focus has shifted to the use of less lethal weapons. However, largely ignored is the most common type of force used by police: bodily force. The current study examines 500 bodily force incidents and compares them to 200 other use of force incidents (e.g. those involving a Taser or OC spray). We examine the characteristics of officers subjects the level of subject resistance encountered by officers and other situational features of force incidents.
Susruta	Sudula	John Jay College	The Value of Cognitive Interviewing: Results from a Pilot Study	The current study reports on results from a pilot study of the Youth Risk Profile Survey, a self-report questionnaire that measures risk and protective factors of justice involved youth. Cognitive interviews were conducted on forty adolescents in order to assess the validity of items on the YRPS. Youth were asked to describe their thought processes while answering questions. Interviewers utilized verbal probing to clarify the youth?s responses and to assess their understanding of items. Four factors were analyzed: comprehension, retrieval, judgment and response. The cognitive interviews identified sources of response error and improved the validity of items on the YRPS.
Sharmin	Sultana	Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University	The scenario of white collar crime in Bangladesh: Role of corporate culture	The advantage of the occupation and power used by a person for his own benefits is a common scenario in Bangladesh. The wide practice of such illegal action is punishable in our laws of the land. These harmful actions hinder the growth and development of the country. The financial loss of by this crime is a great loss for us. The growing culture of the corporation has influence to increase the crime rate in Bangladesh. This paper intends to link up the effects of corporate culture on white collar crime attitude of the country by using secondary sources of print media, journals, articles and books. The lack of independent investigation, accountability and weak law enforcement increases white collar crime day by day.
Monica	Summers	Southern Illinois University	The Impact of Female Correctional Officers within Different Correctional Settings	Prison literature suggests that prison crowding, physical security level, and prison management goals influence levels of prison violence, yet much remains unknown. Evaluating the effects of gender may lend additional insight, particularly in light of recent evaluations within the policing context. Given similarities between some policing and correctional goals, female correctional staff may influence levels of prison violence. However, the ratio of female correctional staff may only be significant within specific contexts. Using the Census of State and Federal Corrections Systems, the current research focuses on the female correctional staff as a moderating factor to prison characteristics that influence violence.

Jolene	Sundlie	Saint Paul College	WHAT WORKS FOR STUDENT CLUBS?	College is not only about education. Attending college allows a student to build relationships and make lifelong connections with other individuals who share similar interests and concerns. One of the main methods for building these connections is through student organizations and groups including criminal justice clubs. This roundtable discussion will address a variety of criminal justice related student organizations and talk about the issues and concerns associated with these groups. Discussion will also center on the role that student clubs can play in recruiting and retaining college students.
Joel	Suss	Wichita State University	A cognitive human factors approach to understanding and training police decision-making in use-of-force incidents	Aside from the recent focus on officer-involved shootings in the media, there has been relatively little academic research related to the cognitive processes underlying officers' use-of-force decisions, and the extent to which cognitive training can improve performance. This paper presents a series of studies investigating differences between experienced and novice police officers' decision making in simulated use-of-force incidents. The studies applied theories of decision making in complex, dynamic situations to see into officers' "minds" and employed cognitive task analysis techniques to explore the reasoning behind officers' decisions. The potential benefit of decision-making exercises involving "option generation" will be discussed."
Michael	Suttmoeller	Missouri State University	Far-right Leadership and Organizational Longevity-Related?	Studies that have focused on leadership aspects of terrorist and extremist groups have generally focused on charismatic leaders. However, other types of leadership such as pragmatic and ideological leaders are identified in the larger leadership literature. In spite of this, little attention has been paid to these other leadership types, and their role in the larger domestic far-right movement is unknown. This study first determines whether or not pragmatic and ideological leadership types are present within the domestic far-right movement, and then examines whether or not the type of leader present in the organization influences the longevity of the group.
James	Sutton	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Reliability Tests of Timeline Drug Use Indicators Collected from a Prisoner Sample	This paper examines the test-retest reliability of timeline drug use data collected from prisoners. Whereas timeline drug use data have often shown high reliability, prior assessments have typically focused on students, treatment program participants, and others that are not representative of criminal populations. Prior studies have also tended to examine just one or two substances and have analyzed time frames ranging from a few days to twelve months. By way of contrast, we draw from a general prisoner sample and examine indicators for several substances over an eighteen month period. We find high reliability for multiple timeline drug use indicators.
Jessica	Swanson	Indiana University Bloomington	Sexual Liberation or Violence Against Women?	This paper explores the debate on the legalization of prostitution and how this debate impacts human trafficking. The prostitution and human trafficking laws of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which have varying stances on the legalization of prostitution, are explored through a global criminal justice framework. Findings suggest that without consideration for complimentary theoretical frames, variations in laws, and challenges for law enforcement, problems such as over-generalization, faulty assumptions, and passing ineffective or short-sided laws will fuel the debate on the legalization of prostitution and in-turn inhibit progress in efforts to combat human trafficking.
Kristin	Swartz	University of Louisville	PTSD among Correctional Staff: A preliminary analysis	PTSD and its related issues have received wide attention in regards to veterans, and even law enforcement. However, PTSD among correctional officers has largely been neglected. Using data from a state-funded grant, the present study examines the prevalence of PTSD among correctional staff from all 12 adult correctional institutions in a Southern state. Correlates of PTSD are also examined and presented. The focus will be on the relationship of various demographics such as gender, race, age, time served, rank, and assignment. Implications and policy recommendations are also discussed.
Lisa	Tafoya	University of Colorado Denver	The Fortuitous Whistleblower: A Case Study of a Federal Manager and His Inconvenient Dilemma.	This case study focuses on the individual effort of a federal manager to vindicate himself from a tangle of assertions and retaliatory acts lodged against him by his employer for his provocative, yet factual viewpoint regarding a national program designed to reduce the backload of naturalization applications within the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The manager disclosed his concerns to a congressional member, who questioned the agency, resulting in deliberate and significant repercussions against the manager. Further, this case study reviews research on whistleblowing, in particular as it relates to the protection of federal employees, and the psychology of whistleblowers.

Lisa	Tafoya	University of Colorado Denver	The Death of Freddie Gray: The Unintended and Reckless Result of Failure to Restrain Detainees in Prisoner Transport V	This study focuses on the prisoner transport van used to transport Freddie Gray after his arrest by the Baltimore Police Department, and similar vans used throughout the United States. Many of these vans are base models, and fitted with compartmented inserts designed to hold and transport as many as nine people. At issue, are the officer safety concerns in securing seat belts on detainees due to the confined space, and the officer's cumbersome gear. A revision of the vans' dimensions could decrease officers' uneasiness to restrain, resulting in fewer incidents of injury and death, as it was with Mr. Gray.
John	Tahiliani	Worcester State University	Surf, Sand and Strangers: A Comparative Study of Order Maintenance in Small Resort Towns	Small resort towns may grow to as much as seven times in size during peak vacation season. The purpose of this study was to explore how these jurisdictions cope with such variance in demand. The study examines six departments in both the Cape Cod region of the United States as well as the Cornwall region of England. Command Staff of both regions were asked a battery of questions regarding training, resources, the nature of crime (peak and low season), and best practices. Findings indicate both regions have significant differences but could profit from practices conducted in the other region.
Emily	Tanner-Smith	Vanderbilt University	Juvenile drug court effects on recidivism and drug use: A systematic review and meta-analysis	This presentation will summarize the results of a meta-analysis examining the effects of juvenile drug courts (JDCs) on general recidivism, drug recidivism, and drug use outcomes. Drawing on a comprehensive systematic literature review, we identified controlled studies that examined the effectiveness of JDCs. We used inverse-variance weighted random-effects meta-analyses to estimate the overall effects of JDCs, and mixed-effect meta-regression models to explore variability in effects across study characteristics (quality, drug court features, and juvenile characteristics). We will review the findings from this meta-analysis and discuss implications for the development of guidelines for improving JDC effectiveness.
Natalia	Tapia	Lewis University	?Sensitivity to status-based rejection: Implications for minority Criminal Justice majors?	This study tests a process model whereby experiences of rejection based on membership in a devalued group can lead people to anxiously expect, readily perceive, and intensely react to status-based rejection. Survey research is conducted among a sample of minority criminal justice majors. Now more than ever, criminal justice agencies are looking to fill their ranks with a diverse workforce that reflects the populations they serve. It is important for minorities to feel they are welcomed and belong in those agencies. Exploring their level of confidence or anxiety about their future ability to adapt to their work environment could offer insights on how to better support minority criminal justice students.
Christine	Tartaro	Stockton University	Are killers evaluated for competency different?	Homicide case files for defendants referred for competency evaluation in the state of Michigan in 1995 were examined. Defendant, offense, and victim characteristics from the files were compared to what is typical for homicides committed in the United States. Discussion will focus on similarities and differences between homicides committed by typical defendants and those referred for competency evaluation. Patterns of homicide revealed in the competency case files that are not reported in homicide data from state and federal government entities will also be explored.
Melinda	Tasca	Sam Houston State University	A Preliminary Analysis of Administrative Segregation Placements	One of the greatest controversies in corrections is that of solitary confinement or administrative segregation. Research shows how solitary confinement can affect prisoner well-being, offender rehabilitation, and reentry. Yet, we know relatively little about which inmates, under what circumstances, are administratively segregated. Accordingly, this study investigates factors associated with administrative segregation placements, with particular focus on the influence of race/ethnicity, mental health, gang membership, and institutional misconduct using official records from a population of inmates released from a western state prison between FY2011 - FY2013 (N=40,905). Policy implications and directions for future research will be discussed.
Ramona	Taylor	Saint Leo University	Respect: Reducing Fatalities in Citizen-Police Encounters	Respect is declining in our society. This decline has manifested itself over the past year in citizen-police encounters which quickly escalated to disrespect, often exemplified by the failure to follow the directives of law enforcement officers, and violence. In most of the encounters, mutual disrespect was displayed. Seven widely publicized civilian encounters will be addressed, with an emphasis on the behaviors which escalated the encounters to their fatal conclusions. Solutions to quell the violent encounters proposed at a community forum and at a law enforcement conference will be presented, as well as recently reported initiatives.

Robert	Taylor	The University of Texas at Dallas	Reflections on the Warrior Paradigm and America's Inner Cities: Identifying the Real Problems with Police Use-of-Force	The recent spate of high profile use-of- deadly force incidents involving unarmed African-American men and women has resulted in significant social unrest and calls for reform from various communities, the private sector, and government. Beginning with the shooting death of Michael Brown (Ferguson, MO) and the death of Eric Garner (New York City) in 2014, serious questions have been raised that test police legitimacy as well as current law enforcement tactics in our communities. This paper explores common elements in these and similar police-involved deaths and attempts to identify the real problems associated with policing America's inner cities.
TBA	TBA	TBA	Felon Disenfranchisement	When a person convicted of a felony serves their time and re-enters society it is said that their debt has been paid. But has it? Felony convictions, the stigma attached to the label and long-term consequences can have far-reaching implications such as diminished access to education, social services and gainful employment. This study is an extension of current research on the disenfranchisement of felons over the last 200+ years and will focus on a geographical, legal and historical approach examining different regions of the country and how the debt paid goes beyond conviction and corrections and closer to the concept of a civil death.
Cody	Telep	Arizona State University	Contemporary Issues in Policing: New Insights from Citizen and Officer Survey Data	
Cody	Telep	Arizona State University	The Phoenix Intelligence Officer Program: The Effects of Intelligence-Led Policing on Officer Attitudes and Behavior	The Phoenix Police Department is currently implementing an innovative intelligence-led policing program. Rather than concentrating intelligence resources within specialized units, this program creates a citywide infrastructure by integrating intelligence officers (IOs) into patrol squads. In experimental precincts, IOs are trained to focus on intelligence gathering, analysis, and sharing, and to collaboratively use intelligence from a variety of sources to solve recurring problems. This presentation examines the effects of the program on street-level behavior and attitudes of IOs and patrol officers working with IOs using responses from two waves of officer surveys and official data on officer activities.
William	Terrill	Arizona State University	Police Use of Force Policy and Outcomes	Incidents involving police use of force have always generated great community interest, although the focus of such appears to have taken on greater attention more recently. Drawing on data from the Assessing Police Use of Force Policy and Outcomes project involving data collected across eight U.S. cities, the present inquiry attempts to glean insight regarding how police officers go about using force in the manner they do. Potential conceptualization and policy implications are explored.
April	Terry	Kansas State University	Does the Child Saving Mentality Hold for Juvenile Sex Offenders? Results from a Conservative Midwestern Statewide Survey	Public opinion towards sex offenders have become increasingly punitive. However, most of the research on public opinion regarding sex offenders has focused on adult sex offenders. The current study surveyed juvenile correctional facility staff and probation officers in a mid-western state to determine their opinion regarding juvenile sex offenders. The participants were asked questions related to the degree of social isolation, capacity to change, the effectiveness of treatment for the population and level of severity and deviancy of the juvenile sex offenders. The results indicated that while some held punitive views the majority held beliefs firmly rooted in rehabilitative efforts.
Shaun	Thomas	University of Arkansas	Specifying the floater" effect: Examining predictors and outcomes of institutional isolation among youth"	Institutional isolation among youth has emerged as a robust correlate of crime. Prior studies have not however parsed out mechanisms operating at the individual and aggregate levels. Isolated youth may be an ecological characteristic, which undermines the community's ability to maintain effective social controls. Alternatively, individual explanations suggest institutional attachments are essential to mainstream cultural learning and inhibit delinquency. We address this limitation by examining institutional attachments and behavior of individuals. Specifically, we utilize a nationally representative sample of youth to conduct individual level analyses of relations between delinquency, drug use, and attachments to a comprehensive set of social institutional.

Alan	Thompson	The University of Southern Mississippi	Interviewing for an Academic Appointment in Criminology / Criminal Justice	Interviewing for an Academic Appointment in Criminology and Criminal Justice is a Open Seminar" that will provide helpful hints on what to do (and what not to do) to doctoral students who are entering the job market. Participants will be guided through every step of the hiring process from what to include in an application packet through negotiations. Participants will receive a seven-page handout with detailed advice from individuals who have been on the job market and have served on numerous hiring committees. "
Andrew	Thompson	University of Northern Colorado	Social Control and the Relationship Between Religiosity and Crime	The relationship between church membership and crime may provide answers for problems such as reducing recidivism. Through the context of social control theory, this study investigated survey responses from secondary data from the 1987 National Youth Survey regarding frequency of church membership and number of times convicted in order to measure the relationship between religiosity and crime. There was no data suggesting a statistically significant relationship between attendance at church services and times convicted. Additional research is needed to analyze the relationship between religiosity and crime and the mechanism guiding any potential association between the two.
R. Alan	Thompson	The University of Southern Mississippi	Exploring the Healthcare Concerns of Female Inmates	This presentation reports findings from an empirical examination of the personal health histories and perceived healthcare needs of female inmates confined to prison in Mississippi. Policy implications for the criminal justice system and the need for continued future research will also be discussed.
Samantha	Thornton	Student	A Victim's Perception of Justice	This paper offers a view into the mind of a survivor after they have experienced domestic and sexual assault. The paper will explore 4 key schools of thought on justice including: virtue ethics, utilitarianism, libertarianism, and egalitarianism. It considers how victims/survivors view justice based off of their open ended definitions of the term. Finally, the paper explores how these 4 schools inform current case study research at Norwich University.
Tammy	Thurman	Lewis University	African American Girls in the Juvenile Justice System - The intersect between race and gender	The disproportionate presence of African American girls in the Juvenile Justice system raises questions of how race and gender intersect to not only influence pathways to these girls' involvement in the system but also their experiences once they become involved. This presentation examines whether developmental and strain theories are useful frameworks to understand how race and gender simultaneously operate in the lives of African American girls involved in the Juvenile Justice system.
Kristina	Tinajero	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Changes in Livability and the Perception of Crime since Colorado's Legalization of Retail Marijuana: a Student Project	In January 2014, Colorado legalize Marijuana for recreational purposes. Marijuana had already been legalized for medicinal purposes, but as the legalization continues to evolve in terms of regulation and enforcement. This poster compares perceptions of crime and livability by the Denver Metro residents. It is hypothesized that perceptions of community livability and crime levels will have decreased since the legalization of retail marijuana. However, it is hypothesized that actual crime levels will not be significantly different than before the retail marijuana legislation was passed.
Victoria	Tjahjo	The University of Central Oklahoma	Searching for a Solution to Police Involved Shootings Without Data in Oklahoma	Police involved shootings have become a phenomenon that has taken over the media. Oklahoma has the most shootings per capita. Unfortunately, like many states, Oklahoma does not require officers to report a shooting to a central agency. Therefore, when conducting research, there is little to no data available. In the end, we hope to find commonalities in officer's training, so these issues can be fine-tuned, and that Oklahoma should require their officers and their agencies to report to a central agency every time their weapon is discharged on another person.

Heather	Tolle	University Of Louisville	Examining Interaction Effects of Gang Involvement on Social Learning Theory and Deviance	Youth involvement in gangs and delinquent behavior has been a societal concern and focus of research for decades. Social learning theory (SLT) constructs of differential association, differential reinforcement, definitions favorable to deviance, and imitation are key to understanding deviant behavior in a gang setting yet has not been thoroughly explored. The interaction effects between SLT and deviance within the context of gang involvement are examined. Gang involvement was found to explain significantly more deviance than social learning variables alone. Implications for intervention programs are discussed.
Elisa	Toman	University of South Florida	Extending Research on the Victim-Offender Overlap: Linking Prison Misconduct and Victimization	Despite a growing body of research on the victim-offender overlap, prior scholarship has neglected examining this phenomenon in the context of the prison. This paper advances theory and scholarship on both the victim-offender overlap and prison social order by examining the linkage between prison misconduct and in-prison victimization. Using nationally representative data on state inmates, analyses indicate an overlap between these two outcomes, and that common and unique risk factors exist for victimization and misconduct. Findings have important implications for theory, research, and policy related to understanding the relationship between victims and offenders and, at the same time, deviance in the prison setting.
Elizabeth	Tomsich	Stockton Unified School District Police Department	Childhood Maltreatment and Dating Violence: The Victim-Offender Overlap	This study investigates the correlates of singular versus mutual involvement in physical intimate partner violence (IPV) within a cycle of violence framework. Data comprise the U.S. subsample of college students participating in the International Dating Violence study. The results of a multinomial regression model suggest the mechanisms underlying involvement in IPV may be unique for victims only, and the cycle of violence may predominantly manifest as victimization perpetration in adulthood.
jose	torres	Virginia Tech	The Deterrent Effects of Banishment in Public Housing	Public housing authorities (PHAs) have exercised banishment since the late 1980s through "no-trespass policies" to combat the flow of drugs into and violence in public housing (Goldstein 2003; Hunter and Frist-Riutort 1989; O'Leary 1996). These policies give police the authority to ban non-residents from public housing neighborhoods and arrest them for trespassing upon violating the ban. However, it is unknown whether banishment does prevent banned individuals from committing future crime in public housing. This study uses repeated measures design analysis to analyze individual arrest data for a sample of 650 banned individuals using as a test of specific deterrence.
Krystal	Tossone	Case Western Reserve University	Assessing the Impact of a Juvenile Justice Diversion Program on Adult Recidivism	This study examines the impact of the Behavioral Health Juvenile Justice (BHJJ) Initiative on adult criminal behavior and recidivism. This study compares three BHJJ treatment groups: Successful Program Completion (n = 253), Incompletion of Program (n = 177), and Intake Only (n = 100). Survival analysis measures program impact on the time until first adult offense and to multiple charges in a year, in consideration of other covariates of interest. Results indicate that compared to Intake Only and Incompletion, Successful Completion reduces the hazard ratio of adult first offense as well as time to multiple charges.
Christopher	Totten	Kennesaw State University	Police Vehicle Searches Incident to Arrest: Evaluating Chiefs' Perceptions of Arizona v. Gant	In 2009, in Arizona v. Gant, the United States Supreme Court significantly changed the rule related to a police search of a vehicle incident to the arrest of a vehicle occupant (i.e., the Belton rule). This research study consists of a survey of police chiefs in major U.S. cities regarding their knowledge, attitudes and other perceptions of Gant. Emphasis is given to chiefs' perceptions regarding the implications of Gant for vehicle searches, and how often officers search vehicles under Gant compared to under other rules for vehicle searches. Legal research methodologies are applied to elucidate how lower courts apply Gant.
Adam	Trahan	University of North Texas	Attitudes toward Abortion, Euthanasia, Suicide, and Capital Punishment: Evidence of a Consistent Life Ethic	Extant research on public attitudes toward capital punishment has clearly demonstrated that support and opposition are concentrated among certain demographic subgroups. We know relatively little about the underlying value systems that buoy people's attitudes toward capital punishment. Several recent studies have explored the relationships between attitudes toward capital punishment and other domains of life and the law, such as legal abortion, suicide, and euthanasia. This paper presents the results of the most comprehensive analysis of the "consistent life ethic" to date. Findings show that opposition to legal abortion, suicide, and euthanasia can independently and collectively predict opposition to capital punishment.

Rebecca	Trammell	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Self-Improvement vs. Job Skills: The Perception of Help Among Male and Female Inmates	In this paper, we use interview data (n=383) to evaluate how male and female inmates perceive the help they receive from prison staff members. There were gender differences regarding the type of tangible help reported by our interviewees. Men were more likely to claim that staff members help them gain real-world job and educational skills while women claim that staff members made them see the error of their ways and push them to self-improve while in prison. We find that inmates are aligning their personal transformations in prison along gender lines as they are resocialized in this total institution.
Rebecca	Trammell	Metropolitan State University of Denver	An Examination of College Students' Attitudes Regarding Capital Punishment	In the wake of the James Holmes mass murder case, we examine the attitudes of current Denver college students regarding the issue of capital punishment. For this project, we also focus on the important issue of race and gender to determine key differences in how college students explain how and why they favor or oppose capital punishment. White Americans are more likely to trust the government and white support is also correlated with racial prejudices. We add to this discussion by focusing on this important topic in the wake of one of the more notorious death penalty cases in Colorado's history.
Jesus	Trevino	University of Texas at San Antonio Graduate Student	Predictors of police integrity in South Korea	The Korean National Police Agency has undergone extensive reform in recent decades, especially focusing on the improvement of police integrity. The present study, with a sample of 717 South Korean police officers, examines key predictors of police officers' attitudes toward integrity in various situations. While prior research has used the Klockars Scale to investigate police integrity, these studies have commonly relied on simple descriptive statistics to understand this construct. The present study attempts to address past research limitations and investigate whether officers' demographic characteristics and work-related experiences/attitudes are significant predictors of police integrity.
J. Renee	Trombley	Lincoln University of Missouri	Thinking Outside the Box: A Modern Dialogue on Race, Identity, and Definitions	In today's society certain characteristics that were once seen as purely static are now viewed as representing a very dynamic process. Gender and sexuality now exist on a continuum and individual freedom to self-identify these characteristics has become the norm. This study examines the issue of race, identity, and the definitions we develop to describe who we are. The author's argue that race can also be viewed on a continuum and discuss current problematic factors associated with our definitional standards. This research argues that it is time to develop a new paradigm for race and self-identity in the 21st century.
Chad	Trulson	University of North Texas	A Cohort of Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders in Texas	In 1987, Texas passed one of the first blended sentencing statutes in the United States. Called determinate sentencing, it allowed certain serious and violent delinquents to be placed in the Texas Youth Commission (TYC), instead of being certified to Texas's adult courts and incarcerated in the Texas prison system. This paper examines social and delinquent histories and general program participation in TYC of the 3,382 delinquents adjudicated under determinate sentencing between 1987 and 2011. It ends with a brief examination of system decisions to release the offenders or rather transfer them to the Texas prison system to continue their determinate sentence.
Lily Chi-Fang	Tsai	Department of Criminal Justice, University of Maryland Eastern Shore	Effect of Alcohol and Marijuana Abuse on Suicidal Ideation: A Clinical Review on Substance Abuse and Behavior Deviation	Behavioral deviation has been linked to substance abuse (SA) but there is a dearth of controlled clinical studies supporting this connection. In recent years, marijuana use has been swiftly legalized in several states, but the effects on user behaviors have not been studied extensively. This study collected and investigated censored, individual-level patient data from a local regional medical center for a retrospective cohort study examining the number of patients having both SA diagnosis -codes, and codes for suicidal ideation over a 2-year period. Non-dependent marijuana abuse exhibited 3-fold increase in suicidal ideation compared to non-dependent alcohol abuse.
Dan	Tsataros	Indiana University Northwest	The Benefits and Challenges of Online Criminal Justice Courses	Title: The Benefits and Challenges of Online Criminal Justice Courses Author: Dan Tsataros, M.B.A., J. D Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, SPEA Indiana University Northwest ABSTRACT: As distance education becomes more popular, criminal justice students are demanding that more online courses are offered at universities throughout the world. Although there are many benefits to online education, there are also many issues and challenges that faculty face in developing and teaching criminal law courses online. This study examines those challenges and suggests practices that can be effective in aiding an instructor to successfully develop and teach courses online.

Jane	Tucker	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Can we Teach Them? Evaluating the effectiveness of LGBT Education in the criminal justice classroom	Prior research in the field of policing and homophobia indicates that LGBT citizens often face discrimination at the hands of police and LGBT individuals who are police officers report workplace discrimination. In a two-part research project, the researchers sought to measure homophobic attitudes against LGBT individuals and LGBT police officers among criminal justice students. Subsequently, the effectiveness of the inclusion of LGBT curriculum into a required undergraduate course was also evaluated. Findings suggest that criminal justice students preparing for law enforcement careers are more homophobic and inclusion of LGBT curriculum may help address issues of homophobia among this population.
Alison	Tudor	University of Colorado Denver- Student	Personal Protection Orders: Using the Lens of Victim-Empowerment as an Efficacy Measure of Statutory Progress across the	The Personal Protection Order (PPO) is a civil intervention all states provide to victims of intimate partner violence; however, each state varies widely in PPO eligibility, protections included, and enforcement. Although the existing literature suggests that PPOs are minimally effective in deterring future violence, it is possible they lead to other positive outcomes, such as victim empowerment. The current study employs a mixed methods approach to examine statutory language that may lead to victim empowerment during the PPO process. States were ranked according to empowerment scores, with most ranking in the moderate category. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.
John	Turner	Washington State University	Statutes Regulating Correctional Officer Sexual Misconduct	This paper summarizes and analyzes the state statutes which regulate sexual misconduct by correctional officers. Differences among the states and regions are discussed.
John	Turner	Washington State University	Implementation Challenges of Recreational Marijuana Legalization in Colorado and Washington	Four States and the District of Columbia have now passed laws legalizing marijuana for recreational purposes. States that have implemented cannabis laws (and the growers, processors and retailers in them) continue to face challenges, including licensing issues, law enforcement acceptance, taxes, and the fact that marijuana remains illegal under federal law. In this paper I examine the criminal justice and public policy literature on the difficulties of implementing any major policy. My particular focus will be the legalization laws and their execution in Colorado and Washington. This analysis will unearth some of the typical barriers to implementation.
John	Turner	Washington State University	The implications, concerns and advantages of legal cannabis for recreational purposes in the United States	Colorado and Washington were the first two states to legalize marijuana for recreational purposes in the United States. Now, other states are following suite. Will will discuss the implications and advantages of legalized recreational marijuana.
Justin	Turner	Old Dominion University	Experiences of Violence on Marginalized Communities	Under the guises of seeing, counting, schooling, or environmental damage, citizens of the world continue to experience harms as a result of techniques of control. As such, this panel draws on diverse perspectives and methodologies to push criminology to think broadly about the ways in which the policies and actions of control prevalent in today's world affects certain populations most unequally, and most harmfully. Specifically, this round table looks to give attention to those least able to resist, protect, and survive the violence stemming from this specific historical context.

Kirsten	Tynan	National Director, Fully Informed Jury Association	Six of One, Three Quarters of a Dozen of the Other: Jury Size, Jury Unanimity, and the Justice of Criminal Verdicts	In the 1970s, the United States Supreme Court ruled on several cases regarding the related issues of jury size and jury unanimity, ultimately permitting juries to be composed of as few as six members and allowing criminal convictions with as few as nine jurors of twelve voting Guilty. The results of this era leave a lot to be desired. Some of these rulings were based on assumptions that have since been demonstrated to be inaccurate. One such case was essentially decided by a single Supreme Court justice, in a 4-1-4 ruling. Such drastic erosions of the protective role of the jury as it was initially conceived in the United States legal system raise serious questions about the justice of criminal verdicts. I will discuss: (1) the racist roots of non-unanimous criminal convictions and why it shocks the conscience that they are permitted still today, (2) the detrimental effect of diminished jury size and non-unanimous verdicts on key factors in delivering just verdicts, such as jury diversity and length of deliberation, (3) the ominous implications of both jury size and non-unanimity regarding reasonable doubt and jury nullification, and (4) the non-intuitive and unjust result of these jury size and unanimity rules that in some situations a more serious criminal conviction becomes easier to secure than a less serious one. I will also address the most common justifications given for abbreviating jury size and permitting non-unanimous verdicts and how these justifications are contrary to justice, primarily supporting mere expediency of prosecution and assembly-line style convictions. While these issues were most extensively dealt with in the 1970s, cases are still periodically submitted to the Supreme Court in hopes that this body will see fit to restore some of the key features that helped give trial by jury its reputation as a protective, independent body functioning as a critical check on government. Thus far, these issues do not seem to be stirring their interest, but in an age of out-of-control mass incarceration and near unilateral adjudication of more than 90% of criminal cases by prosecutors circumventing trial by jury, I argue that it is time for the Supreme Court to take a second look and to begin to restore the jury to its full intended function as a bulwark of liberty.
Charles	Ubah	Georgia College & State University	The Issues and Limits of the International Criminal Court	The principle of domestic jurisdiction in international law makes national governments responsible for protecting their citizens, investigating alleged abuses of human rights in their countries and bringing the perpetrators to justice. They governments may also extradite those accused of abuse of human rights to any other states prepared to give them a fair trial. Problem arises however, when governments are unable or unwilling to perform this duty or are themselves perpetrators of these crimes. The need therefore arises for the international community to act in order to protect helpless or defenseless citizens from being victims of crimes against humanity and human rights abuses, by bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. The creation of the international Criminal Court, therefore, fills the void by fulfilling a central and pivotal role in international jurisprudence. However, serious and complex issues arise with the Court. This paper, therefore, strives to further understanding of the issues and limits of the International Criminal Court (ICC) by providing insights and lessons about the issues and limits.
Joseph	Ugwu	Prairie View A&M University	A Comparative Assessment of Demographic Relationships Among Alternative Approaches to Measuring Fear of Crime	Fear of crime is a multidimensional construct (Franklin, Franklin & Fearn, 2008; Williams, et al., 2000). These are the affective, cognitive, and behavioral dimensions. The present study used data from a survey of adults in a Southwestern state to investigate whether respondent characteristics remain stable across the three different approaches to measuring fear of crime. Findings indicate that the scales cannot safely be used interchangeably as the demographic characteristics of those who are more or less fearful vary by the dimension measured. The measuring scale may be a significant factor that pushes reported variations in crime fear in particular directions.
Alexander	Updegrove	Sam Houston State University	Estimating the influence of culture, sex, and parenting on the relationship between self-control and delinquency	The present study aims to clarify the nature of the relationship between parenting strategies, self-control, and delinquent behavior set forth in Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime. Utilizing ISRD-2 data, analyses were run to determine if parenting strategies directly influenced delinquency after controlling for their influence on self-control. The authors also assessed whether females had higher levels of self-control and lower levels of delinquency relative to their male counterparts, and whether these differences could be attributed to parents employing different parenting strategies based on the child's sex. Finally, the authors examined whether these relationships held across non-Western cultures.
Chris	Utecht	College of Lake County	HOW DO YOU GET STUDENTS TO READ BEFORE CLASS?	Many instructors face the ongoing challenge of unprepared students in their courses. Students will often wait until the last minute to review chapter materials for a course, or worse yet, they don't even bother to buy a required textbook for the course. This roundtable discussion will talk about the innovative methods that faculty members are using to get their students to read the material and be prepared before coming to class.
Leah	Vail	Meridian Behavioral Healthcare	How Trauma Informed Care Improves Criminal Justice Responses	Trauma-informed criminal justice responses can help to avoid re-traumatizing individuals, and thereby increase safety for all, decrease recidivism, and promote and support recovery of justice-involved women and men with serious mental illness. Partnerships across systems can also help to link individuals to trauma-informed services and treatment for trauma. This is a highly interactive training developed by SAMSHA GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation and is specifically tailored to community-based criminal justice professionals including: community corrections (probation, parole, and pre-trial services officers), court personnel, police and other human service providers.

Leah	Vail	Meridian Behavioral Healthcare	Innovative and Successful Jail Diversion for Persons with Mental Illnesses	This research and pictorial showcase submission will demonstrate the success of the Criminal Justice Mental Health Substance Abuse Grant (CIMHSAG) Reinvestment Grant Program of Alachua County, Florida. The CIMHSAG Reinvestment Grant is a very competitive state grant with matching county funding. Last year Alachua County was awarded its' third three year grant based on proven results. The program model is based on the Sequential Intercept Model which is a community approach to diverting persons with mental illnesses out of the criminal justice system. Data, outcomes, leadership, strategic/ sustainability planning, goals, evidenced based practices, measurements and lessons learned will be showcased.
Leah	Vail	Meridian Behavioral Healthcare, Forensic Program Director	Operating a Successful Mental Health Court	Mental Health Courts have proven results of diverting individuals with mental illnesses from the criminal justice system. This presentation will examine two contrasting models used by Alachua County Florida and the success of both. The most commonly used model involves voluntary defendants arrested for misdemeanor offenses and providing them access to the least restrictive services with charges dismissed at successful completion. The other mental health is a involuntary court involving felony defendants that have been found to be Incompetent to Proceed or Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity. Program models, strategy, sustainability and outcome data will be discussed.
Mercedes	Valadez	New Mexico Stat University	The Mexican Threat: An Examination of Sentencing Disparities among Latino Subgroups in Federal Courts	The influence of national origin on sentencing outcomes is often neglected in the sentencing literature. Despite being grouped together, foreign-born Latinos are diverse and vary by race, nationality, and other characteristics. In recent years, there has been a concentrated effort to criminalize immigrants. Even though Latino immigrants share common negative stereotypes, Mexican nationals experience anti-immigrant attitudes more publicly. Using federal sentencing data, this study investigates the effect of national origin on the likelihood of incarceration and imprisonment length for federal immigration offenses. Furthermore, this study examines whether Mexican nationals are treated more punitively than similarly situated foreign-born Latino subgroups.
Laura	Valcore	University of Houston Downtown	Measuring Gender and Gender Identity	Gender is a social construct with widespread implications for victims and offenders of crime in the U.S. Criminologists and social scientists fail to measure this key variable accurately and fail to account for gender identity. Survey research is perhaps the most popular and widely used form of data collection in the social sciences and scholars utilizing it consistently define gender as male/female. This measure lacks face validity because biological sex is not equivalent to gender. Defining gender as male/female is a measurement error because the attributes of the variable are neither mutually exclusive (e.g. intersex) nor exhaustive (e.g. genderqueer, transgender).
Margret	Valdimarsdottir	John Jay College	The influences of neighborhood characteristics on police intervention: Examining contextual effects with national data.	The purpose of the research is to examine what characteristics, other than criminal and violent behavior, influence police intervention. I examine the individual, neighborhood and county level characteristics simultaneously. This enables me to answer the questions if minority men are disproportionately likely to be stopped and arrested by the police, as well as examine the contextual effects of where the individual lives. Not only is police presence highly concentrated in certain areas, but also police suspicion is developed within a specific context. The results show that individual characteristics influence police intervention differently depending on the neighborhood context.
Colby	Valentine	Long Island University	The relationship between mental health and solitary confinement among waived juveniles	Prior research has shown that solitary confinement exacerbates mental illness and individuals with no prior record of mental illness begin to show signs of psychiatric symptoms. These effects may be even greater for juveniles incarcerated in the adult prison system. The current study examines the relationship between mental health and solitary confinements among waived juveniles. The study draws on data from the New Jersey Parents? Caucus and includes approximately 500 inmates in or released from the New Jersey Department of Corrections. Policy implications of the findings are discussed and suggestions are made regarding future research in this area.
Carlijn	Van Baak	Sam Houston State University	Risk Factors of Physical and Sexual Abuse for Women in Mali: Findings from a Nationally Representative Sample	Mali is a developing country that has marked inequalities between genders. Using a nationally representative sample of Malian women (N= 2,527), the current study examined the impact of controlling behaviors, childhood exposure to and experience of violence, husband's alcohol use, women's use of violence and sociocultural factors on the likelihood of experiencing physical and sexual abuse. Implications for domestic violence programming in Mali are discussed.

Stephen	VanGeem	Utah State University	Why Do Mental Health Courts Work? A Qualitative Exploration of Program Compliance in Utah's First District Court	When determining why participation in mental health courts may have an effect on criminal and treatment-related outcomes, the most potentially useful explanations could come directly from program participants themselves. At present, there are only two studies that interviewed specialty court participants directly in an effort to find out what mechanisms may be causing program compliance and a reduction in recidivism (Camarena 2008, Canada and Watson 2013). The proposed paper plans to similarly explore participant experiences as it relates to compliance and a lack of reoffending, but also expand into questions of why treatment outcomes appear to taper off after graduation.
Stephen	VanGeem	Utah State University	Why Do Mental Health Courts Work? A Qualitative Exploration of Program Compliance in Utah's First District Court	When determining why participation in mental health courts may have an effect on criminal and treatment-related outcomes, the most potentially useful explanations could come directly from program participants themselves. At present, there are only two studies that interviewed specialty court participants directly in an effort to find out what mechanisms may be causing program compliance and a reduction in recidivism (Camarena 2008, Canada and Watson 2013). The proposed paper plans to similarly explore participant experiences as it relates to compliance and a lack of reoffending, but also expand into questions of why treatment outcomes appear to taper off after graduation.
Robert	Vargas	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Wounded City: Violent Turf Wars in a Chicago Barrio	In Wounded City, Robert Vargas charts a new direction for understanding and addressing the problem of neighborhood violence, one that focuses on the under-examined role of adversarial relations (or turf wars) among politicians, gangs, and the police. Through a case study of the Little Village neighborhood of Chicago, Vargas investigates why shootings and arsons were concentrated on clusters of blocks in the neighborhood's eastside. Using a mix of ethnographic, historical, and statistical data, Vargas discovers two turf wars that triggered incidents of violence and undermined residents' violence prevention efforts. First, the political turf war between Chicago's Democratic Party and the neighborhood's independent political leadership curtailed community efforts to prevent violence. While Little Village's westside was home to a ward with politically independent leaders who brought violence prevention resources, the majority-Democrat city council routinely gerrymandered ward boundaries in the neighborhood's eastside to prevent it from becoming another politically independent ward. With no ties to the city's political system, blocks on the eastside had insufficient resources and no organizational infrastructure to prevent violence. Second, the turf war between gangs and police routinely triggered acts of violence. To prevent residents from cooperating with police, gangs committed acts of arson against informants. In response, police appropriated violence by arresting gang leaders, which ignited violent competition among neighborhood gangs for territory made vacant by the police operation. Through the stories of Little Village's struggle to prevent violence and win a seat at the table of the city's political system, Vargas uncovers links between urban political economy and rates of violence on residential blocks. The book demonstrates how cities and communities plagued by violence need to heal not only from bodily wounds inflicted by violence but also the wounds inflicted by competition for political power.
Jamie	Vaske	Western Carolina University	Policy implications of biosocial research	
Jamie	Vaske	Western Carolina University	How biosocial criminology can inform and improve treatment outcomes	Biosocial criminology has addressed the biological, psychological, and sociological risk factors for antisocial behavior. The next step in biosocial criminology is to explore the policy implications. The current paper discusses: (1) how biological factors can moderate the effectiveness of evidence based programs across the life-course, and (2) how biological factors can explain why and if treatments are effective.
Michael	Vaughn	Sam Houston State University	The Supreme Court and habeas corpus	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with habeas corpus

Gabriela	Vega	Merrimack College Department of Criminology	College Students' Perceptions of Police Use of Force: Does Suspect Race Matter?	The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between race of suspect and perceptions of excessive use of police force. Using an experimental design, this study seeks to answer the research question: does race of suspect effect college students perceptions of police use of force? Three vignettes were developed regarding an instance in which an encounter between a suspect and a police officer resulted in the officer using force. College students were randomly assigned to one of the three vignettes and were asked to complete a questionnaire about the scenario they read. This is a timely research study due to the recent media attention surrounding police use of force against black males.
Deborah	Vegh	Edinboro University	Collaborative Community Initiatives for At Risk Youth	This roundtable will discuss various community-based and police-based programs aimed to develop skills that enhance interpersonal relationships and growth in at-risk youth. The formal/informal missions, goals, purposes, commonalities and differences, and anecdotal evidence of youth personal progress and improvement among golf, police youth cadet, and karate programs will be emphasized.
Deborah	Vegh	Edinboro University	Media & CJS: Its Relationship and Impact	The working relationship between journalists and criminal justice agents can range from collaborative to adversarial in nature. The roundtable will examine the complicated relationship between the media and criminal justice agencies. Both institutions that hold a strong sense of justice. Discussants will provide experiences with media in various roles of the criminal justice system as law enforcement, director of a state crime lab, criminal and juvenile prosecutor and defense attorney.
David	Vegvari	Graduate Student; John Jay College	Capitalism in a Communist World	This research analyzes the structural transitions of Russian Organized Crime from its former vory v zakone leadership to its new avtoritety leaders and how these new leaders not only efficiently adapted to the changes in global economics and politics, but in doing so, they became far more detrimental to the international community than their predecessors. Using a case study of Semion Mogilevich, we can better understand the origins, intentions, and the dangers of the avtoritety in our global society, so more efficient procedures, strategies, and techniques can be implemented in combating Russian Organized Crime in the future.
Roberto	Velasquez	New Mexico State University	The Mental Health Needs of Incarcerated Undocumented Latinos/as in Federal Prisons	In the Federal Prison system today, large proportions of those incarcerated are Latinos/as who are undocumented or have no legal status in the U.S. While many believe that the majority of those undocumented persons are violent, drug dealers, and/or sex offenders, the reality is that most of these persons are incarcerated because of "illegal re-entry" into this country. The primary aim of this presentation is to discuss the psychological issues that this population confronts during and after incarceration and deportation. To date there is virtually no research on the mental health needs of Latinos/as who are undocumented especially with families."
Carol	Veneziano	Southeast Missouri State University	Behavioral Problems of Adolescent Sex Offenders in Residential Institutions	Research studies on adolescent sex offenders have indicated a number of patterns, including severe family problems, out of home placement, physical and sexual abuse and neglect, isolation, problems in school and psychopathology. There is limited research, however, on the behavioral problems of adolescent sex offenders in residential institutions. This research developed an instrument of behavioral problems. Staff ratings were used to rate 65 males in residential treatment. This instrument and its ratings were compared to other behavioral instruments, and was used to compare adolescent sex offenders to other adolescents in residential treatment. Common and rare behavioral problems were identified among these adolescent sex offenders. The results are discussed with respect to implications for treatment and security issues of adolescent sex offenders in residential treatment.
Anna	Vickroy	Navigandi, LLC	Promising Model for Competency Restoration Outside the Jail Setting	Restoration to competency can be provided successfully in an out of custody setting with a model that pairs an instructor teaching classes with a supervising mental health expert. This paper focuses on one instructional model of out of custody restoration, including instructor qualifications, the two-pronged role of the instructor, curriculum design, class content and structure, instructor materials, and instructor reports. Findings from an active out of custody restoration program applying this model will also be discussed, as well as implications for further application.

Michael	Vickroy	none	Assessment of Competency Restoration in an Out-of-Custody Program	In response to a growing need for restoration to competency options, the Pima County Superior Court collaborated with mental health experts and adult educators to create an innovative and effective out-of-custody option. This paper reviews methods of assessing recall and comprehension of program content, reasoning and ability to collaborate with counsel, when to tailor the program to a defendant's needs, additional testing considerations, priorities for determining competency (including assessing areas of concern expressed in original determinations), and preparation for hearings. Recommendations for implementing similar programs are discussed.
Jill	Viglione	University of Texas at San Antonio	Understanding & Implementing Best Practices in Corrections Settings: Innovative Approaches & the Next Generation of Rese	
Jill	Viglione	University of Texas at San Antonio	Transferring and implementing evidence-based practices in adult probation	Current research finds that when used appropriately, evidenced-based, rehabilitative interventions are effective at reducing recidivism and improving overall probation success. Despite this push, justice organizations are often slow to adopt and implement effective practices. Implementation of EBPs falls heavily on street-level workers, like probation officers (POs) as they adopt/adapt and implement policy and practice changes by incorporating them into routines and decisions. The current study examines how POs understand, define and adapt best practices to their existing organizational routines, specifically focusing on how probation agencies and staff apply the Risk-Need-Responsivity model in practice.
Carol	Vigurs	EPPI-Centre, UCL, Institute of Education	A systematic review of motivational approaches as a pre-treatment intervention for domestic violence perpetrator program	Mechanisms of change, moderators and issues in implementation were examined for what works, for whom and why for Motivational interviewing as a pre-treatment to standard domestic violence perpetrator programmes. Motivational interviewing as a pre-treatment programme showed a significant effect in reducing reports of spouse/ partner physical re-abuse and increasing programme completion. Motivation to change was moderated by the stage of change being more effective for perpetrators in earlier stages of change and less effective for perpetrators in later stages of change.
John	Violanti	University at Buffalo, SUNY, Buffalo, NY	Where is the real danger? Police Suicides vs. Police Homicides.	We examined differences in the number and risk of police suicides vs. homicides utilizing national data for the years 1999, 2003-2004, and 2007. Data for 1.46 million deaths were contributed by U.S. states to the National Occupational Mortality Surveillance System maintained by NIOSH/CDC. Results indicated that police suicides outnumbered homicides 3:1 during this time period (264 vs. 88 respectively). In terms of risk, the proportionate mortality ratio (PMR) for suicides was 22% higher than homicides (PMR=169; 95% CI=150-191 vs. PMR=147; 95% CI =118-181 respectively). These results suggest the need for suicide based interventions in this high stress occupation.
John	Violanti	SUNY at Buffalo	Law Enforcement Fatality Rates: A 16-Year Trend Analysis	Utilizing data from the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the present study examined trends in work-related police mortality rates and specific causes of death from 1997-2012 (n = 2,586 deaths). Overall, the annual rate of death showed a significant decline over the 16-year period except for physical stress. Leading causes of death were firearms (36% of deaths, rate = 4.6/100,000 officers) and automobile accidents (29%, rate = 3.7/100,000 officers). The annual fatality rate declined most for automobile accidents, followed by firearms, and being struck by a vehicle.
Eryn	Viscarra	Georgia College and State University	Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health in Correctional Institutions	Women represent the fastest growing segment of the prison population in the United States; however, because the system was primarily designed for males, correctional facilities are inadequate in meeting the needs of women, particularly health care needs. Additionally, in comparison to women in the general population, female inmates suffer higher rates of disease and illness, including sexual and reproductive problems. To assess the current availability of services in state and federal correctional institutions, an analysis was conducted using the Bureau of Justice's Survey of Inmates of State and Federal Correctional Facilities. Results indicate services varied by demographics and institutional setting.

Anthony	Vito	University of West Georgia	Racial Profiling: Using Propensity Score Matching to Examine Focal Concerns Theory	This presentation examines traffic stops by the Louisville Police Department between January 1 and December 31, 2002 to see if racial profiling was evident. Focal concerns theory is tested as a theoretical explanation for racial profiling. The method of statistical analysis used is propensity score matching. The analysis examines all White and Black drivers, all White and Black male drivers, and all White and Black female drivers to see if there was evidence of racial profiling by the Louisville Police Department.
Gennaro	Vito	University of Louisville	A Scale on Ethical Scenarios in Criminal Justice Education	This preliminary analysis will present a scale of ethical scenarios in criminal justice education. Our goal is to develop scenarios for a survey of ACJS members on this subject. Our model is Carl Klockars' scale on attitudes toward police corruption (Measuring What Matters)."
Scott	Vollum	University of Minnesota Duluth	Voices of Criminal Injustice: Death Row Exonerees and Murder Co-Victims Share their Stories	Though much has been written about the death penalty and its errors and flaws, often missing from these accounts are the voices of those who actually experience these failures of justice. Several death row exonerees, each a member of the organization Witness to Innocence (WTI), will serve on this panel along with Rosemary Lytle, a murder co-victim, current Chair of the Board of Murder Victims Families for Reconciliation, and former President of the Colorado/Montana/Wyoming chapter of the NAACP. Each will share their story, experiences, and perceptions of criminal justice and the death penalty. Q&A will follow.
Mateja	Vuk	University of South Carolina	The Relationship between Inmate Time Utilization and Prison Misconduct	A growing body of literature identifies individual and institutional factors which predict prison misconduct. The studies that examine institutional factors mostly focus on security levels, crowding, and participation in work and programming (e.g. Steiner & Wooldredge, 2008). However, there is a need to examine how inmates' use of time affects misconduct, beyond simple participation of inmates in formal programs. Therefore, using data from ?2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities?, this study fills the gap in the literature by examining how daily activities inmates engage in (e.g. watching TV, reading books) predict inmate involvement in prison misconduct.
Theresa	Wadkins	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Drug Court Recidivism: A Three Year Analysis	Drug courts are a unique and powerful application of the problem-solving court model. As problem-solving courts, drug courts are designed to deal specifically with offenders suffering from substance abuse and addiction issues, and are rehabilitative in nature, rather than punitive. Drug courts balance substance abuse rehabilitation with community-based supervision, and operate with the philosophy that addressing the addiction will result in a decrease in criminal offending. The current study examines the recidivism rates of those individuals who have completed (either successfully or unsuccessfully) one Midwest Drug Court program, as compared to a control group, over a three-year period.
Alex	Wagner	Fisher College	Contrasting on and off campus hate crimes	Media coverage detailing hate crimes taking place on university campuses have seemingly increased over the past years. Yet little is known about how these hate crimes committed on campuses compare to hate crimes committed outside of America's educational spaces. Our research uses data that covers ten years (2000 - 2009) of officially reported hate crimes committed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to explore variation in hate crimes reported within educational and non-educational spaces. We examine particularly the differences in hate crime types and who are the primary targets of hate crimes motivated by race.
Brooke	Wagner	Wittenberg University	A Snapshot Of A Midwest Jail: Using Offender Histories to Shape Community Programming	County jails offer a glimpse into the social problems of the area. The following study explores the histories and experiences of 137 offenders incarcerated in a Midwest county jail. The research team conducted face-to-face interviews with inmates incarcerated in the jail for 5 days or more. Participants discussed their family, abuse, mental health, and incarceration histories. The data was coded quantitatively and entered into SPSS for analysis to better understand and interpret factors impacting incarceration at this level. The political implications from these findings, including how this data has been used to shape reentry programming and community services is discussed.

Patricia	Wagner	Youngstown State University	Internal Conflict: How Does Military Training and Combat Experience Affect the Situational Responses of Police Officers?	With the reduction of military forces in the conflicts within the Middle East, many returning veterans are now seeking careers in law enforcement. This paper explores how this prior military training and combat experience may affect an officer's responses to domestic law enforcement situations. The goals of the military are sometimes at odds with the goals of domestic law enforcement. When faced with situations of heightened threat, how do military veteran police officers resolve the internal conflict created by these competing goals?
Jeffery	Walker	University of Alabama-Birmingham	The Supreme Court and the 4th Amendment	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with the 4th Amendment
Don	Wallace	University of Central Missouri	Promise and Political Reality: The ICC & ISIL	The November 14, 2014 Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic provided a view of the horrors being imposed on areas controlled by ISIL. In this report the Commission called upon the international community to engage international accountability mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court, to hold individuals, including ISIS commanders, responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity. This paper will examine the potential of the use of the ICC for addressing the humanitarian crisis in light of the legal and political realities that have thwarted these goals.
Wendy	Wallberg	Johnson & Wales University, Miami Campus	Copyright for the Criminal Justice Educator	This presentation recognizes that many criminal justice educators do not know or understand how copyright law affects them in the classroom. We will begin with the basics of copyright law. We will then further address what constitutes infringement of copyright. The presentation will also discuss how to get permission to use work that is protected by copyright and then will then move forward to demystify the fair use standard. Also, we will include a discussion on creative commons and public domain work. The presentation will also address copyright and the use of information technology from the perspective of the student.
April	Wall-Parker	NW3C	Community Oriented Policing and Cybercrime Prevention Within the Community	In 2013, the COPS Office awarded a grant to the National White Collar Crime Center (with sub grantee International Association of Chiefs of Police) to develop a series of presentations designed to be delivered by Community Oriented Policing Officers that would serve as a vehicle for edification of the general public regarding cybercrime prevention. Nine presentations were created with specific areas of focus, ranging from auction fraud to romance scams. This presentation will discuss the development and delivery of these training modules and will include feedback from COPS officers regarding their use within the community.
Julia	Walsh	Central Connecticut State University	Geographic Mapping of Crime Dynamic Risk Factors of Connecticut Towns	Crime is often a function of several multifaceted, interdependent, and dynamic social factors that may vary by geographic location. One of the most effective ways to examine and understand the complex relationship of correlative risk, as it pertains to crime within a given location, is by employing spatial analysis. The current study first examined the correlative relationship between dynamic risk factors, by town within the state of Connecticut, to town level crime rates. The risk factors and crime rates were then mapped by towns to identify geographic patterns and similarities. Targeted intervention and potential policy were addressed.
Julia	Walsh	Central Connecticut State University	Geographic Mapping of Crime Dynamic Risk Factors of Connecticut Towns	Crime is often a function of several multifaceted, interdependent, and dynamic social factors that may vary by geographic location. One of the most effective ways to examine and understand the complex relationship of correlative risk, as it pertains to crime within a given location, is by employing spatial analysis. The current study first examined the correlative relationship between dynamic risk factors, by town within the state of Connecticut, to town level crime rates. The risk factors and crime rates were then mapped by towns to identify geographic patterns and similarities. Targeted intervention and potential policy were addressed.

Allishia	Walton	University of Arkansas	Predictors of Decision-Making and Well-Being Among Victims of Sexual Assault	Most research that identifies correlates of poor health among sexual assault victims does little to contextualize decision-making and reflective framing. Yet the reactions from others can influence how victims come to view their decisions in hindsight. Furthermore, the concordance between their decisions following the assault and the decisions they wish they had made can have implications for their well-being. The current study examines the situational influences on victim reporting and disclosure. We then explore how these factors affect the concordance between victims' post-assault actions and retrospective approval of those decisions, and assess the potential link between victim approval and well-being.
Kyle	Ward	University of Northern Colorado	Reentry Readiness and its effect on perceptions of jail reentry	Rehabilitation programs are available for inmates in both rural and urban jails. Some inmates take advantage of these services, while others do not. Research has supported that inmates who participate in rehabilitation programs (Lipsey & Cullen, 2007) and have a strong reentry plan (Gaes, Flanagan, Motiuk, & Steward, 1999; Zhang, Roberts, & Callanan, 2006) are more successful in the reintegration process after release from incarceration. The current study explored the idea of reentry readiness, the amount and type of programming an inmate participated in and their plan for when they return to the community. A total of 200 jail inmates were surveyed throughout four contiguous county jails in a Northeastern US State. Results explore discrepancies between inmates' perceptions of income-related, programming-related, personal, and other challenges faced by offenders categorized into different grades of preparedness for the reentry process.
Cody	Warner	Montana State University	Inmate criminal thinking before and after a video-based curriculum	This study examines shifts in criminal thinking and other cognitive constructs across a video-based program. Through 15 facilitated videos, delivered across 20 hours, the program targets attitudes and beliefs associated with offending. Participating inmates in a Western state prison were surveyed at the onset and then again upon completion of the program. Preliminary results show that participants decrease their criminal thinking, and increase their goal-directed thinking and self-esteem over the course of the program. These results provide initial support for program effectiveness, while also calling for additional research to examine selection issues and ties to re-offending and recidivism.
Kiesha	Warren-Gordon	Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology	How Male Educational Performance, Attitudes toward School, and School Engagement are related to Self-Reported Violence i	This study examines how male educational performance, attitudes toward school, engagement in school sports, and other school activities are related to self-reported violence in adolescence. Analyses also examine how those factors are related to self-reported violence in adulthood. Implications of findings are discussed. The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) dataset is used to conduct the study.
Gabriela	Wasileski	University of Baltimore	Undocumented immigrant victims of crime and the process of U-visa certification: What is guiding police discretion?	There is a dearth of research on undocumented immigrant victims of crime. The law grants discretionary power to the head of police departments to sign U-visa certifications, which confirms that the applicant for a U-visa is a victim of a ?qualifying? crime and is cooperating with the law enforcement agency. This is the first step for the undocumented immigrant victim of crime to obtain legal status. Based on interviews with 18 police officers in the state of Delaware, this research explores how law enforcement agencies define the crucial requirements for U-visa applicants and what factors guide their discretion in signing the certification.
Adam	Watkins	Bowling Green State University	The extent, predictors, and delinquency effects of gang joining among urban, suburban, and rural youth	Most self-report studies that focus on gang membership are completed with urban youth. As a result, there is less known about the prevalence, etiology, and consequences of gang membership among nonurban youth. We add to this sparse literature by addressing three questions with a national sample of adolescents: 1) do urban, suburban, and rural youth report joining a gang at a similar rate; 2) are the predictors of gang joining comparable for urban, suburban, and rural youth; and 3) does joining a gang have a similar effect on delinquency involvement among urban, suburban, and rural youth?
William	Watkins	Central Connecticut State University	A Study of Honor Code Adherence, Substance Use, and Social Media Practices among College Students	This study looks at the intersection of substance use and social media behaviors of college students. Utilizing a sample of undergraduates from a small, private, southern university which has an honor code regarding regulating personal conduct on behaviors such as alcohol and substance use, this study will examine not only the prevalence and types of substance use behaviors, but also perceived importance of honor code compliance as well as social media behaviors as it relates to substance use in terms of making these behaviors known in the digitally public forum in spite of possible consequences stemming from honor code violation.

Harrison	Watts	Our Lady of the Lake University	Exploring Police Candidate Selection Policy: Marijuana use by candidates for employment in the state of Colorado	In 2012 voters in the state of Colorado passed legislation which decriminalized possession of marijuana. Prior to this change, most police agencies excluded candidates for employment who had smoked or possessed marijuana within five years of their application. This study was an exploratory examination of hiring criteria as it relates to the possession and or use of marijuana by potential candidates for employment after the change in the Colorado state statute. A purposive sampling of ten police agencies in Colorado was conducted. Findings indicated that policies associated with marijuana use had not changed after the new legislation.
Stephen	Watts	University of Memphis	When does religion matter in regards to crime? Examining predictions from biosocial theory	Religiosity has been shown to be a predictor of crime. To date, however, research has generally failed to assess the role that biology plays in this relationship. This paper utilizes a sample of adolescents (N = 4,053) to explore whether the DAT1 and MAOA genes interact with religiosity to affect crime. Results demonstrate that religiosity interacts with these genes to influence offending. Importantly, once genetics are accounted for, the significant effect of religiosity on offending is only evident for those who carry plasticity alleles for both DAT1 and MAOA. Thus, whether religiosity is important for crime depends partly on genotype.
Brandon	Weber	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Examining Pre-Release Programing for Prison Inmates: A Better Approach for Success	In the United States, most individuals who are incarcerated will return to their home communities. Many inmates feel as if they are not prepared for their re-entry into society. Research has shown that offenders often feel ill-prepared for their release and subsequent reintegration. In brief, there is an absence of pre-release programming in the United States. This presentation reviews the current literature on prisoner reentry strategies and some innovative approaches. Additionally, it examines the potential for implementing recommended policies more uniformly.
Holly	Webster	Barton College	Violent and property crime rates in the province of British Columbia ? A macro-dynamic analysis	Recent work (Carleton, 2014; Carleton, Brantingham & Brantingham, 2014) suggests that, in some milieu, rural areas specialize in violence. Rather than focus solely upon an LQC measure or crime rate, the current work expands on these initial results using a ratio of violent to property offending as was found useful in other research (for example, Cohen, Felson, & Land, 1980). These findings are then presented in terms of distance from the major population center of the province of British Columbia. Results indicate that the use of a violent to property crime ratio further supplements the use of an LQC in revealing spatial distributions of crime. When both are used in conjunction with traditional crime rates a more holistic understanding of geographical crime patterns is achieved. An argument is presented that a stronger understanding of the differences between these patterns is useful for crime reduction initiatives.
Jennifer	Webster	McKendree University	Measuring Compassion in Police Officers	This study seeks to address whether police officers, as a group, differ significantly from others in regard to their level of compassion for others. A sample of police officers respond to four different scales: the Santa Clara Brief Compassion Scale (Hwang, Plante & Lackey, 2008); the empathic subscale of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1996); the Vocational Identity Scale (Dreher et al., 2007); and the Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire (Plante & Boccacini, 1997). Police officers' scores are compared with those of another helping? profession (nurses) and a sample college of students with undecided majors.
Maya	Weinstein	The George Washington University	An Evaluation of Restorative Justice Practices and Potential for Use in Cases of Sexual Assault on College Campuses	This paper evaluates restorative justice practices and the potential for use in cases of sexual assault on college campuses. I describe the history and application of restorative justice programs, as well as examine previously performed evaluations and outcomes of such programs. A handful of universities are selected for review of current sexual assault procedures. Federal regulations that control sexual assault proceedings are described. I then perform a critical analysis of the current procedures and propose a model restorative justice program. Implications for policy are discussed.
Henriikka	Weir	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	Development of Externalizing Behaviors in Chicago Youth Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence During Childhood	Using data from all three waves of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN), this study examines the long-term effects of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) exposure during childhood and adolescence on subsequent externalizing behaviors (i.e., delinquency, violence, and substance use). A propensity score matching will be employed to match a group of individuals reporting childhood IPV exposure to those not exposed to IPV on multiple other key variables. Group-based trajectory modeling techniques will then be utilized to estimate the longitudinal developmental trajectories of externalizing behaviors separately for the IPV and non-IPV exposed groups and compared to each other.

Elishewah	Weisz	Sam Houston State University	Spatial Analysis of Aggravated Assault and Homicide Crime Scene, Arrest, and Offender Residence Locations in Houston, TX	Previous literature has shown differences in distances traveled by criminals, with different crime types having different distances. Most of the geographical profiling studies have disregarded the arrest location, especially when location is combined with crime types. The current study aims to fill part of this gap in knowledge by studying distances from crime scene to offender residence and to the arrest location for both homicide and aggravated assault in Houston, TX. Statistical data analysis and geospatial analysis were performed on law enforcement data. In total there were 2858 aggravated assaults and 174 homicides.
James	Wells	Eastern Kentucky University	Whistle-Blowing as a Prosocial Behavior in Criminology and Criminal Justice Research	For several years researchers have regarded whistle-blowing as a prosocial behavior that is intended to benefit other persons. However, a review of the scholarly literature on whistle-blowing as a prosocial behavior indicates that most of the published research is dominated by the fields of business, industry, human resources, medicine, and education. The number of studies on whistle-blowing as a prosocial behavior found in the criminology and criminal justice literature is small in comparison to the number of studies found in other fields. This presentation will discuss ongoing whistle-blowing research that is being conducted in the criminology and criminal justice fields.
Jessica	Wells	Sam Houston State University	It depends: A spatial environmental approach to heart rate environment interaction	Ortiz and Raine (2004) have suggested that low resting heart rate is one of the most consistent predictors of antisocial behavior. While studies have found gene-environment interactions explain association between environmental risk and antisocial behavior outcomes, only recently have heart rate-environment interactions begun to be examined. What has yet to be explored is whether spatial distribution of environmental risk factors may interact with heart rate in the explanation of recidivism. The current study explores whether the areas surrounding the home of released inmates are associated with variation in time till recidivism directly or in interaction with heart rate.
Jessica	Wells	Sam Houston State University	BMI and bullying victimization: An evolutionary perspective of extremes	Peer victimization has been associated with numerous deleterious psychological effects. The link between peer victimization and obesity is well documented. The current study builds upon prior literature by examining the association of BMI with bullying victimization from an evolutionary perspective. From an evolutionary perspective, females with high BMIs and males with both very low and very high BMIs may be targets of bullying victimization as they may represent a means to increase perceptions of perpetrator fitness and diminish retaliatory effects. Analyses examine the effects of BMI on bullying victimization longitudinally among adolescent participants in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics data.
Makeela	Wells	Mississippi State University	Who's Lurking Outside?: Neighborhood Fear of Crime	Although considerable attention has been devoted to understanding fear of crime, few studies have used national data. The current study assesses fear of crime using wave 6 of the World Values Survey. Previous research has found perceptions of neighborhood safety are affected by gender, race, class, immigration status, and prior victimization. Preliminary analysis using a proxy measure of fear of crime suggests women and unnaturalized immigrants have the highest fear of crime. Meanwhile, those who have been victims of a crime are less fearful compared to those who have never been victimized. Implications for policies and future research are discussed.
Richard	Wentling	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Prison Evolution and the Pressures to Close Correctional Institutions	The prison system has continually evolved throughout history, meeting the demands of society and politicians alike. All prisons, at some point, will inevitably become obsolete and close or be replaced by a newer, more modern design. This research will review the causes and pressures that may lead to the closures of correctional institutions in the Northeast while others are constructed in the same state through a content analysis of open source documents. Attention will be paid to political pressures as well as community perspectives.
Erica	Wentz	University of West Georgia	Useful technology or intrusive policing? An examination of the use of police drones armed with less than lethal weapons	North Dakota recently became the first state to legalize the use of police drones armed with less than lethal weaponry. Use of such technology has been both advocated for and admonished. The current research presents findings from a preliminary analysis of public perceptions of the consequences of using this technology.

Tiffany	Westerman	University of Arkansas	Religious Influences on Gendered Involvement in Terrorism	Despite considerable literature on women in terrorism, the issue of how gender roles are shaped by religious doctrine in terrorism has received scant empirical attention. This study examines the expectations placed on women by religious groups and how that translates into the roles females have taken in religious terrorist groups. Using data from the American Terrorism Study (1980 to 2014), and with an emphasis placed on Leftwing, Environmental, Rightwing and Jihadist extremism, this project examines the differences in how females have been utilized in religious terrorism since 1980.
Mary	West-Smith	University of Northern Colorado	Domestic Violence Legislation in Colorado: Unintended Consequences of Policy Revision	In 1994, Colorado legislators passed domestic violence statutes that changed the definition of domestic violence, broadened crimes used to identify domestic violence, and reduced discretion by law enforcement and prosecutors. The apparent legislative intent to provide police officers with investigatory tools to identify various forms of domestic violence has not been realized. Through interviews with criminal justice professionals and persons arrested for low-level property crimes with domestic violence enhancers, we identify a largely routinized response to domestic dispute calls that can include the arrest of persons, including victims, who likely would not have been arrested in other states.
Elizabeth	Whalley	University of Colorado-Boulder	U.S. Jailed Women's Narratives on Past Experiences and Future Concerns with Community Reentry	In a multi-state study on women's pathways to jail funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the current paper draws on 115 jailed women's life-history calendar data with a focus on their narratives on re-entry needs and experiences after prior jail/prison releases, as well as their concerns about their upcoming departures from jail (or prison if they were going on to prison from the jail). Themes in their narratives include basic needs in housing (particularly safe housing), food, and employment, but also, familial reconciliation, especially with their children, and access to basic health care, and addiction and mental health counseling.
Andrew	Wheeler	John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety	Making stops smart: Predicting arrest rates from discretionary police stops at micro places in Albany, NY	Discretionary stops are one of the most invasive, but regularly used crime control tactics by police. Here we examine the spatial variation in arrest rates at micro places (street segments and intersections) in Albany, NY. Using data from over 240,000 discretionary police stops, we fit random effects logistic regression models to predict the probability of an arrest at different micro places. Using a simulation, we show that if one displaced stops from low arrest locations to high arrest locations, one could make half as many stops but still have the same number of total arrests.
David	Whelan	Holy Family University	Common Sense Policing in the 21st Century: The Camden County Model	Several states successfully implemented and accepted county police departments for many years. States like NY, Florida, Maryland, and Virginia have county departments that include patrol and investigative duties, and employ thousands of officers. Recently, in NJ, the Camden County PD serves as a prototype to analyze organizational change. It is currently being used as a model for the expansion of county policing. While being praised, criticisms of a centralized force has been rampant. This paper will support the idea that these departments can operate more efficiently with centralization of services, and is not a threat to the community policing concept
Charles	White	Tiffin University	The Effect of Criminal Justice Curriculum on the Perception of Crime and Race	Abstract The number of universities offering criminal justice degrees has grown exponentially since the 1970s, though few studies have been conducted into the effect of criminal justice curriculum on the perception of crime and race. The basis of this study was framed in Mezirow's transformative learning theory, which in part states that education can cause a change in perspective and result in cognitive behavioral change. This study involved assessing the effect of criminal justice curriculum on the perceptions of crime and race held by participants attending a university in the Midwest. The results of the study were not statistically significant. This study adds to the limited literature currently available, and is imperative to the continued research on the effect of criminal justice curriculum on the perception of crime and race.
Michael	White	Arizona State University	Assessing Citizen Perceptions of Body-Worn Cameras after Encounters with Police	Numerous claims have been made about the impact and consequences of body-worn cameras. One of the most important of those claims is that citizens will feel positively about having their encounters with police recorded. This claim is untested however. The author investigated this question by conducting more than 200 phone interviews with citizens in Spokane (WA), within 2-3 weeks after experiencing an encounter with a camera-wearing officer. Citizens were asked about their general views of BWCs, and the degree to which it may have changed their attitudes and behavior during the interaction. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

Erik	Whitlock	Ferrum College	Gender Binary of Male/Female among the Criminal Justice System	The purpose for writing this article is to explore how the criminal justice system treats those who don't identify with the gender binary of male/female. The information presented will include how gender non-conforming individuals are treated from arrest, to sentencing, to incarceration. Treatment of these individuals include: how they are housed in incarceration facilities; special health care needs they may have; and suggestions for possible policy implications that result from the treatment non-binary individuals require.
Beth	Wiersma	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Do students who have taken a sex crimes course have different attitudes toward sex offender policies than other students	Beginning with Megan's Law in 1996, federal, state, and local officials have passed legislation and policies to control and restrict convicted sex offenders. These laws and policies include sex offender registration, community notification, residency restrictions, electronic monitoring, civil commitment, chemical castration, treatment, and sentencing. This study examines undergraduate students' attitudes toward these policies and laws and compares the attitudes of undergraduate students who have taken a sex crimes course to the attitudes of a control group of undergraduate students. Students also responded to questions about their sex offender registry use and whether or not they personally know a sex offender.
Michael	Wigginton	Troy University	The Big Easy, The NOPD and a DOJ Consent Decree	In 2010, New Orleans Mayor Landrieu requested the DOJ for assistance in reforming the NOPD. A DOJ investigation revealed that the NOPD routinely violated citizen's rights. Moreover, the DOJ described the NOPD as being dysfunctional." This paper examines the "root causes" of the NOPD being placed on a DOJ consent decree and compares other law enforcement consent decrees to new Orleans.
Nicholas	Wilcox	Ozarka College	The Untapped ?Big Data? Gold Mine: Using Analytics on Training Activities for Evidence-Based Solutions	Police departments regularly incorporate virtual simulations into the training of officers. These devices provide cost-effective, realistic environments for practicing and developing critical job skills. The systems also capture volumes of data, which are an often-overlooked source of information. This study examined data from Firearms Training Simulator (FATS) systems in order to determine the level of effectiveness of police training, policies, and procedures. Future analytics applications are discussed.
Michael	Wilds	Northeastern State University	Drones, Phones, and Privacy Laws	Technology is rapidly exceeding legislative changes in the law. This is especially true when addressing drones, phones, and privacy laws. This session will address the legalities and ethics related to law enforcement's use of drones and cell phone technology such as stingray" in crime scene investigations."
Shani	Wilfred	Valdosta State University	Missing Voices: Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) & the Criminal Justice System (CJS)	Findings from a previous study that examined what community members affiliated with Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) and the Criminal Justice System (CJS) believed the perceived and actual roles of FBOs in their community were in relation to working with offenders and the CJS found that there were several voices missing from the discussion (e.g., women, Hispanics, CJS representatives, and non-Christian FBOs). This project will explore methods for facilitating the dialog about the perceived and actual roles of FBOs in relation to the CJS with representatives from the missing voices groups and will discuss preliminary findings (if available).
Nicole	Wilkes	University of Cincinnati	An Examination of Strangulation Cases in the Criminal Justice System	Although strangulation is one of the most lethal forms of intimate partner violence there is very little research exploring strangulation and case outcomes. A review of strangulation cases in San Diego found victims of prior attempted strangulation are seven times more likely to become homicide victims (Strack et al., 2001). Using data collected from 150 strangulation cases, the current study assesses descriptive factors of strangulation cases and also explores case outcomes in a county that been dedicated to improving response to these cases.

James	Williams	Texas Woman's University	Intimate Partner Homicide in Texas Counties: A Social Disorganization Approach	A limited body of literature on the determinants of intimate partner homicide rates suggests that social disorganization offers promise as an explanation. However, only a few jurisdictions have been studied. There is a need for further testing and refinement of this perspective on IPH in other jurisdictions. In addition, the effect of rurality needs further exploration. To address these limitations, this study examines IPH rates in Texas counties from 2005-2010. Using negative binomial regression, this study tests hypotheses derived from social disorganization theory. Findings suggest the presence of a substantial rural effect. We discuss implications and suggest additional research.
Jason	Williams	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Intersectionality as a Pedagogical Strength: Teaching the Complexity of Crime and Social Control	This roundtable discussion will contextualize the use of intersectionality in teaching criminology and criminal to diverse and homogeneous student populations. With increasing divides within the administration of justice permeating the nation regarding race and social control, there is a need for innovative teaching strategies that are aimed to reach a wide array of students and perspectives in an inclusionary but educative manner. Such divides have increasingly placed pressure on instructors to refocus pedagogical strategies to teach intersectionality. This pedagogical panel will inform attendees of strategies they may execute to teach the complexity of crime and social control in contemporary society.
Monica	Williams	Texas A&M University	Marginality or Neglect Revisited: A 10-year Update on Policies and Programs for Aging Female Inmates	Aging inmates are a rapidly growing part of the prison population due to lengthy sentences and prison entrance at older ages. With prison population growth comes a scarcity of age-specific policies and programs. Available options were originally created for male inmates. In many instances, the needs of female inmates were not considered. Literature has not discussed age-specific policies and programs since Williams & Rikard (2004) and Rikard & Rosenberg (2007). Within this analysis, I discuss historical processes from which policies and programs for aging female inmates have emerged. I also perform an exploratory survey of state and federal prisons.
Breea	Willingham	SUNY Plattsburgh, Department of Criminal Justice	It's a Very Fine Line that Separates Us: Race, Class, Gender and Pedagogy in Women's Prisons	This study examines how instructors who teach in women's prisons process their race, class and gender privileges in the classroom. Navigating these positions of privilege is a fundamentally important part of prison education because it forces instructors to face the biases they may have against incarcerated women. It is imperative for instructors to critique their positionality to cultivate these cultural differences into opportunities for learning. The instructors I interviewed say it takes constant vigilance for them to be aware of their privileges while also acknowledging that it's a very fine line that separates them from the incarcerated women they teach.
Mark	Willingham	Northern Arizona University	Evaluation Results of a 21st Birthday Harm Reduction E-card	This paper examines the effectiveness of a 21st birthday harm reduction e-card on one University campus. The e-card uses a harm reduction approach meant to provide healthy tips for celebrating college students' 21st birthday with the goal of reducing extreme alcohol consumption. Seventy-five percent of the target population, students turning 21, is sent the harm reduction e-card while the other 25 percent comprise the control group. An electronic survey is sent three days after their 21st birthday and is designed to collect data about student's celebratory actions during their 21st birthdays including alcohol consumption, risky-behaviors, preventative planning, and consequences.
Dale	Willits	Washington State University	Adoption of Body Cameras by Policing Agencies: An Organizational Analysis	A small but promising body of research suggests that body cameras are associated with lower rates of police use of force. Research has yet to address the issue what types of police agencies are most likely to use body cameras. This is important, as body cameras are not universally adopted in the US. We utilize Maguire's theory of police organizational structure to explore the correlates of body camera utilization for American police agencies. Regression results indicate that body camera utilization is less likely in larger departments, but more likely in departments with greater environmental capacity and technological investment.
Eric	Willoughby	University of Cincinnati	Being an Agent of Change: Core Correctional Practices	Fifty years of research in the area of what works in changing offender behavior supports the continued use of Core Correctional Practices (CCPs). When implemented properly, staff who utilize CCPs to target thinking, teach new behaviors, reinforce prosocial behavior and punish negative behavior are effective agents of long-term behavior change. Furthermore, research also supports programs that incorporate CCPs within the risk-need-responsivity model are associated with better treatment effects compared to programs that did not. This session will review the evidence behind CCPs, each CCP, and provide demonstrations of their application in corrections.

Jeremy	Wilson	Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice	A Multi-Site Assessment of Police Consolidation: The Staff Perspective	Communities have increasing interest in police consolidation, but there is little evidence to guide their consideration and implementation of various models. As part of an NIJ-funded study, a team of researchers affiliated with the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice's Program on Police Consolidation and Shared Services is examining the implementation, effectiveness, and cost-efficiency of three models of police consolidation: merger, regionalization, and contracting. This paper showcases the results of surveys of law enforcement staff in four agencies (Lakes Area Police Department, MN, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, CA, Oakland County Sheriff's Department, MI, and York Area Regional Police Department, PA) aimed at assessing their experiences with the implementation and effects of consolidation in their communities. The results illustrate both the consistency and variation of perspectives among staff representing different models of consolidation relative to support and ease of adoption, job characteristics, staff administration, agency performance, and community policing.
John	winterdyk	Mount Royal University	ENDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING: Are there awareness and service gaps among service providers that might hinder the process?	Despite increasing awareness about human trafficking in Canada, there is insufficient detailed knowledge about how communities are responding to human trafficking (HT). This project represents the first Canadian attempt to document how several major urban centres in one province address the rights and needs of trafficked persons. A summary of the first three phases will be presented. The presentation will conclude with several recommendations which reflect responses to the major awareness and service issues identified. The recommendations range from using a victim centre definition of trafficking, increasing consultation among service providers, awareness raising campaigns, and offering specialized training for victims.
Marissa	Wisniewski	University of West Florida	Examining the prevalence and risk factors for stalking among college students	Several studies have examined the prevalence and risk factors for victimization among college students. Fewer studies have specifically looked at the potentially unique predictors of stalking. Using a National sample of college students the current study attempts to identify risk factors for stalking using the lifestyles/routine activities framework. Indicators of target congruence will also be examined. Results and policy implications will be discussed.
Brian	Withrow	Texas State University	Deciding Who Gets Stopped by the Police	For many defendants the police stop is the initial event of the criminal justice process. Despite its ubiquitous nature we know very little about the factors that influence who gets stopped. This paper presents a comprehensive outline of the decision points that influence who gets stopped by the police. It is hoped this outline will provide a framework for future research into this important, yet nearly unknown, area of inquiry.
Rachel	Wittebols	Grand Valley State University	Research Dynamics: A Student Guide to Collaboration and Professionalism	Collaborating with criminal justice officials, practitioners, and scholars in a professional setting may seem a daunting task for first-time student researchers. This presentation is a personal account of how students can negotiate power dynamics in professional research setting to work collaboratively with community stakeholders. Aspiring student researchers will be invited to explore how to establish goals, develop professional communication skills, interact with academics and practitioners in a professional setting, and address and resolve conflicts in a professional manner.
Eric	Wodahl	University of Wyoming	The Stress of Probation on Offenders	Over the last three decades, we have witnessed a shift in probation supervision. Frequent drug testing, treatment participation and enhanced supervision caseloads are now commonplace. While these requirements are intended to enhance public safety and improve outcomes, they may also increase levels of stress for the offender. Stress has been linked to a number of negative outcomes related to one's mental and physical health. Stress has also been linked both theoretically and empirically to higher rates of offending. Utilizing survey and official data from 200 probationers, this paper explores the influence of probation requirements and situational factors on offender stress.
Scott	Wolfe	University of South Carolina	The Alleged Ferguson Effect" and Police Willingness to Engage in Community Partnership"	In response to increasing violent crime rates in some U.S. cities over the past year, some have blamed de-policing, a result of the so-called "Ferguson Effect." While the Ferguson Effect on crime rates remains an open question, it may also impact other aspects of police work. Using data from a sample of deputies at an agency in the southeast, we aim to accomplish two objectives: (1) determine whether the Ferguson Effect is associated with decreased willingness to engage in community partnership, and (2) determine whether such an effect persists upon accounting for variation in perceived organizational justice and self-legitimacy.

Scott	Wolfe	University of South Carolina	PARENTAL ATTITUDES, LEGAL SOCIALIZATION, AND POLICE LEGITIMACY	Police legitimacy has important implications for criminal behavior. While the link between perceptions of legitimacy and compliance has been well-established, the sources of police legitimacy are less clear. Using three waves of data from a longitudinal study, our models show that parents' perceptions of police legitimacy significantly predict perceptions of police legitimacy in their children. These effects are also robust across different model and sample specifications. Our results have important implications for how we think about legal socialization? namely, the importance of fair and respectful police behavior across generations.
Kevin	Wolff	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Length of stay, risk reduction and juvenile recidivism	A key juvenile justice policy is determining the length of confinement necessary to maximize public safety through reducing risk of serious offenders. Unfortunately, research examining the impact of sentence length on juvenile recidivism remains relatively limited. Though limited prior work has examined risk/needs change scores and continued offending, none has examined whether such changes mediate the effect of sentence length on recidivism. Examining over 12,000 committed juveniles, we assess whether time spent in residential commitment is predictive of future offending net of known factors, and whether changes in risk/need mediate the effects of time spent in residential commitment on recidivism.
Ivan	Wong	University of Texas at Dallas	Costs of Policing: An Examination of Jail Efficiency Related to Medical Intake Procedures	Among responsibility for law enforcement, an important job component of its police officers is to arrest and transport prisoners to jail. However, book-in procedures are unnecessarily time consuming due in part to the medical screening process. In turn, fewer officers are available to serve citizens and tax dollars are spent for police services (e.g., patrolling neighborhoods) that are not rendered. Findings from the current study indicate that adjustments to prisoner transfer times and changes to the staffing of medical personnel could significantly reduce jail wait-times for officers, thereby increasing jail efficiency and effectiveness.
Youngki	Woo	Washington State University	Statutory Regulation of Juvenile Probation Officers	
Robert	Worden	The John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety, Inc.	Gangs, Groups, Networks, and Deterrence: An Evaluation of Syracuse Truce	Syracuse Truce is a focused deterrence intervention modeled on the group violence intervention of the National Network for Safe Communities, designed to reduce gun violence by members of street gangs and other criminal groups. We estimate the impact of Syracuse Truce on gun violence overall and for individual gangs and other groups. We are particularly concerned with how the deterrent effects of Truce may be contingent on the direct and indirect reach of the deterrence message within gangs/groups, the intensity of enforcement applied to the gangs/groups, and on the cohesion of the social networks that gangs/groups respectively comprise.
Angela	Workman-Stark	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Inclusive Policing from the Inside Out	In recent years the police have been criticized for incivility and racial bias (both internally and externally), excessive use of force, and failing to sufficiently represent the communities they serve. Building on prior studies and a comprehensive review of the literature, this article proposes that inclusive policing begins from the inside out. Accordingly, a multicultural organizational development model is presented as a framework for undertaking cultural change within policing. Leveraging the findings from an observational study, this article concludes that successful reform begins with a broad understanding of the workplace experiences of employees.
Angela	Workman-Stark	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Understanding Radicalization: Implications for Law Enforcement and Other Stakeholders	The murders of Corporal Nathan Cirillo and Warrant Officer Patrice Vincent in Canada in October 2014 sparked immense pressure on authorities to better understand the process of radicalization to violence and to prevent future attacks. This paper begins with an examination of the research literature on radicalization, specifically the context in which radicalization might occur, the indicators of mobilization to violence, and the factors that contribute to countering radicalization and de-radicalization. The scientific literature is then translated into practical solutions for police and other key stakeholders at each stage in the radicalization process. Implications for future research are also considered.

Robert	Worley	Lamar University	?There Were Ethical Dilemmas All Day Long!?: Harrowing Tales of Ethnographic Researchers in Criminal Justice	While there have been many ethnographies published within the discipline of criminal justice, few studies have examined the actual field researchers who have successfully employed this qualitative technique. In this exploratory study, we conducted phone interviews with a sample of eight scholars who have used variations of participant observation to study aspects of life which relate to crime, deviant behavior, and social control. Respondents revealed to us their colorful stories and discussed how they negotiated the dangers of being thrust into criminal worlds (as well as criminal justice worlds) and ultimately managed to thrive while conducting fieldwork in perilous places.
John	Worrall	University of Texas at Dallas	The Supreme Court and the 4th Amendment	This paper analyzes Supreme Court decisions from the 2014 term dealing with the 4th Amendment
Melanie	Worsley	Washburn University	Promoting Restorative-Justice Practices through Partnership: Examining student participation in community mediation	Washburn University has recently partnered with the Topeka Center for Peace and Justice to provide mediation training and experience for Washburn students. This paper will discuss the structure and goals of the partnership including the benefits for students and the Topeka community. This paper will also discuss the research being conducted regarding the effectiveness of the partnership and of the mediation program itself. Finally, this paper will examine the role student involvement in victim-offender mediation programs can play to help increase student and community appreciation for the value of restorative-justice practices within our criminal justice system.
Delmar	Wright	Saint Leo University	Deadly Force: The Laws, Policies, Protocols and Perspectives	Law enforcement officers have an affirmative duty to safeguard human life and the use of deadly force is the most significant action undertaken by an officer. However, perceptions of the unjustifiable use of deadly force have manifested in deepening schisms between the police and various communities. The divide has led to broad-based criticisms, allegations of police abuse and deprivation of rights, and an increasing mistrust of police objectivity and integrity. This paper critically examines the often overlooked or understated legal framework that underlies organizational use of force policies, threat management protocols, and the street level perspectives of police officers.
Kevin	Wright	Arizona State University	The Forbidden Three: Addressing Serious Violent Misconduct in Prison	A primary focus of correctional administrators is to maintain a safe and secure environment. Balanced against this is the need to provide programming and to use the least restrictive environment necessary for inmate control. Aggressive and violent inmates provide a significant challenge to these goals. The current work examines a restrictive status housing program designed for inmates who have engaged in one of the ?Forbidden Three Acts? of assault in prison. We determine whether program graduates have reduced levels of misconduct at 6 month and 1 year follow-ups. We conclude by discussing the implications of our work for correctional policy.
Valerie	Wright	Cleveland State University	The ?Real? Housewives: Media Depictions of Combative and Violent Behavior Across Race	Reality television is gaining popularity due to the public?s desire for authenticity in television entertainment. We explore the prevalence of stereotypical imagery in a popular series ? The Real Housewives which presumably depicts ?realistic? images of women. However, such depictions must be critically assessed given the literature on racial stereotyping in the media which can have ?real? life consequences through routine societal enactment of norms and laws that can be arbitrarily applied to disadvantaged populations. We explore the presentation of ?reality? by examining how combative behavior is depicted, and whether depictions of combative behavior vary across race and class?
Pamela	Wruble	Loyola University Maryland	From Schoolhouse to Courthouse: School-Based Disciplinary Referrals and Practices in Several States	This paper reports an investigation of school-based referrals to the juvenile courts as an element of the School-to-Prison Pipeline. The purpose of the study was to quantify and compare the number of school-based juvenile court referrals originating in schools at two points of time, 1995 and 2011, using data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. The likelihood of school-based referrals and the dispositions of the referrals in six states were analyzed. Using descriptive statistics, logistic regression and odds ratio, the study examined race and special education status as predictors of referrals.

Guangzhen	Wu	Washington State University	In the Eyes of the Gatekeepers: An Evaluation of Chinese Police Officers Perceptions of the Public	The purpose of this paper is to examine Chinese police officers' attitudes toward the individuals they serve and protect. Using cross-sectional data collected from 271 police officers in a Chinese police university, this paper examines the effects of officers' perceptions of citizens' cooperation, compliance with laws, recognition, and disrespect. Chinese police officers generally have mixed feelings about citizens. Results further revealed a significant relationship between officers' attitudes and their sense of effectiveness and behavior. Findings provide insights for Chinese administrators to reform the police with a focus on strengthening citizen-police relationships.
Guangzhen	Wu	Washington State University	Police Integrity in China	The purpose of this study is to examine the contours of police integrity in China. In the past few decades, police misconduct in China has been increasing in prevalence and has adversely affected citizens' trust in police. However, this issue has received limited scholarly attention in China. To address this gap in prior research, we replicate the NJ Integrity Scale, within a sample of 350 police officers attending police training programs in the National Police University of China.
Ling	Wu	Marywood University	Analyzing burglary risks on the street network	Why crimes cluster at particular locations are examined mostly without considering the actual street network. This research examines multiple factors influencing burglary risks, including street characteristics, space syntax, and some socioeconomic components. Data of road network and residential burglaries in a metropolitan city in China are utilized. Residential burglaries are analyzed at the street segment level with considerable variation in road network configuration and socioeconomic factors. The implications of the statistical output will also be discussed.
Marie	Wu	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	Making the Call: Reporting Intimate Partner Violence to the Police in Mixed-Race Relationships	Interracial couples remain an understudied demographic in the field of intimate partner violence (IPV) research. In this project, I address this gap in the literature. Prior research notes that family members often disapprove of an in-law of a different race (Golebiowska 2007), and this generates a sense of defensiveness of the union itself (Root 2001). I hypothesized that victims of IPV in mixed-race relationships are less likely to report their victimization to the police than victims in single-race relationships, and found support in my regression analysis of the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Timbre	Wulf-Ludden	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Pseudo-family role and misconduct in a women's prison	This study explores the impact of certain social supports on female inmates' misconduct. Specifically, the study addresses pseudo-families. A great deal of research has explored pseudo-families in women's prisons in the past. However, surprisingly few studies address the impact of this unique social phenomenon on women's misbehavior in prison. This study examines not only the impact of general pseudo-family membership on misconduct, but also explores any differences in the frequency of misconduct women engage in based on the role they fill in their pseudo-families (mother, sister, daughter, etc.).
Serdar	Y?id?z	Turkish National Police	The Role of Internet in Radicalization Process of Youth	The role of internet in radicalization process of especially young people is discussed in this paper. The means and tools of internet used by radical organizations for terrorist purposes are detailed. On the other hand, tools and tactics used by law enforcement agencies for counterterrorism are analyzed. International cooperation for preventing radicalization, available agencies, programs and institutions in this field are discussed. Discussion of public, private and citizen cooperation to handle the issue is the final part of the paper.
Christine	Yalda	Grand Valley State University	Michigan Continuum of Services Initiative: Mapping Baselines and Benchmarks	Effective juvenile justice treatment and rehabilitation rests on identifying key criminogenic risk and needs factors, and corresponding protective factors, to inform individualized service plans for juveniles and their families. However, the availability of needed services varies significantly across jurisdictions. This study explores the continuum of services available to juvenile offenders in Michigan by county, mapping service locations, gaps, and local obstacles. The findings serve to inform local and national strategies to optimize the availability of effective services, enhance access to services, support efficient utilization of services, and facilitate the effective administration of juvenile justice.

Ivy	Yarkow-Brown	Missouri State University	Listen to Us, So We Hear You: A Candid Conversation with Top Students Regarding Teaching Pedagogy in Criminal Justice	A collection of top performing and scoring students in the Criminology and Criminal Justice program at Missouri State University will be led by a faculty adviser in discussing teaching pedagogy from their perspectives. They will provide candid feedback about their educational experiences, with highlights on successful practices and the not-so-successful methods some of their previous faculty members had used. Those in attendance will learn invaluable lessons while listening to the guidance and advice from the round-table participants. Utilizing these tips and hints will enable a faculty member to be more effective in the classroom as students will hear them better.
Ahmet	Yayla	Harran University Chair of Sociology Department	ISIS Recruitment: How ISIS Recruits and Trains its Members	ISIS Recruitment: How ISIS Recruits and Trains its Members This study is held in Sanliurfa, a southeastern Anatolian city in Turkey sharing 139 miles of border with Syria to the south. Sanliurfa frontier has been one of the most frequently used pathways for transferring ISIS members, especially the Western Jihadists coming from Europe to Syria. Using the advantage of the geographical location, Prof. Yayla interviewed several ISIS deserters and Syrian refugees who had to live under ISIS rule to analyze the radicalization methods and recruitment process of ISIS. The findings will be presented at 2016 ACJS Annual Meeting.
Sarah	Yerich	Simon Fraser University	What's Black and White and Read All Over?: An Analysis of Media Consumers' Responses to Racialized Police Brutality	Institutionalized racism and police brutality are systemic problems within the United States, and these issues disproportionately impact minority communities. Only recently, however, have these issues been addressed by the media and brought to the forefront of social and political debate. In order to deconstruct these narratives within the contemporary social and political climates, we conducted a qualitative analysis of consumer responses to conservative and liberal online media coverage of recent cases of racialized police brutality. Our findings reflect media consumers' interests and opinions on racialized practices within the United States, as well as the politics of endemic and reactionary racism.
Myunghee	You	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Trends of Criminal Behaviors across Age in South Korea	The purpose of this study is to examine Hirschi and Gottfredson (1994)'s two core claims about the age-crime curve: the 'universality' or 'invariance'. Using the yearly crime statistics in Korea published by the Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC), and the Analysis of Korean Crime published by the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the standardized age-crime curve in Korea is developed based on the age composition of the population. Using the age-crime curve, the characteristics and trends of the age distribution of crime across time are described. This study also explores various socio-political and theoretical explanations for the age-crime curve in Korea.
Stephen	Young	Old Dominion University	Do We Really Want to Go Down that Path?: Social Exclusion of Rural Appalachia and the Cost of State Corporate Crime.	Historically, a continued allowance of state corporate crime has been accepted in areas inhabited by those labeled as 'others' across the United States. A process recently demonstrated by the events of the Elk River Chemical Spill perpetrated by Freedom Industries in West Virginia in January of 2014. The following discussion demonstrates the continued legal loopholes that allow such 'incidents' to occur in vulnerable areas based on the continued label and social exclusion of rural populations in Appalachia. This case, as with other populations in highly impoverished countries that undergo the same victimization, becomes symbolic of and another extension of the broader institutionalized classism and racism of those seen as less or 'others' within the process of continued allowance state corporate crime.
Tasha	Youstin	Florida Atlantic University	Examining the Use of Technology Among Police Departments in the United States	Over the past few decades, the use of various types of technology within police departments has grown exponentially. This study uses data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey (LEMAS) to examine the rise in technology used in police departments throughout the United States, such as Computer-Aided Dispatch and Geographic Information Systems. Additionally, this research compares the adoption of these various types of technology to changes in crime rates. Policy implications, limitations, and future research will also be discussed.
Yue	Yuan	Indiana University Bloomington	Neighborhood, School, Network, and Adolescent Perceived Safety	Prior research has identified a list of individual attributes along with neighborhood, school, and network characteristics as potential factors affecting risk perception. However, prior research has rarely investigated the effects of these factors on risk perceptions simultaneously. To account for the overlaps between school districts and neighborhoods, we resort to cross-classified multilevel modeling (CCMM). We find network characteristics matter for both risk perceptions, but probably more so for risk perception at school than at neighborhood. We also find that while more friends decrease risk perception, more friends with delinquent and violent behaviors increase risk perception.

Yuliya	Zabyelina	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The Role of Advertising in the Formations of New and Emerging Criminal Markets	The way in which organized crime groups are reaping profits has become more sophisticated and creative. People fall victim to crime in an increasing number of ways and in an increasing number of places?both physical and virtual. Based on an in-depth qualitative analysis of primary sources (court files and interviews) and secondary literature, this paper investigates the role of advertising as a tool that perpetrators use to manipulate consumer demand, proactively create (or expand) criminal markets, and ensure customer loyalty. The findings of the paper seek to improve the understanding of emotional factors behind consumer behavior in criminal markets.
Katie	Zafft	The Pew Charitable Trusts	The Effects of Earned Compliance Credits On Offender and Jurisdictional Outcomes	Earned discharge from probation and parole was adopted in Missouri in 2012 in order to strengthen community supervision and reduce revocations to prison. Earned discharge incentivizes offenders who comply with the conditions of supervision by awarding a 30 day reduction of the term of supervision for every 30 days of compliance. This study describes research on the impact of Missouri's earned discharge policy on recidivism and if there have been any cost savings associated with reducing supervision time for eligible offenders. This work also identifies what the offender profile of earned discharge offenders looks like (e.g., low risk).
Marvin	Zalman	Wayne State University, Criminal Justice Dept	Serial Crimes and Wrongful Convictions	Wrongful convictions study is dominated by a list of ?canonical causes? such as mistaken eyewitness identification or false confessions. An ideographic approach provides a more confounding picture. For example, wrongful conviction cases display many factors that might lead investigators astray. We examine a sample of exonerated cases in which actual perpetrators were identified as serial criminals, describe the case factors, and discuss the wrongful conviction?serial crime link. We do not suggest that serial crime is a wrongful conviction ?cause? but suggest that more attention should be paid to the entirety of police investigation by wrongful convictions scholars.
Manuel	Zamora	Angelo State University; Center for Security Studies	Agroterrorism: Cases, Caveats, and Consequences	This paper builds upon the current policy issues before the 114th Congress through a lens provided by scholars of Border and Homeland Security and a focus on agroterrorism. Practitioners, researchers, and policymakers agree that there is room for improvement in the nation's design of its security strategy, and approaches must consider hazards in all their potential. The bioterrorism threat to our food supply chain, of which agroterrorism comprises a significant part, carries with it a potential to instill widespread fear, disrupt the economy, and destabilize large geographic regions.
Steven	Zane	Northeastern University	Does the Mechanism of Juvenile Transfer Affect Sentencing Outcomes? A Multi-Jurisdictional, Multilevel Analysis	In recent decades, the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court has increased dramatically, in large part due to an expansion in the mechanisms of transfer. While transfer traditionally involved judicial waiver, alternatives have emerged and eclipsed judicial waiver as the primary route to adult court. The present research examines whether the mechanism of juvenile transfer?judicial waiver, prosecutorial direct-file, and statutory exclusion?affects sentencing outcomes for juvenile defendants transferred to adult court. The present study is the first to utilize multilevel analysis to examine this question. Implications for research and policy are discussed.
Egbert	Zavala	University of Texas at El Paso	Self-Control and the Immigrant Victimization Paradox	There is a growing body of research that suggests parallels between assimilation and increased adolescent violence, which is often referred to as the ?immigrant paradox.? Few studies explore how theories, such as self-control, could explain the relationship between immigration status and victimization. Thus, this study will explore whether self-control explains the ?immigrant victimization paradox? for youth as well as the role of sex. Logistic regression analyses, drawing on the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program, suggest complex results that are relevant to these issues. The implications of the relationship between self-control, immigration status, sex, and youth victimization are discussed.
Egbert	Zavala	University of Texas at El Paso	A Multi-Theoretical Framework to Explain Same-Sex Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration and Victimization	Criminological theories used to explain intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration and victimization in heterosexual relationships have rarely been extended to same-sex intimate partner violence (SSIPV). As such, this study examines the predictability of social learning, general strain, and self-control to SSIPV perpetration and victimization. Using a sample of college students from two large public universities, results indicate that variables derived from general strain theory better predicted SSIPV perpetration than any other criminological theory (social learning and self-control). Only one variable (depression) was significant in predicting victimization. Implications for SSIPV research and future directions are discussed.

Thomas	Zawisza	Texas A&M International University	Offenders with Mental Illness: A New Test of Environmental Criminology	Research in environmental criminology shows that offenses typically occur at or near major nodal points found along daily traveling routes. However, there are no studies to our knowledge that examine offending patterns of people with documented mental illness. Using data from a long-standing mental health court, we investigate offending patterns of people with mental illness and compare them to those of offenders without a documented mental illness in the same area. This study provides insight into the offense patterns of a neglected group and serves as a direct test of the explanatory power of the tenants of environmental criminology.
Heather	Zaykowski	University of Massachusetts Boston	A Wholly Innocent Victim?: The Construction of Worthy and Unworthy Victims in Delaware Capital Penalty Proceedings"	Since the emergence of the victims? rights movement, there has been a great deal of debate about the role and relevancy of victim impact evidence (VIE) in capital penalty trials. However, there has been very little research performed to inform this debate. Therefore, this project seeks to shed light on the influence of VIE through a content analysis of the population of capital penalty phase transcripts in Delaware from 2001-2011 to determine if members of certain demographic groups are more likely to be described as ?worthy? and if ?worthy? victims are more likely to elicit death sentences.
Heather	Zaykowski	University of Massachusetts Boston	Revisiting Victim Reporting to Police: An Intersectional Approach	Existing literature suggests that racial and ethnic minorities are less likely than whites to seek help from the police due to legal cynicism. However, other studies indicate that minorities are as likely or more likely to report to police. The current study applies an intersectional framework to understand the relationship between race/ethnicity, gender, class and police notification. Preliminary findings indicate that although black and Hispanic men were the least likely to report their own victimization to police, black women were the most likely to notify police compared to other race/gender dyads. Implications for intersectionality in victimology research are discussed.
Miroslava	Zendejas	Lamar University	Inmates, Ad sites and Pen Pal Relationships	The researchers developed pen pal relationships with prison inmates and conducted a content analysis over the replies in prisoner?s letters. These letters were analyzed to discover their preparedness for release, their plans after being released, whether or not they have maintained their familial relationships or friendships, and how they communicate with their loved ones, if so. This research examines the relationships of prison inmates towards their friends and family, and the role that third party advertisement sites are used in communication among inmates
Haley	Zettler	University of Texas at Dallas	The Impact of Dual Diagnosis on Drug Court Success	As substance use and mental illness diagnoses are often co-occurring, it is not surprising that a number of drug court participants are dually diagnosed. Prior research on dual diagnoses and drug court success is limited. In an effort to build upon the literature on the impact of dual diagnoses on drug court success, the current study utilizes data from one urban drug court in the Southwestern United States. Specifically, the current study examines if dual diagnosis offenders in drug court are equally likely to complete drug court successfully than offenders without co-occurring disorders.
Huma	Zia	Lewis University	Gangs and Community Policing	This study will consider the effectiveness of community policing and gang violence. Now, more than ever, especially the City of Chicago, needs a viable solution to gang violence. Though community policing has been used in the past, budget cuts and other programs replaced the concept of community policing. Exploring whether this would be a viable option may offer ways for police department to either revive a stagnant community policing program or initiate one. My focus will be interviewing Chicago Police Department officials, officers and community members to gauge the effectiveness of such a program.
Christine	Zozula	University of Rhode Island	Sherlock In Cyberspace: Solving Active Criminal Cases on Internet Forums	This paper analyzes data from an internet forum dedicated to discussing and solving active criminal cases. The paper first discusses how the nature of a crime and demographic characteristics of the suspect and victim(s) influence community interest in a case. Next, this paper examines the content of the posts, showing how online communities negotiate order, arrive at communal ideas of crime, and grapple with issues of morality and justice. This research builds on core sociological ideas about deviance and group formation, and adds to a growing literature on cohesion and dissent on internet forums.

Malgorzata	Zuber	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Inside the Green Card Marriage Phenomenon	More than 43% of all immigrants who apply for Green Card do so based on marriage with U.S. citizen that makes them "immediate relatives". Large portion of these marriages is considered fraud. There are many ways to arrange a fraud marriage but presented research focuses on one type "cash for vows". Using an interview with adults who participated in marriage fraud for immigration purposes, this work identifies general patterns of marriage fraud. Particularly, it increases the stock of knowledge about different forms and processes involved in obtaining Green Card through marriage fraud and role of Marriage Brokers in the process.
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