

FIRSTNAME	MIDDLEINITIAL	LASTNAME	TITLE	AFFILIATION	TITLESUBMISSION	ABSTRACT
Jessica		Abbott	Dr.	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	The Effects of Police Satisfaction on Perceived Risk of Victimization: Analyses Using an International Sample	The current study uses International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) data to assess three key research questions. First, does past victimization have an effect on perceived risk of victimization, and if so, do the effects differ across countries? Second, among victims of crime, does being satisfied or dissatisfied with the police have an effect on perceived risk and, again, do these effects differ across countries? Last, what factors affect satisfaction with police, and how do they vary cross-nationally? This study seeks to add to the growing body of literature focused on perceived risk cross-nationally. Implications of the research are also discussed.
Sami		Abdel Salam	Dr.	Department of Criminal Justice, West Chester University	Generation Rx: Evaluating the Impact of the Prescription Drug Problem on College Students	Prescription drug misuse is the fastest growing drug problem in America. While studies have addressed issues pertaining to young adults and youth, there is little understanding of the scope and nature of this problem among college students. Recognizing the need for research on this topic, the current study: 1) evaluated the impact of drug prevention programming and perceptions of harm associated with misuse, 2) identified types and patterns of use, and 3) examined differences in risk and protective factors between prescription drugs and other illicit drugs. Findings from this study provide important information relating to future prevention efforts.
Bakhtiah	B	Abdul-Ra'uf	Dr.	Rafford University	Simply Put, Communities of Color Have Little Confidence in the Police: Challenges Within Policing	Crime and police have been precipitating factors for some communities. Most departments do a good job in weeding out applicants who would not make good police officers; yet to some communities, it seems as though it is becoming increasingly difficult during the police selection process to determine who would make good police officers. Furthermore, it is becoming more difficult to determine how an officer will react in a particular situation, or how their experiences may change their attitudes in later years. This paper examines policing in communities of color, and those attitudes towards the police that continues to create mutual antagonism.
Iman		Abubaker	Ms.	Old dominion university	History of crime and punishment in Egypt	Crime and punishment in Egypt have existed since the dawn of time. The laws established have changed and evolved since Ancient Egypt. Since then, Egypt has adopted various laws based upon European laws and later on some Islamic laws. This poster will briefly present how laws have evolved over time within Egypt including the recent change in some laws due to the Arab Spring. And finally, it will briefly present the different court systems as well as the division of law enforcement in Egypt.
Alisa		Ackerman	Dr.	University of Washington, Tacoma	Disproportionate Minority Presence on U.S. Sex Offender Registries	Over the last 30 years U.S. policies and the War on Drugs in particular, have been responsible for the disproportionate increase in the number of African Americans serving time behind bars (Travis, 2002). Though less visible in the discourse, policies designed to manage sex offenders in U.S. communities have had the same racialized effects. The current descriptive study illustrates where disproportionate minority presence is appearing the most.
Kayley		Ackley	Ms.	Western New England University	Juvenile Court: Too Narrow for Special Offenders?	Since the early 2000s, the criminal justice community has observed the development and implementation of specialized court systems for adult offenders to include mental illness, drug, and domestic violence courts. Contrary to the rapid development of specialized adult courts, the juvenile justice system has been sorely neglected. This paper examines the need for the development of offense-specific courts for juveniles. Specifically, the argument is made to bifurcate the juvenile court into two divisions: a court for traditional, delinquent, youth offenders, and a court for juveniles who display pathological tendencies and therefore require intensive rehabilitation services.
Allison		Adair	Ms.	University of Kentucky	Social Constructions of Sex Trafficking in Anti-Trafficking Organizations? Training Toolkits and Curricular Materials	The training toolkits and curricular materials of a sample of anti-trafficking organizations were studied using content analysis guided by grounded theory to determine how these organizations frame the problem of sex trafficking and how they construct the social categories of "trafficking victims," "traffickers," and sex buyers. The characteristics of the organizations (e.g., mission, size, scope, services offered) were also analyzed in order to identify similarities and differences across various types of organizations in terms of problem framing and social constructions. Implications for research and practice are discussed.
Scott		addlesberger	Mr.	Florida Atlantic University	N.C.O.N. An Experiment in Social Efficacy within a Socially Disadvantaged Neighborhood	This paper describes the challenges and accomplishments of a community to organize and improve the living conditions and quality of life in their socially disorganized neighborhood. Through the actions of the (NCON), the community was empowered and focused on making substantive changes to issues impacting the daily living and economic well-being of its residents. By partnering with surrounding neighborhood organizations, City and police services and focusing on the specific issues of crime, code and sanitation NCON developed and used its' power to counter those who contributed to its disorganization. The results were a reduction of drug houses by 125 properties.
Oladiupo	Victor	Adegun	Mr.	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Police Chief Attitudes Towards Citizen Oversight in the United States	This study attempts to describe the attitudes of police chiefs towards civilian oversight. There seems to be only anecdotal literature about the attitudes of police officers and little, if any, about the attitudes of police chiefs towards citizen oversight in the United States. This study explores the general attitudes of police chiefs about external review processes in the 100 largest cities. Findings indicate that police administrators with oversight experience are more tolerant of the traditional police position. The study reveals a better consensus around external intervention where serious complaints have been levied against the police organization.
Cary	Dale	Adkinson	Dr.	Texas Wesleyan University	Implementing the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act: A Case Study at Texas Wesleyan University	This paper will present a case study of the efforts of Texas Wesleyan University to implement the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act. Challenges to implementation will be highlighted, such as efforts to train police officers and campus security personnel on the unfortunate case of a sexual assault, to empower students with knowledge of campus procedures as well as medical and legal resources available to them. Also, because a major objective of the initiative is to improve campus response and reporting of sexual violence, another focus of the paper will be to describe how faculty, administrators, and staff are educated about these procedures at Texas Wesleyan University. Finally, this case study will be a helpful guide for how schools can create a campus culture that prevents such tragedies from occurring and offers support and resources for sexual violence survivors.
Julian		Adler	Mr.	Center for Court Innovation	Building Procedural Justice for Recidivism Reduction: A Pilot Test with Misdemeanor Offenders	Linked to findings from the first and second papers, the authors will present the initial results of a unique effort to develop and pilot-test a brief, evidence-based intervention for misdemeanor offenders that can be administered in a high-volume court setting. The authors will highlight the project's twin aims of strengthening perceptions of procedural justice among participants and establishing connections between high-need offenders and community-based resources. The authors will specifically address the challenge of attempting to reduce criminogenic risk in a high-needs population, while remaining responsive to the demands of legal proportionality and community safety.
Alero		Alejuke	Dr.	Argosy University	Discussant	Discussant
Laura	E	Apnich	Dr.	Georgia Southern University	Not Necessarily Unsafe, but Vulnerable? Perceptions of Safety and Harassment among LGBT Students at a Rural University	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth are often at an increased risk for bullying victimization, discrimination, family difficulties, and mental health issues during adolescence and emerging adulthood. Given the effects of strain on the health and well-being of LGBT students, and the potential buffering effect of aspects of university life, the present study examines perceptions of safety and harassment among LGBT students at a rural university in the southern United States. Drawing on semi-structured in-depth interviews with a diverse group of self-identified LGBT students, we identify commonalities and key differences in students' perceptions of safety and harassment on campus. Offenders experience challenges reuniting with their families and communities during reentry after incarceration. The Washington State Legislature created the Community Parenting Alternative in 2010 to assist offenders with this transition. During their final year of sentence completion, eligible offenders participate in programs to strengthen family bonds while building essential life skills. Participants reside in their homes with their minor children and are intensely supervised. The objective is to assist offenders with successful reentry and ultimately reduce intergenerational continuity. This paper evaluates the impact of the program by comparing recidivism outcomes of participant offenders with a similarly situated historical comparison group.
Chyla	M.	Apuiar		Washington State University	Family-Focused Intervention: Assessing Recidivism Outcomes of Washington State's Community Parenting Alternative	A one size fits all strategy is not appropriate for most criminal justice programs and this is especially true when special populations such as veterans are involved. Even though the veterans' treatment court model is relatively new compared to other court settings, it is apparent that a variety of programmatic strategies and implementation practices are necessary to address the needs of veterans in varying contexts. This paper examines the dimensional differences among veterans' treatment courts in Pennsylvania, and examines how these differences are structured to meet specific jurisdictional needs of veterans.
Eileen		Ahlin	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	One state, many strategies: Dimensional differences among Pennsylvania VTCs	The use of social media has rapidly grown and police officers have become part of this phenomenon. The concern of police administrators is to develop a policy that guides officers' use of social media while violating the First Amendment while protecting officers' careers and the reputation of the agency. This paper reviews court cases involving officer social media use and the IACP's model policy on social media. A comparison between the model policy and police agency policies is done to determine the inclusion of essential elements identified as needed for a robust social media policy.
Janice		Ahmad		University of Houston-Downtown	Police Agency Oversight of Police Officer use of Social Media	This presentation examines the relatively neglected approach of controlling wholesale drug networks in an administrative region in Southern Ontario-Canada. The presentation is guided by a framework that views the results of controlling wholesale drug networks to be difficult due to their clandestine nature, their expense and their disappointing outcomes. The presentation results are based on the use of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to explore the spatial factors behind the open-air drug markets. The geographical approach to open-air drug markets will be assessed to understand better whether it can help authorities to make cost-effective decisions that control the drug markets.
Danzel		Akca	Mr.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	The Spatial Factors behind the Open-Air Drug Markets in An Administrative Region in Southern Ontario-Canada	Violence against women (VAW) has become a critical socioeconomic issue for Bangladesh due to the rise of domestic violence, dowry-related violence, acid violence, murder, rape, sexual harassment, workplace violence, eve-teasing, and trafficking. The media, police, NGOs and researchers acknowledge that a big number of women become victims of physical, sexual and psychological violence every year. According to a Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Survey, 87 percent of women are victims of physical violence followed by psychological violence (80%) and sexual violence (20%) committed by their husbands and partners in 2011. This paper intends to explore the underlying issues of rising VAW in the country based on secondary analysis. The study finds that demand for dowry among the rural poor families, deep-rooted patriarchal values, abuse of religious codes, legal loopholes, defects in criminal investigation, unwillingness of the victims in reporting to police, issues with victim impact statement, and the lack of community awareness are the major issues associated the rise of VAW in Bangladesh. The study offers various practical policy implications, such as, to provide increased women access to justice system, legal aid, women police officers in police stations and the introduction of all-women police stations in Bangladesh.
Mansura		Alter	Ms.	Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University	Underlying issues for the rise of violence against women in Bangladesh	The phenomenon of money laundering is one of the most important and serious financial crimes that have emerged in the era of the digital age. The so-called white-collar crimes are committed by professionals such as bankers, stockbrokers, real estate agents, accountants, academics, lawyers, medical doctors, and government bureaucrats and who are people, etc. who have a high social standing in their communities. Their status enables them to hide their criminal activities and the laundering schemes. Commercial banks are one of the most important sources of money laundering.
Byman	nawaf	al hawawseh		Jordanian	money laundering	The phenomenon of money laundering is one of the most important and serious financial crimes that have emerged in the era of the digital age. The so-called white-collar crimes are committed by professionals such as bankers, stockbrokers, real estate agents, accountants, academics, lawyers, medical doctors, and government bureaucrats and who are people, etc. who have a high social standing in their communities. Their status enables them to hide their criminal activities and the laundering schemes. Commercial banks are one of the most important sources of money laundering.
Byman	nawaf	al hawawseh		Northern Border University Assistant Professor of Criminal Law	money laundering	The phenomenon of money laundering is one of the most important and serious financial crimes that have emerged in the era of the digital age. The so-called white-collar crimes are committed by professionals such as bankers, stockbrokers, real estate agents, accountants, academics, lawyers, medical doctors, and government bureaucrats and who are people, etc. who have a high social standing in their communities. Their status enables them to hide their criminal activities and the laundering schemes. Commercial banks are one of the most important sources of money laundering.
Sanaz		Alasti	Dr.	Lamar University	Women and the Death Penalty: Comparative Perspective	In general, the death sentence rate and the death row population remain very small for women in comparison to that for men in the United States, and many other countries. For example in the United States from 1976 thirteen women were executed, and actual execution of female offenders is quit rare. Based on this study, female offenders are unlikely to be arrested for murder. If women are unlikely to be arrested for murder, extremely unlikely to be sentenced to death, and almost never executed, this necessarily indicates sex bias in the criminal justice systems.
Jay	S.	Albanese	Dr.	Virginia Commonwealth University, Wilder School of Government & Public Affairs	Crime Control Measures, Individual Liberties, and Crime Rates: An Assessment of 40 Countries	This research assesses the relationship among crime control measures and crime rates across 40 countries. Several crime control measures are used (police per capita and conviction rates) that reflect government investment in crime control and crime and criminals, plus the use in practice of these available crime control measures through government intervention in the lives of its citizens (citizen contacts with police, prosecution rate, and detention rate), in order to examine their impact on crime rates. The purpose of this research effort is to examine the extent to which these government interventions, and other important independent variables (social, political, economic), have an impact on crime rates across countries.
Gianna		Albanese	Ms.	Western New England University	The Influence of Media On Homosexuality and Violence in Lesbian Relationships	This paper expands upon the recurring, white-over-looked, issue of same-sex intimate partner violence, particularly examining lesbian-identified relationships. Key factors of underreporting, stress components, and survival mechanisms are highlighted. This paper discusses the use of media and how it has heavily influenced the roles of homophobia and heterosexism in intimate partner violence. This includes the reflection of specific standards and attitudes towards same-sex relationships and/or behaviors implemented throughout the United States. A variety of sociological theory and feminist approaches about lesbian partnerships are also discussed to provide perspectives about both the past and present societal status of lesbians.

James	F. 'Jimmy'	Albrecht	Prof.	Pace University	Gender Mainstreaming, Rule of Law & CJ Administration: Training & Policy Recommendations	The issue of gender mainstreaming and CJ administration from an international perspective may be analyzed: 1) through the eyes of female crime victims; 2) by studying female representation within CJ organizations; and 3) in examining if females are granted equal professional opportunities. Highlighted global research has resulted in specific recommendations: implementing affirmative action policies; gender related training for CJ actors; ensuring reporting options for female victims; legislation to protect against sexual harassment/gender discrimination; adequate accommodations for female employees; and comprehensive global support for gender mainstreaming. CJ agencies, including the police, clearly must reflect the gender and diversity of their communities.
Christine		Alessi	Ms.	Lewis University	Lowering the legal per se limit in the United States	The purpose of this research is to examine the correlation between higher blood alcohol concentration levels and the effect those levels have on the physical and mental capabilities necessary to operate a motor vehicle. The assumption for this study is that if our nation lowers our legal blood alcohol concentration level for motorists, we will see a decline in traffic crash fatalities and injuries. Not too long ago, our country had an illegal blood alcohol concentration of .10, which Congress lowered to .08 in 2001. Currently, all states have adopted the .08 legal per se level. The change had positive effects with regards to lowering accidents and deterring intoxicated motorists with harsher punishments and fines. The United States is not our country of the world. We still have one of the highest allowed legal blood alcohol concentration levels. The assumption is that if we lower it even further to .05, we will again see positive effects regarding fewer accidents and fewer lives lost unnecessarily.
Bekchoro		Atliaskarov	Dr.	Police Academy of Ministry of Interior / Kyrgyzstan	Socioeconomic, Psychological, and Epidemiological Determinants of Suicidal Behavior among Youth in Kyrgyzstan	The current research aims to explore socioeconomic, psychological, and epidemiological determinants of suicidal behavior among youth in Kyrgyzstan. A qualitative research method is to be employed for the analysis. The research limits its scope with only one southern region where the suicidal behavior among youth is observed higher than other regions. For this study, both survivors of attempted suicide cases will be interviewed. An ultimate goal of the study is to increase public awareness with suicide in the country and to develop policy implications for the prevention of the suicidal behavior among youth in Kyrgyzstan.
Bekchoro		Atliaskarov	Dr.	Police Academy of Ministry of Interior / Kyrgyzstan	Testing The Adequacy Of Social Bond Theory In Explaining The Substance Use Among Kyrgyz Youth	The current research aims to examine the adequacy of social bond theory to explain a behavior of substance use among Kyrgyz youth. Research hypotheses were developed on theory based assumptions of social bond theory. Individual level self-reported survey data was administered to 1843 high school students at 25 different schools in the capital city of Bishkek. Findings of the research indicated that attachment to parents was significant determinant of all types of substance use. Attachment to father was found to decrease drinking alcohol among youths, while attachment to mother was increasing the cigarette smoke and marijuana use.
Keisley		Allen	Ms.	University of Central Oklahoma	Docket Efficiency	The research will present solutions for docket efficiency issues in juvenile courts, specifically ways in which delinquency and dependency cases can be completed in a timely manner. In order to look more in depth into these inefficiencies, observations in juvenile courts will occur along with surveying judges. This project is important because it will provide juvenile court personnel with suggestions for improving their current processes in order to increase efficiency while decreasing wait times. This research will compile many solutions specifically for use in the juvenile court system which is updated for current docket efficiency issues.
Kayla		Alison		University of Arkansas	A Comparative Analysis of Bias Homicide	Bias crime research has been limited due to shortcomings in official data sources. Consequently, little is known about the similarities and differences across types of bias crime. In response, this study utilizes over 20 years of open-source data from the Extremist Crime Database to examine homicides targeting different minority groups. Considering several offender- and incident-level attributes, we ask how does the nature of bias homicide compare across victim types? Victim-specific findings should lead to a more nuanced understanding of the nature of bias violence with implications for law enforcement trainings and investigatory practices.
Almad	Falah	Alomosh	Prof.	University of Sharjah	Homeland Security in the Arab World	Homeland Security in the Arab World This study aims to discuss the potential threat to homeland security in the Arab world especially terrorism, both domestic and international. The study focuses on the impact of those threats on the socioeconomic and political structures in the Arab world. It also examines the role of public and private sectors in protecting national interests.
Irshad		Altheimer	Dr.	Rochester Institute of Technology	Understanding Urban Retaliatory Violence	In recent years criminologists have become interested in retaliatory urban violence. Yet, much about retaliatory disputes remains unknown. This exploratory study examines 90 first, retaliatory disputes identified by alarm from the Rochester Police Department. The following research questions are addressed. First, what factors determine how long a retaliatory dispute lasts? Second, what factors influence the likelihood that a retaliatory dispute results in a homicide? Third, to what extent do police actions reduce the likelihood that a retaliatory dispute comes to an end?
Carlos		Alvarez	Mr.	Alpha Phi Sigma National Criminal Justice Honor Society	Criminal Justice Graduate Student Experience in an Online Setting	This paper develops an understanding of the criminal justice graduate student experience in the online setting. We begin with an overview of the factors that have caused institutions to develop online graduate programs in criminal justice and continue by describing our own experiences with online education at the graduate level. We conclude with findings from a survey of online criminal justice graduate students at our own university and what these findings, together with our experiences, indicate are useful implications for faculty and course developers to improve student engagement and ultimately, our learning.
Emmanuel	Nduvuisi	Amadi	Dr.	Mississippi Valley State University	Keys to Curbing Police Civil Liability Lawsuits	This paper discusses policing in American democratic society and looks at key strategies for curbing police civil liability lawsuits. The paper also discusses the realities of policing in the United States focusing on the threats to possibility of civil liability lawsuits. Additionally, this paper examines the extent and cost of police civil liability lawsuits as well as sources of liability in policing in America.
Ethan		Amidon	Dr.	Missouri State University	An examination of the challenges involved with developing pro-social peer groups among newly released parolees	With the dramatic increase in populations under correctional control over the last 30 years, scholars have begun to focus significant attention on the challenges parolees face after their release from prison. In particular, one of the most significant issues identified with the development of new pro-social networks is the role of parolees in helping offenders to desist from criminal activity. This paper relies on 40 in-depth qualitative interviews with St. Louis parolees to examine how newly released offenders navigate the process of reconfiguring their social networks.
Candice	Denise	Ammons	Mrs.	University of TN at Chattanooga	The CSI Effect: Women, Media and Law Enforcement	While crime dramas have always been popular among television viewers, it was the creation of the popular series, Crime Scene Investigation (CSI), which catapulted crime dramas into a cultural phenomenon during the 2013-2014 season. Half of the top crime series shows were crime dramas. The extent to which these television series affect perceptions is debatable; however, little research has examined federal female law enforcement officers. This study will examine the portrayal of female federal law enforcement officers in crime dramas and perceptions associated with officers' behaviors, abilities and gender stereotyping cultivated by prime time television.
Judith	P.	Andersen	Prof.	University of Toronto	Training Police Officers about Trauma and Health: What is the Police Health Professionals' Perspective?	Our survey study aims to explore police health professionals' practices in training officers about trauma exposure and health. Participants (n=28) were high-ranked health professionals representing their national countries in a European Police College meeting. Participants reported that, on average, the risk for officers in developing a mental and physical health condition related to police work was 38.32% and 42.10% respectively. They mentioned that they mainly talk to the officers about trauma symptoms rather than prevention or resilience. Furthermore, 92.9% of the respondents (n=28) reported that they would like to learn how to incorporate new preventative interventions (e.g., mindfulness) in police.
Judith	P.	Andersen	Prof.	University of Toronto	Applying resilience promotion training among SWAT officers in Finland	SWAT teams often respond to critical situations that in many ways are different (e.g., level of threat) than the incidents handled by patrol officers. In this study we applied Arnetz et al.'s (2013) training program to a SWAT platoon (n=18) in Finland. Arnetz et al.'s (2013) program includes a number of resilience promotion interventions (e.g., visual imagery) and was initially applied to police recruits. Our aim was to: i) examine the feasibility of applying such program with SWAT officers and ii) assess their physiological responses during the interventions to explore their relationship with the simulated law enforcement.
Judith	P.	Andersen	Prof.	University of Toronto	Exploring what Finnish police officers already know and what do they want to learn about stress, trauma, and health.	We invited 7 nationwide - Finnish police officers to participate in our survey study. A great number (n= 1,330) responded to our invitation. We found that significantly more operational officers (than non-operational ones) consider police work to be physically demanding. However, there was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of the estimation of how stressful police work is. An educational passage about stress, trauma, and health significantly changed our participants' estimation of officers' mental health risk over the years of service. This finding shows that even a brief passage can improve police officers' knowledge about the topic.
Tia	Stevens	Andersen	Dr.	University of South Carolina	The Context of Gender Disparities in Juvenile Court Processing	The research literature examining young women's penetration into the justice system suggests young women may be disproportionately impacted by certain policies and practices (Chesney-Lind & Irwin, 2008). Missing is an examination of whether the gender gap in juvenile court processing is magnified by certain structural conditions. Using a nationally representative sample in a dataset that includes detailed information on delinquency and contact with the justice system, this study explores whether some contextual climates disproportionately affect young women. The findings suggest that the gender gap in court processing is more pronounced at some decision-making levels and depends on contextual environment.
Sotlar		Andrei	Dr.	University of Maribor	Security Guards perceptions of police legitimacy in Slovenia	There have been studies about citizens' perceptions of police legitimacy in both developed and developed economies relative to security guards whose job responsibilities and duties some times resemble some functions of the public police. In this paper we examine security guards attitudes regarding their trust and confidence in police officers, state prosecutors, judges, and other CJ professionals in Slovenia. The data for the study comes from a sample of security officers who are required by law to undergo professional development course on a periodic basis as delineated by the Private Security Act of Slovenia. Findings and implications are discussed.
Kati		Andrews	Ms.	University of West Florida	Social Workers and Police Officers: Examining The Relationship For Reducing Domestic Violence	Domestic violence police calls are prone to distressed victims, difficult situations and recidivism (Boatland, Schaeffer-Morabito, Preston, & Cheney, 2013). The presence of a trained social worker on these calls can assist officers in managing the scene by answering victims' concerns. Previous research shows success when using this idea in community policing as a social outreach tool (Corcoran & Allen, 2005). This project proposes to embed a trained social worker in patrol units responding to domestic violence calls in Escambia County, FL. The main goal is to reduce stress on officers by providing victims with immediate referrals to local agencies.
Tracy		Andrus	Dr.	Wiley College	The Present Day Lynching of Unarmed African Americans By Law Enforcement Officers	This research will analyze the number of offenses and circumstances leading up to the unjust killing of unarmed African Americans in the United States between 2000 and 2014 and the punishments given to their killers.
Tracy		Andrus	Dr.	Wiley College	The United States of America And The Fear Of A Brown Planet	This Research explores The Rapid Changing of the American Landscape from black and white to Brown. This research also analyze the unequal protection of the law for illegal immigrants coming into America.
Maria Joao	J	Antunes	Dr.	Towson University	Explaining Gender Differences in Youth Exposure to Neighborhood Violence: The Role of Families and Friends	Youths' exposure to violence can put them at risk for the development of problem behaviors. Scholars have begun to identify several family management strategies that protect youth against exposure to violence in the community, though there is scant literature on whether these parenting mechanisms differ for girls and boys. Using data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, we employ hierarchical linear modeling to assess the gender differences in family management strategies and whether these help explain why boys experience more violence in the neighborhood. We also examine the influences of neighborhood contextual factors and youth covariates of exposure to violence.
Ievent		APAYDIN		Pennsylvania State University	A comparison study of Community Policing between USA and Turkey	Community policing has been studied and implemented by many law enforcement agencies around the world, especially in the United States, however this strategy has not been implemented in Turkish Gendarmerie General Command. Thus, with several projects, I will focus on the successful community policing examples in the United States and try to capture the core idea of this new policing approach and its applicability in Turkey. Moreover, community policing has been mostly studied in downtowns of the big cities, but it has not been implemented for rural areas. Thus, I will study on community policing, especially for rural areas.
Brandon	K	Applegate		University of South Carolina	Hot Topics in Jails	What are the issues of greatest concern to contemporary jail professionals? This roundtable will involve a fast-paced, scatter-shot look at an array of problems, considerations, and opportunities faced by jail professionals in the U.S. Mitch Lucas, American Jail Association President-Elect and Charleston County Assistant Sheriff, will lead the discussion by introducing assorted topics through the use of visuals, anecdotes, and short vignettes of the topics' effects on jails. Roundtable participants and session attendees will have the opportunity to discuss each topic, management strategies, and practical and theoretical implications.
Amanda		Archambault		The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Triggers and content of homicidal fantasies	Dumley & Buss (2011) hypothesize that the psychological processes that enable people to kill have origins in the human evolutionary past. Homicidal fantasies provide a window to examine how thoughts can propel lethal actions and test competing theories of homicide. Information about the triggers and content of homicidal fantasies were collected from an adult sample (N=300). Results indicate broad similarities in the situations that cause people to experience homicidal fantasies and the contexts in which actual homicides occur. Discussion focuses on evolved psychological design that produces lethal aggression and the deterrent function of the criminal justice system.
Carol	A	Archibald	Dr.	North Dakota State University	Rig Pigs and Oil Trash: The Impact of Rapid Population Growth on Police Officer Stress and Job Satisfaction	The oil boom in western North Dakota has resulted in rapid population growth for many communities in that region. This qualitative study examines how rapid population growth affects the job satisfaction and stress of individual police officers working in western North Dakota. Face-to-face interviews with 101 police officers and sheriff's deputies serve as the main data source. Interviews took place in eight police agencies located in four counties across the Bakken region of western North Dakota. Findings reveal that rapid population growth has increased police officer stress and has had no impact on job satisfaction.
Robert		Archer	Mr.	Florida Atlantic University	Examining the Relationship between Fear and Crime Prevention Behavior among College Students	Previous literature has suggested universities to be deemed a very safe place. Perhaps true, reports of crime have circulated through the news and even more so and more recent to today's era shootings and mass murders are becoming more and more present in the nation's schools and universities as well in its everyday life. Reality versus perception becomes an issue when played against one another and the underlying issue of student safety merits significant attention. The paper presents the findings from unique data collected from university students related to situational crime prevention, fear of crime, self-protective behaviors, perceptions of crime prevention programs to better understand the antecedent variables relating crime prevention.
MEHMET	ARICAN	Dr.	TURKISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY	Abolishing Special Courts: The Turkish Experience	Abolishing Special Courts: The Turkish Experience In Turkey, Specially Authorized Courts (ÖYM) were established in 2004 to replace the previously existing special security courts. These courts were used in cases of crimes against the constitutional order, organized crime, terror, and drug trafficking. Specially Authorized Courts were abolished by the Parliament in 2014, as part of a new democratization package. The end of the special courts had an impact on a number of trials. These trials have hundreds of defendants, some of whom were facing charges of having links to coup plots. Now, these cases are handled by regional courts.	

Andrea		Arndorfer		Florida International University	False Confession and Interrogation Experiences Influence Juvenile Offenders? Perceptions of Police (In)justice	Consequences of interrogations and false confessions have been discussed largely in terms of the risk for wrongful conviction. However, it is possible that such experiences alter perceptions of the legal system generally. Youth involved in the legal system may be particularly likely to form negative legal attitudes. In the present study, we examined whether incarcerated juveniles (n=150) who had experience with police confession and interrogation experiences. Results revealed that high pressure interrogation experiences and self-reported false confessions with police were associated with more negative perceptions of police. Self-reported true confessions were unrelated to youths' perceptions of police.
Ashley	Nichole	Amio	Dr.	Texas State University	Examining the Relevance of History for Contemporary Racial Disparities in Imprisonment Rates	The continuity between systems of past and present levels of social control has been assessed empirically by examining the effects of lynching on death sentences, executions, and imprisonment. While most of this research has focused on the vigilante tradition, the findings also suggest that the deep racial hostility associated with lynching endures in formal applications of criminal justice today. The present study advances the literature by examining the effect of the historical presence of lynching on contemporary county-level racial disparities in imprisonment rates, net of contemporary social, economic, and political factors.
Elizabeth	Mayfield	Arnold	Dr.	Wake Forest School of Medicine	Reclaiming Futures: The North Carolina Experience	Reclaiming Futures, a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation initiative, aims to reform how youth in the juvenile justice system are linked with services targeting substance use and criminal behavior. Started with 10 sites, it has expanded throughout the country with 14 sites in NC. Based on a six-step process, the original model viewed the chief court counselor as one of five key actors in community-level systems-change efforts. In NC the model has evolved as court counselors now use new policies and tools for screening, referring and monitoring youth. This session will use evaluation findings to assess the merits of this approach.
Noemi		Arroyo	Ms.	Alpha Phi Sigma National Criminal Justice Honor Society	The Misunderstood Mentally Ill	This paper discusses a key issue for 21st century criminal justice—the criminalization of the mentally ill. Many factors influence their criminalization, including media bias, lack of treatment options and underfunding for the mental health system. Without supports in place, people with mental illness end up in the criminal justice system. While law enforcement, courts and corrections have developed innovative approaches to manage the challenges of this group, the criminal justice system remains an inappropriate setting for meaningful treatment. Public awareness of this issue can help fuel needed changes.
Hasan	T	Arslan	Dr.	Pace University	Police Behavior And Decision Making During A Deadly Encounter	Many researchers, who study the use of deadly force nationally, have difficulty determining how many police shootings occur across the country and over time. The lack of nationwide data makes trends on who police shoot are hard to identify, and clues to needed changes in police training and practices may go undetected. The SHOT database at Pace University has been aggregating information about police shootings in the U.S. for several years. Using more than 1500 shootings categorized with 55 variables, the paper focuses on what actions the offender was engaging prior to the officer making a decision to use deadly force.
Jana		Arsovska	Prof.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Strategic Transplantation, Forced Migration or Functional Mobility. NIJ-Funded Study on Transnational Organized Crime	This paper examines the criminal mobility of Albanian organized crime groups operating in New York City. Albanian crime groups are widely present abroad but it is the nature of their presence that remains unclear. The project examines whether these groups are able to reproduce their territorial control in a foreign country, or whether they emerge as a result of social exclusion in the host country. It examines the nature of their transnational links across criminal markets. The findings are based on court documents, and interviews with experts and Albanian immigrants, including offenders (in and out of prison) and undocumented migrants.
Shavonne		Arthurs	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	College student drinking patterns: Do high school credits transfer?	A previous study 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 (n=1,073). Findings suggested that gender, female peer influence, parental acceptance, and involvement in Greek life are indicators of current alcohol consumption. The current study expands upon these correlates to include additional measurements of early alcohol use, the perceived impact of increased legal sanctions (state and university), as well as parental support for underage drinking. Policy implications will be discussed.
Samuel		Arungwa	Prof.	Texas A&M University Systems	Support for Evidence-Based Service-Learning in Justice Education Sciences	Evidence-based service-learning (EBSL) is the use of service-learning to support evidence-based programs (EBPs). Schools and colleges (SACs) are supporting tradition-based programs (TBP), to the exclusion of EBPs. Therefore, one of the billion dollar questions for the justice education sciences is whether the SACs have the willingness to support (WITS) for EBPs. Using data from the WITSACT Survey, this paper presents an EBSL perspective. Results show that majority of respondents do have a strong WITS for EBSL. The policy implications of this WITS are discussed as a critical resource for broadening the reach of the justice Sciences and educational pedagogy.
Samuel		Arungwa	Prof.	Texas A&M University Systems	Support for Evidence-Based Service-Learning in Justice Education Sciences	Evidence-based service-learning (EBSL) is the use of service-learning to support evidence-based programs (EBPs). Schools and colleges (SACs) are supporting tradition-based programs (TBP), to the exclusion of EBPs. Therefore, one of the billion dollar questions for the justice education sciences is whether the SACs have the willingness to support (WITS) for EBPs. Using data from the WITSACT Survey, this paper presents an EBSL perspective. Results show that majority of respondents do have a strong WITS for EBSL. The policy implications of this WITS are discussed as a critical resource for broadening the reach of the justice Sciences and educational pedagogy.
John		Asagba	Mr.	University of Massachusetts-Lowell	Intersection of Privacy and Security: Bostonians' Personal Response to Terrorist Attacks	No special preferences.
John		Asagba		University of Massachusetts-Lowell	Introduction: Intersection of Privacy and Security: Bostonians' Personal Response to Terrorist Attacks	The terrorist attacks on American soil that unfolded on the morning of September 11th 2001 ushered in a new age of security management. In an effort to prevent further attacks, the government passed sweeping legislation to prevent and deter threats domestically and abroad. However, such legislation has been accused of coming into conflict with Constitutional rights and civil liberties. This paper looks to make a citizen's eye review of the potential violations of Constitutional law which came with anti-terrorism legislation. It intends to examine perceptions of changes in the law from just after September 11th to modern day.
Lindsay		Ashworth	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Preventing Sexual Assault: Correlates of Bystander Intentions to Intervene	Prevention efforts for college sexual assault have spanned nearly half a century. Recently, legislative and White House efforts re-focused attention on creating safe environments for students through the passage of the Campus Save Act (2014) and development of the White House Task Force on Sexual Assault. Scholarship has also drawn attention to the efficacy of bystander intervention programs for discouraging and preventing sexual assault. This study uses data from college students enrolled at a public university without a system-wide bystander intervention program to assess correlates of subjects' willingness to intervene in high-risk situations. Implications for policy and research are discussed.
Mary		Aspinall		University of Regina	The Case of Serbia: Perspectives of Reconciliation following Violent Conflict.	The dissolution of the former Yugoslavia in 1991 resulted in extremely violent conflict. Transitional justice was developed as a response to international communities replacing authoritarian regimes with democratic ones. There may also be alternative measures in dealing with crimes of this magnitude. The revised TABB model (Parmenter & Witekamp, 2010) wherein retributive and dialogical approaches are both given consideration in addressing the crimes provides the theoretical foundation for the research. Results from a population-based survey in Serbia are analyzed using logistical regression in order to assess perceived reconciliation at both societal and individual levels.
ibey		Asthappan	Dr.	University of New Haven	The Effectiveness of Economic Development on Terrorism	During the thirteen years that has transpired since 9/11, the U.S. has used economic inducements to assist developing nations that struggle with terrorism. The premise that developing economic institutions will result in reduced terrorist activity must be empirically tested. By collecting data from developing regions and countries, this study investigates if economic assistance and growth is related to and causes variation in terrorist events. Using a series of regressions, the impact of economic development on terrorist activities are uncovered. Policy implications of this study address the role of the U.S. as a leader in the economic development of developing nations.
Cassandra		Atkin-Hunk	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	Changing Women's Lives: The Long-Term Effectiveness of a Drug Court Treatment Program	The increase in the rate of justice involved female offenders has addressed all other groups over the past four decades. Research suggests that females involved in the justice system have high rates of substance abuse, mental illness, and trauma exposure. Although these characteristics are not specific to female offenders, females have unique pathways to criminal behavior which are better addressed by gender-specific programming. The current study examines short-term psychosocial change and long-term re-arrest rates of female drug court participants who were involved in a gender-specific treatment program.
Hargreet		Kaur	Dr.	Mount Royal University	Life in the Gang: A Reality Check on Gender Equality	Whether gangs serve as a place of gender equality for girls is explored in this qualitative study of female gang members in two Western Canadian cities. From the analysis of in-depth interviews with girl gang members, it is evident that gangs are highly gendered groups in which gender hierarchies force girls to find ways to create personas of toughness through participation in violent activities yet also to display appropriate feminine behaviours of sexually non-promiscuous females. For the girls, toughness, violence, and femininity together form a part of the reality in how they live their lives in gang and/or on the streets.
Avdi		S.	Dr.	Indiana State University	Gun Ownership in the United States: Factors that Affect Citizens' Decision to Buy or Own Guns	The purpose of this study is to develop a profile of private gun owners in the United States. Specifically, this study attempts to examine the relevant factors that have an effect on citizens' decision to buy or own guns. The second objective of this study is to examine the effects of and the amount of variation that education, employment status, and occupation explain on citizens' decision to own or buy guns, while controlling for the effects of other variables in the model. The analyses are based on a national sample of 2568 private gun owners in the United States.
Rachel		Axelrod, M.S.		University of New Haven	AN ANALYSIS OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE AND CLEARANCE RATES: DOES SPEED MATTER?	Many have commented that the time it takes to complete a forensic analysis may be a significant factor in explaining why certain types of forensic analysis (like DNA) have not been as helpful in making arrests as they otherwise might have been. Certain literature has suggested that decreasing time between submission of evidence and analyses will increase clearance rates. Bond (2007) discussed a 45-day fast tracking initiative, where forensic evidence is processed within a 45-day window to improve clearance rates. Examining cases submitted to the Connecticut State Crime Lab from the years 2006 to 2009, this study tests Bond's contention as well as the overall assumption that faster processing of forensic evidence will improve clearance rates. Using standard statistical analysis, it was found that there is no relationship between processing forensic evidence faster and an increase in clearance rates.
Lee		Ayers	Dr.	Southern Oregon University	Shifting the DOC Dollars: Justice Reinvestment	Under Oregon House Bill 3104 (2013), the Criminal Justice Commission is required to administer the Justice Reinvestment Program. In consultation with the Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee. As a part of that program administration, the Commission is required to award grants to counties and non-profit organizations in accordance with rules adopted by the Commission. What are the rules that will be in place and how were the new rules created? Five public listening sessions were conducted during October 7-November 2014. What were the final results and how does adding non-profits to the grant process change the playing field?
Dennis		Bachman	Mr.	Director of Electronic Security and IT	Conducting Gambling Investigations on Illegal Gambling Devices in Cyber-Space: Breaking Through the False Façade	Today's illegal gambling machines exist in cyberspace, making it difficult to differentiate between reality and fantasy in determining if they contain the three elements of prize, chance, and consideration that are required to prove the crime of illegal gambling. There are many articles available to vendors on how to eliminate the appearance of any one of the three requirements. However, there is limited information on how investigators can use forensics and investigative techniques to sort through the fantasy and get to the truth on gaming devices. This paper focuses on those techniques which can be used throughout a successful investigation.
Sinchul		Back	Mr.	Bridgewater State University	An Analysis of Cyber Victimization among Adult Facebook Users	Based on lifestyle-exposure and routine activity theory, the likelihood of becoming a suitable target for cyber victimization increases for frequent users of social networking sites like Facebook (Cohen and Felson, 1979; Eck, 1994; Felson, 1986; Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo, 1978). Using survey data, this research will examine a sample of 1,000 South Korean Facebook users ages 19-23 years old. Social network analysis will be used to display the relationship between risky Facebook behaviors and cyber victimization (Kwan and Skoric, 2013).
Joseph		Bacot	Mr.	Georgia Southern University	Reentry and Relapse: An Examination of the Causes and Correlates of Desistance from Crime	The successful reintegration of juvenile offenders back into the community is challenging for the juvenile justice system. The absence of social support/social capital and the presence of stress are critical factors that can contribute to relapse into criminal behavior. The current study examines how a lack of social capital and strain influence continued delinquency among different racial/ethnic groups, using longitudinal data from a sample of incarcerated youth in Arizona.
Hyunin		Baek	Mr.	Georgia State University	A Study on the Relationship between Appropriateness of Education/Training for Police Officer and Organizational Commitment	Police education and training are important activities that let police officers acquire knowledge, skills and change his or her sense of values and attitude. Being a police officer is a professional job. Professional workers with a sophisticated knowledge, skill and ability are core human resources to sustain organization's competitiveness. It is crucial to provide professional workers with an appropriate education and training to get them to have organizational commitment. Thus, this study examines the relationship between appropriateness of education and training for police officers and organizational commitment, and it explores the moderating effects of a manager's support for education and training.
Michael		Baglivio	Dr.	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	A statewide examination of delinquency intervention treatment quality among juvenile residential commitment facilities	This study examines treatment quality of interventions (N=164) in all 57 juvenile residential commitment facilities in Florida. Treatment quality was measured across 7 indicators per intervention across a total score of 0-10 via on-site reviews conducted by trained Florida Department of Juvenile Justice quality improvement staff. The indicators include training, manual/protocol, observation, facilitator turnover, fidelity monitoring, corrective action, and evaluation of facilitator skill. The strengths and weaknesses of quality across the entire state are assessed. Policy implications and how they are used as part of a broader evaluation protocol are discussed.
Kathleen		Bailey	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	Examination of Adolescent Youth Sexual Attitudes 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 explored the changes of these sexual attitude through the years. This study examined the individual attitudes (e.g., sexuality, aggression, and criminality) and recidivism histories of male youths who were placed in an outpatient adolescent sex offenders treatment program between 1988-2012. The implications of these findings for research, theory, treatment, and risk assessment will be discussed.
Kathleen		Bailey	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	A Theoretical Approach to Mentor Training: An Analysis of Change in Relational Perception of Student Mentors	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 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 provide information on the effectiveness of a relational theory-based training program to prepare college students, involved in a mentoring youth at risk, to evaluate their understanding of what corrective experiences are needed to promote change in the youth they mentor.

Shannon		Bair	Ms.	Mercyhurst University	The Impact of Sexual Orientation on College Sexual Assaults	Physical, verbal, and sexual assault among and directed to the queer community on college campuses is an ongoing issue. Although there are many studies on college campus sexual assaults, the research involving sexual orientation as a factor is limited. According to Hines (2007), sometimes studies have to exclude the queer student population due to a lack of queer participants. The purpose of this exploratory study is to discover to what degree sexual orientation plays into the occurrence of and student perception of sexual assaults on college campuses through examining both the victim and the potential offender.
David		Baker	Prof.	Federation University Australia	Police, children and care	This presentation reports on a partnership project entitled 'The Impact of Incarceration on Children's Care: A Strategic Framework for Good Care Planning', a neglected aspect of how police deal with children's care is taken into custody. The paper identifies that there is a lack of procedures and information regarding police responses similar to subsequent court and correction interventions. Good outcomes happen by accident rather than by design. Although much remains informal and although clearer protocols and guidelines would assist, advances in referral methods, the updating of Police Manual procedures and enhanced police awareness are positive forward steps.
David		Baker	Prof.	Federation University Australia	Policing mass protests: the Australian way	With notable exceptions, Australia's police leadership in the 1990s advocated communication, negotiated management and a low-key approach to controlling large-scale protest. This paper argues that the advent of anti-globalization protests (2007 Sydney APEC meeting, 2014 Brisbane G20 summit) ushered in a new phase of policing: aspects of 'strategic incapacitation' with no-protest zones, strategic arrests and heavy surveillance. The policing of APEC 2007 exemplified police utilization of exclusionary tactics in a less violent setting than many European and American counter-summit confrontations. Negotiation is still embedded in the policing approach, but the threat of force has become a powerful deterrent to protesters.
David		Baker		Texas Southern University	Culture of Brutality**	A Critical Discussion on the Work of Patrick Smith-Stewart Author of Culture of Brutality** and "The War on Drugs."**
Paula		Baker		University of Pikeville	Active learning projects: A student's perspective	In today's technology obsessed world, one way to reach students and get them involved in class and their own learning is to use technology based active learning. This roundtable is a discussion, from a student's point of view, of two such endeavors. Participants are students who were in the classes where active learning approaches were used and will discuss their learning experience. Do they see a benefit in the approach and did they learn more or less than from traditional instructional methods.
Paula		Baker	Dr.	University of Pikeville	Technology in the classroom: Enhancement or Epicenter	We know that the use of technology in and out of the classroom is helpful to both students and professors. For us the question now becomes are there ways that we can challenge our students to use technology in other ways? Can we induce them to create information rather than be just consumers? In other words, can we challenge them to become active learners and participants rather than observers and users? This discussion will center on the use of technology, not just as a passive enhancement to the classroom experience, but on making technology the center of the classroom experience.
Daniel	B.	Baker	Mr.	Appalachian State University	Student Drinking, Misperceptions and Risk of Victimization	College students represent a unique population for the study of drinking behaviors and perceptions of risky behavior. This study examines respective and combined roles of self-control and perceptions of normative drinking across various types of criminal victimization while or shortly after consuming alcohol. The author inquires about the subjects' degree of self-control or tendency toward risky behaviors. Next, there is an examination of student drinking levels and how they compare to perceived normative drinking levels. These measurements may shed more light on the relationship between lapses in judgment or engagement in risky behaviors and subsequent victimization. Campus policy implications and suggestions for future research will be offered.
Thomas		Baker	Dr.	Virginia Commonwealth University	Police officer and court actor race/ethnicity, procedural justice, and self-regulating beliefs of male offenders	Procedural justice of the police and courts has been consistently linked to public satisfaction, confidence, and even self-regulating beliefs. However, very little is known about offenders' perceptions of procedural justice. That is, we know very little about the antecedents of offenders' procedural justice perceptions or the impact that such perceptions may have on outcomes such as self-regulating beliefs. This study examines the impact of police officers' and court actors' race/ethnicity on respondents' procedural justice perceptions and tests the generality of the link between procedural justice and self-regulating beliefs among male offenders.
Erlan		Bakiev	Dr.	Kyrgyz National Police	Examining Terrorism Threat and Police Performance	The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between terrorism threat and police performance. The hierarchical multivariate linear modeling technique is used. The units of analyses were provinces of Turkey (level two) and years (level one). This paper concludes that there is a significant relationship between terrorism threat and police performance within the provinces of Turkey; however, this relationship is not significant when the size of the minority population within the provinces. More specifically, as the size of the minority population increases, the negative effect of terrorism threat on police performance strengthens. Moreover, only the more serious crimes are included in the calculation of crime clearance rates.
Nicholas		Bakken	Dr.	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	Reentry and Mental Health: The Challenges Facing Female Offenders with Mental Health Conditions	Mental health problems pose challenges for women at every stage of the criminal justice process, from arrest to incarceration to community reentry and reintegration. In this paper, we examined mental health status among a sample of 142 women leaving confinement and the role that mental health problems played in shaping their reentry outcomes using data collected between 2002 and 2005 in Houston Texas. In the year after leaving prison, women with mental health problems had significantly poorer reentry outcomes compared to women with no indication of mental health problems. The paper concludes with recommendations for improved policy and practice.
Julie	Marie	Baldwin	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Eligibility, outcome measures, data tracking, culture, and information sharing: A longitudinal national examination of v	The initial national survey of Veterans Treatment Courts (VTCs) was conducted in the summer/fall of 2012, and the follow-up was administered to the same VTCs and newly emerged VTCs in fall of 2014. This study provides an up-to-date national portrait and illustration of change of VTCs across using data from both surveys. The results presented in this paper focus on eligibility requirements, outcome measurements, mechanisms for data tracking (long- and short-term), and practitioner perceptions of participant successes and challenges and the VTC culture. Additionally, this research also presents results regarding practitioner perceptions of the challenges and successes of data tracking and information sharing within their own VTCs and across VTCs in their states. The purpose of this presentation is to provide a national context for the specific research topics presented in this panel.
Julie	Marie	Baldwin	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Participant and Team Perspectives in Veterans Treatment Courts: An Examination of National and Site-Specific Research	Veterans treatment courts (VTCs) are one of the most recent innovations in the specialized court movement. As such, little research has been conducted on VTCs and their participants to date. This panel explores the perceptions and experiences of both military participants and the VTC team members. Research presented and discussed at this roundtable comes from both nationwide and site-specific studies.
Samantha		Balemba	Dr.	University of North Georgia	What affects sexual assault outcomes? The impact of victim, offender, and situational factors	The current study examines victim, situational, and offender lifestyle factors that are relevant to sexual assault outcomes, with respect to level of violence and sexual intrusiveness. This study will serve to determine what relationships exist and which factors interact to produce various offense outcomes.
William		Bales	Prof.	Florida State University	FSU and Florida Department of Corrections Researcher-Partnership Project	To accomplish this, sequential logistic regression analysis (multinomial and binomial) are conducted on a sample of 613 sexual assaults to evaluate the effects of victim, offense, and offender variables on crime outcomes. These results will help to determine when particular variables are important and at what point other variables take precedence with respect to offense outcomes.
Ashley		Ballard	Ms.	Western Carolina University	Racial/ethnic differences in drug use and offense types among juvenile offenders	The paper describes an individual partnership between the FSU College of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the Florida Department of Corrections. Through this partnership, three major research projects are providing empirical evidence to inform the field of corrections and DOC's future policy decisions regarding various inmate programs. These projects include: 1) Assessing Post-Release Impact of Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment on Employment and Recidivism, 2) Assessing Post-Release Impact of Work Release Programs on Employment and Recidivism and 3) Assessing Impact of Post-Release Supervision on Employment and Recidivism. The paper concludes with discussion of how the project findings will inform DOC policies.
Ken		Balusek	Dr.	Rockhurst University	Students' understanding of critical thinking activities	Research has shown that racial and ethnic minority youth disproportionately enter the criminal justice system. However, much less is known about the role of drug use and the possibility that it serves as a primary reason for different kinds of offending across racial groups. This study utilized data from the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement to determine whether racial and ethnic minority youth were any more or less likely to be in juvenile detention for certain types of offenses due to their drug use. The findings have clear implications for juvenile justice practices related to drug use treatment.
Meghan	Nichole	Bang	Ms.	University of West Florida	The Monetary Value of Art Within Criminal Organizations	With recent focus on developing critical thinking skills of students, it is important to determine if students understand what critical thinking is and can discern which academic activities involve critical thinking and which activities do not. To that end, this research presented a list of academic tasks to criminal justice and psychology undergraduates at three different schools and the students were asked to rate what level of critical thinking was involved in each task based on a Likert type scale. The student ratings are compared to ratings by faculty. Students' own perceptions of critical thinking will also be presented.
Andrew		Barbato	Mr.	Western New England University	Body Cameras in Law Enforcement	Evidence suggests the use of art within criminal organizations has become rife, but very little research exists on this topic. Many questions remain unanswered ranging from black market values of stolen art, which sites are suitable targets for art theft, the extent of the problem, and most importantly, what is the true (if any) monetary value of art within criminal organizations.
Rosemary	L.	Barberet	Dr.	Sociology Department, John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Victims of Terrorism Associations after September 11th, 2001 and March 11, 2004: Claims, Demands, Responses	This presentation looks into the idea of police officers wearing body cameras while on duty. Members of civil liberties unions are demanding policy reform in the wake of the Michael Brown shooting in Ferguson, Missouri. They seek justice for those who have been victimized by apparent police misconduct while those on the other side of the argument look to protect the privacy of both police officers and America's civilians. Further examinations will be made regarding styles of policing, how they relate to the demands of the citizens the police serve and how this will affect body camera policies across the country.
Rosemary		Barberet	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	International Law and Feminist Criminology	This research seeks to describe and explain the claims, needs, activities and goals of 9/11 victims via the New York tri-state area-based terrorist victims movement that arose as a result of the attacks on the World Trade Center in 2001 in New York City as compared to those of the 3/11 victims (the Madrid bombings in 2004) in Spain. The purpose of this research is to contribute to the international development of policy to support victims of terrorism, a current issue for consideration by the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
Nina		Barbieri	Mrs.	University of Texas Dallas	Adolescent gang membership and impacts on self-identity, esteem, and efficacy	This presentation will explore the usefulness of international law as a means to globalize feminist criminology and, more broadly, criminal justice sciences. It will examine reconceptualizing gendered crime, victimization, the human treatment of detainees and prisoners through international legal frameworks and the implications for broadening conventional definitions of crime, as well as holding States, along with perpetrators, responsible for violations. Finally, the usefulness of international law for the formation of global advocacy movements for gender justice will be highlighted.
Tom		Barker	Dr.	Professor Emeritus Eastern Kentucky University	Police Sexual Misconduct	Scholars have long recognized the impacts of gang membership on adolescents. While some have focused primarily on the negative effects, this study examines the potential positive outcome of adolescent gang membership. More specifically, the current study seeks to understand the nuanced reasonings for and results of joining a gang on perceptions of self-esteem, efficacy, and identity. Using the longitudinal assessment of the GREAT program, propensity score matching and semi-structured qualitative interviews of adolescent gang members were conducted to determine whether positive outcomes were seen among current adolescent members of a gang. Discussion of results illustrates the need for future research and policy implications.
Ashlee	R	Barnes		Michigan State University	Risk Assessment: Predicting Recidivism and Identifying Juvenile Sex Offenders' Needs	This paper represents the results of a 10-year examination of media results from Google Alerts and the website Injustice Everywhere on illicit sexual misconduct by law enforcement officers on and off-duty. Each case was analyzed upon its content of sexual misconduct by type of sexual misconduct a geo of the victim/s and the duty status status of the officer/s involved. A Typology of Police Sexual Misconduct will be presented. *
chris		barnum	Dr.	St. Ambrose University	An evaluation of an Observational Benchmark used in Assessing Disproportionality in Police Traffic Stops	When investigating the criminogenic risk profiles of juvenile sex offenders, it is important to distinguish general offenses from sexual offenses. Most juvenile risk assessments are designed to predict general recidivism, however some court jurisdictions may be employing these assessments in an effort to predict future sex offenses as well. This study investigated the comparative predictive validity of two risk assessments with a sample of juvenile sex offenders. In addition, subscale scores were examined to identify the unique needs of juvenile sex offenders when compared to the general juvenile offender population. Practical and empirical implications of the findings will be discussed.
chris		barnum	Dr.	St. Ambrose University	Racial Disparity in Individual Police Officers' Traffic Stops	Researchers use observational benchmarks to assess racial disproportionality in police traffic stops. To date, there has been a deficiency of empirical research evaluating the effectiveness of observational benchmarks across time and day-of-the-week. This paper reports the findings from analyses evaluating relative accuracy of daytime roadside observations in comparison to nighttime observations across the week. Results indicate that daytime observations are more valid than nighttime observations and that daytime benchmarks if formed from small localized geographical areas are similar to residential census population data. The implications of these findings are discussed.
chris		barnum	Dr.	St. Ambrose University	Racial Disparity in Individual Police Officers' Traffic Stops	Abstract Several empirical investigations examine racial disproportionality in police traffic stop behavior at the aggregate level. However, research investigating disproportionality in individual officer's behavior is underdeveloped. Here we use a disparity index and information from a medium sized Midwestern police department to track individual officers' disproportionality in stops across several years of data. The disparity index is predicated on odds ratio and compares an officer's traffic stop information to an observational baseline. Results show that an officer's duty assignment, level of seniority and the time-of-day affect disproportionality. Implications are discussed including how the index fits with early intervention systems.

							Creativity in the classroom and the ability to transmit information in different ways is accepted as a goal? but not taught, and many would say, not fully encouraged. The current framework of assessment (tests) can stunt creativity, and limit professor's freedom to think outside the box? if the learning is not sufficiently measurable. The additional expectation that professors employ emerging methods and modern technology further alienates the more traditional models of pedagogy. This panel discussion will discuss teaching methods used that empower the students to control their learning, interact with their environment and align their lived experiences within theoretical frameworks.
Lauren	M	Barrow	Dr.	Chestnut Hill College	Meeting students where they learn		The authors will present an in-depth examination of clinical intervention with drug-involved misdemeanor offenders, with particular emphasis on the intersections of drug use, mental health needs, and trauma. Drawing largely on their work at the Red Hook Community Justice Center, a multi-jurisdictional community court, the authors will discuss both shorter-term and longer-term intervention strategies. The authors will also consider a broader range of systemic factors that can affect treatment outcomes, as well as strategies for conceptualizing and navigating institutional dynamics.
Kate		Barrow	Ms.	Center for Court Innovation	Clinical Intervention with Misdemeanor Defendants: A Dynamic Systems Perspective		This paper uses newly collected data from a collaborative mixed-methods project in Las Vegas, Nevada to examine how smart policing strategies in high-crime neighborhoods have impacted residential perceptions of crime and the police. We pay close attention to the racial and ethnic disparities that emerge in perceptions of crime versus real crime.
Christie	D.	Batson	Dr.	Department of Sociology University of Nevada Las Vegas	An Examination of Racial & Ethnic Disparities in Resident Perceptions of Crime, Police, & Smart Policing in Las Vegas		We show that factors such as English-language fluency and nativity status are associated with Hispanic differences in crime and police perceptions.
Joshua	R.	Battin	Dr.	Mansfield University of PA	The effects of urban sprawl on suburban and rural neighborhoods: An examination of contemporary migration trends and cr		Metropolitan communities throughout the United States continue to expand outward, impacting suburban and rural areas in many ways. An apparent void in the empirical literature is an examination of how urban sprawl impacts the levels of criminal behavior in these outlying communities. The intentions of this study are threefold: 1) identify the scope of urban out-migration taking place in the areas of inquiry; 2) propose the public policies that influence these contemporary migration trends; 3) examine the suburban and rural areas affected by urban sprawl and the relationship with community crime trends. Policy implications and future research considerations will be discussed in conclusion.
Dana	Nicole	Baxter	Dr.	Davis & Elkins College	Theft in the Workplace: Violation by Those we Trust		This study examines the characteristics of those caught participating in employee theft at a specialty retailer, and offers motivational explanations for those caught committing this internal theft. Most individuals spend the majority of their adult lives at their workplace; making the study of occupational theft critical in the field of criminology. The purpose of this study is to provide answers about who is being caught committing theft, the cost of internal theft, the prevention techniques being used in an attempt to control loss, and the motivations to control internal theft provided by individuals who admitted to fraud during their employment.
Victoria	Simpson	Beck	Dr.	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	Sexualized Images in Video Games And Sexist Attitudes		Rape myths are false assumptions about a rape victim's culpability for victimization (i.e., she should not have been drinking), which demonstrate a lack of empathy for the rape victim. Beck, Boys, Rose & Beck (2012) found video game play to be related to an increase in rape myths for males. However, Beck, et al. (2012) did not explore whether the relationship persists over time and participants in the study merely watched the video game being played, as opposed to actually playing the game. The current study explores whether playing video games increases rape myths and, if so, does the increase diminish over time.
Monic		Behnken	Dr.	Iowa State University	Addressing the bottleneck: A local intervention to divert juveniles from detention and psychiatric facilities		Realizing that attempts to reduce adjudication referrals resulted in a subsequent rise in referrals for inpatient psychiatric evaluations, Linn County, Iowa developed the Juvenile and Family Assistance and Stabilization Track (J-FAST) program to address this relationship. With the understanding that multi-system involved youth were bouncing between the local juvenile justice and mental health systems, J-FAST reorganizes county services to provide a more immediate and synchronized approach to the care of these youth. An outcomes evaluation revealed that J-FAST participants had reduced contact with local psychiatric emergency rooms and juvenile courts compared youth who did not participate in the program.
Barbara		Berbot	Dr.	University of Houston-Downtown	The Supreme Court and the 5th Amendment		A review of decisions involving the 5th Amendment
Elizabeth		Beimont		Iona College	Female College Students' Fears About Sexual Assault		Campus sexual assault is a growing concern. What hasn't been sufficiently explored is how female college students think about the risk of sexual assault on campus. I used qualitative interviews to explore the logic, concerns, and fears of female college students at a small liberal arts college. This study used a convenience sample, and this paper presents some findings from the study. Some of the themes that emerged were concerns about the effectiveness of professional campus security departments. There were also concerns of inadequate lighting on campus and the awareness of their surroundings.
Katherine		Bennett	Dr.	Armstrong Atlantic University	The Supreme Court and habeas corpus		A review of decisions involving habeas corpus and appeals
Katherine	J.	Bennett	Dr.	Armstrong State University	Is it 700 little, too late?? Evaluating a mental health court: Process, outcomes, and recommendations		Popular and scholarly accounts presenting jails/prisons as de facto mental institutions highlight a desperate need for change in the criminal justice system, with emphasis being given to establishing mental health courts. Such courts are not without serious drawbacks that may inhibit success and that may not be overcome, thus questioning wisdom of relying exclusively on specialty courts. This paper presents an initial process/outcome evaluation of a mental health court in southeast Georgia, covering a five-year period. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used, and the presentation focuses on key findings from in-depth interviews, observations of staffings, survey results, and outcome data, with recommendations.
Samuel		Benson		Shippensburg University	Environmental Crime in the United States: An Inquiry Into 30 Years of Prosecution		Environmental crime is an under-examined criminal event. As such, understanding how environmental violations contribute to the broader category of white collar crime remains unclear. Using criminal enforcement case summary information compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for fiscal years 1983 through 2013, we examine trends related to the prosecution of environmental crimes and their outcomes in order to gain greater insight on environmental crime and the environmental criminal.
Raquel	Kennedy	Bergan	Dr.	St. Joseph's University	What Would You Do? Bystander Intervention Programming on College Campuses		As the faculty moderator of the Rape Education Prevention Program on campus, I have regularly collaborated with students to provide programming on sexual assault and dating violence for more than 20 years. For the past four years, there has been increasing attention to bystander intervention programs as the most effective way to educate both men and women on campus. How effective are these programs in raising awareness about violence and in challenging the culture of college campuses? What best practices are currently indicated in working with students?
Michael	M	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Reducing Wrongful Convictions Through Improved Eyewitness Identification Practices in Maryland		This presentation details the efforts of "Coppin Students for Justice" in researching, proposing, lobbying for and testifying in favor of legislation to improve eyewitness identification procedures in Maryland. It address substantive and procedural aspects of Senate Bill 860 - Photo and Lineup Eyewitness Identification which requires police departments and sheriff's offices in the Maryland to adopt a set of best practices aimed at reducing eyewitness mis-identification viewing police lineups and photo arrays. The presentation also address issues concerning the legislative process and student learning. The legislation, Maryland Law SB 860 ? Eyewitness Identification ? Chapter 201, was signed into law on April 14, 2014 by Governor Martin O'Malley.
Michael	M.	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Community Oriented Criminal Justice at Coppin State University an Urban Historically Black College and University		Coppin State University is an Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in Baltimore, Maryland. Coppin State faculty and students are engaged in a wide variety of partnership, advocacy and research projects involving law enforcement, the legislature, courts, corrections, juvenile justice and other criminal justice agencies. This research showcase highlights key projects. Coppin Students for Justice led by retired State Senator and faculty member, Ralph M. Hughes worked to reduce wrongful convictions through passage of SB 860 Chapter 201 in April 2014, which required police departments and sheriff's offices in Maryland to adopt best practices in eyewitness identification. Multiple Coppin State faculty and students participated in this and other projects including but not limited to an on-line survey of Minority Youth Attitudes Toward Police and Community Policing at an HBCU conducted in conjunction with the University Police Department.
Michael	M.	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Interviews with Criminal Justice Leaders Across the Globe		The focus of this roundtable is to encourage a dialogue on a series of interviews of criminal justice leaders from across the globe. We explore common themes and issues raised by police leaders, the judiciary, prosecutors, attorneys and other public safety officials from around the world. We also explore similarities and differences between and within the criminal justice, legal and judicial systems of a wide range of African, Asian, European, North, South and Central American nations. We discuss methodological issues concerning elite interviews and examine whether and to what extent elite interviews are a viable and sound method of obtaining a better understanding of the global challenges facing criminal justice leaders in an increasingly interconnected and democratized world. The interviews of criminal justice leaders are sub-divided into a series of volumes on police, correctional, judicial, prosecutorial, legal and public safety leaders
Michael	M.	Berlin	Dr.	Coppin State University	Interviews with Criminal Justice Leaders Across the Globe		The focus of this roundtable is to encourage a dialogue on a series of interviews of criminal justice leaders from across the globe. We explore common themes and issues raised by police leaders, the judiciary, prosecutors, attorneys and other public safety officials from around the world. We also explore similarities and differences between and within the criminal justice, legal and judicial systems of a wide range of African, Asian, European, North, South and Central American nations. We discuss methodological issues concerning elite interviews and examine whether and to what extent elite interviews are a viable and sound method of obtaining a better understanding of the global challenges facing criminal justice leaders in an increasingly interconnected and democratized world. The interviews of criminal justice leaders are sub-divided into a series of volumes on police, correctional, judicial, prosecutorial, legal and public safety leaders
Frances		Bernat	Dr.	TAMUJ	Perfecting Lessons Learned for Criminal Justice Online Graduate Education: Reflection, Integration and Application		Criminal justice programs are seeing an increase in the number of online classes at the graduate level. In order to counter the view that modern online courses are not academic enough, online graduate faculty must find ways to engage students through useful course design and meaningful assessments. Such engagement requires faculty to show reflection in design as well as the integration and application of course materials in a consistent and significant way. This paper details our attempts to reframe graduate criminal justice online classes in order to enhance student engagement and ultimately, their learning.
Phyllis	E.	Berry	Dr.	Washburn University	Police Response to Elder Abuse		This paper discusses obstacles of police responses to elder abuse. When domestic violence became criminalized after the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment many departments rushed to establish mandatory arrest policies for domestic violence abusers because initially arrest showed to decrease further abuse. The experiment required that the police respond one of three ways: (1) arrest the suspect, (2) order one party out of the residence, or (3) offer mediation or advise to the couple at the scene. The research question examined for this discussion was: Would any of these three responses be viable options in an elder abuse situation?
Joel	Best	Prof.	University of Delaware	Knock, Knock/Who's Scared? Media Panics about Networked Urban Youth		Knock, Knock/Who's Scared? Media Panics about Networked Urban Youth Joel Best, University of Delaware R.J. Maratea, New Mexico State University	
Sam		Bialer		The Urban Institute	Public Interest in Sex Offenders		ABSTRACT
Robert	L	Bing	Mr.	University of Texas at arlington	A LOOK AT SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS		The "knockout game" attracted brief but intense international attention in the fall of 2013. It resembled earlier, local constructions of networked criminality involving urban youth (e.g., "flash mobs" in Philadelphia in 2010). These concerns combined longstanding worries about random violence by black and Latino youths against whites, with fears about the dangers of new technologies (e.g., cell phones used to organize and document crimes; the Internet used to post videos and supportive commentary). Both traditional and new media offered forums for these concerns. These episodes illustrate how new media become both subjects of and means for discussing new crime problems.
Michele		Isaacia Meiff	Mrs.	University of Texas at Dallas	Predicting the length of jury deliberations		Six crimes frequently receive national media attention, generating significant public anxiety. Policymakers have signaled their concern by enacting sex offender surveillance and other restrictive laws such as the Wetterling Act (1994), which implemented national sex offender registration requirements, and Megan's Law (1996), which mandated public release of registry data. Understanding public interest in sex offenders' beliefs and locations is a fundamental element of these policies. By tracking search volume activity on web tools and social networks, this paper provides new insights into levels of public interest in registered sex offenders over time and the reflection on current policies. An examination about the effectiveness of substance abuse programs for probationers and parolees. The literature and research on these programs is explored for identification of findings and trends in the empirical research.
							At the conclusion of a trial, the jury retires and deliberates the alleged guilt of the accused. The length of deliberations can range from a few minutes to several weeks. Unfortunately, there has been little empirical research examining the variation in the length of jury deliberations. We test whether the length of these deliberations can be predicted by analyzing certain factors, including the number and complexity of the charges, trial length, the time between offense and indictment, and whether defense counsel was retained or appointed. This paper examines 144 federal criminal trials in the Eastern District of Texas over a six year period.

						Research has identified the police organization as the most influential source of stress for police officers. Certain strains, such as forced overtime and internal investigations of alleged policy violators are common in policing but to date have been largely overlooked in general strain theory (GST) research. The current study used more than 1,200 survey responses obtained from three large cities in Texas to examine the influence of organizational strains, negative emotions, and conditioning factors on police behavior. Findings showed that organizational strains significantly influenced police misconduct (PM) but specific misconduct was dependent upon the type of strain encountered.
Stephen	A.	Bishopp	Dr.	Caruth Police Institute	General Strain and Police Misconduct: Does Organizational Influence Matter?	Batterer Intervention and Prevention Programs (BIPPs) are often utilized in response to incidents of intimate partner and family violence. These programs are offered by various entities that contract with correctional agencies responsible for overseeing the completion of such court-ordered sanctions. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the process, or models of treatment, used by and the effectiveness of BIPP providers currently contracted with a correctional agency in a large southern county. Research procedure and initial findings of the evaluation will be discussed.
Ashley	G.	Blackburn	Dr.	University of Houston Downtown	Evaluating Batterer Intervention and Prevention Programs: Comments on Research Design and Initial Findings	This discussion begins with the identification of similarities in research focuses on human trafficking and elder abuse. It then draws on the intersectionality framework to demonstrate the usefulness of feminist methodologies and perspectives to understand and expand the focuses of definitions, depictions, and early research on these emerging topics and unique offenses and their victims and offenders.
Brenda	Sims	Blackwell	Dr.	Georgia Southern University	Feminist Frameworks: Intersectionalities and Treatment of Unique Populations	Law enforcement officers are routinely tasked with searching rooms and buildings during their everyday duties. The goal is to provide law enforcement with tactical knowledge to enhance survivability. As the research tests a simple distraction technique officers can deploy before entering a room (i.e., tossing medium sized objects in room before making entry). A true experimental design is utilized to test the efficacy of the distraction technique. The experiments utilize eye tracking technology to objectively measure the amount of time participants' visual gaze was altered by the presence of the distraction technique. Findings and policy implications are presented.
J. Pete		Blair	Dr.	Texas State University	Distraction Techniques for Law Enforcement Room Entries	Reproductive coercion: some may think of the typical idea of a woman poking holes in condoms. Similarly Birth Control Sabotage, defined as 7a phenomenon where male partners destroy or manipulate contraceptive devices to force pregnancy, attempting to hold their female partners captive in a violent relationship? is an issue that is very common. Its link to domestic violence is something that has been overlooked and is becoming more recently discussed. From a Radical Feminist Theory perspective, this research will explore the reasons how scholars fail to adequately acknowledge this matter? need for not only more attention, but for criminal prosecution.
Angelique	Sacroya	Blake		Iona College	Prevalence and Criminalization of Birth Control Sabotage	The atmosphere for employee participation in workplace decision making within the criminal justice profession has been associated with workers' levels of internal organizational stress. This study uses survey data from over seven hundred state and federal probation officers from the same southern state to explore factors significantly related to higher levels of intrinsic workplace stress. Using multiple hierarchical regression, variables assessed include demographic factors, agency, participation in workplace decision-making, job satisfaction, and years of employment as predictors of probation officers' intrinsic stress levels. Scales utilized will be clarified, explanations for findings will be offered, and future ramifications will be discussed.
Chastity		Blankenship	Dr.	Florida Southern College	A Comparison of State and Federal Probation Officer Stress Levels	By the mid-1970s about half the states had some form of prisoners' union (Huff, 1977). The unions took a variety of forms, but largely shared the commonality that they were not affiliated with any union outside the prison walls. This case is anomalous because it is the only instance where a "outsider" labor union agreed to the affiliation of a "insider" prisoners' union. The story of the Prisoners' Labor Union at Green Haven also is the story of the Distributive Workers of America which was determined to organize workers that other unions had allowed to languish in an unorganized no-man's-land.
Susan		Blankenship	Dr.	Lake Erie College	The Prisoners' Union at Green Haven: Bringing an "Outside Union" "Inside"	The past several years have seen a growing concern over botched executions and the competence of prison personnel in execution protocol. This creates an ethical dilemma, constitutional issues, as well as a possibility of diminished effectiveness in the execution process. Some states offer safe harbor to physicians who participate in the execution process. The safe harbor provision protects physicians from any medical associations. The purpose of the current research project is to identify any differences in the number of botched executions between states that offer safe harbor to physicians and those that do not.
Nicholas	James	Blasco		University of South Carolina	Botched Executions and Safe Harbor for Physician Participation	It is widely known that, whereas most county sheriff's departments are under the leadership of an elected sheriff, the municipal Chief of Police is generally appointed to office by the top government official. However, the extent to which the practice of electing municipal police chiefs exists had remained largely unknown. This study: 1) identified Missouri municipal police departments with elected police chiefs; and 2) examined the characteristics of these cities and police departments. These characteristics now form a basis for the scholarly inquiry on elected police chiefs and the communities who have elected them.
Raleigh		Blasdel	Prof.	Southeast Missouri State University	Missouri's elected municipal police chiefs	Although psychotherapy literature identifies the client-therapist relationship as a key contributor to positive client outcomes, we know little about under what circumstances this is true for community supervision populations. As part of a six-site randomized clinical trial parolees were asked to rate the quality of the relationship with their officers. Results showed that, while parolees assigned to the intervention endorsed significantly better relationship ratings, the relationship mediated the relationship between study condition and outcomes. Better perceived relationships were associated with less drug use and fewer arrests, regardless of the study condition. Findings are discussed as they pertain to supervision relationships.
Brandy		Blasko	Dr.	George Mason University	The Parolee-Parole Officer Relationship as a Mediator of Criminal Justice Outcomes	I just wish they would participate. How many times have you been teaching class and had that thought? We like to think it is easy to get students to participate in fun classes with fun material. That normally applies to elementary education classes, but some of our criminal justice classes are very participatory by nature. Join me for an open seminar on ways to get students to participate when the material we are dealing with is not fun and happy. Learn my strategies for engaging students in the classes like Intro to Corrections, Criminal Law, Understanding Terrorism, and many more.
Ronda	Marlene	Blevins	Mrs.	Roane State Community College	I Just Want Them to Participate!	This study is a first step towards applying routine activity theory to incidents of terrorism. It is argued that routine activity theory is uniquely suited as a theory for explaining and preventing terrorism attacks. An example of how routine activity theory can be applied to terrorism is demonstrated through the application of the theory to terrorism against airports and airlines. Structural Equation Modeling is used to test the ability of routine activity theory to explain terrorist incidents using the Global Terrorism Database. From this application of the theory, possible prevention methods are discussed.
Molly		Black		University of Louisville	Routine Activity Theory and Terrorism Against Airports and Airlines	
Thomas		Blomberg	Prof.	Florida State University, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice	Expanding the Role of Criminological Research in Policy and Practice	This paper describes several successful researcher-practitioner partnerships between the FSU College of Criminology and Criminal Justice and federal, state and local criminal justice agencies. Similarities for increasing public safety and cost effectiveness, evidence-based criminal justice policies have become broadly recognized as fundamental and necessary by policymakers, practitioners and the public. However, there has been scarce attention in the literature on how to implement and maintain these research, policy and practice relationships. This paper identifies and discusses some salient strategies for achieving successful researcher, policymaker and practitioner relationships.
Thomas		Blomberg	Prof.	Florida State University	Building Effective Partnerships between Researchers, Policymakers and Practitioners: An Overview	An investigation of how what we perceive as criminal may be influenced by our preconceived ideas of what a deviant individual looks like. The main focus of this thesis is to discover if individuals who violate gender norms, such as masculine females, are sentenced harsher due to their inability to blend into what society deems as appropriate for females. I also intend to look into males who are viewed as feminine: I feel it is important to not only shed light on the issue, but to understand it fully in order to alleviate bias during sentencing.
Anna		Blosser	Ms.	Fairmont State University	The Effects of Stereotypical Ideologies on Perceptions of Criminality	The literature on intimate partner violence and health outcomes has found significant associations between negative health outcomes and IPV victimization. However, there is a lack of research on how specific types of abuse may affect physical and mental health. In particular the effects of psychological aggression and coercive controlling violence remain understudied. The following study will attempt to assess the impact of several different types of abuse, including psychological aggression, coercive control and psychological and physical and sexual violence on physical and mental health outcomes. The data for the following study will rely on the Alaska Victimization Survey.
Lindsey		Blumenstein	Dr.	University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center	Intimate Partner Violence and Negative Health Outcomes Using the Alaska Victimization Survey	This paper examines citizens' attitudes toward the police by testing the effect of relational ties. Using data collected from a large public university in Ghana, the study tested three hypotheses. First, relational ties will have a significant impact on citizens' evaluations of the police: citizens who are related to police officers will demonstrate favorable views of the police compared to those unrelated. Second, citizens' evaluations of the police will vary based on the types of relational ties they have with the police. Third, factors that affect the views of individuals who have personal ties with police officers will differ from those that influence the views of individuals lacking personal ties with police officers. The results indicate no significant effect of relational ties on attitudes toward the police. However, results indicate that people directly related to officers view the police more favorably than those indirectly related to officers and those who have both direct and indirect relationships.
Francis	D	Boateng	Mr.	Washington State University	Differential Views of the Police: Testing the Effect of Relational Ties	This roundtable is a feature at ACJS annual meetings. Presenters discuss recent developments in capital punishment with an eye to the future. Audience participation is encouraged.
Robert		Bohm	Prof.	University of Central Florida	The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	This roundtable is a feature at ACJS annual meetings. Presenters discuss recent developments in capital punishment with an eye to the future. Audience participation is encouraged.
Robert		Bohm	Prof.	University of Central Florida	The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	Abused and neglected children face significant hurdles in overcoming their trauma. The federal government has regulated certain areas of child witness and victim law, mainly in regards to cross-examination and questioning styles. States have further elaborated on considerations for child victims and witnesses, such as the allowance of a comfort item on the witness stand. However, these statutes and policies are not uniform. This analysis examines differences in statutes regarding child witnesses and victims in cases of abuse and neglect, then suggests a best practice model for states using research on the subject and influential court cases.
Ashley		Boillot-Fansher	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	A Comparative Analysis of State Statutes for Child Witnesses in Cases of Abuse and Neglect	Resistance is in the eye of the beholder: Perceptions of subject behaviours in situations of police use of force
Aemi		Boivin	Prof.	Universite de Montreal	Resistance is in the eye of the beholder: Perceptions of subject behaviours in situations of police use of force	While numerous studies have examined the professional orientation of correctional officers, few have explored whether officers' professional orientation impacts their behavior. Further, of the studies that have been conducted, none have focused on juvenile correctional personnel. The present study addresses this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between professional orientation and officer behavior among juvenile and adult probation and parole officers in South Carolina.
Riane	M	Bolin	Dr.	Radford University	Exploring the relationship between professional orientation and probation and parole officer behavior	In recent years, sex offenders have been subject to residency restrictions imposed by law. While these restrictions were enacted to improve public safety, we propose that they may have adverse consequences. We review the empirical literature on sex offender residency restrictions, in particular those studies related to public safety and collateral consequences. We end our discussion with implications for future research and policy.
Cesey	M	Boswell	Ms.	American University	A review of research on sex offender residence restrictions: Implications for policy	In 2011, federal regulations governing the assignment of academic credit took effect and its impact on online learning is explored in this presentation. According to federal regulations, a credit hour is defined or explained in terms of traditional seat time whether in the classroom or out. This presentation will offer an alternative manner in which online learning activities developed for a homeland security baccalaureate program can be used to assess compliance with federal regulations while supporting both course and program assessment of student learning.
Paul		Bowdre	Prof.	SUNY Canton	Implementing Credit Hour Compliance in Online Homeland Security Learning	The body of criminological literature testing the effects of media has been focused on violent delinquent and criminal acts, aggressive behavior, and individual perceptions of crime. Furthermore, it concentrates on exposure to 7violent? movies, television programs, and aggressive music. Overall, exposures to other entertainment genres and their effects on deviance and violent behavior have been overlooked. Using a sample of early college students, this research tests if a similar correlation exists between deviant and violent behaviors and other entertainment genres. Thus, alternative genres, thus, alternative media results in violent behavior has the potential to be a spurious relationship.
Kendra	Nicole	Bowen	Dr.	Texas Christian University	To Laugh is to be Deviant	A case study of a U.S. Marshal who has retired and assumed employment as Chief Deputy for a Sheriff's Department will be presented. Similarities and differences in the job description including a discussion of jurisdiction and management styles will be included. The Sheriff will present reasons for hiring an experienced federal officer to assist him with administrative duties including personnel issues.
Peggy		Bowen-Hartung	Dr.	Alvernia University	Career Transition: Federal to Local Law Enforcement	Collateral consequences of sex offender registration laws have a growing body of empirical support (Ewksbury, 2012). Both the offender and their families are affected by these laws. The purpose of the current research is to examine collateral consequences of registered sex offenders in Michigan. The results of 105 surveys will be discussed. Common themes that offenders reported include: being denied employment or being fired, harassment by citizens and the police, not being able to see loved ones, difficulty in finding housing, difficulty in leaving the area, negative emotions (fear and despair) and feeling that the registry was double jeopardy.
James	Henry	Bowers	Dr.	Saginaw Valley State University	Collateral Consequences of Michigan Sex Offenders	There has been considerable research involving the examination of implicit biases. One more recent configuration involves the use of computer-based, Implicit Attitudes Testing (IAT), examining biases towards various social demographics. While IAT's have been utilized in a variety of fields, there has been limited use in criminal justice. A preliminary study was conducted using mock juries and implicit attitudes testing (IAT) for participants that witnessed the presentation of a mock drug offense case through the examination of their IAT scores and their jury deliberations. Preliminary results suggest important implications for understanding the traditionally unmeasured biases that jurors hold and how they are communicated during jury deliberations.
Scott		Bowman	Dr.	Texas State University	Implicit Attitudes Testing and Juror Deliberations - A Preliminary Analysis of Hidden Biases	I examine the 2012 case Miller v. Alabama (132 S. Ct. 2455) and its future implications. The Court held that mandatory life without parole for those who are below the age of eighteen years old when they commit their crimes is unconstitutional. A juvenile is inherently different than an adult and a mandatory sentence does not take that difference into account. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has since held that Miller is not retroactive, but the reasoning in the Miller case has significant implications for the Pennsylvania juvenile system. I explore these implications, with suggestions for future research.
Jennifer	L.	Boyer		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Miller v. Alabama: Implications for Pennsylvania	

Stephanie		Boys	Dr.	Indiana University	Interdisciplinary team teaching in a service learning setting: How to holistically serve a community	A large Midwestern university recently completed implementation of a pilot project utilizing team teaching in a law clinic seminar in which law and social work students holistically serve the needs of low-income community members. Service learning activities of the clinic involved conducting a clothing and book drive for the local Educational Re-entry Facility residents. The logistics of implementing an inter-disciplinary clinic will be discussed including how to integrate the pedagogy of multiple disciplines in team teaching. Additionally, data regarding the needs of community members and the services provided will be discussed.
Nolan		Bradley	Mr.	The Citadel	Comparative Prisoner Rights Movements: United States and United Kingdom	This paper compares prisoner rights movements in the United States and United Kingdom. Variables compared include the role of courts and legal decision-making, incident-driven changes in policy and prison administration oversight. Recent debates in both countries concerning prisoner voting rights are also compared. This paper concludes with a discussion on the varying role that human rights and punishment philosophies play in prisoner right discourse.
Patrick	Q.	Brady		Sam Houston State University	The 'dark figure' of stalking: Examining law enforcement recognition and response	While victimization studies suggest stalking is a salient and sizable issue, these findings are not portrayed in official data estimates of stalking arrests and/or convictions. The disparity between prevalence estimates reinforces a 'dark figure' of stalking that is in dire need of further exploration. This study used eight years of official police data from one of the largest municipal police departments in the United States to examine police officers' recognition and response to stalking. Findings indicated that, compared to other interpersonal crimes, incidents of stalking received relatively little attention. Implications and future avenues of research will be discussed.
Patricia	Ann	Brand	Dr.	SUNY College at Oswego	Self-Fulfilling Prophecy Effects in Officer-Citizen Interactions	Two hundred and thirty college students provided information about 344 different offense-related interactions with law enforcement officers. Path analyses indicated that participants' general attitudes towards police predicted their behavior towards the officers, which in turn most strongly predicted participants' perceptions of the officer's behavior toward them. The results indicate that self-fulfilling prophecy effects occur during citizen-offense-related interactions with law enforcement officers: how an individual acts toward an officer influences the officer's behavior toward the individual. Implications for improving officer-citizen interactions are discussed.
Christopher		Brees		University of Baltimore	Baltimore CityWatch: Big Brother's watching but is he helping?	CityWatch, a video surveillance system, was adopted by the Baltimore City Police Department in 2005 to help reduce crime in hotspot neighborhoods. However few evaluations have since been conducted to determine whether the program has helped reduce crime in those neighborhoods, or whether crime may have been displaced elsewhere. To answer those questions, this project examines arrest and calls for service data on homicide, narcotics, and automobile crimes from 100 randomly selected blocks that used CityWatch between 2008-2013. The same data from 200 randomly selected adjacent blocks is then examined to see if issues of displacement have arisen.
Geiger		Brenda	Prof.	Western Galilee College, Bar Ilan University	Rehabilitation of Sex Offenders	This appreciative inquiry involved sex offenders in prison-based sex offender rehabilitation. Analysis of semi-structured interviews showed offenders didn't feel coerced, initially enrolled to obtain security, improved living conditions, and privileges. Group therapy increased involvement and commitment as offenders learned the cycles of sexual attack and to confront cognitive distortions. Suggested program improvements included more stringent selection criteria and grouping based upon offenders' level of maturity and therapy, and severity of offense. Drawbacks were large groups, open-ended therapy group structure, and lack of clear outlined objectives and time frames. Findings show the efficacy of engaging incarcerated offenders in evaluation of their own rehabilitation.
Todd		Bricker	Dr.	Valdosta State University	Community Problem Solving in Criminal Justice: Breaking Barriers Through Service Learning	This paper presents findings from the application of a service-learning model proposed by the Community Works Institute. The model was applied in an introductory policing course by presenting students with a multifaceted community relations project involving the students, police, university officials and community residents. The author discusses design and implementation, findings from surveys and interviews of participants and benefits of this service learning model to all constituents.
Damian		Bricko	Mr.	School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska @ Omaha	Things Perceived as Real	With apologies to W. J. Thomas, this study will ask: Do prosecutors believe this perceived CSI Effect exists and in what way do they feel it affects the manner in which they carry out their daily job responsibilities? Based on a new show in 2000 "CSI: Crime Scene Investigation" current research reveals there is at least a perception among the public and some criminal justice officials that a "CSI Effect" on juries does exist. Some preliminary conclusions will be presented as well which pertain to prosecutors and how they may or may not be affected in their normal day-to-day activities.
Kadee	L.	Brinser	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Organizational Permeability to Environmental Conditions: Local Police Agency Assessments of Disasters and Terrorism	Organizations are expected to assess and respond to environmental conditions. For police agencies in the post-9/11 and post hurricane Katrina era, the environment includes assessing the threat posed by terrorism and disasters. Prior research has identified a shift in American policing from a community policing strategy to a homeland security approach. However, this shift encompasses varying levels of acceptance by police agencies. We use survey data from 905 police agencies to explore the dimensionality of agency assessments of the severity of terrorism and disasters. Our findings are then embedded in the larger literature on organizational environments.
Shelby		Brisky		California State University, Fresno	Disproportionate Minority Contact: Differential Minority Arrest Patterns and Recidivism of First-Time Juvenile Offenders	Utilizing the juvenile detention data consisting of 1,170 youths who were brought into custody from 2010 to 2013 in a majority Latino County in California, this study examines the recidivism patterns and the survival time of the juveniles to address if any ethnicity-specific factors contribute to the Disproportionate Minority Contact. Comparisons include the characteristics of the offenses, family structure, gang affiliation, and neighborhood contexts of African American, Latino, and White youth, which would provide a better understanding of how to reduce the rate of re-offending in the time the first enter the juvenile justice system.
I.	Irene	Britt	Prof.	Ivy Tech Community College	Service Learning at Ivy Tech Community College/The 2nd Chance Initiative (Expunging Criminal Records)	Service-learning projects take many forms at Ivy Tech Community College. The College's 75second Chance Initiative?, is a model example of service learning at its best. The project improves student learning; addresses student and community needs; facilitates public debate and dialog; and, creates campuses that are true partners with the community. Clearly service-learning is a major tool for engaging students in democracy and social justice.
B.	Irene	Britt			Service Learning at Ivy Tech Community College/The 2nd Chance Initiative (Expunging Criminal Records)	Indiana's new Criminal Expungement Law originally passed in 2011 permits individuals to seal their criminal records. Through the Ivy Tech 7Expungement Project?, students are taking leading roles applying theory and classroom in practical and beneficial ways.
B.	Irene	Britt		Chair - Criminal Justice Department	Service Learning at Ivy Tech Community College/The 2nd Chance Initiative (Expunging Criminal Records)	Service-learning projects take many forms at Ivy Tech Community College. The College's 75second Chance Initiative?, is a model example of service learning at its best. The project improves student learning; addresses student and community needs; facilitates public debate and dialog; and, creates campuses that are true partners with the community. Clearly service-learning is a major tool for engaging students in democracy and social justice.
B.	Irene	Britt		Chair - Criminal Justice Department	Service Learning at Ivy Tech Community College/The 2nd Chance Initiative (Expunging Criminal Records)	Indiana's new Criminal Expungement Law, originally passed in 2011, permits individuals to seal their criminal records. Through the Ivy Tech 7Expungement Project?, students are taking leading roles applying theory and classroom in practical and beneficial ways.
Sarah		Britto	Dr.	Independent Researcher	Perceptually Contemporaneous Offenses: Gender and Fear of Crime on a Historically Black College & University Campus	Recent studies have explored perceptually contemporaneous offenses to explain gender differences in fear levels or have tested for the possibility that different crimes drive fear for men and women. However, few articles have examined both research questions in the same study, and none used data from a Historically Black College & University (HBCU). The present study uses a 2013 sample of HBCU students to test whether gender differences are explained by perceptually contemporaneous offenses, and if men's and women's fear of crime are driven by the same master offenses. Practical and theoretical implications of the results are discussed.
Cindy		Britton	Ms.	Keiser University	The Pathology of Children Who Kill	Abstract This research showed the prevalence of mental health problems among children who kill by focusing on the pathology of violent behaviors. The objective of this study was to show the prevalence of mental health disorders among children and adolescents and how mental illnesses exacerbate violent behaviors. Pathology is the study of diseases of something abnormal that causes changes in one's physical or mental health. This study used quantitative analysis from secondary data. Research included characteristics, risk factors and history of children who commit murder; the types of killers; theories; and pathology and treatment used to prevent recidivism. All the data collected in reference to this study were secondary data, so the methodology was a meta-analysis. This research is important in educating society on how to recognize potentially homicidal children and how the current actions taken by the juvenile justice system and adult criminal justice system have not reduced recidivism nor appropriately addressed the mental health needs of children and adolescents. The results of this study showed that children who kill are at a high risk for mental health problems. Keywords: Characteristics, Risk Factors, Pathology, Theories, Juvenile Justice
Ryan		Brill	Dr.	St. Jerome's University in the University of Waterloo	Defining cyberbullying: Stakeholders' contrasting definitions and implications for legislation	Whereas bullying was once considered a school-based problem, cyberbullying has come to be seen as a public issue that legislators ought to address. In recent years, state and federal governments have proposed or enacted laws to address cyberbullying, some of which criminalize related behaviors. However, many scholars have noted that cyberbullying is an ill-defined term, and police officers have expressed concern with enforcing vaguely worded statutes that address an undefined problem. In this paper, I draw upon in-depth interviews with parents, teachers, police officers to examine how they define cyberbullying. The implications for law creation and enforcement are discussed. Theoretical justifications for the imprisonment of certain individuals provided by Selin Thorsten rationalized its racialization on grounds that certain non-white racial groups, particularly blacks due to their inferior mentality and inherited recollections from the jungles of Africa, should be imprisoned. Thorsten's rationale suggests that prison admission rates may be racially biased against blacks. This study examines this phenomenon with data on southern county prison admissions for the year 2011. Count data parameter estimates reveal that the probability of being admitted to prison increased with a county's black population percentage. An effect not found for any other racial group.
Kristen		Broady	Dr.	Fort Valley State University	Prison in Dixie: Race and Prison Admittance Rates in Mississippi and Alabama	America's current state of war has created an interest in veterans' affairs. Together academics and practitioners are taking a closer look at the effects of military service. Within the literature, the concept of military service is restricted to two or three measures which does not provide a clear picture of what about military service impacts or influences criminal outcomes. The following research will examine what components of military service are and are not associated with lifetime number of arrests among inmates with military experience. Findings will help to increase the knowledge base about the association between military service and criminality.
ERIKA	JEAN	BROOKE	Ms.	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	From Serving the Country to Serving Time: An Expansion of the Concept of Military Service and Its Association to Life	National Institute of Corrections? Thinking for a Change (T4C) is a cognitive behavioral change program that is utilized with offenders across a variety of settings. However, T4C's effectiveness within the jail setting is unclear. This research is centered on the evaluation of T4C within two county jails in which program effectiveness measured through attitudinal change. Results will reveal lessons learned from the implementation of such a program in the very fluid setting of jail and recommendations for future research.
ERIKA	J	BROOKE	Ms.	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	Ready for Change? The Evaluation of Thinking for a Change in Jail.	Community based learning projects are a key part of many criminal justice programs around the country. While many projects are focused on providing an experience to students on campus, there is a great need for students to consider their campus community. As part of an upper-level criminal justice course, students were tasked with initially studying the issue of sexual assaults in general and on campus. The class was then asked to identify and interact with the stakeholders on campus along with groups off campus that could act as resources. Finally, the class was asked to develop a sexual assault awareness and prevention program for the college. This paper carefully examines the background of the project, the challenges faced with its development and the final result. A key focus of this paper was the learning experience of the students involved in the project.
Dale		Brooker		Saint Joseph's College of Maine	A Community Based Learning Case Study: The Development of a Sexual Assault Awareness Project in a Campus Community	Public and political discourse concerning the role of law enforcement in terrorism prevention and detection has experienced a resurgence following the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks. Yet, there remains a limited amount of empirical scholarship exploring how policing is associated with the likelihood of a terrorism incident occurring both overall and for specific ideological movements. Building on prominent sociological and criminological theories that provide competing perspectives, the current study utilizes a mixed-methods approach to parse out these relationships using (a) data from the American Terrorism Study paired with other prominent structural databases and (b) interviews with law enforcement personnel.
Andrew		Brooks	Mr.	Terrorism Research Center - University of Arkansas	Policing and the Likelihood of Terrorism: A Mixed Methods Approach to an Unclear Relationship	Effective transitions of power are essential to the smooth operation of any public administration organization. In particular a law enforcement agency. Prior research has shown generalized discussion surrounding agency succession planning. Transitions, however, are differentiated from succession planning within this research, along with the associated attitudes and behaviors of those engaged in both behaviors. The purpose of this study is to provide a quantitative and qualitative analysis of proactive management strategies for command transitions for law enforcement and other public administration civil service, appointed and elected agency leaders as analyzed and reported by those members involved in such transitions.
James	C	Brown	Dr.	Ulrica College	Proactive Management for Command Transitions for Law Enforcement Civil Service, Appointed & Elected Agency Leaders	The most difficult and dangerous aspects of policing involve police-citizen encounters in the home, on the street, or at traffic stops. This paper explores how the crime script approach, developed in relation to situational crime prevention, can be adapted for use in modeling crime-intervention situations. These models can be used to place police encounters within the context of crime prevention in general, help officers identify unfolding and shifting crimes-in-action and the appropriate and constitutional reactive tactics available, and provide a method for examining the processes employed across cases within a substantive area of law. Examples of each case are discussed.
Alison	McKenney	Brown	Prof.	Wichita State University	Scripting Police-Citizen Encounters: Using Crime Prevention Models to Examine Crime-Intervention Situations	

Dolores	Jones	Brown	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Stop and Frisk Practices in New York City	The Center on Race, Crime, and Justice has been tasked with examining stop and frisk practices by New York City Police Department (NYPD). The presentation will provide the information public with factual information about practices over the past ten years and its impact on racial/ethnic minorities, particularly reflecting on the most recent years.
Wyatt		Brown		University of South Florida	Prison Experience: Do inequalities for inmate rule violations depend on severity of offense?	This study explores racial discrepancies in severity of punishment for inmate rule violations. Prior research suggests while whites and blacks are equally likely to commit infractions, blacks are more likely to be reported and likely to receive harsher sanctions. Many changes have occurred since these studies, such as diversifying race among correctional officers. This study replicates these early studies and adds to this lineage by exploring the severity of violation to test if racial disparities exist for both minimal and severe violations. That is, if differential punishment still exists it may depend on the type of offense.
Diana		Bruns	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Global Perspectives on Crime Prevention and Community Resilience	The International Police Executive Symposium held its 25th meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria on July 27-31, 2014. The conference, co-hosted by the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, was entitled Crime Prevention & Community Resilience: Police Role with Victims, Youth, Ethnic Minorities and Other Partners. Practitioners and academics representing 30 countries and every continent across the globe participated in the global crime prevention initiatives and best practices. International strategies and cooperative efforts were explored to develop working relationships between law enforcement personnel and academic researchers, engage and build resilient communities, and mold effective global and local partnerships.
Diana	Lynne	Bruns	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Police Attitudes Toward Women in Southern India - A Pilot Study	Little is known about global recognition/responses to violence against women, specifically in police practice and policy. The Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATWS), created/tested by Spence (1973), was used in a recent pilot study in conjunction with a newly developed instrument to investigate international police responses to intimate partner violence. The Southern Indian sample's mean score in the current study (37.9, sd=11.12), when compared to initial reliability testing norms, suggest the sample participants had lower scores than American men in 1973. Reliability and factor analysis conducted on the new scale and limitations/barriers of global research on IPV will be discussed.
Courtney		Bryan	Ms.	Center for Court Innovation	Therapeutic Treatment of High-Need, Low Level Drug Offenders: The Case of New York City	The author will present an overview of current practices and innovations in the assessment and treatment of drug-involved, chronic misdemeanants at multiple high-volume community courts in New York City. The presentation will highlight the challenges inherent in meeting the complex needs of this population, including issues of procedural justice, trauma-informed care, and gender responsibility. The presentation will also consider the use of pre-trial jail diversion strategies for the misdemeanor population. The discussion will be informed by case studies drawn from programs targeting drug-involved misdemeanor offenders in New York City.
Robert	Matthew	Brzenchek	Prof.	Peirce College	Drugs and Gangs: The Erosion of American Society	According to the US Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Drug and Gang Threat Assessment, the influence of drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and gangs reaches nearly every sizable drug market throughout the United States. The principal objective of this paper is to demonstrate that drugs, gangs, and moreover the abuse of narcotics weakens the United States as a whole and strains our already strained judicial system. DTOs and gangs are the most active of these groups, and their influence within the country is increasing. Illegitimate narcotics monies are utilized by illicit transportation, financial, weapons trafficking, and smuggling networks that are a part of DTOs which provide well-established and proven pathways for terrorists. Past domestic investigations have uncovered the clear link that narcotics money may have funded terrorist groups. Based on demonstrated potential, there is evidence capable of sustaining an indictment of potential links between terrorism and narcotics trafficking groups within the United States. Raw intelligence and un-verified confidential sources continue to indicate possible relationships between drug traffic and terrorist groups. Factors on the surface that support the potential is the spike in narcotics and the rise in gang presence throughout the United States. To further corroborate the potential is simply the proximal distance for terrorists to train in our rural areas and then to attack major cities such as Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, DC, and New York. Technology enhancements, changes in asset utilization, and improvements in command, control, communications and intelligence architecture are vital in our efforts to aggressively work to gather and document intelligence relating to drug activity. Illegitimate narcotics production erodes America's culture; augments terror; and all present a clear and present danger to our national security. Gangs can contain members who are more like businessmen than committed ideologues, and driven by a variety of motives which may themselves be unclear. If you examined gangs through both organizational psychology and leadership lenses, researching the how and why participants join such groups could provide invaluable information about gangs and that statistics as a result of their crimes. Reference National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), The Economic Impact of Illicit Drug Use on American Society, April 2011
Robert	M	Brzenchek	Mr.	Peirce College	Implementing and Sustaining Predictive Gang Prevention: A Qualitative Study of Criminal Justice Leaders	There is a lack of consensus among criminal justice leaders the selection of a specific Predictive Gang Prevention (PGP) format due to: 1) lack of agreement among criminal justice leaders 2) significant numbers of criminal justice leaders who are currently participating in PGPs without substantive knowledge of the model. Because there is limited evidence of effectiveness for prevention programs, to be successful we must place a high priority on using collaboration and coordinating resources to identify effective prevention programs and policies and to build a body of knowledge to guide future policies and programs? (Haegerich, Meroy, Weiss, Billie, 2013). (p.417). There has been a significant need for gang prevention reform due to: 1) gang violence creating serious safety and security concerns in the community and prisons 2) lack of agreement on gang prevention reform programs. Fundamental operational changes in agencies and systems, and coordination of funding streams, are needed to facilitate collaboration across sectors and generate sufficient resources to monitor gang membership adequately, implement prevention strategies, and evaluate those strategies? effectiveness. (Haegerich, Meroy, Weiss, Billie, 2013). (p.417).
Bryan		Buboltz	Dr.	The University of Southern Mississippi	Exploring the Motives for Gang Exit: A Life History Approach	Although gang exit has received increased attention, the topic remains understudied when compared to the reasons why individuals join gangs. This study examines the motives for gang exit by relying on life history interviews with a sample of self-identified former gang members. Interview data suggests that individuals leave gangs for a variety of reasons; however the most frequently cited motive for exit was disloyalty and a lack of social support among gang peers. Motives for gang exit are explored at length and discussed as they relate to policy recommendations.
Kevin		Buckler	Dr.	Prairie View A & M University	Sounding off on SCOTUS cases: An examination of variation in intensity of editorializing in the NYT, WP and USA Today	This study examines intensity of SCOTUS case editorializing by the NYT, WP, and USA Today. Under examination are all editorials published concerning cases decided by the Court in the 1994 through 2013 terms. The dependent variable under consideration is the number of stages of the case process for which an editorial is published. The study explores three independent variables of interest: case salience (both contextual and issue-based), case complexity and ideological direction of the lower court decision (relative to the ideological composition of the SCOTUS). Findings and implications of the study are discussed.
Kevin		Buckler	Dr.	Prairie View A & M University	Visual rhetoric and Ferguson, Missouri: A manifest and latent content analysis of political cartoons	This study examines political cartoons that appear on the Internet and communicate messages about the August, 2014 events in Ferguson, Missouri. The analysis draws on the body of work in the Communications field related to visual rhetoric. The sample includes over 100 political cartoons that appeared in U.S. and International newspapers and on Internet websites in the first 90 days following the death of Michael Brown at the hands of Officer Darren Wilson. Findings of manifest and latent content analysis are reported. The purpose of the study is to understand visual messages communicated about the events that transpired.
Michael	E.	Buerger	Dr.	Bowling Green State University	CREATING A FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM	CREATING A FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM A cooperative agreement between the State of Ohio and Bowling Green State University has led to the building of a new state crime lab on the university campus. This paper describes the process of developing new academic tracks in forensic science and forensic investigations to capitalize on the unique opportunity for collaboration. Strengths and difficulties surrounding issues relating to agency-level cooperation, cross-program coordination, and the potential inherent in blending undergraduate and graduate education with career development opportunities for practitioners are outlined.
Victor		Bullock	Mr.	Longwood University	Do the Crime, Do the Time!: The Impact of Virginia's 1995 Abolishment of Parole	The purpose of this research is to examine the effects of Virginia's abolishment of parole since 1995. Offenders who committed parole-eligible crimes prior to 1995 are still eligible for parole, whereas offenders committing crimes after January 1, 1995 are no longer eligible for parole in Virginia. Therefore, using data from the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey from 1994-2011, this study examines demographic changes amongst those awarded probation and parole post-abolishment. In addition, this study explores the impact of parole abolishment on incarceration, parole and probation rates in Virginia and contributes to the paucity of research in this area. Although a multitude of studies have looked at the effects that residential segregation and income inequality have on homicides, few have examined how these two forms of inequality impact victimization across racial (e.g., Black, White, Asian) and ethnic lines (e.g., Latino) within a multi-level statistical framework. Drawing on the Racialized Place Inequality Framework (RPIF), U.S. Census data, and data from the New York City Homicide and Social Structure Project (NYCHSSP), this three-level multi-level study examines how county level inequality and social disorganization (level 3) affects residential segregation at the neighborhood level (level 2) and the likelihood of interracial homicides (level 1) in the five NYC boroughs. Results from multinomial, multilevel, and structural equation models will be used to examine how these forms of structural inequality affect the odds of victimization among racialized minorities.
Giovani		Burgos	Dr.	Adelphi University	Income Inequality and Residential Segregation: A Multilevel Latent Factor Analysis of Inter-Racial and Inter-Ethnic Homi	Students desire to know how criminal justice theory can be integrated into the 7real world,? and networking with professionals can be one pedagogical tool to demonstrate the links between theory and practice. Consistent with this year's ACJS theme: "Broadening the Reach of the Criminal Justice Sciences: Looking Outward Rather than Inward,?" the purpose of this open seminar will be to explore student engagement through community and professional networking. Discussion will include classroom presentations by alumni, field trips to criminal justice agencies, networking workshops/seminars, and integrating criminal justice professionals into classroom exercises. Please come and share your thoughts and ideas!
Tod	W.	Burke	Dr.	Radford University	Student Engagement through Networking	Students desire to know how criminal justice theory can be integrated into the 7real world,? and networking with professionals can be one pedagogical tool to demonstrate the links between theory and practice. Consistent with this year's ACJS theme: "Broadening the Reach of the Criminal Justice Sciences: Looking Outward Rather than Inward,?" the purpose of this open seminar will be to explore student engagement through community and professional networking. Discussion will include classroom presentations by alumni, field trips to criminal justice agencies, networking workshops/seminars, and integrating criminal justice professionals into classroom exercises. Please come and share your thoughts and ideas!
Tod	W.	Burke	Dr.	Radford University	Student Engagement through Networking	Students desire to know how criminal justice theory can be integrated into the 7real world,? and networking with professionals can be one pedagogical tool to demonstrate the links between theory and practice. Consistent with this year's ACJS theme: "Broadening the Reach of the Criminal Justice Sciences: Looking Outward Rather than Inward,?" the purpose of this open seminar will be to explore student engagement through community and professional networking. Discussion will include classroom presentations by alumni, field trips to criminal justice agencies, networking workshops/seminars, and integrating criminal justice professionals into classroom exercises. Please come and share your thoughts and ideas!
Sabina	Leigh	Burton	Dr.	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	An assessment of school shooters and preventive measures in the U.S.	In recent years school shootings have generated great public concern and fueled the belief that our schools are not safe for many students. The author of this paper examined cases of school violence of the past twenty years for commonalities and differences in factors, and prior warning signs that were ignored. By comparing and studying common features of school shooters such as family life, personalities, behaviors, and past abuse three subtypes could be identified: the traumatized, the psychotic, and the anti-social school-shooter. The paper concludes with an assessment of school strategies such as threat assessment, zero-tolerance and student profiling.
Dreama	M.	Buttton	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Understanding LGBQ Youth Resiliency: Social Support, Self Efficacy, and GST	Compared to heterosexual youth, LGBQ youth are more likely to consider, plan, and/or attempt suicide. Evidence from the general population suggests that negative outcomes, like suicide, are mediated by protective factors, including social support and self-efficacy. Using Criminology's General Strain Theory and data from a statewide probability sample, the results of this study suggest that victimization, a source of strain, is a risk factor for both LGBQ and heterosexual youths' suicidality. Social support and self-efficacy help to reduce the risk of suicidal thoughts, but these effects do not extend to the LGBQ population. Theoretical implications of General Strain Theory are discussed. In this paper the authors conduct a longitudinal study of intimate partner violence arrest rates. Examining 2000 through 2009 National Incident Based Reporting System data, the authors determine the relative impact of various incident, offender, and victim variables on the likelihood of arrest. Of particular interest is the impact of the legal structure under which the jurisdiction operates and the varying impact of that structure over time. The policy implications of the findings are discussed.
Eve		Buzawa	Prof.	University of Massachusetts-Lowell	A longitudinal study of Intimate Partner Violence Arrest Rates	This Research and Pictorial Showcase display and presentation discusses methods and suggestions for successfully gathering historical criminal justice images. Attention is given to promising strategies for making key contacts, developing relationships, and obtaining digital image copies of sometimes very rare and fragile photographs. Discussion also focuses on digital image quality and standards, methods for making digital image copies, and how to best archive images for research purposes. Potential uses of such images and the importance of preservation are discussed as well. In addition to sharing these strategies and purposes, sample images obtained using these approaches are shared.
Bryan	D.	Byers	Dr.	Ball State University	Researching Historical Criminal Justice Photographs: Getting Results through Selected Approaches	This Research and Pictorial Showcase display and presentation discusses methods and suggestions for successfully gathering historical criminal justice images. Attention is given to promising strategies for making key contacts, developing relationships, and obtaining digital image copies of sometimes very rare and fragile photographs. Discussion also focuses on digital image quality and standards, methods for making digital image copies, and how to best archive images for research purposes. Potential uses of such images and the importance of preservation are discussed as well. In addition to sharing these strategies and purposes, sample images obtained using these approaches are shared.



LeAnn	N	Cabage	Ms.	Iowa State University	Finding Waldo: Examining the Role of Location, Race, and Gender on Program Offerings from 1995 and 2005	Data from the 1995 and 2005 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities is used to determine if the types of programs offered have changed over the ten-year period (1995 to 2005). Specifically, we examine whether the location of the facility and the racial and gender composition of staff and inmates influence the type of programming offered. In addition, we examine whether there has been a move toward evidence-based programs. Control variables include security level and who operates the facility.
Bekir		Cakar	Mr.	Kars City Police Department- Turkish National Police	Factors Affecting Trust of the Police in Turkey	The purpose of the study is to examine which factors affect trust in police in Turkey. The data will be drawn from European Social Survey, 2008. The dependent variable will be trust in police. The independent variables will be fear of crime, victimization, and trust in other institutions, perception of democracy in the country and demographic characteristics. While there have been a number of studies on trust in police, this study can be unique since there have been limited study on trust in police in Turkey which has different cultures in comparison to Western countries
Corey		Call		Virginia Commonwealth University	Sex Offender Management Policies: Attitudes Across Criminal Justice Professions	A national sample of criminal justice professionals (n = 248) were surveyed on their attitudes toward sex offender management policies, specifically, policies that require sex offenders to register with local law enforcement, submit to random drug testing in their communities, and policies that prohibit sex offenders from residing in certain areas. Analysis revealed limited support for these policies and limited belief in the effectiveness of these policies across the sample, however, significant differences were found between groups of professionals (community corrections professionals, clinical specialists, and criminal justice administrators) on their attitudes and beliefs about these policies.
Omar		Camarillo	Mr.	University of Texas-Pan American	Spillover Violence: Moral Panic or Social Problem?	What is spillover violence? How do the media go about reporting on the issues of spillover violence along the U.S.-Mexico border? This paper explores whether the so called "isolated incidents" of spillover violence on the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border are best categorized as a moral panic or social problem. The objective of this study was to analyze how the print media on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, The New York Times and El Universal, framed the issue of spillover violence along the U.S.-Mexico border. This roundtable will showcase a variety of programs that offer different approaches to the development of leaders, particularly where academic institutions are trying to respond to demands from the field. Each representative will provide a short overview of their program followed by a general discussion about successes, challenges and the like.
Damon		Camp	Dr.	Georgia State University	Developing Leadership in Criminal Justice: A Review of Current Approaches	Representatives are expected from: Atlanta Police Leadership Institute, Command College of South Carolina, Executive MS in Justice Administration and Leadership (UT-Dallas), FBI National Academy, LITC Leadership Institute Branch, Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas, Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration Program, USF & Southern Police Institute.
Nordia		Campbell	Ms.	Michigan State University	Racial Disparity in Program Referral and Outcome at Disposition	Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) has been a prevalent issue in the juvenile justice system since its inception. However, one area that is largely understudied is DMC during disposition, specifically as it relates to program referral. Juvenile courts rely on intervention programs to reduce re-offense and foster positive outcomes in juvenile offenders. It is important to ensure that all youth, regardless of race/ethnicity, are being equally referred to and proportionately benefiting from these intervention programs. The present study investigates racial/ethnic disparities in program referral and outcome at the disposition stage of the juvenile justice system. Recommendations for unbiased programming are discussed.
Bradley	A.	Campbell		Sam Houston State University	Predictors of Police Decision Making in Sexual Assault Investigations	Existing literature demonstrates the importance of victim credibility to prosecutorial decision making in sexual assault cases. Comparatively less research has examined the specific case and victim characteristics most important to decisions made by sexual assault investigators. Moreover, few studies have examined police decisions to present cases to prosecutors. The current study used data from 494 sexual assault cases, coded by members of the Houston Police Department's Sexual Assault Units. The study examined the relationship between victim credibility and police investigators' decisions to present cases to prosecutors. Findings, policy implications, and future research directions are discussed.
Salih	H	Can	Dr.	Penn State University - SL	PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONING BY POLICE OFFICERS	The challenge of police work may result in conflict and miscommunication with police departments, resignation of experienced officers, and the expense of hiring and training new officers (Lewis, 1975; Wallace et al., 2001; Dublin, 2004). Police departments could prevent some of these costly issues of good officers if they had psychometrically sound scales to measure some of the coming from members of their departments. Current study is an attempt to develop the first available psychometrically-tested measures of dimensions underlying two important features of police department functioning: Quality of Leadership and Officer Job Satisfaction.
Andrea		Cantora	Dr.	University of Baltimore	?you can't stop the crime here?: Understanding local crime problems in East Baltimore	In 2012 a high crime neighborhood in East Baltimore was selected as a site for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Grant (BCJI). The first year of the grant involved community engagement, hotspots analysis, focus groups on community problems, and leadership training. This presentation will focus primarily on the research component of the project. Hotspots analysis was conducted over a 12 year period to identify concentrations of violent and property crime, and other physical conditions of the neighborhood. Focus groups were also conducted with participants who live and/or work in the area to identify common neighborhood issues, and to understand why hotspots persist. Findings from the hotspot analysis and focus groups were used to identify a series of programs and strategies to be implemented in the neighborhood.
Stephanie	Michelle	Cardwell	Ms.	University of Texas at Dallas	Correlates of Moral Disengagement in a Sample of Serious Adolescent Offenders	Bandura's theory of moral disengagement (MD) follows that persons cognitively reinterpret immoral or deviant behaviors in order to free themselves from negative emotions that follow the commission of such acts. While there is a plethora of research on the relationship between MD and antisocial behavior, few scholars have examined correlates of MD in adolescent offenders. Using data from the Pathways to Desistance Study, a longitudinal study of serious adolescent offenders, the current research will assess how various demographic and individual characteristics are related to MD.
Marcus	Tyler	Carey	Mr.	Texas State University	Injured by Imposters: The Demography of Identity Theft	It is known that trends in identity theft victimization do not conform to those which exist for other types of crime. Specifically, the criminological literature indicates that characteristics such as wealth, youth, and race correlate with identity theft victimization in ways that they do not with other crimes, such as robbery (Reyns, 2013). This research builds upon the literature by examining in detail the impact of demographic variables on identity theft victimization by analyzing National Crime Victimization Survey data from the 2013 Identity Theft Supplement. Plausible explanations and implications are discussed.
Rebecca		Carleton	Dr.	Barton College	?One Gemeinschaft does not fit all? 7 Sub-types of rural violence and the implications for crime reduction	Crime is traditionally considered an urban phenomenon. However, recent work (Carleton, Brantingham & Brantingham, 2014) suggests that, in some areas, violence is in fact a rural event. While there are marked differences between rural and urban violence, questions have been raised as to whether there is as much difference within rural areas themselves. Using a Canadian sample, the current work expands upon this findings and finds sub-types of rural areas in which violence differs. These findings are then explained in terms of theoretical and policy implications for reducing crime.
Rebecca		Carleton	Dr.	Barton College	?One Gemeinschaft does not fit all? 7 Subtypes of rural violence and the implications for crime reduction	Crime is traditionally considered an urban phenomenon. However, recent work (Carleton, Brantingham & Brantingham, 2014) suggests that, in some areas, violence is in fact a rural event. While there are marked differences between rural and urban violence, questions have been raised as to whether there is as much difference within rural areas themselves. Using a Canadian sample, the current work expands upon this findings and finds subtypes of rural areas in which violence differs. These findings are then explained in terms of the theoretical and policy implications for reducing crime.
Arna		Carlock		University at Albany-SUNY	Predictors of Offending Among Gang and Nongang Youth Over Time	Research has explored why youths join gangs, why they carry guns, and the outcomes of gang membership and weapon carrying. Because gang members commit a disproportionate amount of crime (particularly when armed), these issues remain important. This study examines differences in offending among gang and nongang youth throughout adolescence. By examining fixed effects models to compare gang and nongang youth (and individuals within each group to themselves) over time, we identify factors that lead gang members to offend, compared to salient factors for nongang youth. We explore active gang membership and gun carrying among the predictors of offending.
Arna		Carlock		University at Albany-SUNY	Live fast, die young: Violence and anticipated early death	Those who expect to die early are more likely to engage in risky behaviors. Scholars in psychology and health disciplines have studied this connection extensively, but it has received little attention in quantitative criminology. Additionally, the temporal ordering of anticipated early death and risk-taking behaviors is unclear. Using longitudinal data, I explore whether fatalistic attitudes are related to violent offending. Furthermore, maximizing the longitudinal nature of the data, I seek to determine which comes first temporally, fatalism or violence.
Joseph	Ray	Carlson, Jr.	Dr.	Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney	A 20 Year Review of a Prison Nursery	A 20 Year Review of a Prison Nursery Abstract The increase of pregnant women being incarcerated has created a need for a strategy of dealing with these women and their babies. The common approach is to remove the babies from their mothers. The Nebraska prison nursery program is the second oldest in the US. Data has been collected after 5, 10, and now 20 years. This data can be used by other states to determine the feasibility of implementing their own nursery program. Findings include reduced recidivism, reduced misconduct, bonding between mother and child, and low costs to implement/open.
Ryan		Carr		Eastern Kentucky University	New York City's Stop and Frisk: Debunking the Logic	The importance of Terry v. Ohio is often overlooked. Not only did it officially create Stop and Frisk, but additionally brought the US one step closer to totalitarianism. This paper first examines the Stop and Frisk policy in New York City, proving that it is merely a racial, classist tool used to control a specific population. It then uses a historical and discourse analysis to dissect the language used in Terry v. Ohio in order to debunk the logic used to create the Stop and Frisk policy, thereby debunking the policy itself. This paper attempts to answer the seldom-asked question, why does Stop and Frisk exist?
David	L	Carter	Dr.	Michigan State University	Emerging Issues in Policing	We would prefer Thursday, March 7. As far as time, we would prefer anytime between 10 AM and 2 PM -- I know, those are prime times, but somebody has to be scheduled there! Thanks, David
David	L	Carter	Dr.	Michigan State University	The Changing Role of the Lead Homicide Investigator	Based on a study of law enforcement agencies funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, that had homicide clearance rates in excess of 80%, it was learned that the role of the lead homicide investigator is changing. Historically, homicide investigators were viewed as doggedly determined investigators who would investigate any lead in order to identify the offender. This investigator was often viewed as a "first among equals" among law enforcement officers. This study found that the contemporary successful homicide investigator is a collaborative information manager. This paper describes these findings.
Jeremy	G.	Carter	Dr.	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	Technology and Policing: The Need for Improved Evaluations to Assess Process and Impact	Advancements in technology are perhaps impacting police practice today more than ever before. As technologies have become more affordable and field-functional, police departments nationwide are integrating emerging hardware into their daily operations. This integration is accompanied by challenges pertaining to policy, officer accountability and behaviors, community expectations, and resource allocation. A series of research evaluation projects from the Technology Operational Evaluation Demonstration program, funded by The National Institute of Justice, have identified a demand for such research as well as best practices for completing process and impact evaluations of new technologies. This paper discusses these issues and their implications.
Jeremy	G.	Carter	Dr.	Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis	Broadband Radio Programming and Implications for Public Safety	Improvements in programming public safety radios have been the focus of significant research and funding to date, particularly in the context of emergency management. Though significant, and a focal point of the current research, improvement in radio programming now extends beyond emergency management to include daily operational, procedural, and maintenance needs. The present research explores the potential of a recently developed technology known as "over-the-air-programming" to improve radio programming across different operational scenarios. Baseline programming metrics, interviews with radio technicians, and the application of spatial GIS estimates are employed to explore the operational impact and effectiveness of this emerging technology.
Cherie	M.	Carter	Ms.	University of Cincinnati	Place, Race, or Both? Exploring variation in traffic citation outcomes	In 2011, citizens in a mid-sized, Southeastern city raised concerns about racial profiling and differential enforcement during traffic stops. Evaluations by external agencies found no significant evidence of racial bias in traffic enforcement, but concerns remained. The present study attempts to provide a deeper analysis of traffic stops conducted by this agency. The analyses reveal significant effects for certain officer characteristics, driver characteristics, and stop location characteristics.
Lisa	M.	Carter	Dr.	Florida Southern College	Check the Box: Examining Employers' Perceptions of Prospective Employees with Felony Convictions	Due to increasing felony conviction rates, employers are likely to encounter applicants with felony records seeking employment. Felony convictions may carry negative stigmas often are generated by feelings of mistrust from hiring employers. Attribution Theory contends that individuals use inferences to make decisions leading to certain behaviors. While literature on issues pertaining to employers' attitudes towards ex-offenders is extensive, there is a paucity of research examining the theories to explain these attitudes and the following decisive behaviors. This study explores attribution theory as a means to explain the choices and steps employers make in hiring applicants with felony convictions.
Takisa	J	Carter	Ms.	University of Delaware	It Takes Two: Exploring Differences in Correction and Treatment Employee Perceptions	Given that the vast majority of supervised individuals will reenter society, it is important for criminal justice practices to foster and reinforce positive outcomes and societal expectations. Though correctional and treatment organizations may seem at odds, it is important that practitioners hold similar understandings regarding punishment and reintegration. However, structural differences between corrections and rehabilitation may result in conflicting attitudes and practical outcomes among staff. This paper will explore organizational differences of work perceptions among corrections and treatment employees in the Mid-Atlantic region. Practical implications of structural variation in criminal justice employees' attitudes are also discussed.
John	P	Catalanotto	Mr.	Iona College	Understanding and Effectively Combating Human Trafficking as a Preventative Means to Hindering Terrorist Operational Sta	The general response to terrorism in the past 13 years has been almost entirely reactionary. This tactic of placing a bandage on a broken leg has been of limited value, even fruitless. To fight terrorism effectively, the international community must consider pivoting from the defensive to the offensive and implement tangible preventative policies to prevent further acts of global terrorism. By effectively rethinking policy, changing our current mindset and operationally changing the existing paradigm, governments may begin to find a long-term solution to combat external operations and assure a more secure world. This paper presentation will examine the need for governments and criminal justice practitioners to confront and understand that human trafficking is being used by terrorist networks to globally fund their operations. This paper proposes a theoretical framework to move counterterrorism in that direction.

David		Champion	Dr.	Slippery Rock University	The Narrative of Crime: Explorations from an Integral Theoretical Perspective	This paper explores how the meta-theoretical approach of Ken Wilber's Integral Theory may be discussed as an overarching template for considering aspects of social psychology's narrative perspective as well as the elements of cultural criminology. Integral Theory's wide-ranging perspective provides a roadmap for understanding how the subjective/interjective realms of knowledge fit into the overall understanding of criminality.
Heng Choon		Chan	Dr.	Department of Applied Social Sciences	Sexual Homicide Offending: Toward an Integrative Theoretical Explanation	This paper first outlines the recently proposed Chan, Heide, and Beaurgard's integrated theory of sexual homicide offending. Due to its unexplained variance, a revised theoretical model is proffered with the inclusion of pre-crime precipitating factors to better explain the offending phenomenon. In order to validate the utility of both Chan et al.'s original and revised models, an empirical study has been conducted on 230 incarcerated Canadian non-sexual male sex offenders of female victims (52 homicidal and 172 non-homicidal sex offenders). Bivariate and multivariate analytic approaches are utilized to test the proposed integrative theoretical models. Findings of both models are discussed. Despite a growing body of research on human trafficking, there is scant literature involving macro-level empirical analyses of American cases. This project involves ongoing data collection from more than 400 adult and currently policy effectiveness, we quantify and analyze how these factors vary across the US. To better understand the nature of the concern that recur in the literature: victim treatment within the system, i.e. the frequency that victims are prosecuted for criminal behavior (including deportation); an empirical analysis of traffickers' conviction outcomes; and an examination how trafficking cases have been brought to law enforcement's attention (law enforcement, citizens, NGOs, etc.).
Brandon		Chapman	Mr.	University of Arkansas Honors College	Macro-Level Analysis of Human Trafficking: Victim Criminalization, Trafficker Outcomes, and Reporting	Studies examining juvenile justice decision making have found evidence of race, gender and age disparities at each decision point. Research has also found that racial disparities are especially pronounced in drug cases. Drug cases are unique because while they are often nonviolent, they may trigger concerns about more serious criminal involvement. This study investigated the impact of race, gender and age on the likelihood of receiving pre-dispositional secure detention, release, or a detention alternative in drug cases in Virginia. Findings from this study may have implications for the assessment of juvenile drug offenders and the reduction of racial disproportionality.
Allison	T	Chappell	Dr.	Old Dominion University	The impact of race, gender and age on the detention decision in juvenile drug cases	Having had a tradition on college campuses for decades as part of the initiation and acceptance into sports organizations, given the seriousness of hazing, researchers have called for campuses to implement hazing policies and to focus on prevention efforts through education and training. A content analysis of news articles was performed in order to investigate the representation of sports hazing explanations. Specifically, this study focused on three themes that emerged in the news coverage of sports hazing: power, acceptance, and exploitation. Findings and future directions are explored in an effort to better understand the causes of sports hazing.
Jackie		Chavez	Prof.	Troy University	What Happens in College Stays in College: A Content Analysis of Sports Hazing Coverage	While much has been written on the emerging threat of Homegrown Violent Extremism, the bulk of literature focuses on the process of radicalization and/or suggested techniques of counterterrorism. What is largely missing from the literature is an assessment of the substantive differences in HVE and international terrorism. Using data from the American Terrorism Study (1980 to 2014), this project will compare international terrorism plots and attacks to incidents involving individuals and groups that meet Southern's (2009) definition of HVE, with particular focus on differences in demographic characteristics, target selection, the proportion of completed/prevented attacks, and case outcomes.
Will		Cheatham	Mr.	University of Arkansas	Homegrown Violent Extremism: An Analysis of Cases in the American Terrorism Study	
Feh-Lin		Chen	Dr.	Taiwan Police College	A Analysis of the Implementation of Community Policing in Taiwan	The purpose of this paper is to analyze the implementation of community policing in Taiwan. Using content analysis of information collected by academic researchers from 1996 to 2014 in Taiwan, this study introduces community policing strategies implemented by different local police departments as well as their results and difficulties. Major findings of the research include: (1) Problem-oriented community policing had a positive effect on crime prevention and community relations. (2) Centralized community policing policies did not meet the different local needs of public safety. (3) The police authorities should play a consultative and coordinating role for the governance of community safety. Citizens who perceive unfairness during encounters with the police are more likely to develop distrust. Studies have found that respect and fair procedures seem to be important to lower-class minorities. Yet, few studies have examined the extent to which traffic stops can have an impact on whether citizens contact the police for help. Using data from the 2011 Police-Public Contact Survey, I examine the relationship between traffic stops and calling police for help across different racial/ethnic groups. I also examine factors that may affect citizens' willingness to provide information to the police in the event of a crime.
Josephine		Chenane		University of Nebraska, Omaha	Examining the relationship between traffic stops and calling the police for non-crime problems	Most disputes in developing countries of Africa involve some cultural aspect. Thus traditional rulers are either at the centre or closely involved and connected in one way or the other to these disputes. This paper examines the role of traditional rulers in conflict resolution in the central African Country of Cameroon. It evaluates the current and historical role of traditional rulers in conflict resolution and mediation and how this role is currently integrated into the modern western style governmental structure.
David		Chiabi	Dr.	New Jersey City University	Resolving conflicts in diverse cultures: The changing role of traditional rulers in modern Cameroon	As advancements in technology continue to color the landscape of mainstream America, Fourth Amendment challenges persist. The recent U.S. Supreme Court case of Riley v. California, decided June 25, 2014, illustrates the danger of confirmation and search of items involving technology. In Riley, police seized a suspect's cellphone incident to arrest and based on its contents arrested him for a different crime. Although the Court's ruling was clear, police must make difficult judgment calls when encountering other technologies. Thus, police must look outward and stay educated on advances in law and technology for application and success in individual performance.
Monique		Chiachia	Prof.	Kaplan University	Technology and the Exclusionary Rule: Cloudy? or "Disruptive?"	School bullying has been grabbing national/international attention in the past few years. The National Center for Education Statistics reported that during the school year of 2010-2011, 6,809,000 students aged 12-18 reported being physically or psychologically bullied at school. And, 2,198,000 students reported being cyber-bullied. Data collected by the Ministry of Education in Taiwan showed that there were about 4,300 reported cases of school violence and bullying between February 2009 and August 2011. Anti-school bullying policies have been implemented to tackle school bullying in both countries. This study intends to conduct a cross-cultural analysis to examine the effectiveness of these policies.
Chau-Pu		Chiang	Dr.	California State University Stanislaus	Anti-School Bullying Policy and its Effectiveness: A Cross-Cultural Study	
Kristina	K	Childs	Dr.	University of Central Florida	An Examination of Racial Differences in Patterns of Risky Behavior and Associated Risk Factors	Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), this study expands on previous research on adolescent problem behavior by 1) examining differences across race in patterns of 7 classes of adolescents based on nine self-reported problem behaviors (e.g., delinquency, substance use, risky sexual practices) and 2) comparing the risk factors (e.g., peer association, parenting, neighborhood disadvantage) related to membership into the identified classes. The data used in this study include respondents aged 13-17 that participated in Waves 1 and 2 of the Add Health in-home interview (n = 10,336). Latent class analysis (LCA) identified key differences in the number and characteristics of the latent classes across the racial subgroups. In addition, both similarities and differences in the risk factors for membership into the groups were identified across and within the race-specific subgroups. Implications for prevention and intervention strategies, as well as directions for future research, are discussed.
Kristina	K	Childs	Dr.	University of Central Florida	An Examination of Racial Differences in Patterns of Risky Behavior and Associated Risk Factors	Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), this study expands on previous research on adolescent problem behavior by 1) examining differences across race in patterns of 7 classes of adolescents based on nine self-reported problem behaviors (e.g., delinquency, substance use, risky sexual practices) and 2) comparing the risk factors (e.g., peer association, parenting, neighborhood disadvantage) related to membership into the identified classes. The data used in this study include respondents aged 13-17 that participated in Waves 1 and 2 of the Add Health in-home interview (n = 10,336). Latent class analysis (LCA) identified key differences in the number and characteristics of the latent classes across the racial subgroups. In addition, both similarities and differences in the risk factors for membership into the groups were identified across and within the race-specific subgroups. Implications for prevention and intervention strategies, as well as directions for future research, are discussed.
Kristina	K	Childs	Dr.	University of Central Florida	An Examination of Racial Differences in Patterns of Risky Behavior and Associated Risk Factors	Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), this study expands on previous research on adolescent problem behavior by 1) examining differences across race in patterns of 7 classes of adolescents based on nine self-reported problem behaviors (e.g., delinquency, substance use, risky sexual practices) and 2) comparing the risk factors (e.g., peer association, parenting, neighborhood disadvantage) related to membership into the identified classes. The data used in this study include respondents aged 13-17 that participated in Waves 1 and 2 of the Add Health in-home interview (n = 10,336). Latent class analysis (LCA) identified key differences in the number and characteristics of the latent classes across the racial subgroups. In addition, both similarities and differences in the risk factors for membership into the groups were identified across and within the race-specific subgroups. Implications for prevention and intervention strategies, as well as directions for future research, are discussed.
Kristina	K	Childs	Dr.	University of Central Florida	An Examination of Racial Differences in Patterns of Risky Behavior and Associated Risk Factors	Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), this study expands on previous research on adolescent problem behavior by 1) examining differences across race in patterns of 7 classes of adolescents based on nine self-reported problem behaviors (e.g., delinquency, substance use, risky sexual practices) and 2) comparing the risk factors (e.g., peer association, parenting, neighborhood disadvantage) related to membership into the identified classes. The data used in this study include respondents aged 13-17 that participated in Waves 1 and 2 of the Add Health in-home interview (n = 10,336). Latent class analysis (LCA) identified key differences in the number and characteristics of the latent classes across the racial subgroups. In addition, both similarities and differences in the risk factors for membership into the groups were identified across and within the race-specific subgroups. Implications for prevention and intervention strategies, as well as directions for future research, are discussed.
Vijay	Francis	Chillar	Mr.	Rutgers University	Crime reporting intentions and police contact: Unpacking meanings and measures using a sample of young adults	This paper examines individual-level variation in crime reporting intentions across measures of involvement in hypothetical criminal incidents (as victim, as witness, expectations about others) drawing on survey data in a convenience sample of young adults living in New York City. It also relates these constructs to types and levels of police contact (voluntary and involuntary encounters) as these experiences may condition their likelihood of cooperation with the Police. Findings are discussed in the context of the literature on police legitimacy and procedural justice, as well as in the context of individual predictors of crime reporting intentions.
Vijay		Chillar	Mr.	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	Crime reporting intentions and police contact: Unpacking meanings and measures using a sample of young adults	This paper examines individual-level variation in crime reporting intentions across measures of involvement in hypothetical criminal incidents (as victim, as witness, expectations about others) drawing on survey data in a convenience sample of young adults living in New York City. It also relates these constructs to types and levels of police contact (voluntary and involuntary encounters) as these experiences may condition their likelihood of cooperation with the Police. Findings are discussed in the context of the literature on police legitimacy and procedural justice, as well as in the context of individual predictors of crime reporting intentions.
Kimberly	Ann	Chism		University of Southern Mississippi	That Smell: The Plain Smell Doctrine in Federal Courts	Law enforcement officers use many tools on the job. Some of an officer's most important tools are their senses, including smell. The plain smell doctrine enables officers to establish probable cause to obtain a search warrant in cases involving private property or to establish probable cause for warrantless searches and seizures of items in public spaces. This doctrine is only applicable when individual constitutional protections are not violated. The current study seeks to examine federal court cases to ascertain the state of the plain smell doctrine. Foundational cases, general guidelines, and implications of new and emerging technologies are provided. LINDO (2013) most recently reported that the US homicide rate was 4.7 per 100,000 people in 2012. It was roughly 3 times as high as Canada (1.6), 4.7 times as high as France (1.0), and 5.2 times as high as Italy (0.9). However, the US rate was 4.6 times less than its Southern neighboring country, Mexico (21.5), 11.4 times less than Venezuela (53.7), and 19.2 times less than Honduras (90.4). Investigating the inequality would shed light on the reason why there is a difference in homicide occurrence among the countries. In order to account for the link between homicide inequality, this study examines the homicide rates and income inequality of multiple countries around the world. The present study purports to tease out the true effect of income inequality on cross-national homicide rates.
Yeok-I		Cho	Dr.	University of Central Missouri	Income equality and homicide rates	The current study conducted an exploratory spatial data analysis and a spatial regression model to understand crime at community level in Washington D.C. area. Adopting social disorganization theory, the result illustrates that there is a significant relationship between poverty and crime rates in the tracts whereas residential stability and ethnic heterogeneity are not. However, an assessment of the comparative results presents that in the areas with high crime rates tend to have a relatively low poverty rates, residential stability and ethnic homogeneity. This finding suggests that the theory can have more explanatory power on high crime areas.
Riun		Choi		John Jay College of Criminal Justice / Graduate Center, CUNY	Spatial Analysis of Crime in Washington D.C.: Social Disorganization Theory Approach	The prevalence rates of suicide among police officers reported in the literature vary widely. Suicidal ideation (SI) is considered a strong predictor of suicidal acts, although few studies have examined SI among officers. This study investigated the prevalence of SI and the association between SI and amount of PTSD symptoms, subjective work-related traumatic stress, personal relationship stress, work-related but non-traumatic stress, work-related but non-traumatic stress, and posttraumatic growth among U.S. officers (n = 283) from police departments of various sizes throughout a Midwestern state. Multiple regression analysis demonstrated that only greater depression symptoms uniquely and significantly predicted greater SI.
Brian	Andrew	Chopko	Dr.	Kent State University at Stark	Prevalence and Predictors of Suicidal Ideation among U.S. Police Officers	Intersectionality Theory (Crenshaw, 1989) emerged in the late 1980s and early 1990s from critical race studies, a scholarly movement problematizing law's purported color-blindness, neutrality, and objectivity. Intersectional theory posits that a matrix of domination creates a hierarchy of privilege and oppression that can simultaneously locate an individual in a position of advantage and disadvantage, depending on the reference group being used for comparisons. Race, gender, class, and sexuality are interlocking points of disadvantage or advantage. Intersections of race and gender can place women in positions of disadvantage in terms of offending and official reactions to their offending. The purpose of this study is to examine if categories of intersections produce unique forms of disadvantage for inmates in terms of official reactions to prison infractions. It is hypothesized that black female inmates are punished more severely for prison infractions than other incarcerated groups. Data for this study come from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (ISFCF).
Liza		Chowdhury	Prof.	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Intersections of Race and Gender on Prison Punishment	

					Over the past 10 years (2004-2014) Arizona State University has had two federal lawsuits brought against them by victims of sexual assault (Ryman, 2014). In May of 2014, the U.S. Department of Education included Arizona State University on its list of 55 universities that are under investigation for potential violations of federal law because of the schools handling of sexual assault complaints (U.S. Department of Education, 2014). Using Arizona State University as a case study, this research will examine where and how university sexual assault policies are failing. Keywords: College Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault, Policy, Arizona State University
Danielle		Christenson	Ms.	Bridgewater State University	Sexual Assault on Campus: A Case Study on Arizona State University
Kelley		Christopher		University of West Georgia	One Hundred Years After Alice Stebbins Wells: Examining the Underrepresentation of Women in Policing
Annette		Christy	Dr.	University of South Florida	Visualizing Data with Tableau for Analysis and Policy Planning
Abdullah		Chan	Dr.	East Carolina University	Analyzing the offending activity of inmates: Trajectories of offense seriousness, escalation, and de-escalation
Myrna		Cantron	Dr.	Prairie View A&M Univ.	Unaccompanied minor at the border: Opinions of Latino Adults
Demetri		Clanton		Michigan State University	Evaluating Outcomes for Youth and Parents in Family and Juvenile Court
Robert	M	Clark	Dr.	Pennsylvania Highlands Community College	Revisiting Victim Precipitation: Applying criminal responsibility to victims
Catie		Clark		Florida State University	Identifying and Correcting Selection Bias in the Consent Process of Randomized Criminal Justice Study
Kaitlyn	M	Clarke	Prof.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	An Updated Ranking of the Most Punitive States
Colben		Clarke	Dr.	Minnesota State University, Mankato	Policing & Security in the Field of Art Related Crimes
Jason		Clark-Miller	Dr.	Tarrant County College	Focusing on Fathers: Masculinity, Violence and Accountability Among CPS Involved Fathers
Jason		Clark-Miller	Dr.	Tarrant County College	"Heart of a Warrior: The Law Enforcement Canine-Handler Relationship"
Stephen	J.	Clippner	Mr.	University of Texas at Dallas	Assessing Potential Financial Benefits of Decriminalizing Marijuana in a Large Urban County
Jeffrey	E	Clutter	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	Co-offending networks and routine activities theory
Rhiannon		Coates		UVA-Wise	Does Substance Abuse Matter?: An Examination of the Predictive Utility of the LS-R
Rochelle	E.M.	Cobbs	Prof.	Mississippi Valley State University	BULLYING IN MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS IN RURAL MISSISSIPPI: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY
Sutham		Cobbitt	Dr.	Kennettaw State University	Comparing the Drug Testing Policies of the Police Departments in Texas to a Model Policy Developed by IACP
Joshua	C	Cochran	Dr.	University of South Florida	Successfully completing your dissertation: Advice from recent graduates
John	K.	Cochran	Dr.	University of South Florida	Rape, Race, and Capital Punishment: An Enduring Cultural Legacy?
John	K.	Cochran	Dr.	University of South Florida	Using Structural Equations to Test Akers' Social Learning Theory with Data on Intimate Partner Violence
James Chip™	R.	Coldren, Jr.	CNA		Smart Policing in Action 2: Findings and Accomplishments from the Smart Policing Initiative
James R. Chip™	R.	Coldren, Jr.	Dr.	CNA	Smart Policing in Action 2: Findings and Accomplishments from the Smart Policing Initiative
Keith		Coleman	Dr.	North Carolina A & T State University	Discusant
Briana		Coleman		Michigan State University	An Investigation of Differential Programmatic Outcomes Across Gender
Kimberly		Collins-Cox	Dr.	PACE University	The Criminalization of Health Care: Democrats As Dictators and Violators as Iniquitous IIs.
Megan	Eileen	Collins	Ms.	University of Maryland	Assessing Macro-Level Policy Changes at the Individual Level: Evidence from Recent Policy Changes in Philadelphia
Peter	A.	Collins		Seattle University	Examining the Economic Costs of the Death Penalty in Washington State
Angela	Marie	Collins		Sam Houston State University	An assessment of an expedited domestic violence court in Texas
					For years women, statistically, have been underrepresented as members of the law enforcement profession. However, efforts are being made to increase the number of women in the field. To better understand how women view their role in law enforcement, we will examine three specific topics: the applicant pool vs. the officers actually hired, the perception of acceptance by female officers, and the perception of having to stand out in the field. This will be conducted through the lens of a rural southeastern United States police department.
					We use Tableau software to analyze data for projects, including our Baker Act Reporting Center (~1.5 million emergency commitment records), a ten year follow up study of a mental health court that used a non-equivalent control group design, and for an evaluation of a newly established, county run pre-booked diversion program. Tableau allows visualization of large data sets, the ability to conduct real time data exploration, in an environment in which it is easy to change chart format and to also visualize data in maps. We will demonstrate how we have used Tableau dashboards to visualize data for these projects.
					Central to criminal career research are offense seriousness, escalation, and de-escalations that generated theoretical and empirical debate. This line of research has tended to neglect the offending activity of inmates. Using prison data (primary inmate, prison disciplinary, and criminal history files) collected from the Oregon Department of Corrections and criminal histories obtained from the Oregon State Police, the current study examines the offending activity of inmates through analysis of offense seriousness (escalation and de-escalation) for the years 1996-2007. Given previous studies on criminal career research, it is important to examine the effects of inmate characteristics, general criminality, custody level, community violence (prior violent crime arrest) on the offending activity of inmate trajectories. Suggestions for improved approaches in assigning risk ratings based on the offending activity, prior criminal history, and seriousness of offense will also be discussed.
					This past summer, the nation became aware of the large number of children that cross the border unaccompanied. This paper will interview Latino adults on this side of the border and inquire their opinions about this issue, why they think the nation is talking about it now and their opinions on what to do about this issue and other immigration issues.
					This study will evaluate the relationship between parenting stress and criminogenic risk for parents and youth involved in a family support services program within a juvenile county court. The YLS/CMI and the SPA will be utilized to examine the following outcomes: recidivism rates for youth, the proportion of dual status cases for youth in delinquency, and family involvement outcomes (i.e., program completion, the amount time spent in court). Results indicate that there are differences in respective outcomes based on youth YLS/CMI and Family SPA assessment scores. Policy and programming implications for youth and families involved in juvenile courts will be discussed.
					Victim precipitation (victim blaming) often has a negative "label" attached to it because it implies that the victim is "to blame" or is somehow completely responsible for their own victimization. This may cause "blame" to be shifted away from the alleged offender. In other words (presumably) without the victim's actions a crime would not or should not have occurred. However, in the field of victimology, analyzing victim behavior is paramount in determining any level of responsibility. Precipitating factors for criminal behavior can ultimately be solely applied to either the victim, the alleged offender or as a dual responsibility of both.
					For the reason of protecting rights of research participants, randomized criminal justice studies are subject to intense institutional review board scrutiny. Specifically, one of the requirements of conducting research on human subjects is to obtain informed consent from participants. The methodological problem with this consent requirement is an often unobserved point of selection bias in the research process. The objective of this paper is to examine the differences between consenters and non-consenters in a randomized criminal justice study. In addition, this research attempts to correct for this issue by using matching procedures to establish equivalence between groups.
					Studies have illustrated that there is a significant variation among states with the use of imprisonment. This has resulted in some states being deemed more or less punitive. Following Austin and Anshabwicz (1997) Ranking of the Most Punitive States, this poster updates the original findings based upon 2012 data, the most recent year for which complete correctional population data are available for all states. These findings will later be used to assess justice outcomes such as wrongful convictions.
					Art crime is a phenomenon that plagues countries worldwide. Often misunderstood by the general public due to Hollywood depicting art thieves as ingenious, and charismatic rather than booters and terrorists. This presentation discusses the current situation based on literature, art theft and policing and security systems around the globe.
					Except for their financial contributions, the importance of fathers in the lives of children is often downplayed by case workers in family courts and child protective services. Using data drawn from participant surveys, interviews with case workers, and court records of men with a history of domestic violence and/or substance abuse, we follow 248 fathers and their children as they navigate family, adult and juvenile systems over a five year period and examine the role narratives concerning masculinity, violence, and accountability played in determining initial case outcomes and subsequent court referrals.
					Despite the prevalence of human-canine teams working in law enforcement, K-9 units have received very little consideration from criminal justice researchers. The current study attempts to fill this gap by exploring the relationship between law enforcement canines and their handlers. Through qualitative ethnographic methods, four aspects of the relationship are identified between the handler and the canine in a large metropolitan department: canines as tools, as coworkers, as kids, and as pets. This research places special emphasis on the socio-emotional bonds that frame the officer-canine partnership in the context of uncertainty, danger and loss.
					One of the side effects of the war on drugs has been an increase in jail populations. This has resulted in a myriad of negative effects, one of which is an increased cost of local jails. The current study analyzes 2012 arrest data for a large urban county to consider savings associated with decriminalizing marijuana possession at various amounts. The study also considers simultaneous charges to prevent confounding between individuals arrested for possession and other crimes in the same event. Savings were calculated using the average cost of jail supervision per inmate per day after jail time was identified.
					Routine activities theory posits that crime occurs when offenders converge with suitable targets/victims at a place. The theory, however, disregards certain dimensions of offenders, and instead focuses on explanations and strategies aimed at targets and places. The current paper will introduce the concept of co-offending networks to the routine activities model and the function of these networks in criminal opportunity. Using data from Cincinnati, Ohio, we will explore how co-offending networks concentrate in space and the role they play in determining crime hot spots.
					Using a Midwestern sample of inmates, this paper reports findings on the utility of the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) in predicting recidivism for offenders with a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse. The LSI-R is an internationally recognized risk assessment measure and assesses offenders using a 54 item scale. The current study includes data from a sample of more than 4,000 inmates over a 36 month period. Utilizing logistic regression and chi-square analyses, this study examined one's total LSI-R score, reported substance abuse and recidivism data, along with a number of control variables (age, education and offense type).
					Bullying remains an intractable problem in American schools. It is estimated that more than 160,000 students skip school each day because of bullying. Available records show that many students who commit bully in middle schools grow up committing crimes as adults. This exploratory study examines the problem of bullying in the middle and high schools in rural Mississippi. Given the complex nature of the bullying problem, a mixed method approach will be employed in the study, including surveys and content analyses. Furthermore, this study will propose recommendations to the problem if one exists.
					In light of recent high profile incidents involving drug use among police officers, questions arise as to how police departments handle these drug use cases. The researchers solicited the drug testing policies of the thirty-two medium and large size police departments in Texas through the Texas Public Information Act, Chapter 552 of the Texas Government Code. The purpose is to answer whether their drug testing policies incorporate the most current information on this issue as recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Discussions and policy recommendations will be provided.
					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.
					From their colonial beginnings, southern states used black codes and early pre-Gregg death penalty statutes allowed for the use of lethal vengeance against blacks for crimes and disgraces, particularly if committed against white victims. This racially disparate use of lethal vengeance was especially pronounced for allegations of rape by a black male offender against a white female victim. This paper examines the extent, if any, to which this cultural legacy of de jure and facto discrimination has continued into the present era of the death penalty. We use capital sentencing data for North Carolina (1977-2009) to test this notion.
					Most tests of Akers' Social Learning Theory have relied upon standard regression-based modeling. Given the processual nature of social learning theory, a structural equation modeling approach is more appropriate. The present paper presents such a test using self-reported data on intimate partner violence provided by a sample of undergraduates student enrolled in a large, urban university in the southeast.
					Discussant
					The juvenile justice system has long relied on partnerships with community-based intervention programs to reduce recidivism and facilitate positive outcomes in juvenile offenders. There is a plethora of intervention programs designed for youth offenders, but the literature suggests that programmatic outcomes may vary by gender. With an increase in female offending, it is important to evaluate program effectiveness across gender in order to inform gender-specific rehabilitative strategies. This study investigates differential programmatic outcomes by gender, using data collected from a mid-size Midwestern juvenile court jurisdiction. The YLS/CMI and other program-specific assessment tools are used determine program outcomes.
					The ACA (Affordable Care Act) establishes a new class of law breakers. Fines, masked as taxes, will be imposed by the IRS for failing to obtain health insurance. This law potentially criminalizes Americans who cannot abide by ACA mandates. The punishment can be classified as tax evaders, thus, imposing a negative label which serves to impact their financial future. The balance between governmental interest and individual liberty is a delicate one. There is a clear violation of the right to privacy when the government is allowed to determine the "medical necessity" of care. The ACA poses many problems, and as such, does not substantially outweigh the eradication of individual rights. If one's right to healthcare was left free from governmental intrusion and protected by the Constitutional right to privacy, we would not run the risk of creating the Iniquitous IIs, our newest class of tax evading offenders.
					A dramatically understudied area of the criminal justice literature involves the influence of macro level policies on individual perceptions and behavior. The present research seeks to address this gap and increase our understanding of the implications of large scale criminal justice policies at the individual level. Using a longitudinal dataset measuring individual perceptions and behaviors, this study investigates the impact of a recent major policy change in Philadelphia, PA. Specifically, the research explores individual level changes before and after this dramatic policy shift was implemented to test for a specific deterrent effect. Criminal justice policy implications will be discussed.
					The main objective of this research is to examine the differences in enumerated economic costs between death penalty cases and non-death penalty aggravated murder cases in Washington State. Data include case-specific estimations of costs incurred in capital and non-capital aggravated murder cases (N = 300) over the last 15 years. Cost estimation categories include those economic costs incurred by courts, defense, prosecutors, jails, and prisons, along with subsets within these main groupings. Costs estimated in each of these categories will be totaled and compared across sentence types. Policy implications will be discussed.
					Research into specialized courts is fairly new. Specialized courts sometimes have an expedited docket, meaning cases are heard more quickly. Expedited dockets often have higher victim satisfaction, but there is little research to determine how effective these dockets. In Texas, there is an expedited domestic violence court which only hears cases involving misdemeanor family violence. To assess this program, a mixed method research design was employed, including observations of the regular docket and the trial docket. Data was given to the researchers including information about most defendants who have passed through this expedited docket so recidivism rates can be analyzed.

Kiersten		Compofelice-Taylor	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Criminality By Gender: A Study of Perception versus Reality	The recent crime control era has influenced the public's perceptions on how crime is committed and punished. Traditionally, males have been disproportionately represented in crime statistics, yet in recent years female offending and criminal justice processing have increased at higher rates. Through individual survey data, this study attempts to analyze perceptions regarding hypothetical crimes and appropriate sanctions, based on the offender's gender. Results and policy implications will be explored as well as directions for future research.
Nadine	M	Cornell	Dr.	The University of Texas at Dallas	Teen Court Operation: How does the process really work?	Research on the efficacy of teen courts has focused on their ability to reduce delinquency and limit the negative consequences of formal court processing on juveniles. Results have been mixed, with more stringent research designs less likely to show positive results. Extant research has not examined the operational processes of these courts, often due to limited knowledge about the day to day procedures involved. This study examines the myriad of ways that teen courts operate and informs future research endeavors by offering in-depth knowledge of procedures in one large southern state.
David	Patrick	Connor		University of Louisville	How to Get Out of Prison: Views from Parole Board Members	Convicted lawbreakers sentenced to prison do not always serve their entire terms inside correctional institutions. Instead, many inmates receive paroles as parolers, before their sentences expire. Prior to a discharge on parole supervision, however, an inmate that is recommended for early release by a parole board. Utilizing semi-structured qualitative interviews with 17 parole board members across four jurisdictions, this exploratory study examines what it takes to get out of prison and back into society, from the perspectives of these parole gatekeepers. Policy implications, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed.
Theresa		Conzover	Dr.	Miami University	Project-based research in a criminal justice capstone course	There is continued emphasis on establishing research-practitioner collaborations within the criminal justice discipline. In this instance, a collaborative effort between a local law enforcement agency and a university capstone class resulted in satisfaction and allocation of patrol resources in specific areas of the city. The research-based project provided students an active role in addressing a real world? issue which required careful thought to methodology, instrument design, collection and analysis of data, and formal presentation of results to the police department. This paper describes the research process and includes measures of student learning.
Kathleen	Marie	Contrino	Dr.	Canisius College	THE USE OF METAPHOR IN DRUG COURT	Drug court judges use a series of rewards and graduated sanctions to motivate clients to abstain from drug use and successfully graduate from drug court. Rewards and sanctions are only one tool used by judges to motivate clients. Observations and interviews of Kingsville residents and U.S. Customs and Border Patrol agents during the drug court session and graduation events as additional tools to influence client behavior. Small gifts, such as a medalion or key chain, given during phase advancement or graduation ceremonies become a metaphor for recovery so as to strengthen clients after leaving treatment.
Adrian		Conyers	Dr.	Marist College	Living the Life of a Correctional Officer: Narratives on Coping	Correctional officer stress has been well documented in research literature; however, there are limited research findings on officers who find ways to cope with the job stress. This paper examines the coping mechanisms officers use to manage the stress of their career and everyday life. Through qualitative interviews, personal narratives provide insight to the coping strategies of correctional officers.
Amy	Kyle	Cook	Dr.	Virginia State University	The role of childhood victimization and impulsivity on violent crime	Using a community sample of healthy emerging adults between the ages of 18-25 (N=377) from the Greater Boston area, the Past to Present study examines the role of impulsivity as it mediates the relationship between childhood victimization factors such as neglect, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and physical abuse and violent crime. Overall the findings suggest that physical and emotional abuse and neglect are directly related to impulsivity and physical abuse is directly related to violent crime; however, impulsivity does not mediate the relationship between childhood victimization and violent crime. Policy implications discussed.
Samantha		Cook	Mrs.	Kent State University at Stark	Focusing on the Courts: Media Constructions of California's Proposition 8	This paper examines the discourse surrounding California's Proposition 8 as it moved through the court process. From the decision by the California Supreme Court in May 2009 through the U.S. Supreme Court decision in June 2013. Specifically, it analyzes text in 174 documents (articles, editorials, letters to the editor) from two newspapers (New York Times and Washington Post) to identify dominant frames and how these frames evolve through the time period of interest.
Amanda		Cook	Ms.	Mississippi State University-Meridian	Punishment and Prison Capital: The Effects of Personal and Vicarious Prison Experiences on Likelihood of Re-offending	Stafford and Warr's (1993) reconceptualization of deterrence theory suggests that people should be deterred from offending through a combination of both personal and vicarious punishment experiences. Receiving punishment, however, has not been shown to decrease the likelihood of re-offending; however, data collected at the Central Mississippi Correctional Facility suggests otherwise. Personal and vicarious punishment experiences will be incorporated into the Capital and Punishment Model of Re-offending, suggesting that the criminogenic effect of punishment is due to its relative effects on community and prison capital.
Barbara	Jane	Cooke	Dr.	Texas A&M University Kingsville	The effects of border security on community relations in South Texas	Using focus groups and individual case study interviews, this study examines how communities and community relations in the South Texas region are impacted by the presence of border security. We will focus on the perceptions and experiences of Kingsville residents and U.S. Customs and Border Patrol agents. At the heart of the formation of the Texas Rangers and border security agents, Kingsville is a prime location in which to study the impact any effect on community relations and cohesiveness. Additionally, as border security grows increasingly militarized, it is essential that we understand the impact this has on the surrounding community?
Brooke		Cookley	Ms.	University of Central Missouri	Current Trends on Inmate Online Profiles	Inmates use websites, such as meet-an-inmate, for an array of reasons including searching for pen pals, friendships, significant others, and financial or legal assistance. The purpose of this paper is to examine prisoner online behavior and to measure the extent in which characteristics affect what they are searching for in an online relationship. The current study will be qualitative, quasi-experimental, and cross-sectional in design. This research utilizes a content analysis of the pen-pal website www.meet-an-inmate.com. Factors examined include age, race, education, type of relationship, and relationship goals. The results will provide insight into online prisoner pen-pal and dating practices which have the potential to inform future correctional policies.
Julie	Kierman	Coan	Dr.	Roger Williams University	Police Opinions of Diversity Issues: Comparing Perceptions of Law Enforcement Supervisors and Non-Supervisors	Police departments throughout the country continue to face criticism that their officers do not adequately represent the communities that they serve. This paper describes results from a survey of police officers throughout the state of Rhode Island. Comparisons are made between supervisors and non-supervisors regarding the value of a more diverse police force, ways to reduce cultural barriers in the community, and receptiveness to training. Further included are suggestions for new approaches, which promote shared responsibility among police and community members for improving police-resident relations and building mutual respect.
Shannon		Cooper-Sadlo	Prof.	Saint Louis University	Further Exploration of the St. Louis County Drug/DWI Court	This research examines the processes and outcomes of the St. Louis County, Missouri Drug/DWI Court to more fully understand how this specialty court handles both drug and DWI offenders (since it began collecting data in 2002). Specifically, we identify key features of program participants (especially those potentially related to program successes/failure) and key related to the court and handling these special cases. Particular attention is given to the treatment and sanction components of the process and other factors likely related to program graduation/termination. Future research is discussed, including suggestions for improving data collection, court processes and participant outcomes.
Michael	P.	Copeland	Prof.	East Central University	Hypoxia via Inert Gas Inhalation as an Alternative to Lethal Injection	As practical, political, and legal objections are beginning to rise against the use of lethal injection in the administration of the death penalty, many states are beginning to consider alternative forms of capital punishment. In 2014 the legislature in the state of Oklahoma requested that the authors of this paper to conduct a study on the feasibility of administering capital punishment via hypoxia induced by the inhalation of inert gases. This paper explores the results of that study and details the current issues surrounding lethal injection that makes its continued use problematic and uncertain.
Allen		Copenhaver	Mr.	University of Louisville	What is Public Criminology?	Public criminology has entered the mainstream of criminology and criminal justice studies and is typically discussed as an avenue for making issues of crime and criminal justice policies relevant to the public. In this process the idea of public criminology has become distanced from Michael Burawoy's initial intentions with his 2004 call for a "public sociology". Here we examine the academic literature related to public criminology and sociology and trace the contemporary meaning of public criminology back to its roots. The past and future of public criminology are discussed within the context of Kuhn's notion of paradigms.
Lauren		Copley		University of Arkansas	The social construction of victimhood, offending, and responsibility in Latino sex trafficking	This constructionist research examines how victims and offenders implicated in Latino immigrant sex trafficking network operating in new destination areas discuss victimhood, offending, and responsibility in statements to law enforcement and during the prosecution of a criminal case. The descriptions of their experiences to legal actors highlight how the victimization involved in the case involved instances of force, fraud, and coercion despite not being prosecuted under the TVPA. In addition, how the defendants constructed their actions and the actions of their co-defendants involved in the trafficking network are analyzed.
George	E	Corolan, Jr.	Prof.	Pennsylvania State University - Wilkes Barre	Conducive Learning Environment in a Diversified Classroom - A Revisit to Constructive Feedback	Classroom discussions can often lead to spirited debates, which may generate expressions of anger, annoyance, or frustration. This is particularly true in the melting pot of today's campus and classroom environments. Students, and at times Educators, may encounter individuals who present a background or personality feature that is a new experience. One way to help maintain a conducive learning environment in the diversified classroom, while empowering students with a technique they can use to help interact with people, is to use, and educate them on how to effectively provide, and receive constructive feedback.
Elise		Costa	Ms.	University of Florida	Elaborating and Applying Interactional Theory to Gang Involvement	This paper proposes three extensions to gang theories and the practical applications stemming from these elaborations. This paper elaborates on interactional theory? (Thornberry & Kohn, 2001), previously proposed age ranges (Howell & Egle, 2005) and social structural factors. These models provide a roadmap for assessing risk factors for gang membership at different developmental stages. Finally, once theoretical extensions and models are discussed, practical applications for reaching youths earlier to better identify factors influencing gang-joining will be reviewed.
Robert	Gregory	Costello	Dr.	SUNY Nassau Community College	Department Leadership in Community Colleges: A Discussion About Serving A Chair/Coordinator/Director	The need for effective departmental leadership is more critical than ever and this panel will discuss their experiences as department leaders--chairs, coordinators, directors, etc. Current and former department leaders will provide an overview of how best to serve in this important and challenging role.
Robert	Gregory	Costello	Dr.	SUNY Nassau Community College	Teaching Criminal Justice On-line: What Works And What Doesn't?	As the delivery of Criminal Justice education rapidly changes, Criminal Justice faculty members must be ready to adjust and change with it. This panel will discuss the proliferation of on-line education with an emphasis on faculty members experiences--both positive and negative.
Cicely	J	Cottrell	Ms.	Howard University	Not Born Criminals: How Race, Gender, Economics and Sexual Oppressions Pushed Black Women into Street-level Prostitution	This study, utilizing a Phenomenological Descriptive Analysis, will examine to what extent Black women felt forced to turn to prostitution as a means of economic survival. Criminal justice policies that disproportionately affect Black women are measured using four (4) categories of analysis: a) changes in the U.S. economy; b) images of Black sexuality; c) types of prostitution policies; and d) racist social policies that have pushed Black women into crime. Participants will be selected from a list of women who have been ordered to a Prostitution Diversion Program in Washington, D.C. as well as those currently incarcerated.
Cicely		Cottrell	Ms.	Howard University	Not Born Criminals: How Race, Gender, Economics and Sexual Oppressions Pushed Black Women into Street-level Prostitution	This study, utilizing a Phenomenological Descriptive Analysis, will examine to what extent Black women felt forced to turn to prostitution as a means of economic survival. Criminal justice policies that disproportionately affect Black women are measured using four (4) categories of analysis: a) changes in the U.S. economy; b) images of Black sexuality; c) types of prostitution policies; and d) racist social policies that have pushed Black women into crime. Participants will be selected from a list of women who have been ordered to a Prostitution Diversion Program in Washington, D.C. as well as those currently incarcerated.
Michele	W.	Covington	Dr.	University of South Carolina--Upstate	Pistols in pink: The role of women in the gun culture	Many aspects of the gun culture have changed in recent years. One variable of change that has been understudied is the interaction between gender and the gun culture. While there are indications that females have recently become more active in the gun culture, there have been few empirical studies on this connection. The current study seeks to fill this gap through exploratory interviews and observation techniques at retail gun locations and public gun shows. Results and directions for future research are included.
Cathy		Cowling	Dr.	Campbell University	Project Reentry: An Example of Evidence Based Practices in Reentry	Evidence based practices are essential for criminal justice organizations and programs. The NU has identified evidence based practices for reentry programs. This paper identifies what evidence based reentry practices are and then evaluates Project Reentry in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and its use of evidence based practices. Project Reentry has won national awards and boasts a 12.4 percent recidivism rate. The researchers used literature on evidence based reentry practices, agency documents, a database of offender demographics and recidivism rates, and interviews with case workers to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and make recommendations for improving Project Reentry and other programs.
Cathy		Cowling	Dr.	Campbell University	Evidence Based Reentry: An Evaluation of Project Reentry	Evidence based practices are essential for criminal justice organizations and programs. The NU has identified evidence based practices for reentry programs. This paper identifies what evidence based reentry practices are and evaluates Project Reentry in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and its use of evidence based practices. Project Reentry has won national awards and boasts a 12.4 percent recidivism rate. The researchers used literature on evidence based reentry practices, agency documents, a database of offender demographics and recidivism rates, and interviews with case workers to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and make recommendations for improving Project Reentry and other programs.
Amanda		Cox	Dr.	Penin State Altoona	Racism and White Death Penalty Support: A Test of the Racist Punitive Bias Hypothesis	Research indicates a significant, positive relationship between racial prejudice and death penalty support among Whites (Barkan & Cohn, 1994; Buckler, Davis, & Salinas, 2008; Unnever & Cullen, 2007; Young, 2004); however, few studies have explored the nature of this link. The racist punitive bias hypothesis has been proposed as a possible explanation for this relationship (Damburn, 2007), indicating that racially prejudiced people might be more supportive of the death penalty because they perceive minority individuals to be criminal; therefore, more likely subject to the punishment. The present study attempted to test the validity of the racist punitive bias hypothesis within a convenience sample of U.S. residents. Path and regression analyses indicated a link between racial prejudice and white death penalty support but did not show support for the racist punitive bias hypothesis. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.
Tiffany		Cox Hernandez	Mrs.	Texas State University	Prosecutor Misconduct and Good Faith Error: A Reanalysis of Current Studies in California and Texas	Articles in academic journals, law reviews, and throughout the media cite a handful of studies to support the conclusion that prosecutors often commit misconduct but are rarely disciplined. It is imperative to examine the reliability and validity of these studies, and how far their conclusions can be generalized. This paper examines the phenomena of prosecutor misconduct and good faith error through a qualitative study of California and Texas appellate court cases using social science methodologies rather than traditional legal case analysis. Implications of the study results for effective prosecutor training and meaningful prosecutor disciplinary systems will also be examined.

						Moffitt's developmental taxonomy argues that though the adolescent-limited offenders typically desist from crime upon entering adulthood, they may be ensnared by delinquency's consequences in a way that prevents desistance. This study offers a partial test of this hypothesis using the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development dataset. First, group-based trajectory modeling is used to determine the adolescent-limited offenders. Second, a propensity score matching analysis estimates the impact of heavy drinking on later convictions. The results supported the hypothesis; those who engaged in heavy drinking at age 18 were more likely to be convicted in early adulthood than those who did not.
Jessica	M	Craig		University of Texas at Dallas	An Examination of Moffitt's Snakes Hypothesis	Social media's pervasiveness has expanded to the public sector, with government entities (specifically police agencies) using online tools to engage with the public and exchange information. Many departments use social media channels such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter to accomplish two major objectives: criminal investigations and community outreach. The objective that is prioritized in online interactions may be influenced by departments' identification as crime fighters or public servants. This exploratory study involves a content analysis of Twitter communications of police departments in Miami-Dade County, Florida to explain which law enforcement model takes precedence as they police in the digital age.
Milourette	Olivia	Craig	Ms.	Florida State University	Policing in the Digital Age: Local Law Enforcement Agencies' Use of Social Media	Many desistance scholars have emphasized the importance of certain social and subjective factors (e.g., marriage, employment, thinking patterns) in triggering the desistance process. Yet, ecological factors (e.g., community violence) also may be influential in the desistance process, although these variables have received relatively little attention. Using longitudinal data from the Pathways to Desistance study, life altering experiences (such as witnessing violence) will be examined among a sample of serious adolescent offenders to determine if these experiences contribute to changes in cognition and attitudes, ultimately, promoting the desistance process within individuals. Theoretical, policy, and research implications will be discussed.
Beverly	Reece	Crank	Dr.	Appalachian State University	Understanding the Impact of Violence on Cognition and the Desistance Process	Recent highly publicized school shootings have prompted numerous policy suggestions including having an armed presence on campus. The present study assesses the impact of armed guardians, security policies, and school/neighborhood characteristics on school violence.
Charles		Crawford	Dr.	Western Michigan University	Preventing School Violence: Assessing Armed Guardians, School Security, and Context	Analysis of the School Survey on Crime and Safety revealed mixed results for law enforcement, armed security, school safety efforts, and showed the importance of school and neighborhood context.
Michael		Cretacci	Dr.	Buffalo State, SUNY	Gun ownership: Examining the effect of growing up in high crime neighborhoods	School violence prevention efforts should strongly consider the importance of school and community characteristics, and refrain from relying on simplistic solutions to address the complex problem of school violence. Policy recommendations and suggestions for future research are discussed.
Gordon	Arthur	Crews	Dr.	Marshall University	When I get Gangsta: Using Gangsta Rap Lyrics to Examine Various Conflicts in Criminal Justice Education	The current study examines the role of growing up in socially disorganized neighborhoods and adolescent defensive behaviors on adult gun ownership. Individuals who are socialized as children in neighborhoods with low efficacy and high crime who carry weapons may be more likely to view the defense of themselves and others as a responsibility demonstrated through gun ownership as adults. Data from the AdHealth Study, a nationwide sample of adolescents and their behaviors, provide insight into weapon carrying and usage for these purposes. Three waves of data are to test models examining the likelihood that respondents that own firearms as adults.
Vaughn	J	Crichlow	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	Merchants under siege: A qualitative study on the perceptions of business owners in a high-crime urban area	Historically, song writers have used lyrics to express views on the world or to introduce others to environments in which they live and the issues they face. This is no truer than in Gangsta Rap Music. Evolving from hardcore hip hop, it was pioneered in the 1980s by rappers such as Schoolly D and Ice-T, eventually popularized by groups like N.W.A. The purpose of this presentation is to use Gangsta Rap lyrics to examine/explain various types of faculty members, administrators, and students. They will also be used to place various departmental/college conflicts in a proper perspective for new faculty members.
Denise		Crisafi	Ms.	University of Central Florida	I want so much to hold my head up once again": The Role of Self-Esteem on the Employment Status of Abused Women	There is a paucity of research on the perceptions of business owners in high-crime environments. To address this gap, this study explores small business owners' attitudes toward police, city authorities and the local community. Qualitative data were collected from in-depth interviews with 39 business owners from some of Detroit's most violent and disorderly areas. The findings state that there are differences across type of business. Furthermore, business owners are concerned about unfair regulations, the poor performance of city officials, the threat of violent crime, theft, vandalism, and declining residential communities. The implications for police practice and community-based partnerships are discussed.
Edward	Francis	Cronin	Mr.	Retired Police Chief	A Systems Approach to Policing in a Divergent Community	The relationships between self-esteem, employment status, and intimate partner violence have been given increasing attention over the past decade, but more research is needed to understand how these variables affect vulnerable populations of women. In order to provide more empirical evidence to this area of inquiry, the current study measures the direct and mediating role of self-esteem on the employment status of women who have reported histories of intimate partner violence and homelessness. The results suggest that those involved in intimate partner violence prevention consider the personal and economic circumstances that may lead to positive mental health outcomes for survivors.
Matthew	S	Crow	Dr.	University of West Florida, Criminal Justice	Random Assignment and Experimental Design Fidelity in a Court Program: Challenges in Just Saying No? to Judges	In 2004 a new police chief of a small urban city in Massachusetts was confronted with a soaring murder rate, increase in violent crime and proliferation of illegal drug sales that drastically reduced the quality of life in the city neighborhoods. On closer observation, a vast majority of crime seemed to be centered in the Latino community. At the same time, the dominant white population was adamant that enforcement measures be stepped up by the police to suppress the rising crime rate. This paper/presentation documents the application of a systems thinking approach to bring these two divergent communities together to address these issues and the subsequent findings on the roots of crime in the city and the implications and unexpected consequences of this effort.
Matthew		Crow	Dr.	University of West Florida	Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities related to the Offender Reentry Movement	The advantages associated with experimental designs in social science research are well known and understood by researchers (Campbell & Stanley, 1966). Random assignment provides researchers with confidence that study outcomes are not the result of systematic differences between groups (i.e. selection bias). Despite the advantages offered by experimental designs, random assignment in criminal justice research is relatively rare. This scarcity is often attributed to the barriers and difficulty of implementing experimental designs (Weisburd, 2010). The current presentation discusses the challenges experienced by the authors during an experimental evaluation of a reentry court program. Among the issues outlined are challenges related to sample size, continuity of treatment, program fidelity, and inter-agency relationships.
Justin		Crowl	Dr.	Mansfield University of PA	Fear and the Police: A Comparative Analysis of Student Perceptions	Recent focus on offender reentry programs within criminology and criminal justice has led to a growing body of research; however, the future of reentry programming and related research remains unclear. The discussants will address reentry issues related to the sustainability of reentry programming and how future research could impact the reentry movement.
Melanie	P	Cummins	Ms.	University of West Florida	Homelessness and Crime	Fear of crime has enjoyed renewed interest over the years as a topic worthy of considerable scholarship. Recent conspicuous criminal acts, particularly on college campuses, have played a pivotal role in helping to propel this interest. Using rational choice theory as a guide, this article examines fear of crime with respect to its relationship with perceptions of law enforcement. Participants included undergraduate students at two state-funded universities located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 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 revealed support for several fear of crime correlates.
Steven	Jay	Cuvette	Prof. presenter		A Re-Examination of Chinese Police Cadets' Attitudes toward	Homelessness in the Florida Panhandle is an issue that is not addressed often enough. Many homeless are arrested for misdemeanor crimes such as trespassing or loitering. These crimes result in hundreds of dollars in court costs and short jail time. The homeless are unable to pay the court costs and the cycle continues with detrimental and costly consequences. The purpose of the research of this project is to present a valid change to Florida Statutes. Interviews will be conducted with police, the State Attorney's Office, and homeless shelters to research a viable solution.
Patricia	P	Dahl	Dr.	Washburn University	Cyber-Traucny: Skipping School in the Online World	The purpose of this article is to conduct a re-examination of Chinese police cadets' attitudes toward policing roles and practices. Using the first hand data collected from 382 completed questionnaires committed in the same police college as the Sun et al. (2009) study, our empirical research reassessed the Chinese police cadets' attitudes to the police roles and practices by inviting several new but core variables. Through our research, we are aimed to prove the hypothesis as follows: 1. IPC (International Police Cooperation) majors will have a stronger orientation toward community building than other majors. 2. Order maintenance majors will have a stronger orientation toward order maintenance than other majors. 3. Traffic Control majors will have a stronger orientation toward preventative patrol than other majors. 4. Anti-terrorism majors will have a stronger orientation toward law enforcement than IPC, Order Maintenance and Traffic Control majors. 5. Public Security Intelligence majors have a stronger orientation toward law enforcement than IPC, Order Maintenance and Traffic Control majors.
Mengyan		Dai	Dr.	Old Dominion University	Satisfaction with the police in Hampton Roads, Virginia 2014	As technology advances, so do the possibilities for educational experiences. The virtual classroom continues to grow in popularity as students use online learning to help them complete their compulsory K-12 education. Tracking and monitoring 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 high schools, programs and classes. Using baseline data from secondary schools within a Midwestern state, this research examines truancy definitions, laws, assessments, school practices, and policies as they apply to the online high school classroom. This study will explore citizens' satisfaction with the police in Hampton Roads.
Leah	E	Daigle	Dr.	Georgia State University	Do Protective Behavioral Strategies While Drinking Protect Against Sexual Victimization and is this Protection Gendered?	Virginia, using the most recent data collected in 2014. Statistical analyses will also be conducted to explain citizen satisfaction at the individual level. Specific attention will be paid to demographic factors, experience with the police, neighborhood conditions, and crime. City differences in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia will be discussed. Although alcohol use has been linked to sexual victimization among college students.
Rochelle	L	Dalla	Dr.	University of Nebraska, Lincoln	Human Trafficking in the Land of Prayer and Enlightenment	Abbey, 2002), the specific ways that college students may be able to avoid the negative consequences of excessive drinking as they relate to sexual victimization have not been fully explored. Using data from the Fall 2012 National College Health Assessment Survey, whether using protective behavioral strategies (PBS) attenuates the risk of sexual victimization for male and female college students and whether this relationship is moderated by frequency of alcohol use are examined. Findings indicate that, among high-frequency drinkers, PBS reduce the risk of sexual victimization for sexes.
Jane	C	Daquin		Georgia State University	The spatial link between residential location of Georgia victim compensation claimants & satisfaction with CJ agents	Thirty interviews were conducted with women trafficked into the red-light slum districts of Mumbai, India. Interviews focused on the women's developmental trajectories (with particular focus on circumstances of their entry into sex work), relationships with family, partners, and strategies for ending trafficking. Results suggest that family members are primary perpetrators. In addition, leaving for these women is an insurmountable challenge, and children's education is critical to ending next-generation flesh trade. Global awareness of familial and cultural factors that shape commercial sex trafficking is critical to providing valuable services and outreach as well as directing research agendas.
Megan		Davidson	Dr.	East Carolina University	A mixed-methods approach to examining offender reentry in North Carolina	Research shows that there is a disparity in access to state victim compensation programs. Specifically, victims who are socioeconomically disadvantaged are less likely to access funds than their counterparts. What is unknown, however, is whether socioeconomic status affects satisfaction with criminal justice agents for victims who do apply for compensation. Using data from the Voice of the Victim: Statewide Analysis of Victim Compensation in Georgia study, we utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to examine the geographic relationship between claimants' residential locations and satisfaction with agents, prosecutors, victim advocates, and compensation.
Jaya		Davis	Dr.	University of Texas at Arlington	Female Gang Membership: An Exploratory Study	This study intends to identify the obstacles faced by individuals exiting incarceration in North Carolina. To gain a deeper understanding of offender reentry, a mixed-methodology was employed in which surveys were distributed to individuals recently released from incarceration residing in sober living houses and focus groups were conducted with returning citizens receiving services from a reentry drop-in center. Specific attention is given to the mental health, substance abuse, and employment needs of individuals returning to the community following a period of incarceration in North Carolina.
Jessica	S	Davis Ganoo	Dr.	NC Central University	Ethnic Identity and the Resistance, Desistance and Persistence of Gang Involvement for Males and Females.	Female gang members are less prevalent and less likely to offend when compared to male gang members, however, research indicates female gang members are involved in crime at a higher rate than non gang-involved males and are victimized at higher rates than non gang-involved females. Research examining female involvement in gang activity is limited. The purpose of the current study is to address this gap by presenting findings from focus group interviews of self-identified juvenile female gang members in order to determine their perception towards gang involvement, community intervention strategies, and general themes associated with life in a gang member.
Melissa		Dawkins	Dr.	University of Texas Pan American	An examination of the increasingly punitive nature of the juvenile justice system	This project examines the role of ethnic identity on the resistance, desistance and persistence of gang association for males and females. Research that examines correlates of female gang involvement on a national level are few. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to understand the differential impact of known factors of male gang involvement to include ethnic identity on female gang involvement. The data used for this study is from G.R.E.A.T. Findings will help inform policy as it relates to gang involved youth.
						This paper examines recent developments in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, it focuses on the increasingly punitive nature of the juvenile justice system, and the contradictions that present, especially when its original philosophy is considered. In recent decades, the nature and type of juvenile offenses have increased, both in severity and frequency, which have arguably led lawmakers to pass legislation supporting tougher sanctions for juvenile offenders. As such, the differences between the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system are almost indistinguishable. Accordingly, the merits of maintaining two separate systems of justice, the challenges, and implications for the future are discussed.

Cherie		Dawson Edwards	Dr.	University of Louisville	Revisiting In loco Parentis? Student Privacy versus Faculty Protection in the Classroom	College communities have been confronted with the grave reality that their academic sanctuary may not be as safe as once perceived. While the media often depict extreme examples of campus violence, campus administrators seem hesitant to intervene with or alert faculty about students who are displaying depressive episodes. This paper presents the results of a content analysis on the policies that serve to protect student privacy and provide college campus safety. The study seeks to address deficiencies in campus policies, identify best practices and provide policy guidance for institutions of higher learning regarding the balance between student privacy and faculty protection.
George	J	Day	Dr.	East Texas Baptist University	Causes of Recidivism among Faith Based Prison and Aftercare Program Participants	While overall findings are mixed, empirical studies have found evidence of decreased recidivism and increased survival time among offenders who have participated in faith based correctional programming. Little is known, however, about why inmates enrolled in faith based programs return to prison. The present study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to examine the causes of recidivism among offenders who have returned to prison after participating in faith based program either during or immediately following release from their most recent incarceration.
Joseph		De Angelis	Dr.	University of Idaho	Neighborhood Context and Public Attitudes toward Police Accountability Initiatives	The US has experienced rapid growth in the number of police oversight agencies in the last thirty years. These efforts are often framed as tools that can restore public confidence in the police. Yet, very little is known about the predictors of public attitudes toward police accountability initiatives. This paper uses community-level surveys administered in one western jurisdiction (seven waves, 2006-2012; n=21,023) to explore the predictors of community attitudes toward police accountability initiatives. The preliminary results indicate that while race and ethnicity are significant at the individual level, their effect is strongly moderated by neighborhood context. Policy implications are discussed.
Mekhor	C	de Guzman	Dr.	The College at Brockport	Team Teaching and its Impact Among Criminal Justice Students: A Quasi-Experimental Learning Assessment Approach	Team teaching has been considered as one of the more effective strategies for teaching across the discipline. This presentation discusses the outcomes of a team teaching strategy implemented at a New York State college among criminal justice students. Using a quasi-experimental approach, learning assessments centered on the cognitive, skills, and attitudes of the subjects. The presentation also discusses the challenges in team teaching and their potential remedies.
Patricia		DeAngelis, J.D.	Dr.	State University of New York at Delhi (Former Rensselaer County District Attorney, New York)	Forensic Evidence Errors in the Criminal Justice System	This roundtable explores the impact of scientific error, both inadvertently and deliberately, on the various entities of the Criminal Justice field. Discussions center around the error in drug evidence analysis and DNA as evidenced by recent cases and articles, and how they might change police work in the future. Additionally, the impact on the prosecutor's case and the defense attorney's case will be explored. Finally, the impact on the victims of the crimes themselves, how they react and how victim services responds will be addressed.
John	J	DeCarlo	Dr.	John Jay College	An Experimental Study of Popular Police Interventions	We study the efficacy of hot-spots policing, order maintenance, community policing, and problem-oriented policing on crime in a small northeastern city. Outcomes include total calls for service, assaults, auto theft, burglaries, disturbances, homicides, larcenies, rapes, robberies, traffic incidents, and vandalism. We include census tract-level, socio-demographic data in our regression analyses. Data were collected over a period of 24 months in an urban periphery located in the northeast. Five areas of the town of approximately equal size and population were randomly selected to receive a distinct policing style or to serve as a control area (i.e., business as usual).
Scott	H	Decker	Dr.	Arizona State University	What Do We Know About Gangs and Gang Members and Where Do We Go From Here?	This review provides an opportunity to assess the current state of gang research and suggest directions for its future. There has been a dramatic increase in research on gangs, gang members, and gang behavior since the early 1990s, making this review especially timely. We use Short's three-level framework of explanation to organize the findings of prior research, focusing on individual-, micro-, and macro-level research. Attention is focused on the findings of such research, but we also examine theoretical and methodological developments as well. Drawing from Short and life-course research, we introduce a cross-level temporal framework to guide future directions in gang research.
Lisa	Kay	Decker	Prof.	Indiana State University, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice	Droning on? A review of the U.S. legal response to police use of unmanned aerial systems for criminal investigation	As technology increases uses for and availability of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), the prevalence of their use by police for investigative purposes is also expected to increase. This paper reviews current statutory enactments and court decisions at the state and federal levels in the U.S. relating to law enforcement use of 'drones' as search and seizure tools. Fourth Amendment implications, gaps in the U.S. legal response to the use of drones in police investigations, and likely legal trends for the future are also examined.
Louise		DeCosta-Bacher		SUNY Fredonia	Negative Impacts of Prisoner Code Among Emerging Adults	Recent studies state prisoner code are the unwritten rules of conduct and values that prisoners develop among their population in the prison systems. The projection of this code in turn can negatively impact society. Within the context of their release date participants active in reentry facilities from three separate counties of Western New York, were recruited and interviewed. Participants were asked about reentry programs offered inside the prison system and their participation. Intimidation due to the prisoner code prevented many of the interviewed from actively participating in programs or talking with program directors.
Jessica	R	Deitzer	Ms.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Criminal Thinking, Offending, and Victimization in a Faith-Based Halfway House for Women	One significant development in empirical tests of leading criminological theories is a consideration of whether key theoretical constructs account for criminal offending and victimization. Here we use this approach with Wabers' theoretical work on Criminal Thinking. Using data from a census survey of residents in a faith-based halfway house for women in the Southern United States (n=222; 54% response rate), we explore via logistic regression models whether levels of criminal thinking significantly impact the odds of a broad range of minor, moderate, and serious forms of offending and victimization at the facility.
Walter	S	DeKeseredy	Dr.	West Virginia University	The Mismeasure of Violence Against Women: The Contribution of Government Survey Research in an Era of Neo-Liberalism	Over the past two decades, several U.S. and Canadian government agencies have conducted large-scale representative sample victimization surveys of violence against women in intimate heterosexual relationships. At first glance, this appears to be a progressive response to feminist calls for taking private gender violence seriously. This paper is a comparison of these surveys to various rigorous independent academic surveys. Generally, those conducted by the state typically underestimate the extent and distribution of woman abuse. These findings have been used to buttress conservative and men's rights claims that feminists greatly exaggerate the harms women endure during and after intimate relationships.
Joseph		DeLeeuw		Indiana University	Domestic Terrorism in the United States and United Kingdom: A Conjointive Analysis of Case Configurations	Recent events in the United States and United Kingdom serve as reminders that the threat of domestic terrorism remains prevalent. This study addresses a gap in the existing literature by examining incidents of domestic terrorism to determine if similarities exist within or between the United States and United Kingdom based on four perpetrator types: right-wing, left-wing, nationalist/separatist, and single issue. Using conjointive analysis of case configurations we examine dominant configurations of key characteristics of domestic terrorism incidents. Employing this approach, we explore incidents of domestic terrorism in a way that has not been previously done.
Matt		DeLisi		Iowa State University	Epidemiology and Psychopathology of Serious Offenders	Wednesday morning time is preferred
Matt		DeLisi	Dr.	Iowa State University	The Unpredictability of Murder: Juvenile Homicide in the Pathways to Desistance Study	There is minimal research that has investigated the characteristics distinguishing youth who commit murder to other juvenile offenders. Of the research that has been done, scholars have identified a wide variety of factors that distinguish these offenders, including poor family environments, emotional and social problems, poor mental health, and behavioral disorders. Using data from Pathways to Desistance, a study of 1,354 serious youthful offenders, we examined how eight demographic characteristics and thirty-five risk factors distinguish between those youth who were charged with some type of homicide compared to those youth who were not charged with any type of homicide. We find that not only eighteen youth were charged with a homicide offense (1.3%), among the predictors, age, IQ, exposure to violence, perceptions of community disorder, and prevalence of gun carrying are significantly different across the two groups. Results from a rare-events logistic regression that simultaneously examined the relationship between these five risk factors and their ability to distinguish between the two groups indicate that only lower IQ and a greater exposure to violence were significant. Finally, a higher number of risk factors were associated with a homicide offense (1.3%) than with a non-homicide offense.
Emirhan		Demirhan	Mr.	University of North Texas	The Role of Family on Suicidal Behavior among Turkish Adolescents	The purpose of the study to examine how family as a social agent influences suicidal behaviors among Turkish adolescents. The study will use social control theory as theoretical framework. That is, how parental control, parental care, time with family and negative life events in a family affect suicidal behavior will be the research question. The data will be drawn from a survey conducted in Istanbul in 2008 among high school student with a sample of randomly selected 2445 adolescents. Logistic regression will be used as statistical analysis method.
Smallcark		demirkol	Dr.	Turkish National Police	Examining the Antecedents of the Work Motivation in the Context of Turkish National Police	This study reviews the literature on goal-setting models and examines the predictors of police officers' sense of motivation. Although motivation and the goal-setting model have been examined extensively, the goal-setting model has received very little attention from public organizations, especially police departments. The sampling of the study consisted of police officers who were members of the Turkish National Police. Eight hypotheses were suggested to acquire a more general picture of the motivational factors of police officers. The results indicated that goal difficulty, goal specificity, task significance, commitment, self-efficacy, and rewards were related to police officers' sense of motivation.
Magdalena	Anna	Denham	Dr.	Sam Houston State University, College of Criminal Justice	The role and engagement of the Polish National Police in planning and preparedness for mass refugee exodus in conflict	This study examined the role and the engagement of the Polish National Police (PNP) in planning and preparedness to receive and manage mass flows of foreign refugees. Specifically, PNP's role in coordinated processes for anticipated mass border crossings and for the set up and management of temporary refugee camps was gauged. This was an exploratory research into Homeland Security and Emergency Management practices in Poland as they related to addressing potential/humanitarian cross-border crisis. Considering there has been a paucity of policing research available in comparative Homeland Security, the results of this study add to the body of discipline knowledge.
Andrew	S	Denney	Mr.	University of Louisville, Justice Administration	Sex Offenses at Protestant Christian Churches: A Typology of Offenders, Victims, and Locations	Using data obtained via content analyses of published news articles, this study examines sexual offenses that have occurred at Protestant Christian churches in the US. Drawing upon approximately 350 identified cases spanning from 1999 until 2014, this study aims to create a typology of offenders, victims, and locations of sexual offenses that occurred using a Protestant Christian church as the means to sexually offend. This study provides valuable information to scholars and practitioners on a rarely examined topic.
Kmya		Dennis	Dr.	Salem College	Discussant	Discussant
Amanda	N	Denton		University of Louisville	Implementing and Evaluating Restorative Circles in Alternative Schools	The purpose of this study is to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of a program utilizing restorative circles in alternative schools, with students who have been removed from the traditional school setting for misbehavior. Restorative circles, a form of restorative practice, allow students to express themselves, build relationships, and learn to better manage conflict. Using data from two alternative schools, this research attempts to assess whether or not restorative circles are an effective means to conflict resolution and other goals as set by one metropolitan school district. The utility of restorative circles within the context of alternative schools is discussed.
Holly		Dershner-Bruce	Prof.	Dawson Community College	TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CLASSROOM: IDEAS, TIPS, AND TRICKS	Provides excellent educational opportunities to enhance students' teaching and comprehension of the material taught in college classrooms. This roundtable discussion will present examples, suggestions, information, and ideas from several experienced criminal justice 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 of course assignments that can be adapted for use in their own criminal justice courses.
Rustu		Deryol	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	Lifestyle, Self-Control, and School-Based Violent Victimization in Turkey	The present study draws upon extant research in the L-RAT and self-control traditions in order to explore the predictors of the school-based violent victimization in a sample of students from Turkish high schools. Hence, the aim is to provide one of the only tests of theoretical explanations for school-based victimization in Turkey. In addition to examining the main effects of variables representing the L-RAT and self-control theoretical traditions, the extent to which opportunity-related variables mediate the effects of self-control, and interactions between self-control and opportunity-related variables will be explored.
Rustu		Deryol	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	The evaluation of the Impact of Neighborhood Revitalization on Crime	The paper evaluates the effect of neighborhood revitalization efforts in a neighborhood of Tulsa City. More specifically, census block groups are used as the unit of analysis, and conducted a time-series analysis to see the early impacts of neighborhood revitalization efforts in target, adjacent, and control areas that we selected by using ArcGIS software. In addition to time-series analysis, we also tested the possibility of displacement by calculating the weighted displacement quotient (WDO).
Ashley		Dickinson	Dr.	UVA-Wise	Do Gender and Offense Type Matter? Exploring the Predictive Utility of the LSI-R	While limited research is available concerning gender, very little research is available as to the effect of offense type on the LSI-R's predictive utility. Using disaggregated data by gender and offense types, this research aimed to determine the moderating effects of gender and offense type on the predictive utility of the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R). This paper found support for the predictive utility of the LSI-R across gender and offense type, though no statistically significant subscale predicting recidivism for female property offenders was found. Statistically significant subscale predictors of recidivism varied across offense type and gender.
Rick		Dierenfeldt	Mr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Food Deserts, Crime, and Neighborhood Context	Food access has emerged as a topic of interest in the fields of economics, urban studies, and medicine. Studies produced within these disciplines suggest food deserts developed in response to the changing economic landscape of post-WWII America and persisted as a result of the combined influence of resident characteristics and the built environment. The relationship between food deserts and crime has not been considered in criminological literature. This study identifies food deserts of Little Rock, Arkansas, and explores the relationships between typology of food source and crime, while establishing a foundation for understanding of food deserts in a neighborhood context.
Pierce		Dignam	Mr.	University of South Florida	Mortality of People Engaged in Mental Health Court	Mortality of participants in a study of a mental health court was investigated. Archival data were used from a study in which Mental Health Court participants were matched on demographic variables, charge type, and mental health symptomatology to people in a different County who did not have access to a mental health court. One fifth (19.62%) of 209 participants died within ten years of study enrollment, with no difference between sites in death rates (Broward = 19.64; Hillsborough = 19.59%). Natural causes (68.78%) were the most frequent cause of death, followed by accidents (21.95%), suicide (7.32%) and homicide (4.88%).
Layne		Dittmann		Sam Houston State University	REDUCING PRISON TERMS THROUGH INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS: WHO BENEFITS IN THE FEDERAL COURTS?	A large body of research has examined the influence of extrajudicial factors on two key sentence outcomes: the incarceration and sentence length decisions. Unfortunately, other outcomes, such as the use of intermediate sanctions, are rarely examined. To date, no studies conducted at the federal level have examined the effects of race/ethnicity, age, race, gender, and educational attainment on the decision to apply intermediate sanctions. Thus, the present study uses United States Sentencing Commission data to examine direct and interactive effects of these extrajudicial characteristics. Findings indicate that these characteristics may play a substantive role in this type of sentencing decision.

Rhonda	R	Dobbz	Dr.	Tarleton State University	Student Perceptions of Guns on Campus	School shootings have received abundant media attention over the past two decades. With this attention comes concerns about availability of guns and gun control laws. Recently, the suggestion of allowing guns on campus, which most states do not currently permit, has been posed as a solution or at least a response to school shootings. This poster presents results of a survey of college students regarding their perceptions of allowing students, faculty, or staff on university campuses to carry guns.
Adam		Dobrin	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	Perceptions and experiences of gender bias in detention staff	Limited recent research has been done on the perceptions of gender bias in the promotional process among detention staff. This study examines these perceptions using a sample collected from the sworn staff - ranked sergeant or below - in a large county sheriff's office detention center. The staff was invited to participate in an anonymous, internet-based survey designed to assess their perceptions and experiences regarding gender-based discrimination. The goal of the project was to gain a better understanding of how perceptions of discrimination are impacted by opportunities for promotion, in addition to its effect on other crucial job functions and overall morale within the organization.
Kimberly	D	Dodson	Dr.	Western Illinois University	Diversifying the Police Force: Identifying the Barriers to Recruitment and Retention of Women and Minority Officers	The law enforcement profession continues to be dominated by white males. Recent estimates indicate that minorities represent about 25 percent of all sworn officers in the United States while women lag behind at about 11 percent. The purpose of this study is to identify the barriers to the hiring, recruitment, and retention of women and minority law enforcement officers. A survey was administered to two samples: a sample (n = 120) of women police officers in Illinois and a sample (n = 167) of students at a Midwestern University. The findings show that there are several barriers to hiring, recruiting, and retaining women and minorities including bias, discrimination, sexual harassment, and a lack of family friendly policies. Suggestions for increasing women and minority police officers are discussed.
William	Glenn	Doerner	Dr.	Florida State University	Curtailing Police Academy Sponsorship in the Wake of the Florida Economic Downturn	The prolonged economic downturn has forced many local law enforcement agencies to deal with shrinking budgets by reducing expenditures whenever possible. However, existing collective bargaining agreements often limit the options readily available to management. Prospective employees, however, fall outside the protection of union contracts. As a result, some agencies have withdrawn financial support for pre-service academy attendance where recruits earn their law enforcement certification licenses. The study group consists of 241 Florida municipal police departments in continuous operation during the 2007/2013 period. The current study probes how the economy has affected this aspect of police operations.
Kiefer		Dooley	Mr.	University of Arkansas	Police Slayings by Rightwing Extremists: A comparative Case Study Analysis	Scholars and law enforcement alike know little about how violent attacks against police by far-right extremists develop, transpire, and end. Using data from the U.S. Extremist Crime Database, the current study explores the nature of extremist homicide from a criminal event perspective. First, it examines offender background characteristics, such as participation in terrorist movements and prior criminal activities. Second, it discusses the roles of triggering and escalating events that prompt and fuel violent interactions. Finally, it considers variations in homicide outcomes (e.g., arrests, standoffs, and suicides). Findings should have direct implications for preventing future extremist violence against law enforcement.
Anne	S.	Doubs	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Looking Forward with Lessons Learned from Four Studies of Veterans Treatment Courts	Hi, We would appreciate a time on Wednesday morning, preferably 9:00 or 9:30. Thank you! Name: On April 16, 2007, colleges and universities entered into the Post-Vietnam Tech Shooting Era. Since then, colleges and universities around the country have/are becoming more diligent and proactive in providing a safe environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors to their campuses. Behavioral Assessment and Recommendation Teams consist of university personnel with expertise in human resources/employee assistance, law enforcement/threat assessment/tactical applications, university operations, medical and mental health knowledge, and student affairs. These teams can save lives through a collaborative process to assess threats and concerns. Criminal Justice programs and Public Safety Departments are an integral part of this collaborative.
Dorinda	L	Dowis	Dr.	Columbus State University	Analysis of the Involvement and Contributions of Criminal Justice Programs and Public Safety Department to Threat and RI	Domestic violence is often referred to as a hidden epidemic. Survivors of domestic violence are often unwilling or unable to report victimization. Whilst, the justice system has been largely inadequate in dealing with both victims and offenders. Nonetheless, domestic violence has clear physical, mental and emotional consequences. Despite this, the popular media has largely remained silent on the issue, with the exception of highly publicized incidents involving celebrity figures, such as professional athletes. As such, the purpose of this study is to critically examine media representations of domestic violence incidents involving professional athletes.
Ken		Dowler	Dr.	Wilfrid Laurier University-Brantford Campus	The not so secret, dirty little secret of domestic violence in sports: An examination of media representations	This study aims to fill the void in the scholarly literature regarding job stress among drug court personnel. Multistage sampling of active drug court across the nation resulted in the participation of 382 drug court administrators, treatment and human service providers, and case managers with regard to the 2013 Drug Court Personnel Survey designed to assess levels and sources of job stress, as well as court characteristics and demographic information. Results of bivariate and multivariate analysis guided construction of a proposed job stress model specifically for drug court personnel.
Ragan	A	Downey	Dr.	The University of Southern Mississippi	Exploring Job Stress Among Drug Court Personnel	This research study is a secondary analysis of a recent 15-year longitudinal study of recidivism among female offenders in Massachusetts. The present study examines the cohort of women within the sample who were originally sentenced to prison for 25% of the original sample. Differences in demographic and criminal characteristics between drug and non-drug offenders are explored. Trends in recidivism among the drug offending population are also investigated. While results generally found drug and non-drug offenders to be "one in the same," data also suggests an interesting link between drug and non-drug offenders.
Tyler		Dube	Mr.	Suffolk University	One in the Same? Exploring Differences among Drug and Non-Drug Offending Females in Massachusetts	Police-citizens related homicides in Staten Island, New York and Ferguson, Missouri have evidenced the failures of African American representatives in shaping police cultures. The current study correlates economic and double consciousness to explain the organizational adaptation strategies specific to African American police officers that define police ethnicity. The results revealed that double consciousness is a statistically significant predictor of African American police officer behavior. The findings further suggest race remains a significant factor in police organizations and cultures/though it is desirable for police executives to believe minority representation has resolved the issue of race in policing.
Warren		Dukes	Dr.	Saint Augustine's University	Police Ethnicity and Anomie: Correlating Double Consciousness and Anomie to Explain Police Ethnicity	Dunley & Buss (2012) propose that stalking in some contexts evolved to address ancestrally recurrent problems of human mating. Research participants indicated how they addressed human mating problems hypothesized to be solvable by stalking, such as (1) attracting resistant/relevant new mates, (2) preventing defection of existing mates, (3) fending off mate poachers, (4) poaching the mates of others, (5) strategically interfering with competitors for mates, and (6) reacquiring ex-mates. Studies of stalkers (N=100), romantic relationships (N=188), and the effect of stalker attractiveness on perceived costs of stalking behaviors (N=400) support the hypothesis that stalking solves adaptive problems of human mating.
Joshua		Dunley	Dr.	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Stalking is an evolved mating strategy	This paper examines new security policies being implemented by companies such as Apple, Microsoft and Google and the implications for law enforcement. These security policies, which include encryption information, will eventually preclude law enforcement from being able to access hard data on mobile devices. Currently, the pressing issue related to encryption data is that even if law enforcement is equipped with a search warrant, the company will be unable to access the data to provide to authorities. This dilemma creates obvious conflict related to criminal investigations and has policy implications reference, among others, the Protect America Act of 2007.
Elise	K	Duquette	Ms.	Western New England University	Mobile Device Security in Relation to Criminal Investigation	Utilizing the GIS arc map program, this presentation examines the spatial relationship between street prostitution incidents in Chicago and 1.) drug incidents, 2.) abandoned buildings, 3.) parks, 4.) areas and their rate of single males, 5.) areas and their median household income and 6.) areas and their rates of unemployment. Data was obtained from the City of Chicago Data Portal, which obtains arrest records from the Chicago Police Department, the American Community Survey, and Census.gov, which provided the Tiger shapefiles. Results show that there is a positive spatial relationship between street prostitution and 1.) drug incidents 2.) abandoned buildings and 3.) areas and their rates of unemployment and rates of single males. No spatial relationship was discovered between street prostitution and parks. While there was a relationship between street prostitution and the area's median household income, the result is questionable because median household income is influenced by the never married rates of the area. This presentation suggests that economic redevelopment and changing local drug enforcement strategies may be needed to reduce street prostitution in Chicago.
Christopher		Duszka	Mr.	Florida International University	Geospatial Analysis of Street Prostitution	The Lethality Assessment Program is a police intervention aimed at preventing domestic violence homicides and serious injuries. Connecticut police departments began implementing LAP in 2012. The purpose of the study was to assess the challenges in setting up and implementing LAP in 17 police departments. Some of the challenges reported included difficulties in obtaining buy-in from police officers initially, officer confusion about when to administer a LAP screen (e.g., non-intimate partner domestic violence situations, when both parties have been arrested), and difficulty training all police officers in larger departments. Overall, LAP Coordinators found the program valuable and recommended its continued implementation.
Lella		Dutton	Dr.	University of New Haven	Evaluation of the Lethality Assessment Program	The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in <i>Plumhoff v. Rickard</i> is not surprising in its outcome based on Court precedent. However, the Court's analysis takes a questionable turn when Justice Alito tries to present the facts of the case within the context of reasonable police reaction to the perceived threat. In doing so Justice Alito and the rest of the Court leave unresolved several significant issues regarding police use of force, particularly as they relate to vehicle pursuits.
Terrence	P	Dwyer	Prof.	Western Connecticut State University	Dangerous Curve: The Supreme Court's use of force analysis in <i>Plumhoff v. Rickard</i>	The third-party doctrine has been developed and used by the U.S. Supreme Court to circumvent privacy claims in 4th Amendment analysis. However, common application and understanding of the doctrine has been increasingly questioned with the rapid advent of digital technologies. The soundness of the doctrine has been questioned in recent Supreme Court opinions and remains a vexing issue as the Court attempts to balance its 4th Amendment jurisprudence with the increasing challenges raised by digital technology. This paper considers past U.S. Supreme Court opinions as well as lower court precedent in suggesting a path down which the Court may travel.
Terrence	P	Dwyer	Prof.	Western Connecticut State University	Three Can Keep a Secret if Two Are Dead: The Future of the Third-Party Doctrine in a Digital Reality	The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) defines domestic violence as the willful intimidation, physical or sexual assault, and/or any other type of abusive behaviors by one intimate partner against another. According to the NCADV, approximately 42.4% of women in the United States, in their lifetimes, have experienced rape, violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. Studies have revealed that income, race, age, and location factor into whether women leave their abusive situations. The goal of this study is to gain a better understanding of why women leave abusive relationships through surveying women living in a domestic violence shelter.
Tylyn		Early		Mercyhurst University	Why Do Women Leave Their Abusive Relationships?	The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) defines domestic violence as the willful intimidation, physical or sexual assault, and/or any other type of abusive behaviors by one intimate partner against another. According to the NCADV, approximately 42.4% of women in the United States, in their lifetimes, have experienced rape, violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. Studies have revealed that income, race, age, and location factor into whether women leave their abusive situations. The goal of this study is to gain a better understanding of why women leave abusive relationships through surveying women living in a domestic violence shelter.
Tylyn		Early		Mercyhurst University	Why Do Women Leave Their Abusive Relationships?	The horizons of teaching pedagogy are ever changing in the classrooms of higher education. As professional scholarship evolves and advances our teaching pedagogy should also evolve and advance. The purpose of this round table is to discuss unique and various means of providing students meaningful and scholarly experiences reflective of our culture and learning environments.
Martha		Earwood		University of Alabama at Birmingham	Experiential Scholarship: a variety of pedagogies	Ecological determinism theory of crime and delinquency of Shaw and McKay (1929 and 1942) is investigated in Rawling Street of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both criminal gangs and juvenile delinquency gangs live on the same street. Crime and delinquency became a culture. There is a presence of cultural transmission of criminal values from the criminals to the juveniles. Houses in this street are dilapidated. This research tries to explain crime and delinquency in Rawling Street based on the characteristics of the area and the residents. The paper argues that ecological determinism theory of crime and delinquency is not a cultural universal.
Obi	Nnadibughu	Ebbe	Prof.	The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Ecological Determinism of Crime and Delinquency in Rawling Street, Chattanooga, TN.	Several professionals within the field of criminology are questioning the success of the production of criminological knowledge. Beyond the debate of quantitative versus qualitative research, the question being proposed by several professionals is how successful has the field been in explaining criminal behavior. This seminar will allow a discussion of an explanation for the lack of explained variance in criminal behavior. In the process the audience/participants will address the recent accomplishments within the field of criminology as it relates to the explanation of criminal behavior, and to address where the explanation of criminal behavior appears to be heading.
Willie		Edwards	Dr.	Texas A&M University-Commerce	Criminological Theory: What have we Accomplished?	In order to gain a better understanding of what makes an adult or caregiver become an adult perpetrator of child abuse and neglect STATSD data was used to perform univariate and bivariate correlations with Pearson correlation coefficient. The research will focus on whether the following variables increase the likelihood of child abuse and neglect on a state level: drug abuse, serious psychological distress, children living in poverty, single parent households, and if the parents were foreign born. The data analysis results showed that on a state level these factors do not play a role in child abuse and neglect. In a case like this, it is important that these factors be looked at on a micro level to help create effective programs to reduce child abuse and neglect.
Victoria		Egan	Ms.	Western New England University	Stress Factors in Adult Perpetrators of Child Abuse	A roundtable discussion about the three prong approach being utilized in Erie, Pennsylvania to reduce violence and crime. Panelists will discuss this comprehensive effort involving collaborative strategies to simultaneously address prevention, enforcement, and reentry. A wide variety of organizations, individuals, law enforcement, and community leaders have joined together to move this project forward. The project relies on data-driven approaches to assessing and implementing evidence-based and evidence-informed strategies. The overall objective of the initiative is healthier neighborhoods, stronger families, and a safer community.
Amy		Eibert	Mrs.	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Unifying Erie with Data Driven Approaches to Crime Reduction and Growing Neighborhoods	A roundtable discussion about the three prong approach being utilized in Erie, Pennsylvania to reduce violence and crime. Panelists will discuss this comprehensive effort involving collaborative strategies to simultaneously address prevention, enforcement, and reentry. A wide variety of organizations, individuals, law enforcement, and community leaders have joined together to move this project forward. The project relies on data-driven approaches to assessing and implementing evidence-based and evidence-informed strategies. The overall objective of the initiative is healthier neighborhoods, stronger families, and a safer community.
Amy		Eibert	Mrs.	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Unifying Erie with Data Driven Approaches to Crime Reduction and Growing Neighborhoods	A roundtable discussion about the three prong approach being utilized in Erie, Pennsylvania to reduce violence and crime. Panelists will discuss this comprehensive effort involving collaborative strategies to simultaneously address prevention, enforcement, and reentry. A wide variety of organizations, individuals, law enforcement, and community leaders have joined together to move this project forward. The project relies on data-driven approaches to assessing and implementing evidence-based and evidence-informed strategies. The overall objective of the initiative is healthier neighborhoods, stronger families, and a safer community.

Timothy	M.	Elin	Prof.	Ferris State University	Where Theory Meets Practice: Embedding Corrections Training into a Four-Year Bachelor's Degree Program into a Four-Year	Preservice corrections training has undergone several transformations in the past two decades. In the most recent past, this training has primarily been provided by community colleges, often as a stand-alone course, and sometimes as part of a criminal justice associate's degree curriculum. Rarely has this training been incorporated into a bachelor's degree program. This paper seeks to enhance our understanding of the benefits of embedding a training curriculum into a bachelor's degree program by describing the experiences of students and instructors in one such criminal justice program.
Paul		Elam	Dr.	Public Policy Associates, Inc.	An Analysis of a Juvenile DMC Reduction Strategy	This study evaluated the merit of an evidence-based plan in progress to reduce disproportionate minority contact in child welfare and juvenile justice, which included a search for potential implementation barriers. Four focus groups were conducted with a total of 35 juvenile justice and youth service professionals who provide various services to troubled youth in a one-county area. Overall, groups were in agreement with the value of the recommended initiatives and made recommendations regarding barriers that may emerge during implementation. Recommendations focused on training and education, community involvement, parent and family support, collaboration with staff, and building trust in the community.
Stephen	L.	Elison		Montana State University Billings	The Status of Poaching Research	The illegal taking of wildlife resources is recognized as a significant social problem in modern society, yet when compared to many other types of unlawful behaviors the study of wildlife crime has received scant attention from criminal justice researchers. There is cause for optimism, however, given that along with the emergence of green criminology in recent decades there has been a concomitant increase in poaching research. In an attempt to synthesize the diverse studies of poaching, this paper reviews the literature on wildlife crime and provides some observations and directions for future research.
Terri	L.	Elliott	Ms.	Prairie View A & M	Support for Stop-and-Frisk Policy: An Examination of Within Racial and Ethnic Group Variation	This study examines the factors that account for support for an opposition to aggressive stop-and-frisk policy. Specifically, the focus of this study is whether the correlates are similar or different across White, Black, and Hispanics in the sample. Under examination is a dataset that contains survey results from a New York Times poll of New York residents. The dependent variable is support for the NYC stop-and-frisk policies of the New York Police Department. The study examines three sets of predictor variables: perceptions of disparate treatment, policy effectiveness, and demographics. Findings and implications of the study are discussed.
Terri		Elliott	Ms.	Prairie View A & M	Support for Stop-and-Frisk Policy: An Examination of Within Racial and Ethnic Group Variation	This study examines the factors that account for support for an opposition to aggressive stop-and-frisk policy. Specifically, the focus of this study is whether the correlates are similar or different across White, Black, and Hispanics in the sample. Under examination is a dataset that contains survey results from a New York Times poll of New York residents. The dependent variable is support for the NYC stop-and-frisk policies of the New York Police Department. The study examines three sets of predictor variables: perceptions of disparate treatment, policy effectiveness, and demographics. Findings and implications of the study are discussed.
Tawana		Elliott		U.S. Department of Justice, CDPS Office	Research that Informs Practice in Police Agency Reform	Sustaining innovative police initiatives that have been tested through strong research designs still remains a persistent challenge in policing. These challenges include, for example, moving from a pilot project to routine practice, keeping multiple internal and external audiences up-to-date and informed, convincing officers and supervisors about the value of changing day-to-day practices, integrating new practices into officer training and promotion criteria, to mention a few. This paper draws from the experiences of several Smart Policing agencies that have focused directly on issues of sustainability, with some successes, and presents several guiding principles for promoting the sustainability of innovations in policing.
Vivian		Elliott		CNA	Strategies for Sustaining Police-Community Collaborations: Lessons Learned from Smart Policing	Tuesday or Wednesday PM, not Friday
Vivian		Elliott		CNA	Smart Policing in Action 3: Findings and Accomplishments from the Smart Policing Initiative	With the passage of Amendments 20 (2000) and 64 (2012), Colorado legalized the medicinal and recreational use of marijuana. Subsequently, Nebraska law enforcement in border counties are reporting increases in arrests and citations in jail space. In response, the Nebraska state legislature passed legislative resolution 520 to study potential increased costs incurred by criminal justice agencies in border counties. To investigate this situation, we compare trends in drug arrests and jail occupancy across three areas: border counties, those that contain Interstate I-80 as a major transportation route, and the remaining counties in the state of Nebraska from 2000 through 2014.
Jared	M.	Elison		University of Nebraska-Omaha	Borders up in smoke: Marijuana enforcement in Nebraska after Colorado's legalization	Detention and placement facilities that house juveniles are tasked with many responsibilities which include programing, maintaining safety and security, and providing an education to juveniles under their custody. In addition to providing an education, facilities are required to provide special education services to juveniles with disabilities to comply with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). This research describes IDEA, explores challenges of juveniles with disabilities, and offers recommendations of 'what works' to deliver quality special education services.
Traquina		Emeka	Dr.	University of Houston Downtown	Understanding IDEA in Corrections: Delivering Special Education Services to Juveniles with Disabilities	This paper investigates the reforms initiated by the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico to curtail gang violence in an area that was once of the wealthiest and safest in all of Latin America. In the first four months of 2011, 900 persons lost their lives as a direct result of violence caused by the drug cartel.
Roger		Enriquez	Prof.	University of Texas at San Antonio	Police Reform in Mexico: The Nuevo Leon Experiment	In the months that followed, the Nuevo Leon government fired most of its state police and created a new police force 7 Fuerza Civil (Civil Force). This paper contextualizes the problem and elaborates on reforms. Lastly, it provides a preliminary evaluation.
Nathan		Epps	Mr.	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	ACE Scores and Moffitt's Developmental Taxonomy of Delinquency	Using adverse childhood experience (ACE) scores drawn from a 60,000 record dataset Florida juvenile justice system, we examine Moffitt's developmental taxonomy and how well her theory predicts the life-courses of Florida's juvenile delinquents. ACE scores measure ten types of trauma ranging from neglect-abuse to household dysfunction, and are extensively used in medical research. These scores mirror the predictors proposed by Moffitt to show differential patterns of delinquency and life-course trajectory. The presenters will compare the ACE scores and other measures in the dataset to test Moffitt's theory about those she described as 'difficult children' that grow up in difficult environments.
Elizabeth		Estienne		University of Massachusetts - Lowell	Explaining Gender and Racial Differences in the Cycle of Violence	Although research supports the cycle of violence, the exact mechanism by which childhood victims of abuse and neglect become criminal offenders is still unclear. Although the most widely accepted explanatory mechanism is based on social learning theory, it cannot explain why research has found gender and racial differences in the criminal outcomes of maltreatment. Labeling theory, however, can provide an alternative pathway from childhood maltreatment to adult criminal offending. Victim status can result in the label of deviant, and not every child is equally likely to receive this deviant label, which may account for the gender and racial differences.
Douglas	N.	Evans	Dr.	Mercy College	Attitudes towards Stop and Frisk: A Survey of NYC Residents	Stop and Frisk allows police officers to stop, question, and frisk individuals who are suspected of committing, having committed, or about to commit a crime. The policy has caused tension between due process advocates, who argue that the policy disproportionately affects minority citizens, and supporters of crime control, who assert that it helps police identify those who carry concealed weapons. Prior research has examined public attitudes toward racial profiling in policing, but research has not yet explored the public perceptions of Stop and Frisk. This research seeks to explore the attitudes of New York City residents toward Stop and Frisk.
Mary	K	Evans	Dr.	University of Northern Colorado	Sex Offenders' Experiences of Registration and Community Notification: A Statewide Examination	The state of Mississippi has some of the most sweeping and broad sex offender registration policies in the United States. The current study expands the literature by examining the unintended consequences of such policies as reported by registered sex offenders in Mississippi (n = 350). Similar to previous studies, results indicate that sex offenders in Mississippi experience significant challenges associated with successful reintegration back into the community (i.e., psychological distress, lack of housing due to residency restrictions and availability, and unemployment). Policy implications are discussed.
Jonathan		Eveler	Mr.	The Citadel	Active Shooters: A Comparative Perspective	This paper compares specific active shooter incidents in three countries: United States, Norway and Germany. Variables compared include motives and demographics of shooter and victims, law enforcement response, media reaction and post-incident policy initiatives. In the three cases analyzed post-incident changes in law enforcement training occurred. However, policy initiatives and media response varied among individual incidents. This paper concludes with a discussion of the social and cultural variables that may explain the increase in active shooter incidents.
George		Fachner		CNA	Collaborative Reform in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	This paper presents the findings and recommendations from a year-long, in-depth case study of deadly force practices in the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD). The author used a mixed-methods approach and triangulated data from interviews, focus groups, written policies, direct observations, and data analysis to develop tailored, data-driven findings related to deadly force policy, training, tactics, and investigations in PPD. The paper will present a selection of findings and recommendations that demonstrate the scope of this case study.
Amir		Fakhraev	Prof.	Institute of World Politics/ Lamar University	Terrorist Financing: Measures Against Terrorist Financing by Iran	This research focuses on state-financed terrorism. First, it thoroughly examines the Islamic law of war, including the concept of jihad. Since the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979, the Islamic government has been accused by the international community of funding terrorist groups such as Hezbollah, Hamas, Al-Qaeda, Quds Force and Khurasan. This presentation focuses on the effectiveness of the economic sanctions imposed on Iran, and shows the establishment of a strict international sanction will end terrorist financing by Islamic regime of Iran. The economic sanctions are one of many tools used to dismantle terrorist groups.
Seth		Fallick	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	The Methodological Struggles of Racial Profiling Research: A Causal Question that Research Has Failed to Answer	Recently, Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Department of Justice would be offering \$4.75 dollars to collect and analyze data on automobile stops. This money will go toward identifying and curbing racial animus in police-citizen encounters. The available empirical literature base on this topic has encountered several causal issues associated with our understanding of the etiology of the racial profiling phenomenon. This manuscript assembles these issues, discusses the strengths and weaknesses of prior analytical strategies, and proposes new ways of overcoming shortcomings with new methodological approaches.
Yvette		Farmer	Dr.	California State University, Sacramento	Using Qualitative Data to Enhance the Evaluation of a New Cognitive Behavioral Program	As a qualitative component of the evaluation of Ascend, a new cognitive behavioral life skills program in Sacramento, California, participants were interviewed about the challenges and supports that they face in the community. The semi-structured interview instrument consisted of 14 questions covering topics such as participants' feelings about life in (general) and the future, the challenges faced in the community, and confidence in the ability to avoid re-offending. Thematic analyses revealed patterns related to these topics including participants' positive outlook despite the challenge of finding employment opportunities. The relationship between these patterns and relevant criminal justice theories will be discussed.
Amy		Farrell	Dr.	Northeastern University	Framing the Problem of Human Trafficking: U.S. Public Perceptions and Expectations about the Problem	How the public perceives human trafficking influences state and federal government anti-trafficking activities and responses. Despite increased media attention to the problem, we know little about how the public understands human trafficking and its victims. This paper uses data from a nationally representative U.S. public opinion survey to examine public perceptions of human trafficking. We test the degree to which the type of trafficking and the characteristics of victims and perpetrators influence public perceptions and expectations across different groups of respondents.
Noelle		Fearn	Dr.	Saint Louis University	An Exploration of the Handling of Formal Delinquency Referrals in a Large, Midwestern City	This research examines the formal handling of juveniles in a family court in a large, Midwestern city. We do so in order to more fully understand contemporary court responses to delinquency referrals, especially in light of calls for examining disproportionate minority confinement and alternatives to detention for juveniles. Specifically, we identify the processes that appear to be important factors in the disposition of youths coming into contact with this court over a six-year period. Special consideration is given to the effects of the youths' demographics in addition to the significance of charge/charge-related factors. Future research and policy implications are discussed.
Averi	R	Fegadel	Ms.	University of South Florida	Single-Victim, Single-Offender Parricide: A Comparative Analysis of Parricide Incidents Using Two U.S. Data Bases	Empirical studies on parricide (children killing parents) in the United States have used the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data base and have focused on single-victim, single-offender incidents. The present study uses a second national data base, National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), to examine parricide incidents in the U.S. from 1985-2010. NIBRS, unlike the SHR data base which includes homicide arrests across the U.S., currently represents 25% of the U.S. population and 25% of the crime statistics collected by the FBI. Correlates of parricide incidents are compared across the two data sets. Study limitations and implications are discussed.
Tate		Fegley	Mr.	Boise State University Alpha Phi Sigma	Private Policing and Community Policing	Observing the shortcomings of the professional model of policing, some experts have suggested a shift toward a community-oriented problem solving style of policing. However many departments despite attempts to implement these recommendations have not achieved the ideals of community-oriented policing. Private police protection services might offer an institutional model that is more responsive to the needs of the communities they serve due to the following differences: they are subject to firing by the individuals they serve as well as to civil liability for harms caused and are focused on the needs of the community rather than political edicts.
Luo		Fei	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Vocational School Students' Attitudes Toward the Police in China	Public attitudes toward the police have become an important research topic in policing. Although there are numerous studies concerning this issue, educational tracking's influences on students' attitudes has received minimal research attention. Previous studies have suggested that vocational school students' behaviors and perceptions are different from students in regular high schools. This study uses survey data of vocational schools in a southwestern Chinese city to examine how educational tracking influences students' perceptions toward the police in China. This can fill the gap of sparse literature examining vocational school students' attitudes and provide important policy implications for policing.
Barry		Feld	Dr.	University of Minnesota Law School	Kids, Cops and Confessions: Barry Feld and the Interrogation of Juveniles	This presentation will be an Author Meets Critics discussion of Barry Feld's latest book: Kids, Cops and Confessions. This work addresses the complexities associated with the interrogation of juvenile suspects and brings together panelists in the areas of juvenile justice, policing and crime policy to discuss these enduring issues.
Nathan	Anthony	Feldner	Mr.	North Carolina State University	The National Football League Enterprise: Wallowing in Profit, Managing Sentiment, and Producing Social Harm	Sport is an underdeveloped topic in criminology. The National Football League (NFL) provides an avenue for exploring unique criminogenic opportunity structures and motifs that produce socially harmful outcomes. This paper examines the NFL's ascent as a business, the head injury lawsuits filed against the league, and approaches to managing player conduct (e.g., domestic violence) in a milieu of social problems and heightened scrutiny. The driving tension identified is that between sustaining and expanding profits, while simultaneously managing cultural sentiments by assuaging apprehension surrounding an inherently dangerous sport that historically has operated with little to no oversight.



Lindsey		Feldman	Ms.	Florida Atlantic University	Burglary at Single-Family Homes: Comparing CPTED Characteristics of Victimized and Non-Victimized Homes	This paper analyzes data collected from single-family homes in Palm Beach County both that have suffered a burglary and those that have not. Crime data from a local police department is used to select all initial homes for observation with subsequent comparison homes select nearby for comparison. Comprehensive data collection of CPTED characteristics is conducted on all homes which is then analyzed in order to investigate why certain homes are targeted and if particular CPTED characteristics of the homes make victimization more likely.
Tamanika		Ferguson	Ms.	Howard University	Breaking the Silence: Women Behind Bars	The purpose of this research is to examine the ways that women inmates are speaking out about a range of prison issues. There is a general perception that incarcerated women are voiceless, politically powerless and invisible. However, women scholars and prison advocates alike assert that there is a nationwide movement taking place that delineates sites of struggle and resistance. This research highlights California Coalition for Women Prisoners (CCWP), and its role in providing a public space for women to speak out from their own experiences and perspectives. The current study focuses on several fundamental questions that address the main issues being articulated by women inmates and women advocates and their proposed solutions. Answers to these research questions will provide significant insight into the analysis of women's prison experiences and illustrate whether or not women inmates and advocates are articulating an agenda for change.
Tamanika		Ferguson	Ms.	Howard University	Breaking the Silence: Women Behind Bars	The purpose of this research is to examine the ways that women inmates are speaking out about a range of prison issues. There is a general perception that incarcerated women are voiceless, politically powerless and invisible. However, women scholars and prison advocates alike assert that there is a nationwide movement taking place that delineates sites of struggle and resistance. This research highlights California Coalition for Women Prisoners (CCWP), and its role in providing a public space for women to speak out from their own experiences and perspectives. The current study focuses on several fundamental questions that address the main issues being articulated by women inmates and women advocates and their proposed solutions. Answers to these research questions will provide significant insight into the analysis of women's prison experiences and illustrate whether or not women inmates and advocates are articulating an agenda for change.
Joseph	A	Ferrandino	Dr.	Indiana University Northwest	Anatomy of a Police Officer Killed on Organizational Activities	This study analyzes the response, in the form of organizational activities and behavior, to a felonious death of an officer on duty. Using before and after incident data on a large, urban Midwestern police department, this work explores the immediate and proximal organizational impact on proactivity, arrests, manpower and response times following this type of critical event. The results will be presented and the implications for departments and communities will be discussed in light of the inevitability of this event recurring in the future.
Thomas		Feucht		National Institute of Justice	Whither NIJ? A discussion with the NIJ Director and the Presidents of the ACJS and the ASC	Panel includes the president of the ACJS and the president of the ASC, along with the Director of NIJ. Please give the session an appropriate time and space.
Michael		Fischer	Dr.	Norfolk State University	Sex Offender Rehabilitation	This appreciative inquiry involved sex offenders in prison-based sex-offender rehabilitation. Analysis of semi-structured interviews showed offenders didn't feel coerced, initially enrolled to obtain security, improved living conditions, and privileges. Group therapy increased involvement and commitment as offenders learned the cycles of sexual attack and to confront cognitive distortions. Suggested program improvements included more stringent selection criteria and grouping based on offenders' level of maturity and literacy, and severity of offense. Feedback were "large groups, open-ended therapy group structure, and lack of clear outlined objectives and time frames. Findings show the efficacy of engaging incarcerated offenders in evaluation of their own rehabilitation.
Michael		Fischer	Dr.	Norfolk State University	Short Tolerance Policing	Commissioner Bratton in New York and Los Angeles developed a Crime Control Model that incorporates Fixing Broken Windows Theory, Zero Tolerance Policies, Aggressive Stop and Frisk, COMSTAT, Hot Spots Policing, Organizational Development Management, and Collaborative of CRJ Non CRJ agencies. Whereas dramatic reductions of crime did occur, critics assert that rather than use early indicators to short circuit disorder, police practices worsen matters and repression creates a cycle of violence and brutality. Crime is the individual and group response to social and economic injustice in the face of racist and classed police and legal systems and repression magnifies social inequality.
Kate		Fisher	Ms.	Edinboro University	ADA and CIS: The Utility of Persons with Physical Disabilities in the Criminal Justice System	Research on the perceptions and attitudes of persons with physical disabilities is dependent upon the area or field. Within criminal justice, extant research regarding those with physical disabilities has focused primarily on domestic violence, fear of crime and correctional issues (i.e. accommodations). The purpose of this research is to present the perceptions and attitudes of individuals working in various criminal justice agencies (police, courts, corrections, and victim centers) toward persons with physical disabilities, and the utility of such persons working in the criminal justice system. Policy implications will be discussed.
Chivon	H.	Fitch	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Gender Differences in Prostitution Arrests: A Geographic Analysis	The use of geographic information systems (GIS) has become useful in analyzing patterns of criminal offending, but the use of such analyses to understand patterns of prostitution across the United States has been limited. Specifically, this research provides a comparison of arrest rates for females and males that is geographically situated. The analysis of prostitution arrests across the United States is also linked to other important geographic indicators, such as the overall crime rate, the difference in earnings between females and males, and demographic variables.
Brett	Alan	Fitzgerald	Dr.	Northeastern State University	IEP: Incarcerating Exceptional Pupils	The study examined whether a school-to-prison pipeline exists in Oklahoma, and if so, to better understand the characteristics of the schools that may be contributing to it. Three research questions ask whether certain public schools in Oklahoma referred greater percentages of their students, special needs students, and special needs population to the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA). Multivariate analysis indicate that greater percentages of students referred by public schools to the OJA is related to higher percentages of African Americans, Native Americans, students receiving a free or subsidized lunch, male students, and special needs students in the public school.
Robert	E	Fitzpatrick	Prof.	Plymouth State University	Measuring progress towards student writing objectives: Connecting students with academic sources using technology	Effective writing is a critical skill for criminal justice practitioners. Many instructors have anecdotal stories illustrating poor quality student writing. Poor student writing may create frustration for both instructors and students alike. Through collaboration between the academic discipline and the library reference specialist, academic writing assignments take on additional clarity through the use of rubrics, embedded video tutorials, LIBGuides, illustrative examples, and timely feedback. Results of such an effort are detailed. Effectiveness of the model is detailed through the use of rubrics to measure student performance as well as students' perceptions of the ease, clarity, and organization of the material.
Linda	Lee	Fleischer	Prof.	The Community College of Baltimore County	Infusing Academia into Police and Corrections Training: Benefits and Challenges	In order to work in Maryland as a law enforcement or corrections professional, recruits must comply with certification requirements established by the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions. This agency has established standards for the delivery and assessment of all training in order to support the high quality of services expected for public service. Several of its programs have been evaluated and determined to meet objectives for college courses and certificates. This roundtable will describe the benefits and challenges involved in successful partnerships between criminal justice agencies and higher education.
Gretchen		Fleming		Excelsior College	Bi-Polar effect of Policing	Professionals in the field of law enforcement experience higher rates of alcoholism, divorce, and suicide. For years we have just chalked it up to stress. However, research shows there is a physiological and psychological reason for these devastating results. Their bodies go through the adrenalin pumping fight or flight? each time they make a stop or answer a call. Their body then comes down from that event. This process is similar to that experienced by a person with a bi-polar disorder. They are in a 7manic? state while at work on high alert and then a depressive state when their shift is over as they come down causing havoc on their personal lives.
Logan		Fletcher	Mr.	Fairmont State University	An Exploratory Look at Virtual Harassment Among College Students	This study seeks to explore the prevalence of harassment, in particular sexual harassment, in regards to online gaming and social media. Sexual harassment research is still in the juvenile stages of development and is beginning to surface in news articles across the nation. With this in mind and the advances in technology this fairly new issue has become something that needs to be examined very seriously if law enforcement officials are going to stay proactive. What this study seeks discover is just how often these types of offenses are occurring and possibly explain why these incidents are occurring using a survey method.
Natalie	Rhiana	Florez	Ms.	Washington State University	The anatomy of a research article: A unique approach to literature review and synthesis	In this paper we provide a unique approach to teaching literature synthesis. The anatomy of a research article (ARA) provides students with a structured approach for identifying the crucial information necessary for complex synthesis. Furthermore, the ARA approach guides students' engagement with academic literature, ensuring a thorough comprehension of the research content. Using the ARA framework, students highlight the social context, literature review findings and gaps, research methods, analytical results, and implications within any given article. By repeating the ARA process with a series of articles, students are able to use the components above as points to synthesis.
Danielle		Fox	Dr.	Montgomery County Circuit Court	An Evaluation of the Maryland Automated Sentencing Guidelines System (MAGS): Justice System Impacts and Benefits	Pursuant to state statute, Maryland circuit courts are required to consider the voluntary sentencing guidelines when determining a defendant's sentence. For most Maryland courts, the guidelines worksheet initiation, completion, and submission process is paper-driven. In 2013, a circuit court implemented the Maryland Automated Guidelines System (MAGS) developed by the Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy to automate aspects of this process. An evaluation of system implementation underscores the value of technology in promoting effective governance of the court's sentencing guidelines process and in improving the accuracy and applicability of sentencing data used to inform fair and proportional sentencing policy.
Michael	H.	Fox	Prof.	Hyogo University	Women Unjustly Convicted	Wrongful convictions are a dominant theme in the field of criminal justice, and in the national media. Whenever a prisoner is freed from death row or years in prison, conservative voices yell, the system works." But it is "the system" which has sent innocents away for years.
Michael	H.	Fox		Hyogo University	Ameliorating Wrongful Convictions: What's Working, What's Not?	Kansas City, Missouri has had a stubbornly high homicide rate, and it 2013 the rate was about 22 per 100,000 residents. Since the beginning of 2013, criminal justice, research and community partners have been working together to implement a focused deterrence strategy. The collaboration is called KC No Violence Alliance (NoVA) and is designed to reduce violent crime, particularly firearm related aggravated assaults and homicides. This presentation will examine the long-term patterns of violent crime in Kansas City and determine whether focused deterrence is, in fact, changing the trajectory of violent crime in the city. The outcome analysis will examine whether or not specific elements of implementation were related to reductions in violence. Implementation challenges and policy implications will be discussed.
Andrew		Fox	Dr.	University of Missouri, Kansas City	"Violence will no longer be tolerated": Is focused deterrence working in Kansas City?	The Phoenix TRUCE Project was modeled after the Chicago Ceasefire program. There have been relatively few process and impact evaluations on the model compared to the level of funding and attention the program has rendered. This paper presents findings related to the evaluation of the TRUCE project. We found that the program engaged in a strong media campaign, conducted conflict mediations, and identified high-risk individuals for case management. The program did not, however, establish a coordinated and collaborative relationship with the faith-based community or other community groups. Time-series analysis showed that program implementation corresponded to a significant decrease in overall levels of violence by more than 16 incidents on average per month, a decrease of 16 assaults on average per month, and resulted in a significant increase of 3.2 shootings on average per month, controlling for the comparison areas and the trends in the data.
Andrew	M.	Fox	Dr.	University of Missouri - Kansas City	Evaluation of the Phoenix TRUCE Project: A Replication of Chicago Ceasefire	Much has been written about how wrongful convictions occur, little has been written about whom? and "why." In regard to women those who commit no crime but just associate with criminals especially those with children are deemed "unfit mothers" and often do years of jail time. Why? This presentation will make the bold claim of eugenic control to protect the sanctity of motherhood punish those who do not conform to social convention and seal the wombs of inadequate women."
Michael H		Fox		Hyogo University	Whom and Why?	Much research has focused on the impact of drug courts in reducing offender recidivism. However, a minority of these studies have explored the efficacy of specific treatment options available to drug court participants, and more specifically, whether inpatient or outpatient treatment programs are more suitable for certain types of offenders. This study gathers data from roughly 250 felony drug court participants for the years 2010-2012 and compares outcomes for offenders ordered to attend SAFF (Substance Abuse Felony Punishment) to those attending either inpatient and outpatient facilities. Findings are discussed in the context of the associated costs and benefits of treatment options and methods for maximizing the impact of drug courts for the participant and the community.
Durant		Frantzen	Dr.	Texas A&M University-San Antonio	Evaluation of a Felony Drug Court	Many studies researching the connection between intimate partner violence and substance use evaluate information retrieved from self-reports made by one party? often the victim. The current study examines this relationship by evaluating data compiled from drug and domestic violence arrests in the State of Kansas. Using secondary statistics, provided by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, a quantitative analysis was conducted to identify the connection. Initial findings demonstrate a negative correlation of domestic violence and drug arrests. These findings provide important implications for ongoing research and the potential need for policy changes regarding responses to instances of intimate partner violence.
Amber		Frazier	Ms.	Fort Hays State University	Intimate Partner Violence and Drug Arrests: What is the Connection?	Reentry is a pressing issue for those facing the daunting challenges of successful reintegration back into their communities and society. However, for African Americans, the challenge may be overwhelmingly greater than for other groups. African Americans are returning to communities with already strained resources. Furthermore, a combination of the recent Supreme Court case decision requiring reduction in California prisons, increasing state and municipal budget constraints, and some repelling of draconian drug laws, there will be an increase in the count and density of ex-offenders in communities nationwide. Consequently, prisoner reentry will be an urgent societal concern, especially among African Americans.
Beverly	D.	Frazier	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Law, Police Science & Criminal Justice Administration	African American and Reentry: The Threat of Even Greater Challenges	The city of Surrey, British Columbia has the largest municipal detachment in Canada of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). With approximately 700 regular and civilian members, while this detachment faces unique operational challenges, many of their issues are similar to those of large police agencies throughout North America. This presentation will present findings and recommendations for service delivery based on quantitative data and qualitative interviews from all areas of the detachment to explore opportunities for improved efficiencies and effectiveness in the areas of human, physical, and technological resources, inter-department communication, police operations, and collegiality.
Lauren	F.	Freedman	Dr.	University of the Fraser Valley	Opportunities for Improved Efficiencies in Police Service Delivery: Lessons from an RCMP Detachment	

Sarah	Picard	Fritsche	Ms.	Center for Court Innovation	Misdemeanor Offenders: A Multidimensional Perspective on Drug Use, Low-level Crime, and Risk-Need-Responsivity Theory	Based on a purposive sample of more than 900 misdemeanor defendants in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Manhattan, the authors will present a criminogenic risk and needs profile of the low-level, drug-involved offender population in New York City. Drug use patterns and risk factors for recidivism will be considered in particular depth, with an emphasis on critical – but less commonly acknowledged – responsibility factors, such as mental illness, trauma, victimization, and perceptions of procedural justice (legal cynicism). Potential policy and practice implications of the intersection between these responsibility factors and chronic justice system involvement will be discussed.
Sarah		Fritsche	Ms.	Center for Court Innovation	Low-level Drug Involved Offenders: A Risk and Needs Profile	This paper provides a history of the development of police strategies used during crises situations. An emphasis is placed on the weapons and technology used in order to increase law enforcement's ability to deal with crises situations more effectively and efficiently.
Christopher		Fritz	Mr.	Alvernia University	History and Advancement of Police Strategies and Technologies during Crisis Situations	This presentation will focus on the use of a television series, in this case Breaking Bad as a teaching tool, using an interdisciplinary approach. The presentation will include a discussion of how professors from other disciplines can be integrated into the course along with information regarding potential in and out of class activities and projects.
Tina	M	Fryling	Prof.	Mercyhurst University	Breaking Down Breaking Bad?: An Interdisciplinary Study	Students' reactions and comments regarding the course will also be presented.
Andrew		Fulkerson	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Victims and Offenders in Child Sexual Assault Cases: Is There a Place for Restorative Justice?	One of the most abhorrent and least understood of crimes is the molestation of children. Studies suggest that most of these offenses involve victims and offenders who have a familial or social relationship. Can restorative justice offer benefits to these victims and offenders such as victim-offender mediation or victim-offender reconciliation? Many offenders are serving lengthy prison terms. Restorative justice programs may be used in conjunction with incarceration for serious and violent offenses. This paper is a qualitative study of childhood victims of incestuous rape or sexual assault and whether they believe that they would benefit from such programs.
Kenethia	McIntosh	Fuller	Dr.	North Carolina Central University	The costs and benefits of recreational programming on juvenile crime reduction: A review of literature	A focal point of examination in the field of delinquency prevention is how adolescents spend leisure time in the hours after school. The current research examines whether after-school programs, particularly recreation based programs, are effective in promoting positive behavioral development. Further, are these programs a cost-effective means to reduce delinquency? If so, how can the outcomes of recreation based after-school programs be monetized to show the value gained through a reduction in delinquency? This study brings together significant research on the cost of crime, evaluations of juvenile programs, and cost-benefit analyses to provide comparative data to guide decision-making and planning.
Ashley		Fundack		University of Phoenix	Sexual Homicide: Theoretical Analysis and Examination	Sexual homicide is a rare occurrence. Very little is known about offending perspective of sexual homicide from a criminological standpoint. Implementing and using the integrative theoretical framework that incorporates the concepts and propositions of Social Learning Theory and Routine Activities Theory to elucidate the sexual homicide offending dynamics. The paper will examine the rates and factors of sexual homicide. Using the theoretical principles, the individual view of sexual murders is explained by Social Learning while offending process is complementary to Routine Activities propositions to provide a more in depth sexual homicide offending model. The hypothesis suggests that sex offender's sexually deviant behavior and attitude are a motivating factor, while the presence/absence of a capable guardian or guardianship are factors in victimology. Theoretical framework and research findings will be applied and discussed in relation to the prevalence of sexual homicide.
Ashley		Fundack		University of Phoenix	Sexual Homicide: A Theoretical Analysis and Examination	Sexual homicide is a rare occurrence. Very little is known about offending perspective of sexual homicide from a criminological standpoint. Implementing and using the integrative theoretical framework that incorporates the concepts and propositions of Social Learning Theory and Routine Activities Theory to elucidate the sexual homicide offending dynamics. The paper will examine the rates and factors of sexual homicide. Using the theoretical principles, the individual view of sexual murders is explained by Social Learning while offending process is complementary to Routine Activities propositions to provide a more in depth sexual homicide offending model. The hypothesis suggests that sex offender's sexually deviant behavior and attitude are a motivating factor, while the presence/absence of a capable guardian or guardianship are factors in victimology. Theoretical framework and research findings will be applied and discussed in relation to the prevalence of sexual homicide.
Dustin	Cody	Gaines	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Investigators? and Prosecutors? Perceptions of Collaborating with Victim Advocates on Sexual Assault Casework	How do investigators and prosecutors perceive collaborating with victim advocates? Official's perspectives on advocates sexual assault casework are examined through a sample of sexual assault investigators from a large police department who were interviewed using a structured questionnaire as well as a sample of prosecutors from the jurisdiction, experienced in processing sexual assault cases, who responded to paper and pencil surveys. Officials believe advocates contribute to the justice process through effective communication and by providing support for victims and their families. Barriers to strong partnerships include concerns about role conflicts and advocates' involvement in criminal investigations.
Dustin	Cody	Gaines	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Investigators? and Prosecutors? Perceptions of Collaborating with Victim Advocates on Sexual Assault Casework	How do investigators and prosecutors perceive collaborating with victim advocates? Official's perspectives on advocates sexual assault casework are examined through a sample of sexual assault investigators from a large police department who were interviewed using a structured questionnaire as well as a sample of prosecutors from the jurisdiction, experienced in processing sexual assault cases, who responded to paper and pencil surveys. Officials believe advocates contribute to the justice process through effective communication and by providing support for victims and their families. Barriers to strong partnerships include concerns about role conflicts and advocates' involvement in criminal investigations.
Don	T.D.	Gala	Dr.	The Gala Group, Inc. (USDOJ/FBOP - Retired)	Causing a positive impact on violent crime prevention and deterrence through Armed Citizens.	It is a well-established fact that First Responders arrive at violent crime scenes after the crime and harm occurred. The literature is packed with studies addressing the destructive impact of firearms in the community, most of which are silent as to the fact that the perpetrators are felons. As a felon the present laws already prohibit such a person from possessing firearms or even a live cartridge. What the literature has remained silent on is the positive impact of having honest citizens legally armed with a firearm. Previous discourse as to whether the U.S. Constitution provides a right to possess and carry a firearm has been put to rest with a couple of decisions being rendered by the U.S. Supreme court within the last 7 years. Presently, we have gun proponents seeking changes to negate these rights.
Don	T.D.	Gala	Dr.	The Gala Group, Inc. (USDOJ/FBOP - Retired)	Examining the impact of social dynamics on delinquency within the home.	When addressing middle school aged children and their propensity toward delinquency, should we be concerned about the perceptions of significant adult(s) within the home or that of the child when measuring social support, social control theory, or life course? During this Roundtable discussion, we will address the literature, studies that have addressed these issues, and theory that spatially addresses the social interaction between significant adults at home and children in regard to a child's propensity toward delinquency when considering these perceptions.
Alexandra		Galan	Ms.	Sacred Heart University	Perceptions on Victim Blaming of Rape	Using a sample of undergraduate students from Sacred Heart University, research was obtained through a fictitious rape scenario vignette to better understand victim blaming. Students were randomly assigned to one of four vignettes. Perpetrator of each vignette varied based on relationship between perpetrator and victim (strangers, acquaintances, dating, or married). Participants were asked to answer a survey involving their personal demographics as well as questions about victim and perpetrator. Scaling based on a 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).
Catherine	A.	Gallagher	Dr.	Cochrane Collaboration College for Policy at GMU	Hepatitis B Vaccination Policies in Juvenile Justice Residential Facilities	In light of the evidence of under-vaccination and high-risk of Hepatitis B (HBV) infection among youth in Juvenile Justice Residential Facilities (JJRFs), the CDC provided guidelines specific to HBV vaccination of adolescents housed in Juvenile JJRFs, including strong recommendations that all young people receiving a medical evaluation begin or complete an unfinished series of HBV vaccinations. This study examines whether and under what circumstances JJRFs are following the recommendations of the CDC, and includes correlates to health care provision within facilities as well as state laws mandating adolescent HBV vaccination. The paper concludes with clear guidance for predicting where youth are under-vaccinated for HBV.
Eric		Gamino	Mr.	Texas A&M University	Enforcing Order on the Border: Immigration Enforcement on the US-Mexico Border.	The study of the police has been well documented in academic research. This body of research has focused on several issues such as racial profiling, police malpractice, and police-community relations to name a few. This study seeks to expand on the policing literature by examining the institutional response of a local police department when dealing with immigrants. Data for this study was collected over an eighteen-month period in a local police department located on the south Texas-Mexico border. The author worked as a full-time police officer during the data collection phase. Thus, this study is auto-ethnographic.
Jared		Ganley	Mr.	Lewis University	If Terrorists are Made, and not Born: Radicalization and Critical Criminology	The purpose of this paper is to apply Critical Criminology to gain insight into how terrorism is created, propagated and perpetuates. It will attempt to effectively examine the nationalistic and religious rhetoric that served as the context of the terrorist activities of Michael Collins and the IRA in the Irish War of Independence in the early 1900's, and the current terrorist activities between various Arab groups and the state of Israel. I will focus on the categories identified by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism: perception of bias, religiosity, and economic and political grievance.
Maria	L	Garase	Dr.	Mercyhurst University	College Students' Rape Myth Acceptance and 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 by implementing violence prevention programming as part of their orientations. One such aspect of programming is to dispel rape myths, which according to Lonsoway and Fitzgerald are "attitudes and beliefs that are generally false, yet widely accepted and persistently held, and that serve to deny and justify male sexual aggression against women." The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of college students' rape myth acceptance and bystander intentions to intervene.
Stephanie		Garcia	Ms.	Texas A & M International University	An Empirical Evaluation of Commensurate Beliefs Regarding the Reliability of Eyewitness Testimony	Eyewitness testimony is often an essential part of any court case. However, according to The Innocence Project (2014), incorrect eyewitness testimony is responsible for 75% of the 301 cases of wrongful conviction in the United States. Therefore, the issue of how much potential jurors trust eyewitness testimony, and how aware they are of errors in eyewitness testimony, is an important one. This study assesses commensurate beliefs regarding eyewitness testimony of a jury-eligible sample from Texas A&M International University. Results will be discussed in terms of a comparison to similar assessments of jury-eligible samples from other countries.
Venessa		Garcia	Dr.	Kean University	Snapped: Victimization, Criminals and Crossing the Line	Media depictions of criminals and victims often blur the line when presenting criminal events. Historically, media has placed most of its emphasis on the criminality of men and what makes them tick, while presenting the female criminal as either mentally unstable or as a fortune seeker. However, as society comes to accept the criminality of women we must resist media images of the female victim. This study examines a popular television series on female criminals, Snapped. While the series title leads us to believe that female criminals do indeed mentally "snap," we examine other themes presented in the show. Themes examined include the gendered nature of the crimes, the victim-offender relationship, and the transition between victimization and criminalization.
Robert		Garcia		Pharr Police Department	Smart Policing in the Border City of Pharr, Texas: Lessons and Successes	The Pharr Police Department and the University of Texas - Pan American researchers conducted three Smart Policing efforts focusing on reducing crime in a crime hot-spot, offender-oriented domestic violence treatment, and false alarm reduction. The results were largely successful, with some threats to validity, and led to implementation of some sustainable practices. These will be discussed in the context of the operational strategies the police took, the researchers' perspectives, and community responses.
Christie		Gardner	Dr.	California State University, Fullerton	Police officers and higher education in California	This presentation describes the findings of a recent survey of 162 local California law enforcement agencies (police and sheriff's departments) on education and other special topics. It found that California agencies are more likely than agencies nationwide to offer education incentives to encourage officers to pursue higher education and to attract college-educated recruits. These incentives, along with the generous salary and benefits packages offered to many peace officers in the state seem to have worked, as almost 35% of officers in California are college graduates.
Tammy	S	Garland	Prof.	University of Tennessee Chattanooga	Women in Prime-Time: Representation of Federal Female Officers	Prime-time dramas have continuously represented women in stereotypical roles. This content analysis furthers the discussion on women and their portrayals as law enforcement officers by examining popular prime-time dramas depictions of females as federal law enforcement agents. Issues of sexualization, victimization, and gender discrimination will be addressed.
Brett		Garland	Dr.	Missouri State University	Offender and Staff Perceptions in Corrections	We need to be scheduled on Friday afternoon around 1-4 so that all presenters can make it. A late morning time on Friday might also work.
Brett		Garland	Dr.	Missouri State University	The impact of perceptions of offenders and caseload size on probation and parole officer work outcomes	Relatively little literature has examined occupational issues facing probation and parole staff. This is a concern when considering that over 4.7 million offenders were placed on community supervision in 2012. Probation and parole officers play important roles in the criminal justice system, and any interference with their work productivity could adversely affect offender outcomes. The current study examines the impact of perceptions of offenders and caseload size on the stress, job satisfaction, emotional exhaustion, and organizational commitment of over 400 probation and parole officers employed in a Midwestern state.
Tara		Garrison	Mrs.	Walden University	Is the Criminal Justice System the New Mental Health System?	As what can only be described as a system that has been unexamined for over three decades, the mental health sector is facing degeneration. This degenerative effect created a phenomenological consequence in the criminal justice system known as transinstitutionalization. Scholars and practitioners can only establish that the criminal justice system has replaced the mental health system. Research has shown how there are now three times mentally ill individuals in prison and jails than in hospitals. Limited alternatives and funds, especially in cutting areas, criminal justice administrators are annoyed because what has been attempted to repair this issue isn't enough.
Arthur		Garrison	Dr.	Kutztown University	Race and Poverty: What Moynihan Still Offers in Explaining Crime	March 2015 marks the 50th Anniversary of the widely cited paper, The Negro Family: The Case for National Action, drafted by Patrick Moynihan. Commonly known as the Moynihan Report, the report asserted that the Negro Family was caught in a tangle of pathology that resulted in school failure and juvenile delinquency. The report was met with condemnation but has proved to be the most resilient and referred policy paper in the history of modern social science. This paper will review what the Moynihan Report offers to criminal justice and understanding the structural and social links between crime and race.
Arthur		Garrison	Dr.	Kutztown University	Discussant	

Arthur		Garrison	Dr.	Kutztown University	Behavioral Genetics, Mens Rea and Teaching Students Why People Commit Crime	All criminology starts with the question why and how people decide to commit crime. What behavioral genetics brings to the question is a challenge to the assumption that crime occurs due to mental decision-making. Is crime genetically influenced or caused? This presentation will focus on how to integrate the challenges behavioral genetics brings to the science of criminology and criminal decision-making and responsibility.	
Nancy	R	Gartner	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Examining elder arrest: Challenges to the validity of the traditional age-crime curve	Decades of research validate the age-crime curve, however most studies exploring the age-crime relationship focus on trends in offending between young adulthood. Arrest data from the Houston Police Department was analyzed to determine the effect of age on arrest by offense with a focus on the differences between elder offenders (age 55 and over) and younger offenders. Analyses show that elder arrestees significantly differ from younger arrestees for drug and sex offenses, as well as for shoplifting. These findings provide evidence for an argument that certain types of crime may be exceptions to the traditional age-crime curve.	
Tony		Gaskew	Dr.	University of Pittsburgh	Developing a Pedagogy for Incarcerated Black Students: The Humiliation to Humility Perspective (HPH)	Since 1970, critical pedagogists have saturated prison college courses advocating learning environments that promote a raising of the consciousness, and critical of the subjugating forces of racism, hegemony, and the disproportionate power imbalance that have historically existed between the oppressor and the oppressed inside of the classroom. However, there has been a growing body of literature that raises some questions and supports a more tempered skepticism into the critical pedagogical movement, because of the field's dismissive analytical inclusion and application towards race and racism. Although critical race theory and critical race pedagogy have attempted to address the Trace problem? in traditional educational settings, there continues to be a dearth of approaches specifically developed to reach the black incarcerated student. In this essay, in an effort to fill this pedagogical gap, I will introduce the Humiliation to Humility Perspective (HPH). HPH is a flexible, connective ?color conscious? approach that intersects the ?lived? black American experiences of incarcerated offenders into the ownership of knowledge, allowing offenders access to the truths behind their own African history, the criminal justice system, and victimization, inspiring true ownership to make life choices.	
Jacinta	M	Gau		University of Central Florida	Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and Neighborhood Effects	Procedural-justice studies emphasize face-to-face encounters with police as important contributors to individuals' legitimacy judgments, implicitly assuming that people's assessments are grounded entirely in officers' actions and demeanor during the encounter. This perspective, while informative, is limited insofar as it fails to consider the role of social and socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods in shaping people's evaluations of procedural justice and legitimacy. The present study compiles research showing that neighborhood-level conditions (e.g., concentrated disadvantage) and social processes (e.g., collective efficacy) affect people's assessments. Procedural-justice research would benefit from recognizing that procedural justice and legitimacy judgments are both affected by broader social and economic factors.	
Samantha	M	Gavin	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Does the Level of Exposure to Media Violence Influence an Individual's Domestic Violence Perceptions?	My presentation is about a research proposal set up to determine if the level of media violence an individual is exposed to influences their perceptions of domestic violence. A brief discussion of the influence violent media exposure has on violent crime, as well as a discussion of the influence exposure to media aggression has on domestic violence perceptions. Social learning theory and the theory of desensitization will be used. This study is important because if it is determined that increased exposure to current popularized media violence influences an individual's perceptions of domestic violence, domestic violence education programs could be created to help counteract such perceptions.	
S		Gayadeen	Dr.	SUNY - Buffalo State	Denial Time: The use of humor across the police work environment	This research examines ritualistic humor or joking that exists in a small police department in Western New York. Policing scholarship is clear that much of police work tends to be mundane and routine. Organizational scholarship, notably Roy's (1959) ?Banana Time,? provides insight on how levity among colleagues can have a positive impact on the work environment. With data collected through participant observation and interviews, this research bridges both policing and organizational scholarship to illuminate how levity is explained by officers to offset the daily routines of the profession. Results will provide a richer understanding of workplace dynamics in law enforcement.	
Erika		Gebo	Dr.	Suffolk University	Who's In Assessing Violence & Gang Risk in the Context of a Comprehensive Crime Reduction Initiative	Wednesday, March 4th (afternoon) Thursday, March 5th (morning)	Retention in Associate level Criminal Justice degree programs, especially ones with open enrollment, is challenging. The retention initiative for the Associates Degree in Criminal Justice at Hudson Valley Community College (550+ students) is in its third year. This unique program is a collaboration between the Criminal Justice Department, the Center for Academic Engagement and the Learning Centers, instructional support.
Ann		Geisendorfer	Prof.	Hudson Valley Community College	Applying a Continuous Improvement Model to Criminal Justice Student Retention	The program includes, but is not limited to, a summer orientation/college readiness program, workshops, study groups and one-on-one counseling. The presentation will include an overview of the assessment techniques, success rates and the continuous improvement model employed to support student retention.	
Alice		Genna	Ms.	North Carolina Central University	Analyzing Truancy in Public High School in Durham North Carolina	The research is an analysis of truancy in high schools in Durham North Carolina to determine the causes and levels of truancy among students. The variables examined are students' family background, peer presence and school involvement. The consequences for truancy will be examined and the types of programs available to the truant. Additionally some recommendations will be made towards reducing the level of truancy among high school students.	
Eric		Gentes	Prof.	Rivier University	Incorporating Crime Severity into the Fourth Amendment's Reasonableness Analysis	In the words of the late William Stuntz, the Supreme Court's Fourth Amendment jurisprudence has been ?transubstantive?; "[w]hether the police suspect a house shelters a murder weapon or [ ] marijuana, the standard is the same. However opinions authored or joined by a majority of justices since 2012 have explicitly or implicitly incorporated relative crime severity into their analysis, suggesting that the Court may be on the verge of a major sea change in how it determines reasonableness under the Fourth Amendment.	
Rani		George	Dr.	Albany State University	Relationship between Depression and Substance Abuse among College Students	The growing mental health needs of students in institutions of higher education have captured the attention of researchers, college administrators and policy makers. Results of the 2012 National Survey of Counseling Center Directors reported that 80% of students were depressed (Gallagher, 2013). The data for this study come from a Needs Assessment Survey conducted among undergraduate students (N=605) as part of a Campus Suicide Prevention program supported by SAMHSA. It was found that about 40% of students are depressed, 26% reported drug use, and 37% reported alcohol use. Further analyses will be conducted to examine the relationship among these variables.	
Daniel	E	Georges-Abeyie	Dr.	Texas Southern University	The Georges-Abeyie Social Cultural Resistance-Afrocentricism Scale: Predicting Criminality and Recidivism	The Georges-Abeyie Social Cultural Resistance-Afrocentricism Scale attempts to explain and predict the disproportionate Crime Index Rate of some Antebellum African Diaspora people, while acknowledging the ethnic morphology, the crime specific offending, and the crime rate morphology of distinct Antebellum African Diaspora ethnic groups. It documents current dysfunctional contractual role-sets, which were instrumental during the Antebellum Period as micro-level resistance; i.e., crimes then and crimes now. It contends that crime is, in part, a response to "illegitimate" power and authority that this scale is applicable in the so-called non-Negroid context; e.g., the Hispanic, Asian and European American contexts."	
Daniel	E	Georges-Abeyie	Dr.	Texas Southern University	The Likely Rebirth of Terror, Terrorist, and Guerrilla Shadow Organizations	The Likely Rebirth of Terror, Terrorist, and Guerrilla Shadow Organizations discusses the manifestation and decline of terror, terrorist, and guerrilla shadow organizations prevalent during the Twentieth Century and the reasons for their likely rebirth during the current epoch of violent extremism.	
Daniel	E	Georges-Abeyie		Texas Southern University	A Terror-Terrorism-Guerrilla Warfare-Severity Index and Acceptance of Government, Military, and Law Enforcement Response	A Terror-Terrorism-Guerrilla Warfare-Severity Index and Acceptance of Government, Military, and Law Enforcement Response provides a practical working definition of various forms of extremist violence and acceptance of government, military, and law enforcement response to said violent extremism; said response could be legal, but extreme, challenging common normative response, or draconian laws to the use of private sector contractors security, military, detention corrections functions, to assassinations, acceptance of high levels of collateral damage, and obvious violation of jus cogens, and jus ad bellum vs. jus in bello (IOAC) standards.	
Daniel	E	Georges-Abeyie	Dr.	Texas Southern University	Hate Speech and Appropriate Societal, Governmental, and Law Enforce Response	Hate Speech and Appropriate Societal, Governmental, and Law Enforcement Response: Hypocrisy, Hyperbole, and Instrumental Response: Not Hypocrisy and Hyperbole is concerned with culturally and socially normative hate speech and appropriate societal, governmental, and law enforcement instrumental response to such expressions of abhorrence and normative expression, not just hypocrisy and hyperbole.	
F. Jeane		Gerard	Dr.	Coventry University	Homicide in the Czech Republic: Influence of the age on the crime-scene characteristics.	This presentation explores the influence of age on crime-scene characteristics of homicides in the Czech Republic. The sample consisted of 1,239 offenders (age range = 11-92 years) whilst their victims' age ranged from 0 to 95 years. The data were analyzed using chi-square, correlation, and logistic regression. The results show that male and female age distribution in terms of offending and victimization appears to be different. The regressions showed several significant relationships: as age increases, the offender will be more likely to kill a female blood-related victim, during a conflict-related situation, with a firearm in residential settings. Implications are discussed.	
F. Jeane		Gerard	Dr.	Coventry University	Exploration of crime-scene actions in juvenile homicide in the French-speaking part of Belgium	This presentation will explore the possibility of modelling the crime-scene actions displayed by juvenile homicide offenders in Wallonia and Brussels (Belgium). A sample of 67 individuals aged 21 and under, charged with either murder or attempted murder, was gathered from judicial files. Smallest Space Analysis showed three thematic regions (Social Conflict, Criminal Act and Sex Assault) that distinguish the type of aggression displayed. The proposed framework appears useful with classifying homicide offences, as 79% of homicides were assigned to a dominant theme. Results are discussed in terms of international and cultural comparison on existing homicide studies.	
Aridam		Ghosh	Mr.	Texas State University	An Exploratory Analysis of Jail Overcrowding	Scrutiny of the local jail is of increasing importance as issues such as overcrowding, pre-trial detention practices, and management of mentally ill offenders have risen. The data will be drawn from records management of a large southern county. Interviews with key stakeholders will inform the routines and practices in the local criminal justice system. Analysis will examine patterns of overcrowding as a consequence of mixture of many antecedents including arrest patterns in local criminal justice agencies, court processing, bail and the inter-organizational choices and constraints on those organizations. Implications for policy changes and obstacles to these changes will be considered.	
Andrew		Giacomazzi		Boise State University	Criminal Justice Internships: What Works? What Doesn't?	Internships are a part of criminal justice curricula in colleges and universities throughout the country. In this session, faculty members--some of whom are internship/field work coordinators, and others of whom work with agency partners in their teaching and research--discuss what works and what doesn't work when integrating internships, field work and service learning into criminal justice curricula.	
Gina	N	Gibbs	Ms.	University of Cincinnati	Importing Bad Behavior: Predicting the Institutional Misconduct of Juvenile Sex Offenders	Institutional misconduct can have far-reaching consequences, particularly for the juvenile sex offender population. Despite such risks, little is known about the why these offenders engage in misconduct. This study examined the importation factors that contribute to varying forms of institutional misconduct among 698 state-committed male juvenile sex offenders. Consistent with previous research, certain importation model factors were predictive of institutional misconduct. However, inconsistent results emerged among the models, suggesting that the importation model is not predictive of all forms of misconduct among juvenile sex offenders. This study concludes with suggestions for future research.	
Camille		Gibson	Prof.	Prairie View A&M University	At slow speed: A historical review of the formal response to delinquent girls in the United States	This paper examines the paradigmatic shifts that influenced the responses to the delinquency of girls in the United States from the colonial beginnings of the 1600s to the 1960s. It describes how their offending have been defined, identified, theorized and addressed. The information comes from media reports and historical documents which have been coded and analyzed in terms of tone, content and themes. The study offers a dissection of the historical, social, political, legal and justice contexts of the responses to deviant girls. Who these girls have been and the impact of a persistent lack of resources is described.	
Lior		Gideon	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Fear of Crime and Community Safety: The Role of Social Support	Crime rates change in connection to social support. The present study seeks to examine level of social support available to people, and how it affects their perception of safety. Using different social support measures, the present study analyzes data gathered from a sample of 510 residents of NYC on the importance of perceived and available social support in perception of community safety and fear of crime. Results support the idea that perceived social support is a valuable factor in the examination and understanding of fear of crime. More specifically neighborhood support and cohesion are strongly and significantly correlate with fear of crime and community safety, this finding is explained in lieu of social support as buffer from strain, and associate with social cohesion. A number of policy implications and recommendations for future research are offered.	
Michael	J	Gilbert	Dr.	Department of Criminal Justice	Drug Court Operations: Examining the Black-Box of Court Processes	This paper concerns a 30-month quasi-experimental evaluation of drug court processes in one court. The clients were post-incarceration Reentry Clients under supervision with serious history of drug dependence. They were subdivided into two treatment groups based on whether they also had a mental illness. A comparable control group for each treatment group was used to assess intake and outcome differences. This study provides insights into the Black-Box of drug court processes. The findings of this case study begin to reveal those aspects of the drug court experience that may increase the probability of success or failure for clients.	
Stephen		Gilbreth	Mr.	Student	Terrorist's disruption of Oil production and shipment	Stephen Gilbreth 1/16/14 Paper Proposal With more and more countries fighting the war on terrorism, it shows that certain countries need to take precautions to ensure the safety of their citizens and any key resources that are in their country. With the world's oil coming out of countries that have unstable governments and active terrorist groups, many western countries are worried about terrorist groups disrupting oil production and shipment. This paper takes two specific articles about the terrorist threat on oil production facilities in oil rich countries. An assessment will then show the potential dangers of terrorist disrupting oil production and transportation.	

Andrew	Michael	Gächrist	Mr.	University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice	The Financial Implications of Merging Proactive CCTV Monitoring & Directed Police Patrol: A Cost-Benefit Analysis	Research suggests that Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) produces crime control benefits when used alongside evidence-based, proactive police activities, and does not work when deployed as a "stand-alone" tactic. What has appeared much less commonly in the literature are empirical estimates of the costs and benefits associated with CCTV deployment. This study presents a cost/benefit analysis of an intervention of proactive CCTV monitoring with directed police patrols in Newark, NJ. The study begins by measuring the costs and benefits associated with the Newark intervention, the findings of which can inform police agencies with existing CCTV infrastructure. A follow-up analysis measures the costs/benefits of the intervention for jurisdictions absent existing CCTV infrastructure, meaning agencies would need to invest in CCTV cameras in addition to the specific intervention outputs. Overall, this study provides comprehensive information to aid police officials in determining the financial commitment associated with the implementation of CCTV.
Charlotte		Gill	Dr.	George Mason University	Creating a 7Beautifal Safe Place for Youth: A Community-Research Partnership at Youth Crime Hot Spots	A strong evidence-base supports the effectiveness of hot spots policing at preventing crime. However, little research has examined the unique characteristics of youth offending at micro-places. Research suggests that traditional approaches focused on crackdowns and arrests may be harmful to young people and that community-based intervention is more appropriate. This presentation describes a "Beautiful Place for Youth," an ongoing partnership in Seattle, WA that places the community at the center of youth crime prevention at hot spots. This project is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program, which emphasizes practice-based approaches, rigorous research, and community partnerships. We will describe the project activities so far, future directions, and the lessons for research and practice of identifying, engaging, and empowering the community.
Marina		Gillies	Ms.	Avernia University	Uses and Misuses of Deadly Force	This paper is a review of the literature and a discussion of the issues involving the topic of deadly force. The following elements will be included in the paper: the definition, the statistics of each state, the historical development, the use and misuse, famous cases and the influence of the media.
Thomas	Albert Gilgald	Gilly	Dr.	ECES & Russian Academy of Social Sciences	Homeland Security / Terrorism	One hour and 50 minutes for panel to be organized on all conference days - except Friday afternoon and Shabbath. Ideally from 2 PM to 6 PM.
Elizabeth	L.	Gilmore	Ms.	Prairie View A & M University	The role of gender in sex offender sentencing: An analysis of data from Dallas and Harris counties in Texas.	This study examines whether gender of the suspect impacts length of sentence for sex crimes. The data for this study was obtained on September 19, 2014 from the Texas Department of Public Safety's online sex offender registry. The sample includes sex offender registrants for Harris and Dallas counties. The method utilized is a matching approach. Male sex offenders are paired to female sex offenders based on relevant variables (age, race, sentencing statute, etc.) and compared on the dependent variable length of sentence. Findings are presented and policy implications are discussed.
Angela		Gilmore	Dr.	University of Memphis	The Role of Community in Crime Prevention: Community Revitalization in the Frayser Neighborhood of Memphis	Frayser, a neighborhood in Memphis, Tennessee, has 50,000 residents in more than 14,000 households. It suffers from conditions that make it crime-prone (high unemployment, a young population, low educational attainment, vacant structures, teen pregnancy), and crime rates, especially of youth crime, are high. In 2013, the Frayser Neighborhood Council (FNC) was elected in a first step toward community revitalization. Since then, the FNC and multiple partners have been developing a plan to address the complex issues that attract and incubate crime. This plan, Frayser 2020: It's components, it's theoretical bases, and it's future evaluation are described in this presentation.
Vincent	Anthony	Gordano	Dr.	American Public University System	Philosophical and Demographic Influences on Supporting Drug Treatment Options in the United	The War on Drugs has been ineffective in reducing drug offenses. This is due to focus of the solution to the problem being on enforcement rather than treatment. Often, the perception appears that the public wants a get tough approach to the drug problem. The purpose of this study was to measure public attitudes of drug abuse treatment, in lieu of incarceration for drug offenders as related to specific demographic data, such as race/ethnicity, education or income. Results indicated that there is a relationship that exists between certain demographic variables and the acceptance for drug treatment.
Alicia	A.	Girgenti		Merrimack College	Empathy, Distance, and Blame: Juror Perceptions of Black Male Homicide Victims in Capital Cases	The Supreme Court has consistently struggled with the discriminatory imposition of the death penalty. This research employs data from the Capital Jury Project which identifies unfairness in juror decision-making through qualitative juror data and descriptive juror narratives. Results suggest that black male victims are perceived to be the most likely to have a problem with drugs/alcohol and the least likely to be innocent. They receive the least empathy from jurors, whom jurors feel the most distance from, and who are most to blame for their own victimization. Results suggest an enduring devaluation of the lives of black males in American society.
Jon	Thomas Arthur	Git	Mr.	University of South Carolina	Social Learning in a Collegiate Environment and Perceived Police Legitimacy: Investigating the Further Correlates	Although the police can use coercion to regulate public behavior, research has found that when citizens judge the police as legitimate, they are more likely to obey the law. Procedural justice has consistently been correlated with perceived police legitimacy. Qualitative methods were employed to examine variations in attitudes supporting risky behavior, user feedback, and correlative circumstances. Findings may inform social media policies.
Eugena	M.	Givens	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	Attitudes in online settings: An examination of risky behavior.	Online social interaction has exponentially increased in the last fifteen years. Researchers note that social media is a way to communicate attitudes and beliefs. Of interest is the perpetuation of attitudes supporting risky behavior and the contextual circumstances surrounding such events. Texts from Last Night(TFLN), a web-based forum, facilitates submission of anonymous text messages as entertainment and promotes submissions depicting risky behaviors. Recently, social media sites have acknowledged the importance of filtering positive representations of such behaviors. Qualitative methods were employed to examine variations in attitudes supporting risky behavior, user feedback, and correlative circumstances. Findings may inform social media policies.
Eugena	M.	Givens	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	Evaluation of Hybrid Formatted Course Implementation in an Undergraduate Criminology Program	Although empirical research on blended course delivery is ever-evolving, there is evidence that undergraduate university students in hybrid courses have greater success, increased satisfaction, and lower withdrawal rates when compared to traditional classroom settings or courses taught completely online. Of particular relevance is the effectiveness of such efforts in undergraduate criminology programs. The current study evaluated a variety of indicators of student success and satisfaction across three undergraduate criminology courses with varying topics. Results were compared to courses matched by topic but taught in a traditional format. Suggestions for the implementation of hybrid courses in undergraduate criminology programs are discussed.
Micaela		Glazer	Ms.	Mercyhurst University	The Effects of Solitary Confinement on Male Inmates	Literature has shown that solitary confinement can negatively affect the psychological state of male inmates. According to Zinger (2001) there has not been a significant enough number of studies conducted regarding the psychological effects solitary confinement has on inmates after reintegration to general population. The purpose of this exploratory study is to discover to what extent solitary confinement negatively affects the mental state of male inmates.
Marc	D	Glidden	Mr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Bridging the Gap: A Comparative Analysis Across Gender of Insider Financial Literacy	This study examines the financial literacy of females currently incarcerated in Arkansas. While economists have studied the general public's financial literacy extensively, research examining the levels of financial literacy of incarcerated populations is sparse. Additionally, prior research has focused solely on male prisoners. This study utilizes primary data collected from Arkansas' correctional institutions measuring female inmate financial literacy. This data, along with individual level financial literacy data, is analyzed to identify gender differences between both incarcerated and non-incarcerated populations. The aim of this research is to help better understand the nuanced relationship between offender financial literacy and probability of recidivism.
Suzanne		Godboldt	Dr.	Missouri Western State University	Lay Off the Whiskey or Let the Car Keys Be	The state of Missouri requires all alcohol and drug-related traffic offenders to successfully complete a standardized treatment program prior to having their driving license reinstated. This research examines the practicality and effectiveness of this required Substance Abuse Traffic Offender's Program (SATOP) within one county. This research explains why some offenders choose to drive illegally rather than complete the required program. This research also determines whether the SATOP program is an effective deterrent for future alcohol and drug-related traffic violations.
Matthew	B	Goddard		Mercyhurst University	Interactions Between Academic Major and Drugs: A Relation of Holland's Theory to Drug Problems	This study looks at academic majors to see differences in use of drugs, perceptions of use on campus, and perceived stigma of individuals treated for substance abuse. Holland's theory has shown a relationship between academic major and personality type (Holland, 1997). Other research has shown a relationship between personality type and drug use (Brook, Arencibia-Mireles, Richter, and Whiteman, 2001). This study combines this previous research and finds a relationship between academic major and drug use as well as perceptions.
Jeffrey	S.	Golden	Dr.	Saint Leo University	Use of force on juveniles: training considerations, legal ramifications and ethical frustrations	Law enforcement training on the use of force upon juveniles is nearly non-existent with scant review in literature. Developmental differences between adults and juveniles change situational dynamics in police-juvenile interactions thereby increasing risks to both. Current training employs adult-based models and practices lacking juvenile-specific de-escalation tools thereby presenting practical, ethical and legal failure to train ramifications. Real and perceived injuries to juveniles and corresponding negative media impact can undermine social contract theory and law enforcement legitimacy. Further research is needed on how to acclimate law enforcement to use safe and effective juvenile de-escalation practices found in other professions.
Jeffrey	W	Goltz	Dr.	Criminal Justice Institute at Valencia College	Spreading the Word of Evidence-Based Practice: A State College-University-Criminal Justice Community Collaboration to A	Diffusion of evidence-based practice does not occur without some level of support for local criminal justice organizations. The Criminal Justice Institute (CJI) at Valencia College and the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Central Florida (UCF) have developed an educational partnership. Together, CJI and UCF have worked at the regional level to educate the criminal justice community, as well as non-governmental organizations, on evidence-based jail inmate re-entry programs and intelligence-led law enforcement practices. This presentation will outline some of the challenges in developing and implementing this sort of an approach, the current state of affairs in program delivery, and results from initial programming for the community.
Krystle	Marie	Gonzalez	Ms.	Iona College	Law enforcement and orders of Protection	Domestic violence is a controversial issue, uniquely challenging for law enforcement. One law enforcement tool used as a defense for victims is Orders of Protection. Studies show that these orders are beneficial to the petitioner, but do have limitations. Orders are either implemented too quickly or practitioners insufficiently appreciate how they affect officers' work. This paper argues that we need to more deeply recognize issues confronting officers dealing with domestic complaints. Orders of protection may protect parties involved, but sometimes their implications are misunderstood. Data collected to explore this problem will be collected from a convenience sample during participant observation.
Amanda		Goodson	Ms.	Boise State University	Barriers Encountered by Rural and Urban Victim Service Agencies	Domestic violence and intimate partner violence has been shown to be a problem that needs to be continuously addressed in communities. Victims of crime are able to utilize different types of services that are provided by agencies found within the community. While research has addressed barriers that victims may face while attempting to seek services, little research has examined the challenges that arise for service providers. This study will help address the gap in research by comparing and contrasting the different barriers faced between rural and urban agencies. Preliminary results will be discussed.
Jill		Gordon		VCU	A look at punishment ideology and organizational factors in predicting perceptions of gaining inmate compliance.	Despite research on disorder in prison, knowledge is limited regarding keeping order within the correctional environment. A sector of this research delves into how the uses of correctional officer power influence inmate compliance and support the goals of the institution, but few have examined factors that influence particular types of compliance methods. The goal of this paper is to understand the influence of officer attitudes towards correctional goals and organizational factors in predicting officer's use of legitimate, expert and referent power.
Paul	R.	Gormley	Dr.	North Shore Community College	Defense Counsel Obligations to Screen for Mental Illness	Anecdotes and peer-reviewed studies report that large percentages of the criminal justice population (arrested, defendants, detainees / inmates) are mentally ill. For many, mental illness is identified only post-trial during incarceration. Defense attorneys rarely provide these clients constitutionally defective representation. This representation wastes resources, triggers legal and personal consequences for the defendant, and impairs public safety while increasing costs in all components of the justice system. Use of screening instruments by counsel would reduce the instances of mentally ill defendants receiving ineffective representation and passing undetected through counsel's hands into corrections and ultimately back to society without treatment.
Jennifer		Gossett	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Let's Talk to Hackers: A Qualitative Study of a Hackers Group	From UPS to Home Depot, security breaches are becoming more common and more pervasive each year. Little is still known about hackers and what entices them to participate in illegal activities. The project explores this issue with a qualitative study of a college hacker group. Participant observations and interviews will solicit information to gauge the role of intrinsic motivations, social learning, family, college classes, intellectual challenge, and other factors that motivate a person to hack. Skill levels and demographic factors will also be explored. Understanding potential adversaries is a key component of effective security, so knowing more about this group can help ensure more effective security protocols in the future.
Jennifer		Gossett	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Let's Talk to Hackers: A Qualitative Study of a Hackers Group	From UPS to Home Depot, security breaches are becoming more common and more pervasive each year. Little is still known about hackers and what entices them to participate in illegal activities. The project explores this issue with a qualitative study of a college hacker group. Participant observations and interviews will solicit information to gauge the role of intrinsic motivations, social learning, family, college classes, intellectual challenge, and other factors that motivate a person to hack. Skill levels and demographic factors will also be explored. Understanding potential adversaries is a key component of effective security, so knowing more about this group can help ensure more effective security protocols in the future.
Rachel		Gould	Ms.	Bridgewater State University	Increasing or Decreasing Public Safety? An Examination of Juvenile Sex Offenders & the Adam Walsh Act	In 2006, Congress passed and President Bush signed the Adam Walsh Act (AWA). The AWA required all states to register juvenile offenders who were 14 and over and adjudicated for an aggravated sex offense. This provision was controversial as could violate state juvenile confidentiality laws. The treatment literature also suggests that this policy may undermine efforts to prevent juvenile sexual reoffending. The intent of this graduate level directed study is to analyze the initial implementation of the AWA's registration provisions in Massachusetts state efforts. The research examines state efforts, the implementation issues, unintended consequences and juvenile sex offending rates.
Laurie	Amanda	Gould	Dr.	Georgia Southern University	Exploring the Emergence of The Islamic State: A Case Study	Fragile states have a notorious link to terrorist group activities due, in part, to the ability of terrorist groups to capitalize on the anomic nature of society that pervades many fragile states. However, terrorist groups have continued to evolve and new groups have emerged. Additionally, the activities and tactics of some groups has changed. This is evidenced by the newest "terrorist" group: The Islamic State (IS). In this presentation we examine the development of IS along with its relevance to state failure and the difficulties involved in developing a comprehensive international approach to suppress terrorist activities.

Natalie		Goulette	Dr.	University of West Florida	Examining Sex-Based Disparities in Charge Reductions: How Do Female Defendants Fare?	While plea negotiations and charge reductions can influence a convicted defendant's sentence, decisions made at this stage remain relatively unexamined in the prior literature. Very few studies have investigated how females fare during this phase in comparison to males and the available results remain very mixed. To further understand whether females are treated more leniently at this phase, this project examines sex differences in charge reductions within the criminal justice system in one Ohio jurisdiction.
Angela		Gover	Dr.	University of Colorado, Denver	Using a Causal Inference Approach to Examine the Relationship between Child Abuse and Adult Dating Violence Perpetration	Childhood maltreatment is a commonly examined risk factor for later dating violence. Often referred to as the intergenerational transmission of violence or cycle of violence, research suggests that experiencing child abuse significantly increases the likelihood of later involvement in violent relationships, but these conclusions primarily derive from correlational studies. The current study uses a rigorous, propensity score matching approach to estimate the causal effect of experiencing child abuse on adult dating violence perpetration and victimization among South Korean college students. Results indicate that the link between child abuse and adult dating violent victimization and perpetration is spurious rather than causal.
Drew		Gowen	Mr.	Western New England University	E2-ID program	In the United States, 70% of all crimes are committed with the use of a motor vehicle. Imagine if we were able to easily identify the car, van or even motorcycle that was used during the crime. The State of Massachusetts has recently issued a program to change license plates forever. The program is called E2-ID and will change the way many crimes are solved and reduce the amount of unsolved crimes in this country.
Mike		Grabowski	Prof.	Santa Rosa Junior College	Law Enforcement Recruitment in California: Are You Smarter Than a Sixth Grader?	The literature suggests that few agencies are adequately prepared to address the challenges facing law enforcement when recruiting and retaining officers. Among the factors that may hinder law enforcement recruitment are those affiliated with career attractiveness, recruitment budgets, and applicant background issues. In response to these ongoing problems of recruiting and retaining qualified law enforcement candidates, California P.O.S.T created a public safety career pipeline in partnership with public schools. This paper will examine the California P.O.S.T. career pipeline program's effort to strengthen law enforcement recruitment in California.
Tanya	Marie	Grant	Dr.	Sacred Heart University	Domestic Violence: Do Culture and/or Religion Impact Relationship Longevity?	This study examines religion and culture in the context of potential reasons why domestic violence victims remain in abusive relationships. Is there a correlation between culture and/or religion and longevity of the relationship or do other factors, such as finances and/or children, have a larger impact? Victims, primarily from the United Kingdom and the United States, have been surveyed and interviewed. This study extrapolates from those findings and provides recommendations for future research in this area.
Lorna	Elaine	Grant	Dr.	North Carolina Central University	Caribbean Countries Compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child - A Comparative Look.	Resulting from the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, children's rights have taken on significant importance. The last two decades governments, scholars, and the media have all been involved in the continued debate on children's rights. Through a discourse of interviews and analyzing of articles written on Caribbean countries, in particular, Barbados, Jamaica, St Lucia, and Trinidad this research will examine how compliant these Governments are with the rights of children as outlined by the UNCR. From findings, commendations and or recommendation will be shared with the government of each country.
Heath		Grant	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The need for a new language in understand youth offending and justice practice	Despite significant developments in the field of positive youth development, and school-based prevention practices related to school safety and positive youth outcomes, the field of criminal justice theory and practice has failed to adequately integrate evidence-based practices and knowledge related to resiliency and social and emotional learning. This paper will offer an important synthesis of this literature as well as practical suggestions to guide future research and practice.
Robert	V	Grantham	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Taxes and Macrostructural Context: Implications for Social Disorganization Theory and Crime	Criminologists argue that conscious political decisions explain structural antecedents and predictors of social disorganization. This paper examines this argument, empirically, as we conceptualize state-level tax schemes as a macro-structural force that explain structural factors found to predict social disorganization and crime. We use US cities from the 2000 census with populations of 100,000 or more as the unit of analysis in order to observe whether tax schemes help to predict city-level structural factors and crime. Findings from results of ols regression techniques are used to discuss the study's implication for social disorganization theory and US policy, relative to urban crime.
Robert		Grantham	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Black Male Undergraduates: Known, Unknown and Self-Inflicted Challenges, a Dialogue Toward Success.	Working with unique populations in higher education can be an unrewarding enterprise, in an occupational sense, especially for faculty on a tenure track. However, for many Black male undergraduate students there is a pedagogical benefit when proactive engagement occurs between them and faculty. This round table is intended to create dialogue between faculty and students engaged in such endeavors. The dialogue seeks common understanding of challenges faced by such students, while also discussing how students may unknowingly contribute to challenges already before them. The goal is to understand ways to navigate the terrain, while noting potential paths to success.
Robert		Grantham	Dr.	Bridgewater State Univ.	Black Male Undergraduates: Known, Unknown and Self-Inflicted Challenges, a Dialogue Toward Success.	Working with unique populations in higher education can be an unrewarding enterprise, in a competitive occupational sense, especially for faculty on a tenure track. However, for many Black male undergraduate students there is a special pedagogical benefit when proactive engagement occurs between them and faculty. This round table is intended to create dialogue between faculty and students engaged in such endeavors. The dialogue seeks common understanding of challenges faced by such students, while also discussing how students may unknowingly contribute to challenges before them. The goal is to understand ways to navigate the terrain, while noting potential paths to success.
Robert		Grantham	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Black Male Undergraduates: Known, Unknown and Self-Inflicted Challenges, a Dialogue Toward Success.	Working with unique populations in higher education can be time-intensive and unrewarding, in a competitive occupational sense, especially for faculty on a tenure track. However, for many Black male undergraduate students there is a crucial pedagogical benefit when on-going engagement occurs between them and faculty. This round table is intended to initiate discussions between faculty and students engaged in such endeavors. The dialogue seeks common understanding about challenges faced by such students, while also discussing how students may unknowingly contribute to challenges before them. The goal is to find ways to navigate the terrain, while noting potential paths to success.
Robert		Grantham	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Black Male Undergraduates: Known, Unknown and Self-Inflicted Challenges, a Dialogue Toward Success.	Working with unique populations in higher education can be time-intensive and unrewarding, in a competitive occupational sense, especially for faculty on a tenure track. However, for many Black male undergraduate students there is a crucial pedagogical benefit when on-going engagement occurs between them and faculty. This round table is intended to initiate discussions between faculty and students engaged in such endeavors. The dialogue seeks common understanding about challenges faced by such students, while also discussing how students may unknowingly contribute to challenges before them. The goal is to find ways to navigate the terrain, while noting potential paths to success.
Ja'Nai		Gray	Ms.	Rochester Institute of Technology	Street Outreach and Gangs	Ja'Nai Gray Rochester Institute of Technology 93 Lomb Memorial Drive Rochester, NY 14623 Voice: 585-475-6386 Mobile: 585-857-3642 Fax: 585-475-6749 jg973@rit.edu Violence is a serious issue that America is facing, and has been facing for centuries. Youth violence is at an ultimate high in certain areas, specifically urban areas, ranging from Chicago, New York City, Maryland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Rochester, NY. Violence is spreading across the nation like a disease, infecting innocent people. It is spreading quickly, because many individuals lack basic knowledge on how to civilly handle disputes. Therefore, we need to address violence and its impact on communities, by first educating them.
Casey		Green	Ms.	Alvernia University (Student)	Shield or Silence: The Rape Shield Laws in Pennsylvania	This paper and presentation will describe a pilot study regarding the Rape Shield Laws, as stated in the Pennsylvania Criminal Code. The research was survey-based and used rational choice theory in conjunction with scenarios and questions to obtain a hypothetical response to particular incidents from female students on a college campus in Pennsylvania. The research was designed to study Pennsylvania's rape shield laws, their exceptions, and possible impact on victims of sexual assault and their decisions to report the crime.
Chad		Green	Mr.	Central Connecticut State University- graduate student	Comparisons between Citizen and Police Perceptions of Police Misconduct	This study assesses the perception of police misconduct from the citizens' perspective as well as the police officer perspective in Connecticut. The research is unique from the standpoint that other studies have only reviewed one population or the other and here we are able to compare the differences of perception between citizens and police in regards to the topic of police misconduct. Additionally, the results examine the demographic differences such as education, age, gender, ethnicity, race, and years experience as a police officer. The findings contribute to the literature on police/citizen relations and makes recommendations on how to improve rapport.
Katie		Green		National Institute of Corrections	Planning and Development of a Model Curriculum for Schools of Criminal Justice	The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) recently awarded a cooperative agreement to the American Probation and Parole Association to develop a model curriculum available to colleges and universities that will expose students to the principles and practices of evidence-based practices utilized by correctional professionals to facilitate offender pro-social self-change. NIC established the Academic and Corrections Curriculum Advisory Committee comprised of college faculty, college administration and community corrections professionals who will help guide the project. Panelist will discuss the deliverables of this initiative and work completed to date.
Martin	Alan	Greenberg		New York State Association of Auxiliary Police, Inc.	Getting the Most Out of the New Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Website to Enhance CI Programs	The VIPS website includes over 2,250 agency contacts and downloadable program descriptions, application forms, waiver and confidentiality statements, volunteer guides, and training materials. Criminal justice students and faculty can work with schools and police agencies to develop volunteer programs to enhance school safety. In addition, see how a student organized Citizen Police Academy can serve as a powerful force multiplier for your college's and community's crime prevention efforts. The seminar highlights how the largely untapped resources of the VIPS website can be a vital instrument for involving students in the administration of justice while they are still in college.
Edward		Greenberg	Prof.	University of Massachusetts-Lowell	Perceived Neutralizations of Terrorists	The ideas that horrific events are unpredictable, and that the motives of the perpetrators are inscrutable, are often repeated in media analyses of mass fatality tragedies. What more specific explanations for terrorist-style behavior might be raised if the public is asked to ponder the question of rationale? Using an architecture of possible motives suggested by neutralization theory, this paper examines the proportions of different motives granted to terrorists by Bostonians, as well as correlates of respondent's suggested rationales.
Mark	Andrew	Greenwald	Mr.	Florida State University	The Juvenile Atlas and Delinquency	Limited research has been conducted on the use of an atlas and subsequent criminal behavior. This study will build on prior work by focusing on juveniles, and will examine the effect of the use of an Atlas on subsequent offending behaviors. The analysis was conducted using juvenile and adult arrest data from Florida.
Julie		Grieco	Ms.	George Mason University	Proposing an Innovativeness Construct: Measures from Police Academy Recruits	Interest grows in the spread of evidence-based policing and other innovations, including the translation of research at the academic level, and the receptivity to the utilization of research at the officer and department level. However, a gap exists between our interest in police receptivity and how it is measured. An 'Openness to Innovation?' attitudinal construct, indicating an individual's flexibility and willingness to engage in problem solving and other innovations, adds psychometric properties to the existing receptivity knowledge. Using existing survey data of police academy recruits, this research presents a preliminary and exploratory factor analysis proposed to capture openness to innovation.
Sean	Patrick	Griffin	Dr.	The Citadel	Trends in the Legality and Regulation of Online and Offshore Sports Gambling	The ever-growing market for sports gambling continues to challenge legislators and regulators, alike. The sociology of online sports gambling, too, continues to evolve. This paper, using recent case studies, examines and discusses the ways in which the market and regulatory structures are influencing each other.
G.	Hayden	Griffin, III	Dr.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	A Democracy Deficiency within American Drug Policy	Administrative law is technical rules developed by administrative agencies. This form of lawmaking is delegated from legislatures to these agencies due to the required expertise in disparate fields of regulation. While well intended, this system can create democracy deficiencies where agencies are essentially given the sole authority to create legislation and criminal penalties instead of legislatures. Within drug policy, these rules are typically created by the Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration. This concentration of power has severely limited states and localities from playing a role in deciding how best to regulate controlled substances.
Michele		Griilo	Dr.	Monmouth University	College Students' Posting of Antisocial Behavior on Social Networking Sites: A Fast Look	The main objective is to assess the experiences and perceptions of college students with online posting of antisocial behavior. The growing popularity of social networking sites has launched research into areas such as online victimization, police use to catch sexual offenders, and the effects of social networking sites (SNS) on personal/professional life. In addition, there are a growing number of new stories of young adults posting and/or streaming inappropriate behavior on internet. However, there is no current research considering the use of SNS to document anti-social behavior. This study explores how students perceive and use SNS to display antisocial behavior.

Lisa		Glowette Bostaph	Dr.	Boise State University	Needs & Barriers: Crime Victims & Services	Over 40 years after the first wave of victim services, the majority of crime victims do not receive services (Langton, 2011). Most research on help-seeking behavior among victims of crime focuses on traditional forms of services and interpersonal crimes. However, there are many forms of services that are not frequently considered and victims of many types of crime. This presentation is based on a survey of crime victims conducted in a Midwestern West state. The types of services needed and accessed and needed but unavailable will be discussed along with victim-identified barriers to receiving such services.
Jonathan	A	Grubb	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Integrated Theory and the path less traveled: Recognizing the applicability of an integrated criminological theory for	A variety of integrated theories have been recently developed, focus has centered overwhelmingly on understanding crime and only minimally explored the applicability of these theories to explain victimization. One recently developed theory ripe for this endeavor is Agnew's (2005) integrated general theory of offending and delinquency, which has received a moderate amount of support. Building off the empirical support for Agnew's (2005) integrated theory, the current study tests the reasonability of the theory to explain victimization in 9 and 12 year olds contained in the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods Longitudinal Cohort Study (PHDCN-LCS).
Shannon	T	Gruggan	Ms.	West Chester University	The Impact of Student-Campus Police Interactions and Campus Neighborhood Context on Student Attitudes Towards Police	The present study is a qualitative analysis of the role that interactions with campus police play in different campus contexts (i.e., urban and suburban campus environments) in regard to undergraduate student perceptions of these officers as policing authorities. Fifty-six undergraduate students from two different large universities in the Northeastern United States, one in a large urban city and the other in a small, suburban town, took part in semi-structured interviews designed to identify their experience, interactions with, and perceptions of their school's sworn police force. Findings indicate marked differences in reported experiences and attitudes about police on the two campuses.
Tomas		Gullen	Prof.	Seattle University	Deception in Music	Increasingly, deception has become a way of everyday life in this country, although it has always permeated the world of crime, law enforcement, and the criminal justice system. This paper analyzes popular songs to ascertain how that type of deception is portrayed in music today. Some of the questions at the root of this analysis: Do songs advocate deception related to crime or the criminal justice system? Do songs shed any light on the consequences of lying? Do songs promote deception to avoid prosecution? Do songs appear to be reflecting this country's culture or driving it?
Greg		Gullion	Dr.	Texas Wesleyan University	Application of Actor Network Theory to the Evolution of Modern-Day Piracy	Over the past eighteen months piracy attacks in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia have tapered off significantly. Changing conditions related to security measures, coastal water patrolling, and the downfall of pirate band leadership has shifted this sort of criminal activity to the Gulf of Guinea (the coastal region of Nigeria) and the South China sea. For this research, we draw on Actor Network Theory to map evolving maritime criminal activities in these regions. Data include reports from the International Maritime Bureau, US Navy intelligence, news outlets, and other discourse.
SLIHEYL		GURBIZ	Mr.	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	The Role of Family on Alcohol Consumption among Turkish Adolescents.	The purpose of this study is to understand the role of family on alcohol consumption among Turkish adolescents. The dependent variable is alcohol consumption. The independent variables are family structure, parental attachment, parental monitoring, time with family, parent's religious beliefs, negative life events, and family economic status. The significance of this study is that it provides information about the relationship between family and alcohol use among adolescents in a different cultural setting than the West.
Maria (Maki)		Haberfeld	Dr.	John Jay College - Dept. of Law and Police Science	What is this voluminous book: an S.O.P., Patrol Guide, Rules and Regulations or an Encyclopedia?	An analysis of a convenience sample of departmental Standard Operating Procedures from a number of jurisdictions around the country revealed a disturbing trend. Pages upon pages of rules and regulation of "conduct becoming" for a police officer and its organization expose a wealth of guidelines to which police officers need to adhere. Any deviation from the proscribed behavior and/or situation can, potentially, result in a "conduct unbecomingly" predicament. The author posits that departments must reanalyze their S.O.P.s as failure to do so jeopardizes the level of integrity within an organization and predisposes its officers towards ethical letdowns.
Carol	A	Hagen	Dr.	Westat, Inc.	Exploring variations in the use of reporting kiosks for community supervision	In an attempt to maintain community safety in the face of shrinking budgets and increasing probation caseloads, many jurisdictions across the country are seeking lower-cost alternatives to traditional community supervision. To learn more about the use of reporting kiosks for community supervision, we conducted 50 in-depth interviews with key personnel from probation agencies nationwide and analyzed data using NVivo. We found the implementation of kiosk reporting programs varied across jurisdictions often reflecting the unique characteristics of each jurisdiction. We conclude with recommendations for what jurisdictions may want to consider before implementing kiosks as part of their approach to community supervision.
Katie		Hall-Jares	Prof.	American University	BAD DATES: HOW PROSTITUTION STROLLS IMPACT CLIENT-INITIATED VIOLENCE	Routine activity theory suggests the crime will happen when a willing offender encounters a vulnerable victim in the absence of a guardian. Such guardians can be actual individuals, but are more often internal or external static factors associated with the environment. Sex work research has focused considerably on the role of such ecological factors in mitigating client-initiated violence among types of indoor sex work. Yet distinctions between outdoor sex markets, or "strols", have been underdeveloped. In this mixed methods paper, I examine how three stroll typologies—drug-associated, identity-associated, and high track—impact the demographics and acts committed by violent clients against Washington, DC street-based sex workers. Stroll-level factors do not impact client demographics, but are correlated with differences in types of violence and client action.
W. Chris		Hale	Dr.	Louisiana State University Shreveport	Got Assessment? Using Data to Improve Criminal Justice Program Quality & Effectiveness	Despite the importance of assessment, little research exists concerning how programs use data and information to continually improve their quality and effectiveness. The following study describes the implementation and preliminary results of a fully revised assessment plan. To better assess our ability to offer our students the required knowledge and skills to be successful, several learning objectives and targets were identified. Among other measures, an original instrument was designed to assess general knowledge of the criminal justice system and an exit survey was designed to provide student perspectives on several of the learning outcomes. Findings and future research are addressed.
W. Chris		Hale	Dr.	Louisiana State University Shreveport	Southern Justice: An Examination of Racial Disparities in Historical Police Records	Despite the use of UCR data, several limitations make them unsuitable for analyzing local crime. This historical analysis examines the characteristics of persons arrested in a large southern city over a 50-year period. More specifically, data analyzed consisted of more than 5,000 biannual arrests that took place from 1950 to 1990. In order to complete the analysis, these data were transferred from the original hand-written records and placed into SPSS. Although specific details about each arrest were recorded, analyses were primarily directed toward more general categories of variables, including offender information, cause for arrest, geographic location, age, sex, and race.
Suzan		Hall	Ms.	Florida Gulf Coast University	CURTAILING ILLICIT ARMS DEALS THROUGH THE FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT: DOJ AND THE FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT SHOT	The 2013 DOJ Show 222 also known as the "Trafic Stop Operation" became a landmark case in the prosecution of white collar crime in the arms industry. The case tested the boundaries of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) like nothing previously experienced in court. It encompassed twenty-two arms dealers, three foreign governments, one-hundred fifty FBI agents, and a complex conspiracy theory in the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) largest FCPA undercover sting operation in history. This paper examines lessons learned and questions if the FCPA is a valid tool in prosecuting white collar criminal cases against the arms industry for illicit arms deals.
Michael		Hallett		University of North Florida	Unit Management and the Inmate Minister Program at Louisiana State Penitentiary	This paper utilizes staff and inmate interviews along with empirical data to explore the history, purpose and functioning of the Inmate Minister Program at Louisiana State Penitentiary (aka Angola7). The literature on "Unit Management" is discussed as it relates to a history of program cuts and budget crises at the prison. Angola7's unique Inmate Minister program deploys trained graduates of the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary program in Christian Ministry in bi-vocational service roles throughout the prison.
Michael		Hallett		University of North Florida	Unit Management and the Inmate Minister Program at Louisiana State Penitentiary	This paper utilizes staff and inmate interviews along with empirical data to explore the history, purpose and functioning of the Inmate Minister Program at Louisiana State Penitentiary (aka Angola7). The literature on "Unit Management" is discussed as it relates to a history of program cuts and budget crises at the prison. Angola7's unique Inmate Minister program deploys trained graduates of the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary program in Christian Ministry in bi-vocational service roles throughout the prison. Unique facets of the Inmate Minister program are discussed as they relate to emerging "prison ministry" programs throughout the country.
Amanda	K	Hall-Sanchez	Dr.	West Virginia University	NOT VICTIM ENOUGH: TALKING WITH RURAL WOMEN WHO STAY IN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS	Criminological research on the decision-making processes of rural women experiencing partner violence, especially women who stay, is lacking. This paper attempts to fill this gap by examining how women navigate intimate violent relationships within the context of their social, cultural and historical realities. A secondary data analysis of qualitative interviews with 43 rural Ohio women revealed contextualized decision-making processes. Supplementary findings of back-talk interviews with 12 rural Ohio women uncovered the invisible nature of sexual assault, limitations in language describing abusive experiences due to public creation of "appropriate" victims, and the powerful stereotype of staying, deeming women not victim enough.
Amanda	K	Hall-Sanchez	Dr.	West Virginia University	Talking Back: Bearing Witness to New Qualitative Research Methods	"Talking back" as a display of resistance or opposition has deep roots in African American history, yet its use and validation as a participatory action component in social scientific qualitative research is fairly new. This paper highlights back-talk interviewing as a recognized methodological tool to obtain new and original data, providing an example of its use in a recent qualitative study on rural woman abuse in Ohio. Back-talk is empowering to participants as they may exercise a greater role in the research process. Challenging dominant interpretive frameworks, back-talk also opens symbolic spaces for social change.
Arlene	B	Hanblin	Ms.	The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine	An overview of the Rehabilitative Programs for Male Juvenile Offenders in Trinidad and Tobago	In Trinidad and Tobago the Youth Training Center has the responsibility of providing programs which focus on preparing male youth offenders for their reintegration into the society. The institution has the main responsibility of educating and training the inmates who may be either remanded or committed. This paper highlights the system of program implementation at this institution, as well as how effective these programs have been in meeting the needs of the lads. For this purpose interviews were conducted with pre-release lads. The data gathered will be used to assist the programs department in improving rehabilitative strategies.
John		Hamilton	Dr.	Park University	Does Transformation Occur During Involvement in the Mediation Process?	In the field of mediation, there are two general schools of thought, problem-solving and transformation, regarding the accepted outcomes of the mediation process. In problem solving the main goal is to solve the problem that is brought forward by the disputants. In transformative mediation the objective is to transform the disputants by allowing them to feel more empowered and aware of the positions of other persons. This transformation could then allow them to better address future conflict which they may become involved. This project is an evaluation of the work of a mediation center in a mid-western city using a transformative approach to the mediation process.
Eric	L	Hamm	Mr.	Wilmington University, New Castle DE	Empirical Review of DE False Alarm Reduction Program	This research examines the State of Delaware's False Alarm Reduction Program and the False Alarm Reduction Law (FARL). Since the implementation of the FARL there have been 12,636 false alarms resulting in \$175,525 in assessed fines. The FARL has been a success when viewed from a dollars and cents perspective. The question of this research is to what extent the law has reduced false alarms within the state. My hypothesis is that the reduction part of the law has been a success; however there has not been an empirical review of data to support the successfulness of the program.
SeungHoon		Han	Dr.	University of Pennsylvania	A Bayesian Analysis of the Philadelphia Probation Experiment	This study evaluates impacts of a Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) on high-risk probationers' recidivism rates depending on probationer characteristics, using a Bayesian Monte Carlo grid method along with a Frequentist t-test. Data are from a Randomized Controlled Trial conducted in Philadelphia. Unlike the Frequentist t-tests that mostly fail to detect statistical significance, the Bayesian approach confirms the effectiveness of the CBT on recidivism reduction, more likely for probationers who were relatively young, had high risk scores, and had more experiences under supervision. Results support the use of fully-specified Bayesian analysis when evaluation data suffer from small samples or severe skewness.
Katy		Hancock	Dr.	Murray State University	Privatization's impact on juvenile facility operations	Privatization is widely used in the management of juvenile residential facilities, yet there is little empirical research on its impact, either on facility operations or outcomes. Even scarcer is the research that separates out factors for profit and non-profit groups. Using a sample of juvenile residential facilities in Florida, this study explores a possible relationship between management sector (public, for-profit, and non-profit) and facility operations. Results indicated that, while the management sector was not important, both the provider company and characteristics of juveniles served were related to the quality of facility operations. Implications and future research are discussed.
Shannon		Hankhouse	Dr.	Tarleton State University	Podcast Lectures and the Impact on Student Test Scores in CJ 305 Criminology	The purpose of this research study was to investigate how the use of podcast lectures by students in Criminology CJ 305 would impact students' test scores. The use of podcasts in academia is on the rise, and the literature documents the increasing popularity of professors' use of podcasting in the hard and social sciences. Like with any other technology, more research is needed on the impact on student learning. This study examines a needed area of research: does the use of podcasts lectures by an instructor have an impact on test scores, and if so, what impact does it have?
Kathleen	J	Hanrahan	Dr.	IUP	Who is teaching the teachers?	Most academics spend a large part of their professional lives designing and teaching college classes, yet doctoral programs traditionally have done little to prepare graduates for the classroom. The availability and consistency of teacher preparation courses in Criminology and Criminal Justice doctoral programs is discussed in this paper. Program coordinators for the member programs of the Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice were surveyed to determine if the program offers and/or requires a course to prepare students for the classroom. A variety of approaches to preparing doctoral students for teaching are described, and the results of content analyses of course syllabi and online course descriptions are presented.
Joshua		Harms	Dr.	Middle Tennessee State University	The death penalty, three strikes laws, and carry laws: The effect of laws and demographics on state and city crime rates	Controversial crime control policies such as the death penalty, three strikes laws, and gun control receive much attention but show little evidence of effect. Two sets of data were created to analyze all 50 states and the 200 largest cities in the US. The current study looks not only at the impact of one specific policy on crime rates but at the aggregate effect of multiple policies, their interaction with one another, and their interaction with demographic variables. While controlling for other variables what really impacts our crime rates?

Michael	P.	Harrington	Dr.	Northern Michigan University	Women in Prison through the Lens and Story of Orange is the New Black	The recent Netflix series Orange is the New Black has been one of the more popular dramatic series offered through Netflix. The realism of the series has been both hailed and criticized. This showcase illustrates a pedagogical strategy that examines women in the criminal justice system particularly in prison using the book and series (Season 1) "Orange is the New Black" to reveal differences in popular and academic depictions of women in prison as often depicted in the media.
Barbara	L.	Hart	Dr.	University of Texas at Tyler	The CJ System and the Mentally Ill: Is it Politics as Usual or Ignorance	The intersection of the mentally ill with the criminal justice system has been a problem since McNaughton. Society, legislators, and CJ professionals have wrestled with various arguments and policies for a solution. However, public opinion and policy development, therefore, it is important to gauge current public opinion. Analyses of recent regional poll data (n=404) describe the relationship of several independent variables including socio-demographics, political ideology, and religion with respondents' opinion about the mentally ill and their involvement with the CJ system. This paper reports the results from these analyses to provide a clearer view of public opinion.
Kelley		Hartman	Ms.	Georgia Southern University	Sex Differences in the Likelihood to Endorse Bystander Intervention Strategies among a Sample of University Students	It is important to study bystander interventions in order to determine current trends of bystander intervention implemented by students and the best place to focus efforts to educate students about bystander intervention. Using a stratified random sample of 786 students at a large, southeastern university, we examine the influence of sex on students' likelihood to intervene as bystanders in cases of sexual assault, controlling for various other factors including demographics, alcohol consumption, and frequency of attendance at parties or social events. Implications for university policies and practices to reduce sexual assault will be presented.
Jennifer		Hartsfield	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Dramatizing Crime, Police Media Use and Satisfaction with Community Relations	Our society is inundated with images of the crime and justice system through the popular crime dramas. This project explores the perceived reality behind those images. Survey data gathered from a large urban police force investigates news and fictional television use by police officers and the impact of this viewership on these officers' satisfaction with community relations and officer morale.
Edgar	J.	Hartung	Prof.	Alvernia University	Advantages and Risks of Cyberspace	This presentation delineates the advantages and risks of cyberspace. It highlights the increasing threats to the Internet from young hackers, cyber criminals, national and international terrorists. Citizens need to protect their personal information. Organizations such as insurance companies, hospitals, colleges, credit card companies and the United States government need to do more to secure the information distributed on the Internet.
Samantha		Harvell	Dr.	The Urban Institute	A Closer Look: Recently Published Topics in the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse	This presentation will provide an in-depth look at findings regarding what works, what does not work, and what is still unknown in three topic areas recently published by the Clearinghouse: Sex offender treatment, cognitive behavioral treatment and supervision and sanctions. Findings from a wide range of programs and policies will be reviewed including boot camps, reentry courts, restorative justice programs, electronic monitoring, early release mechanisms and sex offender registration laws. The presentation will also touch upon implications for practice arising from the body of evaluative research on these programs, as well as areas in which further research is needed.
Aida		Hass		Missouri State University	An evaluation of offender attitudinal change in a cognitive-behavioral program	Recent research strongly suggests that cognitive-behavioral programs are effective at reducing offender recidivism. Although several studies have examined behavioral outcomes of cognitive-behavioral programming, little attention is given to whether offender attitudes and beliefs change during the programs. The current study examines a cognitive-behavioral program in the Midwest known as Pathways to Change. Using a pre-posttest design, the study looks at whether attitudes and beliefs supportive of criminal behavior change in productive ways.
Matthew	R.	Hassett		Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Social Bonding Theory and Deviance in a College Population	The current study tests Travis Hirschi's Social Control Theory. Specifically, the research investigates the effects that the elements of a social bond have on an individual's participation in academic cheating, minor drug use, and alcohol-related problems. Individuals enrolled in a four-year university comprise the sample for the study. The study is unique in that it utilizes a self-report survey as part of a longitudinal panel design, which allows for a within person analysis that can account for potential changes in the variables over time. Findings are discussed in light of possible implications related to criminological theory, research, and policy.
Will		Hauser	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	The Intersection of Crime Seriousness, Discretion, and Race: A Test of the Liberation Hypothesis	We use a multi-level Heckman model to test Spohn and Cederbom's liberation hypothesis using a sample of 1,141,018 felony cases from Florida. We find that blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be incarcerated than whites but this disparity increases with crime seriousness. This relationship is most pronounced in cases where Florida's guidelines neither mandate prison nor a non-prison sanction. Results indicate blacks receive shorter sentences than whites but this effect diminishes as crime seriousness increases. Hispanics receive longer sentences and this effect is greater among less serious crimes. Theoretical implications and directions for future research are discussed.
Karen	Elizabeth	Hayden	Dr.	Merrimack College	Rural Primitivism in American Popular Culture	Explores depictions of rural primitivism and how they have been used, reconstructed, and incorporated into popular culture through horror films. 7 namely backwoods horror films. I explicate how the larger message of Rural folk as scary became part of American popular culture as cautionary tales. I examine several examples of backwoods horror films and discuss the language, metaphors, and discursive practices of these cautionary tales to tease out the messages contained within. I hope to illuminate how and why rural primitivism became such a powerful image, and why it remains so today.
Brittany	E	Hayes	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	Application of Situational Crime Prevention to Post-Separation Abuse	Separation should limit the likelihood of the victim and abuser converging in time and space. The separation process also allows for the introduction of guardians and other resources that increase costs and reduce benefits of re-union. Based on Clarke's 25 situational crime prevention techniques, prevention measures targeted at reducing risk of post-separation abuse are identified. The goal is to expand the use of these measures and the situational crime prevention framework to another type of crime that has a high rate of repeat victimization and that remains a major threat to women in society.
Timothy		Hayes	Dr.	University of North Georgia	Post-Victimization Use of Services in Rural Areas	Past research on violent victimization and use of post-victimization services has focused almost exclusively on rape and intimate partner violence. The research on rape indicates that about half of the population of victims seek some type of intervention after the rape occurs (Amstatter, et al., 2010). Surprisingly, this can be lower than half for many cases of intimate partner violence (Logan, et al., 2004). This paper attempts to explore the use of services post-victimization across the rural-urban divide. This may help to identify places where services are needed, or at the very least, regions where existing services may be underutilized.
Stacy	H.	Haynes		Mississippi State University	Economic Sanctions: The Relationship Between Payment and Recidivism Among Adult Offenders	Economic sanctions (i.e., fines, fees, costs, and restitution) are an important policy consideration because they are both punitive (i.e., their amounts can be adjusted to reflect the severity of the offense) and rehabilitative (i.e., research on juvenile offenders has shown that economic sanctions and recidivism are negatively related). To examine the use and effect of these sanctions among adult offenders, this study relied on data from criminal cases in six Pennsylvania counties. Consistent with the findings for juveniles, results showed that offenders who paid more of their economic sanctions were less likely to recidivate.
Alexis	C.	Hayton	Ms.	University of New Haven	Going Cyber: The College Years. Exploring the relationship between Cyberbullying and College Students.	This paper aims to look at the relationship between age and cyberbullying. Over the past few years the prevalence of cyberbullying in high school has increased, however, how does age impact this behavior? Is it a behavior that is left behind or one that matriculates with an individual? In order to explore this potential correlation, a survey questionnaire was administered to college students to collect information regarding cyberbullying behaviors among the collegiate population. In addition to exploring the possible age/behavior link, special attention was given to the victim's response to these behaviors and the relationships between cyberbullies and their victims.
Andrea	Marie	Headley	Ms.	Florida International University	Can David, alone, take down Goliath? A look at minority citizen influence on the Criminal Justice System	This paper addresses the role of citizens in creating visible change through the Criminal Justice system. The question being asked is what level of civic engagement and/or action by minority individuals or groups will it take in order to create change? Three case studies will be examined: the 1979 Arthur McDuffie, the recent shooting of Michael Brown, and the case of Trayvon Martin. Taken together, the cases will allow for a historical comparison of methods used in responding to perceived injustices in order to address the methods' effectiveness. Such methods may include protests, demonstrations, online petitions and social media campaigns.
Rebecca	Ann	Headley	Ms.	Georgia State University	Social Disorganization and Structural Factors Associated with Juvenile Felony Arrests	Shaw and McKay (1942) identified neighborhood disadvantage and mobility as predictors of social disorganization, and consequently criminal behavior. However, much of the literature does not make distinctions with regard to types of crimes committed. The current study examines adolescent arrests for different felonies and weapons charges in relation to neighborhood disadvantage and mobility. Additionally, Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses will be used to investigate if other possible structural characteristics of neighborhoods impact these serious offenses crimes.
Jennifer		Hefflund	Dr.	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 significant relationships 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.
William C.		Heffernan	Prof.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY	Addressing Issues of Justice (and Injustice) in Criminal Justice Education	Justice is the first virtue of social institutions, John Rawls has written. Despite its importance, justice doesn't figure prominently in most core courses required by criminal justice programs. This paper examines three options: (i) justice across the curriculum approach that addresses specific issues of justice in each core area of the discipline, (ii) a core course devoted to questions of justice, and (iii) a core course devoted to theories of justice in general and theories of criminal justice in particular. It endorses the third option but notes that there are some merits to the first two.
Raige	Ann	Heinrich	Ms.	Marshall University	Generation iStalk	One of the most prominent topics within existing "stalking" literature is the examination of the impact of prior relationship/connection upon the behavior/motivation/experience of the victim and offender. Expanding upon this research, this paper attempts to examine the impact of recent cultural shifts in the use of technology upon the victim/offender experience. More specifically, how this behavior is potentially viewed by the victim/offender/public perspectives due to the increased use of technology in the 21st Century. This paper focuses upon the negative impact upon victims if "Cyber-Stalking" with the help of social networks, becomes an accepted part of society.
Richard	C.	Heifers	Dr.	The University of Texas at Tyler	Multiple Traffic Citations: Examining the Race/Ethnicity Relationship between Officer and Motorist	Examining post-stop traffic outcomes, particularly the issuance of a formal traffic citation, is salient to advance our understanding of police decision-making practices within the biased policing literature (Gillard-Matthews, Kowalki, & Lundman, 2008). This study examines a southern suburban community to determine the relationship between the race/ethnicity of the officer and motorist when issuing multiple citations during a traffic stop. The results reveal minority motorists have increased odds of receiving multiple citations regardless of the race/ethnicity of the officer; while minority officers are least likely to issue white motorists multiple citations.
Jacqueline	B.	Helfgott	Dr.	Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice	7Offender Reentry Success: Perspectives of Ex-Offenders and Community Corrections Officers?	Recent research on reentry and crime desistance suggests the need for thoughtful individual trajectories of change patterns over time, situational specificity, alternative data frameworks that take into account the complexity of individuals, community support elements, and the relationship between ex-offenders and the community corrections professionals. When ex-offenders and community corrections officers are asked about what works in reentry, a critical mass of personal change elements are revealed to have deep and meaningful impact on motivation, information processing, and identify in ways that influence crime desistance and enhance short and long term reentry success in conjunction with situational, community, and external support factors that have the potential to enhance success. This paper reports results from semi-structured interviews with 21 ex-offenders and 19 community corrections officers regarding their experience in the reentry process.
Craig	Hemmens	Dr.	Washington State University	Annual Review of Supreme Court Decisions #1	This is one of two panels which should be scheduled back-to-back in the same room, preferably on Thursday early afternoon.	
Craig	Hemmens	Dr.	Washington State University	The Supreme Court and cellphones	A review of two Supreme Court decisions regarding the warrantless seizure and search of cellphones.	
Craig	Hemmens	Dr.	Washington State University	Annual Review of Supreme Court Decisions #2	This is Panel #2 of two panels, which should be scheduled back-to-back in the same room early Thursday afternoon.	
Craig	Hemmens	Dr.	Washington State University	The Supreme Court 2013 Term: Overview and Statistics	An overview and statistical analysis of the Supreme Court's term	
Samantha		Henderson		University of Cincinnati	Incorporating Spatial Interdependence Statistical Techniques into Gang Violence Program Evaluations	Social science research often fails to account for spatial interdependence between observational units. This is particularly true for crime prevention research, where units are often located in close proximity to one another, and as such likely to have an impact each other. This research attempts to address these limitations by exploring the impact of the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV). Using fatal and nonfatal shooting incidents from 2005 to 2009 in Cincinnati, Ohio, we examine the impact of incorporating spatial interdependence statistical techniques into crime prevention research. The relationships between county/geographic proximity and program effectiveness are specifically addressed. This presentation will discuss original data collected from correctional institutions around the country relating to virtual life sentences, or sentences that will result in time served of a minimum of 50 years incarceration.
Jessica	Henry	Prof.	Montclair State University	Virtual Life Sentences: A Preliminary Examination	Distinct lines between academic research fields are fading fast. Research methods once sheltered in specific fields are increasingly available across the entire academic community. Historical disciplines have advanced their research through the use of archival methods, not only to study documents and physical artifacts, but to create an ease of accessibility for researchers and practitioners to use for advancing human knowledge. This project will discuss the use of archival methodologies and technologies being used in the Criminal Justice discipline to explore a case study of whistle-blowing documented through letters written by Major Jack J. Wells during his two tours in Vietnam.	
Jordan	Henson	Mr.	Eastern Kentucky University	Broadening Criminal Justice Research Methods: Utilizing Collaborative Archival Technologies to Expand the Field	In order to better understand trends and influences of terrorist behavior during Operation Iraqi Freedom, al Qaeda terror attacks from 2003 through 2012 in Iraq were analyzed. Trends in the data were examined to determine the impact of a variety of events, such as a religious holiday, elections, and the US troop withdrawal. The results suggest that terrorists are tactical and opportunistic, not driven to carry out attacks in connection to certain significant dates or events. Additionally, of those groups attacked, Shia Muslims suffered the most, especially after the withdrawal of US coalition forces.	
Daniel	Hepworth	Dr.	Murray State University	Tracking trends of terrorism in Iraq, 2003 - 2012	It is fair to punish journalists for engaging in human trafficking activities that they have been introduced by a criminal element and ultimately become victims of themselves? This is the dilemma the juvenile justice system is faced with and as a result, the creation of a new type of court has been established to address unique needs and concerns of such victims. This research will introduce the creation of such a court in Houston, Texas named GIRL's Court (Growing Independence Restoring Lives) and explain how it works.	
Lupe	Hernandez		University of Houston- Downtown	GIRL's Court ?Growing Independence Restoring Lives? Victims of Human Trafficking	GIRL's Court provides opportunities to develop the skills needed to change the trajectory of their lives.	

Martha		Herriman		Penn State Harrisburg	Understanding Substance Use in Terms of Motive, Target, and Guardianship	The rational choice perspective on crime posits that a criminal event is consummated when a motivated offender meets with an optimal condition. Routine activities theory further specifies the dimensions of an optimal condition with target suitability and guardianship. The current study is an attempt to examine how these tenets of routine activities theory apply to adolescent use of substances (i.e., alcohol, smoking, and marijuana) use as individuals explore terms of the extent of their association with delinquent peers (deviant motive), the number of delinquent peers using a specific substance (target suitability), and family structure and climate (guardianship).
Rhys		Hester	Dr.	University of Minnesota Law School	Constructing a Sourcebook on Criminal History Scores: A Multi-State Compilation	The election of the United States first multi-racial president was hailed as a victory by many in the progressive political and media arenas. However, the election results were not considered wholly beneficial to the welfare of the nation by many among the more conservative segments of American society. Even before the last ballot was counted, surges in membership among right wing conservative extremist groups was observed. As membership in extremist groups increased so too did the occurrence of an array of bias crimes. This paper traces increases in extremism and bias crimes during the Obama administration.
Wendy	Lynn	Hicks	Dr.	Ashford University	Post Modern Extremism in America: An Examination of the Growth of Hate During the Obama Administration	Online degree programs have been hailed as both savior and calamator of higher education. Despite recent legal controversies and continued attacks from traditional universities, online programs in post-secondary education continue to flourish. In an era of high student debt, financial recession, and proliferation in high technology, many Americans have come to realize that to succeed requires furthering their educational attainment. Many in higher education question the validity of online pedagogy, questioning quality, rigor, and theoretical foundations. This paper traces the creation of an online Masters of Criminal Justice degree program from nascent stages thru completion using a case study methodology.
Wendy	Lynn	Hicks	Dr.	Ashford University	Bringing Quality to Online Education: A Case Study of the Creation of an Online Masters in Criminal Justice Program	Online degree programs have been hailed as both savior and calamator of higher education. Despite recent legal controversies and continued attacks from traditional universities, online programs in post-secondary education continue to flourish. In an era of high student debt, financial recession, and proliferation in high technology, many Americans have come to realize that to succeed requires furthering their educational attainment. Many in higher education question the validity of online pedagogy, questioning quality, rigor, and theoretical foundations. This paper traces the creation of an online Masters of Criminal Justice degree program from nascent stages thru completion using a case study methodology.
Wendy	Lynn	Hicks	Dr.	Ashford University	Bringing Quality to Online Education: A Case Study of the Creation of an Online Masters in Criminal Justice Program	Online degree programs have been hailed as both savior and calamator of higher education. Despite recent legal controversies and continued attacks from traditional universities, online programs in post-secondary education continue to flourish. In an era of high student debt, financial recession, and proliferation in high technology, many Americans have come to realize that to succeed requires furthering their educational attainment. Many in higher education question the validity of online pedagogy, questioning quality, rigor, and theoretical foundations. This paper traces the creation of an online Masters of Criminal Justice degree program from nascent stages thru completion using a case study methodology.
Todd		Hestand		MidAmerica Nazarene University	Reasonable to Believe: Varying Interpretations of Arizona v. Gant	In Arizona v. Gant the United States Supreme Court limited vehicular searches incident to arrest to those cases where "it is reasonable to believe the vehicle contains evidence of the offense of arrest." Lower courts have come to differing conclusions in the application of this "reasonable to believe" standard as it does not clearly fit within either the automobile exception requiring probable cause or the reasonable suspicion standard in Terry v. Ohio. This paper will examine the differing interpretations from the lower courts and the ramifications of each method of application.
Lance		Hignite	Dr.	Nevada State College	Property Crime Victimization on a University Campus	Scant attention is paid to property crime victimization against college students. Using survey data from 1000 student respondents, this work examines self-reported property crime victimization among university students at an urban open-enrollment institution. Students were surveyed about their own property crime victimization experiences, whether they reported these victimizations to campus police, and their reasons for reporting or not reporting the victimization incident. These variables, among others, will be presented in order to create a victimization profile which will be useful in future crime prevention programs and to contribute to the current gap in student property crime victimization research.
Carly		Hilinski-Rosick	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	Rape and sexual assault reporting at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs)	A significant amount of research has focused on rape and sexual assault on the college campus. However, little research has examined rape and sexual assault among students at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). Further, little is known about the reporting behaviors of victims of rape and sexual assault at HBCUs. The current research seeks to fill this gap by examining why victims do not report their victimizations, why they do report and their attitudes towards law enforcement and was to prevent rape and sexual assault on campus. Data were gathered from four HBCUs during fall 2008, and a total of 3,951 students participated in the study. The data gathered includes information about their victimizations, lifestyles and behaviors, perceptions of law enforcement, and reporting. Potential policy implications also will be discussed.
Crystal		Hicks	Ms.	University of Calgary	Institutionalization: Beyond tragedy or reborn solution?	Since deinstitutionalization began in the late 1970s, whereby thousands of psychiatric patients occupying asylums and hospitals were moved from institutional settings into the community, many of the problems in managing the care of these individuals have increased. Although it was anticipated that patients suffering from mental illness would experience a better quality of life, the outcomes of deinstitutionalization have not benefited everyone. For many, the result has been a form of reinstitutionalization, particularly from psychiatric hospitals to correctional centres. This research looks at the outcomes experienced by the severely mentally ill and how their mental illnesses impact their contact with the justice system.
Dana		Hirn Mueller	Ms.	Florida International University	The Impact of Post-Recall Feedback on Witness Suggestibility	This research examined the impact of repeated interviewing and post-recall feedback on the suggestibility of eyewitnesses. After viewing a mock crime, participant witnesses were interviewed and subsequently given either confirming, neutral, no, or disconfirming feedback on their statement. Interviewers then gave a second interview which introduced false information through the use of suggestive questions. Results show that witnesses given disconfirming feedback were most likely to agree with the false information introduced via suggestive questions. This research has implications for witnesses who are interviewed repeatedly throughout the course of a criminal investigation and who may be given feedback after those interviews.
Dana		Hirn Mueller	Ms.	Florida International University	Situational factors which affect law enforcement perceptions of interviewing techniques	Researchers have found that law enforcement practitioners do not always consistently implement best practice investigative interviewing techniques. However, underlying explanations for this inconsistent use remain unexplained. This study explored situations under which law enforcement investigators perceive best practice and problematic interviewing techniques to be effective and ineffective. Law enforcement professionals from various U.S. jurisdictions were presented with the names and descriptions of best practice and problematic techniques and described the conditions in which they consider these techniques effective. Results indicate law enforcement interviewers face a variety of practical issues (e.g., witness competence) when considering the efficacy of best practice techniques.
TAIPING	HO		Dr.	Ball State University	Patterns of Hotel Crimes and Victims	Rarely have researchers analyzed hotel crimes to limit the hotel industry's availability of hotel-related crime information. The hotel industry is extremely sensitive to any criminal activity against the hotel visitors at the hotel setting. Nonetheless, the hotel industry has encountered a great challenge in balancing the visitor's safety and privacy concerns while combating the hotel crimes. The safety measures that the hotels have usually taken are focused on low-skilled guardianship (e.g., security guards) and high-tech surveillance cameras in or surrounding the hotel settings. The present researchers had permission to access and to review the offense-incident reports on hotel-related crimes during the period of 2006-2010 from Miami-Dade Police Department. Results of this study revealed that criminal victimizations against hotel visitors were primarily property related. Such victimizations were likely occurred inside the hotel room or at the parking lots. Unfortunately, almost 96 percent of police incident reports on hotel crimes did not contain any information about the offender. Nonetheless, results of this study would enhance our understanding of patterns of hotel crimes and promote crime prevention measures for the hotel industry.
Tammy	Lynn	Hodo	Dr.	Virginia Commonwealth University	Policing in an era of Mistrust	Mistrust of police officers by many in the minority community is a valid although tough subject to discuss. The issue of mistrust can be traced back to the founding of the KKK as reportedly many members were officials within the local criminal justice system as well as politicians and business owners. During the Civil Rights era the public at large began to view the television images of peaceful protesters being water hosed, dogs and police batons released upon them for apparently demanding equality. Even in current day, with the continued segregation of minorities in certain urban communities law enforcement is not seen as there to protect and serve but more so as to harass and demean residents.
Christina		Hoffman	Ms.	Georgia State University	Investigating differences in victimization rates between domestic & international students: A lifestyles routine activity	College students are at risk for victimization; however, certain college students may be at greater risk than others. Research supports that international students face unique obstacles during their college experiences (Forbes-Newton & Nyland, 2008; Mica & Caputo, 2004; Poyras & Lopez, 2007). Victimization may be one such obstacle. Using data from the National College Health Assessment Fall 2012 data, we explore differences in violent and sexual victimization rates between domestic and international college students using a lifestyles routine activities perspective. Preliminary findings suggest that differences in victimization rates and risk factors exist. Policy implications are discussed.
Richard	N.	Holden	Dr.	University of North Texas at Dallas	The Technology Cycle and Contemporary Policing	Not since the 1960's has law enforcement been confronted with societal change as rapid as is occurring today. From demographics, politics, social dynamics to technology, the world is changing at a frightening pace. Increasingly, the police, as well as the public, depend on technological tools to help make sense of this new world and, sometimes assist in solving the dilemmas posed in an increasingly complex society. Technology, however, is a double-edged sword; having the power to simplify and complicate our lives. This paper will look at the changing nature of technology and its positive and negative impact on policing.
Timothy	J	Holler	Dr.	University of Pitt-Greensburg	Establishing a Plan for Inmate Reentry: Defining the Process & Initial Outcomes	As the push to limit inmate populations continues it has become clear that developing a sustainable and effective plan for inmate reentry can slow the revolving door of justice. The current re-entry report was developed by the Center for Applied Research (CFAR) at the University of Pitt-Greensburg for inmates housed within Westmoreland County (PA) jail. Using a mixed-methods approach, which included three meetings with county stakeholders, CFAR developed a number of evidence-based recommendations to be implemented by the county. This presentation will focus on the process of developing the re-entry plan, as well as the initial outcomes.
Michael	Alan	Hollingsworth	Mr.	Old Dominion University	Spatial-Temporal Aspects of Political Violence in West Africa: Geopolitical Considerations	This presentation examines the geopolitical concentration of political and social violence within West African regions from 1997 to 2013. These forms of political violence include insurgencies as well as public uprisings and riots, thus expanding criminological knowledge beyond terrorism. Using the Armed Conflict Location and Event Database as well as country level measures from the United Nations, spatial analysis techniques will be utilized to examine the contagion and clustering effects associated with political violence within a spatial-temporal framework. Policy implications will be provided regarding ways to address these types of conflicts given the operational difficulties encountered in West Africa.
Meghan	E	Hollis	Dr.	Michigan State University	That's Why They Can't Leave Detroit: Race, Disadvantage, and Homicide in Detroit	Homicide rates in general have declined across the United States in recent years. There are some exceptions and at least one notable one. In the city of Detroit homicide rates diverged from this pattern and have consistently remained relatively high over time. Not only has that level been substantially higher it has stabilized for years. This paper is an effort to understand why the homicide pattern in Detroit has differed from national patterns. This paper proposes four areas of concern that have shaped the stable patterns in Detroit homicides: demographic transformation, economic changes, the political climate, and housing stability and changes. Historical changes and patterns are illustrated to examine their potential influence on homicide rates in Detroit.
Moonki		Hong	Prof.	Cameron University	A Descriptive Analysis of Homicides in Lawton, OK: 1972-2012	The objective of this research project is to describe patterns and temporal trends of homicides in Lawton from 1972 to 2012 by using the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the FBI Uniform Crime Reports Data for Oklahoma. To accomplish this objective, we will conduct a descriptive analysis aimed at answering questions: (1) What is the most common month for homicides occurred in Lawton, Oklahoma? (2) Who are the victim and offender of homicides in Lawton? (3) What is the relationship between the victim and offender of homicides? and (4) What are weapons used most in homicides in Lawton?
Martin	F	Horn	Prof.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Creating a Framework for Determining Corrections Reform Readiness	Aid agencies, international organizations, and private foundations are called upon to make strategic investments to promote corrections reform in widely varied countries. Making the decision requires an assessment of the readiness of a nation to undertake reform including the depth of the issues, the political will and the capability of the wider criminal justice system to support corrections reform. Absent a thoughtful approach reform runs the risk of investing in projects not likely to succeed or to be sustainable. This paper will provide a suggest framework for how to assess readiness for corrections reform, outline some questions to be asked and provide a matrix for determining which reform efforts provide the greatest likelihood of success, the greatest payback on investment and the greatest impact per dollar.
Timothy		Horroch	Mr.	University of New Haven	Terrorism: A Retrospective	This paper offers a follow-up overview of a paper presented earlier on the demographics, emotional characteristics, and behavioral traits as well as the presumed motivation of contemporary terrorists (the past half century). Discussed will be a comparison of changes noted in the literature regarding the perceived mindset of terrorists over the course of the past 54 years. Attention will be given to the influence of high technology, especially the World Wide Web and social media since the advent of the Internet. This presentation compares the opinion of recognized academic and practitioner authorities in this niche.
Richard		Hough	Dr.	University of West Florida	An Examination of Investigative Practices of Homicide Units in Florida	In this study we present findings from Florida law enforcement agencies on their investigative practices related to homicide. We use practices previously identified to determine whether agencies have adopted best (or most frequent) practices and the impact this has on the homicide clearance rates. Among others these factors include case load, number of investigators assigned, and investigative tools. The study examines agencies which handle at least 25 homicides per year as well as those that handle fewer cases. Florida since is the third most populous state with a mix of law enforcement agencies, and rural, suburban, and urban areas.
Richard		Hough	Dr.	University of West Florida	An Examination of Investigative Practices of Homicide Units in Florida	In this study we present findings from Florida law enforcement agencies on their investigative practices related to homicide. We use practices previously identified to determine whether agencies have adopted best (or most frequent) practices and the impact this has on the homicide clearance rates. Among others these factors include case load, number of investigators assigned, and investigative tools. The study examines agencies which handle at least 25 homicides per year as well as those that handle fewer cases. Florida since is the third most populous state with a mix of law enforcement agencies, and rural, suburban, and urban areas.
Kimberly		Houser	Dr.	Rowan University	Examining individual factors and neighborhood structure on re-entry and recidivism	Tuesday or Wednesday (3/3 or 3/4) mid morning to early afternoon would be appreciated.



Kimberly		Houser	Dr.	Rowan University	The Impact of Neighborhoods on Recidivism: Mental Health, Co-occurring Disorders and Substance Abuse Considered	Mental illness, substance use, and co-occurring disorders are disproportionately higher among the offender population compared with general population estimates. These disorders may hinder successful reintegration. Many will return to core urban communities with limited resources further impeding successful reentry. Using a sample of over 6,000 inmates released in 2007-08 to the City of Philadelphia, this study presents findings of multiple analyses examining the impact on recidivism of neighborhood structure by specific disorder type controlling for individual level factors. This study also examined the presence of certain theorized risk factors and potential protective factors found within the released prisoners' home communities.
Daniel	A.	Howard	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Walking a Mile in Similar Shoes? Comparing and Contrasting Veterans with Other Therapeutic Court Participants	Extending the problem-solving court model to the population of justice-involved veterans makes sense for a number of reasons, not least of which is the ability to access VA resources to fund service provision. However, while building programs around common funding sources may have logistical appeal, there are grounds to question whether veterans represent a cohesive category of offenders with respect to risk factors and treatment needs. This research discusses the intake characteristics and program outcomes of a population of veterans court offenders alongside those of a drug court program in the same jurisdiction with an eye toward understanding veterans as a discrete category of offender.
Chiquita	D	Howard-Bostic	Dr.	Shepherd University	An Intervention Model for Proactive Female-Perpetrated Domestic Violence	This research proposes the 7intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Intervention Model. This effective screening and mediation workshop, counseling, and program addresses proactive aggression that is initiated by women with a goal to threaten or dominate someone else. The Crisis Intervention Workshop will confront trauma and target disturbing feelings or memories. Emotion Awareness Counseling will address anger or jealousy and target feelings of insecurity, resentment, and frustration, which can enhance bonds with peers and better manage their anger. The Forgiveness Program will confront guilt, confusion, feelings of vulnerability, and wrathful behavior to increase greater openness to change and ability to surrender hostility.
Marti	Cecilia	Howell	Dr.	Morrisville State College SUNY Morrisville	Unknown Entity: Exploring the meaning of the term person of interest* in mass media and law enforcement communities*	Journalists often use the term 7person of interest, a phrase that typically emanates from law enforcement sources. However, the definition of 7person of interest is not uniform across police agencies. Frequently, journalists lack a clear understanding of what the term means to the agency from which they are gathering information. Beyond that, the public appears to have its own perception what 7person of interest means. This paper uses interviews with law enforcement officials and journalists to explore the meaning of the term and its uses in the media and includes quantitative data on its use in major American newspapers.
Justin		Hoyle		Georgia Southern University	Exploring Predictors of Self-reported DUIs in a Young Adult Population	A pressing concern among many college towns is the prevalence of driving under the influence (DUI). Alcohol and drugs can severely impair a driver's motor skills and reduce their ability to react to changing road conditions. Employing a sample of 2,349 students at a large Southeastern university, we explore demographic characteristics of those who seek various levels of intoxication while operating a motor vehicle. We also compare self-reported DUI arrests and apply several of the leading criminological theories to the study of DUI. We evaluate self-report measures of intoxicated driving, buzzed driving, DUI, and DUI arrests.
Ming-Li		Hsieh	Ms.	Washington State University	Within and inter-institutional differences between death certifiers on autopsy conclusions	Homicide statistics are widely viewed as the most reliable crime data, and yet they are not without their limitations. Some of these weaknesses stem from the fact that homicides have to be identified by individual death certifiers, who have different training, and apprehend cases with varied assumptions. The goal of this study is to establish whether death certifiers differ in their autopsy conclusions compared to others in the same medico-legal office, as well as across other medico-legal offices. Data for this study include around 800 autopsy reports written by over 30 death certifiers from four medico-legal offices.
Ming-Li		Hsieh		Washington State University	Female Crime and Social Change: Taiwanese Violence and Gender Gap Trends after Democratization	The question of whether (and why) the gender gap in crime has narrowed over time has interested criminologists and gender scholars for decades. Explanations such as changed behaviors and enhanced self-regulating social control mechanisms have been tested in the United States, but only rarely in other places. This study, however, attempts to examine these perspectives in an Asian context, Taiwan. This study addresses the question of whether Taiwanese gender differences in violent crime trends have converged by triangulating measurement of violent offending in using arrest, conviction and incarceration data from 1989 to 2012. The findings did not support behavior change and re-narrowing hypotheses, however, contemporary strain, conflationism and social control might shed some light on possible explanations with respect to a trendless gender gap.
Henda	Hsu	Dr.	Lamar University	An Examination of Terrorism Displacement: Did Securing the U.S. Increase the Terrorism Threat Abroad?	An important concern of 7hardening targets is whether terrorists will simply divert their attacks elsewhere. While many evaluations of crime displacement have been conducted, there has been relatively little criminological attention paid to the displacement of terrorist attacks. The present study, then, seeks to shed light on this issue by examining whether there was a shift of attacks to U.S. targets and citizens abroad following the significant increase in U.S. homeland security after 9/11.	
Xiaochen	Hu			Sam Houston State University	Measuring Police Occupational Subculture from an Attitudinal Perspective: Typology of Patrol Officers in a Southern State	This research explores patrol officers' attitudes toward a variety of aspects of their jobs. It follows Paoline's work, which measured police culture from an occupational attitudinal perspective. Extending Paoline's work that measured police officers' occupational attitudes toward citizens, supervisors, legal restrictions, role orientation, and policing tactics, the current research adds additional three constructs: change, group, and loyalty to peers. This study applies a cluster analysis to divide patrol officers into different groups based on eight constructs to explore similarities and differences from Paoline's (2001) research. Thus, it is a partial replication and extension of Paoline's earlier work.
Fang-Yi	Huang	Ms.	University of Florida	The different psychosocial determinants among teenaged drug abuser between Taiwan and U.S.	For U.S. data, I adopt data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), this project mainly conducted by United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, and National Institute on Drug Abuse. For Taiwan data, Chy-in Wu et al. conducted the factor of drug abuse from Survey Research Data Archive between 1996-1997, 2002-2003 in Center for Survey Research, RCHSS, Academia Sinica. This research focuses on the different gender have dissimilar effects on the drug abuse especially for the psychological and social factors in Taiwan and USA for teenagers.	
Wilson	Huang	Prof.	Valdosta State University	Exploring correlates of phishing attacks and socio-technical developments	This paper examines the relationships between technological developments and measures of phishing attacks across nations. The study maintains that gaps arising from differential developments in the social and technical systems of a nation can increase phishing occurrences in society. Cross-national data on phishing are collected to evaluate their associations with technology indicators while sociological factors are held constant. The analysis attempts to provide empirical evidence in linking national characteristics to various phishing measurements. Efforts and strategies for control and prevention of cyber attacks are also discussed.	
Juliana	Huard			University of Massachusetts Lowell	Domestic Violence High Risk Assessment Teams: A Case Study Assessing Development and Effectiveness	High profile domestic violence cases involving serious injury or death have created public outcry for agencies and organizations to find better ways of responding and preventing revictimization. A recent approach has been the formation of high risk assessment teams composed of law enforcement agencies and service providers tasked with identifying high risk cases and preventing revictimization by attending to the needs of the victim and ensuring containment of the offender. This paper examines the rationale for establishing such a team. Utilizing a case study approach, we examine how issues of team development and coordination are best resolved and effectiveness measured.
Jennifer	L	Huck	Dr.	Carroll University	Judging the effectiveness of a court alternatives program	A court alternative program was examined to determine its effectiveness beyond saving money for the city and jail days for offenders. The program is housed in a municipal court to help indigent defendants who did not pay their fines on city violations. Statistics analysis of three years of data demonstrated that the program does connect to lower recidivism. This connection though is convoluted and appears the program has more benefits at impacting the defendant's future city violations and state offenses in the short-term (6 months) than longer periods (1 year and 3 years).
Courina	Marie	Hughes	Ms.	California State University, Fresno	On- and Off- Campus Challenges Among Second- and Third- Generation Southeast Asian College Students	The current research investigates on- and off-campus challenges among second- and third-generation Southeast Asian students at California State University, Fresno. Contrary to the Asian model minority myth, this study revealed that a majority of Southeast Asian students failed to feel a sense of belonging on campus, were overwhelmed by household obligations, and suffered from comparatively higher remediation and lower retention and graduation rates than other ethnic groups. From this research, we hope to find innovative ways to promote a trust relationship with faculty and create a safety net for those Southeast Asian students struggling on campus.
Eugene		Hughley	Dr.	Southern University and A & M College	C.R.I.M.E.S.: A Prospective on Choice of Mate and Gender-Based Violence Prevention	This presentation uncovers causes and correlates of issues and trends in gender-based violent crimes. It unveils significant findings from collection of data on choice of mate and equality leading to dominance, aggression, and gender-based violent crimes. Interactive demonstration through conference participants will examine the reliability and validity of the research on the subject.
Eugene		Hughley	Dr.	Southern University and A & M College & S.P.E.C.T.R.U.M.	C.R.I.M.E.S.: A Prospective on Choice of Mate and Gender-Based Violence Prevention	This presentation uncovers causes and correlates of issues and trends in gender-based violent crimes. It unveils significant findings from collection of data on choice of mate and equality leading to dominance, aggression, and gender-based violent crimes. Interactive demonstrations through conference participants will examine the reliability and validity of the research on the subject.
Kayla	Lucile	Hulon	Ms.	Georgia southern university	An Examination of the Relationship Between Corporal Punishment and Risk Preferences Among University Students	A variety of studies have noted several negative effects resulting from parental use of corporal punishment, including: aggression in childhood, a propensity toward violence in adulthood, and depression or other mental health problems. Though comparatively fewer in number, some studies have found an increased likelihood of engaging in impulsive or risky behaviors among individuals who experienced corporal punishment as a child. The current study adds to the literature by examining the intersection between corporal punishment as a child and a preference for risk taking behaviors later in life, using self-report data obtained from students enrolled at a rural university campus.
Amanda	Mathias	Humphrey	Dr.	Mound Mercy University	Undergraduate Criminal Justice Internships: Student Fulfilling Learning Objectives	Internships for criminal justice undergraduates are often viewed as a critical venue for experiential learning. However, a successful internship placement program requires significant investment in time and community both on the part of the student and criminal justice faculty. It is important to evaluate whether this opportunity is a valuable use of student and faculty time as well as resources. This study analyzes student learning outcomes for over 90 student internship placements over a six year period. The results provide evidence of the criminal justice internship experience as an valid experiential learning tool.
Ronald	D	hunter	Dr.	Georgia Gwinnett College	Causes and Impacts of Police Militarization	This roundtable of police scholars will discuss the issues that have led to the increasing militarization of American police agencies. The panel will debate both the benefits and the costs to communities that result from these strategies. Particular emphasis will be given to the negative impacts upon police-community relations.
James		Hurst	Mr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Police Visibility, Victimization, and Perceived Safety at an Urban University	The mechanism by which victimization affects perceived safety on college campuses may be dissimilar to that of other environments, which increases the opportunity for discrepancies between perceived risk and actual victimization rates (Wilcox, 2007). However, on-campus perceived risk of victimization has been the subject of limited research, and the factors which influence the perceived safety on college campuses warrant further study. This research will present an analysis of survey data from an urban university concerning the effects of recent victimization, police visibility, and the perceptions of crime and safety with respect to walking on campus during the day and night.
Mary		Hurtenbach		University of Texas at Dallas	Examining the Correlation of State Liquor Laws and Crime	Alcohol is consistently associated with increases in crime. Research has focused on the correlation of alcohol use and crime rates. There is a notable gap in the research exploring the correlation between rates of crime and types of alcohol sales. 7n particular variations exist across U.S. states in the types of alcohol sold in grocery stores. The focus of the current study is to examine the relationship between crime and the type (e.g., beer, wine, distilled spirits) and location of the sale of alcohol (e.g., grocery store, liquor store). Findings and policy implications will be discussed.
Sheila	M.	Huss	Dr.	University of Colorado Denver	The Context of Environmental Justice Organizations' Game Strategies: An Application of the Ecology of Games Framework	This research applies the ecology of games framework and resource mobilization theory to an analysis of the effects of resources, oppositional presence, and other factors on environmental justice organizations' strategies. Environmental justice organizations are game players in the environmental justice game, and an examination of the strategies they use and the factors that influence them is relevant to determine how they play the game, which is part of a larger ecology. Resource mobilization theory provides theoretical empirical guidance with respect to the types of resources organizations draw on and how these resources might relate to group's activities.
Rajan		Jannachione		University of Northern Colorado	Methods and Sentencing	Research in sentencing has explored the impact of trichotomizing the sentence outcome variable to probation, jail, and prison. This has led to interesting findings in the role that race/ethnicity plays on this decision. The current paper has added a fourth sentencing outcome: intermediate sanctions. It is argued that these sanctions are qualitatively different than probation, jail, or prison, and should be separated. The findings suggest that race does not significantly influence this decision, but several legal variables do.

Marcia		Ingram	Mrs.	North Carolina Central University	An examination of the Durham Public Schools Anti Bullying Policy	Worldwide bullying in schools is receiving increasing attention, considering a significant proportion of children in school are either victims or perpetrators of bullying. This article will examine the Durham Public Schools Anti Bullying Policy with special focus on how bullying is defined, how the policy is implemented and its impact, the prevalence of bullying in schools and consequences for perpetrators. Additionally there will be a comparison with three other Public Schools District in North Carolina, Alamance, Orange and Mecklenburg County with the view of looking at best practices that can be replicated elsewhere.
Jennifer	Taylor	Inzerarity	Dr.	LSU at Alexandria	Mentoring: The Key to Running the Boys' Club?	Despite federal legislation and consent decrees decades ago, the underrepresentation of female law enforcement officers persists, especially in the upper echelons. Pinpointing unique experiences of women who have made it to the highest positions of their agencies is vital in ensuring the continued presence and influence of female officers for future generations. The majority reported that the mentors who supported them through their struggles. Could the simple concept of mentoring be the answer to understand why so few women are running the boys' club?
Jon		Iodonisi	Mr.	University of New Haven	Terrorist Cash: Investigating Underground Currencies	The line between Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Terror groups is becoming less defined, as they find common ground in a single interest: CASH. Both of these entities have evolved from basic check fraud and cash smuggling operations, into complex, multi-modal digital ecosystems that are finding digital refuge within the inhabitants of virtual worlds and online gaming systems. This paper examines this evolution from early coupon scams to digital currency, provides case studies on tradecraft, and recommendations to law enforcement on means to better detect and identify these operations.
Ralph	Edmund	Isomo	Dr.	Auburn University, Montgomery	Bias Based Policing and Racial Profiling: The Different Views of White and Black Police Officers	This paper describes the researcher's findings on the attitudinal differences between Black and White police officers in the Commonwealth of Virginia. In this research, the author asked the officers their views on racial profiling and racial profiling through a survey conducted throughout Virginia. When talking with both Black and White officers during the focus group meetings, differences between Black and White officers were not evident. In response to the questions in the questionnaire, presented to both groups of officers, there were statistically significant differences found between Black and White officers. These details will be presented at the ACJS Conference.
Yasemin		Irvin-Erickson	Dr.	The Urban Institute	The Implications of Residency Restrictions on Available, Affordable, and Supportive Housing for Registered Sex Offenders	In various studies, residency restrictions have been criticized for stripping sex offenders of a basic source of social capital: housing. These laws can cause abundant barriers to registered sex offenders' reentry by limiting housing options close to social services, transportation, and safe neighborhoods. This study, using GIS mapping, tests the effects of residency restrictions in Newark, NJ on housing accessibility. The results of this study indicate that residency restrictions would severely limit available affordable housing options in Newark close to social services, but they would not have severe consequences in terms of crime exposure and access to public transportation.
Silvina		Iluarte	Dr.	California State University East Bay	Using Restorative Justice Principles in Mentoring Opportunity Youth	While researchers gain insight into the risk factors affecting opportunity youth, school administrators seek new strategies for addressing the challenges of disruptive behaviors in school, high truancy rates, and an overall disengagement from academics. This presentation describes an approach using team-based mentoring by university students with high school students. University Role Models were given an opportunity to provide lunchtime meetings for high school teens, visit a classroom on a weekly basis, and provide after school activities. The URMs used restorative justice principles to engage students, exposed them to the possibilities of attending college, and overall provided a source of support.
Terrence	Dean	Ivanich	Mr.	Georgia State University	Suicide amongst Adolescent Native Americans in a longitudinal context	The objective of this study is to compare suicidal thoughts amongst Native American (Alaskan Native's (NA/NAN) to a non-NA/NAN comparison group, using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, a nationally-representative, longitudinal study. It waves one, two, and three, a statistical difference is present between NA/NAN and comparisons, but at wave four the difference is no longer significant. The factors that may contribute to these differences addressed in this study include: alcohol and substance abuse, exposure to violent or suicidal behavior of friends and family, bonds to social structure, and weapon access. Implications for prevention and treatment are discussed.
Caroletta	Shuler	Ivey	Dr.	Clallin University	An Evaluation of a State's School Resource Officer Program in High Schools	The purpose of the study examined the perceived effectiveness of school resource officers' functions of law-related teaching, law-related counseling, and law enforcement. A formal evaluation of South Carolina high schools was conducted. The data found that school resource officers (62.5%), supervisors of school resource officers (67.5%) and high school principals (57%) perceived that the overall duties of law enforcement and law-related counseling were effective. In examining law-related teaching duties, three questions (25%) were perceived as effective. However, nine questions (75%) were noted to be ineffective. Data analysis was conducted using One-Way Analysis of Variances and Games-Howell post hoc tests.
Janice	Anne	Iwama	Ms.	No	Examining Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops: The Rhode Island Study	The purpose of the study is to identify whether law enforcement agencies in Rhode Island engaged in disparate practices using traffic stop data collected in 2013-2014. The study compares findings to an earlier study examining racial disparities in traffic stop data collected in 2004-2005. The findings present some notable changes in disparities for a number of communities in Rhode Island since the previous study was conducted, but also draws some concerns from communities that continue to display equally high levels of disparity in certain traffic stop practices as found in the 2004-2005 study.
Janice	Anne	Iwama	Ms.	Northeastern University	Examining Racial Profiling in Traffic Stops: The Rhode Island Study	In 2014, President Obama established the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault to provide schools with additional tools to reduce sexual assault on campuses (Whitehouse, 2014). A report, by the White House Council on Women and Girls, indicated that one in five women has been sexually assaulted while in college and the majority of rape and sexual assault victims are between 16 and 24 years of age (White House Council, 2014). Thus far, Connecticut mandated stricter reports from higher education institutions regarding the incidence of sexual assault; and California revised its previous law means no means no policy to define consensual sexual activity more clearly. Vague definitions of sexual assault and consent pose challenges for documenting the incidence and extent of sexual assault. This poster presentation examines prior policies, current policies, and new strategies designed to increase sexual assault awareness, implement successful interventions, and prevent sexual assault on college campuses.
Kayla		Jachimowski	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Changes in Sexual Assault Policies on College Campuses	This study examines the effect of changes in dynamic criminogenic needs throughout probation supervision on subsequent recidivism of juvenile offenders. Risk/needs assessment data on 21,392 youth supervised in the state of Florida were used to examine whether changes in dynamic needs predict future official reoffending. We further examine which change scores matter most in recidivism prediction. Gender and race/ethnicity differences are examined, and policy implications discussed.
Katherine		Jackowski	Ms.	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	Examining the effect of risk/needs assessment change scores throughout probation supervision on subsequent recidivism.	Gangs in Jamaica are bred out of impoverished ecological contexts situated in politically homogeneous communities. A sizeable proportion of youth (young adults and adolescents) residing in Jamaica's inner city communities have been vicariously or directly involved in gangs or gang activities (Clarke, 2006; Harriot, 1996; Sive, 2002). Little research has explored risk factors influencing gang membership in Jamaica and the organization of Jamaican gangs. The purpose of the study is to examine individual and neighborhood level risk factors of gang membership and the ways in which Jamaican gangs are organized.
Azheka	N	Jackson	Ms.	Simon Fraser University	Exploring the risk factors of gang membership and the social organization of Jamaican gangs.	In the fall of 2014, the National Reentry Resource Center will launch a new website for the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse that provides advanced functionality and significant improvements to the user interface. This presentation will provide an overview of the new site and demonstrate how to use the resource as well as how it can be useful for practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and in an academic setting.
Robin		Jackson	Dr.	Council of State Governments Justice Center	Using the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse	Gang members may experience an internal conflict marked by inconsistencies between two opposing identities: self-as-individual and self-as-gang member. These feelings may lead to irritability, aggression towards others, and subsequent incarceration. Group therapy is an approach aimed at increasing clients' insight, self-acceptance, responsibility for choices, and ability to make healthy contact others (Corey, 2005). Personal growth is achieved as clients engage processes of re-owning parts of themselves that have been disowned. This poster will provide professionals with tools to assist gang-affiliated clients to work toward reintegration of opposing parts of self through the use of empty chair and internal dialogue techniques.
Tawana	M	Jackson	Ms.	Wright State University School of Professional Psychology	Forensic Psychology: Using Psychotherapy with Current and Former Gang Members	Gangs in Jamaica are bred out of impoverished ecological contexts situated in politically homogeneous communities. A sizeable proportion of youth (young adults and adolescents) residing in Jamaica's inner city communities have been vicariously or directly involved in gangs or gang activities (Clarke, 2006; Harriot, 1996; Sive, 2002). Police often attributes high levels of crime and violence to gang activities, despite empirical evidence that gangs contribute to crimes are inflated and police estimates tend to be biased to serious and violent offenses. The current study seeks to explore police officers' perception of gangs in Jamaica. Specifically, discourse analysis will be used to critically examine the communicative patterns of police officers about Jamaican gangs, this process will involve a deconstruction of reading and interpreting the information provided.
Azheka	N	Jackson	Ms.	Simon Fraser University	Police officers perception of gangs in Jamaica	Online courses present many challenges for the instructor. The instructors are challenged to develop courses which restrict the students' ability to venture outside the course material and requirements to prepare assignments. How does one create and run an online course that inspires students to learn and adhere to the course requirements? This paper will discuss one professor's attempts to provide knowledge and maintain the integrity of the courses, the professor, and the students. The paper will present techniques that were tried and were successful. It will also present techniques that did not work.
Pearl		Jacobs	Dr.	Sacred Heart University	Suggestions for a Smooth Running Online Course	A 2013 Presidential Policy Directive titled, "Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience" comprised a list of the nation's most critical infrastructures. Prior to this directive, a congressionally mandated commission reported the U.S. electric grid is the foundational infrastructure upon which all other infrastructure is operationally reliant. Today, the U.S. electric grid remains dangerously vulnerable to both man-made and naturally occurring threats. Furthermore, recent attacks on vital parts to the grid underscore key security vulnerabilities that threaten America's most critical infrastructure. Fortunately, the technology to protect the electric grid, and the 21st Century society dependent on it, is readily available for implementation.
Ronald	Peter	Jacobus III	Mr.	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	Soft Target: U.S. Critical Infrastructure Vulnerabilities - Consequences for a 21st Century Society	Sexual assault reporting has recently been exposed as a grave issue at universities, but despite the current spotlight on this issue, absent from this examination has been those students enrolled at Historically Black Colleges and/or Universities (HBCUs). There remains a lack of information examining victimization and/or reporting (or not reporting) behaviors of students enrolled at HBCUs and what may influence these decisions. The current study explores the issue of student victimization and reporting behaviors at a small, private HBCU.
Veronika		James	Dr.	Virginia Union University	What happens at college, stays at college: Exploring the reporting of victimization by college students at an HBCU	From 1950's film noir, to 1970's Dirty Harry films, to the acclaimed HBO series The Wire, police interrogation has become a ubiquitous feature in the popular crime genre. This paper surveys multiple interrogation scenarios depicted in film and television. Topics covered include depiction of Miranda warnings, the portrayal of coercive interrogation, manipulation versus coercion and law enforcement accountability. Finally, film and television depictions of police interrogation are compared to recent research on electronically recorded police interrogations in felony cases.
Tanner		Jameson	Mr.	The Citadel	Portrayals of Police Interrogation in Film and Television: A Legal and Cultural Analysis	Thirteen percent of the US population is Black, and sixteen percent is Hispanic. Blacks and Hispanics are arrested at a higher rate than Whites. Black and Hispanic males have higher school suspension and juvenile incarceration rates than White males. Blacks and Hispanics account for sixty percent of the youth in secure detention facilities. Over fifty percent of young Black male high school dropouts are incarcerated by their early 30's. This rate is five times the rate for White males. This paper explores family, social, political, legal, and criminal justice system factors related to these racial disparities.
Galan		Jankkala	Dr.	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	Racial Disparity in the Rates of School Suspension, Juvenile Arrest, and Juvenile and Young Adult Incarceration Rates	Theorization of internet music piracy has focused on the illegal behavior of pirating music, explaining the motivations behind it. Something that has been neglected in theoretical work of online music piracy is its criminalization. This paper's theoretical application uses Donald Black's theory, Moral Time. This theory explains why conflicts occur and why some conflicts are worse than others. Using this theory, four key stages of criminalization efforts taken by the music industry are examined and elaborated upon in an effort to explain why the music industry chose to take the actions it did.
Craig	R	Jankowski	Prof.	West Virginia Wesleyan College	Music Piracy and Its Criminalization	Internet music piracy has been a very controversial topic and a target for criminalization efforts. Theorization of internet music piracy has mainly focused on the illegal behavior of music piracy. Something that has been neglected in theoretical work of online music piracy is its criminalization. This presentation is an theoretical application test of Donald Black's theory, Moral Time. Using this theory, four key stages of criminalization efforts taken by the music industry are examined and elaborated upon as a means to identify why the music industry chose to take the actions it did against online music piracy.
Craig	R	Jankowski	Prof.	West Virginia Wesleyan College	Music Piracy and Its Criminalization	This paper compares the genocide in Bangladesh (the then East Pakistan) with other genocides of Twenty-first century. In 1971, a genocide was committed in Bangladesh by the Pakistani Army, objected to control the whole Bengali population and eliminate religious minorities (the 15% Hindus), and claimed three million human lives. After analyzing the characteristics of genocide in general and particularly the genocides in Armenia (1914-19), during the Second World War (1939-1945), in Cambodia (1973), in Rwanda (1994), and in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1995), this article will identify the brutality and severity of the genocide in Bangladesh (1971).
Fatematul	Jannat	Dr.	Delta State University, Cleveland, MS	The Genocide in Bangladesh (1971)	This study examines the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) in the context of Bangladesh, a tiny South Asian country. Like other parts of the world, in Bangladesh, women are disproportionate victims of IPV. Though according to the constitution, women enjoy equal opportunity in all sectors, practically they are the victims of severe gender discrimination in every aspects of life. After analyzing the discrimination of women in the socioeconomic and cultural context of Bangladesh, this study will identify whether and how this discrimination is related to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).	
Fatematul	Jannat	Dr.	Delta State University, Cleveland, MS	Gender Discrimination and Intimate Partner Violence: Bangladesh Women in the Twenty-first Century	This study will examine the relationship between spouse betrayal and intimate partner violence (IPV). Studies found, spouse betrayal is a vital risk factor of IPV. After analyzing case studies of victims, this study will identify the reciprocal relationships between IPV and partner betrayal.	
Fatematul	Jannat	Dr.	Delta State University, Cleveland, MS	Intimate Partner Violence and Spousal Betrayal: How they are Related?	Using the Florida Four-City Study of violence against homeless women as a backdrop, this discussion examines how feminist criminology can broaden the criminal justice understanding of the intersections among gender, homelessness, and victimization. Understanding the marginalization of homeless women within the larger context of patriarchy and public perceptions of homelessness is key to reducing current practices of reinforcing existing inequalities and non-responsiveness.	
Jana	L	Jainiski	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Ignored, Blamed and Shamed: Rethinking the Criminal Justice Perspective on Homeless Women's Victimization	

					Eliminating human trafficking has become an endeavor of domestic and foreign policy of many nations. Following passages of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in the US, in 2000, and the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, this issue received even more international attention. Florida ranks as second or third in the US in volume human trafficking. This paper examines human trafficking in Florida, one of its most notoriously dangerous venues. Employing secondary data analysis, we investigate human trafficking in the context of Florida's unique socio-economic, cultural, and geo-political landscape. Victims include children, women and men who are subject to sexual exploitation or forced labor through physical violence, fraud, or coercion.
Abdy	Jarrafzadeh	Dr.	St. Thomas University	Human Trafficking: Women and Labor Migrants in South Florida	Previous research has suggested that media coverage varies as a function of demographic and situational characteristics such that more 'newsworthy' cases feature greater exposure. Media coverage of missing persons is thought to be linked to the likelihood of solving cases; however, empirical research has not yet explored this relationship. To that end, using missing persons cases in Florida for the past several years, this study examines the case characteristics associated with various levels of media attention. Several formats of media are examined including print media, television news, and social media. Furthermore, this study examines whether the level of media exposure is related to solvability. Any implications will also be discussed.
Michelle	Jeanis	Ms.	The University of South Florida	Missing white woman syndrome: A content analysis of media bias and case solvability	A county-wide Reentry Task Force was formed in 2013 to assist in the successful integration of incarcerated citizens back to the community. <sup>2</sup> To learn more about reentry through the perspective of the inmates we conducted four focus groups with both male and female inmates in the county jail who had previously attempted to reenter society and were not back in jail. Qualitative analyses of the sessions provide information about key factors and/or obstacles that contribute to recidivism in the County as well as possible solutions to the problems facing former local jail inmates.
Michael	Jenkins	Dr.	University of Scranton	County Jail Inmates' Perceptions of the Reentry Process	The current study utilizes RTM to analyze drive-by shootings in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Operational factors include: locations of retail establishments providing alcohol, known gang member's homes, schools, fast-food restaurants, and locations of drug arrests. All data has been separated into two six-month time periods: January to June 2013 and July to December 2013 in the hope of replicating the study conducted by Caplan and Kennedy. The goal is to provide the Oklahoma City Police Department with a forecasting instrument for the evidence-based application of finite resources and a proactive forward leaning posture towards the forecasting of future violent crime.
Michael	Jenkins	Prof.	University of Central Oklahoma	The Application of Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM) on Drive-by Shootings in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Computer criminals are compared to non-computer criminals in a 2004 sample of state and Federal prison inmates. Offenders are compared on their age, race, gender, and education. Computer criminals are found to be younger, more white, more female, and more educated than their non-criminal counterparts.
Kevin	Jennings	Dr.	Armstrong State University	The Demographics of Computer Criminals: Are the Stereotypes True?	The use and abuse of both licit and illicit alcohol has been increasing in India due the advent of government supported (The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation (TASMAC)), retail alcohol vending especially in rural areas of down south. Few service organizations and service minded medium and small scale industrialists in rural areas near Polachi and Udumpet, in South India are concerned to implement a referral program to de-addiction centers. The literature suggests that certain therapeutic community treatment program processes have a clear relationship to treatment success and client outcome. The association between length of stay in drug user treatment programs and treatment success has received considerable attention (De Leon, 2000; Gossop, Marsden, Stewart & Kidd, 2003; Simpson 1997) Program graduation or completion has been shown to be highly correlated with improved treatment outcomes (Johnson et al., 2012; De Leon, 1985). This paper aims in analyzing the success of such intervention programs in the rural areas of South India. This qualitative analysis of the intensive and indispensable intervention, probably the only hope rural women folks have, will be focusing on 1. reduction in the risk of violence and harassment by rural alcohol addicts (men) 2. reduction of other critical issues and 3. the success or completion of intervention.
Manjula	Jeyaraman	Dr.	GVG College, Udumalpet, India	Evaluation of the intervention in alcohol-addiction in rural south India	This study focuses on two primary control orientations in corrections - punishment and rehabilitation. Using data collected from 223 community correctional officers in Hubei, China in 2013, this study investigated the effects of officer characteristics and agency characteristics, and sociodemographics on the orientations. The study found that the Chinese community correctional officers integrated punishment and rehabilitation orientations. Both agency characteristics affected the Chinese community correctional officers' punishment and rehabilitation views while only one (age) of the job characteristics and demographic variables was significant. Discussions of the findings are also provided.
Shanhe	Jiang		University of Toledo	Punitive and rehabilitative orientations toward offenders among community correctional officers in China	This study examines similarities and differences in unstructured routine activities, measures of delinquency, and their relationship between immigrant youth and nonimmigrant youth. Using concepts from routine activities and differential association, this study also explores if the pattern of unstructured activities is partially explained by differential associations for these two groups. Our results show that the patterns of unstructured activities are similar for these two groups. Unstructured routine activities account for different forms of delinquency of these two groups. However, findings indicate that differential social relations plays a more significant role in mediating the effects of unstructured activities for immigrant youth.
Xin	Jiang	Dr.	Slippery Rock University	A Study of Unstructured Routine Activities and Delinquency for Immigrants and Nonimmigrants	Using homicide crime data obtained from the Houston Police Department and demographic data from City of Houston, the current paper identifies variation in homicide characteristics using the City's Truiper-neighborhoods. <sup>2</sup> Past literature frequently used census tracts to test and examine neighborhood characteristics. As the fourth largest city in U.S., the neighborhoods in Houston, Texas are grouped into 88 super-neighborhoods. Each super-neighborhood has a distinctive pattern of community life in a well-defined geographic area. Using ArcGIS, descriptive and spatial analyses are presented. Limitations and future directions are also discussed.
Heerin	Jin		Sam Houston State University	Variation in homicide characteristics in Houston super-neighborhoods <sup>2</sup>	In 2009, in R. v. Grant, the Supreme Court of Canada reworked its formula for exclusion of evidence when the evidence was obtained through a constitutional breach by officials. The Supreme Court eliminated its previous use of exclusionary rules even in the context of "fruit of the poisonous tree" evidence. Scholars hypothesized that the new test would render the constitutional claim of accused persons much less effective. This paper undertakes an empirical study of over 1000 cases since the exclusion of evidence revolution of 2009, and analyzes a variety of parameters including exclusion rates, types of evidence and court level.
Richard	Jochelson	Dr.	University of Winnipeg	Five Years of Exclusion of Evidence in Criminal Trials and Appeals in Canada: An Empirical Analysis	Criminology has only just begun to examine the effects of major events, such as natural disasters or terrorism, on crime and disorder. This paper examined the influence the terrorist incidents surrounding the 2013 Boston Marathon had on community incivility levels. Using police call for service data for pretest and posttest periods, we examined the change in the rate of citizen calls about minor incivilities (disturbances, noise complaints, etc.) and physical disorder (trash, abandoned vehicles, etc.). The findings revealed that the rate of incivility calls increased during the period of terrorist activities, but the rate of physical disorder calls declined.
Richard	R. Johnson	Dr.	Criminal Justice Program - University of Toledo	Examining the effect of a terrorist attack on reports of community incivility	Faith-based dorms and faith-based prison programs are increasingly common in prisons. However, most faith-based programs do not last very long and one can argue the most US prison offenders with very long prison sentences are typically ineligible for consideration when it comes to participation in such programs. However, two experimental programs are now ready to test the proposition that a prison seminary can be effective with even the hardest of those criminals serving very long sentences 7 even life sentences 7 within two maximum security prisons. Preliminary findings from the first two years of a five-year research project will be presented.
Byron	R. Johnson		Baylor University	Assessing the Long-Term Effectiveness of Seminars in Two Maximum Security Prisons	A global education is essential to preparing students for today's competitive marketplace. Study abroad programs offer a unique opportunity to enhance global competency and cross-cultural awareness. These signature learning experiences increase students' understanding of international criminal justice issues, foster their appreciation for diversity, and strengthen their academic and professional trajectory. Based on my experience in developing and leading a criminal justice study abroad program in the Caribbean, this presentation offers basic steps to building a new study abroad program from start to finish. It also highlights some of the triumphs, challenges, and responsibilities to consider as a new program director.
Cynthia	Johnson		Georgia State University	Developing Study Abroad Programs: What to Know From Start to Finish	Since 2011, colleagues at universities in the US and the UK collaborated on an interactive project with their students. The "Murder@7" projects require students to engage in a series of online wiki activities with each other in a virtually authentic professional environment. This paper tells that story and evaluates the project from the students' perspectives. Specifically, they were asked about the types of assignments they prefer, thoughts about how the project impacted their skill levels, their experiences with social media, and the types of assignments they prefer. The results indicate favorable responses and support for this project over other options.
Kathrine	Johnson	Dr.	University of West Florida	Virtual Interactive Teaching and Learning: An Evaluation of the "Murder@7" Project	For 25 years, adult drug treatment courts have provided an intensive combination of substance abuse treatment and court supervision in an effort to reduce substance abuse, improve the quality of life of alcohol and drug addicted offenders, and reduce recidivism. This evaluation study reports the operation of a specific ADTC since its inception in January 2005, to July 1, 2013, investigating its ability to reduce two types of recidivism: (1) any type of criminal re-offending; and, (2) drug and alcohol specific re-offending.
Brian	R. Johnson	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	Reducing and Controlling Recidivism: Findings from the Ottawa County ADTC	Juvenile fire setting and explosive use behaviors (JFSB) extort costs to public safety on several levels (e.g., deaths, response costs, and structural damages). Traditionally, fire service personnel have addressed these behaviors. JFSB programs with qualified mental health professionals functioned to extend the types of forensic psychological services to this group. While promising on one side, work with JFSB has fueled a wide range of professional and ethical concerns about the licensed mental health professionals providing clinical forensic services to JFSB. The risk for malpractice is higher because of the often overlooked public safety elements associated with these cases. This presentation will identify the emerging ethical issues in assessing and treating this population through an examination of applicable ethical standards.
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Clinical forensic psychological ethical issues in the delivery of treatment services to juvenile fire setters and bomb makers	Juvenile fire setting behavior (JFSB) constitutes significant financial strain as well as an unrelenting threat to public safety. Providing early interventions to this population is paramount to prevention. For decades, individual mental health counseling services have been used to address these clinical forensic concerns. Group treatment of JFSB patients offers a unique therapeutic experience to mental health counseling. This presentation will explore the steps necessary to explore group treatment with this JFSB population.
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Forensic assessment, selection and preparation of juvenile fire setters and bomb makers for group treatment: A Cultural	Therapeutic enhancement activities (TEA) are a core component in cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) based treatment programs. The goal of TEA are to provide an opportunity for additional thought and practice changing behaviors beyond the traditional therapy, and has been empirically established as a key component for reaching treatment goals in CBT. Juveniles who engage in fire setting and bomb building behaviors have not traditionally been referred for CBT treatment, however emerging research is supporting the utilization of a CBT approach to address these behaviors. This presentation focuses on the use of TEA for juvenile fire setting and bomb building behavior.
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Use of Therapeutic Enhancement Activities (TEA) with juvenile fire setters and bomb makers	There has been extensive media coverage on Jihad web postings found on YouTube videos, tweets on Twitter, and status updates on Facebook that internationally fuel psychological fear. Jihadist extremists use social media to communicate, deliver propaganda, share their ideologies, tactics, and recruit more followers. This presentation relies on a forensic psychological approach to explore Jihadist motives for using various social media for courts.
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Jihadist web postings and popular media twitter and face book: A forensic psychological analysis	States and municipalities utilize codes that specify psychological standards for hiring all sworn public safety personnel. Although officers are screened, there are increased concerns about losses in community trust in police that is sometimes fueled by high profile incidents associated with racial profiling, excessive force, and documented racial biases. Police departments must take culturally responsive steps to prevent complaints and/or legal actions related to negligent hiring. Forensic psychological screenings, training and supervision may be important organizational structures that can assist departments in retaining officers who are more suitable for working with ethnically diverse communities. This presentation examine existing and recommended forensic psychological screening practices.
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Forensic psychological suitability screening of police officers to work in racially diverse communities	Considerable Homeland Security resources have been invested to combat terrorism. Most of these efforts are observed in areas that reflect greater security in soft targets as well as counterterrorism. With all of the bulk of the Homeland Security efforts being directed in the aforementioned areas, there is a growing concern about Homegrown or radicalized western terrorists. There has been a lack of scientific evidence explaining the foundation of the psychological process in all levels of terrorist involvement. More specifically, the identification and development of effective assessment models, as well as defining characteristics of those westerners who may be vulnerable to being recruited or who may radicalize through a number of reasons. This presentation focuses on the complexity of the gender, psychosocial and cross-cultural processes of western terrorists. Additionally, possible predictive models for western terrorists will be examined that may be used for potential preventative measures (i.e., antiterrorism).
Ronn	Johnson	Prof.	University of San Diego	A forensic psychological assessment of terrorists: An antiterrorism approach for radicalized westerners	Combative social events such as the Rodney King riots of 1992, and the more recent event that took place in Ferguson Missouri are the ingredients for a public safety "imperfect storm". In this case, dangerous community high profile incidents can be escalated when "bad cops (i.e., not properly psychologically screened or supervised) are unable to conduct "scene management by assessing potential protesters which are occasionally indistinguishable from criminals whose only goal is to loot and riot. This presentation examines the dynamics of these public safety situations, and explores community based interventions
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	A forensic psychological perspective on criminal looters, suicide by police seekers and bad cops: An imperfect cross-cut	As the fastest growing fire threat in the United States today, juvenile fire setting is responsible for approximately 80,000 structure fires, equating 300 deaths and 1.3 billion dollars in property damage. The primary aim of the forensic psychological interviews of juvenile fire setters and bomb makers (JFSB) is to obtain clinical forensic information regarding the incident. Methods of forensic psychological interviews used with adolescent and adults may not be developmentally appropriate from securing information for younger children (i.e., Pre-school through kindergarten). This presentation explores ways to increase the accuracy of the forensic psychological picture of the population of pre-K youth JFSBs.
Ronn	Johnson	Prof.	University of San Diego	Forensic psychological interviews for Pre-K youth involved in Juvenile Fire Setting and Bomb Making	Terrorism within the United States has been a critical public safety topic for decades and was punctuated by the attacks taking place on September 11, 2001. Life in Afghanistan and Iraq is dominated by the unrelenting threats posed by suicide bombers. With recent bombings, such as at the Boston Marathon and an American al Qaeda suicide bomber in Syria, there is increased concern about the risk of an American suicide bomber in the United States. This presentation examines the forensic psychological patterns as an antiterrorism strategy that may have relevance in understanding potential American or Homegrown suicide bombers.
Ronn	Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Forensic Psychological Mindset of an American Suicide Bomber: The next risk assessment frontier	

Ronn		Johnson	Dr.	University of San Diego	Forensic psychological perspectives in deterring the impact of acts of terrorism from ISIS and Khoroan: An Antiterrori	Terrorist groups like ISIS and Khoroan operate out of an irrational extremist fear that westerners seek to take away their religion. Fear, motivation, and recruitment are also a desired objectives which is largely achieved through violent propaganda videos and the use of social media outlets. Jihadist threats continue to escalate and the number of their supporters continues to grow. While there is a paucity of information on how to prevent these terrorist attacks, one potentially achievable public safety goal is to protect the public from the psychological fear associated with these acts. While these issues are typically discussed from a Homeland Security standpoint, a forensic two-fold psychological perspective covered in this presentation will be used to explore ways to deter terrorists and reduce the psychological impact.
Matthew	Charles	Johnson	Dr.	University of Houston- Downtown	Long Term Consequences of Substance Use from Young Adulthood to Middle Adulthood	Prior research indicates that prior drug use is associated with future problem behaviors and other negative outcomes (such as mental health and physical problems). However, research on early behavior affecting adult outcomes has generally been limited to short term consequences, with most looking at early adult outcomes. The current study will examine the effects of adolescent behavior (11-17 years of age) throughout the life course of the individual until the most current wave (38-44 years of age) of the National Youth Survey Family Study (27 years). Implications for future research are discussed in light of the findings.
Cheryl	L	Johnson	Ms.	Radford University	Exploring the effect of firearm sales on state level gun crimes and gun deaths	This study examines the effect of gun deaths, homicides, suicides, and accidents. To better understand the role of gun sales on firearm deaths, data from the National Instant Check System and Brady Scores will be examined. Both represent the gun laws and restrictions in place. This study utilizes multiple regression to determine the significant predictors for firearm death, homicide, suicide, and accidents. Models examining gun death, measured as incidents and rates, will be examined. Four measures of gun death are used: overall firearm death, firearm homicide, firearm suicide, and firearm accidents.
Cheryl		Johnson	Ms.	Radford University	Using integrated criminological and urban planning theories to explain changes in crime	The purpose of this study is to examine urban revitalization and public works projects in relation to changes in crime rates. According to integrated social disorganization and urban planning theory, creating a homogeneous social environment may result in a higher quality of life for those residents and lower crime rates overall. In order to conduct this study, a time series analysis will be used to test this model in order to determine the effect that the urban social environment has on the crime trends.
Cheryl		Johnson	Ms.	Radford University	Examining the effect of collective efficacy on confidence in law enforcement	The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of collective efficacy on resident confidence levels of law enforcement. Collective efficacy is both the willingness of individuals in a neighborhood to work together toward a common goal, such as crime control, and mutual trust. Data was collected using an in-depth qualitative interview of residents in a small Southern city. Measures of concepts related to social disorganization were compiled and will be examined in linear models testing the effects of resident collective efficacy on confidence in law enforcement.
Tricia		Johnston	Ms.	Georgia State University	7Eight in the Gate?: Organizational Impact of Prisons on Correctional Officers? Perceptions of Their Job	Even though prison populations in Pennsylvania are slightly declining (Langley 2013; Pennsylvania Department of Corrections 2013), there is still a need for prison staff. This study examines interviews with correctional officers, investigating ways that the organizational structure of prison has impacted their personal and professional lives. A respondent driven sample was used in which seven in-depth interviews were conducted with Pennsylvania Department of Corrections employees. Four themes emerged: appeal to corrections, interactions with staff, the role of management, and perceptions of organizational impact on the participants.
Faith		Johnston	Ms.	California State University, Sacramento	An Exploratory Study on Offenders' Ideas for Changes to the Criminal Justice System	This qualitative study aims to explore offenders' suggested changes to the criminal justice system based on their personal experiences within the system. The study sample was composed of 18 formerly incarcerated individuals who had completed a term of cognitive behavioral life skills programming called Ascend, and 18 formerly incarcerated individuals forming the comparison group who did not receive the Ascend program. All participants were interviewed using an in-depth semi structured interview instrument. Thematic analysis of the data was performed, revealing recurrent themes. Insights from this study can inform policy and practices for criminal justice professionals in the area of corrections.
Roderick	W.	Jones	Mr.	Indiana University	Toward a General Theory of Street-Level Crime Rates: A Multilevel Elaboration of Routine Activities Theory	This presentation introduces a new multilevel theory of street-level crime rates. The theory proposed is unique because it describes crime from a multilevel perspective that emphasizes the nested structure of geographic units of analysis. At the micro-spatial level street segments are utilized to capture within-neighborhood variation in crime that is caused by opportunity structure. At the meso-level neighborhood level the theory seeks to evaluate the street-level effects on crime due to neighborhood organization and concentrated disadvantage. The presentation will discuss the theoretical, methodological, and practical applications of theory.
F.	Matt	Jones	Mr.	University of North Dakota	Boombtown Delinquency	While boombtown research is experiencing a resurgence in popularity, there remains a dearth of research focusing exclusively on juvenile delinquency in areas currently experiencing some sort of rapid growth in industry and population. This project explores possible changes in both trends and rates of delinquency activity in one such area that is experiencing rapid growth in both industry and population: the Bakken region in North Dakota and eastern Montana. This project combines existing literature with available statistics concerning changes in delinquency as well as possible insight from key participants within the region's juvenile justice system.
Marilyn	J.	Jones	Dr.	California State University, Division of Criminal Justice	Impact of International Processes on domestic policy change: A Qatari Case Study	FIFA awarded the 2022 World Cup to Qatar, the world's richest country per capita. The award raised the nation's profile internationally and increased external scrutiny of its labor laws which have been identified as facilitating human rights abuses of migrant workers. This scrutiny led to proposed labor law reforms but not for all category of workers. Qatar is used as a case study to assess whether, and if so how, external pressures influence policy change to reduce human rights abuses, social and economic victimization and promote reform in the treatment of vulnerable migrant populations.
Ashley		Jones	Ms.	Alvernia University	Murder in Families	The purpose of this presentation is to discuss murder in the family. The acts of parents killing their children, children killing their parents and siblings killing siblings will be highlighted. Motives, methods, and theories of each type of murder will be discussed. Examples of each type of murder in the family will be presented.
Nicholas	A.	Jones	Dr.	Department of Justice Studies, University of Regina	Officers' perceptions of resourcing ?culturally appropriate policing? in Canada's First Nations? communities	The 2014 Report of the Auditor General of Canada raised a number of issues with respect to policing in First Nation communities in Canada. Two of the issues raised in the report were under-resourcing and a lack of ?enhanced policing services.? This paper analyzes survey data collected from officers working in First Nation communities across Canada with regard to their perceptions of adequate resourcing as well as what might contribute to achieving culturally appropriate policing.
Nicholas	A.	Jones	Dr.	Department of Justice Studies, University of Regina	Transitional Justice in Serbia: Factors Affecting Victims' Expressed Desire to meet with Offenders	Scholars have proposed models of transitional justice seeking to identify the critical components required to move forward following mass atrocities. One particular model is the 7R model (truth, accountability, reconciliation, and reparation) ?initially developed by Parmentier (2003) explored the role and applicability of restorative justice principles in dealing with post-conflict situations. Parmentier and Westkamp (2010) further developed the model incorporating additional components (trauma, trust and dialogue). Logistic regression analysis, using data from a population-based survey conducted in Serbia, is conducted to explore the relationships between a number of factors and the victims' expressed desire to meet with offenders.
Mark		Jones	Dr.	East Carolina University	Mortality among released prisoners in North Carolina: Comparison with the general population	We examined mortality among North Carolina inmates released between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2010 compared to the general population. Inmate data obtained were matched with mortality data obtained from the CDC. The hypotheses examined were: 1) whether there is a significant difference in the mortality of released prison inmates and the general population, 2) whether selected independent variables are associated with mortality among released inmates. Released inmates died at a significantly higher rate from almost all causes of death than the general population. This is part of a discussion about an epidemiological approach to criminal justice.
Marilyn	Jones	Dr.	California State University, Sacramento	Addressing Transnational Crime and Policing in the Classroom: Filling a Need	The issues of transnational crime and transnational policing are often a part of courses in Comparative Criminal Justice or Comparative Policing. However, not all programs can afford to have dedicated comparative courses. More importantly, in this age of globalization when more and more criminal activity crosses more and more borders, it is hard to conceive of training 21st century criminologists and professionals without providing sufficient exposure to these issues across the criminal justice curriculum. This roundtable will explore ways to introduce transnational crime and policing across the study and teaching of criminal justice and will share ideas on resources and materials available.	
Nathan	Jones	Prof.	Sam Houston State University	The Resilience and Destruction of Mexican Drug Networks: Los Zetas, Sinaloa and Los Templarios	Conceptually this paper argues that territorial business models (Mazzei) among Mexican drug networks trigger greater state reactions because these come closer to approximating the state's functions (Fly). The paper goes more deeply into other business models arguing for the importance of the invisibility of the illicit networks to the state and the value of corruption strategies to illicit network resilience. The paper uses three mini cases (1. Gulf Cartel/Los Zetas, 2. the Sinaloa cartel and 3. La Familia/Los Templarios) to explore the risk and resilience of 7dark? networks.	
David	M.	Jones	Dr.	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	More Dilution of Miranda?	In 2010 the United States Supreme Court made a number of decisions—Florida v. Powell, Berghuis v. Thompkins, and Maryland v. Shatzer—which in various ways weakened the potential impact of some provisions of the seminal case, Miranda v. Arizona. While the United States Supreme Court sets basic policies through its decisions, these policies must be implemented through lower court decisions, at both the Federal and state level. This paper will examine how these lower courts decided cases involving issues decided at the Supreme Court level with the following question in mind—did they blunt decisions made at the top or magnify them?
Erika	L	Jordan	Ms.	Colorado Mesa University	Undergraduate Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders: A Mixed Methods Approach	This study is framed from a social constructionist lens and explores undergraduates' attitudes towards sex offenders, the sex offender registry, and policy through qualitative and quantitative data. A sample of undergraduate students within the Rocky Mountain Region was surveyed on their attitudes toward and knowledge about sex offenders. It was hypothesized that students with little knowledge of sex offenders or the registry would have more negative attitudes than those who have more extensive knowledge. Preliminary findings suggested undergraduates believe the registry to be an effective tool and indicated a weak correlation between knowledge and attitudes among college students.
Kareem	L	Jordan	Dr.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Community Disadvantage and Criminal Sentencing: A National Juvenile Sample	The impact of community disadvantage has been shown to influence sentencing in the criminal justice system. Sentences tend to be harsher in areas of higher disadvantage. However, research has not generally examined this issue among juvenile samples. The current study focuses on the impact of community disadvantage on criminal sentencing among a national sample of juvenile offenders convicted in the adult criminal justice system.
JANICE	JOSEPH	Dr.	CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Conducting International Research	Conducting research abroad provides a unique opportunity for first hand experiences, an introduction to the culture, policy and infrastructure, and the benefits of an orientation to another culture, society and language. However, there are several challenges that a researcher faces when conducting international research. These include methodological, ethical, linguistic, cultural, and moral challenges. This presentation will examine the benefits and the dilemmas of conducting international research. It will also outline some of the basic steps necessary to conduct international research.	
JANICE	JOSEPH	Dr.	CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Transnational Crimes and Justice		
JANICE	JOSEPH	Dr.	CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	School-to-Prison Pipeline and Race/Ethnicity	The School-to-Prison Pipeline involves harsh policies that push disadvantaged students out of school and eventually into prison. It is a disturbing national trend whereby children are funneled out of public schools and into the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Rather than employ traditional disciplinary measures when students misbehave, schools are becoming dependent on suspensions, expulsions, and law enforcement to punish students. Statistics indicate that this practice disproportionately targets students of color. This presentation will examine the policies that contribute to this phenomenon, the racial/ethnic groups that are affected by it, and attempts to address the problem.	
Matt	Joutsen	Dr.	Director		The United States has become an energetic actor in transnational criminal justice. It has done so through bilateral and multilateral agreements, but to a surprising extent also through unilateral action, pressuring other countries to adopt U.S. concepts and models of criminal justice. The paper examines how the U.S. has used treaties, technical assistance, naming and shaming? and financial sanctions to get other countries to change their laws and policies and compares the success of the US in so doing with that of the European Union.	
Alicia	Jurek	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Gendered organizational environment as a determinant of police agency adaptation	This presentation describes an exploration of the relationship between community gender equality and the specialization of American police agencies. We use original data gathered from a survey of 300 municipal police agencies, coupled with the 2007 wave of LEWAS, and other data to assess the response of police agencies to community influences. Specifically, we seek to determine the relationship between the community gender equality and police agency responses to human trafficking. We embed our findings within the larger organizational theory literature.	
George	F	Kain	Dr.	Western CT State University	Teaching Corrections: Exposing Students to Emerging Issues/Approaches in the Management of Special Populations	This annual roundtable, which is focused on teaching pedagogy, focuses on a variety of innovative teaching methods which can be used to improve delivery of course content to students in corrections classes. This year, the roundtable will focus on teaching students about approaches in programming which address special populations in institutional corrections, as well as changes occurring in institutional correctional management. Issues such as religion/inmate in corrections, management of the aging prisoner population, management of special populations, and the use of creative arts programming will be discussed.
Suman	Kakar	Dr.	Florida International University	Social Media and Human Trafficking ? Use of Social Media both in enabling and combating human trafficking	Social media was designed for socialization purposes such as staying in touch with the world, posting interesting events and breaking news searching for new jobs, advertisements, disseminating information, and even making new people, just to name a few general functions. Regardless of its intended and designed use, social media has served as a double-edged sword ? helping and hurting the society simultaneously. It has been used by general population to stay in sync with the world and by potential offenders to lure credulous consumers. This paper examines such a use of social media both in enabling and combating human trafficking.	
Suman	Kakar	Dr.	Florida International University	Mass family killings, domestic violence, and Murder-Suicide	This paper examines the relationship between domestic violence, mass family killings, and murder ? suicide by the perpetrator. The existent literature purports that domestic violence may be one of the significant risk factors for murder-suicide. The present study examines whether mass family killings and murder suicide by the perpetrator are associated with the history of domestic violence, relationship between perpetrator and victims, gender of the perpetrator and victim, age of perpetrator, presence of divorce/separation, use of weapon, terminal illness, and history of mental illness.	
Nicholas	Kallas			University of Baltimore	The financial considerations of CtiWatch	Many cities have installed cameras to help reduce crime in areas that produce a high volume of calls for service. While numerous studies have examined the effectiveness of these programs, few have addressed whether they are cost-effective. The present study examines the cost of operating CtiWatch in Baltimore City (e.g., cost of cameras, installation and maintenance, and personnel to monitor) versus the average cost of adding more patrol units, and then compares the crime rates of high-crime neighborhoods across the City that utilizes each of the aforementioned strategies to determine which is more fiscally and strategically effective in controlling crime.

						This is a theoretical essay that uses a multidimensional approach to compare socially disorganized neighborhoods (SDN) with ideally socially organized neighborhoods. The dimensions include economic conditions, physical conditions (conditions of housing, roads, parks etc.), public safety and security for residence, political efficacy of residence, and prevalence of human and social capital among community members. Each dimension is constructed with a number of relevant variables e.g. the economic dimension considers property values, unemployment rates, tax base, etc. It is argued improving all dimensions within SDN is required to create permanent neighborhood improvement. Government funds alone will fail.	
David	B	Kalinich	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	A Multidimensional Analysis of Socially Disorganized Neighborhoods	This research investigation examines the rights of female prisoners who give birth while in prison and the impact that it has on them and their newborn. Beyond the typical issues faced by pregnant inmates regarding health care rights such as pre- and post-natal care and being free from wearing shackles during childbirth, this research also explores the constitutional protections of their right to be with their newborn and conversely the newborn's right to be with the mother, if only for a short time.	
Naoki		Kanaboshi	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	The Rights of Pregnant Prisoners and their Newborns	While working with a well-established anti-gang initiative in the City of Fall River (MA), researchers began the process of implementing risk assessment instruments with educating partners about the importance of risk factors and targeting higher risk youth. When partners were more comfortable with the concept of risk, steps were taken to ensure that 1) partners consider risk when working with a youth 2) that all partners are working with a population that has the same general risk profile. While there is certainly room for improvement, this represents a significant improvement from business as usual.	
Michael		Kane	Mr.	Community Resources for Justice, Crime & Justice Institute	You Have to Start Somewhere: Beginning the Risk Assessment Process	Racism has always been part of the U.S. criminal justice system. From the laws which protected the repressive acts of slave owners to Jim Crow to the War on Drugs, African Americans have suffered at the hands of a system which claims to protect the public. Racism has kept our system unfair and our communities volatile. This panel will explore the practices of Restorative Justice as ways to address these historical wrongs, and help promote fairness and community healing.	
Joanne		Katz	Prof.	Missouri Western State University	Restorative Justice and Race: Addressing Historical Harms	The Bureau of Justice Assistance awarded funding to the Phoenix Police Department to purchase, deploy and evaluate on-officer video cameras that record the interactions between community members (e.g., the public, suspects and victims) and officers. This presentation will describe the scope and nature of the project, present the results of our implementation and process analyses, and present the results of our impact evaluation that examines the effectiveness of the technology related to complaints against the police and performance measures related to responding to domestic violence.	
Charles	M.	Katz	Dr.	Arizona State University   College of Public Programs	Phoenix SPI: Officer Body Worn Cameras	In this paper I draw on multi-method ethnographic data of two Philadelphia nightlife scenes from 2008 to show how substance use and risk of harm in each scene has been largely homogenized, with young persons' behavior constricted due to factors beyond their own agency. The rise of nightlife leisure economies derives from police efforts to stamp out exotic drug use associated with raves in the 1990s, and the ensuing liberalization of licensing laws in an attempt to rebrand city downtowns as mainstream sites of cultural consumption, catering to young adults in an attempt to promote urban tourism and spending.	
Philip	R.	Kavanaugh	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	The Homogenization of Substance Use and Risk in Two Nighttime Leisure Scenes	Why do stated beliefs about torture change based on how it's framed? Do these malleable beliefs influence policy and practice? Using a mixed within-subjects and between-subjects experimental design, we presented participants with one of 2x vignettes to examine their views about torture and the ethnicity of both the interrogator and the suspect, whether the event took place domestically or internationally, and whether the torture was psychological or physical. Additionally, we ask respondents to sign a petition consistent with their stated beliefs about torture to better understand the implications of framing on torture policy.	
Erin	M.	Kearns		American University	Who, What and Where: How Ethnicity, Type, and Location Impact Perceptions of Torture	The purpose of the present research was to examine the effectiveness of a Day Reporting Center established as a community corrections option. The center, operational in 2011, was established as a diversion program for individuals convicted of non-payment of child support. The program evaluation included a process and outcomes analysis. The outcomes analysis assessed program completion, recidivism analysis of program 7-completers, and assessment of the cost effectiveness of the program. Recommendations for the program included continuation and expansion as well as the inclusion of a wider range of offenders such as property and drug offenders.	
Deborah	G	Keeling	Dr.	University of Louisville	Evaluation of the Effectiveness of a Day Reporting Center	Today's students show little appreciation for the importance of empathy in their lives. The purpose of this study was to examine changes in empathy among criminal justice students enrolled in a senior-level community-based corrections course. The primary objective was to ascertain the impact of empathy-focused learning projects to increase participants' empathy level. The mixed-method designed case study utilized a two-stage measurement technique involving a pencil and paper test of empathy and actual interviews with students. A phenomenological analysis was conducted to investigate how the students understand and transform experiences into perceptions both individually and as shared meaning.	
Linda		Keena	Dr.	University of Mississippi	Changes in Empathy among Criminal Justice Students in a Community Corrections Course	Research reveals a positive correlation with prison releases and crime and a positive link between job stability and reduced criminal offending. Programs embracing the entrepreneurship mentality offer hope for achieving the vision of restorative justice. This paper presents a summative evaluation of the Ice House Entrepreneurship program, administered to pre-release inmates at a maximum security prison. Qualitative data from paired participants reveal three emergent themes, consistent with Van Ness and Strong's (2015) key principles of restorative justice and contribute to a holistic approach of restoring personal vitality, communities, family members, and offenders.	
Linda		Keena	Dr.	University of Mississippi	Restorative Path to Reentry: Lessons from the Ice House	This project was concerned with how extra-legal factors impact juvenile court judge's decisions to waive juveniles to the adult criminal court. This study sought to examine the relationship between individual characteristics of juvenile court judges and their perceptions regarding judicial waiver. Based on the research question, seven hypotheses were developed and tested. The population for this study consisted of all juvenile court judges and referees in the tri-state area; Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. Descriptive statistics were used to calculate the means, frequencies, and standard deviations for the demographic information collected from the participants in this study. The data was then analyzed using a Multiple Linear Regression (MLR).	
Sheri		Jenkins	Keenan	Dr.	The University of Southern Indiana	Judicial Waiver Decisions in the Tri-State Area: A Study of Judicial Perceptions	Keywords: waiver, transfer, juvenile court, juvenile court judge, juvenile justice
Steven		Tucker	Keener		Virginia Commonwealth University	Attempting to Understand School Shooters Through the Use of Adverse Childhood Experiences' Conceptual Framework	Studies have observed the troubled pasts of school shooters, but few established a consistent theoretical or conceptual framework. This study will analyze the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Studies' conceptual framework, commonly used in health disciplines, to understand if it can help better understand potential associations between school shooters' pasts and issues later in life. The researcher will analyze accounts of school shooters' past to determine if they line up with basic tenants of the ACE framework, and thus help predict the shooters' eventual outcomes. The study will conclude with recommendations regarding future applicability of the framework to school shooter studies.
Shelley		Keith	Dr.	Mississippi State University	Creating Self-Directed Learners: Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Writing Center	Writing is an integral part of criminal justice education. This study evaluates the effectiveness of a writing center in a large southern research intensive university. Specifically the Writing Center seeks to work with students in collaboration to improve the student's ability to be a self-directed learner in contrast to traditional classroom settings where teachers provide knowledge while students receive knowledge. In order to assess whether the Writing Center accomplishes these goals, survey data were collected in writing intensive criminology courses after students received services. Preliminary results indicate that the Writing Center successfully serves students achieving the goals set forth.	
Shawn		Keller	Dr.	Florida Gulf Coast University	Video Game Influence on Attitudes Towards Violence	An examination of attitudes towards violence and ownership of weapons among college students in order to better understand the influence of video games among young adults. This research stems from the idea that attitudes towards violence and desire to own a weapon may not be synonymous with violent video game players as suggested in the media.	
Cari		Keller	Prof.	Northeastern State University	Factors Influencing Fear of Crime at a Rural Regional University: A Focus on Race	Previous research that has addressed fear of crime and victimization on campus have utilized data obtained from large, urban universities. Few studies have addressed fear of crime on smaller and more rural universities. Furthermore, very few have addressed what impact race, specifically Native American status, may have on fear of crime. Working within a routine activities framework, data from the Campus Crime and Victimization Survey (CCVS) were analyzed to determine factors that influence crime on campus at a mid-west, medium-size, regional university. Findings from the CCVS will be discussed, as well as, policy implications and suggestions for future research.	
Jay	P.	Kennedy	Dr.	Michigan State University	Towards the Development of a Brand Owner Product Counterfeiting Risk Assessment	Product counterfeiting is a growing international concern for corporations, consumers, and governments and brand owners are seeking ways to assess and address this issue. The scale of product counterfeiting risk is driven by a combination of the following three factors: counterfeiting threat, brand owner vulnerabilities, and the potential consequences of counterfeit products entering the market. This presentation reports the initial developments of a product counterfeiting risk assessment tool for use by brand owners and scholars. Relevant variables essential to the development of an effective risk assessment are proposed, and a final risk assessment model is detailed.	
Jay	P.	Kennedy	Dr.	Michigan State University	Brand Protection in the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME): Addressing their Unique Vulnerabilities	Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) comprise over 99 percent of the companies in the U.S., and in many ways they vary significantly from larger businesses. SMEs can be distinctly different from large publicly traded corporations in terms of their organizational, cultural, and functional factors. They will also differ in their approaches to brand protection issues. Research on the problem of product counterfeiting has not yet addressed the specific brand protection needs of SMEs. Through an adaptation of existing brand protection and SME literature, this presentation identifies the focal concerns of SMEs with regard to brand protection issues.	
Jay	P.	Kennedy	Dr.	Michigan State University	Information in the Grey Area: The Ethics of Sharing Intellectual Property when Ownership Rights are Ambiguous	The theft of intellectual property is an important issue for artists, entertainers, corporations and governments across the globe. The proliferation of internet technology, and increases in access to the internet, have fueled the growth of open-access information sharing. Furthermore, intellectual property rights are not always clearly defined and in some cases information resides in a grey area where it is difficult to determine whether any party can even claim ownership of specific information. This presentation discusses the ethics of sharing information, via the internet or other means, when it is not clear who owns the information being shared.	
Stephanie		Kent	Dr.	Cleveland State University	Legislative Responses to Wrongful Conviction: Do partisan principals and advocacy efforts influence state-level criminal	The increasing number of discovered wrongful criminal convictions has eroded public confidence in the justice system. Many states have adopted laws that aim to reduce system errors but no study has examined why some states appear more willing to provide due process protections against wrongful convictions than others. Findings suggest that states with a Republican controlled legislature or more Republican voters are less likely to pass these laws while advocacy organizations that are part of the "innocence movement" have a significant influence on these bills. We identify impact and differences in the legislative process and offer ideas on how to influence the adoption of criminal justice policies. Although most U.S. prisons are purportedly located in rural areas, few studies examine the predictors of their geographic location. Using an American Correctional Association's 2013 census of 1,087 public state prisons (male, female, and co-gender facilities), we examine the predictors of a geographic information system (GIS)-measured straight-line (Euclidean) distance and driving (Manhattan) distance, from a prison facility's physical address to the center of the nearest city. Analyses examine the association between distance and variables that we derive from census data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of communities surrounding each prison. Conclusions examine policy-relevant issues regarding prison siting.	
John		Johnson	Kerbs	Dr.	East Carolina University	A Geographic Information System (GIS) Analysis of Public Prison Siting in the US	Correctional administrators and policymakers are currently debating the utility of incarcerating over 250,000 older inmates (ages 50 and above) in U.S. prisons. This paper examines legal and theoretical justifications and strategies for their selective decarceration. Using focal concerns theory (Steffensmeier et al., 1998), justifications for release include (a) the offender's blamelessness, (b) issues regarding community safety and protection, and (c) practical legal constraints and considerations regarding how sentencing practices affect criminal justice systems, defendants, and their families. The merits of sentencing reforms and administratively feasible release strategies such as compassionate release, medical parole, and reintegration programs will be discussed.
John		Johnson	Kerbs	Dr.	East Carolina University	The Justifications and Strategies for the Selective Release of Older Prisoners	It is important for students to understand the emotional impact of the Holocaust and not limit their studies to facts and statistics. Holocaust survivors are invited into the classroom to share their experiences and interact with students. Through this workshop, students create a Story Expression Project using multiple art forms. The projects serve as a tribute to the survivors and as a way to share their stories for future generations.
Sindee		Kerker	Prof.	Lynn University	TEACHING THE NUREMBERG TRIALS WITH AN INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH: DEVELOPING A STORY EXPRESSION WORKSHOP	My research explores the question of why Gary Heidnik is consistently labeled a serial killer, although many of his offending patterns do not match accepted serial murder definitions. In contrast to Heidnik, my research also explores why Richard Kuklinski, a contract killer is not commonly labeled a serial killer, although he exhibited a number of characteristics that might arguably label him such. Throughout my research I analyzed typologies that are used with respect to serial murder in order to explore why contract killers have not been included under the label 'serial killer'. As part of my research, I conducted an extensive literature review that explored typologies that have been used for serial killers. Kuklinski was convicted of five murders and sentenced to consecutive life sentences, but admitted to killing more than one hundred and fifty people; however he is not often considered a serial killer. Heidnik is an American kidnapper and serial killer who tortured and raped six women in Philadelphia. Due to his sadistic nature, he is considered a serial killer, even though he never directly killed any of his prisoners. The research that I conducted allowed me to take a deeper look into why Kuklinski's and Heidnik's offender characteristics commonly exclude them from being considered a serial killer. This research provides a current exploration of the exclusion of contract killers from serial murder typologies. I interviewed Dr. Holmes (University of Central Florida), as well as Dr. Fox (Northeastern University). Both expressed that there are 739ey areas? in regard to typologies, and that both Richard Kuklinski and Gary Heidnik fall within that 739ey area?	
Tory		Burke	Kethro	Ms.	Norwich University	A Tale of Two Killers	

Aim		Rhania	Mr.	ANK Enterprises	Restorative Justice: A New Paradigm For Social Transformation	In this presentation, punitive justice gives way to 'Restorative Justice,' a pathway that converts criminals into productive citizens and allows for the restoration of individuals rather than their continued punishment. Reformed criminals are a great resource to society since they can teach younger people to make better, nonviolence choices.
Kraig	Robert	Kiehl	Dr.	Kutztown University	Police militarization: A history and effectiveness review	The tragic events of the Ferguson Police shooting of Michael Brown and the response to citizen protests of the killing re-started the debate about police militarization. Critics claim that federal programs that provide surplus military equipment to police agencies create a situation where the police view citizens as the enemy, perpetuate violence against citizens, and undermine our democratic society. Proponents of equipment sharing (equipment and tactics) between the military and police contend that the relationship is necessary to sustain the readiness of police to appropriately address the threat of terrorism, transnational crime, and hardened violent criminals. This paper will examine the history of police militarization and provide some examples of less intrusive partnerships currently in place between the police and the military which effectively address crime.
Michelle		Kilburn	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Restored or Revoked: Probationers? Perceptions of What Works	For the past twenty years progressive leaders and industrial psychologists have encouraged input from lower levels of the organizational hierarchy to resolve mission-related problems. The commonly held belief is those who work closest to the problem have the greatest insight.
Bitna		Kim	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Police-Probation/Parole Partnerships in Pennsylvania	The field of corrections has yet to openly embrace this philosophy. Policy development and problem resolution tend to flow downward. This research marks a change of direction by surveying approximately 1,500 individuals who either recently completed probation or were revoked. Respondents identified the most and least effective practices/programs. This first-stage descriptive analysis compares their perceptions with generally accepted practices.
Jeong	Lim	Kim	Dr.	Tarleton State University	A study on differences between male and female police officers' occupational stressors in South Korea	Recidivism rates remain a problem across the nation. Although many of the most active criminals are already well known to various components of the criminal justice system, many probationers and parolees are ill-supervised due to a lack of resources and coordination. Police-probation/parole partnerships have been suggested as a solution to improving supervision and public safety. The authors utilize a survey of police chiefs and chief probation/parole officers to examine the prevalence, barriers, and desire for partnerships within Pennsylvania.
Chunye		Kim		John Jay College: CUNY (Graduate Center)	The role of religion on intimate partner violence among undocumented Latin American women in New York City	The interactive effects of gender in a multi-dimensional assessment of police occupational stressors were examined in this study. The sample comprised of 512 police officers from 111 police agencies under the Korea National Police Agency that were divided into two subgroups: males and females. Using multivariate regression analysis and multivariate analysis of variance, comparisons were carried out to assess group differences in occupational stressors by three dimensions of stress symptoms. Attention is paid to observe similar or dissimilar stress symptoms of gender caused by three categories of stressors from bureaucracy, community, and job itself. Limitations and implications are discussed.
Yongsok		Kim	Dr.	Texas State University	Students' Perceptions of School Resource Officers	Little research attention has been given to the relationship between religion and intimate partner violence (IPV) among undocumented Latin immigrant women although religion is often an essential part of immigrant's lives. This study investigates the relationship between religiosity measured by the frequency of religious service attendance and religious affiliation and the experience of intimate partner violence through a sample of 120 undocumented Latinas recruited from New York City. This study seeks to gather basic epidemiological data on experiences of physical, psychological, and sexual violence by intimate partners. Risk and protective factors related to experience with law enforcement, socioeconomic status, and social networks are identified. Findings will inform IPV preventive strategies and policies in this vulnerable population.
Jeong	Lim	Kim	Dr.	Tarleton State University	A study on gender effects in police officers' occupational stressors in South Korea	This study examined students' perceptions of School Resource Officers (SROs). The researcher administered a web-based survey among university students between the ages of 18 and 20 by asking them to recall their memories regarding SROs during high school years. Among the 12 independent variables including three control variables in multivariate linear regression analysis, only one variable of students' first impressions of SRO was detected to have a positive and statistically significant relationship with students' perceptions of SROs. The other experiential factors, such as frequency of student-SRO communication, were found to have statistically significant relationships with students' perceptions of SROs in bivariate analyses, while only some of the contextual factors showed such relationships with students' perceptions of SROs in bivariate analyses. With the detected findings, the ways of improving students' perceptions of SROs, such as making better students' first impressions of SROs, are discussed for maintaining school safety and building positive student-SRO relationship.
KiDeuk	Kim	Kim	Dr.	The Urban Institute	Improving Practices in Sex Offender Management and Treatment	This study analyzes the gender differences on reported/perceived levels of stress through examination of physical and psychological indicators caused by occupational stressors. The 512 sample from 111 police agencies under the Korea National Police Agency was divided into two subgroups: males and females. In order to investigate different responses to occupational stressors, this study explores not only the underlying gender-specific sensitivity to environmental factors. Using multivariate regression analysis and multivariate analysis of variance, between male and female officers, similar or dissimilar physical and psychological responses to occupational stressors will be explored.
KiDeuk	Kim	Kim	Dr.	The Urban Institute	Machine Learning Approaches to Sex Offender Classification	Our preference to present would be some time Friday afternoon, 2pm to 5pm. Thanks
KiDeuk	Kim	Dr.	The Urban Institute	Machine Learning Approaches to Sex Offender Classification	Sexual recidivism risk prediction often faces empirical challenges such as low base rates, so there is ample room to improve current sex offender identification and classification practices. This study contributes to the current understanding of effective sex offender classification by comparing the performance of existing risk assessment tools with machine learning approaches. Machine learning has grown in recent decades into a broad discipline that has produced both fundamental statistical theories and practical applications, such as Google's spam filter techniques. We will compare and discuss multiple sexual recidivism prediction methodologies applied to adult sex offenders.	
Keron	Matthew	King	Mr.	University of the West Indies	Imagining a Different Police: Interrogating the role of the police in social control in a Caribbean Nation	Policing in the Caribbean has yet to evolve to reflect the unique characteristics of the Caribbean. Many nation states in the Caribbean have instead adopted an Anglo-American policing paradigm that appears efficient on paper but is met with significant challenges at the implementation stage. This paper merges Foucault's governmentality and Pezinsky's Peacemaking Criminology to interrogate the concept of policing and argues that the notion of social control needs to be re-examined and re-purposed to reflect Caribbean realities. The paper presents preliminary findings from an exploratory study into the role of policing in one Caribbean state, namely Trinidad and Tobago.
Brian	Frederick	Kingshott	Prof.	Grand Valley State University	The Militarization of the Police: A New Policing Era?	The increased militarization of the police is exhibited in the clothing, equipment and tactics deployed in dealing with crime and public disorder. The question is raised as to whether the police training provides for officers to be aware of, and sensitive to, the individual and group psychology within a crowd, legitimately protesting about a real or perceived wrong, is the militarization of the police, under the "1033 program," compatible with the community policing paradigm? Will the tragedy of Ferguson, Missouri be the catalyst for a new policing era?
Stephane		Kiven	Prof.	Sacred Heart University	Responding to Campus Sexual Assault Cases: From Rage to Empowerment A Restorative Justice Approach	Restorative justice is both a methodology for dealing with conflict and a process for modeling more positive human relations after social harm. This paper will explore restorative justice as an alternative approach to responding to campus sexual assault cases.
Suzanne	M.	Kissock	Prof.	Missouri Western State University	University and Community Collaboration to Reduce Child Abuse and Neglect	This presentation highlights the effort by one University to reduce the high rate of child abuse and neglect in their community. In response to a significant number of infant deaths and a higher than average rate of abuse and neglect, Missouri Western State University instituted a successful annual Child Abuse Investigation conference. The goal of the conference is to bring togetherexperts from all the primary professions that are involved in the investigation and prosecution of child abuse. The professions invited to present at the conference were members from law enforcement nursing education courts (judges and prosecutors) and social work.
Brent		Klein		University of Arkansas	The Temporal Distribution of Learning Processes Across Domestic Terrorist Movements	The purpose of this research is to explore the temporal distribution of learning processes across domestic terrorist movements operating in the United States. Drawing from differential association and learning theories, we expect learning processes (acquiring definitions and techniques of terrorism) to occur in a rational sequence. Further, we anticipate the nature of learning processes will vary across movement types, including the Al Qaeda and associated movement, far-right movement, and eco-terrorist movement. Data for this study come from the American Terrorism Study (ATS). Findings should inform homeland security and law enforcement intervention strategies in ongoing efforts to prevent future terrorism incidents.
Jennifer	L	Klein	Dr.	University of Texas at Tyler	Examining Stereotypes: What is the Most Common Sex Offender Profile	The stereotypical profile of a common sex offender (older white male stranger who targets a young female victim) has been pervasive in the media portrayal of this group of offenders. In this study, we used a 2x2x2 factorial design vignette study to examine which vignette participants (n=435) believed to contain the "true" sex offender. Participants read one of 16 fictional vignettes, which varied based on four characteristics of target: offender race (white vs. black), victim race (white vs. black), offender gender (male vs. female) and victim gender (male vs. female). An interaction between the four target characteristics was studied.
Aash	R	Klein	Dr.	Iona College	Theorizing the social construction of white collar crime	This paper draws on political sociology and critical criminology to theorize the social construction of white collar crime. This includes considering how white collar crime is constructed through discourse, what is being constructed, and why. I look at the larger political, social, and cultural contexts that both provide and limit the discursive resources available, ranging from a hegemonic criminological consciousness, to opinion surveys diverting attention away from white collar crime. I also consider media content and examine the "honest" and "suite-linked" patterns of over- and under-punishment?
Lloyd		Klein	Dr.	Hoxton Community College, CUNY	Racial Disparities in Sentencing Policy: Sentencing Decisions Amidst the Aftermath of Ferguson	Racial discrimination within the criminal justice system has come under scrutiny in the aftermath of incidents in Ferguson, MO, New York City, and other parts of the country. There has long been a pronounced trend to apply mandatory minimum sentences in the prosecution of minority defendants within the criminal justice system. In addition, inquiry has extended from the role of law enforcement to the decisions rendered through the Prosecutor's Office. This paper examines the extent of racially discriminatory practices from the standpoint of the applied mandatory minimums in the ongoing drug war to more recent documented prosecutorial patterns.
Kathryn		Kleis-Carbone	Prof.	University of New Haven; Manchester Community College	Exploring Agency Best Practices in Law Enforcement Officer Mental Health Wellness	Police agencies and administrators have made strides in recognizing the importance of officer well-being, particularly as it relates to emotional and mental health. Despite gains, many agencies struggle to integrate initiatives that directly impact the issues plaguing law enforcement officers nationwide including high rates of suicide, PTSD, divorce, cumulative and critical incidents stress. Many police leaders cite the absence of best practices and model programs as inhibiting factors in promoting well-being. This paper seeks to identify best practices and a model framework for police agencies to promote officer wellness.
Paul		Klenowski	Dr.	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	Girls Just Wanna Have Fun? Or Do They When It Comes to Committing Occupational-Related White-Collar Offenses	An empirical examination of the qualitative accounts of 15 federally convicted female white-collar offenders will be presented. The purpose of this qualitative study is to determine the motivational thought process and overarching reasons for commission used by these offenders prior to carrying out their crimes. More specifically, a detailed examination of any neutralization language used either on- or externally (i.e., self-justification or explanation to others) to pacify potential guilt prior to carrying out their occupational offenses will be examined and then dissected. It is hypothesized that individualized strain related to inequalities in the workplace lead women to commit occupational offenses.
Katherine	Elizabeth	Knight	Ms.	Queen's University Belfast	Deliberating Duress: criminal liability and its relevance to terrorism-related exclusion from asylum	Measures criminalizing the provision of material support to terrorist organizations expanded drastically post-9/11, without always taking into account the issue of coercion. Though asylum seekers in the US today are more protected from duress-related inadmissibility than in previous years, these protections are largely discretionary and are not codified in immigration law. This study provides theory and case studies from the US, UK, and international law in support of an explicit duress exemption in the Immigration and Nationality Act. It evaluates the use of duress as a criminal defense and the relevance of individual criminal responsibility as applied to asylum cases.
Tammy		Kochel	Dr.	Southern Illinois University	Effects of Different Approaches to Hot Spots Policing on Perceptions of Legitimacy, Crime, Safety & Collective Efficacy	While hot spots policing has been vigorously assessed for its impact on crime, little is known about other consequences. To maintain public support, cooperation, and adherence to the law, and to promote safe neighborhoods, understanding the impact of hot spots policing on public perceptions of police and their communities cannot be neglected. Research in St Louis County, Missouri, applies an experimental design in 71 hot spots to examine the immediate and delayed effects of two hot spots policing strategies (problem solving and directed patrol) on residents' perceptions of legitimacy, views about misconduct and competence, crime and safety, and collective efficacy.
Charles	James	Kocher	Dr.	Saint Joseph's University	Rethinking the Role of Policing in a Democratic Society: Back to Basics	Throughout the last fifty years, policing has taken on a new look. Law Enforcement has mastered the art of solving crimes however maintaining a peaceful environment becomes questionable. Nothing is more telling than individuals protecting with their hands in the air in a manner indicating surrender as we observed in Ferguson Missouri. Traditional uniform wear has and technology has changed the image for policing. As a profession how do we maintain the peace through proactive means? What is the focus for the role of policing as we move into the future?

Crystal	L	Kocis		Florida State University	A Proposal of the Interaction of Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Social Structure on Sentencing Outcomes	The objective of this research study is to determine if there is a sentencing disparity distributed across race/ethnicity and gender and what is the cause of the disparity (age, education attainment, employment status)? The cross-sectional research design involves using existing data drawn from 5,000 state felony cases occurring between 2000 to 2011. Two states are randomly selected within each of the U.S. Census regions. The expected findings are that the sentencing outcomes will differ largely based upon the input of extra-legal factors and this finding will carry across both racial/ethnic and gender models.
Greg		Koehle	Dr.	Lock Haven University	Critical Skills for Police Officers	Many researchers have noted the complexity of policing. This research examined skills that are critical for police officers based on the perceptions of current police officers. This research involved individual interviews with police officers from a range of agencies representing a variety of assignments and positions (current and past). The findings suggest that effective police officers need interpersonal and problem solving skills, in addition to a high level of empathy and desire to not only help the community, but work with the community to solve an array of issues.
Joshua	Michael	Koehnlein	Mr.	Temple University	The Fentanyl-laced Heroin Epidemic: Investigating underlying factors and organized crime's involvement in Philadelphia	Recently, due to the addition of fentanyl, Pennsylvania has experienced a spike in heroin-related overdoses resulting in death. This research aims to shed light on the lacing processes and the factors and socio-economic associations with it. This research source analysis of 60 academic journal and media articles from 1985-2014 supplemented by interviews with twenty academic experts and law enforcement personnel. The results of this research indicate that the media and user demands are underlying factors in the lacing process, while the lacing process itself is expected to occur further down the supply line and close to street level.
Dawn		Komorovsky		California State University, East Bay	Alternative Approaches to Preventing Wildlife Crime in South Africa	In the last decade there has been a substantial increase in rhinoceros and elephant poaching in South Africa. The 1989 CITES agreement (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) instituted a ban on the international trade in ivory. However, one elephant is killed every 15 minutes and two rhino are killed each day. There are a variety of approaches to combat wildlife crimes in South Africa, including the militarization of NGOs, traditional law enforcement efforts, and economic methods. This paper will examine decolonization and community justice as an alternative approach to address the issue of poaching in South Africa.
Zleva	Dauber	Korvissier		Institute for Social Innovation, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California	?What happened to me can happen to anybody?	This presentation will give voice to 21 women, who have been wrongfully convicted, long incarcerated, and later exonerated. Their experiences not only personalize and contextualize their individual cases, but also establish identities in an overwhelming sea of facts and statistics. The research hopes to boost public awareness, and provide empirical evidence to promote social justice and criminal justice reform.
Albert	M.	Kopak	Dr.	Western Carolina University	The Complex Relationships between Alcohol use, Drug use, and Offending among Juvenile Offenders	A few commonly understood relationships between substance use and offending include alcohol use is correlated with violent crime and drug use is typically related to drug offenses. However, most of this research conducted has focused on adults, and few studies specify types of offenses. The current study sought to extend prior work by utilizing the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement to examine the complex relationships between alcohol use, drug use, and offense type among juvenile offenders. Results demonstrate distinctions in how acute and chronic effects of alcohol and drugs were associated with offense type in this nationally representative sample.
Connie	M.	Koski	Dr.	Longwood University	Opening Minds in the CI Classroom: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Color-Blind Racial Attitudes Scale (CoBRAS)	Introducing evidence of racial and ethnic disparities and discrimination in the criminal justice system is often a challenging endeavor in an era of subtle, less direct forms of racism. Given the importance of these issues, faculty who teach issues of race have an opportunity to impact students' thinking but are often met with resistance. The Color-Blind Racial Attitudes Scale (CoBRAS) is one teaching tool that has the ability to stimulate students' self-awareness and open their minds to discussions and course content. This study systematically evaluates the use of the CoBRAS in the classroom and discusses the implications of its use.
Connie	M.	Koski	Dr.	Longwood University	Humanizing the Other: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice	A number of approaches to teaching issues of race, ethnicity and criminal justice are available today, yet they rarely utilize an interdisciplinary approach. The purpose of this research is to systematically assess the ability of an experiential service learning opportunity at a local Immigration Detention Facility to: 1) stimulate students' motivation to hone their foreign language skills while 2) volunteering to help teach English to non-native speakers, and 3) broaden their multicultural understanding of immigration issues and those who ultimately get detained for such violations. Preliminary results of this pilot study will be presented and implications will be discussed.
Anna		Koslowski	Dr.	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	An Exploratory Study of Law Enforcement Responses to Human Trafficking	Estimates indicate that millions of people around the world have been victims of human trafficking in the United States. Human trafficking includes but is not limited to domestic servitude, forced labor, and prostitution. Current literature has focused on the needs of human trafficking victims, however, more attention is needed on understanding those on the frontlines of identifying and investigating human trafficking crimes. This study is based on qualitative interviews with law enforcement officers/agencies across municipal, state, and federal agencies. Emphasis is placed on collaboration among agencies and perceptions of human trafficking crimes. Implications for future research will be discussed.
David	Eric	Krahl	Dr.	University of Tampa	The Effects of Legal and Extra-Legal Factors on Sentencing Outcomes**	This paper explores the effects of legal- and extra-legal factors on sentencing outcomes. Within a factorial experimental design, the seriousness of the offense, the social status of the offender, the social status of the victim, the presence of aggravating circumstances, and the presence of mitigating circumstances are systematically varied within the context of hypothetical criminal episodes. Cases are asked to simulate these hypothetical criminal episodes, and assign a particular punishment to each episode. The purpose of this research is to systematically assess the ability of an experiential service learning opportunity at a local Immigration Detention Facility to: 1) stimulate students' motivation to hone their foreign language skills while 2) volunteering to help teach English to non-native speakers, and 3) broaden their multicultural understanding of immigration issues and those who ultimately get detained for such violations. Preliminary results of this pilot study will be presented and implications will be discussed.
John		Kramer	Dr.	Pennsylvania State University	An Evaluation of the Processes and Outcomes of the Centre County DUI Court	This paper evaluates the implementation and effectiveness of the driving under the influence (DUI) court in Centre County, Pennsylvania. The court provides community-based supervision consisting of intensive judicial review, electronic monitoring, drug/alcohol testing, mandated treatment, and intensive probation supervision. The court's primary target population is non-violent, non-DUI offenders with a history of drug or alcohol dependence. Several methods are used to evaluate the process and outcomes of the court, including observations of the court and team meetings, surveys and interviews with clients, and official record checks of clients compared to a non-randomly assigned control sample.
peter	c.	Kratcoski	Dr.	kent state university	International Cooperation in Police Training	Police administrators in the U.S. and abroad realize that the traditional methods followed in police training are no longer sufficient to adequately prepare officers for the types of crimes they will encounter. Many criminal groups are internationally based and it requires international cooperative responses from policing agencies to be effective in suppressing the criminal activities of these groups.
Laura		Krieger	Ms.	Southeast Missouri State University	A State of Mind: Survivors' Perspectives of Serving on an Impact Panel in a Maximum Security Prison	In this paper, we will describe several of the well-established and successful international police training ventures. In addition, several of the problems and issues relating to cooperative international police training programs will be discussed.
Andrew		Krojcie	Mr.	SUNY Canton	When is the Death Penalty an Appropriate Punishment?	Victim Impact Panels (VIPs) have been studied rather extensively with respect to offender rehabilitation and recidivism. Frequently, these types of panels are used as conditions of probation. The purpose of this qualitative research is to examine a rather distinctive experience in which victims participate on a panel at a Level 5 (maximum security) correctional institution. Specifically, the project will address whether victims' perceptions of the institution and/or sentencing laws changed after volunteering to serve on a VIP panel. Ascertaining victims' perceptions of sentencing laws will contribute to the current corrections, restorative justice and victimology knowledge bases.
Andrew		Krojcie	Mr.	SUNY Canton	What is Homeland Security?	The death penalty is one of the most controversial topics today. The death penalty is different across the world and continues to evolve based on public opinion. There have been many different methods of execution used but have often changed due to public opinion. Much of the debate stems from whether the death penalty is a fair sentence and if so, when is it appropriate to be used. This poster presentation will address the many execution methods employed in the United States and the conditions under which the execution methods were determined to be appropriate.
Joseph		Kuhns	Dr.	UNC Charlotte	Examining the Use of Deadly Force and Firearms Against the Police	A consensus definition of what homeland security is has become a controversial topic since the events of September 11, 2001. While attempts to create a definition of homeland security have been made, such a definition has yet to be agreed upon. Through the failure to reach such an agreement of what homeland security is we may create confusion or jeopardize any attempt at developing a comprehensive homeland security strategy. In this paper, I will explore the development of the many definitions of homeland security and will propose a definition that may find agreement by agencies and organizations involved in homeland security.
SEDAT		KULA	Dr.	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE	The Need for Interagency Cooperation for Juvenile Boot Camps Effectiveness	Most prior research on police use of force focuses on the officer's actions. This study merged five years of Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted data with violent crime data to identify and match high and low risk jurisdictions where officers are more or less likely to become victims of deadly force and firearms. The agencies were surveyed. The results will provide insights into preferred policies, practices, and training processes that may be effective at reducing risks for officer injuries and deaths related to firearms within a range of common scenarios including foot pursuits, domestic violence incidents, and others.
Laura		Kunard		Institute of Government and Public Affairs	Technology and the new era of police-community collaboration	Juvenile boot camps have several advantages over traditional imprisonment systems, like combined ability to deter, incapacitate, punish and rehabilitate offenders while reducing cost of imprisonment and problem of overcrowding in the prisons and jails. Achieving all these goals requires strong and intensive cooperation between the agencies. Cooperation helps agencies to discover their differences in a constructive manner and to develop new and better solutions for problems that are ahead of their capacity. It is more likely for cooperating agencies to produce more innovative and extensive solutions in the name of boot camp effectiveness.
Howard	A	Kurtz	Dr.	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	Botched Executions/Killing by any other name - the Oklahoma Experience	Today's social media platforms provide new opportunities for law enforcement officials to connect with the communities they serve. Building trust between community residents and officers is more important than ever, as recent events in Ferguson, Missouri have demonstrated. Agencies embracing community connections and collaboration through innovative social media strategies are positioned to not only to heal old wounds and forge trusting relationships but also to move toward productive, collaborative problem solving efforts. This presentation will explore police use of webpages such as EveryBlock.com and Nextdoor.com as useful tools for agency transparency and community building.
Hamid	R	Kuscha	Prof.	Anna Maria College	University of the Right to Life and Retributive Death Penalty in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jurisprudence Compatibility	Botched Executions/Killing by any other name - the Oklahoma Experience. Botched executions have brought into question the effectiveness of lethal injections as a humane form of ending life. Oklahoma recently found it self at the center of the national debate over lethal injection as a form of capital punishment. This paper looks at the Oklahoma case and examines botched executions in general in search of answers. Since the rise of the Sharia-based Islamic justice system in Iran in 1979, the death penalty applies as retribution for life (Qisas al-mal). The human rights Watch groups have characterized it as a major violator of the United Nations Declaration of the Universal Right to Life mandates. This paper critiques the retributive death penalty from the stand point of the UN Charter as well as Islam's principles of retributive death. prosecution that religious courts utilize in that country. The paper concludes that retributive death violates the Charter's due process mandates as well as Islam's principles of retributive justice.
Abdi		Kusow	Dr.	Iowa State University	Criminal Epidemiology and the Immigrant Paradox	Purpose: A growing number of studies have examined the immigrant paradox with respect to antisocial behavior and crime in the United States. However, there remains a need for a comprehensive examination of the intergenerational nature of violence and antisocial behavior among immigrants using population-based samples. Methods: The present study, employing data from Wave 1 and II data of the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), sought to address these gaps by examining the prevalence of nonviolent criminal and violent antisocial behavior among first, second, and third-generation immigrants and compare these to the prevalence found among non-immigrants and each other in the United States. Results: There is clear evidence of an intergenerational severity-based gradient in the relationship between immigrant status and antisocial behavior and crime. The protective effect of nativity is far-and-away strongest among first-generation immigrants, attenuates substantially among second-generation immigrants, and essentially disappears among third-generation immigrants. Clear distinctions were observed between second-generation and first-generation immigrants and second and third-generation immigrants with respect to their involvement in nonviolent criminal and violent antisocial behavior. These patterns were also stable across gender. Conclusion: The present study is among the first to examine the intergenerational nature of antisocial behavior and crime using population-based samples. Results provide robust evidence that nativity as a protective factor for immigrants wanes with each successive generation.
Sanja		Kutnjak		Michigan State University	Police Integrity and Gender	This paper analyzes the potential relation between police officers' level of police integrity and their gender. The alternative hypothesis is that women, who have traditionally been the minority in the police, exhibit higher levels of police integrity. The sample consists of 1,300 Croatian police officers surveyed in 2009-2010. The respondents were asked to evaluate 14 scenarios describing various forms of police misconduct. The results indicate that the respondents' gender carries little weight in their evaluations of misconduct seriousness and their willingness to report, as well in their assessments of the appropriate and expected discipline.
Sanja		kutnjak kvociv		Michigan State University	Does gender matter: The exploration of gender and police integrity on the sample of Croatian police officers	Civil unrest in Ferguson, Missouri following the recent officer involved shooting incident has prompted law enforcement agencies across the U.S. to implement the use of body worn video cameras to record police encounters with citizens. Although in-car camera systems are common and are often helpful in investigations of alleged misconduct, no video recording devices were utilized in Ferguson and the accounts of the officer and witnesses as to what exactly occurred are markedly different. This paper explores the use of video technology in policing and its potential to both increase law enforcement transparency and modify officer behavior.
Michael	J.	Kyle		Southern Illinois University	Law Enforcement Use of Video Technology: An exploration of the impact on transparency and officer behavior	In environmental criminology it is frequently posited that the immediate surroundings of transit hubs disproportionately attract crimes as they provide anonymity, easy entry and exit, and a large number of targets for bulky offenders. In this study, we examine how Washington Metropolitan System affects the crime patterns in the greater Washington DC metropolitan region. We analyze which transit hubs experience the most crime and what factors might be driving their vulnerability. The spatiotemporal element of this study highlights how criminogenic spatial influence of transit hubs changes temporally.
Nancy		La Vigne		The Urban Institute	Analyzing Crime Patterns and Trends in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area	
Nancy		La Vigne	Dr.	The Urban Institute	Methods and Findings of the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse	

Nancy		La Vigne	Dr.	The Urban Institute	An Overview of the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse: Design and Methodology	This presentation will provide an overview of the development of the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse, including primary objectives, intended audiences, and the value that the effort brings to the field. The presenters will also discuss the methodological approach undertaken to synthesize the body of evaluative reentry research, including coding methods, minimum standards of study rigor, classification of research and how this approach is both consistent with and distinct from similar "what works?" endeavors in other fields.
Ryan	M	Labrecque	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	Unraveling the 7Black Box? of Solitary Confinement: A Five-Year Longitudinal Study of Inmates in Ohio	Despite the long-standing controversy over the effects of solitary confinement, there exist few studies of inmates' experiences in such settings. This lack of empirical research in this core correctional area is especially concerning given its critics claim the practice violates prisoners' constitutional rights, contributes to psychological problems, increases criminogenic risk, and is expensive. This presentation seeks to add to this understudied research area. Toward this end, this study examines the frequency, duration, and timing until release to the community for inmates held in solitary confinement in the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction prison system during a five-year time period.
Ryan	M	Labrecque	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	Unraveling the 7Black Box? of Solitary Confinement: A Five-Year Longitudinal Study of Inmates in Ohio	Despite the long-standing controversy over the effects of solitary confinement, there exist few studies of inmates' experiences in such settings. This lack of empirical research in this core correctional area is especially concerning given its critics claim the practice violates prisoners' constitutional rights, contributes to psychological problems, increases criminogenic risk, and is expensive. This presentation seeks to add to this understudied research area. Toward this end, this study examines the frequency, duration, and timing until release to the community for inmates held in solitary confinement in the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction prison system during a five-year time period.
Karen		Lahm	Dr.	Wright St. University	Effects of Parent-Child Relationships on Inmate Behavior: A Comparison of	There is very little current information on the nature and extent of contacts between inmate parents and their children. To fill in this gap, it was the purpose of this study to determine how parental contacts with children, in the form of visits, mail, and telephone calls affected inmate behavior behind bars. A subsample of over 6,000 inmate parents from a larger sample of state prison inmates in the U.S. was analyzed. Results showed that inmates who got visits, both males and females, and mail (female inmates only) were more likely to be written up and/or found guilty of rule violations. Policy implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.
Eric		Lambert	Prof.	The University of Mississippi	Correlates of Perceived Dangerousness Among Jail Staff	Past research has reported that perceived dangerousness is linked with decreased job satisfaction and organizational commitment and increased chances of job burnout. The current study examined the correlated of perceived dangerousness with the job among jail staff working at a large southern jail. The results will be reported and discussed.
Matthew	Edward	Lambert	Dr.	F. Marie Hall Institute for Rural and Community Health	The TWITR Project: Lessons Learned in Identifying And Intervening With Students Who Have Violence Risks in Schools	The Telemedicine Wellness Intervention Triage and Referral Project (TWITR) is sponsored by the Texas Governor's Office, Criminal Justice Division. Its goal was to develop and implement a school-based program to identify students, with or without mental health problems, who pose violence risks to themselves or others. Seventy-five students were screened the first year, 25 underwent psychiatric evaluation (6 were hospitalized), and 7 were arrested. One student had an active mass violence plan. Development and implementation issues are discussed along with the need for a broad range of clinical and risk-based screening tools to assess a wide range of students.
David		Lambert	Dr.	University of New Haven	Identifying the Correlates of Police Vehicle Crashes	There is a great deal of misinformation regarding police vehicle crashes as a public safety issue as well as an officer safety problem. Using 30 months of accident reports, this analysis examines the road and traffic conditions associated with police vehicle crashes. It seeks to understand the different factors that are correlated with single versus multiple vehicle crashes and crashes during routine patrol in comparison to emergency response driving conditions among others. Ultimately, this type of analysis can lead to evidence-based policy choices that can improve road safety for police officers and the general public.
Eric		Lambert	Prof.	The University of Mississippi	Spilling Over: Correlates of Strain-based Work-Family Conflict	Work-family conflict is when the demands of work and home call for one another to conflict, and is a real possibility for the unique occupation of policing. One form of work-family conflict is strain-based conflict, which is when work strain causes problems at home for a person. This study will look at workplace variables to see what factors may contribute to strain-based work-family conflict. Data from a survey of Indian police officers will be used. The results will be presented and discussed.
Karen		Lancaster-Ellis	Mrs.	University of the West Indies	Pleasure vs Pain: An Application of Beccaria's Pleasure Pain Principle on the Convicted Prison Population of Trinidad &	Some early theorists posited that punishment is intended to act as a deterrent from criminal offending and should be more than the pleasure derived from crime. This study examines this theory and its applicability to criminal offending in Trinidad and Tobago. The high rate of recidivism and an increase in crime and gruesome violence now permeates once peaceful society which suggests that the pleasure pain principle is not germane.
Ursula	Ann	Lande	Prof.	Georgia Military College	Americanizing Terrorism: A Content Analysis of ISIS and AQAP English-language Magazines	The researcher will conduct a pilot study with 30 convicted prisoners followed by structured and focus group interviews with 273 convicted prisoners in the State's prison. Newspaper reports, past studies and other academic sources will be examined. The researcher expects the results will provide the basis to strategically examine criminal offending in Trinidad and Tobago.
Michelle		Landers		University of West Georgia	Who Serves on the Highest Court: Patterns among characteristics of U.S. Supreme Court Justices	Terrorist organizations have an organizational goal of recruiting new members to ensure the sustainability of their organization. Recruitment among transnational terrorists organizations face a difficult challenge: recruiting new members from multiple countries, with radically different languages, belief systems and cultures. This paper qualitatively analyzes the content of English-language magazines Dabiq (ISIS) and Inspire (AQAP) as a means to better understand how terrorism is marketed to an American audience.
Jodi		Lane	Dr.	University of Florida	The Effects of Racial Socialization and Fear of Crime on Attitudes toward George Zimmerman	112 different justices, including the 9 currently serving, have held seats on the United States Supreme Court in its 225 year history. A great deal of scholarly work exists on the personal histories and the actions of these justices. However, not much research exists on patterns among these histories. What are the similarities among those who have been appointed to the Supreme Court? In this presentation, we will analyze major trends in the characteristics of the individual justices as well as how these trends have changed over time.
Mark	Murfee	Lanier	Dr.	University of Alabama Cyber Institute	The Genesis of the University of Alabama Cyber Institute (UACI)	In February 2012, George Zimmerman fatally shot Trayvon Martin in Sanford, Florida. Opinions differ on whether Zimmerman experienced legitimate fear for his life or whether his racial profiling prompted the incident. This paper examines the impact of racial socialization and fear of crime on university students' attitudes about whether or not Zimmerman was justified in his use of force. This paper brings together the concept of racial socialization in the psychological literature and subcultural diversity in the context of dating relationships. Implications for university policies concerning addressing sexual victimization will be discussed.
Zachary	D	Larson		Norwich University	Capital Punishment: Mistakes Made by the Criminal Justice System	The University of Alabama Cyber Institute (UACI) was conceived to integrate academia, government and corporate entities in one united effort to better understand the issues associated with cyber issues. Uniquely, this effort has been successful with breaking down academic silos and facilitating greater intelligence sharing between government agencies. The primary partnering colleges are Business, Engineering, Arts and Sciences and the UA Honors College. Government agencies include the United States Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). This multi-disciplinary academic and research institute has been funded to develop several areas to be discussed.
Zachary	D	Larson		Norwich University	Capital Punishment: Mistakes Made by the Criminal Justice System	Capital punishment is an area of intense interest to researchers (see for example, Bedau and Radet, 1987; Dieter, 2014). The death penalty has been a method used as a deterrent to prevent crime that is solely based on fear (Lutner and McCord, 2011). The 144 exonerated from the death penalty were originally sentenced to death for crimes ranging from murder to rape. However, they were later exonerated on the basis of multiple factors that came into play such as mistaken witness identification, false confessions, perjury and false accusations, false or misleading forensic evidence, official misconduct, and inadequate legal defense.
Julia		Laskorunsky		Pennsylvania State University	Criminal Specialists and Generalists: Who is More Likely to Re-Offend?	On March 11, 2014, Glenn Ford left Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola, where he had been held since March 1985 (nearly 30 years). Ford was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to death by an all-white jury (Beaver, 2014; Louisiana 2014). Ford also has the distinction of becoming the 144th death row inmate to be exonerated from death row. On average, these exonerates spend 10.1 years on death row before being released (Paternoster, Bacon and Brame, 2008). Capital punishment is an area of intense interest to researchers because it is one of the United States most controversial subjects.
Thomas		Lateano	Prof.	Kean University	Using Mock Court Demonstrations to Enhance Student Learning in Criminal Justice Courses	Recidivism studies vary widely in their methods, samples, and outcomes, but few have tested the effect of offense specialization and versatility. This is surprising because criminological literature commonly attributes higher offending rates to generalist offenders. This paper analyzes state level sentencing and recidivism data to outline the relationship between offense specialization and recidivism in a large sample of serious offenders. Using an original multi-agency dataset, I study three-year recidivism patterns among five offender types: 7 specialists in violent, drug, property, and sex offenses, and generalists (i.e., versatile offenders).
Krista	Taralynne	Latham		Georgia Southern University	The Effects of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Sexual Orientation on Sexual Victimization	This seminar will provide participants with information about how mock courtroom demonstrations can enhance understanding of law-related criminal justice concepts in undergraduate classrooms. The discussion will focus on the ways in which proper lesson planning, problem-based learning techniques, and cooperative learning strategies can enhance student engagement and foster effective classroom discussion. Additionally, the mock court experience promotes professionalism and effective communication skills among students. The facilitator will also address practical issues surrounding the use of mock court demonstrations including set up, staging and simulated case scenarios.
Cathryn	F	Lavery	Dr.	Iona College	An Unconventional Marriage: Examining the Shifting Roles of the Academic & "Pracademic" in Criminal Justice Education"	Research in recent years has indicated that almost half of women and nearly a quarter of men will encounter some form of sexual violence in their lifetime. Sexual violence can often occur on college campuses; therefore, factors related to sexual victimization should be examined among college students. We analyze data from a sample of 786 students at a large university in the Southeastern United States to examine the relationship between drug and alcohol abuse, sexual behavior, sexual orientation, and sexual victimization in the context of dating relationships. Implications for university policies concerning addressing sexual victimization will be discussed.
Cathryn	F	Lavery	Dr.	Iona College	Preparing a Sexual Assault Training Module for Faculty on College Campuses and Universities	Criminal Justice has been traditionally taught by practitioners. Many have chosen an academic track with the future career as a professor. Once active in the field, they changed career paths towards higher education. As the discipline has expanded so have issues which may or may not translate well when presented by the Tacademic?. However, a new breed of PhDs consists of research-oriented activities, rather than experience. Practitioners have shifted into the role of the "Pracademic?; it has created resistance and clash among traditional academic personalities. The roundtable will discuss how roles have shifted in light of change in academia and curriculums. Experiences will be shared as to how departments are adjusting.
Cathryn	F	Lavery	Dr.	Iona College	Innovative Approaches to Pedagogy in the Criminal Justice Classroom	Sexual assault prevention and awareness training programs need to be significantly broadened on our college & university campuses. The push towards peer education and "bump response teams" have favorable results, although most of these initiatives are still considered in early stages and need more time to develop and measure outcomes. The population, which for several reasons that has been neglected when considering sexual assault prevention programming has been faculty. This paper will address the pivotal and vital role faculty must play when constructing, implementing, and participating in campus sexual assault and victimization programming. The paper will further discuss faculty input and collaboration on the procedures of developing uniform campus policies, judicial affairs, and faculty responsibility to students, their institution, and community.
Cathryn	F	Lavery	Dr.	Iona College	Confronting Self Reporting of Victimization in the Classroom: Reflection Papers	This presentation will discuss the professor's experience and the ultimate re-shifting of the class in mid semester due to the feedback from a teaching experiment on self reflections. The experience and ultimately the under-estimation and disclosure of victimization, the post-activity discussions and a new direction of restorative justice and healing which was gained not only by the students, but by the professor.
Fang-Mei	Law		Dr.	Tiffin University, School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	Hope, Thinking and Coping: Factors Affecting the Ability to Cope with Temptation among Substance-Involved Female Inmates	Temptation-coping refers to the responses with which people react when they encounter temptation for substance usage. When testing how effectively individuals use temptation-coping to resist, scholars have discovered several factors such as hope, cognitive and behavioral response, being aware of the process of change in recovery, and regulation of emotion, that have some impact on the ability to use temptation-coping skills. This study aims to examine in detail the impact such factors would have on the temptation-coping ability of female drug offenders in Taiwan. This presentation includes theoretical framework and findings of the study and discussion of policy implications.
Erin	Law	Nls.		Western New England University	Law Enforcement Team Building	This paper examines the utility of team building exercises for law enforcement officials. The International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association emphasizes the importance of law enforcement officials developing a strong personal and professional rapport to increase officer safety and the solving of cases. A review of current law enforcement team building policies in the United States will be presented, as well as proposals for how to improve these exercises and increase their effectiveness in relation to law enforcement personnel.
Daniel	Lawrence	Dr.		The Urban Institute	Assessing the Theoretical Constructs of Sex Offender Treatment Models and Their Impact on Recidivism	Controversial questions swirl around the scholarly and practitioner communities with respect to how to mitigate the risk of sex offenders. The principle of the Risk-Needs-Responsivity model, one of the most widely accepted notions in the management of correctional populations, emphasizes how to address the deficits of offenders (e.g., criminogenic needs) whereas another approach, the Good Lives Model, emphasizes how to boost the strengths of offenders (e.g., primary goods). This paper provides an empirical test on how the theoretical constructs of these two models explain the timing and patterns of sexual recidivism and discusses implications for sex-offender treatment practice.
Pete	Leasure	Mr.		University of South Carolina	Asset Recovery in Corruption Cases: Comparative Analysis Identifies Serious Flaws in U.S. Tracing Procedure	Asset recovery proceedings increasingly target corrupt foreign officials who acquire lavish assets as a result of capital gained through criminal acts. One extremely difficult issue arising in asset recovery proceedings is whether the capital used to acquire the assets can be traced to a criminal act. A prominent series of cases brought by the U.S. and France against assets owned by Teodoro Teodoro ("Nuestra Oligarquia," Second Vice President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea) produced mixed results on the tracing element. The U.S. results reflect serious weaknesses in U.S. law as compared to more effective French asset recovery procedure. "



Joongyeup		Lee	Dr.	Penn State Harrisburg	Multilevel analysis of police use of nonlethal force: New York City cases	The current study examined the situational and community factors that affect police use of nonlethal force in NYC. Although a number of studies explored factors at either the incident or the neighborhood level, only a few tested for interaction between the two levels. Using multiple data sources, the current study features hierarchical generalized linear modeling for both independent and cross-level interaction effects of situational and community factors. The findings suggest that the police use of nonlethal force was associated with suspect's race and other situational factors.
Joongyeup		Lee		Penn State Harrisburg	RACE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF SOCIAL DISTANCE	The purpose of this study is to examine the mediating effect of social distance on the racial disparity in the public attitude toward the police. A random sample of students attending a university in the northeastern United States completed an online survey about their attitudes toward the police. Race significantly influenced confidence in police, with minority respondents having less confidence in the police than their White counterparts. However, race becomes nonsignificant when social distance is included in the model. Mediation tests confirmed that social distance mediates the relationship between race and confidence in the police.
Jan-Seung		Lee	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Response to Domestic Violence: What conditions affect police response time to domestic dispute incidents?	Police response time to calls-for-service is a crucial criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of service delivery. While a large body of research has focused on the effect of police response time to general crime, very limited research has focused on the effect of rapid response to calls-for-service, and in particular to domestic dispute incidents. The seriousness of domestic dispute incidents, with the associated risk of violence, has recognized widely for a while. This study examines police response time to domestic dispute incidents from a social disorganization perspective. Using hierarchical modeling, variations in police response time to calls-for-service for domestic dispute incidents across neighborhoods are examined.
Gang		Lee	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	The Environmental and Social Influences on Juvenile Recidivism in Georgia, USA: Utilizing 1989-2002 Georgia Juvenile Rec	This study will examine the environmental and social effects on the rate of recidivism among the Georgia juvenile offenders who committed to the state by juvenile courts between July 1989 and May 2002 to find if surrounding communities influence the likelihood of juvenile re-offending. We are collecting social and environmental data from the US census, UCR, and Georgia counties juvenile and education records, and will analyze it with individual juvenile delinquents archival dataset (N=12,030) provided by the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (GJJ, Gass, and Russett 2008). We propose hierarchical linear models (HLM) of the county level of environmental and social factors on juvenile recidivism measured as re-arrest for criminal behavior after release within a 1 year, 2 year and 3 year period. Further implications for research in examination of juvenile recidivism with a specific time interval variable will be discussed.
Bora		Lee	Dr.	Clafin University	Repeat Victimization and Gender Difference	Research on victimization has mainly used risky lifestyles/routine activities and self-control approaches to explain the causes of victimization with relatively less attention to other criminological theories which seem to provide promising framework for criminal victimization (Cohen & Felson, 1979; Shreck, 1999). The purpose of this study is to explore application of more criminological theories to the issues relevant to victimization by including social control theory, collective efficacy, and strain theories as well as the two theories noted above. In particular, this study contributes to the literature of victimization by examining the causes of repeated victimization and gender differences in the causes with the nationally representative youth sample of South Korea.
Beung		Lee	Mr.	Michigan State University	Impact of Victim-Offender Mediation on Family Violence perpetrated by Juvenile Offenders	Although empirical evidence suggests that Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) can reduce future criminality, only limited efforts have been made to examine the effects of VOM for resolving family conflicts recently. Tarrant County implemented a VOM program that targets juvenile offenders to prevent further involvement with family violence as a perpetrator. The sample for the current study includes 500 youthful offenders who participated in the VOM and 400 youth who did not, between 2009 and 2013. Findings from this study provides recommendations for policy and program development concerning mediation between victims and offenders, as well as directions for future research.
Yeungjeom		Lee	Ms.	University of Florida	Interaction between gender and vicarious violence predicting violence: Based on general strain theory	According to the general strain theory, criminal victimization is one of key strains which are highly associated to criminal behaviors. Despite that Brody and Agnew explained how general strain theory can be applied to the gender issue of crime, gender differences are not clear yet. Regarding the association between vicarious strain and delinquency, in particular, it is hard to find research on gender differences. To fill this gap, this study investigates the effect of witnessing violence on engaging violent behaviors of adolescents. Specifically, it examines whether there is an interaction between gender and vicarious violence predicting violent behaviors.
Heeuk		Lee		Idaho State University	Determinants of citizen support for community policing	This study explores the importance of demographic factors, fear of crime, community characteristics and various aspects of public perception and experience with police in predicting citizens' support for community policing. Trust in the police had a positive association with the community oriented policing. The more trust and confidence the citizens had with the police, the more positively they recognized and supported community oriented policing. Perception of personal safety also promoted support for community policing. Victimization experience was a significant predictor for the implementation of community policing. Limitations and future studies are discussed.
Hee Jung		Lee	Ms.	University of Massachusetts at Lowell	Employment and Juvenile Delinquency in South Korea	Three hypotheses (i.e., the effect of employment on juvenile delinquency is eliminated when social control, social learning, and self-control factors are controlled; adolescents who have unconventional working hours or intensive working experience would be more likely to participate in delinquency than those who do not; and the effect of adolescent employment would decrease as age increases) will be tested using longitudinal data from the Korea Youth Panel Survey. Fixed/random effects models will be used to test the hypotheses.
Jeff		Lee	Dr.	Troy University	Crime and Sports	March 2nd would be the best date. Anytime will work.
Jason		Lee	Dr.	University North Florida	What's the Bottom Line? Alcohol, Athletics, and Atmosphere	Alcohol consumption is often synonymous with attending sporting events, particularly at the professional level. In 2014, unprecedented implementation of alcohol sales in collegiate sport venues is anticipated. The sale of alcohol products at sporting events is a divisive topic; particularly in collegiate settings where students regularly suffer consequences associated with over consumption (Mallett, et al., 2013). This presentation will address the pros and cons of alcohol sales at intercollegiate sporting events. Factors motivating the sale of alcohol at intercollegiate athletic events contemporary trends impacting this practice, and effective alcohol management protocol will be addressed.
Peter		Lehmann	Mr.	Florida State University	Death Penalty Attitudes Among Criminal Justice Students: The Role of Future Career Goals	Recently, researchers have begun to investigate how the views of criminal justice students differ from those of their peers. To date, however, very little research has been conducted that focuses on how the attitudes among criminal justice majors themselves may vary by other factors. To advance this area of research, the current study utilizes data collected on a sample of several hundred criminal justice students in the South to investigate how their views on the death penalty are affected by future career aspirations. This study also considers if and how those views may change over the course of a student's college career. The implications of these findings for criminal justice higher education, as well as for the criminal justice system at large, are discussed.
Michael		Leiber	Dr.	Criminology, University of South Florida	The Conditioning Effects of the 'Youth Discount' on Juvenile Court Outcomes	Due to the parents' paratime foundation of the juvenile court, not only are legal factors influential in deciding court outcomes, but also extra-legal factors. Age is one example of an extra-legal factor that is assumed to serve as a proxy for culpability, yet may also act as a mitigating factor when determining case processing. Missing from current research is an inquiry into how age interacts with race/ethnicity and gender to impact social control. Using all delinquent referrals from a Northeast state between 2009 and 2010, the present study examines how age affects court outcomes independently and in interaction with race/ethnicity and gender.
Jennifer	A	Leili		University of South Florida	We win, We lose: The relationship between baseball and crime	Previous research has examined the geo-temporal variation of crime with regard to entertainment and sporting events. This research suggests that certain events are criminogenic, at least for minor offenses (i.e., vandalism, disorderly conduct, and alcohol-related offenses). Whereas previous research has looked at sporting event that routinely display acts of violence (i.e., football, hockey) the criminogenic effects may not be present for less violent sports. The current study advances this research by examining the effects of professional baseball games on crime. Using police records, the frequency and types of crime on game days is analyzed. Implications of these findings are discussed.
Jill		Levenson		Barry University	Adverse Childhood Experiences, Criminality, and Trauma-Informed Practices - Part 2	This workshop will first summarize research describing the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences in criminal populations. Then, participants will be introduced to a trauma informed approach to correctional settings and offender populations. Trauma-informed practices view trauma not as a discrete event but as a defining and organizing set of experiences that deeply influence the core of an individual's identity. Participants will develop an understanding of offenders in the context of their collective experiences, and learn how to facilitate positive neuroplastic changes in the brain through enriched environments and trauma-informed treatment with a goal of interrupting the intergenerational cycle of crime and victimization.
Rachel		Levin	Ms.	University at Albany, State University of New York	Effects of Parental Pressure on Delinquent Behavior	Drawing upon approximately 10,000 cases collected by the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), this study examines the effects of three vital social stratification variables in China: 3 ethnicity, social status, and hukou 2 on trust in court. We found that ethnic minorities displayed the same or higher levels of trust than the Han, rural registers held more favorable views than urban registers, and social status emerged as the most important concept associated with conflict theory in explaining Chinese trust in court. Findings provided important theoretical and policy implications of social stratification and court reform in a country of rapid modernization.
Luye		Li	Ms.	University of Delaware	Public Trust in the Chinese Court: The Impact of Ethnicity, Social Status, Hukou and Court Experience	This paper will discuss policies and strategies to facilitate collaboration between law enforcement or police and the various public and private sector organizations and individuals that have the knowledge, skills and abilities to enhance the effectiveness of democratic countries to mitigate the threat and prevalence of terrorism. Individuals and organizations that promote the use, or threatened use, of violence toward civilians to coerce societal change will continue to impact humanity. The continued increase in technology presents the opportunity for exponential gains in operational capability of those that would engage in acts of terrorism.
Charles	Andrew	Lieberman	Dr.	John Jay College	Countering Terrorism via Collaboration and Community Policing	This paper will discuss the increased militarization among police agencies subsequent to the attacks on September 11, 2001, with a focus on the effect of changes to policies, tactics, and equipment. Further, it will identify some of the obstacles that a militarized police can have on interaction with the public, including the impact on police-community relations, efficacy of proactive crime reduction/mitigation strategies, and intelligence gathering. Finally, this paper will provide an overview of the effects of media coverage of police militarization on police perception of the relationship between the police and the communities they serve.
Charles	Andrew	Lieberman	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Militarized Police v. Modern Democracy	Very few studies qualitatively and systematically examine clients' perceptions and experiences in Drug/DUI programs. Based on content analysis of 229 client letters, this study examines the potential (mis)match between the stated official goals and achievements and progress self-reported by clients. Our analysis shows that a significant portion of clients' achievements went beyond the administrative expectations. Programs transformed clients' lives in a holistic way and affected diverse aspects of their lives. These findings encourage the legislature and practitioners to look beyond Drug/DUI court supervision/discipline in evaluating clients' progress and to incorporate elements reported by clients in building such programs.
Bin		Liang	Dr.	Oklahoma State University-Tulsa	What do Clients Achieve in Drug/DUI Court? Examining intended and Unintended Outcomes	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 study conducted a logistic regression analysis from years 2007 to 2014 to evaluate the program. Results show program effectiveness and that when recidivism occurs, it varies by race, sex, age, and crime.
Aless		Lies	Ms.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Mental Health Probation: An Analysis of Arkansas's Act 911 Program	Although there is much disagreement about the best course of action with regard to drug policy, there are at least three points of general consensus with regard to desirable outcomes. There is consensus that low crime, reduced drug use, and fewer people involved in the justice system are desirable. This study conducted longitudinal analyses of crime, drug arrests, and drug court data to inquire as to whether recent drug policy changes in the U.S. and Portugal are taking society closer to consensus objectives, or in a different direction.
David		Liley	Dr.	University of Toledo	Paved with Good Intentions: Unintended Consequences and Recent Drug Policies	Since 1980s, community-oriented policing has made a new paradigm shift in policing in America, emphasizing collaborative partnerships between the police and the individuals and organizations they serve to solve problems and to increase trust in police. However, the recent Gallup poll (2014) revealed that the public trust in police has been little changed during the past two decades and generally it ranged in 50-60%. In addition, the recent police shooting case, the Michael Brown, has aggravated police and community relations, especially with minority residents. We will review the history of police-minority relations with relevant statistics, examine the crisis that exists between the police and racial and ethnic minorities, and discuss how we improve police-minority relationships.
Hyeyoung		Lim	Prof.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Police and Minority Communities: The State of Crisis	Recent Ferguson case raises the public's concerns on the militarized police and makes the citizens doubt about the continuous efforts of law enforcement agencies to improve community relationships under the community policing philosophy. Existing studies have focused on paramilitarization of small and rural law enforcement agencies and how much paramilitary units are involved in police daily activities. A paucity of studies have examined what paramilitary policing impact on police daily operations. To fill the gap, the current study analyzes the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Services (LEMAS) combined with an indicator of the Pentagon 1033 program.
Hyeyoung		Lim	Dr.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	The Shadow of Community Policing: Paramilitary Policing in America	Traffic accidents are the top leading causes of death among 15-24-year-olds in Taiwan. This study intend to integrate the General Aggression Model (GAM) with the General Theory of Crime to discuss Taiwan motorcyclists' aggressive driving behaviors. Study 1 collected the data from 500 young licensed motorcyclists with anonymous surveys. In Study 2, 10 short video clips were used to represent the possible traffic situations which may elicit motorcyclists' risky and/or aggressive behaviors. Attributions, emotional reaction, and behavior reactions will be measure to examine the hypothesis based on GAM and General Theory of Crime.
Yusheng		Liu	Dr.	National Taipei University	One Single Criminality? or Multiple Correlated Personal Characteristics?	

					It is not unusual to have 80+ students in an online class. If students work in teams and asynchronous environments, management problems multiply. One challenge for professors lies in creating structures for students to learn and be creative in safe environments. The approach described here has worked well in terms of encouraging collaboration, development of problem-solving, critical thinking, and examining a project from beginning to end. Course design is described from team formation to end-product submission and students strategies for fostering cooperative and intellectual developmental outcomes among students. Guidelines can be adapted across disciplines and group activities.	
Debra		Lindberg	Dr.	Portland State University	Implementing Large Online Classes with Several Teams: Making it Work	
Vicki		Lindsay	Dr.	Troy University	Police and Alcohol: Do we still think they have a problem???	
Tanja		Link	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	Evidence of Student Learning and Growth during an Inside Out Prison Exchange Program Course	
Mandi		Liz	Ms.	Mercyhurst University	Initiatives to protect children from abuse: A study of Pennsylvania and one county's perspectives	
Jiabo		Liu		Department of Criminal Justice, Mississippi Valley State University	Regulatory Opportunities and Financial Crime	
Min		Liu	Dr.	Kutztown University	Violence and Conflict Solving by Women in Sex Industry	
Jianhong		Liu	Prof.	University of Macau	Comparative Criminal Justice 7 the role of culture	
Branko		Lobnikar		University of Maribor	The code of silence and female police officers in Slovenia: Are there any gender differences in willingness to report po	
Brian		Lockwood	Dr.	Monmouth University	The moderating effects of community context on the spatial extent of the relationship between bars and crime	
Bill		Lofquist	Prof.	Sociology Department, SUNY Geneseo	The Declining Death Penalty: Meanings and Future Prospects	
Kath		Gregory	Dr.	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	Riley v. CA (2013) another side-step by the Supreme Court	
Michael		Logan	Mr.	Rafford University	Reexamining Culture of Honor and Defensive Violence: The Cultural Repertoire of the American South.	
Kelly		Logan		University of South Florida	Protecting Juveniles from Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offending	
Chris		Longino		University of South Florida	Empirical Analysis of Organized Crime in Insurance Fraud	
Oscar		Eduardo Lopez	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	LOSING VALUES, LEARNING DEVIANCE: IMMIGRANTS ASSIMILATION WITHIN SCHOOLS	
Vivian		Lord	Prof.	UNC Charlotte	Use Of Mediation in Private Warrant Courts	
Vivian		Lord	Prof.	UNC Charlotte	Juvenile Victim-Offender Restorative Justice Program: Process Evaluation	
Thomas		A	Loughran	Prof.	University of Maryland	Evolutionary OLS? Assessing the Problem of Hidden Biases in Criminal Justice Applications using Propensity Scores
Patrick		Glen	Lowery	Mr.	University of South Carolina	Militarization: College Students Perceptions of the Establishment of a Police State. "
Belen		V.	Lowrey	Ms.	American University	Optimal Levels of Procedural Justice in Traffic Stops
Raul		Lucas	Mr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	From Combat to the Courtroom: Lived Cultural Experiences of VTC Participants	
Karol		Lucken	Dr.	University of Central Florida	The Meaning and Practice of Offender Reentry in Community Corrections	
Karol		Lucken	Dr.	University of Central Florida	The Meaning and Practice of Offender Reentry: An Empirical Study of Community Corrections in Florida	
Kristina		Lugo	Ms.	American University	Human Trafficking Networks: A Social Network Analysis	
					Alcohol use by police officers in the US is theorized to be twice as much as the general public (with a supposed 20% of officers abusing it). However, only a few alcohol consumption studies have occurred in the US. The first and largest known study to date in the US was in Mississippi (1,328 officers participated). Now, approximately 1600 LEO's in Mississippi's sister state, Alabama, participated in the same study. The Alabama officers were compared to the Mississippi officers. The researchers also compared the consumption of Alabama officers to the US general population. The results are discussed within this presentation.	
					This research analyzes data gleaned from students enrolled in a semester-long criminal justice course modeled after the Inside Out Prison Exchange Program. The class included college students as well as individuals who were incarcerated at the time, and the group met at the local county jail to learn about the myths and realities of crime and criminal justice together as peers. Students wrote weekly reflections on various prompts stemming from class discussions and assigned readings. In addition, students completed an in-depth course evaluation at the end of the semester. These data were examined to assess the impact of the non-conventional course structure and teaching pedagogy on student learning and overall attitudes toward this learning opportunity.	
					Following the Jerry Sandusky child abuse case and the Pennsylvania State University scandal in 2011, Pennsylvania has significantly reformed child abuse protection legislation. The new legislation follows many of the recommendations proposed by the Pennsylvania Task Force on Child Protection which was established following the incident to review Pennsylvania's child protection legislation. The purpose of this study is to examine Pennsylvania reforms through interviews with various child welfare and abuse protection professionals from Erie County. The improvements and impact of the reforms on the child protection system will be discussed. The paper will also present new challenges and recommendations for continued improvement of Pennsylvania's initiatives to protect children from abuse.	
					Since 2008, many commentators have attributed the current financial crisis to either money dynamics or mortgage fraud. This presentation dissects these popular views and reinforces a criminological exploration of financial regulations and financial crime from a libertarian perspective. Under a libertarian perspective, both assessable regulations and transparent competition are still the necessary mechanisms squaring the trade-off between corporate offenses and entrepreneurial firm growth in the long run. Strain and control theories may offer some informational resources for understanding how an entrepreneur could internalize his/her risks of financial innovations in order to prevent corporate offenses and promote entrepreneurship.	
					This article examined the nature and extent of client-inflicted violence against Chinese women in prostitution; analyzed coping strategies employed by them; and explored operation and management of sex industry that leading Chinese women to employ those coping strategies. It argued that violence was an integral part of prostitution and the legal nature of prostitution place women in a vulnerable position. It concluded that both indoor and outdoor prostitutes are not safe, and indoor prostitutes are subject to more violence and nuisance than their outdoor counterpart due to the nature of sex services.	
					There is a very variation among the criminal justice systems among 195 countries in the world today. This variation is even larger when it comes to the practice of criminal justice agency and professional. In a scientific framework, a most basic scientific question for the field of comparative criminal justice is what accounts for the variations between the criminal justice systems among different societies? How and why do the variations change over time? This paper argues that the variation can be considered as a two-level system. At the institutional level, many of the historical variables and macro levels play key roles. Cultural variables are critical in this level too. However, at the practice level, the culture of the people, the agency and professionals play high role in influence their concept of crime, concept of justice and approach to justice. The paper analyze these variables and their effects with a new paradigm to suggest a new direction in the study of the comparative criminal justice.	
					This paper provides an analysis of the impact of gender on the code of silence among the Slovenian police officers. The Code informally prohibits or discourages police officers from reporting the misconduct of their colleagues. In spring 2011, the study was conducted with a representative sample of 408 first line Slovenian police officers. The assessment of police integrity/code of silence was conducted using 14 hypothetical case scenarios describing a range of various forms of police misconduct. We discovered significant differences in 11 out of 14 analyzed cases in the respondents' willingness to report police misbehavior. Surprisingly, female police officers were less willing to report different forms of police misconduct as their male police colleagues.	
					Prior research has shown that the effects of bars on most types of offenses dissipates as distance increases. This analysis asks whether this spatial extent effect of bars is conditioned by the degree of neighborhood disadvantage. To do so, spatial data from more than 1,200 bars and nearly 80,000 offenses in Philadelphia from 2008 are analyzed. The results indicate that community context plays the greatest role in moderating the spatial extent of bars on disorder offenses.	
					The post-Foran expansion of the death penalty has met with varying levels of public support. The number of death penalty states, new death sentences, death row populations, and executions are increasingly taking the form of a bell curve. Closer inspection reveals not only declining availability and use of the death penalty but also that the death penalty is returning to its core dynamics and constituencies. Analysis of the changing temporal, racial, and geographic dynamics of the death penalty provides an opportunity to deepen our understanding of the meanings of the death penalty and to consider its future prospects.	
					In Riley v. CA, decided by the United States Supreme Court in June 2014, the court unanimously concluded that a police officer must have a warrant to search a defendant's cell phone. Again, the court has reached a decision that is not consistent with its views regarding privacy rights or the reasons a law enforcement officer can search a defendant without a warrant. While a person's right to privacy is without question, the court has agreed not to limit that right regarding other searches incident to arrest where there exist the same privacy expectations as with a cell phone. Who actually believes that the information on a cell phone is private?	
					The Southern region of the United States historically has high rates of violent crime, especially homicide. The current study focuses on cultural explanations of southern violence. Traditionally, culture is often conceptualized as a set of values related to protecting one's honor. This analysis moves beyond this framework and conceptualizes culture as an intersubjective repertoire that provides strategies of action. Through this approach, violence flourishes because people from all walks of life in the South are more likely to have cultural resources, which legitimize the use of violence in specific situations.	
					Juveniles who commit serious violent crimes tend to have high rates of trauma, drug abuse, and other harmful experiences in childhood. The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (FDJJ) collected detailed assessments from 22,575 adolescents who committed one or more felony charges. The data was examined in a binary logistic regression analysis to expose the risk and protective factors that contributed to the severity of crimes committed by the juveniles. This study found significant results, which contributed to the differences in violent and non-violent juvenile acts.	
					The cost of insurance fraud in the US was \$335.4 billion from 2001 through 2011. Some insurance fraud is simply a crime of opportunity, while other fraud is orchestrated by organized groups, who perpetrate these crimes to profit their criminal organizations. The NICB lists the most common offense by these organizations as staged automobile accidents. A belief throughout the insurance industry is staged accidents are more prevalent in states with personal injury protection policies. In theory, the expedited process of personal injury policies makes them more susceptible to fraud; however, no research analysis has been conducted to verify this theory.	
					The portrayal of immigrants has been clouded by political organizations, news media, and the misinformed public. Current research shows an influx of immigrants typically result in a drop of the crime rate for their community. Research reveals first generation as less likely to engage in crime and misbehavior, the same does not apply for second and third-generation immigrants whose involvement in misbehavior is similar to the levels of their American counterparts. Through secondary data analysis, we will better depict how multi-generation immigrants are adapting to American society, thus gaining knowledge of what the future representation of America will look like.	
					Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Judicial District established Personal Warrant Courts (PWC) to hear cases in which citizens take out warrants against individuals who they usually know. Usually misdemeanor cases such as an assault or communicating threats are heard. The courts reportedly create legions in the courts, costing taxpayers the thousands of dollars, lack of resolution, and often criminal records for the defendants. Bi-monthly cases in which the prosecuting witnesses and defendants appear and are willing to attempt to resolve their cases without trial are assigned trained volunteers to mediate their cases. This paper presents the process and findings of the evaluation of the program.	
					The Dispute Settlement Program in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina established Juvenile Victim-Offender Restorative Justice Program in which incidents between juveniles are referred from Juvenile Court and Schools. Usually misdemeanor cases such as harassment, assault or communicating threats, these cases are proactively assigned trained mediators if both parties are willing to attempt to resolve their cases without trial. This paper presents the process and preliminary findings of the process evaluation of the program.	
					In the absence of randomization, propensity score methods have become de rigueur for applied researchers interested in evaluating outcomes for incarcerated individuals, but the validity of these methods rests on an untestable assumption of unconfoundedness. This paper considers a dataset with a wide range of observable, potential confounders to evaluate the sensitivity of this assumption for studying recidivism for adolescent offenders sentenced to either placement or probation. Our primary intention is to convince criminal justice researchers who employ propensity scores to be more open and thoughtful about possible limitations, and to stress the necessity of reporting sensitivity checks in applications.	
					The aftermath of incidents in Ferguson, MO has lead to concerns over the militarization of police and how it effects job performance, community relations, and perceptions of police legitimacy. To date, there been little empirical research investigating this critical topic of policing. The current study attempts to shed light on how the increased militarization of police departments after the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have effected the perceived legitimacy of those departments. The study also addresses issues such as procedural justice as well as police use of force to try and understand perceived police legitimacy.	
					justice literature, and these types of interactions are known as communication accommodation in the field of linguistics. Research in linguistics has found a non-linear relationship between communication accommodation and respect, as interactions in which a conversational participant overaccommodates cause a decrease in respect and respect. Using undergraduate college students as participants, this study investigates whether interactions which include an overabundance of respectful language by police result in decreased Drawing on interviews with veterans court participants in two counties within the same state, the researchers describe the cultural consistencies and distinctions for veterans who have navigated both the subculture of military life and veterans treatment court programming. Observations shed light on how military subculture translates into the criminal justice arena and influences participants' behaviors and perceptions.	
					This research examines how offender reentry has been incorporated into the field of community corrections (CC). This study reports on CC agent perceptions of three domains of reentry policy implementation. The domains include the extent to which the term reentry has entered into CC discourse; how reentry is defined by CC agents; and the extent to which supervision activities generally associated with reentry in the literature are practiced. The findings are based on the survey responses of 300 CC agents from the Florida Department of Corrections. These agents are responsible for reentry policy and supervising offenders released from prison.	
					The research assesses how the latest penal reform movement known as offender reentry has been incorporated into the field of community corrections (CC). In addressing this largely neglected area of research, this study reports on CC agent perceptions of three domains of reentry policy implementation. The first domain involves the integration of the term offender reentry into the official discourse of CC professionals. The second domain involves the manner in which offender reentry is defined by CC professionals. The third domain involves the extent to which supervision activities generally associated with offender reentry in the scholarly and policy literature have been put into practice. The study findings are based on the survey responses of 300 CC professionals with the Florida Department of Corrections. These various professionals are responsible for the policies affecting and the direct supervision of offenders released from prison.	
					This analysis of a large gang sex trafficking network in Southern California uses a combination of quantitative social network analysis and qualitative case study methods, taking an operational and market perspective. I argue that this business perspective is critical for shaping law enforcement strategy to fight sex trafficking, and that mixed-method approaches are important: the SNA will quantify important ties in the network beyond a visual representation of links, while the qualitative analysis will elucidate network processes, specifics of different relationships, and how these impact decision-making by network members. Data sources include evidence gathered for trial and key informant interviews.	

Fai		Luo	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Location-based Fear	Fear of crime has been a central issue in criminological research since 1970s. Studies have tested a variety of fear such as fear of personal safety, fear of violent crimes, and fear of specific crimes. Location-based fear is an area that has been largely overlooked. Empirical evidence shows that public perceptions of their neighborhoods are different from that of their homes. This study uses two waves' survey data to examine fear of crime in the neighborhood and crime-specific fear at home. Results from the structural equation model show that residents clearly distinguish fear in these two locations.
Faith	E	Lutze	Dr.	Washington State University	COLLATERAL DAMAGE: WORKING WITH VETERANS IN WASHINGTON STATE PRISONS	The United States has been at war for over a decade and it has become apparent that many military personnel encounter serious challenges when transitioning from war to civilian life. Most recent estimates show that approximately 10 percent of our prison population are veterans of military service and the majority of these were honorably discharged from the military before committing an offense leading to their incarceration. This study presents the experiences of service justice involved veterans simultaneously through the Veteran's Administration and the Washington State Department of Corrections (WADOC) and how the WADOC is designing special Veteran Pods within their prisons to address the needs of this unique population.
Faith	E	Lutze	Dr.	Washington State University	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES AND EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN WASHINGTON STATE	Correctional Industries (CI) employs large numbers of inmates to work in businesses that simulate companies in the community that produce goods and services for sale. CI programs often hire inmates for positions that require reliable individuals who are willing to develop vocational skills and work with others to produce a quality product. Recent research shows mixed findings concerning whether inmates who participate in CI are more likely to become employed after release and less likely to recidivate. This study examines CI in Washington State and describes how CI's implementation within the state compares to the principles of evidence based correctional practices known to increase prosocial behavior and to reduce recidivism.
Jenni		Lux	Ms.	University of Cincinnati	The Evaluation of Ohio's RECLAIM Programs: Examining the Impact of Treatment Dosage for Juvenile Offenders	Although the risk principle has received considerable attention within the rehabilitation literature, empirical studies on the number of treatment hours necessary to reduce recidivism for higher risk offenders are few in number. In addition, dosage studies conducted to date have been primarily focused on adult offenders. The result is that we know even less about the dosage recidivism relationship for juveniles than we do for adults. To address this gap in the literature, the present study examines the impact of treatment dosage by risk level for juvenile offenders released from community-based programs, community corrections facilities (CCFs), and state institutions during Fiscal Year 2011.
Callin	Grace	Lynch		Old Dominion University	Police Subculture and the Response to Officer-Involved Shootings	Police officers respond to officer-involved shootings in their own ranks within the understandings of their own culture and subculture. This includes the impact of officer involvement in a shooting on his/her reputation within their organization. Findings include that police officers' decision-making in the moments of adrenal and quick decision-making when a shooting of a suspect is an option is influenced by how they will be perceived by their peers. Additionally, the emotional well-being of police officers after involvement in an officer involved shooting is negatively impacted by the police subculture's promotion of the attitude of remaining 'tough' during all situations. Policy recommendations for change are then addressed.
Michael	J	Lynch	Prof.	University of South Florida	Assessing Sentencing Patterns for 'Green' Offenders in Florida	Despite the substantial harms environmental crime produce and growing policy interest in environmental laws and violations, prior scholarship has paid limited attention to the sentencing of environmental offenders. The present study examines the sentencing of environmental/green offenders in the state of Florida over an eight year period for different types of environmental offenses, and compares sentences to sentences for non-environmental offenses. In doing so, we assess the range of individual environmental crimes that come before the court and the sentences they receive. Initial findings indicate that environmental crimes are heterogeneous, result in a range of different sentences, and are treated less seriously than nonenvironmental crimes.
Mathew	D.	Lynch	Mr.	University of South Florida	Cameras & Cops: Evidence from Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras in Orlando, FL	Recently, video-recording technology in the field of policing has become a hot social issue. At the center of the discussion, Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) have been touted for their ability to provide unbiased views of citizen-police officer interactions. Yet, little is known of the impact of BWCs on police outcomes.
Matthew	D.	Lynch	Mr.	University of South Florida	Cameras & Cops: Evidence from Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras in Orlando, FL	The present study uses experimental research methodology to evaluate the effects of BWCs on officers in the City of Orlando Police Department. In doing so, we seek to discover how BWCs impact police outcomes (e.g. complaints, injuries, etc.) in the field. Research findings will help inform future BWC policies in policing.
Tamara		Lynn	Dr.	Fort Hays State University	Curriculum Comes to Life: Incorporating Service-Learning into the Criminal Justice Classroom	This seminar will provide attendees with valuable tools to incorporate service-learning into the undergraduate criminal justice curriculum. Important steps for development and implementation of successful projects will be provided, including: 1) developing strong community partnerships; 2) identifying a community need; 3) collaborating with faculty; 4) supporting departmental and course objectives; and 5) promoting student reflection. The presenter will share personal successes and failures for consideration in regard to working with first-year students versus seniors. Finally, attendees will develop an action plan for consideration of project development within their own departments.
Tamara		Lynn	Dr.	Fort Hays State University	Theoretical	Research demonstrates that media outlets have the power to shape public perception of social movement organizations through framing. Historically, coverage emphasizing negative elements of organizations and participants has belittled political protesters, minimizing efforts to promote social change. This study evaluates how print news coverage frames competing grassroots organizations? Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street. Methodically, ethnographic content analysis offers insight into how media framing influences public opinion toward the organizations. Theoretically, a cultural criminology framework demonstrates how media framing of the organizations reinforces structural constraints that support the status quo.
Tamara		Lynn	Dr.	Fort Hays State University	Framing Political Protest in an Age of Competing Interests	Research demonstrates that media outlets have the power to shape public perception of social movement organizations through framing. Historically, coverage emphasizing negative elements of organizations and participants has belittled political protesters, minimizing efforts to promote social change. This study evaluates how print news coverage frames competing grassroots organizations? Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street. Methodically, ethnographic content analysis offers insight into how media framing influences public opinion toward the organizations. Theoretically, a cultural criminology framework demonstrates how media framing of the organizations reinforces structural constraints that support the status quo.
Tamara		Lynn	Dr.	Fort Hays State University	Intimate Partner Violence and Drug Arrests: What is the Connection?	Many studies researching the connection between intimate partner violence and substance use evaluate information retrieved from self-reports made by one party or the other. The current study examines this relationship by evaluating data compiled from drug and domestic violence arrests in the State of Kansas. Using secondary statistics, provided by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, a quantitative analysis was conducted to identify the connection. Initial findings demonstrate a negative correlation of domestic violence and drug arrests. These findings provide important implications for ongoing research and the potential need for policy changes regarding responses to instances of intimate partner violence.
Jeff		Maaha	Dr.	University of Minnesota Duluth	When Inattention Trumps Science: A Qualitative Analysis of Public Comments about 'Beyond Scared Straight?'	Americans have traditionally harbored strong feelings about crime and the criminal justice system. Often times, opinions are informed by entertainment and news media coverage of crime and justice. Further, reactions to crime are based more on scientific evidence. At the same time, academic criminologists have historically been reluctant to communicate research to the public in a clear and effective manner. Thus, despite the accumulation of negative scientific evidence regarding such programs, the Arts and Entertainment Networks? 'Beyond Scared Straight?' has enjoyed strong ratings. This paper examines online responses to the program 'Beyond Scared Straight?' as a way to explore the intersection of science, criminology, and the media.
Robert		Mancente	Mr.	Western New England University	An Online Red Light District	The Deep Web: a relatively unknown part of the Internet due to its inaccessibility by popular web browsers. Search engines are unable to access content; individuals can remain anonymous, and be a harbor for a plethora of cyber crimes. This presentation examines the unexplored online red light district, the modern crimes that are being committed throughout, and who is collecting the profit. In addition, our research will assess government agencies response to a growing amount of offenses through the computer. Our findings will be based off of academic journals, scholarly articles and government studies all in an effort to uncover the crime as the Deep Web.
David	A	Mackey	Dr.	Plymouth State University	Privacy versus efficient law enforcement: Analysis of warrantless cellphone search cases	Technology has increasingly been used to assist law enforcement efforts to prevent crime and apprehend offenders. Contemporary aspects of technology now allow the potential to reveal a vast array of information about a person revealing associations, travel, communication, and other intimate details. The Supreme Court recently addressed the Constitutionality of warrantless searches of smart phones in Riley v. California and U.S. v. Wurie; decisions extended Constitutional protections against unreasonable searches. This paper explores public opinion related to the decision as well as related legal and social issues of the cases.
Manish		Madan	Dr.	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Exploring gender differences in perceptions of sexual harassment in public spaces in India	Prior research on sexual harassment has shown mixed results for gender differences on perceptions of sexual harassment. Most of this research is limited to sexual harassment in workplaces and educational settings in developed countries. However, limited research has been focused sexual harassment in public spaces such as public transportation (buses, metros, private cabs), bus stops, public parks, as well as restaurants and shopping malls, particularly in developing economies. This study focuses on gender differences on the reasons for sexual harassment in public spaces in Delhi, the capital city of India. Data for this study will be drawn from a random stratified sample of over 1,000 respondents. Findings and implications are discussed.
Jeffrey	S	Magers	Dr.	California University of Pennsylvania	Finding the Proper Balance for Use of Military Style Equipment and Tactics by Law Enforcement Agencies in the U.S.	This paper will examine police use of tactical teams and tactics, riot control techniques, and surplus military equipment to provide a balanced policy perspective for addressing the "militarization of policing" issue. Key events in law enforcement will be examined to provide a historical perspective for the development of improved equipment and tactics for the protection of the public and the police in dealing with potentially violent situations. Criticism of such equipment and tactics will be addressed within the context of creating a proper balance between the idealized community policing philosophy and proper use of military equipment and tactical operations.
Christopher		Magno	Dr.	Gannon University	Nothing to Hide: How Surveillance Technology Shapes Policing and Public Perceptions of Security	Some research studies have concluded that surveillance technology are effective in reducing crime and enhancing security (Lavigne, Lowry, Markman, and Dwyer, 2011). These studies, however, have neglected an important component of the relationship between surveillance technology and the incidence of crime: how the placement of existing surveillance technology compares with areas the public identifies as safe or dangerous. This paper assesses the relationship between surveillance technology and crime in several ways by using GIS (Geographic Information System) software. The authors compare the incidence of crime in places that have surveillance technology and those that do not while analyzing the variation. They also examine ways surveillance technology shapes strategies of policing employed within the Erie Police District in Erie, Pennsylvania, included in this analysis are security agency perceptions of secured space. Finally, the authors compare these carceral strategies of surveillance and policing with how the public categorizes spaces as safe or dangerous.
David	A	Makin	Dr.	Washington State University	An Effective Department/University Partnership to Enhance Public Safety: The Pullman Public Safety Monitoring Project	This paper will provide background, insight and an assessment of the challenges and benefits of using college student interns to monitor public safety cameras. Based on one element of a strong partnership between the Pullman (WA) Police Department and Washington State University, this descriptive study focuses on the formation of a student internship program to monitor public safety cameras in a high-disorder area to enhance crime prevention, police response capacity, and public safety. This effort had been underway for approximately two years, and illustrates the positive outcomes for public safety which can result from effective practitioner/academic collaborations.
David		Makin	Dr.	Washington State University	Homicide in the Caribbean: An Empirical Analysis Using Time-Series Data	This research uses a time-series analysis (2000-2012) examining homicide in Caribbean nations. Additionally, for nine nations, we extend the analysis including the period 1980-2012. Utilizing the cointegration models, we test for relationships between socioeconomic factors and homicide.
David	A	Makin	Dr.	Washington State University	Measuring Interest: A Time Series Analysis of Sex Offender Registries	Tracking fear and insecurity in real time is extremely challenging with current methodologies. Moreover, real time measurements lack the ability to control for current events and are bound to extreme variability. Subsequently, establishing a consistent measurement for fear necessitates a longitudinal analysis. Traditional research on sex offender registries utilizes random digit dialing and other survey instruments. While important sources of data, we believe missing is the associated interest in, not merely utilization of sex offender registries. Using time series data analyzed with internet search queries, we explore the relationship between the sex offender registries, sex crimes, and violent crime.
Ron		Malaga		Missouri State University	An Exploratory Study of Reserve Police Officers in Missouri	Arguably, reserve police officers increase the ability of local law enforcement agencies to provide quality police services while at the same time reducing those labor costs associated with hiring more officers or providing overtime compensation to paid officers. Despite these benefits, little is known about the adoption of these officers. This study begins addressing this gap by using LEMAS data to document their prevalence and those agency-level and jurisdictional (e.g. city) characteristics associated with the use of reserve officers in Missouri. Lastly, this study will present an exploratory multivariate model seeking to predict agency-level adoption of reserve officers.
Stacy		Mallicoate		California State University, Fullerton	Ph.D. Mama: Balancing Motherhood and the Academy	As if the job of a new mother/teacher faculty member or graduate student isn't already challenging, how do women (and their partners) negotiate the challenges of parenting within the academy? How do you face a 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.
Carrie	L	Maloney	Dr.	East Stroudsburg University	Validating a Consensus-Built Juvenile Detention Screening Instrument: The Pennsylvania Experience	Traditionally, assessment instrument validation has been reserved for actuarially developed tools. Validation efforts have focused on determining the predictive validity of risk and needs-assessment instruments, to include those used within the adult and juvenile justice systems. More recently however, there has been an increase in the development and use of instruments that, while largely based upon actuarial principles, ultimately include variables with little-to-no statistical association with risk and/or needs outcomes. Many juvenile detention risk screening instruments are among these. Drawing upon recent experience in Pennsylvania, the current paper discusses the how, and importance of validation for these types of instruments.
Christina		Mancini	Dr.	Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs, Virginia Commonwealth University	Reaping What They Sow? Victim-Offender Overlap Perceptions and Causal Attributions for Criminal Victimization	Some types of victims, such as children, elicit moral outrage and sympathy from the public. Alternatively, other types, such as the typical victims of violent crimes, garner less concern. According to the just world hypothesis, these bias groups may be perceived by the public as deviant or criminally involved, and so, 'blameworthy' for their victimization. We test this hypothesis by evaluating whether perceptions of the extent of victims' involvement in crime are associated with causal attributions for victimization. Perceiving a larger victim-offender overlap was positively associated with the view that crime victims hold some personal responsibility for their victimization.

Catherine		Marcum	Dr.	Appalachian State University	Examining School Counselor Experiences with Student Cybercrime Victimization	This study will examine school counselor experiences and reactions to students who have been victimized online. Respondents were asked to not only discuss actual experiences and required reporting techniques, but also their perceptions of the effectiveness of required reporting (if any). The sample was derived from registered members of the American School Counselor Association. Preliminary results have indicated a wide array of frequency of experience with student cyber-victimization, as well as a lack of requirements in regard to reporting.
Nancy	E	Marion	Dr.	University of Akron	US/Canadian Relations After 9/11	Before 9/11, the trade and security concerns between Canada and the US were effortless. Since 9/11, the focus for the US became border security, whereas Canada remained concerned with ease of trade. Some claim that the US is forcing Canada to increase their security as a condition of maintaining trade, forcing them to spend large sums of money to meet the US standards. The question becomes, does security trump trade when it comes to the border? This study is the result of interviews with Canadian and US officials and interest groups regarding changes in border policy post 9/11.
Nancy	E	Marion	Dr.	University of Akron	Cybercrime in Presidential Rhetoric	Many past studies have shown that presidents rely on symbolic rhetoric to a great extent when discussing crime issues. By doing this, presidents give the impression of action when, in actuality, no significant policy change is taking place. This study examines a symbolic action to increase their support from voters. The current study is an analysis of presidential rhetoric on cybercrime to determine if executives rely on symbolic language when discussing this topic, and if the same patterns hold true when compared to presidential rhetoric on other topics.
Nancy	E	Marion	Dr.	University of Akron	Judicial Rhetoric on Crime: An Analysis of Speeches of the Chief Justice	While presidents give an annual State of the Union address, the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court addresses the nation annually to discuss the activities of, and issues in, the federal courts. The speech, called the State of the Judiciary, gives Americans a opportunity to hear from the Chief Justice while also providing the nation with a glimpse into federal courts. This study is an analysis of the State of the Judiciary speeches to look for patterns in the Justice's rhetoric. It will determine if the trends imitate those of the presidents or if judicial rhetoric is distinct.
Anthony	G.	Markert	Dr.	Western Connecticut State University, Division of Justice and Law Administration	Proposal to Add Homeland Security Education to an Existing Undergraduate Criminal Justice Program	The purpose of this paper is to present some research on existing Homeland Security (HS) undergraduate programs, especially those that are part of Criminal Justice programs. This paper will also discuss the development of a new option in HS for an undergraduate major in justice and law administration at Western Connecticut State University (WCSU). The paper will outline the HS proposal and the courses to be offered at WCSU. Comments and suggestions about this proposal from the AGS conference audience are highly encouraged.
Vesna		Markovic	Dr.	University of New Haven	Lethal Weapon: The Increasing Threat Posed by Boko Haram in West Africa	Boko Haram is a terrorist group that formed in Nigeria in the 1990s, but did not become active until 2002. Early on their targets mostly consisted of individuals who had links to the Nigerian government. Through collaboration, training, and other operational links with Al Qaeda affiliates, the group has become more lethal, and has sought out a wider range of targets. Although Boko Haram was already active, they gained international notoriety in April 2014 when they kidnapped more than 200 school girls. This presentation will focus on the rise of Boko Haram, examine their tactics, and the increase in lethality.
Vesna		Markovic	Dr.	University of New Haven	Lethal Weapon: The Increasing Threat Posed by Boko Haram in West Africa	Boko Haram is a terrorist group that formed in Nigeria in the 1990s, but did not become active until 2002. Early on their targets mostly consisted of individuals who had links to the Nigerian government. Through collaboration, training, and other operational links with Al Qaeda affiliates, the group has become more lethal, and has sought out a wider range of targets. Although Boko Haram was already active, they gained international notoriety in April 2014 when they kidnapped more than 200 school girls. This presentation will focus on the rise of Boko Haram, examine their tactics, and the increase in lethality.
Phillip		Marotta	Mr.	Columbia University	Childhood Adversities and Resistance Toward Law Enforcement Officers	This paper examines the relationship between childhood adversities and resistant behavior toward law enforcement officers in a sample of 13,896 of state and federal inmates in the United States. Bivariate design adjusted tests and generalized ordinal logistic regression models investigated the effects of prior physical/victimization, sexual abuse, caretaker abuse of drugs of alcohol, foster care, and the cumulative effects of multiple adversities on resistant behaviors toward law enforcement officers. Physical victimization, and foster care involvement significantly predicted resistance. The odds of resistance increased with each additional childhood adversity. Implications for future research are discussed.
Elizabeth	Sharpe	Marsal	Dr.	NC Wesleyan College	A Living Learning Experience for Female Criminal Justice Students	Living learning communities provide an opportunity for students to benefit from academic, social, and academic performance. However living learning communities that group students by academic discipline offer some unique advantages. This presentation will provide descriptive data on the impact that a female criminal justice collaborative had on first generation college students.
Ethan		Marshall	Mr.	Sam Houston State University	Comparing Solo Female Sex Offenders To Those Who Co-Offend	Sex offender literature has predominantly dealt with male sex offending. There has been interest in female sex offending, but research has been hindered by small sample sizes. Previous research has found that females who offend alone (solo offenders) offend more often against males and are diagnosed with a mood disorder, while females who offend with another person (Co-offenders) offend most often against females, and exhibit antisocial behaviors. The current study will compare solo offenders to co-offenders on offender characteristics (psychopathy, mental disorders, etc.) and victim characteristics (gender, relation to offender etc.) in a sample of 340 incarcerated female sex offenders.
Hollanne		Marshall	Dr.	California State University, Fresno	Tolerance for Deviance and Legal Cynicism: Toward a new understanding of organized crime.	As of 1990 there were three Chicago neighborhoods that could still be described as racket subcultures. This project looks at the effects of these Chicago racket subcultures both within these neighborhoods and the surrounding communities. Measures for tolerance for deviance, legal cynicism, crime, and various measures for socioeconomic factors and social disorganization (the Project on Neighborhood Development) will be used. These quantitative data seemingly support the many qualitative findings that indicate that these Chicago neighborhoods with known racket subculture have low tolerance for deviance, low rates of overt street crime, and high levels of legal cynicism.
Richard		Martin	Prof.	Keuka College	Using the Science of Decision Making in Police Decision Making Protocols	Decision making research suggests that decision makers are not actually capable of identifying and accurately comparing all of the alternatives and making the best decision all of the time. Even with adequate information, time, and expertise, decision makers may still be unable to make rational decisions due to limitations in cognitive abilities influenced by varying internal (mental) and external (environmental) factors. The science of decision making, the role of power and emotional intelligence in decision making is explored in order to try and determine if we are giving officers the best methods and tools to help them make the best decisions.
Ramiro		Martinez, Jr.	Dr.	Northeastern University	Race, Ethnicity, and Crime: Lessons learned from the Past to the Present and into the Future	
Ramiro		Martinez, Jr.	Dr.	Northeastern University	Revisiting The Immigration Effect on Latino Homicides	Until recently the immigration and crime connection went largely untested and not systematically scrutinized. Still a variety of arguments have been posed for the immigration/violent crime link at the macro-level relationship to homicide, including buffering crime, creating more violence or having little impact. Most of these arguments focus on a specific empirical inquiry. Primarily testing the effect of immigration on personal foreign born at the county, city and community levels or by merging related variables into an immigration index. The impact of immigration on homicide has even been extended to include racial/ethnically disaggregated killings (Black, Latino and White) and types of homicide (intimate, Robbery, Gang and so on). Yet until relatively recently it has been difficult to test most of these arguments concerning the extent and degree in which immigration influences crime among Latinos. Data limitations on Hispanic/Latino origin, the racial/ethnic group most influenced by nativity status, prevented a precise examination of race/ethnicity specific killing and the connection on race and crime directly and indirectly. The following analysis examines an important research topic: the impact of immigration on crime and by extension the impact of Latino immigration on Latino homicides in the United States, 2000. Assuming the presence of Latino homicides this includes considerations of distinct types of Latino growth in traditional settlements and new destinations previously unaccustomed to large immigration inflows? The present paper reviews the new Latino destinations and homicide literature and investigates a number of conceptual and methodological limitations. Correcting for these difficulties, we find little evidence that immigration or recent immigration positively influences the rate of homicide among Latinos in 2000.
Ramiro		Martinez, Jr.	Dr.	Northeastern University	Forward to the Past: Studying Latino Homicides 1960-1970	In order to develop an understanding on the role of race/ethnicity in the United States in relation to urban crime, this paper presents information on tract-level data from the 1960 and 1970 Census and links to homicide counts in two major urban areas, San Antonio and San Diego. These are two urban areas that draw significant interest given their historical role as major entry points into the United States along the U.S./Mexican border. The purpose of the project will be to address whether or not immigrants in these areas contribute to a disproportionate amount of urban crime when comparing it to crimes committed by native-born populations. We will use exploratory spatial data analysis in order to be able to explore the patterns across different tracts as they relate to homicide rates found in these areas. This will permit for comparing the level of immigration to white, black and Latino homicide rates across the 1960 to 1970 time period. We will also compare and contrast racial/ethnic/immigrant group specific homicide rates in these urban areas from 1960 through 1970. Finally, these two areas will be compared to each other to determine whether or not there are differences among outcomes in crime in these two urban areas given their differences in racial and ethnic makeup.
Anton		Maslov		Department of Public Safety Canada, Government of Canada	Measuring the Performance of the Police: The Perspective of the Public	The aim of this project is to review and critically assess the current survey methods used to measure police performance. The general questions on satisfaction with police are too general to understand that about which citizens are content or discontent when it comes to the police. The questions also tend to be unstandardized, inconsistent, and at times, have poor choice of wording on questions and response categories, making comparisons across time and place impossible. The specific questions on police performance tend to be based on surveys arbitrarily, often without proper understanding of the meaning of the question and response categories.
Karen	A.	Mason	Dr.	Western Carolina University	7i wanna go federal; it's what I've always wanted to do? Advicing of majors who demonstrate identity foreclosure.	Research examining reasons for criminal justice as choice of major has focused on parental occupational status, past achievement, media depictions, individual characteristics, and demographic differences. What has not been addressed is how to advise students who may have made an incompatible or premature choice, particularly those students who represent what developmental theory terms as foreclosure. Foreclosure is an unsatisfactory state of identity development masked by a commitment to a major and career. In this paper, the literature is reviewed and the negative impact of foreclosure as an identity crisis is discussed. We conclude with recommendations for successfully advising these students.
Kristy	N.	Matsuda	Dr.	University of Missouri - St. Louis	Gang Membership and Adherence to the 'Code of the Street'	Gang members have been found to engage in more delinquent behaviors than comparable nongang youth. Few empirical attempts have been made to identify the group processes associated with the gang experience that lead to such noteworthy behavioral outcomes. While not developed to explain gang behavior, Elijah Anderson's 'code of the street' framework may prove insightful. Utilizing data from a diverse school-based sample of 2,216 youth, we examine the efficacy of street code-related variables to explain gang members' heightened involvement in violent offending. Utilizing methods based on a potential outcomes framework, results suggest that joining a gang facilitates greater ascription to street code-related attitudes and emotions, and these constructs partially mediate the relationship between gang joining and the increased frequency of violent offending.
David		May		MSU	No Paper at this time	No paper at this time
David		May	Dr.	Mississippi State University	Race and Reentry: Do Black Inmates Perceive Themselves More Likely to Return to Prison than White Inmates?	One of the most consistent findings in corrections research is that the majority of inmates that are released from prison eventually return. Nevertheless, scant research examines racial differences in the challenges faced by inmates and the impact of race on inmates' perceived likelihood of success in reentry. Using data from approximately 1200 Kentucky incarcerated inmates, we examine racial differences in perceptions of the likelihood of successful reentry. Preliminary results suggest that race does impact perceived reentry success and this relationship is mediated by a number of familial and experiential factors.
Erica		Maynard	Ms.	Northern Caribbean University	Perceptions of Community Policing by University students	Community policing is a proactive crime-fighting strategy that seeks to build citizen-police relations and partnerships by working with community members. This research investigated the public perceptions of the police officers by university students based on Mastrofski's six-dimensional model of characteristics within a community with a high student population. These characteristics include attentiveness, reliability, responsiveness, competence, manners, and fairness. Recommendations include actively engaging the university campus as a whole in order to fulfill the needs of the students as well as the mandate for community policing.
Erica		Maynard	Ms.	Northern Caribbean University	Perceptions of Community Policing by University students	Community policing is a proactive crime-fighting strategy that seeks to build citizen-police relations and partnerships by working with community members. This research investigated the public perceptions of the police officers by university students based on Mastrofski's six-dimensional model of characteristics within a community with a high student population. These characteristics include attentiveness, reliability, responsiveness, competence, manners, and fairness. Recommendations include actively engaging the university campus as a whole in order to fulfill the needs of the students as well as the mandate for community policing.
Erica		Maynard	Ms.	Northern Caribbean University	Perceptions of Community Policing by University students	Community policing is a proactive crime-fighting strategy that seeks to build citizen-police relations and partnerships by working with community members. This research investigated the public perceptions of the police officers by university students based on Mastrofski's six-dimensional model of characteristics within a community with a high student population. These characteristics include attentiveness, reliability, responsiveness, competence, manners, and fairness. Recommendations include actively engaging the university campus as a whole in order to fulfill the needs of the students as well as the mandate for community policing.
Jospeper		Mbuba	Dr.	Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne	Examining the Structure of Centralized Policing: The Kenyan National Police Service	The history of the Kenya police force dates back to the 1800s when the then-British colonial administration established the British East Africa Company and needed to guard the company's business premises by armed personnel? the early police. Upon attainment of independence in 1963, the country retained the centralized police force, only staffing it with natives. The force has since metamorphosed into a modern service that is anchored in the constitution and supported by an Act of Parliament that sets the structure of the service, determines the ranks of officers, and the duties and responsibilities of the top management.
Anthony		McBride	Dr.	Professor	Exploring the Impact of a Two Day Seminar to Empower Law Enforcement Female Students Studying at Western Illinois University	According to the National Center for Women and Policing women account for 11.2% of all sworn law enforcement officers in the United States. This is less than the entire women work force which is 46.5%. This paper will use a mixed methods design to explore the impact of a Two Day Seminar to Empower Law Enforcement Female Students Studying at Western Illinois University in the School of Law Enforcement (LEA). Western Illinois University's School of Law Enforcement and Justice Administration department is the fourth largest law enforcement school in the country and the largest law enforcement school throughout the State of Illinois.

James	E	McCabe		Sacred Heart University	How Busy Are the Police? A Nationwide Study of Police Patrol Operations	This research reports the results of an availability sample of 87 police departments in the U.S. on several key performance indicators. Data was extracted from department 911 systems and modeled with personnel deployment data to understand workload demands placed on local police. Descriptive variables are reported illustrating crime rates, officers to population ratios, service times, officers to 7 assigned per call, service time for numerous categories of calls, workload, response times, comparisons of proactive vs. reactive patrol time, and 911 calls per population were compiled. These data provide an understanding of the character of police service delivery in the U.S.
Kimberly	Ann	McCabe	Dr.	Lynchburg College	The Influence of Pornography on Adult Relationships	In the 1970s, research on pornography and sexual relationships suggested that males watched porn in order to learn what females find to be sexually arousing. This study, which examines the perceptions and influences of pornography, attempts to extend that research by identifying perceptions and influences by race and gender. Data for this research were collected through surveys administered on two college campuses in two different regions of the country.
Bernard	J	McCarthy	Prof.	Missouri State University	Dirty Hands and the Fight against Terrorism: Ethical Challenges Responding to Terrorism	This paper compares and contrasts the ethical challenges both the Bush and Obama administrations addressed in developing and implementing counterterrorism policies. It specifically addresses the issue of "Dirty Hands", in doing something bad to gain something good in the criminal justice response to terrorism under both administrations. Colleges and universities have experienced an exponential and dramatic increase in the online and distance education opportunities for students and instructors. This roundtable discussion will present course examples, assignments, suggestions, and ideas to individuals interested in new ideas for their online courses, or those who are contemplating the establishment of an online course. Audience members will take away from the presentation several examples of course assignments and ideas that can be modified to fit their own online or distance education courses.
Matt		McCarthy	Prof.	Northeast Community College	ONLINE AND DISTANCE INSTRUCTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: IDEAS, ASSIGNMENTS, AND ADVICE	
Matt		McCarthy	Mr.	Northeast Community College	Natural Disasters - Does Criminal Justice Education Play a Role in Emergency Response to Natural Disasters?	This paper explores the relationship of emergency management and criminal justice, and what role, if any, that criminal justice education plays in emergency management. Focus will be on response to the October 2013 F3 tornado that hit Wayne, Nebraska and the twin F4 and F3 tornadoes that struck Pigea, Nebraska on June 16, 2014. The paper will some of the problems encountered during these massive responses, and what role college criminal justice programs have in helping to prepare first responders for these events.
Jonathan	W	McCombs	Mr.	Franklin University	Problem-Based Learning in Law Enforcement in-Service Training: An Analysis of the Force Utilized in the City of Columbus	Problem based learning has grown in popularity throughout the law enforcement training community (Werth, 2009). This approach is centered on solving real-world problems and typically results in students that perform better in the overall basic police academy (Chappel, 2008). Police officers have been traditionally trained in a professional training paradigm that does not engender critical thinking and decision-making in varied situations (R. & Laufferweiler-Dwyer, 2004). Police officers graduate from police academies and then are asked to think critically and to solve real-world problems in the field (Bizer, 1999). The state of law enforcement training has lagged behind the rest of law enforcement in terms of technology and advancement (Beley, 2005). Problem based learning has been studied in basic law enforcement academies and typically show positive results in terms of the reaction of students and instructors (Werth, 2009). Problem based learning has been studied in other fields such as the medical community and social work and the studies show that this approach is effective (Lam, 2004). The study proposed here seeks to understand if the problem based learning approach has an effect on the job performance of police officers. The study proposes to analyze multiple use of force variables, citizen complaint information, and call for service information against the type of use of force in-service training utilized from 2004-2013 at the City of Columbus, OH Division of Police. The 1,850+ sworn officer agency is CALEA accredited and tracks the use of force variables outlined. The training academy has three types of use of force training that has been utilized from 2004-2013 with varying levels of problem based learning embedded in them. A correlation analysis will be performed to determine which type of training had a positive result on use of force incidents and citizen complaint instances over the time specified.  References Beley, G. (2005). Current trends in law enforcement training. <i>Journal of California Law Enforcement</i> , 39(3), 11-17. Retrieved from <a href="http://library.capella.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/199071088?accountid=27965">http://library.capella.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/199071088?accountid=27965</a> Bizer, M. L. (1999). Police training in the 21st century. <i>FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin</i> , 68(7), 16-19. Retrieved from <a href="http://search.proquest.com/docview/204134972?accountid=27965">http://search.proquest.com/docview/204134972?accountid=27965</a> Chappel, A. T. (2008). Police academy training: Comparing across curricula. <i>Policing</i> , 31(1), 36-56. doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/13639510810852567">http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/13639510810852567</a> Garner, J. H., Maxwell, C. D., & Heraux, C. G. (2002). Characteristics associated with the prevalence and severity of force used by the police. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 19(4), 705-746. Retrieved from <a href="http://search.proquest.com/library.capella.edu/docview/228173229?accountid=27965">http://search.proquest.com/library.capella.edu/docview/228173229?accountid=27965</a> McDonnell, P. J. (2008). Higher education and the performance of police officers. (Order No. 3318488, Northern Arizona University). ProQuest Dissertations and Theses., 100-n/a. Retrieved from <a href="http://search.proquest.com/library.capella.edu/docview/304437119?accountid=27965">http://search.proquest.com/library.capella.edu/docview/304437119?accountid=27965</a> (304437119).
Megan		McConaghy	Ms.	Temple University	Youth Summer Employment Opportunities and the Impacts on Recidivism	Economic deprivation and unemployment in impoverished neighborhoods has long been studied as a correlate to crime. Economic strain/anomie theory posits that limited employment opportunities increase the likelihood that an individual will turn to crime to increase higher monetary income. The present study evaluates a six-week employment experience program for probation youth to determine the program's effect on recidivism. A control group of non-participating probation youth is used to compare the results.
Eric		McCord	Dr.	University of Louisville	The Impact of Neighborhoods on Recidivism: Gender Considered	Approximately 2 million adults are incarcerated in the U.S. and 95-97% of them will eventually be released back to their communities. Estimates suggest two-thirds will return to prison within 3 years. Using a sample of 6,500 inmates released in 2007-08 to the City of Philadelphia, PA, this study evaluates the impact on recidivism of gender, other individual factors (race, age, marital status, criminal history, criminal justice supervision), and neighborhood structure (concentrated disadvantage, race heterogeneity). It also evaluates potential risk (illicit drug markets, alcohol outlets) and protective factors (churches, drug and mental health treatment facilities) found in the releasees' home neighborhoods. This paper analyzes patterns of environmental enforcement to determine if areas with larger minority and lower-income populations receive fewer enforcement actions. Using data from the Integrated Database for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA), the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) directory, and the U.S. Census Bureau, it examines state inspections and civil administrative actions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) nationwide to determine if counties engage in less enforcement in areas with higher minority and lower-income populations. Specifically, we investigate possible moderating effects of political representation for counties with higher Latino populations.
Philip	D	McCormack	Prof.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	The Effects of Political Representation in Environmental Justice for Latinos	Hit-and-run drivers subsequently arrested by the police are often young males with a negative driving history. A recent analysis of identified hit-and-run offenders in British Columbia found that nearly half were repeat or chronic offenders. However, given the general lack of research on those who commit a hit-and-run, it is unknown whether or how their criminal profile differs from other drivers involved in motor vehicle collisions. This study compares the criminal histories of known hit-and-run offenders with drivers who remain at the scene of a crash to determine whether there is a distinct hit-and-run offender profile.
Amanda	V.	McCormick	Prof.	Centre for Public Safety and Criminal Justice Research, University of the Fraser Valley	Criminal Profile of Offenders Committing a Hit and Run Offense	Most research related to sexual offending has focused on male sexual offenders without consideration of potential differences in their female counterparts. This is especially true as it relates to examining the risk factors related to offending. Risk assessment instruments validated for male sexual offenders have yet to be validated with their female counterparts. An example of such an instrument is the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). This study examines the predictive utility of the PCL-R and three types of recidivism in a sample of 245 female sexual offenders.
Leah		McCoy	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	An Analysis of the PCL-R and Recidivism in Female Sex Offenders	Most victims of violence will survive their attack. Their recovery is often private, painful and prolonged. Yet, the public face of survivors often becomes associated with a small subset of victims. Some of these survivors turn to political activism to make sense of their loss and trauma. They become television spokespersons, child safety experts, community based leaders and other forms of change agents. Yet we have no understanding of which victims become activist agents and what impact they have on crime policy. This exploratory graduate level research analyzes several case studies of activist victims providing insight into this new phenomenon.
Corrie		McCue	Ms.	Bridgewater State University	Democracy at Work? The Role of Activist Victims in Influencing Crime Policy	Methods of mining "7big data" have been used in the business world for some time and can be applied more regularly to law enforcement agencies to make everyday operations more efficient. These methods vary from the geospatial statistical modeling being used today by gathering large amounts of unused data, which is then analyzed to extract patterns or interactions, that can be used to forecast events and behaviors. Using a comparative theoretical framework, the author analyzes the differences between geospatial statistical modeling and the use of data mining "7big data" in determining the future of policing for law enforcement.
Sarah	Allison	McCullough	Ms.	University of Alabama	Utilizing Data Mining and Predictive Analysis in Law Enforcement	Using traffic stop data collected from Rhode Island law enforcement agencies in 2014, search practices across communities experienced dramatic changes in terms of the productivity level when comparing the data to search practices from an earlier study. The percentage of contraband found in searches conducted by a majority of the law enforcement agencies in Rhode Island had risen, but a few agencies continued to display disparities between white and nonwhite drivers in contraband found despite notable improvements in searches.
Jack		McDevitt	Dr.	Northeastern University	Changes in Policing Practices: An Examination of Searches and Seizures in Rhode Island Traffic Stops	Student philanthropy is a fast-growing pedagogical approach in the classroom. This paper introduces the reader to student philanthropy and analyzes the results from eight semesters worth of pre and post-tests from Northern Kentucky University's Mayerson Student Philanthropy Project. Findings demonstrate that students who participate in student philanthropy are more likely to be aware of social problems in their community as well as non-profit organizations in the local area. However, quantitative and qualitative results were mixed regarding the impact of participating in student philanthropy on future involvement in service or philanthropy.
Danielle		McDonald	Dr.	Northern Kentucky University	Connecting through giving: Understanding the impact of the Mayerson Student Philanthropy Project	Media representations of women in prison are rare. Orange is the New Black is the first and only non-reality show to portray women in prison. A debate is presented about how the show represents women in prison. One perspective proposes the show successfully captures the politics of corrections institutions and incarceration effects particularly for female inmates. The other argues the show trivializes female incarceration with all too common sensationalized, misleading depictions of female incarceration. Twenty-six episodes were analyzed to determine how the show represents female incarceration. Themes discussed include female criminality, sexuality and race and class-based organization in women's prisons.
Aubri	F	McDonald	Ms.	University of Illinois at Chicago	Representations of Female Incarceration on Orange is the New Black from Two Perspectives	Criminology has neglected the application of framing literatures to criminal trials. Framing and social cognition literature was applied to an analysis of court and media records from the murder trial of a female gang member. Framing describes how information is presented. The socio-cognitive approach describes cognitive processing of social facts and the conditions under which they get activated. Results reveal prosecutors invoked attributions of guilt by emphasizing the "gang frame" and through gendered and racialized characterizations during her trial. The study raises substantial questions about whether trials of gang members or other demonized populations can be fair.
Aubri	f	McDonald	Ms.	University of Illinois at Chicago	Frames Fatales: Social Cognition, Demonization & Criminal Trials	This study focuses on the perceptions of students who resided in a university residential hall regarding methods of conflict resolution and concepts of restorative justice. Comparisons of perceptions between residents who participated in restorative justice workshops with residents who did not are considered. Findings suggest that residents exposed to restorative concepts during workshops were more likely than non-attendees to listen to the perspectives of others regarding conflict situations. The results indicate that a number of the residents within the university housing setting shared and utilized restorative justice techniques with others following attendance of the restorative workshops.
Lana	A.	McDowell	Dr.	Georgia Gwinnett College	Perceptions of Restorative Justice Concepts: An Evaluation of University Housing Residents	This presentation discusses the integration of Criminal Justice concepts and the female offender across disciplines. It includes a discussion of the importance and centrality of gender issues and the need for collaboration among colleagues to address issues, especially as they may arise in classes. A Gender Studies' collaboration will also be discussed.
Rosemary		McFee	Ms.	Alvernia University Instructor of Criminal Justice	The Female Offender Across the Curriculum	
Edmund		McGarrell	Dr.	Michigan State University	Piece-based Initiatives: Reducing crime through hot spots analysis and other approaches	
Ivan		McGloin	Dr.	University of Maryland	Revolving Core Questions	I would appreciate a session early on Thursday morning.

Jean		McGloin	Dr.	University of Maryland	Revisiting The Meaning of Perceived Peer Deviance	Scholars have been increasingly vocal about the supposed problems inherent to using perceptual measures of peer deviance. In most cases, researchers argue that they are biased by projection and that peer self-reports of deviance are more valid measures. Using data from adolescents enrolled in a public high school, the current study raises questions about the extent to which perceptions of peer deviance offer an alternative way to estimate how much adolescents assign their own attributes onto others. The results suggest that perceptions may not be inherently biased, but instead remain an important construct for the estimation of peer influence.
Shelly	A.	McGrath	Dr.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Testing the Social Disorganization Theory and Routine Activity Theory on Burglary by Census Block Groups and Census Trac	Burglary is a common crime that every law enforcement agency will encounter while providing service to their respective communities. Reducing burglaries should be high priority for every law enforcement agency and community leaders. Routine Activities Theory and Social Disorganization Theory are applied to understand the phenomenon of burglary in the City of Birmingham. We utilize the Walk Score as a new measure for Routine Activities Theory to understand if there is a significant relationship between it and the rate of burglaries at the census block group and census tract level.
Dyan		McGuire	Dr.	Saint Louis University	Do Juveniles Understand the Duty to Zealously Represent and Attorney-Client Privilege?: An Empirical Assessment	Quite a lot of research has focused on juveniles and whether they are capable of understanding what waiver of their Miranda rights means. Unfortunately, very little research has examined whether juveniles understand what they are implicating in a crime. This research attempts to fill this void by evaluating the extent to which juveniles understand what the duty to zealously represent and attorney-client privilege mean. Results suggest there are significant deficits in juveniles' understanding of these concepts which impacts upon juveniles' competence to knowingly and intelligently waive the right to counsel.
Dyan		McGuire	Prof.	Saint Louis University	Impact of Juveniles' Misapprehension of the Duty to Zealously Represent and Attorney-Client Privilege	This study examines juveniles' understanding of attorneys' obligations to zealously represent their clients and their understanding of what attorney-client privilege means. Since these attributes are what make an attorney's assistance valuable, an understanding of these concepts should be a necessary pre-requisite for any juvenile's valid waiver of the right to counsel under Miranda. The impact of respondents' various demographic attributes, exposure to the legal system and general attitudes regarding the fairness of court proceedings as well as the fairness of the outcome of their own case on their understanding of the duty to zealously represent and attorney-client privilege are analyzed. Long term advocacy is needed for victims of domestic violence. Women who deflected themselves often face years in prison. Domestic violence just does not just happen to 70% of NFL people, but to women who are married to doctors, lawyers, judges, police, CEOs, etc. Building rapport and trust with these women facilitates self-empowerment. Battered women are not a danger to society, and their children suffer greatly due to incarceration. Broader avenues toward clemency are greatly needed.
Roberta E.		McIntosh		Case Western Reserve University	Incarcerated Domestic Violence Victims: Hope and Clemency	Student achievement in postsecondary education is not only critical to the success of public higher education in America but remains a core component of a national strategy. While scholars agree on the benefits of increasing the body of research regarding student attainment, there remains a deficiency in empirical research using a nationally representative dataset to examine the role of distance learning. This study used descriptive statistics and logistic regression to explore persistence or attainment among a nationally representative sample of first-time beginning students. The findings suggested students participating in distance education might be less likely to persist or attain.
James	R.	McKean	Dr.	Ohio University Chillicothe	First-time Beginning Student Attainment: Examining the Role of Distance Education	Data on homicide trends in the United States are now available back to the colonial era. Our review of the research indicates that it is mainly since the end of Reconstruction that black homicide victimization has been greater than white homicide victimization. We also test the hypothesis that black and white rates have converged during the past 50 years, and find mixed results. We then consider the implications of these findings for the explanation of racial differences in homicide.
Jerome		McKean	Dr.	Ball State University	Race and Historical Trends in American Homicide	This study examined how students perceive the use of law enforcement officers on school campuses. A convenience sample comprised of high school students was used. Each of the students was asked a series of interview questions relating to their perceptions of the law enforcement officers in their school, the relationship they have with these officers, and the experiences they have with the enforcement/punishment function of these officers. Qualitative methods and analysis were used to conduct a thematic analysis. Specifically, each interview was transcribed into Nvivo and coded based on the identification of themes and common phrases provided by the students.
Joseph	M.	McKenna		Texas State University	Students' Perceptions and Attitudes towards SBLE Officers: A Qualitative Study	Students do not become mass murderers overnight. They do not just suddenly decide to go on a shooting rampage without presenting possible warning signals. This paper examines the phenomena of school shootings by addressing a variety of possible risk factors thought to be related to the student shooters These include the characteristics of such incidents, and how parents and administrators play an important role in risk. Included among the factors addressed are: Profiling, school bullying, psychological characteristics, psychiatric drugs, mental health issues, and the notoriety and publicity produced by school shootings.
Douglas	G.	McKenzie	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	School Shootings: So Many Questions, So Few Answers	Recent studies in emerging adulthood suggest connections to parental resources help young adults positively move into adulthood. However, little is known about the perception of resources (i.e., community and parental) of emerging adults who were recently released from incarceration. Participants recruited from community programs in Western New York were asked if they had what they needed to meet their goals and who could help. Unexpected findings were participants' lack of discussion of community resources, even though they were connected to community programs and their emphasis on family relationships, even though families did little to help them achieve their goals.
Dani		McMay	Dr.	The State University of New York at Fredonia	Emerging adults after incarceration: Perceptions of who provides help with transitions	The "code of the street," as described by Anderson, has been useful in understanding the etiology of youth violence. The current study applies this concept to reoffending. Because desistance is unlikely without a change in identity, values related to the code of the street may serve as a barrier against desistance. It is hypothesized that street values will reduce the likelihood of desisting from crime as a response to turning points such as marriage and employment. This hypothesis is tested using data from Pathways to Desistance, a longitudinal study of serious youthful offenders.
Catherine		McNamee		Bureau of Justice Assistance	Smart Policing in Action 1: Findings and Accomplishments from the Smart Policing Initiative	In May 2013, Maryland passed Grace's Law in response to the suicide of a teenager who had been a victim of cyber-bullying. The law increased the penalties for engaging in bullying, intimidation, and harassment online and in the school community, and now requires schools to track such incidents using the Bullying, Harassment, and Intimidation Form. Yet questions remain about how many schools have made the form available, or completed training with school staff and students on how to file a report. This study examines both the challenges of implementing this law and whether it has successfully increased prosecutions of cyber-bullying.
Susan		McNeely	Dr.	Pennsylvania State University	The Code of the Street and Reoffending in a Sample of Serious Adolescent Offenders	The media seems to have inspired everyone to fear the estranged fifteen-year-old school shooter or the gang-banging, seventeen-year-old thug. However, these heinous criminals are not as prevalent as the news channels would like people to think. Despite the fact that juvenile crime is declining, society still lives in fear of youthful offenders. The recent Supreme Court decision in Miller v. Alabama has led to required sentencing changes and has brought different reactions from the states: some states, like California, agree that juveniles can be rehabilitated, but others, like Iowa and Texas, are less receptive to these changes.
Caitlyn		McNeill		University of Baltimore	Grace's Law: The challenges of legislating cyber-bullying	One goal of probation and parole supervision is successful completion. Still unclear, however, is whether extended, or additional, supervision days contribute to outcomes. Also unanswered is whether extended supervision varies across agency subunits. This study uses negative binomial regression to examine whether geographically based assignment explains extended supervision days. Data from 2009-2014 are from a metropolitan area where the community supervision of 12,230 clients used in the analyses. Results show that extended supervisions do occur within agencies but geographic subunits do not predict additional supervision days. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.
Madeline	K.	McPherson	Ms.	American University	Gun Control and Dangerous? Mental illness: Logic	The climate surrounding professional sports athletes' crimes is unprecedented, but also marked by numerous instances of high-profile criminal activity. Though the sports world has not been untouched by media attention, never before has the infrastructure and responsibility of league leadership been so scrutinized. Based on the increase in disciplinary acts, severity of offenses, and tightening of conduct policies, it is hypothesized that personal behavior that violates league codes can be a significant predictor of future criminal activity. Data from ESPN Sports Bureau along with arrests for a sample of athletes will be used to determine the strength of this relationship.
Caitlyn	Noel	Meade		University of South Florida	How Miller v. Alabama has Affected Sentencing of Homicidal Teens in Iowa, California, and Texas	Police/bicycle units are enjoying a renaissance in their widespread use throughout the United States, which can be traced to the late 1980s. Though their use on patrol and as part of specialized task forces are common, there is little research on the effectiveness of bicycle officers. Bicycle unit effectiveness can be viewed as a function of place based on terrain, weather, and offense type. Monthly arrest data from 2011-2014 in Austin, Texas may provide an opportunity to gauge whether time of day is also a factor in both deployment of bicycle units and effectiveness with regards to offense type.
Justin	C.	Medina	Mr.	Temple University	Do geography, demographics, and seriousness predict the extension of community supervision?	This paper argues that in Kansas, as in many other states in the United States, the execution of a death sentence is so improbable, and the delays that precede it so extraordinary, that any arguable deterrent or retributive effect capital punishment might once have had has been severely diminished. This paper considers possible reforms to the capital punishment system aimed at reducing the delay between sentencing and execution, and the risks that would accompany those reforms. This paper also considers whether capital punishment should still be considered a viable option for states in this position.
Justine		Medrano	Ms.	The University of Texas at Dallas	Does Who? Matter? Untangling the Characteristics of Bullies and Who They Victimize?	The purpose of this study was to examine criminal thinking changes in offenders who are attending a new cognitive behavioral program. The Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PCTS Version 4) was used to measure criminal thinking, using a pre-post design. Results found that higher risk significantly predicted higher change scores. Overall, higher risk male offenders benefit much more from programming than do lower risk male offenders.
Dustin Melbardis		Melbardis		Texas State University	Professional Sports League Discipline as a Predictor of Crime	Due to their sensational nature, mass shootings receive a considerable amount of attention in the media. Yet despite their shared rarity, not all shootings garner the same coverage. The present study examines the traits of newsworthiness among 91 shootings between 2000 and 2012, representing a post-Columbine era. Using media distortion analysis of articles in The New York Times, specific consideration is given to how offender characteristics (including age, sex, and race), victim counts, and locations of the events impact the newsworthiness of the story. Potential implications from the findings, both for the general public and media practices, also are considered.
Dustin		Melbardis		Texas State University	The Effectiveness of the Police Bicycle by Time and Offense	Both practitioners and academics contribute to students' intellectual growth. Although there may be a perception that these are exclusive groups, there is also evidence of greater similarity than originally envisioned. Roundtable participants will identify some challenges associated with transitioning from criminal justice practitioner to criminal justice professor and from professor to practitioner, and will explore opportunities for collaboration between criminal justice agencies and academic institutions.
Amy		Memmer	Prof.	Washburn University	The Long Wait for an Improbable Death: A Look at Delays in Executions and Possible Reforms to Capital Punishment	Preventing the victimization of children and youth has been identified as a priority in Federal Government initiatives, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and state legislation. These efforts have guided policies designed to intervene in the lives of youth who are exposed to, or are the victims of, violence. Emergent strategies recognize that the trauma-informed approach is an important component of treatment programs for delinquent youth. Along with greater emphasis on evidence based practice, some indications signal a shift in juvenile justice policies and in perceptions of youthful offenders. This paper examines child and youth victimization data, promising interventions, and future challenges.
Vanessa		Mendez	Ms.	California State University, Sacramento	Criminal Thinking and Risk in Participants of a New Cognitive Behavioral Program in the Community	Rates of sexual violence are high on college campuses, estimates show one in five women are victimized throughout their college career. This study examines how college females make the decision to engage in defensive behaviors. This is done using data collected from females enrolled at a Mid-Western University (n=182). I examine the effects of perceived risk and fear of sexual victimization on the likelihood of females to engage in defensive behaviors. Support was found for linking heightened perceived risk to increased likelihood of engagement in defensive behaviors. These findings can be directly linked to University prevention programs.
Kimberly		Meredith		Texas State University	Mass Shootings and the Media: Why All Events Are Not Created Equal	This study examines the overall performance of the three (3) major brands of less lethal ammunition and five (5) shotgun launching systems to identify accuracy, velocity, reliability, and any malfunctions presented. A total of 4,000 rounds were utilized to complete this project. This presentation provides an overview of the less lethal munitions marketplace and identifies systemic problems in the way that these tools deliver kinetic force to resisting suspects.
Aida	V.	Merlo	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Crossing the Bridge from Practitioner to Professor	Although the vast majority of criminal cases are resolved through pleas of guilty, few studies focus on this important phase of case processing. Considering the predominance of the guilty plea and its subsequent influence on sentencing, disparities in case disposition are important in explaining inequalities at later phases of the criminal process. Premised on the organizational theory of implicit bias, the current study uses a sample of felony cases from a circuit public defender's office in Florida to assess the impact of race on case disposition and sentencing outcomes post disposition.
Aida		Merlo	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Reaffirming Childhood and Adolescence: Preventing Violence and Treating Trauma	Collateral intimate partner homicide (CIPH) is a crime in which an individual(s) connected to a victim of intimate partner violence (IPV) is murdered. In a Michigan sample (1990-2007), all CIPH perpetrators were male and all focal victims female; the majority of CIPH victims were focal victims' children and new romantic partners. Mixed-method analyses suggest that journalists routinely attribute homicides to shocking interpersonal conflicts, despite evidence of male-perpetrated coercion and control. Using illustrative quotes, pictures and headlines, this showcase not only summarizes authors' current findings, but also proposes an evidence-based toolkit for training mass media professionals who report on IPV-related crimes.
Monica		Merrill	Dr.	Youngstown State University	The Likelihood of College Females to Engage in Defensive Behaviors: The Role of Fear and Perceived Risk	Reporting Collateral Intimate Partner Homicide: Lessons Learned and Future Directions
Charlie		Mesloh	Dr.	Northern Michigan University	Evaluation and Analysis of Less Lethal Beanbag Munitions and Launchers	
Christi		Metcalfe	Dr.	University of South Carolina	The Racial Disparities in Case Disposition: An Analysis of Felony Case Processing	
Emily	M.	Meyer	Dr.	Norwich University	Reporting Collateral Intimate Partner Homicide: Lessons Learned and Future Directions	

Venezia		Michalsen	Dr.	Montclair State University	It's on camp(us): Faculty/administration collaboration to address Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Assault	The federal government is paying increased attention to sexual assaults and intimate partner violence on campus. However, there is a moat on campus between the ivory tower and the world of administration. In a novel collaboration between academic practitioners and faculty, we explore challenges to addressing sexual assault in academia, including the barrier between in and out of classroom. Universities handling cases privately, and faculty focus on trigger warnings? Specifically, we suggest a feminist pedagogical approach rejecting the barrier between classroom and campus. We suggest practical approaches such as syllabus language changes, innovative uses of learning management systems and increased collaboration.
Cedric		Michel	Dr.	University of Tampa	Violent Street Crime vs. Harmful White-Collar Crime: A Comparison of Perceived Seriousness and Punitiveness	Studies that have challenged traditional wisdom about public apathy toward white-collar crime generally asked their subjects to contrast white-collar crime scenarios with a nonviolent street crime vignette. Perhaps a violent street crime would have invited lower perceived seriousness for the white-collar offenses. Participants in this study were asked to (1) read vignettes describing violent street crimes and harmful white-collar crimes, (2) compare their seriousness, and (3) determine appropriate sanctions. Subjects perceived the violent crime scenarios presented to them to be more serious than the harmful white-collar crime vignettes. Further, they were less punitive against white-collar offenders compared with street criminals.
Brooke		Miller		University of North Texas	A Study of Risk Factors for Re-arrest Among Male and Female Offenders	The current study examines the risk factors associated with re-arrest among offenders using data obtained from the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI). SVORI was a collaborative effort that included 60 state and community agencies aimed at improving criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing outcomes of adult and juvenile offenders in their reentry cases. The SVORI individuals including 1607 adult males and 357 females. Survival analysis will be used to examine gender differences in risk factors associated with the time to re-arrest between adult male and female offenders. Policy implications will be discussed.
Lisa	M.	Miller	Ms.	Minnesota State University-Mankato	Frequency and Severity of Specific Organizational Stressors for Female Law Enforcement Officers	The authors of this study partnered with the Minnesota Association of Women Police (MAWP) and conducted an investigation into the effects of organizational stress for female police officers. 71 participants completed a survey aimed at determining which organizational stressors contributed most to female officer stress, and whether inequitable treatment by male colleagues or lack of administrative support for equitable treatment amplified stress. Results indicated female officers most often experienced negative attitudes by male colleagues and higher performance standards; not only did this contribute most often to female officer stress, but they were the most distressing organizational stressors female officers encountered.
J. Mitchell		Miller	Dr.	University of North Florida	Opiate-Involved Offender Reentry: The Delaware County (OH) Second Chance Initiatives	This poster presents findings from mixed-methods program evaluations of offender treatment initiatives in central Ohio. Delivered in the Delaware County jail, these US BIA (Second Chance Act grant funded) programs targeted co-occurring and family-based offenders in central Ohio. Promising outcomes are related as well as challenges to addressing opiate use in correctional contexts.
Ashley		Miller		CNA	Non-Significant Research Findings in Police Research: Lessons Still to be Learned	Several Smart Policing sites have implemented strong evaluative research designs, and have found limited or non-significant outcome results. This paper explores several cases along these lines, and suggests that there are valuable lessons to be learned, even when statistical tests on outcome variables are not significant.
Kelly		Miliken		University of Baltimore	Social media and cyber-bullying: Have we opened a Pandora's Box	Cybercrime is a topic in forensics that is continually growing. One area that has garnered increasing attention is cyber-bullying, particularly after a number of highly publicized cases of teenagers who committed suicide after being bullied via social media. While such cases warrant concern, this study examines whether cyber-bullying trends have significantly increased after different social media platforms (e.g., MySpace, Facebook, Twitter, etc.) have been introduced over the past decade, and whether similar trends are evident when tracking national indicators of adolescent mental health.
Kelly		Miliken	Ms.	University of Baltimore	U mad bro? The fight against cyber-bullying	Recent episodes of adolescent suicides committed by youth who had been reported to be a victim to cyber-bullying has led a number of states to pass laws that increase the sanctions that will be imposed on the perpetrators of this type of behavior. Most recently, Maryland passed Grace's Law (GAM 3-805) on May 2, 2013, that now imposes a penalty of up to one year imprisonment and/or a \$500 fine. The present study examines the effectiveness of anti-bullying laws across the United States to see whether such policies have reduced the incidents of cyber-bullying, and if so, which laws have had the most significant impact.
Colleen		Mills		John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center	Extreme Hatred: When Hate Crime Becomes Terrorism	This study replicates and extends Deloughery, King and Asa's (2012) important research on the hate crime-terrorism relationship. The paper seeks to unpack the relationships among (i) hate crimes committed by non-extremists, (ii) far-right anti-minority (hate-crime) attacks, and (iii) terrorist attacks and far-right anti-government strikes from 1992 to 2012. Existing literature demonstrates disagreement over the relationship between hate crimes and terrorism. Deloughery et al (2012) find that hate crimes are not associated with future right-wing terrorism. Instead, hate crimes, especially anti-minority ones- are often committed in response to terrorist acts by jihadists and other non-far-right extremists. This paper revisits their conclusions.
Debra	A	Mims	Prof.	Saint Leo University	The Link Between Animal Abuse and Human Violence: A survey of Incarcerated Men and Women	Animal abuse in childhood is part of a triad of behaviors (i.e.-setting, enuresis, and animal cruelty) that are believed to predict violence in adulthood. A majority of the research has focused on males as the primary perpetrators of animal cruelty and latent interpersonal violence. The purpose of this research was to study the relationship between animal abuse and criminal behavior. Specifically, comparing gender differences between incarcerated males and females and their childhood experiences with direct animal abuse. The study aimed to correlate the impact of participating in or witnessing animal abuse a child on subsequent criminal behavior in adulthood.
Debbie	A	Mims	Prof.	Saint Leo University - Criminology	- The Link between Animal Abuse and Violence toward Humans: A Systematic Research synthesis	Please see previously submitted roundtable abstract (Sarah Britto has the information). This was re-submitted to add another participant to the previously submitted two names, making three roundtable participants Collaboration with faculty from the Criminal Justice and Social Work on The Link Between Animal Abuse and Human Violence: A survey of Incarcerated Men and Women. The research is pretty clear that there are connections between animal abuse and domestic violence and child abuse.? Our study seeks to compare the experiences of childhood animal abuse between genders of incarcerated persons. This research is relevant to social work practice and law enforcement practice The Link between animal abuse and human violence and publish the findings. Working with Zephyrhills Correctional Institute, Lowell Women's Correctional Institute and both Criminal Justice and Social Work Faculty as a collaborative project. This research provides a review of the literature produced during the last ten years that address this very important topic, since evidenced based practice has linked animal abuse to human violence often exhibited by serial killers.
Karen		Miner-Romanoff	Dr.	Franklin University	Interactive Criminal Justice Systems Model: Developing Innovative and Effective Teaching Tools to Meet Complex Needs	This research seeks to test the effectiveness of a comprehensive, complex, and interactive criminal justice systems computer model. The reflective and experiential model allows students the opportunity to work within the multifaceted networks of diverse agencies and subsystems and explore best practices, concepts, theories, relationships, and sequences in order to better prepare them for the complex world ahead. The research project takes a mixed-method approach that includes focus group responses and a longer-term course pre- and post-test based upon both the content and technology using the Technology Acceptance Model.
Binneh		Minteh	Dr.	Rutgers University	US Criminal Justice and Incarceration of African Americans: Origins, Causes, Due Process and Policy Implications	Over two hundred years of criminal justice under due processes of democracy has landed the majority of African American males in US prisons. The trend has left African American communities in an abysmal state of helplessness, incapacitating their vices for progress, peace and prosperity in a nation characterized as one with equal opportunities for all. Using clearly defined historical lenses, this paper seeks to address the origins and root causes of high incarceration rates of African American males while relying on empirical evidence from due processes of the law in providing a policy framework for the efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System.
Marcos	Luis	Miss	Dr.	Northern Kentucky University	An Examination of Students' Fears about Terrorism and the Likelihood of a Terrorist Attack	After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States a new phenomenon, fear of terrorism, was found to affect many Americans. Almost 15 years later, with few exceptions, the United States' homeland has enjoyed an environment free of major terrorist attacks. However, fear of terrorism continues to be high among Americans. Using a sample of 524 undergraduate students from a major regional university in the Midwest, researchers distributed a survey to investigate the levels of fear of terrorism and the perceptions about the likelihood of a terrorist attack happening on American soil.
Meghan	M.	Mitchell		Sam Houston State University	Neighborhood Crime and Police Calls for Service in Gentrifying Areas	The importance of neighborhood structural conditions has been evaluated in criminological theory since the monumental contributions of the early Chicago School. Current literature has evaluated how changing neighborhood characteristics (via gentrification) impact crime rates, with the limited evidence generating mixed findings. This study uses nine years of Houston Police Department data to evaluate the effect of gentrification on calls for service and rates of index crimes. Furthermore, GIS and spatial analysis techniques are utilized to evaluate gentrification variation within neighborhoods.
Donald	N.	Mizefl	Dr.	University of Central Oklahoma, School of Criminal Justice	Books and Beyond: Enhancing Learning Through the Use of Scenarios	In an effort to provide a more relevant learning strategy, the University of Central Oklahoma (UCO), School of Criminal Justice has embraced a scenario-driven approach to its "Transformative Learning" model. Faculty and student designed scenarios challenge the student investigative or analytical teams to utilize information previously acquired in the classroom to problem solving. Student satisfaction surveys reveal that the Scenario Approach results in improved understanding and comprehension of the assigned material. In addition, both surveys and instructor observations indicate that student interest and interaction in the classroom is increased as they prepare to deal with the demands of each scenario
Stephanie	Mirah	Ms.	California State University, Sacramento	Teaching Capital Punishment in Criminal Justice Programs	Teaching emotionally charged but important subjects such as the death penalty can bring its own unique issues to the classroom. This 5th annual roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best teaching 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 the assignments we use to help students explore this important subject. Panel participants will introduce what has, and has not, worked well for them. Attendees are also encouraged to bring copies of assignment prompts to share and exchange.	
Stacy	Moak	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Supreme Court and Statutory Analysis	A review of decisions involving statutory analysis	
Angela	Moe			Western Michigan University	A Holistic Pedagogy: Visions and Practice within Sensitive Classes	Criminal justice education often includes significant content that is both disturbing and emotionally taxing for students. The level of sensitivity in such courses is increased when dealing with interpersonal victimization, as we are likely to encounter students with their own experiences of such crimes (e.g., child abuse, sexual assault). This paper conceptualizes a holistic pedagogy within the context of undergraduate criminal justice coursework that addresses interpersonal victimization. Drawing from feminism, critical criminology, victimology and social psychology I discuss tenets of a theoretically informed framework for incorporating a fuller awareness and understanding of students lived experiences while simultaneously maintaining academic integrity.
Jennifer	Moore	Prof.	DeSales University	More Than Friends: Facebook and Criminal Law	Technology and social media continue to impact all aspects of the criminal justice system. The courts are now faced with determining when Facebook posts actually violate the criminal law. Anthony Elonis was convicted for making threats against his estranged wife and others on Facebook and sentenced to 44 months in prison. Despite using graphic language, Elonis claimed he was not trying to frighten anyone. The Supreme Court agreed to hear the Elonis case in the context of the First Amendment. This paper will analyze the Elonis case and other instances where Facebook has impacted criminal proceedings.	
Klara	Nicole	Moore	Ms.	Boise State University	Sports Participation versus Exposure to Violence	Exposure to violence can be expressed in many different ways, including potentially contributing to the increased risk of negative youth development. Physical education, specifically sports can be a gateway to a balanced life and mitigate the effects of violence exposure. This topic is important because sports participation may provide youth with positive developmental outcomes such as communication skills, team building skills, awareness, exposure to violence may lead to a manifestation of criminal behavior, impulsivity, and a lack of self-control. Early life exposure to structured-like sports may provide youth with a supportive, healthy, balanced, and developmental social framework. This poster will assess how youth exposed to violence overtime is more harmful to their youth development, as compared to youth exposed to sports.
Hilary	Kim	Morden	Ms.	Simon Fraser University	Hell to Pay: A Network Analysis of the E-Pandora Hells Angels Investigation	This study provides support for the use of social network analysis (SNA) in police special unit investigations related to organized crime. Focusing on individual positioning and co-offending within a network formed by the members of Angels (BNA), the decision-makers in the network, 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, 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.
Nicholas	Peter	Moreno	Mr.	Iona College	Mixing Components in the Social Learning Theory	Social learning theory is the idea that individuals learn from the people around them through visual observation and imitation. Some scholars state that social learning theory is at least as well supported by the evidence as other theories. But even recent assessments of the value of the social learning theory tend to ignore two important aspects: emotion and macro-cultural, specifically media, influence. This paper argues that emotion and media influence are part of social learning. These two broad forces must be included in our thinking about social learning.
William	Moreto	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Examining law enforcement ranger deviance in Uganda	Wildlife crime has been recognized to be an important topic of study by criminologists in recent years. Research has highlighted the detrimental impact of corruption on conservation-related issues. Law enforcement rangers are often the primary protectors of protected areas and wildlife. Yet, like other law enforcement agents, they are not immune to misconduct and corruption. This study offers an in-depth examination of rangers' experiences and perceptions of wrongdoing in a Ugandan protected area. Findings indicate that ranger wrongdoing is driven by a myriad of factors manifesting in various ways. Findings have implications for the understanding and prevention of ranger misconduct.	

						Ethnic and cultural factors may affect family dynamic, peer pressure and other conditions that may increase the risk of running away from home. Based on a random sample of 200 missing persons reports that were filed between 1993 and 2004 and published on the North American Missing Persons Network website, this study tests the null hypothesis that there are no white/African American differences among youth who run away from home. The null hypothesis was rejected (Chi-Square= 19.75, df= 1, p<.000). African American youth were much more likely than white youth to run away (36.1% vs. 18.4%).
Stephen		Morewitz	Dr.	California State University, East Bay	White and African-American Differences among Runaway Youth	
Colleen		Morin	Dr.	University of Nevada, Reno	Campus SAFE Act: Provisions and Administration	Congress enacted the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SAVE) Act in 2013. This paper will examine the statutory provisions and the criminal justice aspects and the higher education aspects of the administration of the statutory enactment.
Stephen	A.	Morreale	Dr.	Worcester State University/Walden University	Role of Higher Education in Strategic Planning for Law Enforcement Organizations	A pilot survey of New England law enforcement agencies will be discussed. This discussion focuses on the role of higher education in assisting law enforcement organizations to engage in meaningful and thorough Strategic Planning. From courses taught in the CI curriculum to the technical assistance that faculty in higher education can offer to encourage a Strategic Planning process, the paper focuses on the role of collaboration, coordination and cooperation. Using the Bryson (2011) approaches, among others, can be of great assistance to leadership of law enforcement organizations.
Patrick		Morris	Dr.	Sacred Heart University	Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents: The Student Experience	Active and engaged learning is key to an effective pedagogy. As part of a semester-long course offered by the Department of Criminal Justice at Sacred Heart University, undergraduate students are paired with children of parents incarcerated in Connecticut state prisons. Student mentors work in conjunction with Connecting through Literacy (Incarcerated Parents, Children and Caregivers) (CICCC), a program designed to address missing issues and improve parent-renter outcomes through a better relationship with their children. Students journal their once-a-week, one-hour meetings on their Blackboard course site. Student satisfaction with the course is assessed through those entries and course evaluations.
Donna	Decker	Morris	Prof.	University of New Haven	Impact of Police Referrals of Quality of Life Cases to Mediation	Results of a project studying the impact of police referral of primarily quality of life complaints to community mediation in reducing the burden on the criminal justice system and improving the effectiveness of community policing are reported. The project is a collaboration among a suburban police department, a community mediation organization, and university researchers. The impact of quality of life referrals to mediation on the number of repeat calls for police service and on the allocation of police resources is presented. Perceptions of residents who participated in mediations, obtained through post-mediation questionnaires, are also reported.
Donna	Decker	Morris	Prof.	University of New Haven	Police Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Community Mediation as a Community Policing Tool	In a northeastern suburban police department, a process for police referral of quality of life matters to community mediation was developed and implemented. Police officers received training from community mediation staff on the mediation process, identifying appropriate cases for referral to mediation, and procedures for making referrals. The results of pre-training and post implementation questionnaires given to police officers to assess their perception of the effectiveness of mediation as a community policing tool in reducing the number of repeat calls for police service are reported. Implementation practices affecting police officer perceptions and use of referrals is also reported.
Sherill	Veen C.	Morris-Francis	Dr.	Mississippi Valley State University	The Cycle of Domestic Violence: The Silent Epidemic: Is that So?!!	Violence against women, in its various forms, is endemic in our society. We are not 7in the dark? about the consequences of domestic violence to women's physical, mental and overall health and well-being. Does our society create the entitlement men use to control and dominate their female partners, both physically and emotionally? With the renewed attention to the cycle of domestic violence as seen in the news in recent months, is the criminal justice system doing enough to stem this tide? Where are our moral compasses pointing? Is Restorative Justice an appropriate response to domestic violence? This roundtable will discuss these and other issues.
Ruth	A.	Moyer	Ms.	Attorney Gerald A. Stein, PC	Ineffective Assistance Resulting from Defense Counsel's Failure to Raise Unsettled Legal Issue	Criminal defendants have a Sixth Amendment right to the effective? assistance of counsel. It is well-established that counsel cannot be deemed ineffective for failing to raise an argument contrary to controlling law at the time of counsel's? representation. Yet, most courts have also expansively concluded that counsel cannot be deemed ineffective where (1) controlling law was silent on the arguments? raised, no binding authority supporting the argument existed, This Article argues that in such a situation, ineffectiveness may occur where a reasonable probability exists that had counsel raised the argument, the court would have accepted it.
David	T	Mulcahy	Prof.	Iona College	Team-Teaching in the Criminal Justice Curriculum: An Alternative Approach to Expanding Pedagogical Directions in the Dis	This paper presents an innovative, collaborative approach on the blending of perspectives and ideas in criminal justice. It examines how this pedagogical style of co-teaching and student reactions to the class as well as incorporating work and research experience from both an active practitioner and an academic creates a prime atmosphere for learning, critical thinking, and examining course topics. The paper is based on personal experiences from both professors regarding the development and implementation of the course, including the structure and rationale for this course; learning objectives, & recommendations for team-teaching techniques in other criminal justice courses. Data from study will be presented.
Caillin	Veronica	Muldoon		Old Dominion University	Honor, Courage, Commitment: Exploring the Sexual Assault Issue in the U.S. Navy	Sexual assault crimes in military communities have received increased media attention of late, but little consideration from criminologists. The current study discusses sexual assault within military communities from the perspective of routine activities theory. Utilizing data obtained from Naval Criminal Investigative Service, this study analyzes military sexual assault victim and offender characteristics so as to contribute to the understanding of the ?huitable target? and ?motivated offender?. The results from this study contribute to the established literature on crime in military communities, specifically sexual assault. Findings seek to provide policy implications for military leadership in adequately addressing these recent widespread social concerns.
Michele		Muni	Dr.	Holy Family University	The Process of Changing Policy in Law Enforcement	Outside of community policing literature, limited research analyzes the process of changing law enforcement strategies, policies and procedures. This study worked within a case study design and an organizational change theoretical framework revealing the path taken by the Trenton, New Jersey Police Department to change domestic violence strategies and carry out policies. Several questions were considered. Which external or internal factors have an independent influence on changing domestic violence policies? Secondly, how are police department dynamics involved in creating a process for changing policies and ensuring compliance with policies? Finally, what organizational factors are essential in facilitating policy implementation?
Daniel		Murphy	Prof.	Lynchburg College	Exploring Relationships in Childhood and as an Adult: Does Gender Matter?	Research has long asserted that the relationship between parent and child is of critical influence in later life adult relationships. This research was designed to explore that assertion. Specifically, this research was designed to explore the differences in adult relationships for males and females. Included in this research was information collected on their childhood relationships with adult family members as well as information on their adult relationships. Participants in the study were age 40+ and adult relationships included both heterosexual and homosexual relationships.
Jessica		Murphy	Ms.	Western Connecticut State University	The Death Penalty and Line of Duty Homicides: Does Capital Punishment Protect Law Enforcement Officers?	Our research examines police officer line of duty homicides in light of claims that capital punishment is a deterrent to violent crime and required to ensure maintenance of police officer safety. We have cultivated information relating to police officer line of duty homicides and the prosecutorial dispositions of those cases in five key jurisdictions from 2006-2012. Our data dispels the notion that a death penalty statute correlates to a safer working environment for police officers as well as the notion that every police officer homicide results in a capital conviction.
Jennifer	Lynn	Murray	Dr.	Indiana State University	The Role of Sexual, Sadistic and Misogynistic Fantasy in Mass and Serial Killing	A subset of violent criminals, fixate on deviant (and often grossly misogynistic) sexual fantasies or engage in sexually sadistic behavior toward victims. Although the role of psychosexual deviancy is quite common among many notorious serial killers (e.g., Ted Bundy, Gary Ridgeway, Jeffrey Dahmer), it appears to be a motivating factor for some mass killers as well. Evidence indicates that the killer's psychosexual issues were a motivating factor for mass killers (e.g., George Sodini, George Hennard, Jared Lee Loughner, Elliot Rodger) in their assault. This article will compare and contrast the role and influence of a deviant sexual/misogynistic fantasy formation process for mass and serial killers.
Marco	A	Muscillo	Mr.	Florida International University	Trends and Patterns of Human Trafficking in the United States - A Descriptive Study Using New UCR Data	Using the newly implemented UCR data collection method from 2013, this paper examines the correlates of human trafficking. Under the modified data collection system, law enforcement agencies submit human trafficking data to the FBI UCR Program through either the Summary Reporting System (SR) or the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Using this new method, this paper attempts to compare human trafficking trends and patterns in major metropolitan cities selected from four states - California, Florida, New York and Texas.
Jennifer		Myers	Dr.	Fairmont State University	Who You Talk? to Perceptions, Misconceptions and Harassment in Our Ever Virtual World	We would prefer to present at 8 AM on Wednesday, March 4th. This panel includes students who will be hosting the Alpha Phi Sigma Crime Scene Competition, so we need to avoid a conflict with that. We believe this time will be good for both conference schedules.
Melissa		Nadel		Florida State University	Sanctioning Alternatives: The Use of Civil Citations in Florida	In 2011, Florida established the widespread development and use of civil citations? diversion program meant to provide an alternative to adjudication for juveniles in order to reduce future delinquent behaviors. While it has been largely embraced by organizations across the state, no study has yet assessed the actual use of these programs. Using data from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, this study seeks to examine the differential implementation of civil citations across Florida, specifically in relation to who receives this opportunity, with what frequency it is used, and if there is a potential net-widening effect.
Mai	E.	Naito	Dr.	University of West Georgia	Reliability of Eyewitness Evidence Since Manson: State-Level Decisions in the 1970s and 1980s	With the growing number of wrongful convictions and exonerations, eyewitness identification procedures and policies have been a subject to debate within the criminal justice system. This presentation explored the decisions of the states' highest courts with an analysis of 66 cases since the Manson decision and throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Although most of the cases did not prevail in their eyewitness claims, 6 defendants (or 12%) were awarded a new trial. With variation in eyewitness law throughout the country, a discussion on standardizing eyewitness procedures and policies within law enforcement agencies will conclude the presentation.
Mahesh	K.	Nalla	Dr.	School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University	State Legitimacy, State Security Provisions and Growth in Private Security: A Comparison of the Determinants of Citizen	The present study seeks to compare citizens' trust and confidence in private security guards in six developed (US, Netherlands), emerging (India, Singapore, South Korea), and transitional (Slovenia) economies. These countries differ significantly in democracy and state legitimacy rankings. The goal is to assess citizens' perceptions of the provision of private security guard services; and, to compare the extent to which specific contextual factors such as nature of contact, perceived professionalism, nature of work (imagery), and civility differ in predicting citizen trust and confidence in private security guards in various countries. Findings and implications are discussed.
Raymond	E	Narag	Dr.	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Understanding Prison Culture and organizational dynamics in the Philippines: Its implication for reforms	This paper examines prison culture and organizational dynamics in a Philippine mega-prison. Qualitative data were generated using multiple intensive interviews, informal conversations, and observations with inmates, prison officers, and volunteers. Key themes that emerged include the pervasiveness of the ?mayores? system where selected inmates are given custodial, administrative, and rehabilitative functions. While western traditional perspectives suggest that inmate shared-governance is detrimental to prison management, narratives indicate that when properly supervised, inmate participation in shared-governance has therapeutic effects as manifested by low recidivism and violence. Implications on the efforts to reform prison system in the Philippines are discussed.
Raymond	E	Narag	Dr.	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	Understanding Job Satisfaction in the Philippine National Police: Implications for reform	This paper examines the predictors of job satisfaction in the Philippine National Police. Data for this research is drawn from police personnel from each of the organizational levels (regional, district, and stations and precincts) in Metro Manila. Guided by extant research, individual level (gender, years in service, monthly income, rank, and job assignment) and organizational level (management support, job challenges, attitudes toward citizen, training, and political interference) variables were utilized to predict levels of job satisfaction. Results and policy implications are discussed in the context of the continuing efforts to reform PNP are discussed.
John	Charles	Navarro	Mr.	University of Louisville	The concentration effect of registered sex offenders on home sale prices: A case study of McLean County, Illinois	Concentrations of registered sex offenders? (RSOs) residences financially impacted nearby neighborhood's property values in McLean County, Illinois. The addresses of registered sex offenders in McLean County, Illinois, the location and property characteristics of homes sold in McLean County between December 2012 to December 2013, and variables from the 2010 U.S. Census were collected. ArcGIS was utilized to create buffers up to 0.2 of a mile around a sold home to measure the concentrations of RSOs and sexual predators (SPs). The results indicated that as RSO and SP concentration increased, home selling prices decreased \$6,586 and \$9,098, respectively, within the buffer.
GAUTAM		NAVER	Dr.	TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	A study of aspirations & motivations among among participants on a DWI Reentry Court	This presentation is a study of aspirations and motivations among volunteers serving on a DWI reentry court. This research study was conducted among volunteers on a DWI court planning committee in Brazoria County, Texas. Demographic data as well as prior knowledge and expectations of the volunteers was analyzed using a quantitative questionnaire.



Zavin		Nazareian	Dr.	Indian University of Pennsylvania	Repeat Victimization and the Victim-Offender Overlap	This paper further explores the victim-offender overlap by paying special attention to repeat victimization. The predictive relationship between having a criminal history and being victimized is explored across varying degrees of victimization. The research suggests that those who suffer from high levels of repeat victimization are significantly more likely to have been previously arrested than those who suffer from lower levels of victimization. This relationship is analyzed across multiple sub-samples and differences are noted by race, gender and sexuality.
Danielle	Lively	Neal	Dr.	Central Washington University	Juvenile Mentoring Program as a Path to Delinquency Prevention?	A new youth mentoring program in Ellensburg, Washington gives researchers the opportunity to examine juvenile delinquency rates among those who participate in a mentoring program compared to those juveniles who do not participate in the program. The mentoring program was developed off of a successful youth mentoring program that has been operating for several years in Wenatchee, Washington, and the program contains both community-based mentors and school lunch-based mentors. It is hypothesized that as the program continues to gain more mentors and mentees that the previous involvement in delinquent activities of these juvenile mentees will decrease due to social control.
Danielle	Lively	Neal	Dr.	Central Washington University	Understanding Youthful Attitudes Towards Curfews in a Rural Setting	This paper presents an exploratory examination of youth attitudes towards curfew regulations in a rural community. There has been much discussion regarding curfew regulations in the U.S., as well as the various policy, evidentiary, and constitutional issues that surround curfew laws, however, youth, a primary stakeholder in this issue, are seldom allowed to participate in this discussion. Therefore, in order to better understand the nature of the feelings of young adults towards curfews we have surveyed the attitudes of young adults in college. Ideally, this data will also allow us to better predict the success of these curfews in rural communities.
Ron		Nelson	Dr.	University of South Alabama	Evolving Standards of Cruel and Unusual: A View From the States	This research offers a preliminary examination of what cross-sections of American state courts have to say about the evolution of standards of decency and just what is cruel and unusual. Given the current spate of "botched" executions in America and the resultant controversy, the view from the states will undoubtedly have a significant role to play in the growing debate.
Jana		Nestlerode	Prof.	West Chester University	A Closer Look at Missouri v. McNeely	Recent Supreme Court jurisprudence appears to rely on the assumption that modernizations and advances in technology have made it relatively easy for law enforcement officers to obtain prompt and expeditious approval of search warrants even in cases where there is evidence of urgency. The experience of Pennsylvania law enforcement officers challenges that assumption.
Melanie-Angela		Neuilly	Dr.	Washington State University	Unraveling Death	Wednesday March 4 or Thursday March 5th, between 2PM and 5PM
Melanie-Angela		Neuilly	Dr.	Washington State University	Unraveling Death	In an on-going attempt to unpack the ways in which violent deaths are socially constructed as homicides, suicides, or accidents, and thus understand homicides more broadly than from the typical criminological framework, the present project examines medico-legal practices at four sites. Systematic and ethnographic observations conducted at two medico-legal institutes in France, and one medical examiner's and one coroner's offices in the United States yielded data on roughly 800 deaths, along with rich field notes. These data underscore variations in medico-legal practices which the present project links to variations in the distributions of violent deaths at each site.
Timothy		Newberry	Mr.	University of New Haven	Terrorism: Social Media, ISIS, and Research	There is a limited body of research in the counter terrorism area that provides historically based analysis on the ways, means, and ends of terrorism related organizational influence enabled by modern social media technologies. This research paper will focus on a review of the literature about terrorist groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Boko Haram and their use of social media for recruitment, propaganda, and supporting operations. With a proposed design and method for real-world implications, this paper attempts to improve upon
Holly		Nguyen	Ms.	University of Maryland	Examination of the legal and illegal work overlap	Legal and illegal work has traditionally been viewed as tradeoffs whereby legal work is seen as a catalyst to moving away from illegal work. But, participating in legal and illegal work contemporaneously has been discussed by a number of scholars and has been observed in empirical studies. The purpose of this study is to better understand the overlap between legal and illegal work. The current study uses data from the Baltimore Resilience Study, a longitudinal sample of serious adolescent offenders. The group-based dual trajectory model documents descriptive patterns of legal and illegal work and their interrelationship over time.
Jason		Nicholson		University of Louisville	Deceptive Tactics in Police Interrogations	Law enforcement's use of deceptive interrogation has been both good and bad for society. Deceptive interrogation is an effective method of gaining confessions and convictions. It is also dangerous in that it raises the potential for false confessions, damages police-citizen relationships, damages case strength, and encourages lying in other aspects of policing. This paper describes the various ways police utilize deception when attempting to elicit a confession and explains how such practices can have unintended negative consequences for all involved. It also includes a survey that shows how a sample views the morality of deceptive interrogation.
Jason		Nicholson	Mr.	University of Louisville	The Impact of Neighborhoods on Recidivism	With almost 700,000 offenders released annually, successful reintegration is of critical importance. Estimates suggest two-thirds will return to prison within 3 years. Many of these individuals return to neighborhoods characterized as socially disorganized and/or that may contain many potential risk factors (drug markets, numerous liquor outlets, shortage of treatment centers) and their impact on recidivism is just now being questioned. Using a sample of 6,500 inmates released in 2007-08 to the City of Philadelphia, PA, this study evaluates how neighborhood factors may relate to recidivism, while controlling for important individual factors.
Nicole		Niebuhr		Sam Houston State University	Juvenile Drug Court Evaluation	As adult drug courts demonstrated their effectiveness in reducing recidivism, and juvenile drug use was on the rise, Juvenile Drug Courts began to be implemented in the mid 1990's. Juvenile Drug Courts have been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism, but have also adapted program elements to better serve the unique needs of a juvenile population. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of Juvenile Drug Court participation on recidivism compared to juveniles on standard probation, as well as those in probation with a requirement for participation in Intensive Substance Abuse Treatment.
Justin		Nix	Mr.	University of South Carolina	Does Legitimacy promote Cooperation and Compliance? A Survey of U.S. Police Executives	The process-based model of policing suggests that the police can enhance their legitimacy by exercising their authority in a procedurally fair manner. Moreover, it states that police legitimacy breeds compliance and cooperation. Bottoms and Tankebe (2012) have recently suggested that legitimacy is a dialogue and that researchers should consider police officers' understanding of their legitimacy as well as citizen evaluations of their legitimacy. Using a stratified sample of U.S. police executives, the present study explores whether the police believe legitimacy is the most effective way to generate compliance and cooperation from the public.
Jessica		Noble		Lewis and Clark Community College	Keep the standards-throw out the gradebook: A new way to grade	In a classroom of under prepared, diverse students, designing an assessment plan that yields accurate and useful information is an enormous challenge. We believe instructors are willing to take risks, experiment, and change course? If it means greater success for their students. We would like to offer a new way of thinking about grading, assessment, and learning outcomes. research team has been researching assessment methods in an attempt to design grading and assessment tools that accurately measure student learning and increase learning outcomes. We have learned that traditional point and percentage systems do not necessarily reflect students' learning gains or objective mastery. Self-assessment, however, has the potential to be a very effective approach for our students. Researchers, including Marzano, have indicated that learners of all abilities perform better when they understand how to learn and direct their own learning, but most students, especially developmental students, have not been challenged to assess their own work (Murray, 2000).
Krystal	E.	Noga-Styron	Prof.	Central Washington University	Predictors of Support for Capital Punishment among African Americans	In a radical course redesign, a developmental reading instructor, a transfer-level sociology instructor, and a career program criminal justice instructor, tried a new portfolio-based assessment system called the 3 Ps, which was created by Steve Pohn and distributed by teachingthatmatters.com.org.
Thomas		Nolan	Dr.	Merrimack College	Soldiering up?: Police Militarization and Communities in Peril?	Capital punishment research has found that race is one of the largest predictors of support for the death penalty, with African Americans having much lower support than Caucasians, but few studies have examined variation within the African American community. This study models support for capital punishment within the African American community using a 2013 sample from an HBCU. Models will include attitudes about guns, media consumption, political ideology, and religiosity as well as a variety of relevant controls. Two different operationalizations of capital punishment? support for capital punishment for murder and support for capital punishment when the option of life without parole is available? will be utilized as dependent variables.
Claire Angelleque	R. I.	Nolasco	Dr.	Texas A&M-San Antonio	BUILDING LEGAL COMPETENCY: FOUNDATIONS FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE DISCIPLINE	Contemporary American policing has shifted from a model that embraced the philosophy of community policing and associated principles of partnership and community collaboration in problem solving, to a model that conspicuously displays, endorses, and privileges the trope of the battlefield and the militarized tactics and strategies deployed in zones of war. This is accomplished through the acquisition and utilization of military weapons, vehicles, uniforms, aircraft, and other military accoutrements that serve to alienate the police from the constituencies that they purport to serve and to instill a pervasive and tangible sense of fear, mistrust, and peril in affected communities.
Claire Angelleque	R. I.	Nolasco	Dr.	Texas A&M-San Antonio	THE CONTEXT OF HACKING AND COMPUTER DATA BREACHS	This study argues for the need to build legal competency in the discipline of criminal justice and criminology through incorporating law courses in its curriculum, whether as black letter law (i.e., criminal law, criminal procedure, courts), sociology of law, or socio-legal studies (i.e., law and society courses). Through incorporating law courses as a necessary and integral part of the curriculum, and recognizing the mainstream impact of these courses, the discipline stands to enrich the field of legal studies in criminal justice. The discipline's need and demand for law trained faculty with PhD credentials can only be met through consistent law course offerings.
Claire Angelleque R.	I.	Nolasco	Dr.	Texas A&M-San Antonio	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CAMPUS CRIME VICTIMIZATION	Internet security is an increasing concern among policymakers. Recent hacking efforts on the part of cybercriminals have catapulted the issue to the forefront of media attention. Due to the difficulty of locating hackers and the complexity of security breach analysis, there has been a relative lack of research on hacking as a form of cybercrime. This exploratory study uses the situational choice theory to examine the phenomenon of hacking through analyzing federal and state court decisions involving these types of data security breaches, qualitative analysis of media accounts, and interviews with computer security experts.
Diana	C.	Noone	Dr.	Fairmont State University	Domestic Violence: Policy and Perceptions in Australia	Research indicates that both personal-level variables (e.g., age, race, and sex) and contextual variables (e.g., neighborhood characteristics, location of residence, time of day) affect crime victimization among samples of college students. This study examines gender differences in campus crime victimization, including sexual assault both within and off campus grounds, among a sample of 500 college students in two universities in the Southcentral and Northeastern region of the United States.
GREGORY	P.	NOONE	Dr.	FAIRMONT STATE UNIVERSITY	Child Soldiers ? The Youngest War Crime	This paper discusses the public perception and policy implications of domestic violence in Australia. A historical analysis is discussed followed by a recent analysis of public perceptions concerning domestic violence in Australia. The policy implications in Australia are then compared to violence against women initiatives in the United States.
Miriam	J.	Northcutt Bohmert	Dr.	Indiana University	Defining Transportation Deprivation and Understanding its Impact on Recidivism for Women on Probation and Parole	Child Soldiers ? The Youngest War Crime The recruitment and deployment of children as soldiers is an established violation of the Law of Armed Conflict. This paper will examine the war crime of child soldiers; provide examples, as well as the success and failures of prosecution in various international forums. Finally, this paper will offer a prescription for dealing with child soldiers in conflict zones.
Lidia	E.	Nuño	Ms.	Arizona State University	Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy: Immigration Status as a Predictor of Police Perceptions	This research presents a tool that defines, and identifies, transportation deprivation for women on probation and parole. The author created the measurement instrument utilizing a mixed-methods sequential design and confirmatory factor analysis. Survey data were used to discover women's levels of transportation access and to generate the measurement instrument. In-depth interview information and their perceptions of their situations. Official criminal records (18 month follow-up) revealed whether, as a result of transportation deprivation, women violated supervision rules, were arrested, or convicted.
					A substantial body of research has demonstrated the importance of procedural justice and legitimacy in generating enhanced levels of compliance and cooperation with the police. Although this body of research has found a strong relationship between perceptions of police procedural justice and legitimacy among ethnic minorities, research examining immigrants' views of procedural justice and police legitimacy is almost nonexistent. Using data from a sample of immigrant arrestees (legal and undocumented; n=561) in the Maricopa County, Arizona jail, the authors test the durability of the procedural justice/legitimacy framework among non-citizens. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.	

					THE CHALLENGES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN A SOCIALLY FRACTIONALIZED SOCIETY.  Evaristus Obinyan, Ph.D  Policing any society is a difficult governmental responsibility. Social control has become a lucrative but burdening part of nations' economy as a result of this difficulty. The Nigerian society is not exempted from this difficulty but is particularly interesting and provides a contextual framework for social fractionalization and political instability for analyzing the relationship between social divisions and effective law enforcement.  Several factors including but not restricted to the political culture, the economy, employment, education, politics, crime, salaries and training of law enforcement officials and the overall social-behavioral expectations will be examined in an attempt to demonstrate the hypothesized relationships. Expectedly, the study may indicate and show that socially fractionalized societies are endemic difficult terrains for law enforcement due to the inherent structural weaknesses of the social, political and economic system. The panel intend discuss and examine this plague that continue to eat deep into the fabric of socially fractionalized societies.
Evaristus	O	Obinyan	Dr.	Southern University of New Orleans	Policing a Fractionalized Society
Daniel		O'Connell	Dr.	Center for Drug and Health Studies, University of Delaware	A Program for Linking Re-entering Inmates to Employment, Education, Health, Housing and Treatment Services.
Christopher	D.	O'Connor	Dr.	University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT)	Theorizing youth truancy: Rethinking absence and (re)framing justice responses
Matthew		O'Deane	Dr.	University of Phoenix	Evaluating AB109 the Criminal Justice Realignment Act
yeongeok		oh	Mr.	Florida State University	The Effectiveness of Intelligent surveillance camera control systems: Does it improve guardianship?  With data, I will conduct coarsened exact matching(CEM) analysis with the experimental group and the control group. In the end, I expect that I can figure out whether and how the integrated public security camera control systems improves crime prevention effect and help criminal investigation.
Samantha	J.	O'Hara	Dr.	Simpson College	Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review Team 2000 -2014: Preliminary Findings and Directions From Exploratory Analyses
Willard	M.	Oliver	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	Depolicing: Rhetoric or Reality?
Liba		Olson	Dr.	Southeastern Louisiana University	Potential Juror Evaluations of Gay and Lesbian Witness Testimony
Sandra	George	O'Neil	Dr.	Curry College	Using Senior Capstone in program assessment: A case study of one departments first attempt
James	Simon	Opolot	Prof.	Texas Southern University	Police Oversight in East Africa Commentary
Maria	Rebecca	Orzoco		Washington State University	The Internet, Human Rights, and Concentrated Poverty
David		Orrick	Dr.	Norwich University	Theories of Justice and Case Study Research at Norwich University
Dustin		Osborne		University of Louisville	Exploring the Relationship Between County-Level Structural Variables and Incidence of Agricultural Theft
Heather		Ouellette		University of South Carolina	Prisoner Reentry: Opinions of South Carolinians
Barbara		Owen	Dr.	Department of Criminology, California State University-Fresno	Research on imprisoned women within the human rights context
Akwasi		Owusu-Bempah	Dr.	Department of Criminal Justice, Indiana University	Black Police Officers? Views on the Policing of Black Communities in Toronto, Canada
Comfort		Oyinbala	Dr.	Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria	AN APPRAISAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA.
Turgut		OZKAN	Mr.	PHD Student at the University of Texas at Dallas	Recidivism Among Serious Juvenile Offenders
Karpagavalli	P		Prof.	G.V.G College, Udumalpet, India	Disfigurement stigma: A study of the victims of domestic assaults with acid in India
Javier		Pagan	Mr.	SUNY Fredonia State University	What happened before incarceration? Understanding the role of pre-interventions for emerging adults

Eugene		Paoline	Prof.	University of Central Florida	A Career and Life Stage Analysis of Jail Staff Outcomes	Career and Life Stage theories postulate that the perceptions, job attitudes, intentions, and job behaviors of employees vary based upon different career stages and life points. This study explored in the levels of job involvement, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intentions among jail staff working at a large southern jail to determine if they differed across different career and life stages. The findings will be presented and discussed.
Eugene	A	Paolino, III		University of Central Florida	Citizen Complaints as Threats to Police Legitimacy: The Role of Officers' Occupational Attitudes	Procedural justice theory concentrates on the treatment of citizens during their encounters with the police. When such interactions are deemed to be unsatisfactory by the public, the police institution as a whole can be perceived as illegitimate. Citizen complaints of mistreatment by police represent formal expressions of procedural injustice, and can thereby threaten police legitimacy. While prior explanations of citizen complaints have focused primarily on officer demographics, police occupational attitudes have been ignored. The current study fills this empirical void by analyzing the self-reported use of force project across seven police agencies. We examine the role of patrol officers' global assessments of their occupation, and specific facets of their internal and external work environments, on overall citizen complaints, as well as allegations of officer discourtesy and improper use of force.
Konstantinos		Papazogbu	Mr.	University of Toronto	Police officers being held hostage on a peacekeeping mission: Exploring a unique form of police trauma	We present the case of seven (pseudonym) "a police officer from a Nordic country - who was deployed on a UN peacekeeping mission during the war in former Yugoslavia. Steven and his partner were kept hostages by a group of armed guerrillas, who then forced them to walk into a minefield. The first author interviewed Steven in person. This case study aims to: i) present the adversities that police officers may experience on peacekeeping operations, ii) explore the trauma experienced by the officer, iii) identify the coping mechanisms that helped Steven recover after this horrific incident.
Konstantinos		Papazogbu	Mr.	University of Toronto	Once 7blue? always 7blue?: Former police officer stops a mass shooter in a public place	We present the case of a law enforcement professional - former police officer - who effectively stopped a mass shooter right after he started shooting civilians in a public religious assembly. Kathy (pseudonym) faced and stopped the mass shooter using her weapon and saving the lives of thousands of people. This case study aims to: i) present Kathy's experience in stopping the perpetrator, ii) explore the police 'ethic of care' in protecting and saving human lives as a life-long value among current as well as former officers, iii) identify the coping mechanisms that helped Kathy recover after this horrific incident.
Konstantinos		Papazogbu	Mr.	University of Toronto	Testing the feasibility of working with a SWAT team to measure both psychological and physiological aspects of their job	SWAT team officers experience similar as well as different incidents compared to patrol officers. The experiences of SWAT officers in the face of critical incidents have never been studied before. Unlike usual studies that relied on participants' self-reports, our study's aims are: a) to measure psychological aspects of working as a SWAT officer, b) if it was feasible to measure physiological parameters and patterns of activity including heart rate, heart rate variability (HRV), respiration, and cortisol in multiple training environments, c) To measure behavioral actions during training and match these to physiological and psychological responses in detail (minute by minute).
Catherine	M	Pape		Bowling Green State University	Get me a job, Give me security, Make me respectable: Reentry and Employment in Cyberspace	To better understand how electronic applications affect employment for persons with criminal records, we completed online applications for fictional persons. Resumes were created to represent two applicants, each with identical education and employment history. The only difference between the resumes was that one applicant would note history of conviction. Data on follow up contacts concerning employment outcomes were analyzed to discover how the growing use of online applications may impact former offenders. Preliminary results demonstrated the applicant without the criminal record was four to five times more likely to be contacted for an interview compared to the former offender.
SANG JUN	J	PARK		GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY	Does the Viewing Area Affect the Measurement of CCTV Camera Evaluation?	Previous studies on the effectiveness of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) camera for crime prevention are controversial. It is likely due to research methodological problems because many researchers use different methods to select a camera's monitoring range, to predict possible offender's perception of camera range, and to identify the crime changes after CCTV installation. However, there are not many systematic reviews on the monitoring ranges even though it is critical to analyze how crime incidents change under different conditions. In accordance with deterrence theory, we hypothesized that offender's criminal activity within what CCTV monitoring range.
Seong min		Park	Dr.	University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	Group-based Trajectories of Repeat Victimization and Interactive Effect of Perpetrators' Selectivity	Since 1990s, the phenomenon of repeat victimization has gained growing attention in criminological studies, and studies have identified individual heterogeneity and event dependence as the reasons of this phenomenon. Two recent studies, however, have argued that a skewed distribution of victimizations be caused by other factors such as random repeats and immunity. Although these arguments have been proposed, few studies have empirically tested these factors. This proposed study aims to fill this vacancy by (1) testing the effect of immunity/random repeats by analyzing the five-year NCVS; and (2) building a new theoretical perspective elaborating the interactive effect of perpetrators' selectivity.
Insun		Park		University of Cincinnati	A Longitudinal Test of Self-control and Peer Influence on Juvenile Delinquency	The selection and socialization effect have been the two prominent perspectives to explain the peer influence on juvenile delinquency. However, recent literature suggests that the influence of peer effect and self-control may not be understood as a single-directional process. Using the data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979, the present research seeks to capture the differential influence of peer pressure and self-control through latent growth curve analyses. The results suggest that the selection process has stronger effect in early age, while the socialization has exceeding effect at later age points. This calls for differential intervention strategies by age.
Amanda	M. Sharp	Parker	Prof.	Campbell University	The Deep Web: The Terrorists Best Friend	Technology is changing the way that terrorists operate. The availability of illegal supplies, black market goods, and online resources has multiplied exponentially in the last decade. Detecting and tracking these activities has become increasingly challenging for security agencies. Only about 10% of internet activity is conducted on what is known as the surface web. However, the unknown depths of the remaining 90%, or the Deep Web, is where terrorist organizations can recruit, spread propaganda, as well as purchase guns, nuclear materials, and even hackers for hire. The anonymity of the Deep Web serves as a safety net for cyber jihadists. This paper will examine the prevalence of terrorists on the Deep Web, and discuss how security agencies can detect, mitigate, and respond to their online actions.
James	Stephien	Parson	Mr.	Commonwealth Research Consulting, Inc.	Delivering Research-Based Tools to Improve Safety in Women's Correctional Facilities	The Women's Correctional Safety Scales (WCSS) were developed and validated with data from over 5,000 inmates from 21 facilities across the country. This multi-dimensional instrument can be an effective tool to inform and improve operational practice, especially with regard to achieving the goals of the Prison Rape Elimination Act. The authors discuss an upcoming national dissemination project and introduce a suite of tools intended to make the WCSS accessible for practitioners. These tools include a report dashboard with custom metrics and graphics to provide digestible and actionable guidance for practitioners.
Joseph	Pascarella			Saint Joseph's College	The Evolving Strategy of Policing within the Vortex of Crime Change	Policing in the United States has endured rapid strategic/organizational changes over the last three (3) decades that has redefined the role of the police mission and raised the expectations of the police function in the United States. Although there are lasting and perhaps permanently ingrained objectives of policing that have remained such as controlling disorder, changes in crime and threats to public safety now require very distinct and different strategies from previous eras. The most critical strategic change relative to crime strategies is navigating the vortex of crime change that began approximately in the late 1990's and has emerged into a new age of crime strategies to address this paradigm change.
Chelsea	Pasley	Ms.	Longwood University	What's With the Attitude?: The Impact of Criminal Justice Courses on Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment	Attitudes toward capital punishment continue to be an important topic of study in today's society. Prior research assessing student attitudes toward capital punishment by Maggard and colleagues (2012) noted certain demographic variables, particularly race, heavily influence death penalty attitudes. This study extends this research by assessing both demographic influences on capital punishment attitudes and changes in these attitudes that result from enrollment in a criminal justice course over the period of one semester. Findings shed light on the effects of criminal justice education on death penalty attitudes. Implications for criminal justice educators and policymakers are presented.	
Brian	Payne	Prof.	Old Dominion University	Views on NIJ from the ACS	Responding remarks will focus on how NIJ's mission and program activities fit with - or depart from - the needs and interests of the members of the ACS. We extend previous work in criminology regarding the relationship between justice assistance and crime. Much of the existing work in this area focuses on relatively large areas, such as neighborhoods, often with census tracts serving as proxies for neighborhoods. Yet crime is not uniformly distributed within neighborhoods and census tracts. Research has shown that crime clusters at much smaller units of aggregation ? at places ? even in high-crime neighborhoods. We examine the relationship between housing assistance and crime at the place level.	
Troy	C.	Payne	Dr.	University of Alaska Anchorage	A spatial analysis of Housing Choice Vouchers and crime	In this roundtable the discussions will cover issues that may come up in the classroom when discussing sensitive topics such as rape/sexual assault. Topics of discussion include how to encourage student participation, how to handle student disclosures of victimization, the recent debate over including a 'trigger warning' statement in syllabi and particular lectures, and innovate classroom activities.
Lynn		Pazzani	Dr.	University of West Georgia	Teaching Sensitive Topics- Rape/Sexual Assault	Although numerous studies have explored police integrity in general, prior studies rarely explored the interaction of police integrity and gender. This paper relies on a survey of U.S. police officers to study how their views regarding police integrity relate to their gender. Using 14 hypothetical scenarios, we analyze the respondents' views captured by several variables measuring the concept of police integrity. We generally find small differences in the respondents' views of police integrity by gender. The differences are the largest in the respondents' willingness to report.
Robert	Peacock			Michigan State University	Police integrity and gender: The results of a U.S. survey	This presentation focuses on designing courses that incorporate an inter-professional education model. Teaching students using a cross-disciplinary approach increases their understanding of the interdisciplinary nature of criminal justice services. This will better prepare students for their careers in criminal justice that require collaboration with professionals from other disciplines representing counseling agencies, education, and health and human service fields.
Barbara	Peat	Dr.	Indiana University Northwest	Creating New Partnerships Through Interprofessional Education	Youth violence is a serious problem in the US school system. Prior research demonstrates that victimization is stratified by gender; however, few studies consider factors that may moderate this relationship. This study considers whether stereotypes moderate school victimization among female and male youth. It also explores whether violating gender stereotypes is associated with the victimization of females and males at school. Data from the Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 are used to investigate whether stereotypes linked to academic, math, and sport activities moderate the relationship between school victimization for female and male youth.	
Anthony	A.	Peguero	Dr.	Virginia Tech	Gender Stereotypes and Youth Violence: Do Breaking Gender Stereotypes Contribute to Victimization at School?	In 2004, the Supreme People's Court in China proposed systemic reforms on sentencing in the Second Five Year Reform Outlines on People's Court. Ten years later, those proposals are implemented out of sync. The fragmented reform agenda reflects the populist turn in Chinese judicial reform as well as the pragmatic response from the judiciary. If further results in the consequence that in nowadays the actual effects of each individual reform on regulating sentencing is undermined. Whether such situation can be improved depends on the extent to which the missing links between reforms would be constructed in future.
Wei	Pei	Ms.	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Fragmentation and Pragmatism in Sentencing Reforms in China	Our society has always been governed by a system of laws put in place to maintain order. Throughout the evolution of society, a variety of ways to deal with heinous crimes such as murder have been used. One of these solutions " has been the use of the death penalty. Do the positive effects of the death penalty outweigh the negative effects? This paper is a secondary analysis of data focusing on the effectiveness/ineffectiveness of the death penalty."	
Johannaheal	Penja	Mr.	Alvernia University	The Death Penalty: Effective or Not?	Past studies have shown that additional education for criminal justice professionals can improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and other practitioners. The University of South Florida in Tampa offers a unique cohort-style/weekend-based Master's program in Criminal Justice Administration (MAGCA). This program has graduated 180 students since 2006, all criminal justice practitioners. The current study aims to determine which demographic factors are associated with overall success in the program (graduating GPA). It will also evaluate the results of a follow-up survey administered to all graduates to assess professional progress following the completion of the degree (promotions, teaching experience and additional education).	
Nicholas	Perez	Mr.	University of South Florida	Evaluating student success in a cohort-based graduate program for criminal justice professionals	Due to several high profile school shootings, the debate over hiring more school resource officers (SROs) and implementing more metal detectors versus improving the school climate to encourage student and teacher connectedness has been sparked. In order to guide school policy, we first must understand the school environment better. Utilizing the 2009 School Climate Assessment (SCA), we will examine whether the interaction among three visible, security measures (SROs, metal detectors, and security cameras) and school climate has a stronger effect in reducing school delinquency than each main effect. Results will be discussed in terms of policy implications.	
Suzanne	E.	Perumean-Chaney	Dr.	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Assessing the School Environment: The Interaction between School Security and Climate?	This paper describes a research partnership between the FSU College of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). The partnership includes three projects: 1) An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Civil Citations as an Alternative to Arrest, 2) Family Attachment and Juvenile Outcomes: An Assessment of the Effect of Visitation on Reentry to Residential Facilities, 3) An Assessment of the Impact of Individual and School Level Factors on School-Based Referrals to DJJ. The paper concludes with discussion on how the findings from these three studies will inform specific policies and practices in juvenile justice.
George	Pesta	Dr.	Florida State University	FSU and Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Researcher-Partnership Project	"Slacktivism" or "Tidkactivism" are popular pejorative terms that describe social media based activism. A fertile ground for slacktivism has been a number of sensational cases involving human traffickers. While the concept of slacktivism is widely known, academic research on its implications is limited. To that end, this research studied a broad population of social media consumers on their awareness, knowledge, and action in relation to campaigns such as #KONY2012 and #BringBackOurGirls. ? Results suggest such online activity failed to predict more concrete action in relation to the message. Implications for activism related to human trafficking and slacktivism are considered.	
Daniela Petek-Benton	Peterka-Benton	Dr.	State University of New York at Fredonia	Clicktivism: Social Media Based Activism and Human Trafficking	Symbols are malleable and their meaning can change over time. This point is particularly salient when considering the symbols used by hate groups and dangerous far right organizations. The battle of Thermopylae, popularized in the book and film 300, was previously viewed as an example of perseverance against overwhelming odds and the importance of unity. Thermopylae has been reinterpreted by hate groups as a narrative of Western civilization holding back the barbaric hordes from the East. This research will examine the use of Thermopylae by hate groups and far right organizations and consider the implications of shaping the messages of such groups.	
Daniela	Peterka-Benton	Dr.	State University of New York at Fredonia	Symbolism of The Battle of Thermopylae for Hate Groups and Far Right Organizations	Many police organizations in British Columbia, Canada have reoriented their strategies along the fundamental principles of crime reduction. One aspect of a police-based crime reduction strategy has been the development of designated Crime Reduction Units (CRUs). Based on a mixed-methodology approach, this presentation will examine the essential elements of crime reduction and how one large RCMP detachment in BC is achieving its crime reduction mandate with respect to high-risk properties, nuisance offences, and prolific offenders. It will also address some challenges and provide recommendations for police agencies interested in more effectively and efficiently achieving crime reduction goals.	
Arlisone	M.F.	Peters		University of the Fraser Valley	Eliminating Crime: An Examination of Police-Based Crime Reduction Strategies	

Rebecca	D	Petersen	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	Myths & Realities of Juvenile Justice Policies	This research identifies the trends of transferring youth to the adult court within the past 20 years. In doing so both realities and myths of the transfer process are examined. Georgia's transfer law and policies are duly indicated.
Samuel		Peterson	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	The relationship between police gang enforcement efforts, co-offending networks, and violent crime	Recent social network studies in criminology suggest that co-offending networks are stronger predictors of violent crime victimization than individual demographics and gang affiliation (Papachristos, 2013). This opposes the common belief that violent crime networks are mostly driven by gang members. Since 2008, the Cincinnati Police Department has conducted several gang enforcement efforts to reduce violent crime in the city. Given this, the goals of this study are to identify the extent to which gang enforcement efforts dismantled the existing co-offending network, and to identify the extent to which gang enforcement efforts affected violent crime. Implications will be discussed in detail.
Samuel		Peterson	Mr.	University of Cincinnati	The relationship between police gang enforcement efforts, co-offending networks, and violent crime	Recent social network studies in criminology suggest that co-offending networks are stronger predictors of violent crime victimization than individual demographics and gang affiliation (Papachristos, 2013). This opposes the common belief that violent crime networks are mostly driven by gang members. Since 2008, the Cincinnati Police Department has conducted several gang enforcement efforts to reduce violent crime in the city. Given this, the goals of this study are to identify the extent to which gang enforcement efforts dismantled the existing co-offending network, and to identify the extent to which gang enforcement efforts affected violent crime. Implications will be discussed in detail.
Matthew Heather	L	Petrocelli Pfeifer	Dr.	Southern Illinois University University of Baltimore	Serving Those Who Served: Military Veterans in Criminal Justice Majors Both Friend and foe: The complex nexus between technology and crime	As competition for today's college students increases, attention should be paid to military veteran students' needs. As non-traditional students, they may have a unique commitment to and relationship with academic learning, as well as a unique perspective on retention. The present study examines military veteran students and their relationship with learning, style preferences, and unique needs within a University setting at a four year Midwestern state university for the purpose of working to create to supports and academic programming to increase retention and better serve this population of students. Result suggest that there are services that would provide helpful support, but that veteran students view were more mixed about being segregated from other students by their status, such as for a veterans-only learning community.
Heather		Pfeifer	Dr.	University of Baltimore	Transitioning to the front of the classroom: Tips on teaching and classroom management	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.
Narin		Pheethong		Sam Houston State University	Police integrity and gender: The results of a Thai survey	Although numerous studies have explored police integrity in general, prior studies rarely explored the interaction of police integrity and gender. This paper relies on a survey of Thai police officers to study how their views regarding police integrity relate to their gender. Using 11 hypothetical scenarios, we analyze the respondents' views captured by several variables measuring the concept of police integrity. We generally find small differences in the respondents' views of police integrity by gender. The differences are the largest in the respondents' willingness to report.
Elizabeth		Phillips		Bridgewater State University	A Qualitative Approach to Cyber Crime: Applying Routine Activity Theory to Cyberbullying and Cyber Sexual Victimization	The internet and its overwhelming possibilities and applications have changed the way that individuals carry out many daily activities, including communicating and interacting with others. Social networking sites such as Facebook are ideal settings for this interaction, and unfortunately, are also ideal settings for cyber crimes and subsequent victimization. The purpose of this study is to investigate the occurrence of online victimization, specifically cyberbullying, on-line sexual harassment, and on-line dating violence, with a qualitative design method and theoretical framework. In-depth interviews will be held with a sample of participants recruited from Facebook. The findings of this research will help to further the understanding of cyberbullying and cyber sexual victimization in the field of criminal justice.
Matthew		Phillips	Dr.	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Empirical Correlates of Human Trafficking Prosecution	Human trafficking research has made significant strides in recent years, but nonetheless suffers from a lack of adequate data sources. Using data from the United Nations Human Trafficking Case Law Database, we have created a quantitative database that provides measures of human trafficking around the globe. We exploit this database to examine the regional and temporal patterns of human trafficking and the empirical correlates of successful legal prosecution. We additionally explore how large databases such as this can be leveraged to explore relationships between human trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime such as drug trafficking and terrorism.
Mari		Pierce	Dr.	Penn State University - Beaver	An Examination of Factors Influencing the Charging and Conviction Decisions of Criminal Child Neglect Cases	There are few empirical studies examining criminal child neglect. This is likely due to the limited attention paid to neglect by criminal justice agencies. This research hopes to fill this gap by examining variables that influence the charging and conviction decisions of criminal child neglect cases. The effect of specialized law enforcement training on the case processing of these cases are also examined. The results show that the arresting officer, the offender's race, and whether the child neglect co-occurred with drug crimes influence both the charging and conviction decisions. Implication of these results and directions for future research are discussed.
Kawelin	T.	Pikuras	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Police in the Rural Community: Assessing Basic Health Needs	Decades of criminological and public health research has suggested that neighborhoods characterized by violence are also characterized by poor health. These health concerns can be remediated and prevented if the individual receives diagnosis and treatment early on, however individuals may be unaware of resources available to them. We propose tapping into the police; they are often called into such neighborhoods for various reasons. While there, they can assess the basic health needs of the individuals around them and make appropriate recommendations. This research will use focus on the effect on the spatial distribution of crime in holding police calls on basic health assessment methods.
Doshie		Piper	Dr.	University of the Incarnate Word	An Argument for Combating Female Property Crime through Restorative Justice in Bexar County Texas	This study makes a case for restorative justice principles and practices in combating female property offenders in Bexar County. Arrest data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) illustrate almost 30% of the females arrested are for a property offenses when compared to all other offenses. Prosecuting female property offenders through the traditional criminal justice system is costly and often ineffective in reducing recidivism. Diverting female property offender from the traditional justice system would increase accountability and teach offenders consequences of actions especially for females.
Nicole		Piquero	Dr.	University of Texas at Dallas	The dark side: What it takes to be a successful administrator	In academia, we are all too familiar with the saying that some faculty have gone to the dark side" but what does one need to do in order to be successful in these proverbial dark places? This seminar provides an opportunity to hear from individuals who have successfully navigated their way into academic administration. Issues that administrators must deal with such as supervising faculty and staff, complying with University rules and regulations, and attending student issues will be discussed.
Jesenia		Pizarro	Dr.	Michigan State University	HOT SPOTS IN THE MOTOR CITY: AN EXAMINATION OF CRIME FACILITATORS AND ATTRACTORS IN PROBLEM LOCATIONS	A growing body of research has documented that bad places are not all bad. That is, research shows that even within crime hot spots there are block groups that are crime free and that the violence is driven by only a few addresses. To date, however, there is not a lot of scholarly knowledge on the dynamics that drive the facilitators and attractors within hot spot generating addresses. The study builds on this body of literature, by examining the micro dynamics that give rise to hot spots in Detroit, Michigan. We specifically examine crime incident data for one of the most violent districts in the city using mapping software and employ an exploratory methodology. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.
simon	a	Planelis Struse	Mr.	ACIS	The effect of football matches on crime. The case of the Barcelona football club	Using data on both football matches played by Football Club Barcelona (FCB) and geocoded recorded crime data for the City of Barcelona, we firstly evaluate, by means of an Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA) at a census tract level, the effect of the number of attendees to football matches on crime by comparing crimes occurring during home and away matches. Secondly, we focus on the effect on the spatial distribution of crime in holding football matches by means of a logistic binomial regression.
Greg		Plumb	Prof.	Park University	Use of Lineups in Kansas City Area Today	Lineups have been a significant method of pre-trial identification for law enforcement officers for many years. Most textbooks on criminal procedure devote a full chapter to the subject of pre-trial identification. With the increased use of computers in investigations, how often do law enforcement agencies now really use lineups for pre-trial identification? This paper will examine the use of lineups by police and sheriff departments in the greater Kansas City area (both Missouri and Kansas) in the last ten years. The findings in this paper may justify significant changes in police procedures dealing with pre-trial identification.
Bethan Christina		Poff Policastro	Ms. Dr.	Appalachian State University Georgia Southern University	Effects of Gender Bias and Verbal Ability on Accuracy of Describing a Criminal Offender Advice on How to Successfully Navigate Graduate School and Academia	In the past, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that reliability standards for eyewitness identification must be met to permit the identification to be presented in court. More recently, the courts defined sets of variables to be considered when eyewitness evidence is in question, including caution as a function of cross-racial identification. This study examined whether cross-gender identification might also be of concern. The accuracy of descriptions of a perpetrator in a video-taped burglary were assessed and verbal ability and verbosity were examined to explain what might account for gender differences. Results were discussed within the context of eyewitness identification accuracy.
Brianna		Posay	Ms.	Washington State University	Exploring the Characteristics of Violent Death Reports for Children in the United States	This roundtable features three professors who will provide advice to graduate students and new academics on how to succeed in graduate school and academia. While many states and federal agencies share some requirements for reporting child death, there is currently no universal system in the United States. This research has two main goals: 1) examine the details of death reports for children who died under violent circumstances; 2) make recommendations for a more systematic reporting process. To achieve these goals we qualitatively analyze the content of a sample of children death reports compiled from one coroner's office and one medical examiner's office. Our exploratory analysis focuses on identifying where information is missing, and create an ideal template in order to improve overall data quality.
Chad		Posick		Georgia Southern University	Understanding the CASA Process 7 Addressing the Needs of Neglected and Abused Adolescents in Rural Areas	The Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program is a national effort that seeks to address the needs of court-involved neglected and maltreated children and teenagers. There have been several evaluation studies of CASA's effectiveness and a handful of meta-analyses conducted on the program as a whole. These studies identify that rural youth have particular challenges when compared to their urban counterparts and that CASA programs in rural areas have unique barriers to effective implementation of program facets. This study is a multi-method process and program study of a rural-based CASA program. Preliminary results will be discussed in this presentation.
Michael		Potts	Prof.	Methodist University	Ethics and Enforcement of Speed Limits	This presentation concerns the ethics of police enforcing speed limits. Issues for police officers include collusion with prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges; speed traps used as revenue generators for municipalities; ticket quotas for officers; officer professionalism when dealing with the public; and officers following drivers too closely. Issues for the public include whether all speeding is unethical or only reckless speeding, whether it is morally right to warn other drivers of police presence, and avoiding confrontations with officers. A public policy issue is the use of cameras in which tickets are mailed to speeding drivers. Thus enforcing speeding zones offers a rich source of ethical issues for the police and the general public.
Scott	Michael	Powell	Dr.	Ny Tech Community College	What has tech got to do with it? Understanding the influences of technological competence to academic self-concept	Today's classroom and out-of-class engagements involved the use of modern technology. These emerging classroom tools may present challenges to students who may have problems of access and competence to technological teaching tools. This study presents the findings of a study on the influences of technological competence to academic self-concept among community college students in a Midwestern community college. Using multiple regression techniques, the study found significant influences of level of technological competence on the perception of the respondents to succeed in their course. Likewise, several demographic and academic status factors tend to influence the technological competence of students.
Gianni		Pratico	Mr.	Norwich University	-How is the freedom fighter/ terrorist paradigm framed between 1980 to today in film for the IRA and al-Qaeda?	This research seeks to answer the question: How is the freedom fighter/ terrorist paradigm framed between 1980 to today in film for the IRA and al-Qaeda? This paradigm defines the differences in perception that people may have for terrorist groups over time. Using a comparative research design and content analysis, I examined how both groups were portrayed in film. The significance of this research is that it addresses how film is used as a method to shape how terrorist groups are framed. Findings show that the IRA are framed in a more positive light over time.
Rudy		Prine	Dr.	Valdosta State University	Stakeholder Perceptions of a Crime Prevention Program	This study examines selected stakeholder groups leader's perceptions of an office of Crime Prevention in a mid-sized Southern city. Seventy five stakeholders are interviewed providing both quantitative and qualitative responses. Responses indicate consensus on some indicators but significant differences by group and race.
Adam	J.	Pritchard	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Examining the Quality of Evidence in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Strangulation: The Brevard County Strangulation P	The Brevard County Strangulation Project seeks to investigate and improve the medical, legal, and criminal justice response to cases on non-fatal strangulation occurring within the context of domestic violence and abuse. In partnership with the Brevard County Sheriff's Office, this research investigates the trends in domestic violence cases involving allegations of strangulation, identifying the prevalence and circumstances of these cases. This research also establishes baseline investigation and evidence collection detail and quality as the first step in a pilot project designed to enhance the quality of the county's response to domestic violence strangulation.
Adam	J.	Pritchard	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Non-Fatal Strangulation as Part of Domestic Violence: A Review of Research	In the mid-1990s the San Diego City Attorney's Office conducted one of the first systematic research studies to examine attempted strangulation as a form of injury associated with ongoing domestic violence. Previously, most research into strangulation was conducted post-mortem, and little was known about the injuries and signs of attempted strangulation among surviving victims. This article reviews the literature on strangulation in domestic violence cases, highlighting key research areas, making recommendations for future research and practice, and discussing the implications of this emerging research for the training of law enforcement officers in light of current practices.
Amy	L.	Proctor		Northeastern State University	Native on Campus: Factors that Influence Students' Use of Self-Protective Behaviors	This study presents results from the Campus Crime and Victimization Survey (CCVS). The purpose of this study was to determine factors that influence the frequency of the use of self-protective behaviors by students on a medium-sized campus. Results show that race, specifically Native American status, was a predictor of the use of self-protective behaviors. Gender and fear of crime were also found to predict these behaviors. However, contrary to previous findings, prior victimization and time on campus were not predictors. Complete findings from the CCVS will be discussed, as well as suggestions for future research.
David		Prosser	Mr.	Texas State University	Identifying trends in assault patterns of victim/offender relationships by temporal variables: A preliminary study.	Objectives: To determine whether or not temporal variables have an impact on assaults when identifying the victim/offender paradigm. The theoretical foundations for this paper are grounded in routine activities theory and crime pattern theory. This paper relies on extract data from the NIBRS 2010 files on assaults for all reporting locations. The data were analyzed using SPSS cross-tabulation tables for identification of preliminary trends. Preliminary findings suggest future research is required to determine statistical significance and expand on the variables used.

David	Andrew	Prosser	Mr.	Texas State University	Analysis of Burnout for University Police Officers	Objectives: To determine if police officers in a university setting experience burnout at different levels compared to other police officers. Police burnout has been established in multiple areas but not for university police agencies. A sample of university police officers were issued a survey to catalog their level of burnout. This paper uses a variation of the Maslach Burnout Index adapted for university police officers. The results of the survey research are analyzed using regression techniques. These results are then compared to the existing research on police burnout.
Steven		Prosser	Mr.	United States Marshals Service	Forensic Analysis of Call Records: Common Pre and Post-Offense Patterns of Electronic Communication by Criminal Offense	This presentation outlines recent advancements in identifying common patterns of electronic communication by and between criminal offenders before and after the commission of a crime. Specific stages in communication between criminals such as Pre-Planning and Organization and Post-Planning and Recovery can now be identified to allow law enforcement to gather electronic evidence of past criminal activity, and in some cases even predict where and when an offender's next crime will occur. This presentation demonstrates the utility of using lawful and specifically targeted analyses of electronic communication in combating crime.
Christopher	J	Przemieniecki	Dr.	West Chester University	Criminological Theory and TV/Cable Crime Shows: A Pedagogical Approach	Criminological theory has always been a challenge for undergraduate students. This study took a popular culture approach in finding more creative ways to teach the basic principles of criminological theory, and to generate theories. In an effort to show theory in action?, the authors conducted a content analysis and examined over a dozen crime related television and cable shows to demonstrate the basic principles of criminological theory.
Christopher	J	Przemieniecki	Dr.	West Chester University	Cinematic Realism and Street Gangs: A Qualitative Media Analysis of Hollywood Street Gangs	For many years, the movie industry has been producing crime films featuring street gangs. This paper addresses Hollywood's portrayal of street gangs over a 50-year time period. Using the theoretical framework of social constructionism and cinematic realism, a qualitative media analysis of street gang films is explored to: (a) determine the comparability of depictions of street gangs in the academic research with the academic research definitions of a street gang, (b) identify emergent themes and patterns, including changes over time, and (c) address the representations of realism in the portrayal of street gangs as depicted in films.
Mark		Pullin	Dr.	Angelo State University	Rock Me Like A Hurricane: Exogenous Shock of Natural Disasters on Criminal Justice Agencies	This article will examine criminal justice administrations and their responses in the aftermath of natural disasters. Exogenous shock thesis will be utilized to observe the impact of natural disasters on criminal justice organizations. The significant negative effects of exogenous shock from disasters create conditions to which administrations have little flexibility or control. It is hypothesized that administration and management of criminal justice agencies are weakened by exogenous shocks that affect their infrastructure due to little or no contingency plans to handle the rapidly progressing conditions during and after natural disasters.
David		Pyrooz		Sam Houston State University	Findings from an evaluation of the Gang Intervention Treatment Reentry Development for Youth (GIRedY) program in Harris	We present preliminary findings from an evaluation of a reentry program designed to reduce recidivism among gang youth in Harris County, Texas. The sample consists of three groups of nearly 1000 youth who were no longer in secure care facilities as of January 2014, including: GIRedY gang members, comparison gang members, and comparison non-gang members. Across these groups, we examine differential rates of services received and completion rates within and outside of secure care facilities, as well as the patterns of arrests, including prevalence, frequency, and type upon return to the community.
Cecil	R.	Queen	Prof.	Ferris State University	Assessing the Efficacy of Problem-Based Learning Strategies within Police Training Academies: A Michigan Study	This presentation will provide research findings related to different methods of instruction for police academy training. Historically, the foundation of police academy training has been traditional lecture and authoritarian format modeled after a military structure. Several learning theorists suggest that adult learners enjoy an enhanced educational atmosphere when working to solve realistic problems. Research was conducted comparing police officer licensing examination means scores in Michigan to determine whether or not Problem-Based Learning (PBL) was a factor. Research was also performed using police academy students in both the PBL and Non-PBL learning environments in Michigan to compare their perceptions of the academy.
Elizabeth		Quinn	Dr.	Fayetteville State University	10 Years Later: First Year Professors (2005) Revisited - Lessons Learned Over a Decade	At the March 2005 meeting, 6 friends presented a roundtable on their experiences in their 1st and 2nd years as Assistant Professors at a variety of institutions across the country. The proposed roundtable brings those professors back together to address lessons learned over the last decade, particularly as they relate to issues affecting faculty at "mid-career". Topics covered will include the challenges of balancing work and personal life, especially in light of significant life events, the evolution and balancing of teaching, research, and service roles, survival of the tenure process, movement into and/or extension of administrative positions, and changing institutions.
Elizabeth		Quinn	Dr.	Fayetteville State University	A geo-spatial analysis of fear of crime and satisfaction of police services	This paper will examine the relationship between civilians' reported fear of crime in general, major neighborhood concern, fear of specific victimization and actual crime patterns in distinct police patrol zones. Additionally, levels of fear and concern will be examined to assess if and how they impact satisfaction of police services and if there are geo-spatial patterns among the zones.
Susan		Quinn		Georgia Gwinnett College	The Consequence of Bullying: Using General Strain Theory to Predict Adult Substance Use	Bullying is a substantial social problem that has potential long-term mental and physical health consequences for the youth who experience such victimization (CDC, 2011; Reeco, 2008). Recent research on bullying has shown that this type of victimization is on the rise 7 up 24.5% from 2003 to 2007 - affecting children of all ages both at school and online (NCS, 2008). In this study, the association between bullying in childhood (under the age of 19) and adult drug, alcohol, and cigarette use is examined using National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data.
Kaitlan		Quinn	Ms.	University of Regina	First Nations policing in Canada: The First Nations Policing Program from a community policing perspective	This study proposes to examine the delivery of community policing services to First Nations communities participating in the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP). Secondary survey data will be analyzed to determine if the dominant approach to service delivery under the FNPP reflects the principles of the community policing model. Recent public complaints claim that the program is underfunded, making it difficult for police services to meet the program's objectives. This research aims to conclude whether police services are presently delivering a community policing service within the confines of an underfunded policing program.
Lia		Quinones	Ms.	University of Tampa	The Influence of Economic Conditions on Crime in the U.S.	Until the last decade, the prevailing wisdom has been that the economy has a profound impact on the incidence of crime. With the recent economic downturn accompanied by a continued decrease in crime rates, the assumption that poor economic conditions are associated with dramatic increases in crime has become dubious. This research examined macro level indicators of economy and crime, at the federal and state levels, to explore the relationship between economy and crime in the United States. Results suggest a more complex relationship between economic indicators and crime. Policy implications are discussed.
Cara	E	Rabe-Hemp	Prof.	Illinois State University	The 7defective? children of the Colony	The Colony, established in 1835, was the first institution designed to house defective children born to criminal parents. Based on the popularity of the eugenics movement, most scientists mid-nineteenth century adopted the positivist approach to criminology arguing that defectives were the primary causative factor of social problems, such as crime and poverty and the only solution was to limit reproduction. Reverend Matthews, Superintendent of the Colony, rejected this belief and argued that environment could overcome hereditary defect. This work exposes the results of Matthews' social experiment of nature versus nurture.
Jordyn		Rad	Ms.	University of South Florida	A Comparison between Single and Group Juvenile Homicide Offenders with Respect to Post-Incarceration Recidivism	Homicide by juvenile perpetrators has been a matter of great interest in the United States since the 1980s. Very little is currently known about the long-term legal outcomes of juvenile homicide offenders (JHOs) after they are released from incarceration. The present study will focus on a sample of 59 JHOs who were prosecuted as adults for murder or attempted murder in the early 1980s, convicted, and sentenced to adult prison. Approximately 20 years of follow-up data will be examined in order to analyze whether JHOs who acted alone and JHOs who participated in group homicides differed on post-incarceration recidivism.
Julie	B.	Raines	Dr.	Marist College	Police Misconduct in Federal Law Enforcement	This paper seeks to address a deficit in the criminal justice literature by examining incidents of police misconduct from federal law enforcement agencies. Data is drawn from news reports/news on Twitter in 2010, census data as well as data collected by the FBI. There are approximately 69 incidents involving agencies such as the ATF, DEA, FBI, Secret Service, and ICE. This article enhances our understanding of the nature and scope of police misconduct within federal law enforcement.
Amy	Jocelyn	Ramson	Prof.	Hostos Community College	Reflective Research Paper: Empathy Towards Police Changes Negative Attitude in Minority Students	As a result of the stop and frisk controversy, young people in minority communities in NYC developed negative attitudes about police. Improving police and community relations is a priority of Commissioner Bratton who often references Peelf's principles of policing in this regard. An educational strategy promises to effect change of minority college students to a more positive attitude towards police. Twenty-five out of thirty students in a law enforcement course at an urban community college demonstrated empathy and understanding of police in a reflective research paper. Students were impacted by personal accounts of police and scholarship and statistics about Compstat, stress, suicide and institutional resistance to psychological interventions.
Blake	M.	Randol	Dr.	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	A Multilevel Analysis of the Representation of Minority Correctional Officers in State Prison Facilities	Using a sample of over 1700 state and local correctional facilities, this study examines the effect that political, economic, demographic, and organizational factors have on the representation of racial minority correctional officers. Results and policy implications will be discussed.
Shebani		Rao	Ms.	The Urban Institute	Key Findings from the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse	This presentation will review major findings and key themes regarding what works, what does not work, and what is still unknown across several different topic areas, including mental health, substance abuse, employment, and comprehensive programs. The presentation will also touch upon implications for practice arising from the body of evaluative research on these programs, as well as areas in which further research is needed.
Lisa		Rapp	Dr.	Saint Leo University	Can we Impede the Life-Course Cycle of Child Maltreatment to Offending?	The Crossover for Children Program utilizes the same attorney with the same judge to represent youth involved in both dependency and delinquency divisions of Family Court in Florida. 137 program youths' records were randomly selected to determine the association between the youths' age at onset of offenses and parental juvenile adjudications, adult crimes committed, and parental involvement in the dependency system. Results indicated a cycle of maltreatment to offending in the parents' history which correlated to youths having the same cycle and even maltreating their own children. Interventions targeting past maltreatment, current offending and parenting may help impede the cycle.
Mina		Ratkaakar, MSW	Ms.	Florida Atlantic University	Sexing and Revenge Porn: Do New Laws Persecute or Protect?	With innovation in communication technology, adolescents are using new media as a means of sexual exploration (Levick & Moon, 2010). Sexting, the sharing of sexually explicit, nude, or semi-nude photos via cell phone (Kircu, 2013), has been the catalyst for the creation of regulatory legislation for minors in 20 states (Hindus & Fatchin, 2014). Individual states have had varied responses to addressing this issue, ranging from educational programs to sex offense convictions for child pornography. This paper draws from current literature and discusses the implications of penalties that are intended to protect and punish youth involved.
Thomas		Ratiff	Dr.	Arkansas State University	Domestic Extremism in the U.S. 1960-2015	Funded by the National Institute of Justice, this paper uses data from Dynamics of Collective Action Project (DCAP) and The American Terrorism Study (ATS) to document terrorist and hate group activity in the U.S. from 1960 to the present. We note changes in group strategy and tactics, relating these innovations to larger social events. We also discuss how recent advances in information computer technology (ICT) facilitates the spread of these groups' ideology and provides greater opportunities for these groups to find like-minded people, recruit new members, and coordinate activities. Preliminary profiles of predominant contemporary domestic terror groups will be presented.
Cassandra	Christina	Rausch	Ms.	University of Louisville	Standards, Education, and Training: An Assessment of Forensic Investigation Units in Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee	By utilizing answers to a nationwide survey of standards, education, and training with in-person qualitative interviews, evaluation of forensic investigation units within the largest cities in Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee was conducted in February/March of 2014. Results indicated a disproportionality within the target areas between the national baseline, individual units, and the states as a whole. Recommendations include program evaluation for each unit to bring standards, education, and training above the national baseline for those falling below the cutoff; for units above the baseline, specific topical areas of investigation require training evaluation for transformation into a well-rounded unit.
Aurshul		Rege	Dr.	Temple University	Twitter and the Interactive Theatrics of Terror	The proliferation of Twitter has given terrorists the ability to direct and execute their scripts to a global audience in an unrestricted and decentralized manner. However, the audience (victims, public, police, and government) also has responded to the medium (Twitter) to convey messages (fear, shock, panic) which results in an interactive. Terrorists performance? Using a Twitter API program to analyze tweets for Isis, Hamas, Islamic State, and Al Shabaab group followers and representatives from September 2014-February 2015, this study elaborates on the interactive dialog generated around Twitter.
Joan	A.	Reid	Dr.	University of South Florida St. Petersburg	Exploring the Impact of Alcohol and Marijuana Use on Commercial Sexual Exploitation among Male Youthful Offenders	Few studies have explored the longitudinal relationship between commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) and the use of specific types of substances by male youth. The current study explored this connection using longitudinal data collected from a sample of 86 male serious youthful offenders with reported incidents of CSE/prostitution. Study findings indicated that alcohol use and marijuana use, rather than the use of more serious types of drugs, were concurrently linked to involvement in CSE/prostitution. These results highlight the need for CSE intervention programs designed for male youth to include screening and treatment for marijuana and alcohol use.
Joan	A.	Reid	Dr.	University of South Florida, St. Petersburg	Preying on Naïveté: Sex Trafficking of Girls with Intellectual Disabilities	Sex traffickers often prey on vulnerability and employ manipulative tactics to create opportunity for exploitation. A review of 43 cases of sexually exploited girls and interviews with social service providers revealed that in one third of these cases, the victims had an intellectual disability. Circumstances surrounding the entrapment in sex trafficking and the detection of exploitation of these youth were markedly different from other cases. Youthfulness in combination with intellectual disability severely diminished victims' ability to detect or disclose exploitation. These youth are at heightened risk for long-term and extensive exploitation. Implementation of prevention and intervention strategies is urgently needed.
Mary Ellen		Reimund	Prof.	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 Purrrfect 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.
Dustin	Thomas	Reinsauer	Mr.	Norwich University	Sandy Hook (U.S.) and Chongqing (China): A Comparative Analysis Concerning Mass Violence and Weapon Lethality	This research study is a comparative analysis of two significant cases of mass violence: The Sandy Hook Elementary school shooting (U.S.) and the Chongqing school attack (China). The purpose of this study is to explain how the lethality of the weapons used in these events affected societal responses. For the purpose of this research lethality is defined as the amount of damage a weapon can inflict on its target(s) and the ease with which it can inflict such damage. Results indicate that lethality affects the amount of attention drawn to mass violence as well as the societal pressure for change.

						The paper reports on criminal and delinquent behavior as observed in a downtown urban park in Anchorage Alaska. Being a source of local controversy Town Square Park has attracted the attention of the local police department and the Anchorage Downtown Partnership, an organization charged with providing services to the downtown district of Anchorage. In response to the request for a set of recorded data on what is in the park I have conducted this research. This research notes observed park activities, hypothesizes the park's role as a crime attractor and lists physical characteristics of the park that may facilitate criminality.	
Daniel		Reinhard		Undergraduate Student	Observations of Crime and Disorder at an Urban Park		
Claire	M.	Renzetti	Dr.	University of Kentucky	Broadening the Reach of the Criminal Justice Sciences through Research on Human Trafficking		
Claire	M.	Renzetti	Dr.	University of Kentucky	New Directions in Research on Gender-based Violence	Afternoon on Thursday, March 5th.	
Claire	M.	Renzetti	Dr.	University of Kentucky	Feminist Criminology's Contributions to Broadening the Reach of the Criminal Justice Sciences	Morning of Friday, March 6th.	
Claire	M.	Renzetti	Dr.	University of Kentucky	The (Potential) Impact of Feminist Criminology on the Criminal Justice Sciences: A Partisan View	In this paper, I examine the impact that feminist criminology has had to date on the criminal justice sciences and consider its potential for further contributions. I also discuss some of the obstacles to feminist criminology's ability to affect change in the criminal justice sciences and explore responses to resistance as well as directions for future research and activism.	
Cassandra	L.	Reyes	Dr.	West Chester University	Preparing for Promotion and Tenure	This seminar addresses issues of tenure and promotion from multiple perspectives. Contributing to the discussion are two faculty members who were recently granted tenure and promoted to associate professor - one at a research institution, the other at a teaching institution - and a full professor who has served on numerous university-wide promotion and tenure committees. Topics to be addressed include building your research and service portfolios, tips on organizing your curriculum vita and dossier, seeking sources of support, and common pitfalls in the promotion and tenure process to avoid.	
Paul		Davis	Reynolds	Mr.	Texas State University- San Marcos	Examining the Effects of Overall Justice Perceptions on Police Officers? Work Performance	This research will examine the effects of overall justice perceptions on police officers' work performance. The work related outcomes include organizational citizenship behaviors, compliance, job performance, defiance, self-protective behaviors, and three dimensions of counterproductive work behaviors (production deviance, self-protective behaviors, and defiance). Data will be collected utilizing an online self-reported survey. Sample consists of members of a police officer associations from a southern state in the United States of America. Preliminary results and discussion of findings will be discussed.
Harry	M	Rhea	Dr.	Florida International University	The United States and the International Criminal Court	The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was adopted on July 17, 1998, by an overwhelming majority of the international community. The United States was one of only seven states to vote against adopting the statute. Since then the relationship between the United States and the International Criminal Court has varied. This paper analyzes the historical and contemporary relationships between the United States and the International Criminal Court through personal interview and national archives.	
Phillip	W.	Rhoades	Prof.	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Oil Field Boom Road Hazards: Traffic Crashes in the Eagle-Ford Shale	The expansion of oil/gas drilling in the Eagle-Ford Shale of the Permian Basin has been well documented in the literature. This boom has resulted in increased volume of heavy truck and employee vehicle traffic in unprepared communities. The economic boom is linked to the increased number of oil/gas wells drilled. This increased vehicle traffic. Increased traffic on roadways is statistically linked to a dramatic increase in traffic crashes, injuries and deaths across the 26 county region. Traffic crash data are offered as an alternate measure of negative social effects of booms when compared to the use of crime data.	
Susan	D.	Rich	Dr.	Child, Adolescent, and Adult Psychiatrist	The Link between Neurodevelopmental Disorder and Juvenile Antisocial Tendencies	It is recognized that Neurodevelopmental Disorder associated with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure (ND-PAE) is a risk factor for conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder and antisocial behavior. Moderate to heavy alcohol use during pregnancy increased by 400% from 1991-1995, leading to 2-6% of school aged children affected by some degree of ND PAE, which includes executive functioning, social/communication issues, mood dysregulation, and other neuropsychiatric problems, all common among juvenile offenders. Attorneys, prosecutors, guardian ad litem, probation officers, and judges in juvenile and family court can help identify and find services for those affected, to improve clinical outcomes, reduce adjudication, recidivism, and institutionalization.	
Kristin	L.	Richardson		Virginia Tech	Guns and Homicide: A Cross-National Analysis of Gun Ownership and Homicide by Firearm	Do 7guns kill people? or do 7people kill people?? Some believe gun ownership increases protection; others feel it leads to an increased level of danger. Cross-national statistics of firearm ownership, rates of homicide by firearm, firearm homicide as a percentage of all homicide, and the total number of homicides by firearm is analyzed using regression analysis. Using data from the Small Arms Survey (Cr) (Crime and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland), 107 countries are analyzed to investigate the relationship between gun ownership and gun-related homicide, while controlling for other factors known to be related to homicide.	
Kerry	M	Richmond	Dr.	Lycoming College	Walking with Others Instead of Alone: The Role of Peer Support Specialists in a Women's Prison	Peer support specialists are individuals with a history of mental health problems who are trained and certified to provide support to those receiving mental health services. This study examines the implementation process and assesses the impact of the Certified Peer Support Specialist program piloted at a women's state prison using interviews, focus groups and surveys conducted with staff members, peer specialists and inmates. The program's strengths and weaknesses are discussed, as well as the challenges faced when the program was implemented. Recommendations are offered for prisons that wish to utilize this program.	
Steve		Rickman		Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Center	Addressing Violent Crime through Community Engagement	Although studies show a decrease in overall crime in recent years, police departments still face issues of at-risk youth, violent crime and neighborhood gangs. To address these concerns, police departments are re-connecting with anchor institutions, faith-based leaders and informal community leaders in an effort to increase collective efficacy and collaborative policing practices. Please join the Diagnostic Center and representatives from the Fayetteville Police Department and Community-Oriented Policing Services for a discussion on how data-driven approaches are being used to assess and mitigate factors contributing to community-police relations and identify solutions for communities to overcome neighborhood crime challenges.	
Steve		Rickman	Mr.	Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Center (Contractor)	The Impact of Sentencing Guidelines on Offender Management	Finite resources available for criminal justice stakeholders and budgets are causing stakeholders to consider risk management approaches to affect change and become 7marat on crime.? As such, an increasing number of state agencies are transitioning to program-based sentencing models which have contributed to a decrease in recidivism rates, resulting in savings for correctional budgets and allocation of more funding toward rehabilitative programs. Join panelists from the Diagnostic Center, the Nevada Department of Corrections and others as they discuss their approach to evaluating sentencing guidelines, offender populations and impacts on offender management.	
Steve		Rickman	Mr.	Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Center (Contractor)	Leveraging Data to Enhance Criminal Justice Strategy	Since 2012, the Diagnostic Center has applied its data-driven approach to help communities throughout the United States evaluate policing programs, policies and systems. Roundtable attendees will learn how the Diagnostic Center uses stakeholder interviews and law enforcement data to (1) identify factors contributing to criminal justice issues, (2) implement evidence-based programs to produce measurable results and (3) assess the outcome of the implemented programs. Attendees will also learn the benefits of using the aforementioned information to evaluate current operations, identify opportunities for improvement and evaluate progress toward intended outcomes.	
Jordan		Riddell	Mr.	The University of Texas at Dallas	The Proliferation of Video Games: Do Sales and Use Impact Delinquency?	Crime in the United States has been decreasing since the early 1990s. As crime has decreased, the has been an increase in the popularity of video games. The target demographic for video games is similar to the age of the population that commits the most crime. Teenagers and young adults could be inside playing video games instead of engaging in delinquency. These games could be a form of release certain individuals, or at the least another use of time. This study will look at the sales of game consoles, the stock prices of companies, and crime rates in the US.	
Brenda		Riley		Tarleton State University	Religion vs. Personal Privacy: What Matters Most in Prison?	The central tenets of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act require prison systems to demonstrate that a compelling interest is served by any regulation limiting freedom of religion. Some religions preclude members from being touched or unchained in front of, by, members of the opposite sex. While correctional policy overwhelmingly restricts cross-gender searches, particularly of female offenders, officials base the policies on Prison Rape Elimination Act standards rather than religious accommodations. The paper examines the court cases on religious accommodations for cross-gender searches as well as a discussion on the hierarchy of PRA over religious rights.	
Richard		Wyle	Rener		University of Texas at Dallas	The Absence of Certainty and Celerity of Punishment: Can we Still Say Punishment Deters?	Deterrence theory is the basis upon which our criminal justice system is founded, and states that in order to be effective, punishment must possess three characteristics-Severity, Celerity, and Certainty. This study will demonstrate how the courts no longer provide two of the three most basic theoretical components necessary for deterrence to occur, those being celerity and certainty. Using arrest and court data for a wide range of offenses, this study will examine the time gap between arrest and sentencing, which has become extraordinarily long, and the likelihood of punishment, which has become extremely small. Policy implications will be discussed.
Pierre	M.	Rovolta	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	Implementing Best Practices in DWI Courts Settings: A Tale of Three Programs	Mounting evidence suggests that the drug court model can be applied to other problem-solving court settings, including DWI courts. The current study compares and contrasts three DWI court programs (a newly established one, a developed one, and a mature one) in an effort to document how these programs are implementing the drug court model and 7folding DWI court.? Using data obtained through a variety of methods (e.g., field observation, stakeholder interviews, review of program materials), this study highlights the challenges experienced and accomplishments made by these programs in integrating best practices and operating in an evidence-based framework.	
Bryan	K.	Robinson	Dr.	University of Mount Union	Team-Based Learning for Problem-Solving, Decision-Making, and Collaboration	This presentation highlights the shift in thinking from the standard lecture to the team-based learning (TBL) environment. Typically students in criminal justice classrooms are taught vocabulary, theory and policy via lecture and/or instructor driven discussion. However, in the TBL classroom students learn vocabulary, theory and policy by working in teams engaged in real world simulations that require problem-solving, decision-making and collaboration skills.	
Jennifer	Barbara	Robinson	Dr.	Salem State University	Spatial Interplay: Interaction of Land Uses in Relation to Crime	A well established literature has shown that levels of crime and fear of crime are concentrated in certain areas. It is the combined criminogenic influences of intersecting land uses and zonings that comprise the spatial interplay of a place. The term 7spatial interplay? refers, therefore, to the interaction effects of land uses on crime patterns. Land uses that are related to higher rates of crime and fear of crime include, for example, shopping malls, fast food restaurants, highway interchanges, transit stations and, mixed land use areas. This research explores the theoretical relationships between different land use combinations and crime.	
Rhissa	Briones	Robinson		University of South Florida	Juvenile Female Offending Across Race: Examination of Domestic Violence Policy and Incident Characteristics on Arrest	The changing gender composition of arrest for violent offenses, such as simple and aggravated assault, suggests a narrowing of the gender gap for delinquent behavior. It has been established that these gendered arrest patterns are a result of retrenching shifts in the enforcement of arrest policies associated with domestic violence incidents. However, it has not been determined if there is a differential impact of these policies across race. This study examines multiple years of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data to evaluate how domestic violence arrest laws, in addition to a variety of incident characteristics, may relate to the outcome of arrest for juvenile females.	
Greg		Rochelau	Dr.	East Tennessee State University	Outsiders and Peers: counting for the Relationship between Formal Labeling and Deviance	Labeling theory identifies peers as one mechanism through which individuals who are labeled deviant further engage in deviant acts. This study uses Add Health data to examine if deviant peer groups explain the relationship between receiving school sanctions and engaging in deviance using peer network measures that assess peer behaviors directly. This study also examines if this process varies by subgroups of the population. Preliminary results show that peer network deviance largely explains the relationship between being labeled and deviance, especially when non-violent deviance is considered. Results also reveal variation in the labeling process by social class, race/ethnicity, and gender.	
Ann Marie		Rochelau	Prof.	Stonehill College	Assessing the Relationship between Prisoner Activities and Prisoner Misconduct	This research explores the relationship between prisoner activities and serious prisoner misconduct and violence. Prisoner activities include work, school, treatment programming, physical exercise, socializing, reading, and other prison activities. Serious prisoner misconduct and violence include inmate behavior that not only violates prison rules, but that is violent or considered a threat to the security of the prison. Examples would include prisoner fights, staff assaults, attempted escape, threatening staff, or dealing drugs. In addition, further analysis will explore whether prisoners who are prison veterans are more likely to be associated with serious misconduct and violence.	
Forrest	R.	Rodgers	Dr.	Salem State University	An Exploratory Study of the Perceptions of Race and Crime Among College Students	Limited prior research has studied the relationship between racial bias and public opinion towards crime. However, no known studies have examined how attitudes toward crime are shaped by authoritarian values. The current study uses a sample of college students from a large, southern university to investigate the relationship between racial bias and perceptions of crime. Ordinal least-squares and logistic regression results indicate that the relationship between authoritarianism and attitudes toward crime is an important contribution to the literature. Implications of the research are discussed.	
Crystal	C.	Rodriguez	Prof.	Bronx Community College/CUNY Graduate Center	ASSESSING YOUNG MALES' PERSPECTIVES ON THE CULTURAL COMPETENCY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STAFF AND PREDICTING PSYCHOSOCIAL FU	The purpose of this project is to (1) examine the differences in adjudicated male youths' perceptions of the level of cultural competency in juvenile justice staff members and (2) to identify whether staff members' 7? cultural competency is related to self-restraint, distress, and delinquent behavior in adjudicated male youth. The findings for this study shed light on the relationship between youths' appraisal of the juvenile justice professionals' (police and correctional officers) level of cultural competency and their psychosocial functioning. Research based recommendations to improve the juvenile justice system by making juvenile justice professionals more culturally competent are provided.	
Heriberto		Rodriguez	Mr.	Student	Police their communities and technology	Historically, the word of a peace officer, in regards to actions during investigation, and in witness testimony, has been considered unimpeachable. Through the evolution of the legal system, it has become a point of substantial proof of the conduct of a peace officer beyond verbal testimony. In recent events, including officer-involved shootings, it has become more essential for an officer verify, support and justify any action taken. The introduction of dash mounted and body worn cameras, have been useful in this endeavor. This paper seeks to present the peace officers of the use of body worn cameras and the media obtained from their operation. Additionally, this paper will attempt to discuss the acceptance of the new point of view technologies by peace officers.	

Frank	Anthony	Rodriguez	Dr.	Mercyhurst University	U3 (Undocumented, Unaccompanied, & Undetected) Youth Victimization Experiences	Through in-depth interviews with undetected Latino youth in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, area (United States / Mexico Border) the researcher has examined how legal status has propelled these youth to be victims of crime during their journey to the U.S./Mexican border and after living in the United States. Semi-structured interviews have been employed to extract participants' victimization and experiences in the U.S. As expected, many of these undocumented Latino youth who migrated to the U.S./Mexican border without parents or adult supervision unveiled encounters in which they have been exploited by gangs, human smugglers (coyotes), employers and others. This research aims to contribute answers to the timeless question of nature vs. nurture. Criminologists have suggested that risk factors? (e.g., poor parental and peer figures, antisocial behaviors, or poor school performance) help to explain the behavior of individuals that society considers "malevolent", such as serial homicide offenders. This research probes the idea of "humanitarian factors"? (e.g., positive parental and peer figures, pro social behaviors, or good school performance), which may help to explain the behavior of "benevolent" individuals that choose altruistic lifestyles, such as police officers, firefighters, or military servicemen. Since presenting at the 2014 ACJS Conference, this research and its analysis have been significantly developed.
Roanne		Rodriguez	Ms.	Norwich University	Humanitarian Factors vs. Risk Factors: A Social Psychological Exploration of Combat Veterans and Violent Offenders	This paper will review the methodology, findings, and recommendations from a comprehensive organizational assessment of the Spokane, Washington Police Department's use of force practices. The author used a mixed-methods approach that consisted of data gathering from incident reports, review of the departmental policies and procedures, interviews with departmental personnel and community members, and observation of department meetings and training. This paper will also present findings on the impact of this organizational impact on the department and describe guidance for departmental officers who are facing similar issues.
Denise		Rodriguez-King		CNA	Collaborative Reform in Spokane, Washington	The introduction of environmental sustainability practices into correctional institutions has potential to improve behavior of participants, decrease institutional operating costs, amend societal relations with lowered recidivism rates, and reduce negative environmental impacts. The primary objective of the study is to identify and assess behavioral implications of participation in a cognitive-behavioral focused municipal solid waste management program utilizing participatory learning techniques. Behavior will be identified by obtaining counts and degrees of misconduct six months prior, three months during, and six months post-program completion.
Hannah	S.	Rogers	Ms.	University of Central Missouri	Behavioral implications of a cognitive-behavioral focused waste management program guided by participatory learning	The introduction of environmental sustainability practices into correctional institutions has potential to improve behavior of participants, decrease institutional operating costs, amend societal relations with lowered recidivism rates, and reduce negative environmental impacts. The primary objective of the study is to identify and assess behavioral implications of participation in a cognitive-behavioral focused municipal solid waste management program utilizing participatory learning techniques. Behavior will be identified by obtaining counts and degrees of misconduct six months prior, three months during, and six months post-program completion.
Hannah	S.	Rogers	Ms.	University of Central Missouri	Behavioral implications of a cognitive-behavioral focused waste management program guided by participatory learning	The Missouri Attorney General's Vehicle Stop Report represents the longest standing effort to collect and report data on traffic stop and post-stop actions for all law enforcement agencies within a given state. Founded in legislation passed in 2000, the Vehicle Stop Report provides aggregate figures on stops, searches, arrests, and contraband found across demographic characteristics of the individuals stopped. This presentation examines trends over time in the reporting and broader implications, along with an examination of additional analysis that is the product of this data collection initiative.
Jeff		Rojek	Dr.	University of Texas at El Paso	Overview of Traffic Stop Analysis in Missouri	As of September 2009, there were nearly 2,000,000 men and women serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The vast majority of these individuals are stationed in the continental United States, residing within military installations. The degree to which military culture, manifested by the presence of military installations and military personnel, impact local areas is yet to be examined from a criminological standpoint. Relying on data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), the present study seeks to examine the relationship between military presence and crime trends in the United States.
Rocio	Alejandra	Roles		University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Serving their Country and their Communities?: An Analysis of Military Presence in American Communities	Finding their own Voice through Art in Detention
Jill	Leslie	Rosenbaum	Dr.	California State University, Fullerton	Finding their Voice Through Art in Detention	This paper describes the development, implementation and effectiveness of a gender based arts program in juvenile detention. This program allows artists from the community to share their love and passion of the arts with youth detained in the Genesee Valley Regional Detention Center (Flint, Michigan). Arts programs introduce Spoken Word, Dance and Movement, Drama and Visual Arts weekly to the detained male and females in separate sessions. By sharing their own work related to various gender specific topics, the artists encourage the youth to share their experiences through the variety of art mediums. These youth have never been exposed to the arts and many have found not only that they are good at something, as well as their voice in the arts.
Jeffrey		Roskey	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Missing Pieces in Reentry Research: Theoretical and Empirical Additions to the Literature	
Jeffrey		Rosky	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Missing Pieces in Reentry Research: Theoretical and Empirical Additions to the Literature	
Darrell		Ross	Dr.	Valdosta State University	A Prospective Analysis of the Outcomes of Violent Prone Restraint Incidents in Policing	Restraint of a violent subject in the prone position by police officers has been debated since the 1980s. It has been postulated that the prone position may contribute to a sudden death in custody based on a theory of restraint asphyxia. Using a prospective research design, 17 police agencies in six states, documented the use of the prone position, the use of varying force modalities with combative subjects, and the outcomes of these incidents for one year. The findings of 1,085 prone incidents will be presented. Recommendations for police officers and administrators, police trainers, and future research will also be addressed.
Kenneth	James	Ross	Mr.	North Carolina Central University	Using Online Technology to Enhance Students' Educational Experience	Using technology has become a way of life for most students. They are electronically connected through Facebook, Twitter, Skype, etc., and are more familiar and comfortable with these tools. These communication tools play a significant role in teaching and learning, unlike in the past. Today students take classes online, faculty disseminate information through texting, twitter, audio, etc. As a requirement for one of the online classes at North Carolina Central University students had to create a digital portfolio demonstrating the use of technology. This presentation will demonstrate the use of technology using the topic "Cyber Terror: The 21st Century Terrorist?"
Debra		Ross	Dr.	Grand Valley State University	An Overview of Prevention Programs Related to Human Trafficking	Human trafficking is a global issue with an estimated 17,000 individuals trafficked into the U.S., and over 800,000 trafficked worldwide each year. Most research focuses on the outcome of this horrific epidemic but few efforts have examined the numerous prevention programs. This research gathered and reviewed information in relation to these various programs in existence across the U.S. with specific attention to Michigan. It also evaluated one prevention program in particular.
Dr. David Ross and Dr. Rande Matteson		Ross	Prof.	NOVA and Saint Leo Universities	Copying Something Noble and Making it Evil: An Examination into Global Plagiarism Schemes in the 21st Century and How it	Copying Something Noble and Making it Evil: An Examination into Global Plagiarism Schemes in the 21st Century and How it Impacts Society The focus of this presentation will illustrate the depth of fraud to the institution, financial aid services, education departments, society, and personal critical thinking. Policies and statements of ethical standards regarding plagiarism have been created by publishers, institutions of higher education, and associations such as American Psychological Association, Modern Language Association, and Chicago Manual Style. Professors and others, who have the responsibility to detect this type of fraud, need to have set policies and expectations in place to make students and all writers aware of plagiarism. There must be a proactive stance on this growing issue of global fraud.  The below presenters are both retired supervisory law enforcement officers with extensive industry experience.  a. Name Professor Dr. David B. Ross b. Affiliation Nova Southeastern University c. Mailing Address 1750 NE 167th Street, North Miami Beach, FL 33162 d. Voice Telephone Number 561-613-9683 e. Mobile Telephone Number 561-613-9683 f. Fax N/A g. Email Address davross@nova.edu  Professor Dr. Rande W. Matteson, CFE Saint Leo University P.O. Box 560148 Rockledge FL 32956 813-352-9291 rande.matteson@saintleo.edu
Laurie		Ross	Dr.	Clark University	Assessing Statewide Impact of Comprehensive Youth Violence Strategies: The Importance of Standardizing Definitions and	Twenty-eight different communities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are implementing comprehensive approaches to reduce youth and gang violence under the Charles E. Shannon Community Safety Initiative. While youth and gang violence are problems in each community, the extent of the problem and the community response differs significantly across the state. Written from the perspective of the statewide research partner in this initiative, this paper considers the possibilities and challenges in standardizing definitions of at-risk, high-risk, and gang-involved target populations. Standardization of these definitions is necessary in order to demonstrate the impact of this annual multi-million dollar state investment.
Lee	E	Ross	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Criminal Justice Practitioner Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence:	The purpose of this study was to examine criminal justice practitioner attitudes toward domestic violence-related issues. One goal in particular was to explore the relationship between law enforcement attitudes toward pro-arrest policies, mandatory arrest policies, and their demographic characteristics. A total of 101 (100) practitioners completed an internet-based survey consisting of 56 domestic violence-related items. The data were analyzed and presented in the form of univariate, bivariate, and correlation statistics. The study found statistically significant differences among practitioner attitudes toward domestic violence arrest policies based on their gender, race/ethnicity, and level of education. Within law enforcement, however, marital status and rank of officers did not differ significantly among attitudinal measures. The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of best practices and directions for future research.
Kim		Rossmo	Dr.	Texas State University	The Wrongful Convictions of Jack the Ripper	A cottage industry has developed around attempts to identify Jack the Ripper, with documentaries and books regularly claiming to have "solved" the case. Such efforts usually involve establishing connections, either directly or indirectly, between the proposed candidate and the Ripper's crimes, victims, and/or locations. This is what is known as a suspect-based, as opposed to an evidence-based investigation. This presentation examines the processes used by those who try to identify Jack the Ripper, explains how these amateur efforts differ from a real police investigation, demonstrates the underlying errors in logic and probability, and illustrates their connections to wrongful convictions.
Jeffrey		Roth	Dr.	Penn State New Kensington	Comparing the target choices of burglars and non-burglar offenders	Previous studies have compared the target choices of burglars to those of non-offender comparison groups. For the present study, the researcher interviewed an incarcerated sample of both burglars and non-burglar offenders. During each interview, the researcher simulated burglary target selection using photographs of homes. Based on routine activities theory, cues in the photographs were intentionally varied to assess the impact of both guardianship and target suitability variables on participants' choices. The analysis was conducted using hierarchical linear modeling, and the responses of the burglar and non-burglar participants were subsequently compared.
Jeffrey		Roth	Dr.	Penn State New Kensington	Burglars and non-burglar offenders: A comparison of target choices	Past studies have compared burglars' target choices to those of non-offenders such as police officers and college students. The present study built upon those studies by comparing incarcerated burglars' target choices to those of other incarcerated offenders. The researcher interviewed participants and simulated burglary target choices using photographs of houses. The groups' responses to the various cues in the photos were then compared. An additional unique feature of this study was the use of a dependent variable that distinguished between homes suitable for immediate burglary, those suitable for burglary at a later time, and those unsuitable for burglary.
Kelly		Roth	Prof.	Bloomsburg University	An Exploratory Analysis of Law Enforcement Departmental Mental Health Policies in a Rural, Central Pennsylvania County	Mental health policies are instrumental in ensuring police officers are able to handle stressful situations. Research has indicated that police work is innately stressful which can have negative consequences on the lives of the officers. This study provides a cursory examination of the existence of mental health policies using a mixed methodology in rural, central Pennsylvania. This study is narrowly focused on identify factors that affect the adoption of a mental health policy including agency accreditation, size of the department, number of critical incidents, socio-demographic characteristics of the municipality, presence of a collective bargaining agreement, and department's operating budget.
Zachary	Rayan	Mr.	University of Maryland	The Intergenerational Transmission of Criminal Capital	An emerging body of literature has focused on criminal capital as part of the explanation for variation in criminal achievement. Prior work has suggested that this capital may be gained through criminal experience, though mechanisms that mimic the acquisition of personal capital. This study proposes that intergenerational or inherited forms of criminal capital may predict variation in levels of criminal capital among adolescents. It assesses this hypothesis using the Pathways to Desistance Study (Mulvey, 2012) which is a longitudinal evaluation of serious adolescent offenders as they transition into young adulthood.	

Christie	Rowe	Ms.	Old Dominion University	Innovative International Correctional Practices	Frost and Clear (2012) assert that correctional research has been 7American-centric, and suggest that research on correctional practices outside of our own system could inform new US policies and practices. An area of correctional policy that is often overlooked are programs within prisons that are not directly focused on the reduction of recidivism. Lee and Sotter (2012) suggest that correctional programming does not need to be focused solely on the goal of reducing recidivism. This presentation uses the ideas outlined above as a framework for understanding unique correctional programs internationally.	
Christie	Rowe	Ms.	Old Dominion University	Extreme Applications of Self-defense, Stand Your Ground and Castle Doctrine	At the heart of the Trayvon Martin/George Zimmerman case is race. It has become a platform from which individuals can speak about the injustices faced by minorities across the US. This particular case leads us to question George Zimmerman's motives, did he kill Trayvon because he was black? Furthermore, where should we direct our anger about the results of the case? This roundtable brings together a diverse group of individuals who will discuss the role of race in the case as well as how to approach the topic in the classroom. Distinctions between stand your ground, self-defense, and castle doctrine will also be discussed.	
Brenda	Rowe	Dr.	Texas A&M University - San Antonio	An Open and Shut Case: Variation in State Statutes Governing Discovery in Criminal Cases	In the wake of highly publicized cases in which people were exonerated after spending years in prison due to prosecutors' failures to fulfill their obligations to disclose exculpatory evidence, some states have passed legislation to protect a defendant's right to discovery of evidence. A recent example of such legislative action is Texas' Michael Morton legislation. However, there remains significant variation in state statutes governing discovery in criminal cases, ranging from requiring open file discovery to discovery only of material exculpatory evidence. This paper compares state statutes governing discovery in criminal cases, identifying commonalities and differences in various aspects of the statutory schemes.	
Brian	Lee	Royster	Dr.	Saint Peter's University	Where is the protection from the protector-a state troopers narrative inquiry	Police officers are duty bound to investigate and report violations of statutes and laws. However, when a police officer reports violations of internal police corruption, what avenues are in place to address their concerns? This paper is a narrative inquiry regarding why one state trooper chose to become a whistle-blower and fight to expose internal corruption within the New Jersey State Police. It also discusses the implications for law enforcement agencies and governing bodies that choose not to properly protect those police officers who break the Blue Wall of Silence and place their careers in jeopardy.
Rick	Ruddell	Dr.	University of Regina	Cross National Punishment: Freedom, Legitimacy and Political Priorities	Controlling for indicators of violent crime, modernization, and economic stress (e.g., unemployment and inflation), this research examined a number of hypotheses about the sources of imprisonment in a large sample of developed and developing nations. First, the relationships between the retention of capital punishment and use of imprisonment were examined. A second series of analyses evaluated the influence of legal systems on the use of imprisonment. Third, a number of indicators of freedom and corruption were used to examine the relationships between legitimacy and punishment. Implications for the development of theories of formal social control are described.	
Jim	Ruiz		Penn State Harrisburg	Establishing a State Criminal Justice Educator Association	State criminal justice educator associations offer low cost venues for faculty and students to present papers, to experience the value of an academic conference, and provide the opportunity for faculty and students to build their respective curriculum vitae. This presentation will outline how establish a state association based on what has worked successfully for the Pennsylvania Association of Criminal Justice Educators for over 10 years.	
Leah	Ruiz	Ms.	Washington State University	Predictors of violent deaths by types	While criminologists generally focus on identifying the predictors of homicide, we posit that understanding those within the larger context of other types of violent deaths can provide an enlightening change of focus. This study investigates data on violent deaths, including homicides, accidents, and suicides in order to identify their various predictors. Data for this study come from autopsy reports sampled from a coroner's and a medical examiner's offices. The goal of our study is twofold: 1) theory building with regard to the causes of homicide and violent deaths; and 2) refining policy with regard to violent death prevention.	
Jeffrey	Paul	Dr.	Troy University	Professional meets Academic	This roundtable will be an open discussion of the work of private security professionals in a variety of areas and the relationship between the professional and academic.	
Chris	Rush Burkey	Ms.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Effects of Residency Restrictions on Sex Offenders and the Community	Sex offenders often experience problems establishing residency post-conviction because their available housing options are typically located in restricted zones. Due to limited residency options, registered sex offenders are often forced to reside in unrestricted areas within cities, which often result in residential clustering of sex offenders. The purpose of the current study is to examine the effects of clustering on sex crimes through the use of geospatial analysis and crime data. The results of this study shed light on the effectiveness of residency restrictions, provide multiple policy implications, and inform criminal justice authorities on potential risks to the community.	
Jason	Rydberg	Dr.	University of Massachusetts Lowell	A Dose-Response Analysis of Post-Release Housing Mobility and Recidivism: A Comparison of Sex Offenders and Non-Sex Offe	Securing stable housing has been highlighted as a cornerstone of successful reentry, but research has suggested that such arrangements are difficult to obtain in the case of sex offenders. In several instances housing mobility has been linked to increased recidivism risk, and with legislation in place attempting to limit housing options and mobility for sex offenders, this relationship is an important, yet understudied, concern for community supervision. The current study seeks to investigate the relationship between housing mobility and recidivism by drawing on data from a multisite evaluation of sex offender residency restrictions. Comparison samples of sex offender and non-sex offender parolees are drawn, and marginal mean weighting is utilized to control for selection into particular housing mobility subgroups. Implications for prisoner reentry and sex offender management will be discussed.	
William	Sabol	Dr.	National Institute of Justice	Future Directions for NIJ	NIJ Acting Director Sabol will outline his vision for the agency in the coming year.	
Nusret	Meut	Sahin	Dr.	TNP	Individual Centered Procedural Approach in Counter Terrorism (ICPA)	ICPA was developed on the claim that classical counter terrorism strategies are ineffective in countering terrorism. ICPA primarily aims to achieve members' disengagement from the terrorist organization and disrupt terrorist activities by using a long term strategy. It is believed that government officials should contact with the targeted individuals at all stages of the CI system to disengage them from the organization. Thus, the targeted individuals and their families were interviewed in 2012 and they were reminded that they will be provided some social opportunities if the individual would disengage from terrorist activities. They were also informed that individuals who continue their contact with the organization would receive legal and administrative sanctions. As a result, terrorist organizations' recruitment were mostly disrupted and approximately 958 of targeted individuals were disengaged from the terrorist organizations in Adana, Turkey. "
Hidy	Satow	CNA		Diagnostic Reform in Minneapolis, Minnesota	The OIP Diagnostic Center examined recent efforts of the Minneapolis Police Department to improve their police conduct and oversight process, to determine how it aligns with best practices in other departments and to identify areas for improving the process. This work included an analysis of police misconduct using citizen complaint data, a strengths and gap analysis of police oversight and discipline, and a review and analysis of the department's existing early intervention system. This paper will review the methodology, findings, and recommendations to improve the transparency, accountability and legitimacy, and training and technical assistance of reform in Minneapolis.	
Hidy	Satow	CNA		The New Era in Police-Community Collaboration	Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon; not Friday.	
Hidy	Satow	CNA		Challenges and promising practices in community outreach	Effective collaboration for police means communicating and cooperating with fellow officers, informing and coordinating with other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, and consulting and partnering with non-profit and government organizations, community groups and local residents. Findings from police surveys and stakeholder interviews indicate relationships between the police and stakeholders are fraught with challenges? particularly relationships between police and probation and parole agencies and police and communities of color. This paper will explore the importance of community outreach in law enforcement in the contemporary world of policing, challenges to successful police-community relationships, and promising practices in the field.	
Mohammad	Salahuddin	Dr.	Chicago State University	The Culture of the South African Security Police during the Apartheid Regime	Because of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its widely publicized amnesty hearings, we are now able to know a great deal about the instrumental role of the security police in maintaining the apartheid regime, especially in the late eighties and early nineties. Drawing on the testimonies of former agents like Captain Dirk Coetzee and Colonel Eugene de Kock and numerous long transcripts of the TRC's amnesty proceedings, this paper attempts to offer some new insights into the culture of the security police. Based on the findings and preparatory confessions, I argue that it would be incorrect to assume that the South African police and the security police were the same, because unlike the police (their supposed counterparts), the security police did not view themselves as police and did not share the habits, beliefs, and values that we usually attribute to the police. On the contrary, the South African police operated as a separate agency with a totally different mission, unrelated to and independent of that of the SAP (South African police).	
Christopher	P	Salas-Wright	Dr.	University of Texas	Drifter: An Exploration into a Classical Criminological Construct	Multiple criminological perspectives in sociology and psychiatry have focused on drifters/individuals who travel about without concrete plans for housing or gainful employment. Drawing on data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), the current study provides a large-scale epidemiological investigation of drifters. Logistic regression and latent class analyses found evidence of 1) normative, 2) psychologically distressed, and 3) comorbid antisocial drifters/collectively comprising 3.4% of the sample. Normative drifters differ from the general population by their alcohol and drug abuse and somewhat elevated antisocial behavior. Psychologically distressed drifters were predominantly female, involved in domestic violence, and were at highest odds of being diagnosed with an anxiety/mood disorder and a serious mental health disorder (bipolar), and were characterized by poor health and disability. In contrast to the other drifter latent classes, comorbid antisocial drifters were substantially more likely to be engaged in all forms of violent and non-violent antisocial behavior, substance abuse, and were the most dangerous. Relations to theory and research on other antisocial groups are explored.
Timothy Saldibar	J	Saldibar		University of South Florida, St Petersburg	Money Laundering and Cyber Space	Technological innovation is ever changing and shadowing this innovation, is the development of criminal tactics and methodology. That is, as technology changes so too does the way criminals commit crime. This is no different for Money Launderers. Savvy Money Launderers will evolve their tactics in order to avoid current trends in enforcement, and these tactics will undoubtedly take full advantage of technological nuances. In my research, I hope to discover the relationship between money laundering and cyber space. This paper examines the relationship between money laundering and cyber space. Specifically, the research addresses the extent to which opportunity and guardianship within museum and gallery security practices are related to instances of art museum and art gallery theft and vandalism. A self-report questionnaire was mailed to a random sample of over 600 respondents selected from the Official Museum Directory. Policy implications will also be discussed.
Kathy	Salomon		University of Louisville	Art thefts and Museum Guardianship		
Christopher	Salvatore	Dr.	Montclair State University	Childhood Risk and Protective Factors and Offending During Emerging Adulthood	Childhood risk and protective factors have been found to be predictive of juvenile and adulthood offending. Research has yet to examine the influence of these factors on offending during emerging adulthood (ages 18-25). Using negative binomial regression the main question posed in this research, do childhood risk and protective factors influence offending during emerging adulthood? is addressed. The results provide a number of useful insights into the role of risk and protective factors on offending between the ages of 18-25.	
Angel	Sanchez	Mr.	University of Central Florida, Department of Criminal Justice	Defying the Statistical Odds: The Role of Resilience in Offender Reentry	The concept of resilience in psychology can generally be defined as the ability to withstand, overcome, and actually thrive after profound adversity. Moreover, consensus exists on the factors predicting or promoting resilience in individuals. They include caring and supportive relationships; the capacity to make and execute plans; a positive view of self and confidence in one's abilities; communication and problem solving skills; and the ability to manage strong emotions and impulses. These factors suggest that resilience is particularly useful for understanding reentry. This paper examines these factors as missing links in assessment instruments employed to evaluate offender risks and needs.	
Angel	Sanchez	Dr.	University of Central Florida	Defying the Statistical Odds: The Role of Resilience in the Reentry Process	The concept of resilience covers a broad domain of inquiry in psychology and other scientific fields. It can generally be defined as the ability to withstand, overcome, and actually thrive after profound adversity or, similarly, as the ability to recover from challenges that threaten stability, viability, or development. In psychology, there is consensus on the various factors that can confer or promote resilience in individuals. They include caring and supportive relationships; the capacity to make and execute plans; a positive view of self and confidence in one's abilities; communication and problem solving skills; and the ability to manage strong emotions and impulses. Given these definitions and assumptions, the usefulness of this concept for understanding the reentry process is evident. First, it frames incarceration as a traumatic event and therefore the reentry process as somewhat post-traumatic in nature. Second, it provides a theoretical framework for better identifying the risks and needs of returning offenders. This paper examines these factors as both missing links and potentially overlapping constructs in current scientific assessment tools used to classify offenders and predict their success in the community.	
Beth	a	Sanders	Dr.	Texas State University	Emotional Intelligence and Policing	A 2010 qualitative study of police chiefs regarding the characteristics of their best police officers found that quantitative measures of performance were less important than maturity, emotional stability, and people skills. Those findings suggest that police executives are looking for officers with emotional intelligence. The current study will explore the importance of emotional intelligence to police performance. The challenges of measuring emotional intelligence will also be discussed.
Shannon	A.	Santana	Dr.	University of North Carolina Wilmington	Faculty Responses to Title IX Reporting Requirements	Under Title IX, faculty and staff at institutions of higher education are required to promptly report disclosures of sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to university administrators. It is unclear to what degree faculty and staff are aware of this obligation to report. Using data from a survey of college and university faculty members, this study explores the degree to which faculty are aware of the requirements of Title IX and fulfilling their obligation to report student disclosures of sexual assault. This study also explores the impact of Title IX on faculty members' teaching and interaction with students. Findings and policy implications are discussed.
Rachel	Boba	Santos	Dr.	Florida Atlantic University	Florida Atlantic University Graduate Student Presentations	Please schedule the panel Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday in the afternoon.



Rachel		Santos		School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Florida Atlantic University	Port St. Lucie SPI: Experimental Test of Offender-Based Police Response in Long-Term Property Crime Hot Spots	This paper details the results from a project funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance Smart Policing Initiative. It was a year-long experiment testing offender-based police strategies in residential burglary and theft from vehicle long-term hot spots in Port St. Lucie, FL. The results come from a process evaluation of the Port St. Lucie Police Department's implementation of the offender-based strategies, an analysis of the recidivism of individual offenders, and a test of differences to determine the effectiveness of the strategies.
Roberto		Santos	Dr.	Port St. Lucie, FL Police Department	Port St. Lucie SPI: Offender-Based Police Response in Long-Term Property Crime Hot Spots Experiment: Results from Offender	This paper presents the findings from interviews of offenders as well as their spouses and parents who were the focus of offender-based police responses in long-term property crime hot spots. The interviews were done as part of the process and impact evaluation of multi-method research project funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance Smart Policing Initiative, which involved a year-long experiment testing offender-based police strategies in residential burglary and theft from vehicle long-term hot spots in Port St. Lucie, FL. The results focus on the perceptions of the offenders of the detectives who implemented the responses, the impact the program had on their criminal behavior, their views of police, as well as changes in their life circumstances and family relationships.
Keith	Edward	Satterwhite	Mr.	University of Houston - Downtown	Offenders with Mental Illness: The Impact of Gender on Criminogenic Needs and Subsequent Correctional Supervision Failure	Studies suggest that offenders with mental illness may have a higher risk of supervision failure based on risk factors unique to the mentally ill. But rather a greater number of general risk factors. This paper looks at data from adult probationers to see if there are gender differences in the criminogenic needs and reasons for supervision failure for offenders with mental illness.
Adri		Sauerman		Michigan State University	The SAPS, gender, and police integrity: The results of a recent survey	This paper explores whether South African police officers' integrity is related to their gender. Based on the survey of 900 police officers from all nine South African provinces, the paper analyzes the respondents' perceptions of the misconduct, seriousness, appropriate and expected discipline, and their willingness to report. The respondents were asked to evaluate hypothetical scenarios describing 14 examples of police misconduct, ranging from the acceptance of gratuities and verbal abuse to the abuse of deadly force and thefts from the crime scene. The results suggest that the views of male and female respondents were quite similar.
						Title of Study: Law Enforcement Challenges with Cyber Security in Trinidad and Tobago Candy Saunders-Alfred The internet is now integral to man's existence but criminals have found ways to threaten its usefulness. Cybercrime in Trinidad and Tobago has been on the rise and several cyber investigations have been initiated. However, law enforcement is ill-prepared to treat with the challenges posed despite efforts to keep abreast with technological advances. A weak legislative framework and lack of training has not helped and these failings can be devastating. The problems faced by law enforcement in treating with cybercrimes will be examined in this qualitative study. Unstructured interviews with police officers and cybercrime victims will be conducted. Secondary data will be obtained from newspaper reports, statistical data and past studies. The results, should inform policy decisions at the governmental level and chart the course for the strategic direction of the police service for cyber investigations.
Candy		Saunders-Alfred	Mrs.	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	Law Enforcement Challenges with Cyber Security in Trinidad and Tobago	Keywords: Internet; cyber security; cybercrime; Trinidad and Tobago; law enforcement
Samuel		Scagg		Florida State University	Assessing the Effects of Work Release on Employment and Reoffending	Work release is a community transition program in which prison inmates are housed in community-based facilities and work in the community during business hours. While Florida originally implemented work release programs nearly four decades ago, there is a dearth of empirical research on its effectiveness in promoting post-release employment and reducing recidivism. This study uses data from the Florida Department of Corrections through a researcher-practitioner partnership funded by NIJ to assess the impact of work release programs on the post-release outcomes of employment and various indicators of recidivism.
Samuel		Scagg		Florida State University	Risk Factors for Predicting Outside Hospitalization for Serious Self-Injury among State Prisoners	In the last decade, practitioners and policymakers have become increasingly interested in studying the prevalence, etiology, and responses to self-injurious behavior (SIB) within correctional settings. Scholars contend that SIB presents a management, public health, and fiscal concern within correctional settings. A specific sub-group of inmates that represent a substantial cost burden are the serious cases that have to be accompanied out of the correctional setting as a result of their injury. The objective of this paper is to examine the individual-level risk factors that predict being hospitalized in an external medical facility as a result of state prisoners' self-inflicted injuries.
Roger	L	Schaefer		Washington State University	Felon disenfranchisement and the denial of participation in social discourse: A statutory analysis	In this paper we examine the varying degree of social disenfranchisement imposed upon convicted felons in the United States. Within the context of our discussion, disenfranchisement is conceptualized as denial of participation in social discourse. This conceptualization allows us to go beyond the loss of suffrage and include restrictions on firearm ownership, exclusion from jury service, limitations on holding public office, and other restrictions as continued social marginalization. A content analysis of the statutory provisions at all fifty states provide opportunities for the identification of regional differences in disenfranchisement practices.
Brooke		Schaeffer	Ms.	St. John's University	The Dangers and Difficulties of Synthetic Drugs	Synthetic drugs are extremely dangerous and even deadly. These drugs are lab created substances that have very similar chemical structures to illicit drugs like marijuana and cocaine. They are created to 'mimic' the effects of illicit drugs. The most common synthetic drugs in the United States are K2/Spice, Bath Salts, and Molly. In order for these drugs to remain 'legal', the chemical composition constantly changes. This makes it very difficult for law enforcement to control them, and makes it almost impossible for medical practitioners to treat patients who are under the influence of these substances. ?
Joseph		Schafer	Prof.	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Fear of Crime & Perceptions of Risk Among Residents of Rural Areas	Existing literature examining citizen fear of crime and/or perceptions of risk have primarily used data derived from residents of urban and suburban areas. Little attention has been paid to fear and risk among residents of small towns and rural areas. This study is made more appreciable in light of the community context often associated with fear and perceived risk. This presentation uses data from telephone surveys conducted with residents of 36 rural counties (populations between 1500 and 25,000). The analysis examines the relationships between demographics, victimization, social cohesion, social control, and respondents' fear and perceived risk.
Youngol		Schanz	Dr.	Slippery Rock University	Self-Evaluation and Aggression among Prison Inmates: Application of Symbolic Interactionism	Literature shows that some researchers emphasize the importance of symbolic interactionism discussed by Cooley (1902) and Mead (1934) in relation to measurements of self-evaluation. The purpose of this study is two-fold. First, the individual subjects' (explicit) self-evaluations measure how they believe they are viewed by others. In other words, the study focuses not on how individuals see themselves, but attempts to develop a more honest or 'true' self-image of each person based on their interactions with other individuals. Second, the study examines whether this 'true' self-image is related to each individual's aggression level.
Amanda	Catherine	Schanz	Ms.	Mercyhurst University, Departments of Psychology, Criminal Justice and Anthropology	U.S. Immigration: Evolving Social Perspectives of Latina/Latino Immigrants As A Result of Immigration Policy Changes	The United States has long been recognized as a country of mixed heritage, serving as a beacon of hope to immigrants since its inception. Despite this reputation, a highly debated topic within the U.S. is that of immigration policy. Specifically, the immigration of Latina/Latino individuals has arguably become the most controversial. This analytic study evaluates the immigration rates of Mexican nationals to the U.S., while also examining evolving immigration policy and the social effects created through these policy fluctuations. Analysis of these social effects was included via data regarding Mexican and American socio-psychological perspectives of the immigrant group.
Amanda	Catherine	Schanz	Ms.	Mercyhurst University, Departments of Psychology, Criminal Justice and Anthropology	U.S. Immigration: Evolving Social Perspectives of Latina/Latino Immigrants As A Result of Immigration Policy Changes	The United States has long been recognized as a country of mixed heritage, serving as a beacon of hope to immigrants since its inception. Despite this reputation, a highly debated topic within the U.S. is that of immigration policy. Specifically, the immigration of Latina/Latino individuals has arguably become the most controversial. This analytic study evaluates the immigration rates of Mexican nationals to the U.S., while also examining evolving immigration policy and the social effects created through these policy fluctuations. Analysis of these social effects was included via data regarding Mexican and American socio-psychological perspectives of the immigrant group.
Charles		Scheer	Dr.	The University of Southern Mississippi	What If Police Departments Recruited for Potential?	For decades, police literature has highlighted and examined inconsistencies between police workforce needs and the methods police agencies have used to hire, train, and retain those who best fit the position of police officer. This paper suggests that police agencies abandon their focus on rote 'competencies', long the dominant recruitment and training model, and instead shift their recruiting efforts towards recruiting candidates with the potential to adapt to rapidly-changing work contexts. This strategy acknowledges the volatility of 21st century police workplace challenges while suggesting that adaptability is an undervalued skill among contemporary police professionals.
Amie	R	Scheidegger	Dr.	York College of Pennsylvania	Understanding Experiential Education in Criminal Justice	Experiential education has gained a great deal of popularity in recent years. Many academic institutions attempt to attract students with the lure of an experiential educational experience. And so, we must ask ourselves, what is experiential education? What is its value in the educational process? And, how does it best fit into a criminal justice curriculum? These questions, and more, will be addressed during this presentation.
Alexandra		Schepens	Ms.	University of Pennsylvania School of Social Policy and Practice	A Systematic Review of Yoga Interventions in the Incarcerated Setting	Background: The efficacy of yoga interventions in incarcerated settings is unknown. Objective: Assess the effects of yoga on the well-being of incarcerated persons. Methods: PubMed, Google Scholar, PsycInfo, EBSCO MegaFILE, Web of Science, Science Direct and AMED were systematically searched for yoga-intervention studies in incarcerated settings. Data was extracted using a data collection form. Study quality was assessed. Results: The search yielded 48 studies; twelve met inclusion criteria. Outcomes included stress, cognitive performance, mental and physical well-being, and re-incarceration rates. Conclusions: Yoga interventions in the incarcerated setting facilitate positive outcomes. Future interventions can employ comparison groups and collect participant feedback.
Heidi		Scherer	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	Beyond Recidivism: Exploring the Predictive Validity of a Correctional Risk Assessment Tool on Offender Victimization	Research has established the predictive validity of actuarial risk assessment instruments in predicting recidivism (see Schwalbe, 2007) across different correctional populations and measures of criminality (Vose, Cullen, and Smith, 2008). Another well-established finding is the victim-offender overlap and the similarities in the risk factors for offending and victimization (Mustaine and Tewksbury, 2000). For instance, both static and dynamic risk factors such as substance abuse, education, and personality appear to shape both victimization and offending. Utilizing a sample of adults, this study examines whether a risk assessment tool designed to predict criminality can also validly predict an offender's risk of victimization.
Noah		Schneider		University of Arkansas	An Assessment of Unsuccessful Al-Qaeda Plots in the United States	While the focus of terrorism research is most always on 'successful' terrorist attacks, understanding unsuccessful plots may also inform terrorism prevention policies and programs. This study examines terrorist plots by Al-Qaeda and associated movements (AQAM) against the U.S. that have failed or have been foiled by law enforcement. The goal is to better understand the roles played by law enforcement, the public, and private organizations in unraveling terrorists' plans. Data on approximately 50 AQAM plots and over 100 intelligence targets come from the U.S. Extremism Crime Database (ECDB). Implications for federal terrorism investigations and public awareness programs are discussed.
Noah		Schneider		University of Arkansas	Infiltrating Terrorism: The Use of the Entrapment Defense in Federal Terrorist Trials in Cases Involving Informants	The issue of entrapment gained attention following the 2014 HBO documentary, 'The Newburgh Sting', which reports on the FBI's sting operation against four Muslim men in a 2009 New York terrorism plot. This project will analyze the legal database in the American Terrorism Study to develop a better understanding of two research questions: How have confidential informants been used in post-9/11 efforts to infiltrate jihadist extremist groups compared to pre-9/11, as well as non-jihadist extremist groups? And, how defendants in federal terrorism cases asserted the entrapment defense with more frequency than in the post-9/11 era, and to what avail?
Julie		Schnobrich-Davis	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	An Assessment of Regional High Risk Offender meetings	This paper provides an assessment of the collaborative intelligence sharing among multiple law enforcement departments and criminal justice agencies. The project started as part of a Smart Policing Initiative with three jurisdictions and has expanded to include several agencies in an effort to reduce the harm caused by chronic impact players in a region. The collaborative process among agencies and the networking among officers are examined throughout our assessment of the project. The monthly collaborative meetings and the additional coordinated activities occurring between meetings has resulted in solving several serious crimes. Information sharing is a concept that has taken hold in terms of a conception that should be employed by police departments but has not transferred directly to the field in applied approaches. The intelligence sharing aspect and the collaborative nature emerging from this project is innovative to the field.
Julie		Schnobrich-Davis		Criminology & Criminal Justice, Central Connecticut State University Vance Academic Center	Cambridge SP: Preliminary results from a multi-agency focused deterrence approach	The Cambridge, Everett and Somerville police departments decided to tackle the issue of chronic high risk offenders that commit crime in all three of their jurisdictions. They combined information from their records management systems into a regional database. An algorithm identifies those individuals most at risk for continual harm to the three communities. The targeted individuals are randomly assigned to a treatment and control group. The treatment group individuals are then invited to a community outreach meeting to put them on notice, but also to provide case management and social services. Individuals in the control group are treated as usual. This paper presents some of the preliminary findings from this modified focused deterrence approach and its impact on the police organizations as well as the communities.
Rebecca		Schnupp-Ridener	Dr.	Slippery Rock University	A Longitudinal Study of Students Attitudes towards Punishment	Much research has centered on exploring the effect that education has on students' attitudes. The ability to adequately assess the causal effect of education, however, is limited in these studies due to the use of cross-sectional data. This study attempts to overcome this issue by using a longitudinal sample of undergraduate students attending a university in the Great Lakes region. This study will examine changes over time and differences among criminal justice majors and non-majors in regards to their attitudes towards various criminal justice related issues. Specifically, the study focuses on which factors (i.e., course work, year in college, religion, victimization, and political affiliation) influence their perceptions over time. Findings and implications will be discussed.
Jason		Scott	Dr.	Rochester Institute of Technology	Tertiary Gang Prevention: Evaluating a Probation-Based Intervention Program	This research reports the results of a gang intervention program that targeted 110 gang-affiliated juvenile probationers. This intervention was delivered in sessions over 12 weeks by county probation officers and street workers from a city-sponsored violence intervention program. These leaders facilitated activities, group discussions, and interactive DVDs focusing on conflict resolution, violence avoidance, and leaving gangs. Completion of the program was associated with lower rates of re-arrest and violations of probation. Participants also reported significant improvements in risk factors and self-reported delinquency by the conclusion of the intervention. This paper discusses the logistics of the program and offers future recommendations.

						Created by the Jamaican political administration to garner support from the marginalized and socially excluded groupings in the inner city, the garrison has morphed into a counter society that subverts all forms of legitimate authority. Protected and led by dons who were originally appointed to carry out the dictates of the politicians, these men now possess full control of the garrison and have an unwavering allegiance from the members of these communities. The study includes semi-structured interviews with ten (10) participants from the community of August Town, Jamaica who provided insight into life in the garrison. The study uncovers that the Jamaican garrison is an incubator for criminals and criminal activity.
Marsha-Ann		Scott	Ms.	Simon Fraser University	We Deal With It Ourselves (TWI Deal Wid It Wiself?): A Look at Life in the Jamaican Garrison	
Renita	L.	Seabrook	Dr.	University of Baltimore, School of Criminal Justice	The University of Baltimore Homeless Project: Learning Community	The University of Baltimore Homeless Project: Learning Community (UB HPLC) is a new collaborative initiative between the School of Health and Human Services and the School of Criminal Justice. This project is designed to serve a dual purpose, as an applied research opportunity and a service learning co-curriculum course, for undergraduate students; in order to promote their educational success through a unique programmatic and experiential innovation. The purpose of The UB HPLC is to provide students an overall framework of study to seek, understand, and address the root causes of homelessness and how homelessness manifests in Baltimore, specifically Central Baltimore. Preliminary findings from this project will be discussed.
Pamela		Seay	Prof.	Florida Gulf Coast University	The Criminalization of Migration	From fear of terrorism to apprehension over uncontrolled pandemics, the ability of global citizens to travel, work, and live around the world has become increasingly limited. In many instances, travel has become a method of crime control and containment, creating new categories of criminals that never before existed. Yet, it is the sovereign right of nations to define and control their boundaries and to determine who shall and shall not be permitted to enter its borders. This paper will analyze these sovereign rights and explore the varied legal and criminal justice responses to global concerns over uncontrolled travel and migration.
Christopher		Sedelmaier	Dr.	University of New Haven	Enhancing Community Policing Through Mediation: Early Lessons Learned	Mediation referrals can be a useful tool for police departments seeking to address repeat quality of life calls. The Branford (CT) Police Department, Community Mediation, Inc., and researchers from the University of New Haven teamed together on a grant to promote the use of such referrals, but even this relationship was not without bumps. The current paper discusses the difficulties faced by all sides in implementing the program as well as their eventual resolution, with an eye toward helping interested practitioners and researchers avoid such issues should they choose to pursue similar ventures.
Christopher		Sedelmaier		University of New Haven	The New Haven Smart Policing Initiative Experience	In the months following a Smart Policing Initiative grant award, the New Haven Department of Police Services experienced a change in leadership and strategic direction that would radically alter the original plan. While the revised plan retained the strong commitment to data-informed decision-making in the field proposed originally, the department also sought to resume a more community-oriented posture in the field. This paper provides an overview of the final project, discussing implementation challenges, the importance of organizational flexibility in developing innovative responses to those challenges, and project outcomes.
Eric	S.	See	Dr.	Methodist University	Methcognition: Fighting Methamphetamine Through Understanding	Methamphetamine abuse has cost the United States billions of dollars and put the health and lives of countless children at risk. This paper explores the problem in the United States generally, and specifically in the states of North Carolina and Ohio. Data was collected utilizing a convenience survey sample of statewide North Carolina juvenile service professionals. The results of the survey demonstrate a gap between what respondents think they know about the drug and the inherent dangers of methamphetamine labs, and what they actually know. Policy recommendations are offered for frontline workers, and those individuals outside of the formal criminal justice system who may find themselves in an active lab.
Randy		Seepersad	Dr.	The University of the West Indies	Mediators and moderators in the relative deprivation 7 crime relationship	Researchers have failed to specify when crime as opposed to other non deviant outcomes occur as a consequence of relative deprivation. To clarify this issue, a mediational model was developed that specified the causal processes leading from the recognition of deprivation to crime. This model hypothesizes that the recognition of deprivation (and/or relative deprivation) leads to feelings associated with this recognition (affective relative deprivation) which in turn leads to crime and counter-normative actions. Moderator variables were used to further specify this model. The model was tested using a sample of 950 males from Trinidad and Tobago.
Anna	Marie	Sementilli	Ms.	Alpha Phi Sigma (Kappa Iota)	Prison Conditions in the U.S.	Statistically, crime in the United States has been decreasing. However, prisons are more populated now than in previous years. Many people believe that prisoners are treated better than how they deserve to be treated. These people are unaware of the current prison conditions. Overpopulation creates a breeding ground for gangs, violence, and unsanitary conditions. It is difficult to stop diseases from spreading quickly in overcrowded, unsanitary prisons. Mental health is a serious concern because suicide is the second leading cause of death among inmates. The United States is in dire need of prison reform that focuses on mental health treatment.
Bonnie		Semora	Dr.	Dalton State College	A Tale of Two Cities Riots in Ferguson, MO, as a Counterpoint to Peace in Athens, GA	In Athens, GA, in 1995, Edward Wright, a young black man suffering from a psychotic break, started running down the street naked. Two white officers, unable to control Wright, fatally wounded him. Peacekeepers with cross-ties to city government and to potential rioters worked to prevent violence. When Michael Brown was shot in Ferguson, conflict led to riots. Using Donald Black's theory, I explain that cross-ties appear in Athens were absent in Ferguson. There was a high degree of polarization between African Americans and officials. This resulted in unilateral self-help in the form of collective violence, specifically a riot.
Oiga		Semukhina	Dr.	Marquette University	Prosecution of police corruption in Russia: preliminary findings	The study examines criminal prosecution of police corruption (Dorbery) in Russia during 2011-2014. The analysis is based on court documents data (verdicts and court transcripts) available through the official online system. A systematic quota sampling is used to draw a representative sample of 200 cases. Findings of this study suggest that only petty bribery of low-rank police officers has been successfully prosecuted in Russian court system. In addition, the majority of sampled cases exhibited very lenient sentencing policies, with over 60% of all defendants receiving suspended sentences.
Chunghyeon		Seo		University of Florida	Evaluating the relationship between school's urbanicity and violent crime rate	What is the connection between school's urbanicity and violent crime rate? Do schools located in urban areas have higher violent crime rates than schools located in rural? The goal of this study is to test the relationship between school urbanicity and violent crime rates. The data comes from 2004 School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS). This study finds that schools that are located in rural areas have lower violent crime rates than in city areas even when controlling other factors like school's practices, community, and characteristics.
Brian		Sever		Florida Gulf Coast University	A Comparison of the Web Pages of Small Law Enforcement Agencies in Florida and Texas	Web-pages have become an essential feature of criminal justice agencies that allows them to disseminate information to citizens as well as serving as another contact point for the community. Despite the growing importance of web-sites in criminal justice, few studies have examined the differences in web content across agencies. The present study seeks to address this important research area by reviewing the content of web-pages found in small law enforcement departments in Texas and Florida, focusing on differences in crime control and service-oriented functions that these agencies present online. Policy implications of the findings will be discussed.
Chey-Orina		Sewell		University of Missouri-St. Louis	Jury Selection at the Neighborhood-Level: A Case Study of the Influence of Race and SES in a Southern County	Research has suggested that the composition of juries may reflect inequalities, be perceived as symbolic, and/or influence decision-making. This study investigates the jury selection process for one Southern county in the 1990s. It uses court data depicting the jury selection process in the county and geocoding methods to build upon a previous study that investigated the role of race in jury selection. The present study uses the same data to explore whether the interaction between socio-economic status and race at the block group level influence the jury selection process.
Catherine		Shaffer	Ms.	Simon Fraser University	Psychopathy and Violent Misconduct in a Sample of Violent Young Offenders	Background: Most prior research on psychopathy and institutional misconduct/violence occurs with adult samples and comparatively less is known about the nature of this relationship among serious, violent juvenile offenders. Methods: A subsample of 159 male serious and violent offenders interviewed in custody facilities in British Columbia, Canada as part of the Vancouver Longitudinal Study of Incarcerated Young Offenders were used. Bivariate, AUC-ROC, and Poisson regression models examined the association between psychopathy and violent misconduct and exposure to violence with different specifications and separately for Caucasian and Aboriginal youth. Results: Overall, psychopathic youth evince more misconduct, are more violent, and break more institutional rules than their less psychopathic peers; however, the effects are relatively small, and ROC-AUC models reveal generally unimpressive classification accuracy. Conclusion: Although psychopathy is a risk factor for violent misconduct, its effects are measurement-variant (e.g., total scores, factor scores, and item scores) and differ for Caucasian and Aboriginal serious offenders.
Jon		Shane	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Successful and Unsuccessful Pirate Attacks Worldwide: A Situational Analysis	Using situational crime prevention theory, this study compares successful and unsuccessful pirate attacks (n=4,638) against ships worldwide and the factors that help prevent such attacks. The results show that when a ship's crew takes proactive, self-protective measures that increase the perceived and increase the perceived risk, unsuccessful attacks are significantly more likely after controlling for environmental influences. Despite a few common data limitations, the study contributes to the crime prevention literature by analyzing piracy from a micro level instead of a macro level. Future research should examine how the piracy ecosystem contributes to the problem and the costs and benefits counter-piracy activities.
Hannah		Shankle	Mrs.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Juvenile Crime and Adult Time: Do Criminal Sanctions for Juveniles Deter Future Offending?	In the 1990s there was an increase in crimes committed by juveniles. The media focused on these youth, and the myth of "super-predators" invoked fear in the public. As a result, harsher sanctions and legislative changes lowering the age, the kinds of offenses, and who would decide to transfer youth to the adult system occurred. When juveniles are transferred to adult courts, they can be sentenced as adults. The sanctions include youth sentenced to life without the possibility of parole (LWOP). This poster session will explore the research on sentencing juveniles as adults and examine whether such sanctions deter their subsequent criminal behavior. It will also address prevention and rehabilitation strategies for youth rather than punishment in the adult criminal justice system.
Azeen		Sharifi	Ms.	Florida International University	Timely Warning Policy: Protecting Campus Community or Making Them More Fearful of Crime: A Case Study at FIU	The growing crime rates in college campuses are progressively drawing the attention of universities' policymakers. As traditional policing has not shown to be effective in creating safer universities, recently more attention has been paid to proactive responses. A common preventive method is issuing warnings in the event of a crime. Despite its advantages, this policy has a potential drawback which is worth to be assessed. Sending crime notifications is likely to make campus community more fearful. This study relies on qualitative methods to examine the effects of this policy on the safety perception of campus community. Policy implications are discussed.
Marshal		Sherry	Mr.	Fairmont State University	A Correlational Study of Psychopathy and Social Media	This study aims to utilize text analysis of psychopaths and compare distinguishable word-patterns to social media postings such as Twitter and Facebook. The goal is to determine whether or not psychopathic tendencies can be spotted within a person's social networking data such as posted content, biographies, and blogs using word analysis. This study operates on the theory that language fluencies and disfluencies beyond conscious control effect the psychopathic person's social media content.
Ryan	T.	Shields	Dr.	Johns Hopkins 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.
Christopher		Shields	Dr.	Terrorism Research Center - University of Arkansas	The Interaction Effects of Juror Empathy, Prosecutorial Strategies, and Politicized Trials on Terrorism Case Outcomes.	Prior research on terrorism trials has uncovered a number of characteristics that are unique to terrorism within the federal court system such as dramatically lower plea bargain rates, high acquittal rates, and the impact of juror empathy. In addition, research has examined prosecutorial and defense strategies unique to federal terrorism trials and the significant relationships those strategies have on case trajectories and outcomes. To date, however, these phenomena have been examined separately. Using data from the American Terrorism Study, this project examines the interaction effects of juror empathy, politicized terrorism trials, and prosecutorial strategy on case outcomes.
Ryan	T.	Shields	Dr.	Johns Hopkins University	Collateral Consequences of Sex Offender Registration and Notification: Results from a Survey of Young Adults	Sex offender registration and notification (SORN) policies remain popular with legislators and the general public. However, extant research suggests that SORN does not prevent sexual assault. Additionally, collateral consequences of SORN may impede successful reentry. Studies examining these impacts have traditionally focused on adult offenders, but it remains unclear how SORN affects young adults. To address this gap, this paper uses data from a survey of young adults with problem sexual behavior to determine whether young adults subjected to SORN are more likely to report experiencing deficits in mental health and social functioning than young adults not subjected to SORN.
Hee Sub		Shim		Sam Houston State University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIMIZATION AND OFFENDING AMONG ADOLESCENTS	It is oft presumed that victimization closely relates to offending especially among adolescents. However, the relationship between them found in prior literature looks rather spurious. The victimization-offending link is needed to be rigorously investigated, controlling for both time-invariant and time-varying covariates, as well as considering intra-individual change over time. Through the use of three-wave longitudinal data on American adolescents, the current study attempts to examine (1) whether the association between victimization and offending is recursive or non-recursive; (2) whether the relationship between victimization and offending is changed when controlling for both time-invariant and time-varying covariates; (3) whether participants in a school-based victimization prevention program has different victimization-offending link from non-participants; (4) whether there are gender differences in the relationship between victimization and offending; and (5) whether there are short-term changes in the relationship between victimization and offending over time when controlling for both time-invariant and time-varying covariates.
Chad		Shook	Mr.	Jackson State University	Mississippi's Recent Efforts to Reform Its Criminal Justice System	In the 2014 session of the Mississippi Legislature, lawmakers passed comprehensive, bi-partisan legislation aimed at making improvements to the State's criminal justice system. House Bill 585 contained the first comprehensive reforms in more than 20 years and includes sentencing reforms as well as use of evidence-based practices to ensure that alternative sanction programs are effective. This presentation will elaborate on these changes as well as the impetus for these changes.

						Racial disparity in the criminal justice system has become an important topic in American criminology. Few recent studies, however, have explored racial disparity within community corrections, such as probation, to explore whether the criminal justice system's administration of traditionally rehabilitative services may result in disparate outcomes. The current study explores whether and to what extent satisfaction with probation services and expectations for success differ by racial identification. Survey data from probationers in north Texas were collected and analyzed. Results indicate that race was a significant predictor of satisfaction and expectations for success, even after taking into account administrative and probation officer factors.	
Jule		Siddique	Dr.	William Paterson University	Racial Disparity in Probationer Satisfaction and Expectation of Success on Probation		
Laura	A.	Siler		Northeastern University	Collective Efficacy, Social Ties, and Fear of Crime in Los Angeles County	This study explores whether perceived neighborhood collective efficacy and neighborhood social ties impact self-reported fear of crime. Despite a wealth of empirical investigation on fear of crime, few studies assess how perceived neighborhood collective efficacy and self-reported neighborhood social ties together impact fear of crime. To address this gap, this study uses data from the first wave of the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Study. Using structural equation modeling, preliminary results suggest that social ties and collective efficacy are associated with fear of crime, but these relationships are not statistically significant. Directions for future research and potential policy implications will be discussed.	
Sherry	Helen	Siler	Ms.	University of New Haven	Myths and Distinction at a Glance: Perceptions and Identifications of Sex Offender	This study examined perceptions of sex offenders. Research suggests high myth endorsement among the public. This study determined if participants could identify an SO from non-SO and biases surrounding perceptions of SO's. Little research has been conducted on perceptions of female, juvenile and minority offenders. These populations were included in the study. Participants were presented with single and paired photographs and asked to choose the SO. Snowball sampling and undergraduates were used. Findings did not support participants correctly identifying SO's. Findings supported the misidentification of females as non-SO's but not misidentifying juveniles. Myth endorsement showed no correlation with misidentifying minorities.	
Rupendra		Simlot	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Police Work and Science: A preliminary Study	In 21st century, police work has become more challenging due to globalization. They have to face different types of crimes such as human trafficking to street crimes. All these crimes requires more responsibilities for first line police officers, specially when they need to handle an evidence. The scientific knowledge is important to deal with any evidence. Police management is responsible to provide this tool to their officers for better productivity of their agencies. This preliminary study will show what police officers knows about science and what more can be done by the management.	
Priya	J.	Simmons	Ms.	Mercyhurst University	Women Propensity for Misconduct While Incarcerated	The rate at which women are entering the Criminal Justice System over the last three decades is significantly increasing. Between 1991 and 2006, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that women committed to state prison for violent crimes increased by 79% (U.S. Department of Justice, 2012). This increase is not only alarming, but also problematic. Unsurprisingly, the rate of violent behavior and misconduct while institutionalized increased as well. The purpose of this paper is to compare the propensity towards violence by female inmates in the state of Pennsylvania to previous annual reports. The data collected is secondary statistical data from Pennsylvania's Department of Corrections on female population in connection with their misconduct or violations in order to track and compare any increase or decrease in behavior. Results will provide a generalized insight on overall misconduct of female inmates while incarcerated as well as filling in gaps regarding research on female inmate population.	
Sara		Simmons		Sam Houston State University	Are Intimate Partner Violence Offenders Specialists or Generalists?	Existing literature on intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders notes that IPV offenders tend to be highly specialized in their offending behaviors and that there is variability in the level of specialization of these offenders. Specialization literature in general, however, is not very common even among IPV offenders. The current study attempts to better understand these contrasting findings by extending Bouffard, Wright, Mufic, and Bouffard's (2008) study on gender differences in IPV specialization by examining a sample of defendants processed through a misdemeanor domestic violence court. A variety of analytic techniques for assessing specialization will be used.	
Jennie		Kaufman	Singer	Dr.	California State University, Sacramento	Evaluation of a New Cognitive Behavioral Program	Ascend, a new cognitive behavioral life skills program taken by a variety of offenders in the community in Sacramento, California, was evaluated utilizing a non-equivalent groups design. Offenders in the comparison group were matched on race, age, gender, risk level, and education level (n=42). Pre and post levels of criminal thinking, hope, and self-esteem were measured for program participants (n=42). A post-test only design was used for the comparison group. Significant decreases in criminal thinking were found for Ascend subjects, particularly those of higher risk. Differences in hope and self-esteem between groups and within the Ascend group will be discussed.
Mahendra	P	Singh	Dr.	Grambling State University	Extreme Aspects Of Police Work	Police work, by its very nature, deals with or results in a confrontational interaction. Social service aspects of policing, as projected by community policing literature/concept, amikably serve public good. But most often, even a minor confrontational situation immediately escalates to serious consequences. Despite all the efforts to polish and glamorize police imagery, police interactions are getting more dangerous between police and the community or individual, with tragic results. The panel presentations highlight core of this sensitive but often ignored issue, while everyone, except experts, wonder why it is still happening with so much frequency and aggravation.	
Carlene		Sjima-Dyckio	Dr.	North Central College	Navigating a Fragmented and Disorganized Reentry Environment: Formerly Incarcerated Men Returning to a High-Impact Subur	This paper examines the reentry environment for those returning to a suburb of a large Midwestern city. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 22 reentry stakeholders from various agencies and organizations and 12 parolees (recruited through cold-calls), it examines the institutional obstacles of organizations and experiences of formerly incarcerated men. Positive outcomes require a collaborative, functional system where the claims of assisting reintegration are supplanted by entrenched beliefs in personal rehabilitation and are further limited by what reentry efforts can accomplish under practices of mass incarceration.	
Amy		Yinyi	Dr.	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Myths and Reality of Spousal Abuse: An Exploratory Study of Chinese Cyber Brides in the USA	International marriage between Chinese women and American men, in which both parties engage in the process of correspondence through internet and get married as a result of online dating, has rapidly flourished in the recent years. Are these cyber brides similar to immigrant women previously labeled as "mail-order brides" who were often the victims of spousal abuse? Using in-depth interviews and field observations, this project explores four specific domains: (a) the demographic background of the Chinese cyber brides and their partners; (b) the unique situations and life experiences of their marriages; (c) the process of relational conflicts and their coping strategies; and (d) explanations of their motivations, feelings, behavior and changes in their relationships.	
Joe		Sizemore	Mr.	University of Mississippi	An Application of Neutralization Theory to Perceptions of Police Officers who Self Report Misconduct	The term corruption covers a wide range of police conduct, from those who do not react when action is justified to those who commit criminal wrongdoings. This qualitative study will examine the perceptions of police officers who have self-reported acts of police corruption. The purpose of this study is to examine the application of Sykes and Matza's Neutralization Theory with the officers' perceptions of police corruption. The purposive sample will be selected through a snowball sampling strategy. Open-ended interviews will be conducted until a point of saturation is reached. Interviews will be audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed with NVivo.	
Andrew		Skotnicki	Dr.	Manhattan College	The Opportunity Not Taken: Reentry and the Role of Character Ethics	A common occurrence among agencies in New York City working with former offenders who are interested in and capable of higher education is that a large number fails to take advantage of post-prison opportunities. Preliminary data suggest that even when inmates have self-selected into and completed an in-jail program, they fail to pursue the opportunity they were seeking and given (e.g., higher education, transportation, housing) upon release. These data provide the basis for rethinking assumptions on reentry programming. This paper argues that a "conversion" must first occur that entails a new self-narrative developed in and sustained by community.	
Andrew		Skotnicki	Dr.	Manhattan College	The Opportunity Not Taken: Reentry and the Role of Character Ethics	A common occurrence among agencies in New York City working with, and in some cases offering free tuition to, former offenders who had shown interest in and were capable of higher education is that a large proportion either fails to take advantage of those opportunities, or drops out soon after beginning their collegiate studies. Participant observation and other preliminary data obtained from these agencies, and one program in particular at Riker's Jail, suggest that even when inmates have self-selected into and completed the in-jail program, they fail to pursue the very social opportunity they were seeking and then given (e.g., higher education, transportation, housing) upon release. These insights provide the basis for rethinking the discourse on reentry programming, which suffers in part from the Enlightenment Error, namely that reason, coupled with opportunity, will reduce recidivism. This paper argues that unless a "conversion" occurs, offenders will continue to reproduce the assumption that different results can arise from doing the same things. It is proposed that this character "conversion" entails development of a new personal narrative that emerges in and is sustained by the presence of community.	
Alton	Joseph	Jane		Muhlenberg College	The Fourth Amendment and police use of anonymous tips to support a traffic stop.	When do anonymous tips create reasonable suspicion and thereby permit police officers to stop a motor vehicle? The United States Supreme Court addressed this issue in Navarette ET AL v. California (decided April 22, 2014). In a 5/4 decision, the Court upheld the use of an anonymous tip relative to a traffic stop but only under certain circumstances. The big question associated with the majority opinion is whether it is clear enough, in establishing when such traffic stops are constitutional.	
Kelly		Slater	Ms.	Temple University	Penitit of Palermo: The impact of incentives and local factors on organized crime testimony	Sicily, Italy has long been considered a mafia stronghold. Recent efforts to reduce organized crime have involved incentivizing testimony from ex-mafia members, known as pentiti. While research exists on the legal dimension of pentiti, the impact of local cultural, economic, and political factors on the success of incentives has been minimally addressed. This paper analyzes twenty-five documents and eleven interviews conducted in Sicily with academics, legal experts, and activists to examine these influences on pentiti testimony. It discusses current challenges for increasing testimony quality and quantity. It also finds changing factors, such as organized crime structures, may impact legislative success.	
Kelly		Slater	Ms.	Temple University	Predicting HIV Risk Behaviors Amongst Male Parolees in the Twelve Months After Release	HIV infection is significantly more prevalent amongst correctional populations than the general public. Particularly, HIV is overrepresented amongst inmates in racial/ethnic minority groups. Risk behaviors of inmates under community correctional supervision may help explain the population's HIV prevalence but have been understudied. This paper therefore examines the relationship between race/ethnicity, participation in in-prison substance abuse treatment, and mental health as predictors of HIV risk amongst 319 male parolees in the six and twelve months following release from prison. It discusses the complex intersection of HIV risk, race/ethnicity, and mental illness, which may have implications for treatment design.	
Megan	Almeda	Smith	Ms.	Lycoming College	Reentry Services at SCI Muncy: A Process Evaluation	In recent years, a growing number of prisons have begun to implement reentry programming for inmates preparing to be released. This study examines a reentry program recently implemented at a women's state prison, which offers workshops on mental health, budgeting, healthy living, and education. This is the first evaluation of the reentry program offered at the facility. Interviews with approximately 30 inmates were conducted in order to obtain perspectives on the program and to provide feedback to the staff and administration at the facility. Findings highlight both the benefits of the services and areas needing improvement.	
Paula		Smith	Dr.	University of Cincinnati	Exploring Dimensions of Cultural Competence Within the Context of Core Correctional Practices	Previous research on the RNR framework in corrections has suggested that our knowledge of specific responsibility is far less developed in comparison with the other principles of effective intervention (risk and program sensitivity). The prime purpose of this study is to advance our current understanding of how cognitive-behavioral interventions for offenders can be adapted in meaningful ways to accommodate cultural similarities and differences. Specifically, this quantitative synthesis of the literature explores what is currently known about the impact of race and culture on offender treatment outcomes. Implications for the design and implementation of correctional services are considered. Furthermore, the cultural competence literature is discussed in relation to more traditional formulations of core correctional practices in an effort to integrate key concepts from each perspective.	
Carter	F.	Smith	Dr.	Middle Tennessee State University	Military-trained gang members in the Volunteer State: Four year follow-up with the investigators.	The presence of military-trained gang members (MTGMs) in the community increases the threat of violence to citizens. The problem addressed was the growing presence of military-trained gang members in civilian communities. We examined the perceived presence of military-trained gang members and whether there had been changes since the 2010 survey. More of the 2014 respondents reported gang member use of military weapons, explosives, and equipment. More reported gang members committed home invasions and armed robberies, and gang members currently in the military. Fewer thought their organization had a working relationship with military investigative authorities.	
Athena		Smith	Dr.	Hillsborough Community College	European countries diversify their policies towards the epidemic of rising hate crimes.	Far right political parties in Europe have been consolidating political gains by parading a populist anti-establishment rhetoric, presenting minority cultures as incompatible within the European borders. Accordingly they support laws curtailing minority rights, in order to prevent a cultural infusion into the dominant culture. The successful demonization and dehumanization of the target populations, has encouraged the rise of hate crimes which have been dealt with through diverse policies. Britain has concentrated on policing and prosecuting the perpetrators, Germany has been investing in organizing civil groups to counter extremism, and France is focusing on educational policies to alleviate the violence.	
Montella	Eugene	Smith	Prof.	Missouri Western State University	Truth and Unintended Consequences of Police Body Cameras	Events around the Nation have stirred debate and increased public demand for implementation of body worn cameras by police officers. This presentation will review current research and issues surrounding body worn cameras and identify critical issues for classroom discussions and policy considerations.	

Tony	R.	Smith	Dr.	Rochester Institute of Technology	Understanding Date Rape: Attitudes and Behaviors: Exploring the Influence of Auditory Status, Gender, and Prior Sexual VI	Research on the incidence of date rape on college campuses and attitudes related to such violence is growing. However, studies regarding attitudes towards date rape among college students with disabilities, particularly those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, is nonexistent. This exploratory study attempts to fill this gap in the research literature by examining the influence of auditory status, gender, and prior sexual victimization on attitudes and behaviors related to date rape from a large sample of college students in the United States.
Justin	J.	Smith	Mr.	Florida Atlantic University	Examination of Relationships Among Crime Analysis, Accountability, and Innovative Policing Strategies	This paper showcases the key findings regarding the relationship between police use of crime analysis and innovative policing strategies. Using data derived from a PRIS survey of over 1,000 police agencies nationwide, the study explores the relationship between agency commitment to crime analysis, integration of crime analysis within agency operations and the simultaneous use of innovative policing strategies such as community-oriented policing, problem-oriented policing, and hot spots policing. Additionally, the paper looks at the difference between agencies with accountability mechanisms and their level of innovation compared to agencies that did not prioritize accountability.
Garrett		Smith	Mr.	University of Arkansas	An Examination of Changes in Group Membership, Organizational Structure, and Target Selection in Rightwing Terrorism Fro	Most contemporary literature indicates a dramatic growth in the number of rightwing extremist groups, as well as increased membership in rightwing groups, over the past decade. What is largely missing, however, is empirical research focused on the structural and ideological changes among rightwing groups that have occurred during that time. Using the American Terrorism Study, and focusing on rightwing extremist groups from 1980 to 2014, this project examines changes in group membership, recruiting strategies, and group structure. To further our understanding of the evolution of right wing extremism, it also focuses on ideology shifts and changes in target preference.
Molly		Smith		Sam Houston State University	The Availability of Victimology Courses in Baccalaureate Criminal Justice Programs	The academic field of criminal justice has expanded victimology with an emphasis on victimology remains relatively unknown. This paper will address this gap in the literature by examining the prevalence of undergraduate victimology courses within baccalaureate criminal justice programs. This will be done by analyzing the degree requirements for all American criminal justice programs; emphasizing which courses are considered core requirements versus electives. Conclusions will then be made concerning the availability of victimology (or related) courses as well as whether or not they are considered to be an integral part of these curricula.
Barbara		Smith		Texas State University	Evaluation of a specialized mental health court	This project evaluates the effect of a specialized drug and mental health court on its participants. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that affect drug court completion rates, focusing specifically on participants in the mental health court. Characteristics of the participants? are examined in relation to drug court completion rates. This research will involve secondary data provided by a large county in Texas.
Clete		Snell	Dr.	University of Houston Downtown	Growing Pains: Lessons Learned in the Implementation of a Mental Health Court	Despite the growth in Mental Health Courts (MHC) and initial positive outcomes, there has been less research examining challenges involved in their implementation. A process evaluation of an urban MHC was conducted over a period of two years using court data and documents, team member interviews, observations of staffing and docket sessions, and focus groups of MHC clients. The significant challenges faced and overcome by the MHC in this study included locating funding and community treatment resources, identifying participants early in the process, and overcoming team role conflict.
Lynne	L.	Snowden	Dr.	Univer. of North Carolina-Wilmington	Leaders in Violence	Groups have different methods for legitimizing violence. In this study, variables that could influence or predispose leaders to violence were explored. By looking at groups with known violent activity, we could assess characteristics of the leader. The following paper is an examination of the leadership of violent groups sampled from cult, gang, hate and terrorist groups around the world.
Jamie	A	Snyder	Dr.	University of West Florida	Fear of crime while camping: Examining perceptions of risk and contextual factors	Past research suggests that fear of crime is influenced by several factors including perceptions of risk (LaGrange et al., 1992). While some past studies have confounded these two concepts, research indicates that they are distinct and should be treated as such in empirical studies. The current study examines seek to investigate relationship between fear of crime and perception of risk among campers. Data collected from a national park were analyzed. It was hypothesized that perceptions of risk would influence fear of crime in this context and that individuals' perceptions of risk would vary based on location. Results and plans for future research will also be discussed.
Kristen	N.	Scobba		University of Arkansas at Little Rock	On the Street or On the Web: A Comparative Analysis of Predictors to Potential Bullying	Bullying and cyber bullying have been found to negatively influence youth in many facets, potentially leading to depression, anxiety, and suicidal tendencies. While school administrators, law enforcement, and researchers attempt to prevent and predict potential forms of bullying, the majority only consider the individual's prior victimization. Gender, race, and age have been extensively studied in the literature, however, household variables, such as income and number of household members, have not been considered. The current study fills a gap in the literature by including these additional demographic characteristics in multivariate regression models.
Kelly	M.	Socia	Dr.	UMass Lowell	Predictors of Injury for Intra-racial, Inter-racial, and Bias Motivated Assaults	This study examined whether predictors of injury and injury severity sustained from officially-recorded non-lethal violent incidents differ between intra-racial, inter-racial, and bias motivated crime. Incident-level data were analyzed from the National Incident Based Reporting System for the years 2003 through 2011. Bias crimes were included if they indicated the presence of racial or ethnic bias. Incidents were examined through sequential logistic regression models based, first based on the dichotomous presence of injuries (i.e., no injury, any injury), and then for the subsample of incidents where injuries were present, based on injury severity. Results, conclusions, and policy implications are discussed.
oguz		solakoglu		University of North Texas	Testing Akers Social Structure and Social Learning Theory for Delinquent Behaviors in a Different Culture, Turkey.	The aim of this study is to determine/examine what extend Social Structure and Social Learning Theory explain delinquent behavior among Turkish adolescents. This study will be unique since this study will attempt to test the theory in the context of different country, Turkey having a mixed Islamic and Secular culture structure. The data comes from the survey conducted in Istanbul in 2008 by Ictadring Research Center under the project of Youth in Europe. Independent variables will consist of differential association, costs and rewards of differential reinforcement, definitions, imitation, differential location in the social structure and differential social location in groups.
Monica		Solinas-Saunders	Dr.	Indiana University Northwest	Are online courses an adequate alternative for students enrolled in vocational academic majors?	This presentation focuses on the use of online courses that are an preparing future criminal justice agents. The study uses data from a course on corrections at an urban university. Data from the same course delivered both online and in person by the same instructor were collected throughout 2 semesters. While retention was higher in the traditional/in person format, students' grades did not vary across the two different types of course delivery. The comparative analysis provided us with the opportunity to re-structure the online version of the course to better fit the characteristics of the traditional in person course.
Hyojong		Song	Mr.	University of South Florida	Rates of Cyber Crime in the United States: An Exploratory Tes of Criminal Opportunity Theory	This paper examines cross-state variation in the rate of cyber crime and, in so doing, provides an exploratory test of criminal opportunity theory (COT). Using the IC3 data, negative binomial regression models provide modest support for COT.
Sandra		Sookram	Dr.	The University of the West Indies	The Impact of Crime on Innovation in Firms Operating in Trinidad and Tobago	This study employs the World Bank's Enterprise Survey Dataset for Trinidad and Tobago to assess the effect of crime on firm innovation. Research has shown that a suitable business environment supports growth by encouraging investment and higher productivity. Further, it has been shown that infrastructure, finance, security, competition, and regulation variables have a significant impact on enterprise performance. In Trinidad and Tobago, there has been an attempt to encourage investment through the provision of an enhanced business environment. The results suggest that crime has a negative effect on both past and future innovation measures adopted by firms.
Evan	T.	Sorg		Temple University	Variation in the proximity of offenders' homes to offenses within hot spots: Implications for problem-oriented responses	This study tested whether the distances from offenders' homes to offense locations are different depending on whether a crime is committed in a hot spot or not, and whether these distances vary across hot spots of the same crime type. Hot spots of robbery, aggravated assault and residential burglary that formed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from 2011-2012 were created via nearest neighbor hierarchical clustering methods. The distances offenders? traveled from home to hot spot and non-hot spot crimes were calculated in a geographic information system. The results have implications for the success of certain problem-oriented policing tactics.
William		Sousa	Dr.	University of Nevada Las Vegas	Body Worn Cameras: Challenges of Implementation	As police agencies face increasing pressure to equip officers with body worn cameras, these departments face numerous financial and organizational challenges in terms of implementing and evaluating the technology. This paper analyzes a randomized control trial of a body worn camera project in a large police agency. Using information from officer surveys and interviews with police executives, the paper discusses the challenges of equipping officers with body worn cameras while implementing an experimental design.
Lindsay		Spaker	Ms.	Youngstown State University	The Influence of Parental Incarceration on Offspring Offending	Criminal behavior of parents substantially affects the predisposition of delinquent offending in their offspring. Using official data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) 1994-2007, Wave 4 (n=5,114), this study suggests that individuals who have had a mother or father serve time incarcerated in a prison or jail are significantly more likely to commit acts of delinquency. Based on the results of odds ratios for logistic regression, we also identify disparities related to race, educational attainment, and income in contributing to the likelihood of a juvenile offending.
Francesca		Spina	Dr.	Springfield College	Routine Activities Theory and Crime Clearance	This paper continues the inquiry into the relationship between factors related to Routine Activities Theory and the likelihood a crime will be cleared by arrest. Using data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it examines the likelihood of crime clearance based on a variety of incident, victim, and offender characteristics. Drawing from recent research and resultant recommendations we focus specifically on the clearance of incidents of robbery. Results are compared to previous analyses of different crime types. We continue the investigation by employing hierarchical modeling to examine differences in analytic techniques.
Cassia		Spohn	Dr.	Arizona State University	Conceptualizing the Arrest Decision in Sexual Assault Cases	We analyze police decision making in sexual assault cases using quantitative data on sexual assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles and qualitative data from interviews with detectives. We argue that researchers who conceptualize the arrest decision as including only cases that are formally cleared by arrest may be ignoring important aspects of police decision making. Our goal is to disentangle the overlapping decisions made by police and prosecutors and, in so doing, to illuminate the ways in which policies and practices of these law enforcement agencies contribute to high rates of case attrition in sexual assault cases.
Cassia		Spohn	Dr.	Arizona State University	Justice Quarterly Editor's Showcase: New Directions in Research on Gangs and Gang Members	Please schedule the panel for Thursday afternoon.
Cassia		Spohn	Prof.	Arizona State University	JQ Editor's Showcase: New Directions in Research on Gangs and Gang Members	
Kallee		Spooner		Sam Houston State University	Criminal Thinking and Mental Illness among Probationers	This study examines self-reported criminal attitudes among a sample of adult probationers with and without diagnosed mental illness from a large city located in a Southern state. Prior research has shown that criminal attitudes were similar between mentally ill and non-mentally ill inmates and parolees. This is the first study to analyze the relationship between mental illness and criminal thinking among a sample of probationers.
Jason	D.	Sprafz	Dr.	University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	Justifications and Neutralizations Used to Explain Clergy Sexual Abuse at a Benedictine Abbey	Allegations of sexual abuse against minors by priests in Roman Catholic archdioceses throughout the United States are not new. Yet, it has only been within the past 18 months that dioceses (including Milwaukee, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Joliet) have unsealed files of priests accused of sexual abuse. Using these newly available files from one Benedictine Abbey in Minnesota, we conducted a thematic analysis of the content with a focus on the way that those within the dioceses justified, neutralized, or shifted blame for these crimes. This paper highlights our findings, ideas for policy changes, and directions for future research.
Melissa	J.	Stacer	Dr.	University of Southern Indiana	Mentoring in a Faith-Based Diversion and Reentry Program	Faith-based programs are becoming more common in corrections, with most research examining offenders. Little attention has been paid to volunteers who work with offenders within these programs. In this project, we interview mentors who volunteer with a faith-based diversion and reentry program and ask the following questions: (1) What motivates people to become mentors in this program? (2) What experiences have they had as mentors and how do they view their role as mentors? (3) How do they benefit from their participation as mentors? (4) What do mentors wish the program provided and what would they change about the program?
Robert		Stallings	Mr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Exploring MLB, NBA, NFL, and NHL Arrest Rates from 2000 to 2014	The relationship between sport subculture and criminal behavior among collegiate athletes has been supported in previous research. The present project augments prior studies on sport deviance by focusing on professional athletes. Specifically, this research aims to explore criminal arrest rates across four professional sports leagues: Major League Baseball (MLB), National Basketball Association (NBA), National Football League (NFL), and National Hockey League (NHL). This project reviews news reports on crimes committed by male professional sport athletes from 2000 to 2014. Implications for this study include achieving a broader understanding of sports subcultures and developing a sports criminality database.
B. Chad		Starks		Lynchburg College	Dating Violence: Is it Ever Okay?	Dating Violence: Is it Ever Okay? Violence between couples is often portrayed in movies and television. In fact, the scenario of the female slapping the male's face is in almost all the historic "love stories". However, is this standard scenario considered acceptable? This study examines perceptions of dating violence from a gender perspective and a racial perspective. Specifically, this study attempts to answer the question "Is physical violence ever okay in a dating relationship?" from a survey to students on two college campuses in different regions of the United States
B. Chad		Starks	Dr.	Lynchburg College	Dating Violence: Is it Ever Okay?	Dating Violence: Is it Ever Okay? Violence between couples is often portrayed in movies and television. In fact, the scenario of the female slapping the male's face is in almost all the historic "love stories". However, is this standard scenario considered acceptable? This study examines perceptions of dating violence from a gender perspective and a racial perspective. Specifically, this study attempts to answer the question "Is physical violence ever okay in a dating relationship?" from a survey to students on two college campuses in different regions of the United States



Gary		Sweeten	Dr.	Arizona State University	Disengaging from Gangs and Desistance from Crime	We study the relationship between disengagement from gangs and desistance from crime within a life-course criminological framework. Gang disengagement is conceptualized as the event of gang membership de-identification and the process of declining gang embeddedness. We examine the effects of both the event and the process of disengaging from gangs on (1) criminal desistance mechanisms and (2) criminal offending using longitudinal data and multilevel modeling. We first test disengaging from gangs as indirectly related to offending through less exposure to antisocial peers, less unstructured routine activities, less victimization, and more temperance. Gang disengagement is associated with decreased contemporaneous offending but does not predict future offending after controlling for desistance mechanisms. Evidence also suggests that those who leave gangs more quickly are less exposed to antisocial peers, and possess better work histories and psychosocial characteristics even while in the gang. We discuss implications for research on gangs and criminal desistance.	
Danielle		Swerin		Boise State University	Police Response to Children of Domestic Violence Incidents	Considering the tendency for law enforcement to be the first formal agency notified of a domestic violence event, they are placed in a unique position to help children present at such incidents. The present study examined domestic violence police reports in order to determine how police responded to children at such incidents. Specifically, police-child interactions, referral for services, and the relationship to demographic characteristics of the child, victim-offender relationship, level of exposure, risk assessment, and existence of a CPO or NCO. The number of incidents with a child present was also measured. Preliminary findings will be discussed.	
Katie		Leigh	Swope	Dr.	Stevenson University	Student Organizations on Campus: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly (Issues)	There are several professors from different institutions on this round table. Each professor has a variety of experience with student organizations on their respective campus. Many institutions encourage students to get involved in extracurriculars, such as clubs, but not a lot of discussion goes into what it takes to make and organize a successful club. The topics that will be discussed will include, but are not limited to, starting up a new club, recruiting members, creative events and activities, and promoting involvement and commitment on campus. Advisers from Alpha Phi Sigma, Criminal Justice Student Organizations and Prison Society are involved.
Katie			Swope	Dr.	Stevenson University	Criminal Justice Student Attitudes Towards the Legalization/Decriminalization of Cannabis	States are beginning to examine the legislation of cannabis use for medicinal and/or recreational purposes. With increased attention to the legislation and/or decriminalization of cannabis, it is important to assess criminal justice students' attitudes and beliefs towards this issue, since they want to pursue a career in the field. This study uses a pre-test only design to assess student's attitudes and beliefs towards the issue of legalization/decriminalization of cannabis. Demographic and attitudinal results will be presented. In addition, we will discuss the importance of understanding future criminal justice practitioners attitudes which may be used for training and educational purposes.
Allison			Swope	Ms.	University of Central Missouri	Exploratory Analysis of the Relationship between Immigration and Hate Crime	This research seeks to understand the relationship between immigration and hate-motivated offenses in the continental United States between the years of 2000-2008. In line with the social disorganization theory, which indicates ethnic heterogeneity could account for higher percentages of crime in a given area, it is hypothesized that states that experience higher rates of immigration will have higher rates of hate crime. Classification as a border state, population, unemployment rate, and average freshman graduation rate for public secondary schools is also included as variables in the analysis. An OLS regression was performed to determine the relationships between the variables.
Gregory		W.	Sydorow	Prof.	Morrisville State College	Closing the Gap: Teaching Composition and Criminal Justice for Student Success	Teachers in Composition and Criminal Justice studies share a connected problem: teachers in criminal justice notice students possessing weaknesses in their reading, writing, and presentation skills whereas composition teachers struggle with appropriate, meaningful, and interesting topics for students to write on in their composition courses. By pairing together courses in Criminal Justice and Composition that share students, these problems can be engaged collaboratively. Pairing together these courses aids in student success: students learn valuable writing, reading, citation, and presentation skills while utilizing these topics that are relevant to their field of study: Criminal Justice.
Michael			Syrvo	Mr.	Alvernia University	Victims: A Trek Through Juarez and the Sea	Using victimology concepts, the topics of Human Trafficking, Honor Based Violence, and the Women of Juarez will be discussed and analyzed. A brief history of each subject and case studies will be presented. An effort will be made to promote understanding and analysis of each issue and its relationship to international victimization issues facing women and the Criminal Justice system.
William		L.	Tafayo	Dr.	University of New Haven	Terrorism: Then and Now	Police departments across the nation have adopted community-policing (CP) strategies, placing a greater focus on community involvement in problem solving. Evaluation of strategy outcomes must therefore consider partnerships built with local stakeholders in the co-production of safety. While a reduction in crime may have many predictive factors, the ability of the officers to solve crimes identified within their community may offer a more direct measure of CP effectiveness. This paper constructs a measure of CP implementation within police departments, and examines if the level of implementation of CP has an effect on crime clearance rates for property or violent crimes.
Sema		A.	Taheri	Ms.	Northeastern University	Community Policing and Crime Clearance Rates: Modeling predictors of Problem Solving by Law Enforcement Agencies	Socio-biology has waned and waned as an explanation of human behavior. Mostly waned. In spite of some of its drawbacks, there are some intriguing models offered up by ethology as it relates to criminal justice research. The purpose of this paper is to examine the works of naturalist, Niko Tinbergen and the application of his research to criminal justice phenomena.
John			Tahiliani	Dr.	Worcester State University	The possibilities of an ethological perspective in criminal justice research	The growing presence of female offenders in the juvenile justice system has highlighted the need to recognize potentially different pathways to delinquency across gender. In addition, the prevalence of gang membership has long been a concern. This study examined the relationship between gang membership and risk factors most associated with gang involvement in order to mitigate its negative effects. Risk assessment can be employed as a strategy to increase our understanding of the criminogenic needs of gang involved youth. This study examined the risk profiles of gang involved youth and identified differential trends in risk across gender.
Ashton			Talkovic		Michigan State University	Juvenile Gang Membership: Investigating Risk Factors Across Gender	The current research replicated a study by Ragnanella and White (2004) who examined motivations of Generation X academy recruits in becoming a police officer in the New York City Police Department. Using the same survey instrument, this study examined the motivations for Generation Y academy recruits. The motivational factor, opportunities for career advancement, ranked first with a high mean score. Due to the increased diversity in the NYPD, especially in the higher echelon, academy recruits envision the potential of a police career. Other results indicated recruits joined the police for financial stability and/or idealistic view of police work.
Peter			Tam		John Jay College of Criminal Justice	New York City Police Recruits: Motivation Factors in Becoming a Police Officer	This study examines the factors that lead to an increased risk of adult sexual re-victimization among childhood sexual abuse survivors. Shame and self-blame, maladaptive coping strategies, and child sexual abuse severity were examined as risk factors for sexual re-victimization, among a sample 114 women, 86.8% of whom were African American. Results indicated that self-blame, and severity in terms of physical force and penetration in childhood sexual abuse, significantly predict adult re-victimization.
Natalia			Tapia	Dr.	Lewis University	Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse and Predictors of Adult Re-victimization	A sample of one professional criminal justice and social work students were surveyed. Participants were asked how much knowledge they believed professionals working in their fields had about elder abuse and how much those same professionals needed to know. The difference between needed and possessed knowledge was compared across groups. Students in both groups believed those working in their fields had significantly less knowledge than they needed on all elements of responding to elder abuse, suggesting that more training is needed.
Suzannah			Tapp	Ms.	Georgia State University	Training pre-professionals to respond to elder abuse	Examining the perceptions of success among serious juvenile offenders on their journey to desistance is an understudied, yet salient area of research within the discipline. Using the Pathways to Desistance dataset, a multisite longitudinal study of serious juvenile offenders, the direct and indirect influence of spirituality and personality are mediated on the juvenile's perception of success and reduction in antisocial behavior. Our findings reveal the need for greater use of integrative theories to understand this phenomena.
Sharmaine			Tapper	Ms.	Prairie View A&M University	Perceptions of opportunity among juvenile offenders: Making the connection with belief, affect and antisocial behavior.	Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) perform an essential function in the protection of human participants. Researchers surveyed Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences members to determine their perceptions of IRBs as well as their knowledge of IRB principles and the extent to which they follow IRB protocol. Respondents were asked to provide their opinion about the importance of particular aspects of IRB members' work. The current study involves and analysis of those survey items and tests to research whether criminal justice faculty members' opinions of IRB work predicts non-compliance with IRB regulations.
Christine			Tartaro	Dr.	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Criminal justice faculty and institutional review boards: do opinions about the work of IRBs predict non-compliance?	To extend research on the consequences of incarceration, we examine family processes among caregivers, prisoners and children during prison visitation. Drawing from in-depth interviews with 52 caregivers, we use audio coding techniques to identify the interactions and exchanges that take place among family members during visits. Analyses revealed that in addition to universal engagement in Family Time, three processes unfolded in the carceral setting: Attempts to Bond, Declarations of Family Responsibilities, and Messages of Reform. Our findings illuminate the complex needs and fragile relationships of prisoners and their families, and have implications for caregivers, offender rehabilitation and family well-being.
Melinda			Tasca	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	Families Coming Together in Prison: Peering Inside the Black Box of Visitation	While primarily used for treatment and supervision decision, risk assessment instruments may also have an impact on parole release decisions, sometimes several years after the assessment has taken place and the individual has been incarcerated. These can be outdated and are likely to factor in static and dynamic variables that existed at the time of sentencing, not the time of parole consideration. Risk assessments designed specifically for considering the likelihood of successful parole completion have the potential to result in better release decisions by the parole board, which also provides the potential to target specific interventions to the individual's needs and risks. This study will outline the process of creating a parole risk assessment tool and provide a preliminary validation of the tool's efficacy for predicting parole success or failure.
Robert			Taylor	Dr.	The University of Texas at Dallas	Emerging Trends in Terrorism, Intelligence and Homeland Security: What the Future Portends for the Police	Research has consistently shown a relationship between deviant peer associations and individual deviant behavior. The purpose of this paper is to understand the extent to which distinct personality types may mediate the influence of peer association on individual behavior. Longitudinal data is used to identify patterns of personality development, interaction with deviant peers, and personal deviant behavior to assess if certain personality characteristics act as a buffer towards the influence of deviant peers. Limitations and directions for future research will also be discussed.
Charlene			Taylor	Dr.	Boise State University	Creating a Parole Risk Assessment Instrument	Legislative provisions in Florida grant prosecutors broad discretion to transfer youth to adult court who are aged 14 or above, as well as younger youth who have committed crimes that are punishable by life in prison. The following paper examines the effects of a range of county-contextual effects, including measures of racial and ethnic threat, segregation, and political conservatism, on the decision to transfer a juvenile to adult court for all 132,615 youth who were eligible for discretionary transfer to adult court in Florida in the years 2003 and 2004.
Kasey			Taylor	Ms.	Florida Atlantic University	An Analysis of Personality and the Effect of Peer Influence on Deviant Behavior	Although there were reductions achieved in property crimes for almost all of the hot spots targeted in Lowell's first Smart Policing initiative, the real impact of the project has been the positive organizational changes that occurred. Officers began to understand the importance of using data to identify and understand the dynamics of chronic crime locations. Patrol became more engaged with the Crime Analysis and Intelligence Units, and began to attend to indicators of crime and disorder quickly. Due to these lessons learned, the LPD will provide training to first line supervisors to ensure these evidence-based practices and POP techniques are institutionalized.
Katherine			Taylor		Florida State University	The Cruz of Juvenile Jurisdictional Decision-Making: County Contextual Factors in the Juvenile Transfer Decision	This paper will examine the school to prison pipeline in the state of Texas. It includes a review of recent research, as well as secondary analyses of school discipline data from the United States Department of Education, Civil Rights Data Collection, and Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The traditional and alternative Relative Rate Indices are used to examine the relationship between school punishment and DMC in Texas counties with predominantly minority populations.
William			Taylor		Lowell Police Department	Institutionalizing Evidence-Based Policing within the Lowell Police Department	Gangs share an ideal set of values and cultural norms amongst its members, much like religion does with its members. While gangs are primarily seen as violent and deviant, the current view of religion is one of peace and understanding. However, what if the line between deviant gang banger and devout religiousness was blurred? Would there be a vast difference in behaviors and ideals of those who are violent in the name of their faith and those who are violent in the name of their colors.
Helen			Taylor Greene	Dr.	Texas Southern University	An Exploratory Analysis of the School to Prison Pipeline and DMC in Texas	Challenging the popular belief that cults, or new religious movements (NRM), are easily identifiable, the current study explores student knowledge of cults and the relationships between cult knowledge, the need to be socially desirable, and religiosity. A quantitative survey of 332 undergraduates was conducted to test these ideas. The results indicate a need to provide further education on NRMs to college students, as a potential link between a desire to be socially accepted and a lack of religiousness exists, increasing vulnerability.
Alyssa			tenBroek	Ms.	University of Central Missouri	Drinking the Kool-Aid: Student Perceptions of Dangerous Cults and New Religious Movements	Keywords: cults, new religious movements, social desirability, religiousness, student perceptions
Stacy			Tew	Ms.	Dawson Community College	CRIME AND JUSTICE IN THE BAKKEN: HOW THE OIL ROOM IS IMPACTING EASTERN MONTANA AND WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA	Referred to as the "Bakken," the oil boom in Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota has had a profound effect on the criminal justice and community service agencies located in and around the area. This roundtable discussion is a presentation by community college students who attend a small rural school located directly in the middle of the boom. Students will be presenting their original research findings regarding the impact that the Bakken has had on law enforcement agencies, mental health providers, the courts, victim services, and correctional facilities.
Oyle			Thomas	Mr.	University of Maryland	Acting on attitudes: Examining the intersection between situational circumstances and attitudes on the emergence delinqu	The intersection between attitudes and situations has been relatively neglected in criminology, despite the fact that attitudinal perspectives posit that situational circumstances are a necessary element in the emergence of delinquency. This study examines the overlap between specific attitudes, situational circumstances and behavior among a sample of adolescents from a large public high school in the Pacific Northwest. In particular, this study examines: 1) whether specific attitudes can explain why different individuals act differently under similar situational contexts and; 2) if situational experiences can account for the observed (in)congruence between attitudes and behavior.

George	Thomas	Dr.	Albany State University	Relationship between Depression and Substance Abuse among College Students	The growing mental health needs of students in institutions of higher education have captured the attention of researchers, college administrators and policy makers. Results of the 2012 National Survey of Counseling Center Directors report that 80% of students were depressed (Gallagher, 2013). The data for this study come from a Needs Assessment Survey conducted among undergraduate students (N=605) as part of a Campus Suicide Prevention program supported by SAMHSA. It was found that about 40% of students are depressed, 26% reported drug use, and 37% reported alcohol use. Further analyses will be conducted to examine the relationship among these variables.
Elizabeth	Thompson Tollefson		Washington State University	Examining the Gender Responsibility of Halfway Houses	Female offenders often have different pathways to crime than male offenders, which can create additional challenges during reentry to society. Programs that assist female offenders? reentries have been developed in an attempt to address female-specific criminogenic needs, including residential programs focused on substance abuse treatment, vocational training, and generalized halfway house programs. This paper adds to the literature by comparing recidivist outcomes between female offenders who participated in reentry programs in New Jersey between 2008 and 2012 and a comparison group of similarly situated female offenders.
Zoe	Thorkildsen	Ms.	CNA	Community and Departmental Correlates of Ambush Attacks on Police	The number of ambush attacks on law enforcement officers fell during the 1990s but has remained steady or increased in recent years. These incidents have also received increasing attention by the media. This research explores the community and departmental characteristics related to the prevalence of ambush attacks. It builds on previous work exploring correlates of assaults on police officers. The analysis uses data from the FBI's LEODA database as well as information from LEMAS and the American Community Survey. This presentation will describe the findings from this analysis as well as associated work.
Zoe	Thorkildsen		CNA	Raising the Bar for Evidence in Evidence-Based Policing	Methodological rigor is a critical consideration in evaluating criminal justice interventions. Lawrence Sherman and colleagues proposed a method of ranking studies on their internal validity called the Maryland Scale of Scientific Methods, used in a Report to Congress: ?Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising?. This paper applies the Maryland Scale to Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) sites, noting which methodological rank the studies achieved and the potential to have achieved a higher rank through changes to the evaluation design. It does with discussion of how to incorporate Maryland Scale considerations into SPI evaluations during the planning phase.
Brittney	Thorndyke		Boise State University	Police Response Time to Domestic Violence Incidents: An Exploratory Study	In 2011, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence stated that 1.3 million individuals are victims of domestic violence (DV) every year. This staggering statistic uncovers just how pertinent the issue of domestic violence is in the United States. Research has been relatively silent concerning the examination of police officer response time to DV calls for assistance. Response time is important to all calls for service, but is extremely important in domestic violence calls where victims run the risk of physical injury. This study operates from an exploratory approach to uncover whether officer response time affects a number of on-scene factors.
Samantha	Thornton	Ms.	Norwich University	Defining/Visualizing Justice: From Rooks to Senior	This paper presents 2 examples of student research based on the Citizen/Soldier Justice Survey. The first example is a presentation of photos of Rooks, Recognition, and Justice that combines photographs of Rook recognition with quotes from the survey by first year students. The second presents a qualitative project comparing common words, phrases and themes among Rooks and Seniors at Norwich University.
Stephen	Tibbets	Dr.	California State University - San Bernardino	States and traits of empathy in mediating the influence of traditional deterrence factors	Virtually no studies have examined the conditioning effects that both empathy states and traits have on reported perceptions of traditional deterrent/rational choice factors (i.e., perceived certainty/severity of punishment, pleasure/hurts) and other affective consequences in a specific offending scenario. Using a convenience sample of 217 college students, this vignette-based study will be one of the first to examine the conditioning effects of both state (situational) and trait (time-stable) forms of empathy on the more traditional deterrent elements, while accounting for influence on other key emotions (self-conscious emotions), personality traits (low self-control), and some important demographic variables (gender, age, GPA).
Bobbie	Ticknor	Dr.	Valdosta State University	Technology and the Criminal Justice System: Using a Virtual Environment to Treat Offenders	A feasibility study on the uses of treating a criminal population within a virtual environment was conducted at a juvenile residential facility in OH in June 2013. Participants took part in a social skills group treatment program three times a week for a total of four weeks. Each group member logged onto the virtual environment and used avatars to navigate the world while participating in group exercises. This paper explores the benefits and weaknesses of this approach as a potential tool to treat criminal populations.
Jennifer	Tiley		American University	Mitigated Mitigation: A Content Analysis of U.S. Capital Punishment Statutes	Research questions the efficacy of mitigation in capital cases. In general, mitigation is narrowly framed, conservatively construed, and vigorously contested in death penalty law and administration. We report on content analysis of mitigation statutes in capital jurisdictions, including categories pertaining to mental functioning, prior offense history, cooperation with authorities, anticipated future dangerousness, as well as various moralistic, open-ended, and subjective considerations. The findings suggest that aggravation will, through default, continue to overshadow mitigation in capital cases unless the latter is fundamentally re-conceptualized and redefined along lines that incorporate sociological factors.
Dittla	Tittampuk	Ms.	Texas State University	Offender's decision making to commit a violent crime: An assessment of gun crime offenders	This project examines offender's decision making to committing a violent crime. The purpose of this study is to explore the primary cause and motivation factors behind the crimes committed by individuals in Bangkok Central Prison, Thailand. This research will be conducted on a convenience sample of 10 individuals in Bangkok Central Prison, Thailand. The individual's demographics, criminal history, and social factors will be examined. This project is the first of a series of studies investigating individuals in Bangkok Central Prison, Thailand.
Kim	Tobin	Dr.	Westfield State University	Changing Needs: The Value of Reassessing Risk	One community in Western Massachusetts has implemented a gang assessment tool to assist in defining risk within a comprehensive crime reduction initiative. Since the implementation of this tool six years ago, the partnership has revised the instrument many times. These revisions met several key needs of the partnership including service provider turnover, revisions to the definition of the target population, and changes in the nature of gangs in the community. The focus of this paper will be to examine the importance of reassessing a common definition of risk.
Hilary	Elen Marta	Todd	Ms. Simon Fraser University	The Effects of Citizen Surveillance on the Police: An Examination of Citizen Surveillance and Police Use of Justifiable	The most powerful weapon against police misconduct has become the cell phone and other hand held photography and videography devices. Recent controversial incidents such as the ?airing death of Robert Dziekanski in the Vancouver International Airport were recorded and broadcasted over various forms of media to the unsuspecting public. Surveillance and monitoring are known to have a significant impact on individuals and their resulting actions. This paper examines the impact citizen monitoring has on police use of force in North America. The utility of body-mounted cameras as a strategy to enhance police professionalism is also examined.
Danielle	Tolson		University of Florida	The Role of Race and Context in Understanding Stigmatization of Sex Offender Exonerates	We investigated whether stigma is leveled against sex offender exonerates (individuals originally found guilty of a crime and later determined to be innocent) differently than those who have a criminal history using a 3 x 2 factorial design. Participants (n=360) read one of 12 fictional newspaper articles, which had varied content based on three characteristics of target: criminal history (no criminal history, prior rape conviction, rape exonerated), context in which the target was portrayed (positive, negative, or contextual information), and the target's race (white or black). An interaction between criminal history, contextual representation, and race was studied.
Elisa	Toman	Ms.	University of South Florida	Time Spent in Jail and the Implications for Misconduct	Scholarship suggests that inmate experiences in jail can be especially straining. Jails typically provide fewer services and amenities than do prison facilities. And time spent in jail typically constitutes an inmate's initial period of incarceration, a time during which social isolation and fear are experienced most acutely. Drawing on prior theory and research, this study assesses whether increased exposure to strains inherent to time spent in jail increase risk of violence and disorder once inmates are placed in prison. Findings have implications for theory and research on prison social order and understanding the implications of prison experiences on behavior.
Gulbein	Topakias		Rutgers University	Strengthening Criminal Justice System of Peace Operations with Gendarmeries	This study aims to understand the potential role of Gendarmeries (Law enforcement organizations with military status) in peace operations. Gendarmeries perform a range of policing functions in their home countries. In peace operations, local law enforcement forces are unable to maintain public order and security. Until arrival of international police forces, military perform law enforcement. However, they may either fail to maintain basic law and order or use disproportionate force since their training doesn't fit law enforcement duties. Gendarmeries can fill the gap between international police and military since they have professional capabilities in both civilian and military affairs.
Jose	Torres	Mr.	Virginia Tech	Assessing the Accuracy of Resident Perceptions of Police Effectiveness in Public Housing	Within public housing neighborhoods, public housing authorities have adopted ?no-trespass? policies focused at reducing drug and violent crimes. These policies give police the authority to ban non-residents from public housing neighborhoods and arrest them for trespassing upon violation. However, how effective have no-trespass policies been in reducing crime in public housing? Also, how accurate are resident perceptions of police effectiveness in enforcing banishment in public housing? This study combines public housing crime data and survey data to measure banishment effectiveness and what police related factors contribute to resident perceptions of police effectiveness.
Christopher	Totten	Dr.	Kennesaw State University	Katz vs. Jones: Judicial and Policy Implications of a New Fourth Amendment Search? Standard	This paper examines lower federal court cases interpreting United States v. Jones (2012) and Katz v. United States (1967), which established the legal standards in the United States for a Fourth Amendment police search. By examining the results of lower court case decisions prior to Jones (i.e. the Katz ?privacy? standard) and after Jones (the ?persons? standard and ?trips? standard) the paper aims to ascertain whether the change in the ?search? standard has any impact on the likelihood that lower federal court judges will find that a police ?search? occurred. Policy implications for police and defendants will be addressed.
Lynn	Tovar		Lewis University	Graduate Education: A Qualitative study of discovery toward distinctive quality education	How do you deliver dynamic distinctive graduate programs? Researchers at Lewis University conducted a qualitative analysis as a result of three roundtable discussions with graduate faculty, staff and administrators in which they brainstormed creative solutions on developing affordable graduate education, criteria which exemplifies distinctive graduate programs and recognizing and supporting quality achievements. The roundtable approach used a positive psychology perspective, where an appreciative inquiry model guided the in-depth discussion. Two qualitative approaches were used to analyze the data; manual coding and coding via the computer software program NVivo. A number of ideas and recommendations emerged from the analysis.
Keelin	Nicol		Purdue University	Influencing Sensitivity Levels Toward Victims of Cyberbullying Behaviors by Manipulating Sex of the Victim & Instigator	Cyberbullying is the intentional, repetitive infliction of harm via electronic means; it has also been shown to cause greater disruption to the school environment than traditional bullying behaviors, resulting in a more negative impact on students. In the current study, 539 Mechanical Turk respondents completed an anonymous Internet-based survey. Participants read three different cyberbullying scenarios and rated whether the victim was being ?too sensitive.? However, the authors manipulated the sex of the instigator and the sex of the victim in each vignette to determine the respondents' perception of the victim's sensitivity. Study limitations and future research suggestions will be discussed.
Carol	Trent	Ms.	University of Pittsburgh	Elite Deviance, Organized Crime, and Homicide: A Cross-National Quantitative Analysis	This study focuses on the relationship between three types of crime: elite deviance, organized crime, and conventional crime at the cross-national level of analysis. It will concentrate on three research questions. First, what are the empirical linkages between elite deviance, organized crime, and conventional crime across nations? Second, can the relationship in conventional crime, measured as homicide rates, be explained by the interaction between the rate of elite deviance and organized crime or do current structural explanations of homicide suffice? Finally, what is the relationship between national cultural value systems and political ideology and these three types of criminality?
Afrieenne	Trier-Bieniek	Dr.	Valencia College	Examining the Role Digital Culture Plays in Violence Against Women	This paper will explore violence against women, particularly cyber harassment, in digital culture. During a Kickstarter campaign to raise money for a series of YouTube videos focused on the depiction of women in media, the website Feminist Frequency was targeted by a cyber-mob and threats of rape, mutilation and assault were directed at founder Anita Sarkeesian. Performing a content analysis of the threats and comments posted on blogs/news stories written about Feminist Frequency I illustrate the wide acceptance of violence against women in digital culture and discuss how this relates to larger issues of law enforcement and cyber-crime.
Sherrie	Yvonne	Truedale-Moore	Dr. Minnesota State University	Being African American Matters: The need for cultural competency in the correctional system	This paper proposes strategies for the correctional system for the implementation of mental health treatment and counseling involving African American offenders. First, it presents the fact that African American are disproportionately incarcerated, which is largely the result of limited access and poor quality of mental health treatment. Second, previous studies and the legislatures throughout the country have not given significant attention to cultural competent mental health treatment of African American offenders. Third, the lack of culturally competency in mental health treatment of African American has led to problems in judgments by correctional treatment practitioners.
Dan	Tsataros	Prof.	Indiana University Northwest	TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: INNOVATIVE IDEAS FOR THE CLASSROOM	Teaching criminal justice to students with varying backgrounds can be very challenging as instructors are always striving for innovative and unique ideas in the classroom. This roundtable discussion will present several examples and ideas for coursework, assignments and experiences that will allow students to bridge the gap between their classroom experiences and the practical field of criminal justice. Audience members will be provided with several examples of assignments that can be adjusted for use in their own criminal justice courses.
Kasey	Tucker-Gal	Dr.	University of Toledo	Flipping the Criminal Justice Classroom	Teaching current criminal justice students can be filled with challenges; from working to engage, to providing opportunity for experience in the classroom setting. The use of apple technology can transform the traditional classroom into a continuous learning experience. Embracing technology through the use of iPads in the classroom and the ease of the (Turned) learning management system allows the student, instructor and content to merge in the learning environment. A discussion of research, experiences, challenges, as well as the great successes identified in flipping the criminal justice classroom will be presented.
Ramona	Ann	Tullis	Ms. Boise State University	Mandatory Mediation for Criminal Cases	The purpose of this study is to determine the necessity and efficacy of a mandatory mediation program specific to certain criminal cases with the intent to create a comprehensive program for implementation into local courthouses. The study explored the types of criminal cases most amenable to skilled mediation resolution, statistical analysis of the adherence to and success of varied mandatory mediation programs, skill-sets required to mediate assorted criminal cases, and a professional survey of interest. This study will provide necessary data for the creation of a program assisting timeliness of due process, representatives of justice, and the case-laden courts.

Danielle	Marie	Tureme	Ms.	Center of Public Safety Initiatives	Identifying Near-Term Violence Reduction Organizations in the United States	Violence within communities has been a long-standing issue. Questions like, "What can we do?" and "What are some effective methods in curbing violence?" have come to surface when looking into community violence. In this research compiled, an evidence-based approach was taken. Cities across the United States were examined and several had evidence-based approaches to their program intervention. These interventions were used for the analysis performed. With this analysis, it was found that one similarity is the structure of these organizations is one comprised of several teams. With these findings, other cities that don't have evidence-based interventions could build reliable programs in recent years. Human trafficking has emerged as focal point in criminological research, but to date, there is very little empirically driven research on the effectiveness of federal anti-trafficking laws. This study will analyze data collected on approximately 400 federal human trafficking cases in the US, and focus primarily on the effectiveness of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (and its subsequent reauthorizations). Our focus will be to determine how often the TVPA and the TVPPA were utilized in trafficking cases compared to the use of standard crimes (e.g. kidnapping), and to assess case outcomes and prison sentences.	
Cody		Tuttle	Mr.	University of Arkansas	Prosecuting Trafficking: Examining the Frequency of Use and Success of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act	Prison inmate rehabilitation is one of the goals of the correctional system and a very controversial one that continues to divide policy makers, correctional practitioners, scholars and the general public. Some argue that to a considerable extent, it accomplishes its purpose, whereas others think that it does not work. And since prison-based education especially at the postsecondary level is a very significant offender rehabilitation program, it is made the focus of this analysis. This analysis holds the notion that a degree of inmate rehabilitation can be achieved through prison-based education program. However, it is important to have a good idea as to where the liberating and transformative processes of offender rehabilitation efforts start to take hold. Simply put, when does the tipping point on inmate prison rehabilitation efforts start to gain greater promise? This paper, therefore, strives to vigorously search for the tipping point on prison inmate rehabilitation efforts and thus reveal and analyze their special characters. In this analysis, serious issues have been raised and adequate efforts were made to address them and valuable insights and lessons gleaned in the process. These are insights and lessons that may be too important and too costly to ignore in 21st century corrections policy and administration.	
Charles		Ubah	Dr.	Georgia College & State University	Special Characters of the Search of Tipping Point on Prison Inmate Rehabilitation Efforts Revealed	This roundtable serves as a preamble to the forthcoming African Criminology and Justice Association Security Summit to be held in Nigeria. It examines the issues, problems, challenges and solutions of the security situations in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular. It raises serious issues and makes adequate efforts to address them and valuable insights and lessons gleaned in the process. These are insights and lessons that may be too important and too costly to ignore in 21st century globalized security challenging situations. At the end, the session provokes the need for more collaborative attention and vigorous scholarship on the security challenges in Africa in particular and the globe as a whole.	
Charles	B.A.	Ubah		Georgia College & State University	African Criminology and Justice Association Security Summit in Africa: Issues, Problems, Challenges, and Solutions	This seminar will focus on research communication in criminology and criminal justice. 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. We will also discuss dissertations, monographs, textbooks, book reviews, academic conference papers and commentaries briefly.	
N. Prabha		Umithan	Dr.	Colorado State University	Building your scholarship record: Tips on how to navigate the publishing world	African immigrants in the US, since post slavery, are the least studied cultural group, compared to other immigrant populations. In some respects, these Africans are different from African-Americans given the (more recent) history of migration and cultural backgrounds.	
Ernest	E	Uwazie	Prof.	California State University, Sacramento	Managing family conflicts among Africans in the US: Challenges and Prospects	Estimated 2-5 million Africans reside in the US, predominantly in the East coast, followed by the south and west; most come from Sub-Sahara Africa, with significant Christian and Muslim backgrounds. These Africans experience significant family conflicts. With a growing African population in US, the conflicts are bound to be more problematic. This paper examines the family conflict dynamics, including dispute resolution choices.	
Colby	L	Valentine	Dr.	Dominican College	How Membership in the New ACJS Section on Teaching, Learning, and Scholarship (TLSC) Can Advance My Academic Career	In 2014, the ACJS Executive Board approved the establishment of the TLS Section. Its aims include bringing together Academy members to serve as a multifaceted resource to assist faculty, practitioners, staff, personnel, administrators, and students in their integration of innovative teaching and learning techniques, and the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training. All this will only be possible if the Section can have a sustaining and strong membership. Therefore, this roundtable considers the benefits of Section participation.	
Colby		Lynne	Valentine	Dr.	Dominican College	Law Enforcement Officers and Employee Assistance Programs: An exploratory study of knowledge and usage	Employee Assistant Programs (EAPs) provide resources and employees for issues that may impact work performance. Given the evidence illustrating the risks to physical and mental health associated with law enforcement, EAP usage and familiarity becomes pertinent. This study examines the relationship between law enforcement and EAPs. Data were collected from surveys attached to an online officer training. Findings show that 32% of respondents reported accessing their EAPs and 55.8% reported knowledge of EAPs. We did not identify significant differences among officers accessing their EAPs for workplace stress, post-traumatic stress, or alcohol use, but found significant differences related to domestic violence.
Kellie		Van Dyke	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Examining the last statements of death row inmates and the significance of the victim-offender relationship	The State of Texas has been a nationwide-leader in the use of the death penalty, and provides a unique opportunity to study the mindset of individuals executed, as the state makes public online, all last statements. Previous studies have evaluated these last statements using qualitative and quantitative methods to search for common themes. The current study will build upon the existing body of literature, by examining the potential influence the victim-offender relationship has on the offender's last statement. Specifically, this study will examine whether cases where non-stranger relationships, impact the last words an offender leaves behind.	
Thomas		Vander Ven	Dr.	Ohio University	Race Reporting and the Profile of the American Serial Rapist: An Investigation of Racial Bias in Crime News Reporting	Scholars have suggested that "due to news reporting bias/certain racial and ethnic groups are overrepresented in media crime coverage (e.g., Peffley, Shields, and Williams 1996). While this perception appears to be widely held, little empirical work has focused on the presence of racial bias in crime news reporting. The current study describes our attempt to construct a profile of the American Serial Rapist by drawing from newspaper accounts published between 1980 and 2010. One weakness associated with collecting data from media accounts is that biased reporting of the characteristics of the crime, offender, and victim may result in inaccurate profiles of the crime and the actors associated with it. To investigate patterns of racial bias in news reporting, our study compares newspaper race reporting patterns with racial identification patterns in official documents (e.g., census data, sex offender registries, and court documents). Based on our exploratory analysis, we find no support for the racially-biased crime reporting thesis. Implications for offender profiling and for the creative use of a variety of underused data sources are discussed.	
Stephen	G	VanGeem	Mr.	Utah State University	Issues of Mental Health Court Program Implementation: Assessing Diversion Swiftness and Participant Adherence in Utah	According to the Council of State Governments, two of the ten essential elements of mental health court design and implementation are participant identification (including swift diversion in the program) and "monitoring adherence to court conditions." In accordance with a recent study by Redlich et al. examining the swiftness of mental health court processing, the current research explores how quickly diversion happens in Utah's First District. In addition, this study will examine the effectiveness of using sanctions and incentives in the same problem-solving court in order to promote compliance with court-ordered treatment.	
Sean Michael		Varano	Dr.	Roger Williams University	Eliminating Program Competition: Designing Community Violence Reduction Initiatives that Serve a Diversity of Clients	Implementing community violence reduction efforts oftentimes can be hampered by the ability of programs to select the "right" clients for participation. Without a clear vision about the intended targets for a programmatic intervention and absent a clear plan for their identification, managers can and often do squander significant energies meeting program capacities. The use of a risk-assessment approach for determining program eligibility for gang prevention programs will be discussed along with an examination of how risk assessments can be used to help build a more comprehensive community-wide approach to violence.	
		Vaughn	Dr.	Sam Houston State University	The Supreme Court and the death penalty	A review of decisions involving the death penalty.	
Melissa	Bette	Vazquez	Ms.	Texas State University	Prevalence of Victim Blaming in Media Coverage of Domestic Violence Cases	The purpose of this study is to examine the prevalence of victim blaming in media coverage of domestic violence cases. Moreover, a special focus will be placed on the effects of exposure to these depictions on individual and societal perceptions of victim responsibility and perpetrator culpability. Policy implications of the study will also be discussed.	
Sarah		Veele	Dr.	Washington State Center for Court Research	Counting the Concealed: Efforts to estimate the prevalence of CSEC in Washington	This presentation is designed to assist researchers developing their own initiatives to estimate the prevalence of commercially sexually exploited children (CSEC) in their jurisdiction. An explanation of Washington's Project Respect, current data collection efforts, the methodology used, and the lessons learned through the design and implementation will be shared. Development of a CSEC Identification checklist and the final checklist used by community service providers, juvenile courts, and child welfare agencies will be shared. Interactive online data collection tools and data quality assurance standards will be discussed as well as suggestions on ways to engage stakeholders. Research on the perceptions and attitudes of persons with physical disabilities is plentiful dependent upon the area or field. Within criminal justice, extant research regarding those with physical disabilities has focused primarily on domestic violence, fear of crime and correctional issues. The purpose of the current, exploratory research is to present college students' perceptions and attitudes of persons with physical disabilities and specifically, the utility of such persons working in the criminal justice system (police, courts, and corrections) and related agencies (victim assistance).	
Deborah		Vegh	Dr.	Edinboro University	Student Perceptions of Persons with Physical Disabilities in the Criminal Justice System	The number of adolescent sex offenders being processed by the mental health and criminal justice system has increased significantly. Research has indicated that prior sexual victimization of adolescent sexual perpetrators has been frequently found in the background of this group, as well as early developmental trauma and familial dysfunction. Extensive data collection from 74 adolescent sex offenders in residential treatment further describes these patterns and the characteristics of their victims. This research provides some considerations and recommendations for developing restorative justice programs for adolescent offenders and young victims and their families, particularly for the prevention of future perpetration and trauma.	
Carol	Anne	Veneziano	Dr.	Southeast Missouri State University	Adolescent Sex Offenders and their Victims: Implications for Restorative Justice	This study consists of all (13,136 individuals) booked at a Midwest pre-trial jail during the period of July 1, 2011 through June, 30, 2012. Over 40% (5,317) of the individuals booked during the study period had some contact with the publically funded mental health and/or substance abuse treatment system prior to their booking. Using multivariate analysis, this study examines the association between mental health/substance diagnostic histories, demographics and other relevant variables with each of the following: - Nature of most serious charge; - Violent offense; - Number of bookings; - Length of jail stay; and - Reception of community based treatment after release.	
Lois		Ventura	Dr.	University of Toledo: College of Social Justice	Mental Health and Criminal Justice Systems: Shared Clients and Consequences	This presentation will be an analysis of tattoo designs and their effects on recidivism. I hope to discover if the type of tattoos has any effect. Furthermore, I plan to present my findings on whether or not visibility of the tattoo, the number of tattoos the person has, and how these factors impact (or do not impact) recidivism. No one has studied the designs of the tattoos and if they have an impact. I will also be presenting artwork on the most common tattoos and where they most commonly are placed on the body, as well as listing the meanings.	
Elizabeth	Grace	Verwey	Ms.	Northern Michigan University	An Analysis of Tattoos and Their Effects on Recidivism	The Risk-Needs-Responsivity framework outlines basic principles to generate effective interventions for offender populations. Given limited resources, when applied in practice interpretations of the risk principle have resulted in limiting the number of resources expended on low risk offenders. The current study examines use of telephone probation supervision for low-risk offenders to consider how probation staff implement telephone supervision and influences related to use. Findings suggest inconsistent use within study sites. Study implications suggest the need to examine whether such practices align with the RNR framework, if they are evidence-based and, how they can be used consistently and effectively.	
Jill		Viglione		George Mason University	Probation supervision by telephone: An examination of a strategy aligned with the Risk-Needs-Responsivity Framework	Utilizing data from The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, the present study examined trends and reasons for 5,566 work-related police deaths from 1960-2012. A significant positive linear trend in the number of police deaths over time was found. Overall, automobile injuries (32%) and firearms (27%) were the most frequent causes of death. The proportion of deaths due to auto accidents and firearms by law enforcement agency were respectively: local police (28%, 29%); state police, (38%, 21%); sheriffs (42%, 25%); and federal (35%, 22%). The data are descriptive, do not estimate risk, and should be interpreted cautiously.	
John	M	Violanti	Dr.	University at Buffalo, NY SUNY	Law Enforcement Fatalities: A 50-year descriptive analysis	Based on CDC/NIOSH national data, this study compared rates of suicide for men and women in law enforcement with the U.S. working population during 1999, 2003-2004, and 2007. Results showed that (1) overall, law enforcement personnel had a significant 69% higher risk for suicide; (2) law enforcement males had a significant 34% and females a near significant 64% higher risk; and (3) female corrections officers had almost the double risk of suicide (189%) compared to the general working population. The results suggest a need to explore etiological factors in law enforcement suicide.	
John	M	Violanti	Dr.	University at Buffalo, NY SUNY	A national analysis of gender differences in law enforcement suicide compared to the U.S. working population	Finding and developing leaders is a crucial aspect of organizational vitality and success. In policing, leadership can energize and become a dynamic force in the agency? energizing change and sponsoring professionalization. This study features a 360° assessment of police managers attending the University of Louisville's Administrative Officer's Course in the Southern Police Institute by observers in their agency. The research results indicate that these police managers have developed trust and honesty among their colleagues and demonstrate the attributes of Kouzes and Posner's Leadership Challenge model.	
Gennaro	Erinica	Vioo	Prof.	University of Louisville	Using the Student Leadership Challenge Inventory to Assess the Leadership Abilities and Performance of Police Managers		



Anthony	G.	Vito	Mr.	University of Louisville	Applying Social Learning Theory to Weapon Incidents in School Using Structural Equation Modeling	The current study applies Ronald Akers' social learning theory to weapon incidents in school. The data for this study comes from the 1996 National Survey of Weapon-Related Experiences, Behaviors, and Concerns of High School Youth in the United States. The study uses structural equation modeling to explain social learning theory for weapon incidents in school. All measures were significant in explaining weapon incidents in school.
Scott		Vollum		University of Minnesota - Duluth	Voices of the Exonerated: Death Row Exonerates Share their Stories and Perspectives	Though much has been written about wrongful convictions and errors in capital cases, often missing from these accounts are the voices of the wrongfully convicted and exonerated themselves. In this roundtable, we will hear directly from those who experience these failures of justice. Three Florida exonerates, each affiliated with the organization Witness to Innocence (WTI), will serve on this panel. Each exonerate will share his story of wrongful conviction, wrongful incarceration, exonerated, and post-exoneration life. The panel will also include a member of the local chapter of Amnesty International who has worked on their death penalty campaign and issues of wrongful conviction/execution in capital cases. Each panelist will speak briefly, telling his or her story, followed by Q&A.
Brenda		Yose		University of North Florida	Barriers to Effective Online Learning for Students and Faculty	This poster examines the personal and professional obstacles that prevent criminal justice students and faculty from engaging in effective online learning. Suggestions for overcoming these obstacles and future research will also be discussed.
Lee		Wade	Dr.	Middle Tennessee State University	Who wants to kill a cop? A preliminary analysis of geospatial, social media data	Certain anti-government groups, like Sovereign Citizens, have been connected to violence against government representatives, specifically law enforcement officers in this country. Social media networks present both an enabling environment as well as a potential solution to reducing domestic radicalization via community efforts. In an effort to assess this problem as it pertains to potential violence against law enforcement officers, data from social networking sources were evaluated from both Twitter (geocoded tweets) and Facebook pages (comments). Geospatial analyses were conducted to reveal regional trends and to compare with data of actual violence committed against law enforcement. Policy implications are discussed.
Phillip		Wagner	Dr.	Fairmont State University	W8. Could This Happen 2 Me?: An exploratory study of student views on victimization and internet usage.	Generation Y has arrived on the landscape of criminological research as little more than a footnote to current studies, having made no definitive breakthroughs of their own in the realm of criminality. However, they are the most tech savvy generation yet (Lenhart, 2010) and the most prone to receive their news from the internet. This paper examines the use of the internet by members of Generation Y is compared to other, more traditional, forms of media and how this affects their views on the likelihood of criminal victimization.
Patricia	Bergum	Wagner	Ms.	Youngstown State University	Twenty Years Later: Has Ohio's Death Penalty Rocket Docket Served its Purpose?	In reaction to a history of inordinate delay in the death penalty system, Ohio's voters approved a state constitutional amendment in 1994 that provided direct appeals of death sentences from the trial courts to the Supreme Court of Ohio, bypassing over the Ohio Courts of Appeals. The purpose of eliminating the layer of review previously afforded by the state's intermediate appellate courts was to reduce the time between sentencing and execution. This study examines whether death penalty cases move through the appeals process more quickly since the implementation of the so-called "Rocket Docket" as intended.
Courtney	A.	Wald-Lindberg	Dr.	Northern State University	Student Perceptions of the Death Penalty: Do Botched Executions Matter?	With at least three botched executions during 2014, the use of the death penalty has received more attention. This paper will examine student knowledge of botched executions and the impact of this knowledge on their support for the death penalty.
Scott	M	Walfield		University of Massachusetts Lowell	Religious motivated hate crimes: A multilevel analysis of the factors related to arrest	Relative to other crimes, hate crimes can have a much greater impact on both individual victims and entire subgroups, and can polarize communities. Existing research has largely focused on racial/ethnic motivated crimes. Conversely, much less research has focused on religious-motivated bias crimes despite such crimes increasing nearly threefold in the past decade. This study uses a multilevel modeling approach with National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and Law Enforcement Management and Administrative (LEMAS) data to examine the relationship between individual, incident, and police department characteristics on the arrest decision in religious-motivated crimes. Results and policy implications will be discussed.
Jeffrey	T	Walker	Dr.	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Supreme Court and the 4th Amendment	A review of decisions involving the 4th Amendment
William	Andrew	Walker	Mr.	West Virginia University at Parkersburg	Substance Abuse: Where Criminal Justice Meets Public Health	Like others, the state of West Virginia has been dealing with alarming rates of substance abuse and addiction, coupled with projected increases among the prison and jail populations. New and favorable policy approaches and strategies to address the drug problem have been made, yet it can be argued that not all of the policy approaches have been considered. This roundtable will examine the drug problem in West Virginia, as well as solutions that involve blending criminal justice practice with a public health model. Such a policy approach may be unconventional, yet it offers a fresh perspective and potential workable solutions.
Michael	C.	Walker	Prof.	Pasack County Community College	A Comparative Look at Attacks on Shopping Malls	The authors will examine attacks by armed gunmen at shopping malls both in the United States and abroad. The paper focuses on the target, the means utilized to carry out the attack, and the aftermath. A comparative examination will be conducted on the September 2013 attack on the Westgate Shopping Mall in Nairobi, Kenya and the subsequent attack, in November, on the Westfield Garden State Plaza mall in Paramus, New Jersey.
Michael	C.	Walker	Prof.	Pasack County Community College	A Comparative Look at Attacks on Shopping Malls	The authors will examine attacks by armed gunmen at shopping malls both in the United States and abroad. The paper focuses on the target, the means utilized to carry out the attack, and the aftermath. A comparative examination will be conducted on the September 2013 attack on the Westgate Shopping Mall in Nairobi, Kenya and the attack, in November that of year, on the Westfield Garden State Plaza Mall in Paramus, New Jersey.
Moneque		Walker-Pickett	Dr.	Saint Leo University	Throw FERPA Out the Window: Strategies for Successful C.J. Student Advising While Sharing Office Space with Colleagues	In light of the budgetary crises affecting public and private universities, many universities find it cost effective to require full-time faculty members to share office space. Despite the economic considerations, there is a clear need for faculty advisors to have private space where they can assist and advise their student advisees with personal matters. The criminal justice student may present additional difficulty when sharing concerns about personal information that may impact their ability to work in a law enforcement field, federal agency, or other law-related professions. Authors will be presenting strategies for approaching the delicate nature of advising while abiding by FERPA guidelines.
Wendell	Codrington	Wallace	Dr.	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine	Organized crime groups as threats to democratic governance structures and National Security in Trinidad and Tobago: Real	Globally, organized crime groups and organized criminality has exploded exponentially and no country appears to be immune. West (2006), Martinez (2007), Gomez Hecht (2012), and Bobea (2013) have all noted relationships between organized crime and weak/poor governance, organized crime and threats of weakening of governance structures, and organized crime and possible threats to National Security infrastructures. Further, the United Nations also notes links between organized crime and the Rule of Law (UNODC Organized Crime Index, 2003) as well as between organized crime and human development (UNDP Human Development Index, 2003). As a result of those possibilities, this study is conducted with two objectives in mind, namely, 1. to evaluate the relationships between organized crime groups pose to democratic governance structures in Trinidad and Tobago, and 2. to determine whether the island needs a new National Security thinking to address and/or minimize organized criminality in its current manifestation. The study utilized archival research, secondary data and survey questionnaires to top level security and defense experts in the island. The results indicated a widespread presence of organized crime groups in Trinidad and Tobago and the need for a new National Security thinking to tackle organized criminality.
Wendell	Codrington	Wallace	Dr.	University of the West Indies, St. Augustine	Organized crime groups as threats to democratic governance structures and National Security in Trinidad and Tobago: Real	Globally, organized crime groups and organized criminality has exploded exponentially and no country appears to be immune. West (2006), Martinez (2007), Gomez Hecht (2012), and Bobea (2013) have all noted relationships between organized crime and weak/poor governance, organized crime and threats of weakening of governance structures, and organized crime and possible threats to National Security infrastructures. Further, the United Nations also notes links between organized crime and the Rule of Law (UNODC Organized Crime Index, 2003) as well as between organized crime and human development (UNDP Human Development Index, 2003). As a result of those possibilities, this study is conducted with two objectives in mind, namely, 1. to evaluate the possible relationships between organized crime groups pose to democratic governance structures in Trinidad and Tobago, and 2. to determine whether the island needs a new National Security thinking to address and/or minimize organized criminality in its current manifestation. The study utilized archival research, secondary data and survey questionnaires to top level security and defense experts in the island. The results indicated a widespread presence of organized crime groups in Trinidad and Tobago and the need for a new National Security thinking to tackle organized criminality.
Wendell	Codrington	Wallace	Dr.	The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine	The nature and scope of school violence: Implications for the Caribbean	A cursory review of daily newspaper headlines and conversations throughout the Caribbean reveals that the subject of school violence is one of the foremost issues on the minds of citizens. School violence is a pervasive problem which has affected many individuals and has been widely recognized as having implications for Caribbean societies. This paper utilizes archival research as well as primary and secondary data to assess the nature, scope and possible implications of school violence for the Caribbean. The study revealed that the nature and scope of school violence is widening and that there are implications of school violence at the institutional, individual and communal levels. The nature and scope of school violence as well as its implications will be discussed in the context of contemporary and future Caribbean societies.
Don		Wallace	Prof.	University of Central Missouri	The Duty to Secure Rights under State Constitutions and Criminal Justice	International human treaties require governments to not only not violate basic human rights but also to secure them from violations by third parties. While there is no explicit language in the U.S. Constitution (as was seen by the U.S. Supreme Court in Castle Rock v. Gonzales) obligating federal or state governments to secure basic rights, there is such language in many of the constitutions of the American states. This paper will provide a legal review of this duty found in state constitutions, its jurisprudential applications, and its importance for legal norms in criminal justice systems in the U.S.
Ivin		Waller	Dr.	Dept of Criminology, University of Ottawa	Smarter Crime Control: Using Research to Cut Violence by 50% and Save \$50 billion a Year	Smarter Crime Control will Use Research to Cut Violence by 50% and Save \$50 billion a Year. In 2014, prestigious organizations such as DOJ (crimresolutions.gov), the World Health Organization and CDC provide knowledge on what prevents violence. A new book uses this research to explain in plain language actionable recommendations that cut violence by 50% and save taxpayers billions. It is a guide to governors, mayors and police leaders on how to invest in smart policing, youth crime prevention and actions stopping violence against women.
Hsiao-Ming		Wang	Dr.	University of Houston-Downtown	An Explore Study of Using TASER in Metropolitan Police Department	Legal use of coercive force is one of police core functions. Excessively or inappropriately use of force may produce seriously negative impacts to the police-citizen relation and sometimes may even cause riots such as the uprising in Los Angeles in 1992. Since the early 1990s, because of its function to temporarily paralyze suspects, TASER gradually became the most popular non-lethal weapon in the U.S. This paper will examine the deployment of TASER in a southern metropolitan police department, and related issues will be discussed, including the effectiveness of TASER, the side effects of the device, and the regulations of using TASER.
Lei		Wang	Ms.	Pennsylvania State University Harrisburg	The Crime of 'Affray' - The Jurisprudence Analysis of the Crime of Disrupting Public Order in China	The crime of 'Affray' has recently become controversial in China. On the one hand, the scope of its protected legal interests varied widely among scholars. On the other hand, the related legal code and judicial interpretation are modified frequently. A clear definition of the crime can ensure the proper application of the criminal law. This paper focuses on identifying the scope of the legal rights protected by the crime 'Affray' in Chinese Criminal Law.
Shiyan		Wang	Mr.	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Implementation of Criminal Policy of Combining Severity with Leniency in Capital Cases in China	Through performing the exclusive power to approve all death sentences in China, and issuing 'guidance' paper to lower court to clarify problems on legal explanation, the Supreme People's Court (SPC) has pushed forward the death penalty reform directly. However, given the weak court independence in China and the political and social media's influence, the SPC has to take a deliberately conservative and gradual path to reforming capital punishment. The paper will explore problems confronted restricting the use of the death penalty. And some countermeasures will be given.
Qianyun		Wang	Ms.	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Process of Criminalizing Computer Misuses - the ideology behind	This paper devotes to unveil the scope of 'computer crime' in Chinese criminal law and the ideology behind it. Although the range of computer crime has been set by the Criminal Law, its reach is expressively broadened by 'directive' of the Supreme People's Court (SPC). Thus, my research will firstly, figure out both the connotation and the denotation of computer crime; and secondly, explore the considerations behind such a crime gap. By reviewing the Criminal Law, the SPC's directives and the judgments, I will shed light on not only the scope of computer crime in China, but also the ideology behind.
Shun-Yung		Wang	Dr.	University of South Florida St. Petersburg	Assessing Phishing Attacks and Indicators of Society and Technology: A Transnational Approach	This study adopts a transnational approach to examine the relationship between phishing attacks and social and technological developments. Prior studies have overlooked the impacts of social and technological variables on cyber crimes, and this study attempts to fill the gap by examining international data. Based on the existing theoretical frameworks, the purpose of this research is to empirically assess the impact of an array of national characteristics and the indicators of phishing attacks. This transnational study will shed some lights on the effects of information technology on crimes occurred in the cyberspace, as well as the theory development.
Kyle	C.	Ward	Mr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Why Does Rural Reentry Fail? Exploring Reentry Challenges Through the Lens of Treatment Staff	Research on prison and jail reentry barriers typically address employment, housing, mental health, and substance abuse issues associated with returning prison inmates. These challenges are typically discussed in terms of offenders returning to urban areas. The current study explores the challenges inmates encounter when leaving jail and returning to rural areas. Treatment staff, those who work with recently released individuals in reentry capacity participated in this study. Individuals working in rural Pennsylvania counties participated in semi-structured interviews regarding their perceptions of the needs and challenges faced by inmates returning to rural areas. The author discusses implications of treatment staff perceptions and their relationship to current reentry policies.
Rolanda		Ward	Dr.	The State University of New York at Fredonia	Planning for the future?: Leaving correctional facilities as emerging adults	Few studies on successful reentry after incarceration for emerging adults focus on the influence of effective planning and goal setting in reducing the likelihood of recidivism. Participants were recruited from community reentry facilities in three counties in Western New York State. When interviewed, participants were asked to describe their goals and plans for their future at three points in time: prior to incarceration, just before release from incarceration, and at the present time. Results indicated a lack of thought toward the future in general, and those that expressed specific goals did not indicate a specific plan for goal attainment.
Nesha		Warren-Gordon	Dr.	Ball State University	Perceiving Hate Crimes: A Comparative Analysis of Major Newspaper Coverage of Hate Crimes in the United States and United Kingdom	This paper examines 6 months of major hate media crime coverage by way of newspapers in the United States and the United Kingdom. The central argument is that press coverage of sensitive issues has an impact on public perceptions in the short term and long-term (Dome, 1996). Findings of this study suggest that there are clear difference in newspaper reporting of hate crimes in the United Kingdom and the United States. Some of the difference and be contributed to the difference in how the two countries define hate crimes within their criminal codes.

					Researchers have frequently cited the benefits of longitudinal studies in understanding the causes of crime. Findings from many of the most recent studies have offered new interpretations in the way in which crime is defined and addressed in local communities. Yes, how often policy makers utilize these findings in developing new laws is unknown. This paper examines how policy makers reference longitudinal studies in their efforts to create new laws. A content analysis of the Congressional Record is conducted in order to examine if and when longitudinal studies are referenced in order to create law. The researchers suggest that the lack of referencing the findings from these studies is a short coming in the creation of new laws.
Kesha		Warren-Gordon	Dr.	Ball State University	How Longitudinal Studies are used to Develop Policy: A Content Analysis of the Congressional Record
Kesha		Warren-Gordon	Dr.	Ball State University	How Longitudinal Studies are used to Develop Policy: A Content Analysis of the Congressional Record
Gabriela		Wasleski	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	ASSESSING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OFFENDING AND TREATMENT Currently the media has highlighted high profile violence against women, the specific targeting of women, increased offending by women, and the lack of treatment programs to address increased offending by women. This media attention often is short lived. This discussion will focus on graduate students' perceptions and awareness of the importance of gender equality and issues related to gender and crime. The purpose of this roundtable is to emphasize the importance and the necessity of gender inclusion in all courses to the next generation of criminology and criminal justice faculty entering the discipline.
Gabriela		Wasleski	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	ASSESSING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OFFENDING AND TREATMENT Currently the media has highlighted high profile violence against women, the specific targeting of women, increased offending by women, and the lack of treatment programs to address increased offending by women. This media attention often is short lived. This discussion will focus on graduate students' perceptions and awareness of the importance of gender equality and issues related to gender and crime. The purpose of this roundtable is to emphasize the importance and the necessity of gender inclusion in all courses to the next generation of criminology and criminal justice faculty entering the discipline.
Gabriela		Wasleski	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	ASSESSING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OFFENDING AND TREATMENT Currently the media has highlighted high profile violence against women, the specific targeting of women, increased offending by women, and the lack of treatment programs to address increased offending by women. This media attention often is short lived. This discussion will focus on graduate students' perceptions and awareness of the importance of gender equality and issues related to gender and crime. The purpose of this roundtable is to emphasize the importance and the necessity of gender inclusion in all courses to the next generation of criminology and criminal justice faculty entering the discipline.
Gabriela		Wasleski	Dr.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Capturing the Human Realities of Trafficking: Observation from the Field This paper is based on several years of field work in Greece and in the US. It endeavors to explicate realities of human trafficking that are often neglected in scholarly and policy literature. Much attention has been focused on prosecuting offenders rather than helping victims to deal with the consequences of victimization. Our study of trafficked victims in Greece indicates that the policy responses such as the registration of victims are not always a suitable approach to the problem. Such policies reflect a misunderstanding of the victims' background and the effect of human trafficking upon their health, psychology, and welfare.
Kevin		Waters	Dr.	Northern Michigan University	Low Self-Control and Risky Lifestyles: An Examination of Sexual Assault Victimization on a College Campus National surveys indicate that 20 percent of women are raped during college. Recent advances in victimization research have expanded theories from routine activities, lifestyles, and opportunity approaches to include victims' level of self-control. The purpose of this study is to determine whether victims' level of self-control along with behavioral routines, victim lifestyles, opportunity structures, and demographic characteristics are significant predictors of sexual violence for college students. Data will include a survey of students from a Midwestern university with an enrollment of 9,000 students. Analytic strategy will include logistic regression analyses. Findings and policy recommendations will be discussed.
William	Christopher	Watkins	Dr.	Central Connecticut State University	GPA, Academic Strain, and Substance Use at 3 U.S. Colleges This study examines the connection between student grade point average, perceived stress related to academic achievement and substance use among undergraduate college students. Using a sample of a college students taken from 3 institutions of higher learning (1 large, public, urban, southern university, 1 small, private, rural Appalachian college; 1 mid-size, public, urban, northeast university), student substance use will be examined in the context of these possible academically-related risk factors with special attention being paid to binge drinking, marijuana use, the use of traditional street drugs and the misuse of prescription drugs.
Harrison		Watts	Dr.	Our Lady of the Lake University	Evaluating the Need for Emergency Call Boxes This study was an assessment of the need to maintain emergency call boxes on college campuses. In light of technological advances with cell phones, emergency call boxes on college campuses have become more of an information station rather than a safety tool. The direct costs associated with maintenance of the call boxes and utilization of the call boxes was explored. In a time of budgetary constraint, emergency call boxes on the chopping block.
Courtney	S	Wayne	Ms.	The University of Texas at Dallas	The Impact of Place: School Location and its Relationship to School Shooting Prevention Efforts The reality of school shootings is that there are more differences than similarities, a fact often ignored. By examining all reported school shootings in the past 15 years, however, we are able to determine how the location of the school (whether urban, suburban, or rural) is related to the type of incident. Such determination has meaningful implications for policy and practice, as security measures may vary by contextual factors related to the location of the school. We utilize advanced mapping techniques to test this assumption.
Courtney		Wayne	Ms.	University of Texas at Dallas	Delinquent Attitudes Among Hispanic Girls Much of what is known regarding Hispanics and delinquency is limited to gang involvement by Hispanic youth, or research on incarcerated Hispanic males. This represents a significant knowledge gap about delinquency within the Hispanic community, the fastest growing minority group in the United States. This study seeks to help fill this gap by focusing on understanding the attitudes of young Hispanic females towards crime and delinquency. Comparisons between Hispanic females and their same aged counterparts will be undertaken. The potential mediating effects of social bonds, particularly attachment to school and family, will also be examined. Policy implications are discussed.
Robert	R	Weidner	Dr.	University of Minnesota Duluth	Explaining Academic Dishonesty among a Sample of College Students Academic dishonesty is a distinct category of fraudulent behavior which can be examined through the prism of various criminological theories. Academic stressors, inadequate self-control and the influential role of potentially positive influences such as academic cheating. Using data from a 2012 survey of undergraduates at a public university in the upper Midwest (N=595), we employ multivariate statistical techniques to examine whether measures of strain, self-control, and social learning theories explain the likelihood of individuals engaging in five types of academic dishonesty, alone and in combination. Implications of our findings and directions for future research are discussed.
N	A	Weihe		University of Illinois at Chicago	Prisoner Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders: Stereotypical or Reasonable? This research explores attitudes toward sex offenders of incarcerated women and men in two state correctional facilities. Utilizing the Community Attitudes Toward Sex Offender (CATSO) scale (Church, 2008), researchers surveyed 370 state prisoners. Prisoner attitudes are compared to community corrections workers previously surveyed using the CATSO scale. Prevalence of lifetime sexual abuse, gender and sexual orientation are also examined. Prisoner attitudes often mirror the measured attitudes of professionals who work with sex offenders, particularly in the dimension of dangerousness and severity. In this study, exploratory factor analysis revealed the CATSO scale's weakness for measuring prisoner attitudes toward sex offenders.
Henrikka		Weir	Dr.	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	Gendered Approach on Low Resting Heart Rate, Developmental Trajectories, and Antisocial Behavior By utilizing the public version of National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) data, the present study provides an example of biosocial research that does not require the use of expensive laboratory equipment or restrictive datasets. Employing a sample of 1,629 individuals followed from age 13 to 20, a longitudinal latent class analysis (LLCA) was used to explore the relationship between low resting heart rate and antisocial behavior for both males and females. Doing so, the current study integrates a well-researched correlate of biosocial criminology with developmental theories, while also applying a fairly novel methodology of group-based trajectory modeling.
Deborah	Lamm	Weisel	Dr.	North Carolina Central University	Findings from a Comprehensive Problem Analysis of Domestic Violence in Chula Vista, CA Domestic violence (DV) is one of the most common and frustrating problems facing law enforcement agencies. Under a project funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Smart Policing Initiative, an analyst-research partner team working for the Chula Vista (CA) Police Department conducted a comprehensive, in-depth problem analysis that included officer surveys; an intensive analysis of in-house calls for service, crime and arrest data; and a detailed case review, with an emphasis on repeat offenders, victims and locations. The analysis team's most important findings, as well as challenges faced while conducting this analysis, will be shared at this panel.
David	P	Weiss	Dr.	Fitchburg State University	With an Eye Toward the Future: Four Self-identified Challenges of Police Executive Leaders in the 21st Century With the recent community unrest in Ferguson, MO, and greater media attention on the militarization of police departments, police executives across the nation are reevaluating their departmental missions and priorities. What, exactly, do they believe to be their biggest challenges in the next 30 years? I interviewed 12 police executives to seek their insight. Conducting a content analysis of their interviews, as well as relying on Tyler's theory of institutional trust and legitimacy, the police executives identified four future challenges: protecting constitutional rights of all; keeping up with technology; navigating intradepartmental challenges of a multigenerational workforce; and, meeting community expectations.
Elishewah		Weisz	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	Gang members in the United States military To counteract low enlistment rates, the military changed enlistment regulations to allow increased moral waivers for people with criminal records. Reports also found increasing rates of gang member enlistment. The current study examines patterning of gang membership in relation to enlistment using the NLSY97, a longitudinal data source containing multiple waves of data concerning gang membership, crime, and military service. The purpose is to discover: (1) if gang membership carries over into the military or if it is initiated in the military, and (2) the impact of gang membership on self-reported offending and arrest.
Casey		Welch	Dr.	Flagler College	Factors That Shape Public Attitudes Toward the CIS To identify variables that associate with attitudes toward the CIS, we surveyed 650 college students on their attitudes and their television viewing habits, demographics, and experience with the CIS. SPSS-based analysis indicates that support for more funding of the CIS is positively correlated with: 1) being a CIS major, 2) the quantity of television viewing, and 3) most robustly, having experience with the CIS, such as having been arrested or having a family member who works in the CIS. Idealization is introduced to explain how ideal media portrayals and actual experience and perceptions combine to decrease satisfaction with the CIS.
Casey		Welch	Dr.	Flagler College	The Social Selection of Discrimination: Race and the Courts Systemic inequality did not die with Jim Crow. Research shows that in U.S. criminal courts, the merits of a case has the largest effect on case outcomes but that race often has a small influence on the decision above and beyond the material facts. If we view the cumulative effect of these slight patterns through the logic of natural selection, we can identify the social selection of discrimination, where small discriminatory practices and outcomes will have a profound multiplier effect that over time can devastate not just the individuals and their families, but entire communities and minority populations.
Jessica		Wells	Ms.	Sam Houston State University	The Association between Psychopathy, Reactive, and Proactive Aggression: A Gendered Approach Recently, the association between various types of aggression and psychopathy has begun to be examined. Research suggests that Factor 2 psychopathic traits are associated with reactive aggression while Factor 1 psychopathic traits may underlie both proactive and reactive aggression. Little is known, however, about how gender mediates the association between the various dimensions of psychopathy and reactive/proactive aggression. The current study sought to examine gender-specific associations between the dimensions of psychopathy and types of aggression. Results suggest that while egocentricity, callous-unemotivity, and antisocial psychopathy are associated with realized proactive aggression among males, among females, pathos and coldness are not related.
Ellen C		Wertlieb	Prof.	Schenectady County Community College	Restorative Justice and Reentry in Schools and College Campus Settings Encouraged by federal stimulus funding, in recent years there has been an increase in reentry programs for persons who are being released from prison. These programs provide guidance to former inmates to strengthen their opportunities for work and social reintegration. At the same time, various states have adopted various forms of the restorative justice model, including the use of specialized programs to reduce recidivism that include mediated dialogue and collective problem-solving often involving drug offenders and community representatives. The restorative justice model has extended into the handling of college student conduct cases due to its egalitarian, democratic, and educational aspects. The impact of these developments will be discussed.
Tiffany		Westerman	Ms.	University of Arkansas	Examining the Evolving Role of Females in Terrorism Despite existing research on the roles of females in terrorism, this study examines the relatively neglected question of how those roles have evolved over the past three decades. 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 recruited, trained, and utilized in terrorism since 1980. Second, the project focuses on the differences of leadership roles females have taken within and among different groups over time and examines whether shifting group organizational structure has impacted those roles.
Johannes		Wheeldon	Dr.	Norwich University	Justice, Ethics, and Change: A Case Study March 4-6, please note 2 panels must be in DC on March 7th. How do students understand justice? How does debating justice by focusing on 4 key orientations (virtue ethics, utilitarianism, libertarianism, and egalitarianism) over the course of a semester change or reinforce these views? This paper presents the Citizen/Soldier Justice Survey and results from the first wave of data collection (n=1079). It focuses on key changes that emerged from open ended pre/post data collected from 63 seniors enrolled in senior capstone course.
Johannes		Wheeldon	Dr.	Norwich University	Justice and Change among Seniors at Norwich University This paper presents international debate programming designed to empower people to find their own voice, better understand and communicate their own point of view, and acknowledge respectful disagreement as the cornerstone of democratic practice. As part of results based monitoring and evaluation, the paper considers the potential for the survey to be used by partners to demonstrate to what extent programming has resulted in a change of views about the role of rights in a democracy.
Johannes		Wheeldon	Dr.	Norwich University	Integrating the Justice Survey into Human Rights Programming This study examined an increased traffic enforcement program in Paducah, Kentucky. Surveys were given to officers of the Paducah Police Department to gauge their thoughts of the effectiveness of such programs and their overall attitude toward the programs. Additionally, data taken from official departmental traffic collision reports were used to analyze the effectiveness of one program in particular in reducing vehicle collisions. Results of the survey and preliminary results from the report analysis are presented.
David		White	Mr.	Paducah Police Department	Impact of Increased Traffic Enforcement in Western Kentucky

						The majority of innovation in policing over the last 20 years has focused on a small slice of police work. Examples include CompStat, hot spots, focused deterrence and targeted offender strategies, as well as technological innovations such as conducted energy devices and advanced crime analysis. In this paper, the authors argue that technological and strategic developments have served to re-focus attention to crime fighting, at the expense of community policing principles. The authors describe how police can merge new crime-fighting techniques with community policing principles, and by adopting a procedural justice/policing legitimacy framework, can insure effective, collaborative and humane police service.
Michael		White	CNA		Innovation, Crime-Fighting and Community Policing: Charting a Course for the 21st Century Police Department	This is a case study of two recent searches by an academic Criminal Justice/Criminology Department at an unnamed university. A number of the applicants for assistant professor positions in the two searches were graduates of online doctoral programs or enrolled in online programs. This paper will examine the credentials of the applicants to determine the comparability of candidates with online doctoral degrees and traditional (on-campus) doctoral degrees. Implications for both job seekers and academic departments will be discussed.
John	T.	Whitehead	Dr.	Dept. of Criminal Justice & Criminology East Tennessee State University	Can an online PhD degree get you a teaching job? A study of job applicants at one university.	In this presentation, I examine race as a fundamental aspect of everyday police work. Based on fieldwork with three police departments in the Midwest, I explore how the institutional ties binding minority spaces to criminality, coupled with the crime fighting orientation in policing, affects the form of policing and the perceptual dispositions shaping officers' conceptions of their job. My primary aim is to draw attention to the ordinary as an important discursive site for both theorizing the race/policing nexus and for thinking through ways to improve relationships between the police and minority communities.
Stephanie	N.	Whitehead	Dr.	Indiana University East	Criminal Cartographies and the Ordinary Affects of Race in Police Work	Women who kill children are a particular affront to the societal consciousness. It can be argued this act by a woman is more troubling than that of a man. The self-perceptions of women who have killed children differ dramatically from women who have killed adults. Extensive interviews with women serving life without parole for killing a child/children were conducted. Their ongoing struggles to reconcile their offending with the prevailing social discourse of normative femininity is compelling.
Kathryn		Whiteley		Messiah College	The Narratives of Women Who Kill Children: Serving Life Without Parole	Beginning with the Gregg decision in 1976, state supreme courts have been tasked with the responsibility of examining death sentences for arbitrariness through a process of proportionality review. Rarely is this review process methodologically sophisticated. Conversely, social scientists have developed a very rigorous statistical process for comparative proportionality reviews, but such a procedure may be too cumbersome for court personnel to perform. This paper presents a qualitative methodology for conducting proportionality review using narrative data contained within case files for rape-involved capital cases in North Carolina (1977-2009).
Douglas	J.	Wholl	Mr.	University of South Florida	A Qualitative Comparative Proportionality Review: Rape, Race and the Death Penalty in North Carolina	Beginning with the passage of Megan's Law in 1996, the federal government and states have passed numerous pieces of legislation to control and restrict those convicted of sex offenses. City and county governing bodies have also passed ordinances to restrict convicted sex offenders. This study examines the attitudes of undergraduate students toward sex offender registration, community notification, residency restrictions, electronic monitoring, the death penalty, civil commitment, chemical and surgical castration, treatment, and sentencing. Students also responded to questions about their sex offender registry use and whether or not they personally knew a sex offender.
Beth	A.	Wiersma	Dr.	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Undergraduate Students' Attitudes Toward Sex Offender Policies and Laws	We explore the evolution of language used to describe private gun use in alleged self-defense. To do so, we analyze a unique data set of over 1000 entries to the NRA's Armed Citizen, a publicly available repository of accounts of civilian protective gun use. We pay special attention to temporal effects, particularly at specific time points related to highly publicized criminal events associated with gun violence (e.g., University of Texas, Sandy Hook, Columbine, etc.).
Lori	A.	Wiester	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Violence begets violence: Reporting the use of gun violence and tracking the trends	Extensive research has been done on the effects of offender race/ethnicity on sentencing outcomes. This research expands on the existing literature by providing a test of judicial discretion focused on the liberation hypothesis, as proposed by Spohn & Cederblom (1991). The analysis focuses on state misdemeanor sentencing outcomes. The data used for analysis comes from the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, which covers all PA criminal sentencing outcomes for years 2009-2016. Outcomes are assessed according to effects of both legal and extra-legal variables on sentencing.
Lori	A.	Wiester	Ms.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	A test of the Liberation Hypothesis: Race/ethnicity, age, and gender in Pennsylvania misdemeanor sentencing outcomes.	The recent police shooting in Ferguson, Missouri, led to an outbreak of civil disobedience in the community that led to thought-provoking criticism of the police for the manner in which they responded. The Ferguson P.D. was overwhelmed and as a result the Missouri Highway Patrol was deployed to restore order. The purpose of this study is to ascertain how many hours of not control training state police and highway patrol organizations receive currently because local law enforcement organizations lack the resources to adequately respond to incidents.
Michael		Wigginton Jr.	Dr.	University of Mississippi	There's A Riot Going On But the Police Did Not Adequately Respond.	The recent police shooting in Ferguson, Missouri, led to an outbreak of civil disobedience in the community that led to thought-provoking criticism of the police for the manner in which they responded. The Ferguson P.D. was overwhelmed and as a consequence the Missouri Highway Patrol was dispatched to restore order. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the number of hours of not control training state police and highway patrol organizations receive currently because local law enforcement organizations lack the resources to adequately respond to incidents.
Michael		Wigginton Jr.	Dr.	University of Mississippi	There's A Riot Going On But the Police Did Not Adequately Respond	This project will assess the perceived and actual roles of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in their community in relation to working with offenders and the criminal justice system. Historically there has been a belief that faith based organizations take care of the neediest people which includes working with offenders. This research study will evaluate this belief on the local level in an attempt to ascertain whether FBOs still do what they have historically been believed to do or whether their involvement with the Criminal Justice System (CJS) as a result of working with offenders has shifted in any way.
Shani	P.	Wilfred	Dr.	Valdosta State University	The roles of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in the Criminal Justice System (CJS)	With the eruption of Ferguson and other related issues surrounding the call for law enforcement reform, many academics across disciplinary lines have been called to answer to ways in which to "reexamine Ferguson." This particular roundtable will situate the call to "reexamine Ferguson" within a criminal justice praxis designed to bring forth not only classroom-based solutions regarding law enforcement reform, but also solutions beyond the classroom with which academicians should be involved. The central question to this gathering is: What role does pedagogy play in civil unrest?
Jason		Williams	Dr.	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Revolutionary Dialogue: When Pedagogy and Civil Unrest Meet	Public discourse about high profile police shootings is often highly charged. Because of the political and social implications of controversial police shootings, there is a significant need for theoretically grounded research that attempts to understand the criminal justice response to these events. Applying the technique of pattern matching (Lange 2013) to select cases, we apply Black's theory of social control to a small sample of high profile police shootings. We discuss implications of the findings and offer suggestions for future research.
James	L.	Williams	Dr.	Department of Sociology and Social Work	Understanding the Criminal Justice System Response to Controversial Police Shootings	Asset forfeiture laws vary widely by state, but many states allow law enforcement to keep at least a portion of the proceeds of forfeiture actions. Even in states with more protections for property owners, the practice of federal equitable sharing makes it possible for local law enforcement to circumvent state law. As a result, critics claim that forfeiture laws, and equitable sharing in particular, incentivize law enforcement to "look for profit". The present study examines the relationship between elements of state forfeiture laws and the amount of money state and local law enforcement agencies receive through federal equitable sharing.
Marian		Williams	Dr.	Appalachian State University	Equitable Sharing and Asset Forfeiture by the Police	Childhood adversity is associated with adult criminality and increases the likelihood of mental health problems and serious involvement in drugs and crime. Recent findings in neuroscience have established a link between early adversity and the development of neuropathways that shape adult behavior and relational patterns. This presentation will describe how changes in neural organization result from trauma and social/cognitive impairment, and the adoption of high-risk coping behaviors and contribute to the development of antisociality. Participants will learn how neuroplasticity research can inform our understanding of criminal behavior as well as our correctional and psychosocial interventions.
Jennifer		Williams	Ms.	Barry University School of Social Work	Adverse Childhood Experiences, Criminality, and Trauma-Informed Practices - Part 1	If there was ever a group of people pushed so far into the margins of society that they are rendered invisible, it is black women murder victims. When black men like Mike Brown are killed, the demands for justice are heard across the country and, in some cases, across the world. Their deaths dominate the news. When black women like Renisha McBride are murdered, there is no outrage. The media coverage of their deaths is treated as an afterthought, rendering them invisible. This paper analyzes how the invisibility of black women murder victims perpetuates the dehumanization of black women.
Breea	C.	Willingham	Dr.	Pittsburgh State University of New York	Who is She? The Invisibility and Dehumanization of Black Women Murder Victims	This paper will examine how four recent geopolitical events have facilitated the convergence of transnational organized criminal groups, criminal insurgents, and international terrorist organizations across the globe. The paper proposes that the combination of geopolitical change and convergence of these criminal groups form a contemporary hybrid criminal threat that seriously threatens U.S. national security. This paper describes how these criminal entities have transformed their operations in ways that broaden their reach and make it harder for the government to combat them. The paper will conclude by suggesting a set of security measures and police actions to counter this hybrid criminal threat.
Charles	E.	Wilson	Prof.	University of Detroit Mercy	Convergence of Terrorism and Transnational Crime: A New Hybrid Threat	The Nature of Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting in the U.S.: Insights from an Open-Source Database
Jeremy	M.	Wilson	Prof.	Michigan State University	The Nature of Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting in the U.S.: Insights from an Open-Source Database	In the tradition of newsmaking criminology this round table will explore the role that crime and media research can play in producing a more informed citizenry around topics such as mental illness and crime, gender and crime, race and crime, and sexual violence. By discussing the role of literary texts, news outlets that are the most accessible to criminologists, and media that are the most frequently utilized by the general populace this round table will explore how to best communicate crime and media research to the general public.
Franklin	T.	Wilson	Dr.	Indiana State University	Bringing Crime and Media Research to the People: A New Perspective	Since the creation of the printing press in the 1830s, crime has been a predominant topic within the media. Although a great deal of research has been conducted on various forms of media, little is known about the potential impacts these may have on society. This study will use text-driven content analysis to contribute to our knowledge of victims' experiences, specifically how they view the criminal justice system, and the ways their firsthand accounts are portrayed through books. The study will determine how victims portray their experiences and how victim depictions favor/differ across gender and crime type.
Alisha	A.	Wilson	Ms.	Radford University	Emotional Homicide: A Content Analysis of Victimization in Nonfiction Books	Victimization, including childhood (CV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) is a common experience among women involved with the criminal justice system. The present study sought to: 1) identify meaningful subgroups of women based on CV and IPV, 2) examine differences based on mental and physical health symptoms, and health risk behaviors.
Katherine		Winham	Ms.	University of Louisville, Kent School of Social Work	Heterogeneity of Victimization Experiences Among Women on Probation and Parole: A Latent Class Analysis	Women (N=486), on probation and parole, participated in interviews. LCA yielded a three-class solution. Class 1 reported low levels of CV and IPV. Class 2 reported high levels of IPV. Class 3 evidenced high CV. Women in Classes 2 and 3 reported significantly greater health-related symptoms and risk behaviors.
John		Winterdyk	Prof.	Mount Royal University	Building correctional capacity in the Sub-Sahara: Informing the inward with the outward	This presentation will focus on the question of how best to build capacity for change and reform of correctional systems in the sub-Saharan region. Based on first-hand experience, there is a willingness by front-line staff and senior administrators to advance the level of correctional care being provided to offenders. The presenter will propose that rather than simply focus on replicating "successful" programs and initiatives from the "outside" world that the Sub-Saharan region explore taking innovative approaches and piloting them in their respective region. The presentation will offer a pragmatic approach to promoting change in the region.
Brian	L.	Withrow	Dr.	Texas State University	Benchmarking in Racial Profiling Research: An Examination of Over Emphasis	For nearly twenty years the racial profiling research agenda has been constrained by a lack of agreement on the validity and reliability of the measures used to estimate the racial/ethnic proportions within a population of drivers. This so-called "denominator problem" diminishes the viability of racial profiling research. This essay argues that over emphasis on the benchmarking strategy coupled with a lack of data on the contexts of stops restricts our ability to identify potentially racist behaviors.
Eric	J.	Wodahl	Dr.	University of Wyoming	Perceptions of the use of sanctions among probationers in a Western state	Graduated sanctions have grown in popularity in recent years as a tool for probation and parole officers to address offender noncompliance without pursuing formal revocation. This paper presents the results of a study designed to increase our understanding of how offenders under community supervision perceive the severity of various types of graduated sanctions. In addition, this paper explores how perceptions vary across certain characteristics including age, gender, and risk level. Data for this study was obtained through the administration of surveys to approximately 200 adult probationers in the state of Colorado.

Aimee		Wodda	Ms.	University of Illinois at Chicago	To Do Justice To the Delinquent Girls: Gendered Practices in the Juvenile Justice System	The majority of girls who passed through the juvenile justice system during the Progressive Era were working class immigrant girls and girls of color, who were assumed to be "immoral." The historical pattern of overly-punitive attitudes towards female status offenders persists; daughters may be referred to the court more often than sons because of concerns with female sexuality. Clair and continue in this paper, I argue that the materialist influence on the juvenile justice system has long been obscured by the notion that patriarchal structures and norms should be the object of critique.
Mathew	Kenneth	Woesener	Mr.	Florida State University	Identifying perceptions of organizational fairness across the criminal justice system	Public opinion is a fundamental particular of any working representative democracy. The procedural justice model suggests that opinions applied to institutions of justice are largely a construct of perceived fairness. Criminal justice institutions are said to be the most effective at delivering intervention when incorporating such public positions. It is thought that individuals will hold similar attitudes regarding organizational fairness across components of the justice system. Using a National Opinion Survey of Crime and Justice (1995) the current study explores this assumption and how public attitudes for policing, corrections, and the criminal court relate to one another.
Scott		Wolfe		University of South Carolina	Procedural justice, legitimacy, and offending: The role of mediating mechanisms	Tyler's (1990) theory of procedural justice is typically viewed as a framework for understanding individuals' evaluations of law enforcement, but it is also a theory of criminal behavior. Simply put, people who perceive the police to be procedurally fair and legitimate are more likely to comply with the law. Strong empirical support for the theory has been shown to date but little research has explored the potential mediating mechanisms that may more fully explain the links between procedural justice, legitimacy, and offending. The present study aims to address this gap.
Russell		Wolff	Mr.	Northeastern University	Partnership and the Police: A Case Study of the Cambridge Police Department	Partnerships are critical to contemporary policing but continue to be poorly understood. "Partnership" itself is not clearly operationalized and can describe relationships of varying form, purpose, and quality. These relationships often remain black boxes, and policing research also tends to examine partnerships programatically rather than addressing how the police approach collaborative work organizationally. This presentation reports findings from a case study of partnership in the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Police Department. The research explores how partnership is understood within the CPD, how it is approached organizationally, and the experiences of police and non-police participants in several collaborative endeavors involving the CPD.
Kevin	T.	Wolff	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The Protective Impact of Immigrant Concentration on Juvenile Recidivism: Contextual Effects and Individual-Level Mediators	The majority of existing research on immigration and crime suggests that immigrant concentration has either a null or negative impact on rates of criminal behavior. Far less research has examined the effect of immigration on the future outcomes of youth with prior criminal history. Furthermore, past research has yet to examine the mechanisms by which immigrant communities may exert a negative effect on future delinquency. In the present study, we examine the impact of concentrated immigration on reoffending in a sample of previously referred youth in the state of Florida. Additionally we explore the mechanisms by which immigrant concentration may impact juvenile reoffending, net of commonly considered individual-level characteristics.
Denise	R	Womer	Dr.	Kaplan University	10 Years of Child Death Investigations	10 Years of Child Death Investigations The presentation will review a project this researcher conducted from 2009 to 2011 for the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF). The project reviewed 220 child death investigation cases that occurred in the DCF's Sun Coast Region, Circuit 20 between 1998 and 2008. This circuit includes Lee, Henry, Collier, Charlotte, and Glades Counties. Data collected detailed factors related directly and indirectly to the child's death in each case. The presentation will review the methodology, data collected, results, conclusions, and recommendations.
Haemi		Won	Ms.	Criminal Justice, University at Albany	Is Gender a Factor in the Suppression of Police Corruption?	Police corruption has been a widespread problem. The history of policing also indicates that a wide variety of police misconduct has occurred since the initiation of policing. Presently, police forces in the U.S and other countries are experiencing significant change. As police organizations integrate women into their forces, women officers might have a positive impact on scattering the widespread problem. Given the influence of gender on the male gender, may be one of the factors in police corruption and protecting the ring of corruption, and women may play a role in the suppression of police corruption. Several psychological and sociological studies show that women are the more ethical gender. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to explore whether the presence of women officers serve as an anti-corruption agent in police organization. This research project examines one hypothesis about the relationship between gender distribution in a police organization and the level of police corruption.
Youngki		Woo	Mr.	Washington State University	Test of Institutional Support as an Intervening Variable between Pains of Imprisonment and Inmate Infractions	Although much theoretical framing has been conducted regarding the factors affecting inmate misconduct, criminal justice researchers and practitioners have often overlooked the importance of institutional support on inmate behavior in correctional setting. Particularly, little empirical research has been conducted on the effect of institutional support as a meaningful mediator between pains of imprisonment and inmate infractions. Using a sample of 986 Korean male inmates, this paper examines the impact of pains of imprisonment on supportive correctional activities, and how institutional support has an effect on inmate infractions. Policy implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.
Tonya		Wood	Ms.	Tennessee State University	AGING OUT OF PRISON: COMPARISON OF AGE-RELATED INMATE EARLY RELEASE PROGRAMS	Correctional systems within the United States are increasing challenged to address a growing elderly inmate population. These inmates require additional services and accommodations, which strain already limited budgets and resources. Early release or sentence reduction procedures for special populations of elderly inmates are one method of addressing this humanitarian and fiscal issue. The purpose of this display is to compare age-related early release or compassionate release programs currently utilized by state and federal correctional systems.
Peter	B.	Wood	Dr.	Eastern Michigan University	Exploring Affective Costs and Benefits of Crime among Incarcerated Offenders	A growing body of evidence reveals that many habitual criminals perceive that doing crime rewards them with positive emotional states, and it is generally assumed that these affective rewards motivate additional offenses. While most of the evidence in favor of a substantial tradition of ethnographic work, empirical research using data gathered through surveys and questionnaires is beginning to provide more systematic evidence of this dynamic. We examine self-reported survey data from nearly 2000 incarcerated offenders to examine how common such rewards are among these offenders, whether such rewards vary by crime or offender type, and what factors might account for variation in both affective costs and rewards. As the deterrence/rational choice literature offers little support for consideration of legal or extra-legal costs (punishments) in offender decision-making, more explicit attention to factors that motivate or reward criminal offending seems a logical extension of the rational choice perspective.
Peter	B.	Wood	Dr.	Eastern Michigan University	Featured Presidential Roundtable, Expanding ACJS Boundaries: The Crime & Justice Policy Coalition™	This Featured Presidential Roundtable will discuss the new policy arm of ACJS and ASC—the Crime & Justice Policy Coalition (CJPA). Established in Spring 2014, the CJPA is focused on raising the profile and influence of ACJS and ASC in the crime and justice policy arena, particularly among policy-makers and elected officials in Washington, D.C. The Roundtable will feature CJPA members and ACJS officers who will discuss the Coalition, its activities and goals, and how ACJS members can contribute to its efforts. The Roundtable hopes to solicit input regarding how to make policy-relevant research generated by ACJS members more accessible to agencies, centers, institutes, and congressional leaders and committees charged with formulating, funding, and implementing crime and justice policy in the U.S.
Tracey		Woodard		Florida State University	Examining the Relationship between First Arrest, School Disciplinary Practices, and Involvement in the Juvenile Justice	A large proportion of Florida youth who are referred to the state's juvenile justice system are arrested in public schools. Research examining the broader context of the "school-to-prison pipeline" indicates reliance on zero-tolerance policies to serve as a mechanism that funnels children from traditional schools into the criminal justice system. In addition, research has shown that arrests and court involvement increase the probability of dropping out of high school. This paper presents preliminary findings on the relationship between first arrest, subsequent school disciplinary practices and involvement in the juvenile justice system.
Lofin	C.	Woodiel	Dr.	Missouri Baptist University	Changing Criminal Justice Leadership Styles in the Republic of Georgia	The Rose Revolution (November 2003) propelled reform steadfast to the establishment of an United States type criminal justice system consistent with international standards. A strong foundation for law enforcement cooperation, court structure reformations, and probation reform has taken shape. However, corrections system abuses contributed to a change in elected government (2012) and demonstrated much remains to be accomplished. This study explores existing/emerging criminal justice leadership patterns in the Republic of Georgia; with emphasis on the corrections system. With "Boots on the ground", Dr. Woodiel takes you to Tbilisi to examine the criminal justice leadership direction within this emerging country.
Lofin	C.	Woodiel	Dr.	Missouri Baptist University	A Corporate Security Practitioner and an Academic Researcher Go Into A Lab...	Do corporate security practitioners and academic researchers make good bed fellows? The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has fervently promoted academic research collaborations with criminal justice practitioners. The NIJ expresses that such research has great potential to effect change in practice and policy. This paper examines successful criminal justice researcher-practitioner collaborations to determine if the similar collaborations can be applied to the corporate security researcher-practitioner environment and efforts. If so, what are the differences and where do road blocks curtail success exist?
Thomas		Woodmansee		CNA	Police Organizational Reform in Smart Policing	entire police organizations so that they integrate evidence-based learning department-wide. This paper describes several Smart Policing initiatives that aimed at organization-wide change and sustainability and recommends strategies to promote sustained organizational innovation. Police officers are a part of a diverse population that experience multiple attitudinal changes and behaviors on a daily basis. Sometimes these behaviors produce stress about the unknown and what it's. This study will focus on the trauma sustained from the job and to understand different coping techniques of police officers. In this study, a survey will be given to several units of law enforcement proposing certain situations that can be faced and how they are dealt with on a personal level.
Roge	A.	Woods	Ms.	Ferrum College	The Unknown's? Effect on Police Officers and Techniques for Coping	Thursday, March 5 or Friday, March 6
Robert	E	Worden		University at Albany, SUNY	Policing, Procedural Justice & Legitimacy	People who file complaints against the police tend to experience objectively unfavorable outcomes, for most complaints are not sustained. But features of citizen oversight might be expected to enhance the procedural justice of the complaint review process and, hence, provide positive subjective experience despite the outcomes. Using data collected through interviews with complainants about their experience with complaint review and citizen oversight, we examine the factors associated with complainants' subjective experiences.
Robert	E	Worden		University at Albany, SUNY	Complainants' Perceptions of Police Complaint Review	When people have contacts with the police, the procedural justice with which police are perceived to act affects citizens' satisfaction with the encounter and, at the margin, their trust and confidence in the police. Some previous research suggests that citizens' subjective procedural justice is affected by not only how police exercise authority but especially whether and in what forms police exercise authority. Using data collected through a survey of people who were the subjects of investigatory stops by police in one northeastern city, we investigate the effects of one form of authority searches on citizens' subjective experience.
Robert	E	Worden		University at Albany, SUNY	Police Searches, Procedural Justice, and Legitimacy in Investigatory Stops	This study seeks to ascertain why some correctional officers engage in boundary violations with inmates in spite of the presence of strong organizational cultural norms which discourage familiarity between staff and offenders. We administered questionnaires to 501 Texas correctional officers and found that poor pay, role conflict, and lack of family support, the economics, and these factors led these officers to have a low self-esteem and a lack of pride in their work and profession, thus, triggering their closeness to those across the sacrosanct border who they are entrusted to guard, in this case the inmates, resulting in the crossing over.
Robert	M.	Worley	Dr.	Lamar University	THE ECONOMICS OF CROSSING OVER: EXAMINING THE LINK BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL OFFICER PAY AND GUARD-INMATE BOUNDARY VIOLATION	A review of decisions involving the police and liability
John		Worrall	Dr.	University of Texas at Dallas	The Supreme Court and the Police	Peer review is the bedrock of the scientific enterprise, yet it enjoys scant validation. The federal government's crime resolutions.gov initiative offers a unique opportunity to address this limitation. As part of the initiative, panel experts are asked to quantitatively evaluate criminal justice policy research on several of the same criteria editors use to make publication decisions, including conceptual framework, design quality, outcome evidence, and program fidelity. A sample of nearly 2500 articles published in SSCI journals was drawn from the crime resolutions.gov database (technical reports and articles published in non-SSCI journals were excluded). The four aforementioned rankings were combined with a citation count to model publication quality, measured by the journal's five-year impact factor. The model explained less than one-quarter of the variation in publication quality, raising several questions about the quality of peer review in criminal justice policy research.
John		Worrall		University of Texas at Dallas	Retrospectively validating peer review decisions in criminal justice policy research: Evidence from crime resolutions.gov	
Melanie	K.	Worley	Prof.	Washburn University	The Current State of Criminal Mediation in the United States	In an effort to promote justice and decrease court costs, judges in Shawnee County, Kansas, have begun using criminal mediation for serious criminal matters. Although criminal mediation is relatively new in Kansas, other states have more established criminal mediation programs. This paper will examine the current landscape of criminal mediation across the United States, including an examination of court rules regulating criminal mediation and the types of criminal cases deemed suitable for mediation. Because of the growing popularity of criminal mediation, this paper will also explore the benefits and drawbacks of criminal mediation and suggest issues that require further study.
Richard	Gordon	Wright	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Mentors for Life? A Discussion of Mentoring in Non-Doctoral Programs	The traditional model of mentoring is largely in place in doctoral granting institutions. In that model, students receive support and guidance from faculty resulting in a dissertation, co-authored publications and the creation of a future academic colleague. Although there has been increased attention to undergraduate research, there can be additional value to the long-term mentoring of baccalaureate and masters degree students. This roundtable discusses mentoring potential scholars early in their academic career. Young potential scholars have additional needs requiring the mentor's insight and flexibility. Dialoguing with several students who have received long-term mentoring the roundtable adds to our knowledge base.
Richard		Wright	Dr.	University of Baltimore	Perceived Physical Outcomes Of Stress On A Selected Group of Police Officers	The major goal of the current study is to expand the existing knowledge base on the physical impact of stress on police officers in a county-wide police department. A questionnaire was used to collect health-related information from officers attending in-service training. On the questionnaire officers self-reported the physical impact of work-related stress on their general health. While the officers in this study did experience physical symptoms of work-related stress it was not at a level comparable with prior research findings. As a result of the findings from this study it does not appear that an officer's background demographics are useful predictors of the type of stress that causes negative health outcomes.
Richard	G	Wright	Dr.	Bridgewater State University	Healing, Victim Narratives & The Impact of Criminal Justice Processes	This exploratory study examines the importance of violent crime victims telling their stories including their interface (when applicable) to the criminal justice system. Whether embodied in victim impact statements, restorative justice programs, or grassroots anti-violence programs, a greater emphasis is being paid to the importance of victim narratives. The aim of this research is to document the harm victims of violence experience, their coping and healing processes and (when applicable) the impact of the criminal justice system on their recovery. These interviews focus on victims telling their stories both about the violence, its aftermath and their recovery process.

Delmar	P	Wright	Dr.	Saint Leo University	Pedagogical Use of Job Simulations	Job candidates are frequently poorly prepared for the circumstances with which they are presented during job simulations used in candidate selection assessments. Classroom or basket job simulations can be presented as academic events capable of developing, reinforcing, and assessing the students' critical thinking capabilities while also being potentially preparatory and facilitative of a competitive advantage incident to future career assessments. This paper provides a conceptual framework that addresses job simulations in the classroom as a viable means of promoting, reinforcing, and assessing decision making through values-based critical thinking. The paper specifically addresses the pedagogical use of in-basket job simulations.
Brianna		Wright		Mississippi State University	Examining the Impact of Domestic Terrorism on School Safety Practices in the United States	No studies of which we are aware use data from School Resource Officers (SROs) to examine how the threat of domestic terrorism has impacted school safety from a law enforcement perspective. Using data from 118 SROs, we explore how the shift to law enforcement has changed school safety operations. Preliminary results suggest that most SROs have seen little change in school operations and, when change has occurred, SROs feel that school administrators and personnel are more willing to cooperate with law enforcement than in previous years. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.
Valerie		Wright	Dr.	Cleveland State University	In Black and White: Media Coverage of Youthful Homicide Victims	This paper seeks to understand how demographic factors intersect with blameworthiness to determine the amount and content of media coverage among youthful homicide victims. A content analysis of news stories and police reports reveal that White and female victims receive more coverage than Black and male victims. No racial differences in who is deemed blameworthy are found but glaring racial and gender differences in how the content is framed and how the victims are portrayed are apparent. The findings suggest that media coverage of youthful homicide victims depends largely on victim blameworthiness at the intersection of race and gender.
Jun		Wu		Sam Houston State University	The direct and indirect effect of gang membership on violent victimization	Studies indicate gang members are more likely to be violent non-gang youth. Some research found this relationship could be partially or fully spurious due to gang membership self-selection. However, the mechanisms linking gang membership to violent victimization remain unclear. Using longitudinal data, this study contemporaneously and prospectively examines the factors that mediate the gang-violent victimization link. Particularly, this study draws from a turning point framework, assessing the extent to which gang membership changes individual's attitudes, behaviors, and social contexts, which in turn enhance violent victimization. In doing so, this study makes suggestions on gang violence reduction programs.
Yuning		Wu	Dr.	Wayne State University	Fear of Crime among Arab Americans in Metro-Detroit	Despite continued visibility and the focus of political and public discourse, Arab Americans' experiences with crime and justice remain understudied in the post-9/11 period. This study aims to address this concern by examining the levels and correlates of fear of crime among Arab Americans. Data were collected from randomly selected Arab and non-Arab American households in the Detroit metropolitan area. Findings of this study will illustrate the interaction effects of ethnicity, nationality, and culture on fear of crime, and provide useful information for designing policies and practices that can help alleviate, and cope with, fear of crime among Arab Americans.
Ivy		Yarckow-Brown	Ms.	Missouri State University	Experience - The 6th Sense	Seeing the words on the page and hearing the lecture being delivered are proven methods of the educational process. But, do we always appeal to a hidden sixth sense - the sense of experience? Hands-on learning through community service involvement in scenario workshops volunteering through fundraisers and networking at a local professional and academic conference has greatly enhanced the level of learning by some of the brightest university students. An instructor and student organization faculty advisor will moderate this panel where graduate and undergraduate students offer a candid discussion on how experience has enhanced their own education.
Yenli		Yeh	Dr.	University of Virginia's College at Wise	Family violence and Chinese immigrant women	Domestic violence is a fact of life in many immigrants' families. This study focuses on the dynamics of family violence experienced by Chinese immigrant women and a variety of barriers prevent Chinese immigrant women seek help when confronting domestic violence in the home. In addition, this paper also addresses cultural challenges, legal issues and social support networks for Chinese immigrant women who are victims of domestic abuse.
Stephen	Toppings	Young	Mr.	Old Dominion University	Wild, Wonderful, White Criminology: Images of 7White Trash? Appalachia	Films in no small way have the ability to reflect and shape public perceptions. The following is a discussion of how three documentaries set in rural West Virginia, <i>Dancing Outlaw</i> (1993), <i>The Wild and Wonderful Whites of West Virginia</i> (2009), and <i>Oxyana</i> (2013) have strengthened the idea of the 'white criminal' in American discourse. The films draw upon stereotypical understandings of rural people's poverty, drug use, domestic violence, dependence and contribute to the cultural production and exclusion of a 'white trash' other. However, creation of this particular figure often occurs without consideration of a broader history, local political economies, intra-race conflict (whites vs. 'white trash') and generational poverty. The aim here is to confront and contest contemporary understandings of the 'white trash' other, in order to refocus everyday discussions on the lived realities of rural Appalachia.
Yuliy		Zabyelina	Dr.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Reverse Money Laundering in Russia: Clean Cash for Dirty Ends	The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of and comment on various aspects of reverse money laundering, whereby, instead of 'washing' criminal proceeds to make them legal, legitimate funds are withdrawn from official circulation and pumped into the informal sector to evade taxes, pay 'under-the-table' salaries, and run businesses 'off the books'. The paper is grounded on a qualitative analysis of select case studies of reverse money laundering collected in Russia. The findings contribute to a better understanding of illegal transfers of non-cash assets into cash which has been a pronounced problem in the Russian Federation and other post-Soviet countries since the 1990s.
Mary Ann		Zager	Dr.	Florida Gulf Coast University	Linking What Academicians Do to What Accreditors Want: Embedded Assessment of SLOs in a Master's Level Theory Course	This paper presents one strategy for course-embedded assessment of Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs). Assessments (both direct and indirect) are tied to AACSB VALUE rubrics; SLOs are tied to program level outcomes as well as university level outcomes; results are used as part of the process of quality improvement required by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges Commission on Colleges (Comprehensive Standard 3.1.1).
Manuel	F.	Zamora	Dr.	Angelo State University	Sexual Misconduct on College Campuses: Protection, Due Process, and Liability	Assessment requirements have impacted the way university professors teach by exponentially increasing the required documentation of student achievement in the classroom. This example illustrates how one faculty member linked meaningful course assignments to continuous improvement.
Steven	N.	Zane	Mr.	Northeastern University	Can 'Prevention Use' Give Us an Evidence-Based Society? Evidence-Based Crime Prevention in a Law and Policy Context	The increased number of peer sexual assault incidents on college campuses serves as evidence that educational institutions are unable to effectively control sexual misconduct. Student codes are ineffectively enforced, victims are not properly protected, due process rights are in question, and institutions face liability. This presentation explores issues and dynamics with the First Common Rule interpretation of 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq (1973), Title IX, applying to all aspects of educational programs or activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance. A model policy framework is developed to improve management from awareness to prevention, and investigation to adjudication.
Lisa	Ann	Zanglin	Dr.	Auburn University-Montgomery	Implementation of the Police Officer Training Corps (POTC) at Auburn University-Montgomery	Evidence-based crime prevention has emerged as a sound and worthwhile alternative to traditional crime control. Central to the evidence-based paradigm is the explicit goal to increase the influence of scientific research on public policy. The research utilization literature delineates a number of ways that evaluation research can exert an influence on policy decisions, including 'contextual', 'instrumental', and 'political'. Limitations of these routes to policy influence and the embracement of the evidence-based paradigm has given rise to another way, known as 'prevention use'. This paper explores the strengths and limitations of proposed use for advancing evidence-based crime prevention and outlines a working framework for its application in a law and policy context.
Lisa	Ann	Zanglin	Dr.	Auburn University-Montgomery	The Implementation of the Police Officer Training Corps (POTC) Program at Auburn University-Montgomery	There is a shortage of qualified candidates to become police officers and first responders. This presentation discusses the implementation of a Police Officer Training Corps (POTC) for Auburn University-Montgomery which will provide quality police officers which a bachelor's degree in Justice and Public Safety at the completion of the four year program. This program is similar to the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) that is used to provide commissioned officers to the US military. This program culminates in students enrolled in the POTC program attending the police academy before graduation and being prepared and certified for work at local police departments throughout the state of Alabama. The four year process will enhance educational opportunities for future peace officers and provide cities with a better educated and trained police force that are better adapted to deal with the future challenges and evolving issues facing peace officers in the 21st century.
Egbert		Zavala	Dr.	University of Texas at El Paso	A Test of General Strain Theory with a Sample of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Adults	There is a shortage of qualified candidates to become police officers and first responders. This presentation discusses the implementation of a Police Officer Training Corps (POTC) for Auburn University-Montgomery which will provide quality police officers which a bachelor's degree in Justice and Public Safety at the completion of the four year program. This program is similar to the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) that is used to provide commissioned officers to the US military. This program culminates in students enrolled in the ROTC program attending the police academy before graduation and being prepared and certified for work at local police departments throughout the state of Alabama. The four year process will enhance educational opportunities for future peace officers and provide cities with a better educated and trained police force that are better adapted to deal with the future challenges and evolving issues facing peace officers in the 21st century.
Frank	Austin	Zaigler	Dr.	Northeastern State University	Drones, Phones, Genomes and Future Police Investigations	Numerous studies have provided empirical support for Agnew's (2006) General Strain Theory. However, given the list of stressors encountered by GLBT individuals, it is surprising that researchers have yet to test the theory on a sample of sexual minorities, and whether unique GLBT stressors also contribute to criminal behavior. This exploratory paper reports the results of a study conducted in a borderland region. Results, implications for theory, and policy are discussed.
Meron		Zerefu		Georgia State University Student	Private Probation	Abstract Technology is moving faster than the courts and legislatures can define the constitutional limits of how innovation can be used in police investigations. Recently, the U.S. Supreme Court has responded with initial police guidance for searches of smart phones and DNA that has left many unanswered 4th Amendment questions. State legislatures are drafting legislation to regulate drones, while the FAA is licensing unmanned aircraft systems to selected police departments. The presentation(s) will explore the future use of these three technologies and how the courts and legislatures may respond to privacy concerns.
Lauren	Ashleigh	Zezulka	Ms.	The University of Alabama	Differentiating Cyberbullies and Internet Trolls by Personality Characteristics and Self-Esteem	Private Probation/Abstract The soundness of public policy that uses private probation companies to save costs for municipal governments is examined. Private probation companies are responsible for the supervision of low-level offenders punished through community supervision and/or fines. Ideally, local governments save costs through contracting probation and fine collection to private probation. If offenders cannot pay supervision fees or fines, they may be arrested and confined in local jails at taxpayers' expense. Such practices do little to save costs. Reforming policies in place today is needed in order to gain significant benefit for municipalities and their citizens.
Yan		Zhang	Prof.	Sam Houston State University	Concentrations of Crime in Apartment Complexes	Research has yet to assess whether cyberbullies and Internet trolls differ on personality characteristics and levels of self-esteem. The key distinction between cyberbullies and Internet trolls is whether the instigators know their targets or victims. In the current study, 308 respondents completed the anonymous Internet-based survey; 149 self-reported Internet trolling, 199 self-reported cyberbullying, and 89 self-reported never engaging in either behavior. Results suggest there are differences between individuals who engage in trolling versus low or cyberbullying and trolling versus low or cyberbullying and trolling versus low or cyberbullying and trolling versus low or cyberbullying. Future research suggestions and limitations will be discussed.
Yue		Zhuo	Dr.	St. John's University	Mental Illness vs. Substance Abuse: Which Matters More?	Using longitudinal crime data, the current study examines the concentrations of crime in apartment complexes in Houston area. The impacts of characteristics of apartment complexes and their immediate surrounding environments on the development of crime patterns are analyzed.
Malgorzata		Zuber	Prof.	University of Massachusetts-Lowell	Bostonians? Familiarity with and Assessments of Antiterrorism	The connection between mental illness, substance abuse, and violence is exceedingly complex. A large and growing volume of literature investigates such interrelationships, but limited attention has been given to potential avenues for reducing violence among the severely mentally ill substance abusers. This current study seeks to review the existing studies, summarize current knowledge, address directions for future research, and discuss implications for community treatment programs, treatment research, and public policy.
Ivy		Zumbun	Prof.	The Community College of Baltimore County, Co-Chair MCCJCE	The Maryland Consortium of Criminal Justice College Educators and Higher Education in Police & Corrections Academy Training	A knowledgeable public is an important component of effective emergency response following terrorism events, since lack of confidence in the government's ability to respond to terrorist attacks can lead to increased fear. This fear can distort decision-making processes. How might such awareness affect beliefs in potential downsides of antiterrorism? What attitudes do Bostonians hold about the appropriateness of antiterrorism agencies and policies, in terms of potential affronts on civil liberties?