

Lead Author First Name	Lead Author Last Name	Affiliation	Submission Title	Topic Area	Abstract
Michael	Palmiotto	Wichita State University	Older Criminals and the Crimes they Commit	Domestic/Family Crime	This paper examines crimes committed by older people. Older people may commit crimes committed by those in younger age groups. It would be expected that they do not commit crimes to the extent that those in their 20s and 30s do. With the older population increasing substantially in the decades ahead it should be expected that the crime rate of older people may also increase. This paper examines the crimes older people commit and their potential for committing crimes in the coming decades.
Mitchel	Roth	Sam Houston State University	Organized Cargo Theft: A Comparative View	Organized Crime	Organized cargo theft has flourished for centuries, yet it has received little attention from criminologists and other organized crime researchers. The National Cargo Security Council has estimated that companies lost \$25 billion to cargo thieves in one recent year alone. This paper will examine cargo theft activities in Europe and the United States. This form of criminality is unique among contraband supply methods (smuggling, counterfeiting or product piracy), primarily for its lower costs and potential for high profit margins. This paper will evaluate 21st century cargo theft gangs and solo operators as well as strategies for suppressing cargo theft.
Wendy	Hicks	Loyola University New Orleans	The Growth in White Supremacy via Mainstream Political Discourse during Presidential Campaign 2012	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The U.S. Presidential campaign of 2012 saw an upsurge in politically conservative stances as discourse often became heated as pundits debated issues pertaining to immigration, women's reproductive rights, gay marriage, and unemployment. Woven into this mesh of political diatribe were concerns regarding the growth of extremist groups within the United States. This paper will examine the political discourse on issues underlying the 2012 Presidential campaign as concerns regarding traditional family structure, immigration, and a host of other hotly debated social issues could be argued to be an instigating factor in the growth of the white supremacy movement across the country.
Cathryn	Lavery	Iona College	Team-Teaching Corrections & Supervision of Offenders	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentaion will describe an innovative, collaborative teaching approach on the subject of the management & supervision of offenders. This pedagogical style incorporates the work and research experience from both an active practitioner and an academic - and creates a positive atmosphere for learning, critical thinking, & examining the controversial topics in corrections. The presentation is abased on personal experiences from both professors regarding the development and implementation of the course including; the structure and the rationale for this course; the learning objectives, technology and techniques in developing & presenting in this and other criminal justice classes.
Cathryn	Lavery	Iona College	Creating a Successful Sexual Assault Training Module for Faculty on College Campuses and Universities.	Schools and Crime	Sexual assault prevention programs need to be significantly broadened on our college campuses. Though there has been an on-going concern about sexual victimization, much of it has been compartmentalized and regulated to areas of Counseling and Student Affairs. There are still problems with public safety, reporting, and statistics. The push towards peer education and "campus response teams" have had favorable results, although most of these initiatives need time to develop and measure outcomes. Faculty are instrumental liaisons with administration and the community. The paper will discuss faculty input and collaboration on the procedures of policies, judicial affairs, and faculty responsibility.
Diana	Clayton	Rogers State University	Institutionalized Injustice as Status Quo	Criminal Procedure	Misconduct, procedural disparities and abuse of discretion by decision-makers within the criminal justice system are consistently revealed during appellate review. Reliable studies disclose that race and poverty adversely influence arrest, charging and sentencing decisions and lead to these groups' disproportionate representation within the prison population. The United States Supreme Court recognized such institutionalized injustice in 1972 when it halted capital punishment. This inquiry examines how constitutional rights and protections cannot ensure equal justice for all in a system that tolerates institutionalized injustices as status quo; and, how wrongful convictions are a product of a compromised system.
Ricky	Gutierrez	California State University, Sacramento	Service learning and criminal justice education: Integrating theory and practice to propel student learning and enhance	Teaching Pedagogy	This roundtable will discuss service learning pedagogy and the curricular requirements necessary to ensure a robust learning experience for CJ students. This forum will provide an opportunity for those who are interested in developing service learning courses to interact with a panel of educators who have infused this teaching pedagogy into their classroom practice. Additionally, this roundtable will be of interest for those who serve at the programmatic level as those responsible for assessing criminal justice programs should examine departmental applications of service learning and seek to contribute to the growing body of knowledge in this area with evidence-based research.
Ken	Kerle	Kansas Jail Association/Adjunct Prof., Washburn University	Jails and Academe and Continuing Change	Jails	Mega-jails and smaller jails across the nation have evolved into the mental health institutions" in the United States. Is it inevitable that jails are destined to be the 21st century answer to treating those with mental illness and co-occurring disorders?
Raymond	Rainville	Saint Peter's University	Community Policing - Myth and Reality™	Police Administration and Management	Community Police - Myth and Reality" Roundtable discussion about the effectiveness of community policing in contemporary America. Participants will share their views and experiences on the value of maintaining a community policing program. Program theory and policy will be discussed along with a police officer's on the job experience. Students will discuss their experiences with their own community police departments and what has been presented in class. Audience will present their concerns experiences and recommendations for the future use of "community policing."

Jacqueline	Bergdahl	Wright State University	Internet Gambling and College Students	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Undergraduates (N=471) were randomly selected to complete a survey about online gambling. The sample was representative of the university population: 54.5% female, average age 22.2 years and 82.2% white. Six of the nine variables tested predicted online gambling participation: race, academic field, academic success, sports enthusiasm, technological inclination, and non-internet gambling behavior. Students deemed most at-risk were: whites enrolled in a major requiring a high level of technological usage and competence, with a higher GPA relative to their peers in similar fields, find great fulfillment in sports, are technologically gifted and gamble in other venues.
Laurence	French	University of New Hampshire	Gault to Miller: Assessing 45 years of American juvenile justice	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	American juvenile justice underwent a major transformation in 1967 with the U.S. Supreme Court's, in re Gault" decision opening up this otherwise closed process to due process. The 1972 "Furman v. Georgia" decision further articulated the terms for harsh penalties like capital punishment. Yet it was not until 2005 with" Roper v. Simmons" that the high court outlawed the death penalty for juveniles under 18. Even then mandatory life sentences without the possibility of parole persisted in certain states. The 2012 U.S. Supreme Court "Miller v. Alabama" decision ended the mandatory element of this practice.
Reid	Toth	University of South Carolina Upstate	Pretty Polly and Tom Dooley: Crime and Victimization in the American Murder Ballad	Media and Crime	With roots in Scottish and English folklore, song lyrics featuring violent acts have become integral to American musical history. Known as "murder ballads," these songs typically originated in the Appalachian region of the United States. While documented to some degree in the humanities literature, no empirical examination exists of the manifestation of crime and justice in these musical works. This study is based on a content analysis of popular murder ballads with the purpose of documenting common themes and elements representative of the criminal justice system. Particular attention is given to gender roles and other evidence of marginalization.
Avdi	Avdija	Indiana State University	Psychometric assessment of measuring instruments: Construct validation of two instruments designed to measure police beh	Quantitative Methods	Through a series of statistical procedures, the objective of this study is to test the construct validity of a measuring instrument designed to measure police behavior. The second objective of this study is to demonstrate the steps of a complex procedure in the construction of and measuring research instruments. The key indicators of the quality of a measuring instrument are the reliability and validity of the measures. Thus, reliability of the measuring instrument, which evaluates the stability of measures, predictive and concurrent (criterion-related) validity are among some of the steps that this study will address to measure construct validity. This study focuses mainly on the process of making the connection between the theoretical level and the empirical measurement level.
Christopher Carolyn	Totten Petrosino	Kennesaw State University Bridgewater State University	Blast from the past:" Evaluating Fourth Amendment searches using property law after U.S. v. Jones" The Politics of Hate Crime	Criminal Procedure Hate Crimes	In United States v. Jones, involving a police search with a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) device, the United States Supreme Court altered the Fourth Amendment "search" inquiry by re-emphasizing it on property rights. This approach is problematic for reasons related to stability and uniformity in the law. It also has implications for Fourth Amendment standing. The property law focus is also not well-suited to modern-day technological advancements allowing police to search electronically. Furthermore, Jones left unanswered whether a warrant is required for GPS searches. Fortunately, the Jones concurrences and lower court jurisprudence provide some insight into these unresolved issues.
Silvina	Ituarte	California State University East Bay	Expanding Existing Bias Crime Offender Typologies	Hate Crimes	Bias crimes (hate crimes) have been the subject of inquiry for several decades, yet little continues to be known about a broad range of offenders. This presentation seeks to expand Levin and McDevitt's bias crime offender typology while also integrating the analysis of interviews with several offenders in an array of bias crimes including offenses such as graffiti and reaching to murder. The analysis examines not only the offenders, but also environmental factors involving the decision to use weapons or use violence as well as an examination of who attacks in a group versus alone. This expanded typology may lead to varying interventions to be integrated into existing sentencing, corrective, and punishment practices.
Randy	Blazak	Portland State University	The White Prison Mind: Unique Issues Facing Incarcerated Supremacists	Hate Crimes	It has been estimated that 10 percent of the 650,000 inmates released back into the community each year are members of racist prison gangs. Some of these inmates entered prison as hate criminals but the vast majority were recruited into white groups, including the Aryan Brotherhood and European Kindred, while in prison as a source of protection. The obligations of membership follow these inmates upon release. This obligation has included the commission of hate crimes outside the prison. This study utilizes interviews with current and former inmates who are or have been members of racist prison groups to explore the issues of suspended identity, prisonization, and toxic masculinity. This study reveals how incarceration is a factor in the production of hate criminals. It also provides policy suggestions in the form of security threat group segregation and alternatives to incarceration.
Jack	McDevitt	Northeastern University	Hate Crime Against Immigrants and Hispanics	Hate Crimes	This paper will present preliminary results from a National Institute of Justice funded study of hate crimes against immigrants and Hispanics. The paper explores the extent to which recent anti-immigrant public sentiments and policies empowering local law enforcement to identify illegal residents in their community have emboldened hate crime offenders to target individuals perceived to be immigrants. This research will include quantitative and qualitative measures since many members of the advocacy community believe that any increase in hate crimes will not be illustrated in statistics based on crimes reported to the police. These groups fear that immigrant victims of hate crimes will refuse to report these crimes due to fear that the police who receive the reports will seek to deport them or members of their family.

					Modern hate crime laws have evolved since their introduction in the 1980s. Initially, the most common protected categories included race, religion, and national origin. Subsequently other categories became commonplace such as sexual orientation, gender/gender identity and disability. The Federal Bureau of Investigation pursuant to the Hate Crimes Statistics Act includes race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability in its annual enumeration of hate crime reported to police. Most recently hate crimes against the homeless have been added to state hate crime statutes in a handful of states, but not to federal hate crime reporting or enforcement laws. This presentation will examine the characteristics of hate violence against the homeless and argue that the inclusion of homelessness is consistent with the purposes and goals of hate crime legislation. Included in this analysis will be some of the political factors that are present in the debate over the inclusion of a homeless category.
Brian	Levin	California State University, San Bernardino	Protected Categories in Hate Crime Legislation	Hate Crimes	
Matthew	O'Deane	University of Phoenix	Importance of Practitioner Scholarly Publishing	Technology/Online/Distance Education	This discussion will explore the importance of practitioners; such as fulltime or retired police officers, parole agents, and probation officers to get involved in publishing in academic journals, books, and magazines. The discussion is related to the practitioner versus academic debate and identifies the resources available to practitioners that have an interest in scholarly publishing, and how publishing can help a practitioner in academic and research institutions. The discussion will also explore the importance of professional development of practitioners, maintaining curriculum vitas, and how to increase marketability by using journals and publishers to increase knowledge in the field of study.
Paula	Rector	Missouri State University-Dept. of Criminology	Wrongful Convictions: Does Gender Matter?	Gender and Crime	Most of those who have been exonerated for crimes they did not commit are men. Many are minority men who were wrongfully convicted of a sex crime and were eventually exonerated based on DNA testing. Little is known about women who are wrongfully convicted. This paper is exploratory in nature to better understand the causes of women's wrongful convictions. The crimes in which women are wrongfully convicted of, the leading causes of their convictions, and how they are exonerated are explored.
Stan	Sherlock	Norwich University	"Conflict and Compatibility Between Military and Police: The Effects of Military Service and Deployment on Police	Police Personnel Issues	This study, using data from a survey of police officers and troopers throughout Vermont, examines the effects of military service and combat and other types of military deployment on policing in a small town and rural state. More specifically, it compares and analyzes how Vermont law enforcement officers and supervisors with and without military background and with and without deployment experience differ in their perspectives regarding (1) the meaning and relevancy of military characteristics and influences on policing, (2) aspects of policing affected by deployment, and (3) positive and negative consequences of the military model on policing.
Clete	Snell	University of Houston Downtown	Are Drug Courts Successful in Reducing Recidivism among Chronic Offenders?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Drug Court evaluations have demonstrated a reduction in recidivism in comparison to traditional probation programs. One goal of drug court programs is to disrupt the chronic nature of offending. However, most evaluations have not tested whether drug courts have been successful with chronic offenders. This study utilized a quasi-experimental design to compare recidivism among 645 drug court offenders and 332 drug offenders processed through traditional probation. The study also utilizes data collected from focus groups among drug court participants. The results indicate that drug courts may play an important role in disrupting the cycle of chronic offending among drug offenders.
Aliya	Simnor	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Unrecognized Behaviors of Stalking in Romantic Relationships	Student Panels	Stalking is widely acknowledged as a serious crime, especially among young adults. Research has demonstrated that college students, more than any other age group, will experience stalking as both perpetrators and victims. This research project gained an understanding of the individual difference factors that cause differences in individuals' recognition and perceptions of stalking behaviors. Online surveys were administered to students who attended Richard Stockton College of New Jersey. Those surveys examined long-term relationships among college students, specifically the use of persistence and unwanted attention in initiating a relationship. Results showed that some of the behaviors students actively engage in, is stalking.
Allison	Kosina	Grand Valley State University	An Adolescent Sex Offender Treatment Program: Recidivism Rates with Implications on Personality Types	Rehabilitation and Treatment	In 1988, the Kent County Juvenile Court (Grand Rapids, Michigan) implemented an innovative program for juvenile sex offenders. This program, the Adolescent Sex Offenders Treatment Program (ASOTP) was designed to provide comprehensive treatment services to this population. The presenters will discuss the ASOTP and review current research designed to address issues of sexual offending as it pertains to personality types and recidivism rates. This presentation is designed to assist mental health providers, juvenile court workers and judges in assessing the needs of adolescent sex offenders in order to provide comprehensive treatment services to this population
Yeok-il	Cho	University of Central Missouri	Analysis of alcohol-involved crimes on a college campus	Quantitative Methods	The alcohol drinking of college students has generated a wide range of problems. What is more, even non-alcohol drinker's lives have been threatened by alcohol abusers who drive a car. In addition to these serious consequences, abusive alcohol drinking is prevalent among college students. So, this article focuses on alcohol-related crimes of college students and addresses the following research questions: Are alcohol-related crimes disproportionately distributed across places or time frames? Are there any spatial or temporal factors that may produce the crimes? In order to answer these questions, the current research design uses several statistical techniques, including GIS mapping. In addition, the current study focuses on the police reports over the last 5 years for the crimes on the campus of the University of Central Missouri.

Susan	Quinn	Georgia Gwinnett College	The Gang Member Label, Type of Crime, and Length of Incarceration	Juvenile Corrections	The focus of labeling theory studies on secondary deviance has led to a lack of research regarding the impact of labels on criminal or juvenile justice processing. The purpose of the current study is to determine if there are direct and interactive effects of the gang member label and type of crime on length of incarceration in juvenile justice facilities. Using data from the State of Florida, length of incarceration is examined for offenders entering juvenile justice facilities during calendar year 2007.
Penny	Shtull	Norwich University	Police Response to Mental Illness on Campus	Police-Community Interactions	Campus police are often among the initial contacts for behavioral incidents involving people with mental illness. Their training and access to resources influence decisions to direct the mentally ill to support services and/or through campus disciplinary processes and/or the criminal justice system. This presentation explores the unique challenges these interactions pose for campus police officers and the need for appropriate dispatch protocols, increased training for police officers to recognize mental illness and effectively respond to it, and increased collaboration between law enforcement and stakeholders both on and off the campus.
Troy	Payne	University of Alaska Anchorage	Exploring seasonality and crime in Anchorage, Alaska	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Excessive heat has long been associated with aggression in experimental settings (e.g., Anderson, 2001). Crime also exhibits seasonal patterns, often interpreted as the result of seasonal variation in routine activities (Rotton and Cohn, 2003). Seasonality and crime are not often studied in extreme latitudes, however, where excessive heat and humidity do not exist in the summer. Routine activities are altered by extreme weather conditions and shorter daylight hours in the winter in such environments. This study explores spatial and temporal patterning of crime in Anchorage, Alaska for the period 2007-2010 in an attempt to fill this gap in the literature.
Egbert	Zavala	The University of Texas at El Paso	The Importance of Social Learning and Job-Related Stress on Police Officers' Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence	Research and Pictorial Showcase	While studies have documented a link between job-related stress and family violence in police families, these studies have failed to test whether child maltreatment and the occurrence of parental violence also contributes to violence. The current study uses data from the Police Stress and Domestic Violence on Police Families in Baltimore, Maryland to examine what effects child maltreatment, parental violence, and job-related stress has on IPV. Guided by social learning and general strain theories, results indicate that child maltreatment, but not parental violence or job-related stress, is positive and significant in predicting intimate partner violence in police families
George	Higgins	University of Louisville	Publishing in Justice Quarterly and Journal of Criminal Justice Education	Author Meets Critics	Publishing is a necessary function for the discipline to thrive. Publishing is also a necessary function for professor to advance and secure tenure. Editors Cassia Spohn and George E. Higgins will provide insight into how to publish in Justice Quarterly and Journal of Criminal Justice Education. They will discuss the value of a unique idea and the importance of methodological rigor for high quality successful publications.
Cory	Lepage	University of Alaska, Anchorage	A New Approach in Reducing Domestic Violence in Alaska: Evaluation of the Fairbanks PACE Project	Domestic/Family Crime	Alaska's high rate of domestic violence is a serious public safety issue. While many efforts in reducing domestic violence use decreased rates of offender recidivism as a measure of success, few examine victims' perceptions of safety as a performance measure, and most focus on felony domestic violence offenses. The Fairbanks PACE pilot project specifically targets two dimensions not often explored: misdemeanor domestic violence offenders and victims' perceptions of safety. The project evaluation examines victims' safety perceptions and analyzes offender recidivism rates to test hypothesized levels of decreased misdemeanor offender domestic violence rates after participating in a batterers intervention program.
Lindsay	Deveau	Texas State University	Domestic violence: How weapon use, injury, and substance use impact arrest decisions	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The purpose of this study is to examine how arrest decisions are made in domestic violence incidents. The study seeks to determine who is more likely to be arrested in domestic violence incidents, and what factors affect an officer's decision to arrest. Three thousand and seventy-eight domestic violence incidents were examined across four states. Factors such as gender, race, weapon use, substance use, and infliction of injuries, increase domestic violence situations, and impacted an officer's decision to arrest. The impact often varied depending on the gender of victim and offender. Future research should focus on how gender impacts an officer's decision to arrest either one party or both parties when factors such as weapons, injuries, and substance use are determinants of arrest.
Heidi	Scherer	Kennesaw State University	Assault and Academics: The Adverse Impact of Victimization on Education among College Students with Disabilities	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Past research on victimization among college students demonstrates that victimization experiences can lead to negative impacts (Sabina and Straus, 2008). Most of the research on the adverse effects of victimization among this population focuses on psychological or physical outcomes of violence. However, less is known about how victimization impacts students' educational experience (Harned, 2001). Using data from the American College Health Association, this poster will explore the relationship between physical and sexual assault victimization and academic outcomes. Additionally, college students with and without disabilities will be compared to determine if the negative effects of victimization vary across these two groups.
Keith	Bell	West Liberty University	Intimate Partner Violence: What Makes us "Angry?"	Domestic/Family Crime	The paper addresses what makes us meaning men and women, angry in relation to IPV. Over 40 variables were tested in order to address 1) what makes men and women perpetrate IPV, 2) to determine if these same factors are correlated with victimization of the IPV. Remarkably, many of the same variables correlated with perpetration are correlated with victimization as well.

Jennifer	Moore	DeSales University	Pleading for a Good Lawyer: Effective Assistance of Counsel after Missouri v. Frye and Lafler v. Cooper	Criminal Procedure	While the right to effective assistance of counsel is well established, last term the Supreme Court focused in on legal representation during plea bargaining. In two companion cases, Missouri v. Frye and Lafler v. Cooper, the Court confronted cases where counsel either failed to communicate a plea deal or incorrectly advised a defendant to reject a plea. In closely divided 5-4 decisions, the Court expanded what the dissent referred to as the "newly created constitutional field of plea-bargaining law." My presentation will examine these two important cases and discuss their implications on plea bargaining and legal representation.
Tiffany	Barfield-Cottledge	University of Houston Clear Lake	Juvenile Gangs: The Changing Dynamics	Research and Pictorial Showcase	While the presence of juvenile gangs in America is not new, recent changes in gang dynamics have led to challenges in both their identification and link to crime and delinquency. The fact that juvenile gang characteristics are changing at rates quicker than can be identified presents a social concern with far reaching implications. This research seeks to highlight challenges faced by policing agencies and offer future implications honed in social networking and data sharing processes to address the current nature and extent juvenile gangs and their impact on current crime rates.
Grant	Drawve	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Arrest Likelihood and Routine Activities Theory	Environmental Crime	Routine activities theory relies on a motivated offender, suitable target, and a lack of capable guardianship to converge in time and space for a criminal opportunity to be present. Due to these elements, routine activities theory tends to be applied to victimization research; but routine activities theory is capable of being applied to other areas of research. The current study used routine activities theory at the micro-level and applied different measures of offender motivation, target suitability, and potential guardianship in the analyses. These measures were used to explain the likelihood that an offender will be arrested for an aggravated assault. The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data were used to measure routine from the crime side rather than the victim side of the incident. Our analyses found support for the ability to apply routine activities theory measures to NIBRS data to explain variation in the probability that an offender will be arrested. This study adds to the literature of routine activities by using a previously untested data source and by focusing on arrest rather than victimization.
Sue	Collins	Georgia State University, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, De	Examining the Impact of Title VII's Anti-Retaliation Provisions on Police Personnel Practices	Police Personnel Issues	This article examines the impact of the Court's ruling in Crawford v. Metropolitan Government of Nashville (2009), on police personnel practices stemming from the internal investigation of sexual harassment complaints. At issue in Crawford was whether an employee who speaks out against sexual harassment discrimination not on her own initiative but pursuant to questioning during an employer initiated internal investigation is protected from retaliation under Title VII's opposition clause. Ruling in the affirmative, the Court held that when an employee communicates a belief that the employer has engaged in a form of discrimination, this nearly always constitutes opposition to that activity. Thus, any adverse employment action taken as a result of that communication may constitute unlawful retaliation.
Tracy	Tamborra	University of New Haven	Safety for students who study abroad: It's more than considering the threat of political unrest	Security and Crime Prevention	This paper examines safety considerations addressed by study abroad programs. While programs list safety as a primary consideration, programs often prioritize safety threats resulting from terrorism or political unrest. This paper first reviews data that suggests travelers are more likely to experience violence as a function of interpersonal relationships (e.g. stalking and sexual assault) than terrorism. Next, data is presented from a content analysis that examines the safety and security policies posted on study abroad program websites. Finally, this paper urges future research and policies to address interpersonal violence as a potential threat to student travelers.
Ralph	Taylor	Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University	Longitudinal theory testing: reactions to crime and small area crime counts	Theory Testing	
Jillian	Eidson	Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University	Home Sweet (and Secure) Home: Perceived Risk, Perceived Incivilities and Household Protection	Theory Testing	Lab (1990) in a cross-sectional national sample failed to find impacts of fear on household protection, leading him to suggest that perhaps perceived risk was important. Following up, impacts of both perceived crime risk and perceived incivilities on reported changes in adopted household protection measures were analyzed with multilevel models. 305 residents on 50 streetblocks were interviewed twice a year apart. Perceived incivilities at the individual and neighborhood levels exerted significant, lagged impacts on adopting of additional protective behaviors. The spatial patterning of protection changes and burglary are examined. Implications for the incivilities thesis and responsabilization techniques are noted.
Ingrid	Johnson	Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University	Changes in One Common Household Protection and Weinstein's Models of Precautionary Behavior	Theory Testing	Adopting household protection measures is precautionary in nature. Weinstein (1989) has proposed four models of precautionary behavior: Decision-Making, Fear as a Direct or Indirect Motivator, Unrealistic Optimism, and Social Influence. Focusing on adopting or not adopting better locks on doors or windows, one of the most common household protection behaviors, these four models were tested using a panel design of 305 residents on 50 streetblocks. Results most strongly supported the Fear as a Direct or Indirect Motivator theory; no prior research has supported this model. Results also showed that changes in protection varied primarily on an individual basis.

Nathan	Link	Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University	Lagged Impacts of Risk Perceptions on Perceived Incivilities: Inverting a Core Assumption of the Incivilities Thesis	Theory Testing	The incivilities thesis, aka broken windows theory, assumes higher levels of incivilities generate more perceived risk. Cross sectional studies support this idea. But longitudinal work (Robinson et al., 2003) raises the possibility that elevated risk perceptions cause later increases in perceived incivilities. This idea was tested using a survey panel design, with interviews a year apart, of 305 Baltimore City (MD) residents nested within 50 street blocks. Multilevel models revealed significant lagged multilevel impacts of risk perception, at both the individual and streetblock levels, on later changes in perceived incivilities. Implications for the construct validity of perceived incivilities are noted.
Amber	Perenzin	Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University	Keeping One Step Ahead: Generating Risk Heterogeneity Map Surfaces to Predict Long Term Crime Patterns	Theory Testing	If practitioners seek to predict look-ahead crime counts at the community level one year in the future, they have three options: using crime counts from the current year, using community structural variables for the current year, or using both. The first approach emphasizes temporal stability of community-level crime counts. The second approach emphasizes enduring structural correlates of high crime rate communities. Using data from Philadelphia census block groups, prediction models were built for six crime types using either structure, or crime, or both. Conceptual differences between these three approaches, and variations in goodness of fit, accuracy and bias are discussed.
Kristie	Blevins	Eastern Kentucky University	Evaluating Police Strategies	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	
Stephen	Bishopp	University of Texas at Dallas	An Examination of the Effects of Violent Crime Exposure on Police Suicide, Alcohol Consumption, and Divorce.	Police Personnel Issues	Scholars have found that police officers face an increased risk of suicide, alcohol abuse, and divorce due to the nature of their job. Exposure to violent crime has been found to mediate the relationship between policing and these outcomes. Using data that were collected via the Police Work Experience Survey (PWES), this dissertation will test theoretical explanations for the effects of violent crime on police officers from Texas' six largest metropolitan areas. Akers' (1985) social learning theory (SLT), and Agnew's (1992) general strain theory (GST) are used to explain the influence that violent crime exposure has on these behaviors.
Nicole	Piquero	University of Texas at Dallas	Identity Thieves: Motives and Methods	Author Meets Critics	
Heith	Copes	University of Alabama Birmingham	Identity Thieves: Motives and Methods	Author Meets Critics	Author meets critic: Identity Thieves: Motives and Methods
Nicole	Piquero	University of Texas at Dallas	Critic	Author Meets Critics	Critic: Identity Thieves: Motives and Methods
Andrea	Schoepfer	California State University San Bernardino	Critic	Author Meets Critics	Critic: Identity Thieves: Motives and Methods
George	Higgins	University of Louisville	Critic	Author Meets Critics	Critic: Identity Thieves: Motives and Methods
Daniel	Murphy	Lynchburg College	Practitioners in the Academic Setting: Perceptions from Students	Teaching Pedagogy	Whenever an applied major such as nursing, sports management, or criminal justice is introduced at the college or university level, it spurs discussions on who would be the best instructors (former practitioners or non-practitioners) for the discipline. As criminology and criminal justice programs continue to increase across the country in a variety of colleges and universities, the debate continues. This project is designed to address this discussion from a student perspective. Specially, students are asked their perceptions on the type of instructors in applied majors and specific courses.
Leila	Dutton	University of New Haven	Do Women Belong?: College Students' Views of Women in Police Work	Police Personnel Issues	The current study examined college students' acceptance of women in policing and beliefs about the frequency of sexual harassment of female officers by male officers. Female (n = 204) and male (206) undergraduate criminal justice majors completed a questionnaire. Results showed that both women and men were largely accepting of women in policing and acknowledged the existence of sexual harassment of female officers. As predicted, women were significantly more likely to accept women in policing and to believe that female officers are sexually harassed on the job. Implications of the results and suggestions for future research will be discussed.
Brie	Diamond	University of Texas at Dallas	Gauging Gang Affiliation's Consistency as a "Master Status"	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	Previous scholars have used Becker's (1963) "master status" to explain gang affiliation's effects on criminal justice case outcomes with inconsistent findings across settings. Specifically, Becker's master status has been used to explain arrest, prosecutorial charging, and sentencing decisions; but scholars have yet to observe gang affiliation's master status attributes on longitudinal data. We used longitudinal juvenile court and probation data from a large southern state to test gang affiliation's master status at multiple points in the juvenile justice system. Stratified multivariate regression models suggested gang affiliation had complex and inconsistent longitudinal effects on case processing outcomes. These findings provided support for gang affiliation as a master status; however, gang affiliation's inconsistent effects align more closely with criminal justice thermodynamics than labeling theory.
Nayab	Hakim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	It's not my fault: Using neutralization techniques to justify cheating in academic settings and shoplifting	Theory Testing	Sykes and Matza's theory postulates that individuals utilize neutralization techniques (i.e., denial of injury, denial of responsibility, denial of victim, appeal to higher loyalties, and condemnation of the condemners) to enable themselves to engage in criminal and deviant behaviors. The theory further claims that individuals tend to use these techniques as legitimate defenses to criminal and deviant activities; however, they are not considered valid justifications by the dominant society. The fact that neutralization techniques are considered valid by those employing them is essential because persons must believe in the legitimacy of these excuses in order to free themselves from internal constraint. This research is an attempt to empirically assess the hypotheses of neutralization theory. This study explores the influence of neutralization techniques on cheating among college students in academic settings as well shoplifting.
Obi	Ebbe	The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Boro Haram Terrorism: Strategies in Dealing with Al Qaeda Agents in Nigeria.	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	The roundtable will discuss the emergence of a terrorist organization called Boro Haram* in Nigeria. The focus will be the leadership their international connections their finances their structure their political connections the nature of police intervention the atrocities committed so far in Nigeria and development of strategic methods to eliminate them in Nigeria and neighboring countries."

Ursula	Lande	Georgia Military College	Incarcerated Offenders' Access and Use of a Social Networking Site	Institutional Corrections	This paper explores incarcerated offenders' accessing and use of a social networking site (www.mocospace.com) by illegal means (i.e. cell phones). Inclusion into the study was based on visual confirmation that the individual was incarcerated (e.g. wearing DOC uniform, photographs from inside the prison, etc...) or self-disclosure as an inmate. It appears that offenders with accounts access them frequently. Based on photos and personal statements a sizeable number of offenders are members of Security Threat Groups and often the offender provides enough details that his identity as an active inmate can be confirmed based on publicly accessible prison records.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	1.Film segments used as examples in teaching forensic psychology: Case example	Teaching Pedagogy	Films have been used as instructional aides in psychology and criminal justice for some time. For example, Albert Ellis, Fritz Perls, and Carl Rogers were participants in a film better known as "Gloria." This training film was aimed at mental health professionals. This paper uses film to demonstrate the framework or outline for crafting a criminal justice and forensically-relevant training exercise. The presenters provide an outline of activities designed to achieve stated instructional objectives. This presentation introduces a model for forensic psychology that integrates films into risk assessment training.
Kelly	Frailing	TAMIU	The Webb County Drug Court: Uncovering Best Practices for Hispanic Drug Court Participants	Specialty Courts	Though research on drug courts has proliferated, the effect of drug courts on Hispanic participants remains a particularly understudied area. The Webb County drug court in Laredo, TX serves a population of primarily young, Hispanic men and is well suited to start to address this shortfall. Relying primarily on observations of court sessions and an extensive interview with the Webb County drug court judge, this paper describes potential drug court best practices for Hispanic participants. It also addresses issues that are unique to the court, including its proximity to Mexico and the availability of drugs in Laredo.
Michael	Weinrath	University of Winnipeg	The Effects of Intensive Supervision Probation on High Risk Offenders	Community Corrections and Probation	Manitoba's Criminal Organization High Risk Offender Unit (COHROU) program combines intensive probation supervision, support and program placement along with rapid police response in the event of non-compliance with probation conditions. COHROU uses evidence based programs to address criminogenic needs and supplement supervision. This quantitative retrospective study assessed ten years intake (N=413), following up on new convictions for violent, property, breach probation and other offences for a two-year period following supervision. Reoffending was substantial but a large number of convictions were breach charges. Significant reductions were observed for more serious violence and violent crimes generally. ISP's such as COHROU may provide a reasonable alternative to custody.
M. Dyan	McGuire	Saint Louis University	An Evaluation of St Louis County Drug Courts: Success, Failure and Lessons Learned	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This paper is a preliminary evaluation of the data from the St. Louis County Drug Court. It will assess the extent to which the Court's diversion program is being successfully delivered and the extent to which the Court's diversion program is successfully reducing recidivism. Strategies for reaching under-served populations will also be evaluated.
Julie	Baldwin	University of Florida	A Case Study of Veterans in Veterans Treatment Courts	Specialty Courts	Veterans courts are the most recent development in the specialized court movement with the first beginning in January 2008. Currently, little is known about veterans courts in general, let alone anything regarding their impact. This study comes from dissertation data gathered from a veterans court, the first endeavor to investigate the veterans court phenomenon. Specifically, this project discerns the types of veterans involved in the criminal justice system and the issues they are facing. Program and policy implications are discussed.
Jennifer	Miller	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Second Chance Re-Entry Grant in Arkansas: Outcomes	Reentry/Parole Issues	This research focuses on the process and outcome evaluation of a two year Second Chance Reentry Grant awarded to a state community corrections agency to facilitate the reentry placement of offenders who were currently eligible for parole but had no viable parole plan. The funding stream was for \$750,000, which was matched by the state and used to provide services for parolees to prevent recidivism. The author will focus on difficulties with placement for specific offenders, information regarding recidivism or completion, and demographic breakdowns of the participants.
Julie	Campbell	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Navigating a New Frontier: Creating a Collaborative Online Criminal Justice Program at the University of Nebraska	Technology/Online/Distance Education	To meet the growing need for college educated criminal justice professionals in rural Nebraska and beyond, the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska – Kearney has spent the last three years collaborating with the University of Nebraska – Omaha's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, as well as the Bachelor's of General Studies program to create a series of online degree completion options in the area of criminal justice. This presentation will address the advantages of multi-campus online collaborations as well as the challenges they pose.
AnnMarie	Cordner	Kutztown University	Police Human Resource Planning	Police Administration and Management	This paper draws on two national surveys to identify current police human resource practices, as well as constraints within which police organizations have to work, in regard to recruitment, selection, training, promotion, and other components of human resource management. The study is a partial replication of similar research completed about 30 years ago at Michigan State University.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	The Benefit of Creating State Level Practitioner-Researcher Partnerships in Corrections	Institutional Corrections	State departments of correction collect volumes of data to effectively manage operations and inmate populations. These data are also valuable to policy makers, correctional administrators, and researchers to determine what works in correctional program implementation and practice. Practitioner-researcher partnerships are most effective when managed to meet each of the partner's priorities, are operationally efficient, and built upon trust. Participants of this roundtable will discuss the benefits of implementing state level practitioner-researcher partnerships.

John	Cencich	California University of Pennsylvania	Gateway to Sex Offenses	Sex Crimes	Sex offenses range from relatively minor exposures to the much more serious and violent sexual assaults. Research indicates that violent sexual predators may often engage in unreported criminal activities prior to the offenses for which they are ultimately convicted, and that some of those offenders may have been convicted of less serious offenses pertaining to exposure or non-sexual crimes of violence. This study is intended to review the prior criminal records of incarcerated sex offenders in the states of Texas and Pennsylvania to anecdotally determine if a pattern of such prior history emerges.
Thomas	Baker	Virginia Commonwealth University	Female inmates' procedural justice perceptions of the police and courts: Is there a spill-over of police effects?	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Serious offenders, especially incarcerated individuals, are rarely asked to judge the procedural justice of the police and courts. While serious offenders are rarely studied, even more uncommon are assessments of serious female offenders. Additionally, despite a fair amount of research on perceptions of the procedural justice of both the police and courts, little research has examined the spill-over of police effects onto the perceptions of the courts. This paper aims to bridge these gaps by examining a sample of female inmates' perceptions of the police and courts and the spill-over of perceptions of the police onto perceptions of the courts.
Patricia	Wagner	Youngstown State University	Sniffing* at the Internet Cafe: Illegal Wiretapping or Just Smelling the Coffee?*	Internet Crime	This study explores the legality of intercepting traffic on unencrypted WiFi networks (sniffing*) in the absence of a warrant. Authorities are divided on whether there is a legitimate expectation of privacy in communications made over WiFi networks of the type commonly found in coffee shops, restaurants and hotels. With the advent of increasingly inexpensive and easily available devices that can collect data over unencrypted networks, has the expectation of privacy eroded to the point that such communications should no longer be protected?*
H.	Butler	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Assessing the Effects of Exposure to Different Prison Environments on Offender Recidivism	Institutional Corrections	Although researchers have examined the specific deterrent effects of incarceration on offenders' odds of recidivism, little is known about whether these effects differ based on the institution(s) in which offenders were confined. In this study, we use data on a statewide sample of offenders released under post-release supervision in Ohio to examine the impact of exposure to different prison environments on offenders' odds of recidivism. Findings are discussed in terms of their importance for accurately classifying and managing offenders.
Valerie	Bell	Loras College	Jail Diversion: Is It Economically Viable?	Jails	This research examined the economic outcomes of a jail diversion program (JDP) in a small city in the Midwest. The diversion program sought to remove jail inmates with mental health needs and divert them to appropriate treatments. The goals of the JDP include reducing jail costs in addition to connecting persons with mental health issues to the services they need. The study sought to provide a quantitative analysis of those goals. Specifically, it was expected that jail costs would be reduced and inmates with mental health issues would receive services that addressed their mental health needs.
Philip	Rhoades	Texas A&M University--Corpus Christi	Learning by Preventing Crime: Integrating Service Learning into A Crime Prevention Course	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The learning opportunities from civic engagement/service learning may be integrated into regular classroom based courses through individual/group assignments. A crime prevention project provides an example. Substantive student learning objectives concerning community, citizen involvement, and public education campaigns linked to crime prevention are supported by a civic engagement/service learning project. Students create activities or volunteer for ones existing in the community. Reporting and class discussion assist in linking the experiential learning to course content and academic skill development (writing). Examples of student projects and participation in ongoing projects are provided. Adaptability of the assignment for other courses is demonstrated.
Rudy	Prine	Valdosta State University	A Multi-Year Comparison of Community Perceptions on Policing and Victimization	Police-Community Interactions	This project includes a multi-year comparison of community perceptions of crime and policing for a small town in South Georgia. Victimization data and attitudes toward the police are included. The methodology utilizes two different sampling designs: mass mailing and targeted random. Results show stability over time in regard to victimization and respondent's attitudes toward police. The findings resulting from the two different methodologies produced few significant differences in either victimization or attitudes toward law enforcement.
Darrell	Ross	Valdosta State University Dept. of Soci, Anthro & CJ	Assessing Lethal Force Liability Decisions and Human Factors Research	Police Administration and Management	Human factors research shows a relationship between high levels of stress, perceptual distortions, decision making, and the use of lethal force. This assessment combines an analysis of human factors research and an analysis of 1000 published Section 1983 lethal force decisions. Examination of the patterns in federal court decisions and how they apply human factors science to claims of excessive force in officer involved shootings is presented. Recommendations for policy, training, investigations, and court testimony are discussed.
Sharece	Downey	Prairie View A&M University	The Effects of Education on the Behavior of Incarcerated Youth	Juvenile Corrections	It is well documented by previous literature that academic achievement has the ability to reduce delinquency among adolescents. Katsiyannis and Ryan (2008) asserted that poor academic outcomes can indeed affect a child's behavior. Furthermore, it has been determined that illiteracy is the strongest common denominator among adolescents who are involved in corrections (Kidder, 1990). Most, if not all, studies typically examine the relationship between education and deviant behavior of adolescents in the "free world". This study attempts to fill a gap in the literature by examining the effects of education on the behavior of incarcerated youth.

Stacie	Merken	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	THE SECOND CHANCE ACT: ON THE ROAD TO EFFECTIVE PRISONER REENTRY	Reentry/Parole Issues	ABSTRACT The Second Chance Act of 2007, which is a re-authorization of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, was signed into law on April 9, 2008. Through this legislation, the government provides grants to promote successful reentry for ex-offenders through housing, employment services, substance abuse and mental illness treatment, family programs, and education. Research on trial programs during 2008-2010 that implemented The Second Chance Act showed a positive effect for ex-offenders and the community. This paper examines the research on The Second Chance Act and previous research on prisoner reentry. Finally, some policy recommendations based on the findings from the research are offered.
Melissa	Stacer	University of Southern Indiana	Evaluating a Faith-Based Diversion and Reentry Program: Who Graduates?	Reentry/Parole Issues	Research on the effectiveness of community-based programs assisting criminal offenders has been limited until recently. We examined the case files of clients involved in a faith-based diversion and reentry program in southwestern Indiana to determine factors that influence completion of the program. This program, which utilizes a reintegrative shaming approach, requires clients to regularly attend religious services and meetings with church mentors and also offers specialized programming like Thinking for a Change classes. The characteristics of clients that predict graduation from the program and recidivism after graduation including recreational drug use, religiosity, and current offense type are explored.
Bernard	McCarthy	Missouri State University	Student Perspectives Towards Human Trafficking: Assessing the Impact of the Blue Campaign	Homeland Security Issues	Human trafficking is a modern day version of slavery. Approximately thirteen years ago, the United States government recognized its significance as a crime problem by authorizing "The Trafficking Victims Protections Act (2002)". Since that time the federal government has been a leader in addressing this crime problem, Human Trafficking task forces have been set up across the country, and a National Human Trafficking Awareness Day created. This study examines college student perspectives towards trafficking, their understanding of the problem and assesses whether or not the Blue Campaign conducted by US Department of Homeland Security has effectively reached the student population.
Heather	Pfeifer	University of Baltimore	Tables, figures, and charts - oh my! Helping students overcome their fear of statistics	Teaching Pedagogy	One of the quickest ways to raise a student's anxiety level at the start of a project is to assign multiple journal articles and reports replete with statistical tables and figures and then inform the student he/she will need to read and interpret the findings. Because many students are not comfortable with statistics, they often will resort to copying down the figures and never really learn how to critically evaluate the findings. This paper presents two class exercises instructors can use to help students practice their evaluative and critical thinking skills using real-life statistical tables.
Douglas	McKenzie	Grand Valley State University	The Clash Between the First Amendment and Cyber Bullying	Schools and Crime	The increasing problem of cyber bullying is often punctuated with news headlines reporting a victim of cyber bullying who commits suicide. This paper examines the dilemma that courts often face when deciding whether the authority of school officials to discipline students who engage in cyber bullying extends off school premises, where most cyber bullying originates, or whether such student speech is protected by the First Amendment. Often at the core of this debate is the application of the two prong test established by the Supreme Court in the Tinker case. Critical Supreme Court cases are examined, as well as key lower court cases which have struggled with applying Tinker and its progeny.
Beverly D	Frazier	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	African Americans and Reentry: The Threat of Even Greater Challenges	Reentry/Parole Issues	Largely African American communities that face the imminent return of hundreds of thousands of individuals from prison or jail are poised for even greater challenges than they presently face. While prisoner reentry is not a new societal concern, an anticipated increase in the number of those returning from prison and jail to already overwhelmed communities, coupled with the devastating effects of a fragile economy, this topic warrants a fresh look. This paper outlines the need for revisiting the challenges of reentry, specifically in African American communities, as an emerging social and criminal justice problem with potentially devastating effects.
Robert	Worley	Texas A&M University	The First Among Equals: Deconstructing the Role of the U.S. Supreme Court Justice in the 21st Century	Specialty Courts	In this paper, we examine the organization, nature, history, and political significance of the federal judiciary in the American political system. Attention will be directed specifically to the role of the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and how this role has evolved overtime. This paper shall also examine the U. S. Supreme Court's "new federalism," which was begun by the Rehnquist Court and is now flourishing under Chief John Roberts. Finally, we consider the appointments of the two newest members of the U.S. Supreme Court, Justices Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan, as we speculate what the future holds for the Roberts Court.
Sarah	Picard-Fritsche	Center for Court Innovation	Save our Streets: Findings from the Impact Evaluation of a Chicago Ceasefire Replication Project	Quantitative Methods	The SOS project is a Brooklyn-based replication of the Chicago Ceasefire model, a theory-driven violence prevention program that has been found to successfully reduce violence in several cities. Based on police data, the researchers utilized time series analysis to measure the impact of the program on gun violence in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, when compared to other precincts with similar socio-demographic characteristics and rates of violent crime. The analysis controls for overall trends in violent crime across Brooklyn and for potential displacement effects. Results are contextualized by process evaluation results exploring the implementation in Brooklyn and controversies regarding the model nationwide.

Andrew	Papachristos	Yale University	Project Longevity: A focused deterrence strategy	Gender and Crime	Focused deterrent interventions in areas of urban violence have been relatively successful at stemming shootings and murders. This case study examines the implementation of a focused deterrent intervention in New Haven, CT and the consequent reductions in shootings and murders associated with the intervention. In addition to the policy issues that needed to be addressed in the planning and initiation of the project, other items such as the social network structure of gang members and the geographic linkages between areas of violence are examined.
Brian	Williams	University of Georgia	Reflections on the Trayvon Martin Case: Multidisciplinary Perspectives, Revelations & Implications	Police-Community Interactions	This roundtable will draw upon scholars, subject matter experts, and practitioners from various fields and disciplines to bring to bear assorted theoretical perspectives in order to provide a panoramic analysis of the George Zimmerman - Trayvon Martin encounter. Its value, beyond surfacing implications for public policy, professional practice, and contemporary social science research, is in facilitating a civil discourse that acknowledges historical problems and issues in hopes of better understanding and appreciating present day challenges facing efforts to co-produce public safety and public order via community interactions with criminal justice organizations or institutions and their practitioners.
Edward	Bowman	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	Bad Apples, Bad Barrels, and Bad Barrel Systems: Social Media, Drift, and the Slippery Slope of Evil	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	If you wanted to design a system for focusing and amplifying deviant behavior look no further than the system of social media and networking. In this system, teens are accessing social media more frequently than any demographic. Within this digital world, teens are engaging in behaviors understood as cyber-deviance. From a theoretical perspective, cyber-deviance is explained by institutional forces that weaken social controls and enhance conditions for moral disengagement and drift. Social media allows users to act anonymously and under conditions that diffuse personal responsibility. This article analyzes the situational variables that enhance character transformations for users of social media.
Xin	Jiang	Slippery Rock University	An Examination on Routine Activities in Explaining Gap in Delinquency between Immigrant Youth and Nonimmigrant Youth	Race and Crime	Working within the routine activities framework, this study assesses the difference in the patterns of daily activities among immigrant youth and nonimmigrant youth and the extent to which such difference might contribute to the gap in delinquency between these two groups. Analyzing data from the first- and second-wave of National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), the results of this study show that lower likelihood of hanging out with friends, lower likelihood of having part-time job, and higher level of participating in activities with parents to large extent explain lower likelihood of delinquency exhibited by immigrants compared with nonimmigrants.
Harry	Rhea	Florida International University	The American Bar Association and the International Criminal Court	Comparative/International Courts	The American Bar Association was one of the first organizations to establish a committee early in the twentieth century to discuss the theory and practicality of creating an international court to prosecute crimes that violated the law of nations. The ABA established subsequent committees throughout the century into the early 1990s. This paper analyzes the discussions within those committees up to the ABA's present contributions to the Coalition for the International Criminal Court.
Esperanza	Camargo	University of Houston - Victoria	Intergenerational transmission of physical abuse in Bolivia	Domestic/Family Crime	This study examined the intergenerational transmission of violence and the co-occurrence of intimate partner abuse and child physical abuse. Gender differences, perceptions favorable to child physical abuse and violence against women as well as parental history of child abuse were analyzed. Results: Parental history of child abuse was found to be a predictor of physical child abuse. The latter also was found correlated with perceptions of the use of physical punishment as a legitimate means to teach children.
Constance	Kostelac	Simpson College	Impact of Urban Migration on Crime and the Criminal Justice System	Police-Community Interactions	In recent years, larger urban markets such as Chicago and Omaha have provided the primary sources of urban in-migration to the Des Moines, Iowa metropolitan area and there are concerns about the impact it is having on both the new residents and the local community. This paper examines the impact of urban migration on crime and the criminal justice system in Des Moines with recommendations for how to assist residents in their transition experience, as well as how to better equip the system and the local community to adapt to changing needs and demands, particularly as it relates to crime.
William	Bloss	East Carolina University	Collateral Damage: Civil Liberty Implications of New Age Counterterrorism	Homeland Security Issues	Since 2001, debate about the civil liberty implications of US counterterrorism policies has intensified. Critics warn that an erosion of Constitutional safeguards, caused by the war on terror, will lead to dystopia while advocates argue that terrorism threats justify shifting the public safety-civil liberty balance. This paper analyzes the impact of contemporary surveillance, search, and interrogation laws, policies, and practices on civil rights. Its findings suggest that some protections are being diminished while the equilibrium between public safety and civil liberties has been altered. Ultimately, efforts to reduce terrorism threats have inflicted collateral damage on civil liberties.

Everette	Penn	Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy	Police and University Relations: Lessons Learned from the Teen and Police Service Academy	Police-Community Interactions	<p>There is another panel titled: Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy- Evaluation of Classes I and II. with Penn, Lumpkin, Taylor-Greene, Smith and Ross. I put it in as a paper but it should be a panel.</p> <p>Please make the Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy- Evaluation of Classes I and II in the morning and this presentation of Police and University Relations... in the afternoon. Some of our panel members maynot be able to be away from their assignments for more than one day.</p> <p>This panel: Literature on policing encourages partnerships in the community. Building a relationship between law enforcement and the university community (specifically criminology/criminal justice departments) is highly supported as a positive for both institutions. This panel will discuss the process of moving an idea through a large city police department and university as well as the community partners to the point of implementation and evaluation of the Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy program. TAPS Academy is a Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office funded program in Houston, Texas.</p> <p>Members of the Panel: Penn- Chair Lumpkin, Brian Na. Chongmin Taylor-Greene, Helen Guiffre, Jason</p> <p>Thanks, EB Penn</p>
John	Paparazzo	Johns Hopkins University	Evaluating Active Shooter Training in a University Setting	Schools and Crime	Since 2000, at least 243 lives have been lost in at least 32 multiple fatality shootings. Much work has been done to increase the delivery of and improve the quality of training in the area of tactical response to active shooter incidents. However, the reality is that law enforcement intervention is often too late to save innocent lives. Greater emphasis is needed in hardening targets through employee training and support. This study evaluates university-based active shooter training and identifies existing barriers to ensuring individual and classroom safety during an event.
Robert	Fitzpatrick	Plymouth State University	An alternative to the deli counter model: Using Springshare's LibGuides as a force multiplier in advising	Assessment	LibGuides is a system for creating research guides and sharing knowledge. The paper examines an innovative use of the LibGuides product as a tool to facilitate an effective and efficient advising and course registration period for undergraduate criminal justice majors. In addition to unique click hits on the 'Registration LibGuide', student feedback via self-administered survey provides additional information on the ease and utility of the site from the students' perspective. Data from student registrations were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the tool in terms of quality progress towards degree completion.
Christiane	Manzella	New York University	Training the Trainers: Exploring Loss and Trauma in Police Training	Police Personnel Issues	As part of an overall training with European police educators participating in the "Train the Trainers" seminar of the European Police College, authors provide a module related to training about loss and trauma. Authors introduce three interventions (education, journaling, and mindfulness/awareness), conduct a qualitative study in conjunction with the training to link ways of coping with training around specific procedures, and discern what could be effective and possibly implemented into police training. Thus, police trainers, as first line helpers, could develop a curriculum that encourages more immediate processing of thoughts and feelings while lowering the likelihood of accumulated unresolved trauma.
Sara	Copeland	Washburn University	Analyzing the impact neurochemicals and hormones have on the brain leading to criminality: A meta-analysis.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The author investigated the movement from the precursors of positivism to the exploratory criminological study of various neurochemicals and hormones which have been identified in the human body. Specifically how the neurochemicals and hormones of the brain may be linked to criminal activity.
Jessica	Vinson	University of MS	A Comparison and Assessment of Attitudes Towards Sexual Violence at a Mid-size Southern University	Student Panels	The goal of this research was to compare and assess undergraduate students' attitudes towards sexual violence, sexual education, sexual victimization, level of self-control, and victimization of others. The respondents were recruited through an online survey distributed through Facebook and also through the university's e-mail network. Attitudes were assessed through statistical means. The results indicated that certain types of sexual education, as it is currently taught, actually increases one's likelihood of sexually victimizing others. It also increases the chances of being a victim of sexual violence. Policy implications and recommendations for future research were discussed.
Joan	Crowley	New Mexico State University	Contextualizing the NCVS: Changes in the design and reporting of crime from 1973 to 2010	Victimology	The National Crime Survey began reporting crime data gathered through personal interviews beginning in 1973. Redesigned and re-named the National Crime Victim Survey in 1993, the NCVS remains the only source of national crime data collected independent of the criminal justice system. The annual reports of the data tell only part of the story. Over time, the sample size has reduced, and the content and style of the reports have evolved. This paper reviews those changes and discusses the implications for understanding changes in crime statistics over almost three decades.

Titania	Baggett	North Carolina Central University	The Effectiveness of Prevention and Intervention Programs for Juveniles.	Juvenile Corrections	In this analysis the author will be examining the effectiveness of selected prevention and intervention programs to determine their effectiveness for juveniles. There has been much discussion as to whether or not; prevention and intervention programs reduce delinquency among juveniles. Evidence from the literature has revealed that some of these programs work while others do not. From an examination of the literature, an explanation will be given as to why some programs yield positive outcomes while other do not. Best practices will be identified and recommendations made.
Michaela	Mothersell	State University of New York at Canton	An Examination of Punishment at the New York House of Refuge	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The New York House of Refuge was the first juvenile reformatory in the nation. The typical inmate day was devoted to supervised labor, which was regarded as beneficial to both education and discipline. Inmates produced goods such as brushes, chairs, nails, shoes and uniforms. The House of Refuge also had the authority to bind out inmates through indenture agreements by which employers agreed to supervise the inmates while they worked. This presentation focuses on an examination of Indenturing Committee meeting minutes and Indenture Agreements from the House of Refuge in an attempt to understand early juvenile punishment.
Gregory	Walsh	Utica College	Finding opportunity through adversity: It's time to up the educational requirements in policing	Police Personnel Issues	The opportunity now exists for police and government leaders to take advantage of the four year glut of recent college graduates looking to break into law enforcement, but who have run into "We are not currently accepting applications" signs on the proverbial website doors. With agencies across the country reaching their critical minimum staffing levels, it should no longer be acceptable that over 80% of police agencies in the United States require only a high school diploma or GED (Hickman & Reaves, 2006) for new hires facing the ever-growing demands and challenges of policing in 2013.
Scott	Phillips	Buffalo State College	Did COPS grants diffuse community policing?	Police-Community Interactions	An innovation is defined as a new behavior or object that meets an organizational need to improve effectiveness. The innovation is diffused when other entities see the innovation and adopt it. Monetary incentive programs can encourage the diffusion of new behavior to achieve a public policy objective. Starting in the 1970s, community policing was an innovation in the crime reduction efforts of police agencies. The COPS Office created a monetary incentive grant programs to help diffuse community policing efforts across the country. This study examined the impact of early COPS grant programs as a means to diffuse community policing.
Patrice	Morris	Western Connecticut State University	The Risk and Protective Factors of Youth Violence: An International Perspective	Comparative/International Policing and Security	This roundtable of experts will address the importance and contribution of comparative research on the risk and protective factors of youth violence. Participants will discuss the best methodologies to conduct research on this issue from an international perspective, the challenges, and implications for criminological research.
Peter	Benekos	Mercyhurst University	FEATURE ROUNDTABLE: EXAMINING POLITICS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS	Juvenile Corrections	Developments in juvenile justice and corrections incorporate evidence based programs and renewed commitment to rehabilitative interventions. The discussants will review emergent trends, promising programs, and progressive policies that provide balanced and rehabilitative responses to youthful offenders. The panelists will also discuss punitive and incarcerative aspects of juvenile corrections.
Peter A.	Collins	Seattle University	ADDRESSING THE FRONT-END OF SOCIAL SUPPORT THEORY: THINKING ABOUT CRIME AS A WICKED PROBLEM	Theory Testing	Cullen argued that social support should be an "organizing concept" in the field of criminal justice research and theory development. Our understanding of the role that social support plays in the desistance process has grown. What is missing, however, is a front-end explanation of how the support is first formed, who or what is responsible for setting that action into motion and then sustaining it. In defining crime as a "wicked problem" we can import ideas from the public policy field, which are centered on the formation, management, and measurement of networks, into an integrated and more robust theoretical formula.
Molly	Smith	Sam Houston State University	Predictive Factors of Institutional Misconduct: A Study of the Effect of Gender on Violent Behavior	Institutional Corrections	The effect of institutional and demographic characteristics on male prison misconduct has generated research interest, yet the female prison population remains comparatively under-researched. Dissimilarities may exist between both the general dispositions and inmate subcultures of each gender, in turn affecting misconduct. This paper will seek to examine this issue by utilizing 20 years of data with both male and female offenders in the custody of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Results determined that misconduct severity among Hispanic offenders was slightly lower than that of Caucasian offenders, and that there were no significant predictors of misconduct severity for females.
Thomas	Reed	Eastern Kentucky University	Framing Contrasting Value Triads for Criminal Justice: Freedom, Equality, and Dignity	Critical and Conflict Theories	Traditional domestic U.S. framing of freedom, equality, and dignity focused on balancing the competing values of freedom and equality with scant consideration of the meaning and value of dignity. In the international domain the U.S. prioritized freedom but, by signing the UN Charter (1945), also embraced human dignity and the equality of all nations. Arguably, since 1945 the U.S. has made little progress domestically or internationally in distinguishing between human and state dignity or in reframing the meaning and ordered value of human dignity, freedom, and equality. Using contrast sets, this paper argues for prioritizing human dignity.
Faith	Lutze	Washington State University	Implementing System-Wide Change in Corrections: Washington State's Offender Change Program	Institutional Corrections	Evidence based practice has become a priority for many states' department of corrections. Policymakers and administrators are interested in focusing resources on programs that are proven to work. Many of these initiatives generally focus on individual programs in single institutions. The Washington State Department of Corrections however, has begun a system-wide initiative to incorporate offender change as the core to their correctional practice. Participants of this roundtable will discuss the importance of system-wide change based on evidence based practices and the challenges that confront such initiatives.

Rande	Matteson	Saint Leo University	Wrongfully Convicted: Not by a Jury of My Peers...Mas Peligroso, A Discussion with a Former Cuban Refugee and Former Dea	Death Penalty	This discussion will provide a factual overview of the wrongful conviction of a former Florida Death Row inmate and former Cuban Mariel Boatlift refugee for the brutal murder of a 27-year old resident of Florida. Participants will hear from the former Death Row inmate and presenters (who worked on the investigation) and how the Criminal Justice system failed in this capital case. There will be a question and answer session after the presentation and attendees are encouraged to participate.
Francis	Olive III	University of New Haven	Utilization of MP3 Players in Segregation	Research and Pictorial Showcase	In 2008, the Hampden County Sheriff's Department implemented policy reforms to improve the conditions of its segregation unit. One policy allowed inmates in segregation to use MP3 players that were pre-programmed with correctional programs, self-help content and contemporary music. The policy goals were to: prevent mental decompensation, prevent suicide, reward inmates for engaging in positive behavior and to allow inmates in segregation the ability to participate in programs. Additionally, the utilization of MP3 players has provided multiple cost efficiencies for the department. Since the policy reforms have been implemented, the climate in segregation has improved for both staff and inmates.
Lisa	Nored	The University of Southern Mississippi	Domestic Violence in Mississippi	Domestic/Family Crime	This presentation reports the results of data collected from law enforcement agencies in Mississippi regarding reported incidents of domestic violence. Analyses are explained and policy implications are discussed.
Jason	Spraitz	University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	The Television Biker Gang: Comparing SAMCRO to Real OMGs	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Very few empirical studies have examined the criminality of outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs). Researchers note the difficulty associated with studying such groups. Despite the limited research and difficulty of studying these outlaw groups, Quinn and Koch (2003) were able to develop a typology of OMG criminality: spontaneous expressive acts, planned expressive acts, short-term instrumental acts, and ongoing instrumental enterprises. Using this typology, we performed a content analysis on the first four seasons of Sons of Anarchy, a serialized drama about a fictional OMG in California. Results relative to the similarities and differences between real and fictional OMG criminality are presented and Hollywood's glamorization of the OMG subculture is discussed.
Roger	Roots	Fair Procedure Initiative	The Death of the Adversarial Model of Criminal Justice?	Criminal Procedure	It is widely recognized and repeated that the Anglo-American criminal justice system is defined by its adversarial, or accusatory" structure. As such American criminal procedure has traditionally differed from the inquisitorial models of justice in continental Europe Asia and the non-English-speaking world. However American criminal procedure has grown closer to inquisitorial models in recent generations. Indeed there are large areas of criminal practice such as sentencing and probation in which litigation is almost wholly of an inquisitorial nature.
Gennaro	Vito	University of Louisville	TRACKING CAPITAL HOMICIDE CASES: The Case of Jefferson County, Kentucky – 2000 to 2010	Death Penalty	In 1998, Kentucky's adopted the Racial Justice Act (RJA). The key sponsor of the law, Kentucky Senator Gerald Neal asserted that it was not a result of whether you were for or against the death penalty but "whether the death penalty should be subject to the same standards of nondiscrimination as any other institution in our state." However, one noted negative effect of the RJA is that prosecutors have adopted policies to seek the death penalty in every eligible case, rather than making this decision on a case-by-case basis. This study examines the outcome of such policies in Jefferson County, Kentucky from 2000-2010.
Peter	Benekos	Mercyhurst University	FEATURE PANEL: MODELS FOR SUCCESSFUL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS	Juvenile Corrections	
Michele	Deitch	The University of Texas at Austin	From Time Out to Hard Time: Juveniles in the Adult Criminal Justice System	Juvenile Corrections	Texas law permits juveniles age 14 and older who are charged with felony offenses to be transferred by a juvenile court judge to adult criminal court for trial and punishment. The common assumption is that these youth are the "worst of the worst," repeat, violent offenders who are beyond the rehabilitation offered by the juvenile justice system. This paper examines all available Texas data with respect to this population of transferred juveniles and compares them to the population of youth retained in the juvenile system under a blended sentencing scheme. The data reveals minimal differences between the two populations, except for county of conviction. Moreover, the study finds that the transferred juveniles do not represent the "worst of the worst" offenders, and that most have never had an opportunity to benefit from rehabilitative programs in the juvenile system. Finally, the author reviews the conditions of confinement for the two groups of juvenile offenders, both pre-trial and post-conviction, and finds that adult prisons and jails are a poor fit for juveniles, regardless of whether they are prosecuted in juvenile or adult court. The author discusses current efforts to remove youth from adult prisons and jails in Texas.
Michael	Leiber	University of South Florida	The Drug Offender and Juvenile Court Outcomes	Juvenile Corrections	There are well documented disparities in the treatment of Black and White juveniles and, in particular, Black and White drug offenders within the juvenile justice system. Existing research points to the conclusion that differential treatment cannot be explained by race differences in the seriousness or frequency of offending. Still, there is a limited literature in the juvenile justice realm that helps to explain inter-relationships between race, drugs and juvenile court outcomes. This void in the juvenile justice literature is the impetus for the present study. Using an interpretation of the theoretical framework proposed by Steen and colleagues and data from an Eastern State, we examine the effects of race, drug offending (including being a user versus a seller) on three juvenile court decision making stages. The results have both theoretical and policy implications for the treatment of youth in the juvenile justice system.

Bitna	Kim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Meta-Analytic Evidence on Juvenile and Adult Correctional Interventions: Addressing the 'One Size Fits All' Paradigm	Juvenile Corrections	Increasingly, there has been a demand for evidence-based research, which has resulted in more meta-analyses of correctional interventions. While these meta-analyses have made significant contributions to our understanding of "what works" with offenders in general, researchers often find considerable variation in outcomes among studies depending on types of interventions and targets of the interventions (juveniles vs. adults). In planning more comprehensive and effective correctional interventions for the future, it is imperative to integrate and compare extant meta-analytic findings across diverse correctional intervention programs with the different offender groups to characterize how well they have succeeded. The purpose of the current study is to synthesize extant meta-analyses of intervention programs in prison, jail, probation, or parole settings. Specifically, it is of interest to examine and compare effect sizes across various intervention programs and program participants (juveniles vs. adults) in order to determine how interventions have performed across populations.
Crystal	Hincks	Mount Royal University	The Youth Justice System: An Alberta Overview	Juvenile Corrections	Canada has seen several shifts over the last century with respect to the ways that young offenders are dealt with by the justice system. Beginning with the welfare-oriented Juvenile Delinquent's Act of 1908, the system has since seen two major reforms. The first was the introduction of the 'tough-on-crime' Young Offenders Act in 1984, and the second was the transition to the 'rehabilitation-focused' Youth Criminal Justice Act in 2003. While federal legislation has dominated the manner in which the various legislations have been implemented, the individual provinces have had significant discretion in how youth are treated. This presentation will discuss the experience of Alberta youth throughout the introduction and implementation of each piece of legislation, as well as what can be expected in the future. The presentation will reflect on youth justice in Alberta/Canada within a global context.
alton	slane	muhlenberg college	Jail house searches --privacy verses security concerns	Criminal Procedure	In <i>Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of County of Burlington</i> , decided April 2, 2012, the United States Supreme court held that strip searches" by jail or detention center personnel of newly arrived "nonindictable offenders without reasonable suspicion" did not violate the Fourth Amendment." The Court balanced the security concerns of correctional officials against the personal privacy expectations and interests of the arrestee in question and held that "security imperatives" outweighed the privacy concerns of persons arrested for minor offenses. This paper will examine the 5/4 decision and evaluate the contrary viewpoints and proffer alternative insights and points of view."
Keith	Carrington	St. John's University	An Examination of the Impact of the 21st Century Policing Initiative on Serious Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	On April 4, 2011, the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service implemented the 21st Century Policing Initiative to address the increasing serious crime rate in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. This study will examine the impact the initiative had on the rate of crime in the country. The study uses official crime statistics from the Police Service for the period April 2011 to April 2012.
Andy	Hochstetler	Department of Sociology, Iowa State University	Predicting Recidivism of Released Offenders Using Individual, Spatial, and Residential Data	Reentry/Parole Issues	Predicting recidivism among released prisoners has been a core problem in criminology for more than a decade. Complications in doing so remain, however. Offenders have widely different risk levels on release and these risk levels are predictors of both amenability to treatment and characteristics of the community of reentry. Moreover, when offenders return to freedom, they do so in varying communities. In the current study, we predict 1 year reoffending using individual and community risk factors for Iowa inmates for 2007 and 2010. We correct for the propensity to get treatment in prison and examine how risk predicts offending when offenders have varying access to services and live in communities with varying economic and demographic characteristics. The final model is a propensity for treatment adjusted HLM that reveals the place of both characteristics of offenders and their communities in reoffending.
Kathrine	Johnson	University of West Florida	Designing a Senior Exit Exam for Program Assessment	Assessment	Assessment of student learning outcomes for undergraduate programs can be a valuable source of information about what our students are learning. It can be a challenging, and sometimes frustrating exercise to figure out how to measure what students learn; and perhaps, where they learn it. One of the critical decisions is to decide how you are going to conduct the assessment. Senior exit exams can be a relatively uncomplicated approach that is not labor intensive for departmental faculty nor taxing of limited resources. This research discusses the process of developing such an exam.
Ryan	Labrecque	University of Cincinnati	The Effects of Solitary Confinement on Prisoners in Custodial Settings: A Meta-Analysis	Institutional Corrections	Solitary confinement has been used as a means to deal with serious inmate behavior since the inception of the first prison. Recently, the use of solitary confinement has become increasingly more popular in the United States. This study provides the first quantitative review of the existing literature on solitary confinement. The main purpose of this study is to provide a clearer understanding of the underlying theory and empirical evidence regarding the impact of solitary confinement on subsequent inmate institutional behavior. It will also identify gaps in the literature and make recommendations for future research.
Jeffrey	Magers	California University of Pennsylvania	Eyes in the Sky: Implications for UAVs for Law Enforcement	Police Special Units and Technology	Within the last year there has been considerable discussion among law enforcement agencies about the potential uses of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) (commonly called drones) as a result of very successful use by the US military against terrorists. Despite the IACP opposition to the use of UAVs, law enforcement leaders are continuing to examine potential police uses of small commercial versions of UAVs to supplement law enforcement operations in a variety of situations. This paper will examine the legal and policy issues related to potential use of UAVs in a law enforcement context within the US.

Yumi	Suzuki	University of South Dakota	College student's advice to the rape victim: Health and social support providers as alternatives to calling the police	Sex Crimes	College women are at greater risk of rape than women in the general population. While studies about rape victims focus on their use of police, evidence suggests that most victims disclose the incidents to friends or families and that other sources of support are available. This paper examines the factors influencing college students to recommend a rape victim contact health/ social support providers by using a sample of undergraduate students who answered a series of questions about their opinions about criminal justice professionals as well as health/ social support providers. Implications are discussed with particular attention to the college population.
Nadine	Connell	University of Texas at Dallas	Does in school victimization lead to substance use?: A longitudinal analysis	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Research on bullying suggests that victims experience a variety of negative outcomes, including risk for depression, suicide, and drop out. Recent inquiry has examined the role that victimization has in explaining substance use in early adolescence, suggesting that victims are more likely to use and abuse drugs and alcohol. These studies rely on cross-sectional data and are unable to examine the temporal order of the relationship between victimization and drug use. The current study utilizes data from several waves of a community based longitudinal study in order to better model this relationship and control for known precursors of substance use.
Rosemary	McFee	Alvernia University Criminal Justice Department	Circle K - Student Leaders	Student Servers: Making a Difference in Children's Lives™	This presentation will focus on the development, implementation and ongoing services college students can provide through their involvement in the Circle K™ club. Services include programs for and with at-risk children and their families. The presentation will also include discussion of general and specific programs such as Early Childhood Learning Initiatives Leadership Programs and Mentoring Projects."
Diana	Falco	Niagara University	The Impact of Short-Term Study Abroad Programs on Students' Openness to Diversity	Teaching Pedagogy	The purpose of this paper is to report the results of a short-term study abroad program on criminology and criminal justice students' openness to diversity. Prior research on the impact of study abroad programs on this variable, as well as student-faculty interaction, has been mixed. The results of the pre-test, in addition to student reflections, will be explored within the context of the program. Furthermore, recommendations will be made for faculty seeking to develop short-term programs focusing on justice.
Patricia	Griffin	Saint Joseph's University	Intelligence-led policing and Fusion Centers: The synthesis of transactional relationships in a transformational design	Police Administration and Management	This paper seeks to analyze the relationship between fusion and Intelligence Led Policing. The central point is to understand how these contrary models, operate together within the framework of the modern Homeland Security Era of Policing. Empirical analysis suggests the answer to this paradox is the interactions of the various nodes involved in any policing action.
Henry	Jackson	Metropolitan State University of Denver	DOG-WHISTLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY: CRIMINALIZATION RACIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY:	Institutional Corrections	The current paper explains variation incarceration rates across states from 1972-2002 using time-series analysis. To account for such variation, a theoretical model was created to explain disparate incarceration rates by the interaction of social class and race. Thus, the current study explores how economic and racial threat theories explain rising and disparate incarceration rates. Specifically, the study tested the influence of economic inequality on prison rates interacting with race-ethnicity. Data indicates economic inequality was the most salient predictor of incarceration rates. Furthermore, the interaction between race and economic inequality was a significant contributing factor to racial disparity in punishment.
Eric	Gentes	Rivier University	The Implications of United States v. Jones One Year Later	Criminal Procedure	In January, 2012, in a rare 9 to 0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court issued what will likely prove to be a seminal search and seizure decision for the digital age, ruling that the Government's installation of a GPS device on a target vehicle and [the] monitoring of the vehicle's movements constitutes a "search" for the purposes of the Fourth Amendment. This presentation reviews the implications of the majority and concurring opinions including on the "open fields" doctrine and the "Mosaic Theory" which holds that government actions that alone do not constitute searches can become so based upon their aggregate."
Eric	Gentes	Rivier University	The Implications of Missouri v. Frye and Laffer v. Cooper One Year Later	Criminal Procedure	In these companion decisions issued in March 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court extended the Sixth Amendment's right to effective assistance of counsel in criminal prosecutions to the plea bargain stage, and ruled that defendants who had not been informed of plea offers by their attorneys, or had refused offers due to ineffective legal advice may have certain remedies even after trial, including forcing the government to honor its prior offer. This presentation reviews the implications of these decisions, including their practical effects on a criminal justice system in which approximately 95 % of convictions result from guilty pleas.
Stuart	Henry	San Diego State University	Thinking Outside the Book: Rethinking Textbooks in a Times of Budget Cuts	Administrative Issues	Faced with state budget cuts during the current recession department heads should consider ways to generate revenue to sustain our academic programs. In some departments cuts have decimated graduate scholarships, stipends, and teaching opportunities. We developed the idea of a public-private partnership with Cognella publishing to develop a series of textbooks to be used in our large intro classes. Projections exceed several hundred thousand dollars in some cases. We discuss the process, legal and ethical implications as well as student reaction
Peggy	Bowen-Hartung	Alvernia University	A Meta-Analysis of Tribal Court Structures and Procedures Across Tribal Judicial Systems in the United States	Specialty Courts	This paper explores the structure and policies of tribal judicial systems in the United States. A brief review of the history and evolution of tribal courts, their interaction with the United States government, and assessment of their current status is included. Information on the various structures, policies, and practices of both civil and criminal courts is included. The discussion includes an examination of the roles of the prosecutor and defense attorney. The paper concludes with information on punishment styles used by various tribal courts.

Ryan	Williams	The University of Illinois Springfield	Community responses to being ranked one of America's "most dangerous" cities	Media and Crime	Various national organizations have stated opposition to the use of FBI data to rank the "dangerousness" of American cities claiming that these rankings have "negative affects" on the ranked cities and their residents. This paper provides a review of reactions from community members in Springfield, IL after being ranked by Forbes magazine in 2011 as the 3rd most dangerous city in America. Examining how community members such as politicians, the police chief, law enforcement officers and business owners, reacted to the rankings will help to further clarify and define the nature of the implied negative consequences for the city.
Morris	Suttles	University of Arkansas-Little Rock	The public's perception of unsafe working conditions as corporate crime: An exploratory study	White Collar Crime	The literature reveals that the public's perception on the seriousness of corporate crime is increasing. Further, the public prefers harsher punishments for corporate criminals, especially when it involves physical harm. The purpose of this study was first to reexamine the perceptions of corporate crime, and secondly, to investigate public opinion on whether corporate criminals receive appropriate punishments. Corporate crime here is operationalized as unsafe working conditions employers knowingly allow to exist, or, knowingly create. The independent variables were operationalized through the use of unsafe working conditions and street crime scenarios involving deaths. Current findings and policy implications were further examined.
Phyllis	Berry	Washburn University	Hidden in Plain View: Educating the Public About Human Trafficking	Victimology	Human trafficking has been described as a problem that is hidden in plain view. That is because most people are not aware of it or they don't think it is happening or could happen in their community. Actually, women and children are being trafficked every day by lures of interesting offers to work abroad, modeling agencies, travel agencies, "au pair" babysitting services, etc. Because some human trafficking victims are used for prostitution, the public doesn't recognize that they are actually victims of crime. This paper explains how one community took steps to educate the public about human trafficking.
Nina	Barbieri	University of Texas at Dallas	Understanding Community, School and Student Effects on Willingness to Report Weapons	Schools and Crime	Previous research on understanding the contribution of various factors to predict student willingness to report weapons in schools points to the importance of a positive school climate and contributions favorable to reporting, such as anonymous procedures. What is missing from these previous analyses, however, is an understanding of how broader community level factors, such as extreme disadvantage and local crime rates, have on student willingness to report weapons to authorities. The current project examines willingness to report in both a school level and neighborhood level context and compares findings for both middle and high school students in an eastern state.
Brian	Withrow	Texas State University - San Marcos	Exploring Alternative Benchmarks in Racial Profiling - A Research Note	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	For nearly two decades scholars and practitioners have struggled with various methods for estimating the population at risk of being contacted by a police officer. This so-called 'denominator' or benchmarking problem threatens the validity of the racial profiling research agenda, litigation, and other types of research dealing with police officer decisionmaking. This research note identifies the advantages and disadvantages of various benchmarking strategies using police stop data from several communities. The researcher concludes that there is no universal 'best way'. Instead the most advantageous benchmarking strategy should be determined by the opportunities and constraints within each research context.
Michael	Zambarano	Sacred Heart University	Social Learning Theory: Gangs and Deviant Behavior	Student Panels	In today's society, gangs are directly connected with the increase in juvenile delinquency and youth related crimes. Law enforcement data has shown that the majority of crime and gang involvement is primarily from inner-city minority youth males, generally from single-parent households (Youth & Society, 1994). In this paper, the examination of the direct correlation between juvenile offenders, juvenile gang participants and the concept of social learning theory is conducted. A review of the current and appropriate foundational literature is included. Programmatic outcomes and strategies for working with juvenile offenders are included.
Lisa	Growette Bostaph	Boise State University	The Use of Security Technology to Protect Battered Women: A Decade Later	Domestic/Family Crime	Intimidation and threats of future victimization are obstacles battered women often face when attempting to leave abusive relationships. A decade ago, the authors conducted the first national survey to investigate the use of security technology to protect battered women during this dangerous time. The current paper is a follow-up to the original study to determine if the tremendous growth in technology has resulted in its increased usage in this area. Findings are used to discuss and compare the 2001 and 2010 relationships between demographic variables, primary funding sources, type of program, and the use of security technology.
Jill	D'Angelo	Buffalo State College	Caseworkers Perspective on Barriers they Encounter in Working with Incarcerated Mothers	Institutional Corrections	In the U.S., between 60-85% of incarcerated women have at least one child under the age of 18. Approximately, 12% are active with the child welfare system. Some argue that children are "better off" in foster care. Therefore, no visitation should be permitted with their incarcerated mother. However, children maintain the right to have contact with their incarcerated parent. Caseworkers are faced with the daunting task of ensuring children maintain that contact. They must balance the rules and resources of the penal institution with the needs of the parent and children. A pre-test was administered to caseworkers in one county in New York State in 2012. The results were utilized to improve the survey. The survey was administered to a larger sample of caseworkers in counties throughout New York State. Findings will be presented.

Andrew	Fulkerson	Southeast Missouri State University	The Path to the Drug Court	Specialty Courts	The drug court was developed as a response to the ineffectiveness of the traditional criminal justice response to addiction. Drug courts are limited in resources and placement opportunities for offenders. Accordingly, the issue of who is placed in the drug court program and why they are so placed is a critical factor in the effective utilization of scarce drug court resources. This paper is a qualitative study of the perceptions of the drug court offenders related to their reasons for entering the program and whether this was the proper program for the needs of the offender and the community.
Zoran	Milovanovich	Lincoln University	The Recent History of Qisas and Diyat in Pakistan	Comparative/International Courts	In this paper, I seek to examine the effects that the promulgation of the Qisas and Diyat Ordinance on October 3, 1990 announcing Pakistan's return to an Islamic criminal law doctrine officially has had over the last twenty years. The ordinance was abandoned more than two hundred years ago. It was intended to overhaul colonial criminal code and mark a profound shift away from the British system of state control over punishment. Instead, it focuses on the rights of the heirs of a murder victim, or the victim, in the case of severe injury, to dictate punishment, pardon, and settlement.
Kevin	Wang	University of South Florida St. Petersburg	From police contact to juvenile detention: Does the distance matter?	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The secure detention is an important stage of the juvenile case processing, as detained juveniles are more likely to face more punitive consequences at later stages compared to their counterparts who are not detained. Recent research shed some lights at the pre-adjudication stage. Additionally, it is often seen in textbooks that the distance between where juveniles are arrested and the detention center matters in terms of the chance being detained. In the present research, we test this common sense" by analyzing geographical data of juveniles collected from a mid-size city police department and the results will be presented and discussed."
Lana	McDowell	Georgia College & State University	Criminal Justice Students' Perceptions of Restorative Justice Values	Restorative Justice	This presentation will provide an overview of demographic variables which do and do not statistically predict criminal justice students' perceptions of restorative justice values. Perceptions of restorative justice values to be examined include whether crime creates broken relationships as well as perceptions of whether victims, offenders, and community members should have the opportunity to repair harm created by criminal actions through inclusion within restorative justice processes.
Hillary	Potter	University of Colorado Boulder	Challenges and Solutions for Faculty of Color Working Toward Tenure	Administrative Issues	This seminar addresses the challenges faced in attaining tenure, especially for underrepresented faculty members. Beyond anecdotal evidence, research indicates that underrepresented faculty members face real obstacles in their paths to getting tenure. Centering on faculty members of color, the presenters will share the difficulties that faculty of color encounter, focusing on variations by gender, educational background, publishing choices, teaching evaluations, and type of institution. Suggestions will be offered and discussed to assist faculty members of color, and their mentors, in assuring tenure success.
Heeuk	Lee	Washington State University	Trust in the police among college students	Police-Community Interactions	Several studies have been conducted to examine citizens' trust in the police but very few studies have been directed to examine what influences trust in the police among college students. This study examines the factors that influence students' trust in the police. First, we hypothesize that students who perceive police officers as procedurally fair are more likely to trust the police than those who perceive otherwise and, second, students who perceive the police to be effective in controlling crime will be more likely to trust the police than those who do not perceive them as effective. A preliminary analysis of our data indicates that college students generally have high trust in the police.
Osy	Nwebo	Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria	Counter Terrorism and Human Rights Challenges in Africa	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Terrorist attacks have no doubts become the most challenging issue in the present dispensation, necessitating unprecedented shift towards the adoption of repressive counter terrorist criminal justice approaches resulting in alleged human rights violations. The burgeoning pejorative and sometimes astomishing literature on the definition of terrorism underscores the pervasive critical response to various counter terrorism measures intended to fight the menace, particularly by those who are ostensibly sympathetic to the idea of human rights protection. Against the above background, this paper critically examines the counter terrorist measures being adopted in confronting the menacing activities of various terrorist organizations and cells and their implications on the already unimpressive human rights record in Africa. The essence is to proffer more effective strategies for fighting terrorism without sacrificing the need for human rights protection.
Lorna	Grant	North Carolina Central University	An Analysis of Juvenile Sex Abuse in Jamaica	Gender and Crime	Despite the objective of Convention on the Rights of the Child The Ministry of Youth, The Child care and Protection Act, the Child Development Agency, the Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA), The Office of Children Advocate, the Office of Children's Registry and the numerous Children Advocate Groups, child sexual abuse is a growing concern. In April 2012, The Office of the Children reported over that 7,000 children were sexually abused in the last four years. Child abuse is not new globally, but there must a holistic approach in addressing the issue. This research analyses the causes of sexual abuse against children in Jamaica, and make policy recommendation.
Mary	Myers	The University of Akron	Victims of Ohio Serial and Spree Killers	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Profiling of Serial Killers is commonly done, but not of victims. Research of approximately thirty individuals who were victims of Ohio serial or spree killers will be presented. Brief descriptions of the individuals, their stories, and the circumstances and events that led to their deaths will be provided. Brief information about individuals from Ohio who were serial or spree killers will also be provided. Participants who visit the Research and Pictorial Showcase will be invited to attempt to match the victims to the killers to determine if they can match each victim to each killer based upon the information provided.

Brian	Tate	Georgia College and State University	Property and Violent Crime Rates and Incidence of Structural Variables	Theory Testing	The rate at which crimes are committed in any given area depends on a number of different factors. Researchers have found that key indicators of crime levels often include opportunity structure, economic deprivation, population density, and racial segregation. While there is a tendency for increased criminal activity in areas characterized by factors such as high population density and poverty levels, this research attempts to distinguish the effects of these and other factors on property crime and violent crime separately. We use data from all Georgia counties to determine the unique impact of structural variables on both property and violent crime.
Danielle	Kim	(Student) Georgian Court University, Lakewood, NJ	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND THE RECIDIVISM RATE	Student Panels	Solitary confinement has been used in prisons since the beginning. The evolution of punishment in America began with two competing models, The Pennsylvania and The New York System. In recent America, the United States has become increasingly fearful of crime, leading legislators to advocate for more severe punishment of criminal offenders (Reiman,2005). The results of Harry Harlow's experiment with monkeys will show how being confined in solitary for a lengthy time could actually increase ones chances of becoming a repeat offender. These findings among others studied will help to identify the possibility of a correlation between solitary confinement and recidivism.
Michael	Norris	Wright State University	Global Implications of the War on Drugs	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Since the 1970s, the U.S. War on Drugs has evolved, greatly increased funding, and concentrated in a faddish manner on new substances and/or offenders. Its effectiveness has been differentially evaluated by law enforcement based on seizures, arrests and convictions, but by academics based on prices and purity of street drugs. U.S. research tends to rely on U.S. data and thus misses the global implications of the War on Drugs. This paper is a global interpretation of enforcement against marijuana in the 1970s, crack cocaine in the 1980s, methamphetamine in the 1990s and painkillers in the 2000s and beyond.
James	Ness	University of Phoenix	The value of Criminal Justice and Security Degrees	Teaching Pedagogy	Colleges and Universities have a plethora of criminal justice and security degree programs from which students can choose. Marketing strategies are committed to making criminal justice and security degrees appealing to students and stress program content as being relevant to the industry. This roundtable session underscores the correlation between formal education and criminal justice and security related professional development and how the degree program may be most appropriate at a given time in ones career. The growing concern for experience and professional certifications will also be addressed as well as the potential benefit of an educated workforce to the employer.
Jennifer	Balboni	Curry College	Innovative Partnerships and Projects in the MACJ Curriculum	Teaching Pedagogy	This roundtable will detail Curry College's revised MACJ program, which employs a group project Capstone that partners with a criminal justice agency to address a policy issue. This 21 month curriculum begins with foundational coursework in criminal justice. In the final three courses, students work collaboratively with a community agency to partner around policy planning and evaluation. The current cohorts are working on a drug court evaluation and a burglary prevention program. The roundtable will discuss the complexity of group work, maintaining partnerships with community agencies, preparation for field work, assessment, and flexible curriculum planning in this model.
Cassia	Spohn	Arizona State University	Justice Quarterly Editor's Showcase: New Directions in Corrections Research	Rehabilitation and Treatment	
Natasha	Frost	Northeastern University	New Directions in Corrections Research	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Research in the area of corrections is expansive in its breadth, impressive in its depth, and grows with each year that passes. We know so much more about the correctional enterprise than we knew even just a decade ago and yet there is still so much uncharted territory and so much we could learn. In this article, we review key research findings in the four areas of mass incarceration, community corrections, institutional corrections, and prisoner reentry. We focus specifically on the past ten years and, with an eye toward mapping uncharted or underexplored territory, we offer directions for future research in these areas. Although it is impossible to provide a comprehensive roadmap for future corrections research, we hope to have identified sufficient new directions to further (and perhaps even complicate) understandings of corrections in the broader context of justice research.
Dan	Mears	Florida State University	Prison Visitation and Recidivism: Understanding the Effects of Inmate Experiences on Reentry	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Recent scholarship has highlighted the potential implications of in-prison experiences for prisoner reentry and, in particular, recidivism. Few penological or reentry studies, however, have examined the relationship between one experience that may be especially consequential, inmate misconduct, and recidivism. The goal of this study is to address this gap in the literature by employing a matching design that estimates the effect of inmate misconduct on reoffending. The findings indicate that inmates who engage in misconduct, violent misconduct in particular, are more likely to recidivate. Consistent with prior scholarship, we find that this relationship holds only for adult inmates. Implications for future theory, research, and policy are discussed.

Alyssa	Chamberlain	Arizona State University	Offender Rehabilitation: Examining Changes in Inmate Treatment Characteristics, Program Participation, and Behavior	Rehabilitation and Treatment	The efficacy of offender rehabilitation has been a topic of much debate over the past few decades. While much of the corrections literature has focused on program effectiveness, less attention has been placed on the expansion and delivery of services to incarcerated offenders, and whether the advances that have been made with regard to rehabilitation have changed the nature of treatment delivery to inmates. Using data from three time points collected as part of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) survey of state inmates, this paper examines the criminogenic needs of offenders and how those needs have changed over time, the role inmate needs play in driving participation in institutional programs, and whether inmates with unmet treatment needs commit a disproportionate number of institutional infractions. The results suggest that inmate needs have changed substantially over the past decade, with the most extensive needs concentrated in a small proportion of inmates. Consequently, correctional institutions are not always able to match offenders to the appropriate services, which may have a direct impact on institutional safety.
Kimberly	Houser	Temple University	The Effects of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders on Institutional Misconduct among Female Inmates	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Mentally ill offenders are disproportionately involved in prison misconduct. Although mental illness is recognized as a risk factor for poor prison adjustment, the additive nature of mental illness co-occurring with substance use disorders has not yet been examined. Using data from the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, we compare the institutional misconduct experiences of female inmates with co-occurring disorders (CODs) to those for inmates with singular disorders or no disorders. Bivariate and multivariate analyses indicated that the risk of misbehavior was higher for inmates with mental illness combined with a drug dependence/abuse disorder than for inmates with singular disorders, but their disciplinary experiences did not statistically differ. These findings suggest that inmates with CODs may pose a uniquely complex challenge for prison administration, which has important implications for corrections policy and practice.
John	Rodriguez	University of Texas at Arlington	Undocumented Hispanic Youth in America	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The research submission is a qualitative exploration of undocumented youth in the United States. This field study employed snowball sampling of 10 individuals working and attending school, while living in the shadows of the criminal justice system. Implications will have an impact on individuals considered for deferred action.
Michele	Bratina	Keiser University West Palm Beach	The Thick Blue Line: Assessing student perceptions of instructor efficacy in terms of a career-based criminal justice ed	Teaching Pedagogy	There is a salient divide among both students and faculty that centers on criminal justice practice versus academics. It is not the division among faculty that causes the greatest concern, rather, it is the degree of student success that might be affected because of pedagogical agendas. This research seeks to broaden the pool of student data pertaining to the criminal justice education, particularly, by surveying a group of associate and bachelor-level criminal justice students attending a career college in southeastern Florida to determine faculty and classroom characteristics that may influence student satisfaction and success.
Jenifer	Drew	Boston University Prison Education Program, Lasell College Assoc. P	Prison Postsecondary Education vs Recidivism and Lifelong Punishment	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Jenifer D. Drew, Ph.D. Director, Boston University Prison Education Program Associate Professor, Social Science and Justice Studies Lasell College jdrew@lasell.edu 617-243-2196  Title: Prison Postsecondary Education vs Stigma and Recidivism  Prison Postsecondary Education, research demonstrates, reduces recidivism by half. A college degree like the one offered by Boston University to incarcerated men and women, reduces the opportunity-stifling stigma of incarceration. Prison postsecondary education – especially the liberal arts – alters the way students move back into the world, increases their empathy, expands their opportunities, and enlarges their world view. Employers give them a second look, parents are proud, and children gain a role model of study and striving. Prison-students return to the community with a sense that they can succeed in ways they never thought they could.
Cloud	Miller	Kaplan University	ENVIROMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) REVISITED	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) REVISITED  ROUNDTABLE CPTED ISSUE EXAMPLE  Three relatives killed in Pitt County convenience store robbery  FARMVILLE, N.C. — Three relatives, including a 16-year-old high school student, were shot and killed in an armed robbery at a Pitt County convenience store Sunday night. Three armed men burst into the Hustle Mart in Farmville and shot the store owner's son, Mokbel Mohamed Sam* Almuhanji

Katie	Swope	Stevenson University	RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE: DO PATRIARCHAL ATTITUDES AND LIFESTYLES INFLUENCE RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE?	Gender and Crime	This study identifies whether patriarchal attitudes and/or lifestyles of undergraduate students influence their rape myth acceptance. The sample consisted of 625 undergraduate students from a Northeastern university. The study found that the most significant factor was patriarchal attitudes. Suggestions for rape prevention on college campuses are presented to discuss how patriarchal attitudes can be included in the strategic approach of reducing rape among college students. Historically, the sexual assault rates for college women are three times greater than women in the general population (Koss & Gidycz, 1985). This research helps add to the literature addressing gender victimization on college campuses.
Hsiao-Ming	Wang	University of Houston-Downtown	An Explore Study of Police Leadership Styles in Taiwan	Police Administration and Management	In the era of community policing, the importance of leadership styles are increasing along with the organizational changes from traditional bureaucratic models to flatter structures. The differences in police leadership styles have not been sufficiently described and examined in Taiwan. The present study used a data set that surveyed 16 police precinct chiefs and 157 police station chiefs in New Taipei City, the largest metropolitan in Taiwan. Different leadership styles that currently exist in Taiwan policing are identified. The relationship between different leadership styles and organization effectiveness is examined. Policy implications are also addressed in this paper.
Brandon	Applegate	University of South Carolina	Contemporary Jail Concerns: Issues of Policy and Practice	Jails	
Riane	Miller	University of South Carolina	May We Help You? Applying Organizational Theory to Predict Jails' Human Service Orientation	Jails	American jails are mandated to provide detention for arrestees not released pre-trial and short term incarceration for sentenced offenders. This broad characterization of the nature of jails, however, masks important diversity across jurisdictions. Some jails have expanded their mission by providing educational, vocational, and psychological services for inmates. The current study draws on national data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to analyze the extent of human service orientation and to examine the impact of organizational structure, institutional environment, and environmental complexity on the extent to which jails provide programming for inmates.
Christine	Tartaro	The Richard Stockton College of NJ	Federal Civil Suits Concerning Custodial Suicide: Is the Individual Specific Rule Alive and Well?	Jails	The Supreme Court ruling on Farmer v. Brennan established the standard for determining when corrections staff members should be held legally responsible for inmates' injuries resulting from inmate-inmate violence or self-harm. Legal scholars lamented that requiring plaintiffs to prove deliberate indifference placed a heavy burden on plaintiffs. The one silver lining appeared to be Farmer's end to the "individual-specific" rule requiring plaintiffs to demonstrate that corrections staff knew of a specific threat to the inmate prior to the self-harm incident. This paper examines recent federal cases to assess whether the courts continue to apply the individual-specific rule to suicide cases.
Jeanne	Stinchcomb	Florida Atlantic University	Should I Stay or Should I Go? Job Satisfaction and Turnover Intent of Jail Staff	Jails	What can jail administrators do to reduce staff turnover? Searching for answers, this study presents data from a national survey of nearly 2,000 line-level jail staff representing 46 states. Assessing the impact of dynamic work-related variables as well as personal characteristics on intentions to resign, findings provide empirical evidence for developing strategic initiatives targeted toward proactively reducing the fiscal cost and intangible impact of voluntary turnover.
Brandon	Applegate	University of South Carolina	Dynamics of Control: Jail Officers' Perceptions of Power and Inmate Management	Jails	Interactions between correctional officers and the offenders they supervise are assumed to be highly contingent upon latent power dynamics. Some research has examined use of force by correctional officers, but very little is known about other techniques used to control inmates. The present study analyzes survey data from a large urban county jail to examine officers' perceptions of the source of their power over inmates generally and documents how officers resolve specific incidents of inmate non-compliance.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	AYUDA! An Examination of the U.S Border Patrol and its Anti-Terrorism Intelligence and Enforcement Programs	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	One of the greatest homeland security concerns in the twenty-first century is projected to come from overlapping mindset threats posed by terrorists, drug runners, migrant smugglers, and other organized criminals operating on the U.S. Border. The U.S. Border Patrol is charged with being the lead federal law enforcement agency and responding to potential threats of terrorism and illegal border crossings. Security approaches used by The U.S. Border Patrol are intended to deny terrorists access to this country. Overlapping threats require collaboration between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies mired in corruption that are observed by cross-agency assignments designed to facilitate coordinated responses to terrorist activity. This paper discusses the use of criminological and psychological theories to assess the mindset of terrorist.
Julie	Raines	Marist College	Law Enforcement Disciplinary Infractions in the US	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Only a very small percentage of officers are disciplined annually for misconduct in the United States. For example, approximately 3,104 officers, of the over 600,000 sworn officers in state and local departments, were disciplined for unethical behavior from 1990 to 1995 in the United States (Trautman, 1997). It is difficult to estimate precisely how many disciplinary infractions occur within law enforcement at any given time. This article examines every aspect of law enforcement disciplinary infractions in the U.S. reported in 2010 on Twitter in the National Police Misconduct News Feed.

Blake	Randol	Washington State University	An audit of organizational communications among law enforcement agencies in Washington State: Does communicative culture	Police Administration and Management	Technological developments have had a substantial impact on the criminal investigatory processes, programs and policies of law enforcement agencies in the past few decades. Studies in the area of policing innovation have shown that the diffusion of organizational innovation is a ubiquitous process that is facilitated through both formal and informal communications. Public administration research has shown that inter-organizational communications are greatest among organizations that have communicative and developmental cultures. This study uses a survey of 178 detectives and criminal investigators to test whether indicators of communicative and developmental culture were associated with knowledge transfer among detectives and criminal investigators.
David	Kramer	Bergen Community College	COMMUNITY COLLEGE/HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAMS	Community Colleges	COMMUNITY COLLEGE/HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAMS Community colleges seeking a connection to homeland security programs need to research the needs of the community that fit the mission of the colleges. The college has developed a certificate program in Homeland Security and is now looking at an associate degree offering. The paper will describe the evolution of the homeland security focus in the school and the challenges of developing of meaningful offerings that addresses the evolution of homeland security. The paper includes ideas of Graham Allison, Philip Bobbitt, Thomas Friedman, David Kilcullen, Edward Said.
Carla	Miller	Norfolk State University MA Criminal Justice Program	Criminal Victimization Among Women	Domestic/Family Crime	Traditionally, men have been more likely to experience violent victimization than women in every category except for rape and sexual assault. However, the current data on violent victimization suggests that women and men had similar rates of violent victimization in 2010 (14.2 per 1,000 and 15.7 per 1,000 respectively), a trend, which has not previously been reported since the "National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) began reporting victimization by gender." This study will provide descriptive analyses on these new trends as it aims to explore the current convergence in rates of violent victimization between men and women.
Loftin	Woodiel	Missouri Baptist University	Techniques in the Profiling of Terrorist Organizations	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	To understand the big-picture threat a terrorist organization brings to one's client, organization or target of study is the initial step leading to defensive and counterterrorism actions. This paper examines academic techniques employed in researching and preparing a terrorist organization profile. Specific attention is given to evaluation of the terrorist organization's origin, ideology, direction, goals, leadership, and organizational structure & strategies. It is with his discernment that qualified next steps" can be taken to protect resources. Examples illustrate each technique and profile element. "
Julie	Schnobrich-Davis	Central Connecticut State University	Implementation of Predictive Policing Across Three Jurisdictions	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This paper addresses the implementation issues of developing a predictive policing capacity on a regional basis among three separate police agencies. The essential elements of collaboration including the governance structure, technical impediments of sharing information among disparate databases, the establishment of criteria to identify impact players, and the development of predictive analytics are discussed. The purpose of the paper is to identify the process in which other agencies can also implement predictive policing either on their own or in collaboration with other agencies. The paper ends with recommendations for utilizing predictive policing strategies to reduce crime.
Sean	Wilson	New Jersey City University	A Critique on the Moving to Opportunity Experiment and the Gautreaux Residential Mobility program using social ecologic	Critical and Conflict Theories	Title: A Critique on the Moving to Opportunity Experiment and the Gautreaux Residential Mobility program using social ecological and critical race theories.  The Moving to Opportunity experiment and the Gautreaux Residential Mobility program had studied the effects of neighborhood relocation on desistance, self-sufficiency, employment and crime. However, both experiments differed substantially as MTO focused more on class while the Gautreaux program had focused on race when discussing neighborhood effects and poverty. This paper will compare and critique both experiments critically while using social ecological and critical race theory to evaluate the effectiveness of both of the experiments.
Jeanne	Stinchcomb	Florida Atlantic University	Test Construction Workshop	Assessment	Measuring learning outcomes has critical implications for everything from assessing student progress to faculty accountability, curriculum integrity, student credentialing, and accreditation requirements. Just as research is meaningless if it is not valid and reliable, the same applies to testing. This workshop will therefore provide new instructors with techniques for navigating the minefield of test construction, and experienced faculty with tools to critique their own exams, addressing such issues as:  • How to remove subjectivity from objective tests; • What "red flags" to avoid when writing test items; • What "tricks of the trade" can be used to construct valid tests. These techniques will be applied by critiquing sample multiple choice, true/false, matching, listing, and completion items.
Kristie	Blevins	Eastern Kentucky University	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	

Kristie	Blevins	Eastern Kentucky University	Lessons Learned from a Multi-Disciplinary, Multi-Jurisdictional Assessment	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Outcome evaluations of new policing strategies can be tedious for researchers, even when only one agency is involved. Today, many law enforcement agencies are developing approaches that involve partnerships with other types of organizations (e.g., community corrections, specialized courts, and/or mental health officials) in hopes of more effectively managing certain types of suspects. Data concerns, however, can become exacerbated when multiple agencies are involved. Based on experiences evaluating a statewide police/mental health partnership strategy developed for handling suspects with mental illness, the authors discuss the data problems they encountered and provide recommendations for future evaluations of cross-disciplinary policing strategies.
William	Sousa	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Evaluating Order Maintenance Policing	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Order maintenance policing – the police tactic that focuses on the proactive management of disorder and minor offenses – continues to be implemented in cities across the United States. While the principles of order maintenance are widely accepted by practitioners, the practice remains controversial within academic circles. Part of this controversy stems from the choices researchers make in terms of evaluating order maintenance policies. The selection of proxy variables that represent order maintenance, as well as the choice of the key dependent variable, can greatly influence research results. In discussing the difficulties with past research strategies, this paper offers alternatives for evaluating order maintenance efforts.
Brenda	Riley	Sam Houston State University	Police Use of Conducted Electronic Devices in Two Metropolitan Areas	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The use of conducted energy devices has become more ubiquitous in policing as a means to control a situation, typically without injury to the suspect or police officer. This article examines the use of conducted energy devices in two large metropolitan cities in the southern United States. The study explores the characteristics of the officer, the characteristics of the suspect, and the characteristics of the encounter to include the time of day; the type of encounter, and the type of suspect resistance. By understanding these components, law enforcement administrators can best determine appropriate policy and a best practices training curriculum.
Janice	Ahmad	University of Houston Downtown	Evaluating the Contribution of Volunteers to Police Agencies	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Police agencies have engaged volunteers for decades to deliver additional services to the community. During the current time of police agency budget shortfalls, volunteers have become essential to police agencies in doing more with less. However, evaluations of the volunteers' contributions to policing are generally rudimentary if completed at all. This paper will compare evaluations of volunteer contributions by examining applications submitted for an international police volunteer award. Recommendations for improving the evaluation of volunteer contributions to the agency and the community will be made.
Jacob	DeLone	Pine Forest High School	Introduction to Criminal Justice: Are our textbooks theoretically sound?	Teaching Pedagogy	Introduction to Criminal Justice is a commonly offered course in Universities, Community Colleges, and High Schools. How well do our Introduction to Criminal Justice textbooks present the essential elements of our discipline? This study will evaluate the presentation of both Theories of Criminal Justice and Theories of Criminality in introduction to Criminal Justice textbooks, focusing on the scope and accuracy of the presentation of each theory. The assumption is that both of these areas are essential for the understanding the academic study of Criminal Justice. The learning domains of Bloom's Taxonomy will be used as a baseline for this evaluation.
Lorenzo	Boyd	Fayetteville State University	Maintaining Academic Integrity in an Accelerated, Online Masters of Criminal Justice Program	Teaching Pedagogy	When a traditional, on campus graduate program in criminal justice moves into an on-line format, it presents some practical and pedagogical challenges. In addition to the change in delivery, accelerating that program into 8-week or 10-week classes creates a completely new set of issues. Maintaining the academic integrity of a Master of Science in Criminal Justice (MSCJ) program while going on line and putting it into an accelerated format is the highest priority. This presentation will outline the planning, academic faculty teamwork, and strategies used to insure continuity in curriculum and student success.
Prabha	Unnithan	Colorado State University	Transnational Crime: New Topics and Methodologies	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Any time from Wednesday afternoon through Friday morning but do not schedule during the International Section Luncheon or opposite the Roundtable New Directions in Studying Transnational Crime."
Amy	Farrell	Northeastern University	Labor trafficking in the U.S.	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Over the past decade the public, policy makers and scholars have become increasingly concerned about the problem of trafficking of persons for labor or commercial sex. Despite a concern about the potential of non-citizen victims to be forced, defrauded or coerced into labor, in the U.S., the majority of attention and resources have been devoted to sex trafficking. Correspondingly, the overwhelming majority of research on human trafficking is focused on the characteristics and experiences of sex trafficking of minors and adults. Using an in-depth case study method with data from federal law enforcement supplemented by interviews with victim service providers, this study examines labor trafficking of non-citizen victims in the U.S.
Thomas	Holt	Michigan State University	A Qualitative Analysis of the Social Organization of Stolen Data Markets	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Hackers and cybercriminals increasingly steal consumer data and sell this information in on-line web forums for a profit. Few have considered the organization of participants in this market for stolen data, and its influence on associations between participants. This qualitative examination attempts to address this question through Best and Luckenbill's (1994) framework of social organization using a sample of threads from active forums where individuals buy and sell financial information. The findings demonstrate that data markets operate at multiple levels of complexity and sophistication, with variations based on the activities of participants and the forums generally.

Jana	Arsovska	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Migration, Organized Crime and Transatlantic Connections: Albanians "Taking Over" New York City?	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Transnational criminal organizations read like an inventory of ethnic minorities, but it may not be that simple for organized crime groups to take control over new territories. This paper examines the relation between migration and transnational organized crime. Focusing on ethnic Albanians in New York City, it examines how organized crime groups operate across territories, and whether they can reproduce their territorial control in foreign countries. The project also looks at whether Albanian mobsters get support from their ethnic constituencies abroad or if the group's leadership remains in the territory of origin.
Hedi	Nasheri	Kent State University	Economic Espionage and Global Security	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Economic espionage involves fundamental questions about a nation's economic interests, which in turn are part of its national security. In fact, the increasing importance of economic factors in defining a nation's security has been an essential factor driving the widespread theft of proprietary information in the form of trade secrets. When economic objectives begin to play a more dominant role in defining national security, the interest in economic espionage expands. The end result for today's society is that economic espionage is the front line of a new economic "world war."
JANICE	JOSEPH	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Conducting International Research	Research and Pictorial Showcase	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.
Robert	Morin	Western Nevada College	Volunteering and Law Enforcement	Police Administration and Management	Law enforcement agencies benefit from members of the community volunteering their time and efforts to assist in the delivery of law enforcement services. This paper explores the variety of opportunities that exist for members of the community to volunteer, theories that provide the foundation for citizen volunteering in the area of law enforcement, and the budgetary considerations of volunteer participation in the area of law enforcement. This paper also examines the advantages and disadvantages of law enforcement agencies employing the services of volunteers.
Warren	Dukes	Saint Augustine's College	Exploring 'Police-Ethnicity' in Relation to a Socially Constructed Double-Consciousness in Black Police Officers	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This research utilizes Robert Merton's Instrumental Anomie Theory to define a socially-constructed double-consciousness in black police officers. Police-ethnicity will be defined as the identification of ethnic-specific work performances evident in black police officers while functioning in the context of police work. As a consequence of historic isolation from formal and informal white-dominated police cultures, and their alienation from the black community, black police officers experience a Duboisian double-consciousness. It is important to identify police-ethnicity factors contributing to black police officers' professional mobility, and the importance of these factors in explaining the impacts of double-consciousness affecting black police officer's quality of life.
Cheng-Hsien	Lin	Lamar University	Substance Use among Grandparents Who Take Care of Their Grandchild(ren)	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Grandparenting is not a task expected by many. However, due to various reasons, including the recent economic recession, more and more grandparents have been forced to volunteer as grandparents. In this study, survey data collected in some southern Texas cities were used to analyze if grandparenting may result in grandparents' substance use as an adaptation for the newly volunteered task they have fallen into. The primary results suggest that grandparents who held primary childrearing responsibility were more likely to use more substance when compared to their counterparts who only took assisting role in childrearing as a grandparent.
Natalie	Goulette	University of Cincinnati	Investigating Sex-Based Disparities at the Phases of Pretrial Release and Sentencing	Sentencing	While many empirical studies have focused on sex differences in sentencing decisions, few studies have investigated how female defendants are treated prior to sentencing (Demuth & Steffensmeier, 2004). This project contributes to the current body of literature and examines how decisions of pretrial release and bail influence disposition type and sentence length for a sample of male and female defendants who were processed in one Ohio jurisdiction during the calendar year 2009.
Robert	Taylor	University of Texas at Dallas	The Caruth Police Institute: Understanding the Unique Merger of University, Police and Foundation Partnerships	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The Caruth Police Institute was founded in 2008 with a \$10 million gift provided by the Communities Foundation of Texas to the University of North Texas at Dallas. The event represented one of the most unique partnerships in the history of policing and education, merging two area universities (the University of North Texas at Dallas and the University of Texas at Dallas) with the Dallas Police Department. The Institute provides research, educational opportunities, and supervisory/executive level training for members of police agencies throughout the DFW - North Texas region. The Institute also provides research opportunities for other major universities across the United States in partnership with the Dallas Police Department.
Cari	Keller	Northeastern State University	Northeastern State Univ. Campus Crime Victimization Survey: Ethnic Differences in the Use of Self Protective Behaviors	Victimology	Research regarding campus victimization, fear of crime and perceived risk of crime indicates that crime rates are lower on college campuses. The research also indicates that fear of crime and perceived risk is disproportional to actual crime rates. This presentation will discuss the results of a campus crime victimization survey administered at Northeastern State University, a multi-campus institution in northeastern Oklahoma. Students, faculty and staff were surveyed to determine potential variance between reported and unreported crimes, perceived risk of crime, fear of crime, and extend the body of research by examining whether ethnicity influences the use of self-protective behaviors.
Bonnie	Grohe	Fayetteville State University	Ensuring Integrity in Online Criminal Justice Courses	Technology/Online/Distance Education	As the numbers of distance education learners in criminal justice have increased, so too has the concern for academic integrity in the distance learning environment where there is a separation of time and distance between faculty and students. The purpose of this open seminar is to discuss effective strategies for ensuring integrity in online criminal justice exams. Two innovative systems will be discussed: The Respondus Lock Down Browser and Virtual Proctoring with ProctorU.

Ronald	Nelson	University of South Alabama	Standards of 4th Amendment Protections and New Technology	Criminal Procedure	Prior to Katz (1967), 4th Amendment protections applied to "physical intrusions," and after Katz to "reasonable expectations of privacy." In Kyllo (2001), the Court's majority held that thermal imaging of a home was unconstitutional because the general public was unaware of the technology and would not expect such intrusions. The Kyllo dissenters argued that images taken from building exteriors created no penetration. In Jones (2012), the Court held that warrantless GPS surveillance of a vehicle was unconstitutional because installing the device was a physical intrusion. This paper explores the intrusion/expectation dichotomy and its relevance to rapid advancements of surveillance technology.
James	Guffey	National University	Crime on Campus: Can Clery Act Data from Universities and Colleges be Trusted?	Qualitative Methods	This study is based on a survey from The Center for Public Integrity that found 49 out of 58 crisis-services programs and clinics recorded higher reports of sexual offenses than were reported in the school's Clery statistics from 2002-2006. My study is a follow-up for the period 2008-2010 for 26 randomly selected universities to determine if the Clery data should still be questioned. Data from the Clery statistics are compared with UCR data from the neighboring cities and towns to estimate whether there is justification to question the accuracy of the Clery Act Data.
Zachary	Hamilton	Washington State University	Examining Responsivity of Drug Courts Through an Analysis of Failure	Specialty Courts	Many researchers have undertaken evaluations of drug courts to discover if, how, and for whom they work. Discovering who succeeds and why is, in the eyes of many, a much more legitimate endeavor than understanding failure. However, defining failure, distinguishing between the different types, and discovering which variables predict it can lead to a variety of beneficial outcomes including a greater understanding of who is vulnerable to failure and the development of new aspects of drug court responsivity. The current study assesses drug court participants' time to failure and the variables predictive of failure outcomes using a competing risks analysis.
James	Wells	Eastern Kentucky University	Salient Issues Affecting Correctional Staff	Institutional Corrections	
James	Wells	Eastern Kentucky University	The Effectiveness of Web-Based and Classroom Training on Performance Evaluations among Juvenile Corrections Supervisors	Institutional Corrections	In this study, approximately 200 supervisory staff from 74 different facilities and offices in a state juvenile correctional agency were randomly assigned to undergo online or traditional classroom training on agency performance evaluation procedures. Using employee performance evaluations submitted by DJJ supervisors as the dependent variable, this study conducted multilevel multivariate analyses where employee performance evaluation rejection rates were regressed on a variety of training participant characteristics, motivational orientations, learning strategies, training evaluation ratings, work environment factors, and training delivery modalities. Implications are discussed for online and traditional mediums of staff training.
Nancy	Hogan	Ferris State University	A Further Exploration of the Effects of Affective and Continuance Commitment with Job Burnout among Correctional Staff	Institutional Corrections	Correctional staff are the nucleus of any institution. Not only do they play a vital role in maintaining a safe and secure environment, their daily tasks ultimately reflect the goals and objectives of the institution. Organizational commitment, or the bond staff have with the agency, is a critical component needed to accomplish these outcomes. Most research, though, has examined only one type of organizational commitment, affective. This study looked at the relationship of affective and continuance commitment with job burnout among staff at a private prison. The results will be presented and discussed.
James	Wells	Eastern Kentucky University	Job Turnover among Staff in Juvenile Corrections: A Multilevel Analysis	Institutional Corrections	Staff turnover is an important but understudied issue in juvenile corrections. The present study examines predictors of turnover using data on staff employed in 34 different juvenile correctional facilities. Utilizing multilevel multivariate procedures, we analyze the utility of personal, work environment, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment variables in predicting turnover intention as well as actual turnover. Implications for policy and continued research are discussed.
Kelly	Cheeseman	Messiah College	A Gendered Model of Job Satisfaction of Correctional Staff	Institutional Corrections	The effects of these work environment dimensions may differ by various subgroups of correctional staff, such as men and women. Gender is an important variable in the field of institutional corrections. Most correctional staff job satisfaction studies treat gender as a dichotomous variable to be controlled for in multivariate analysis. This may not capture the possible differences between female and male correctional staff. Gendered work models theorize that male and female staff may not only differ in their perceptions of work environment, but they may also respond differently to different dimensions of the work environment. Some dimensions of the work environment may be more salient to male staff than to female staff and vice versa. This study will examine a gendered model of the effects of work environment factors on job satisfaction of Southern correctional staff. The results will be presented and discussed.
Jessica	Hodge	University of Missouri, Kansas City	Examining the intersectionality of girls' marginalized identities through the lens of juvenile justice staff	Juvenile Corrections	While gender is accepted as an important variable to study, a paucity of research examines how gender intersects with other key identities to influence a girl's experience within the juvenile justice system. It is important for research to continue to explore how girls' identities intersect and shape their experiences within the system. Through in-depth interviews with juvenile justice staff, the current study examines how the multiple marginalized identities of girls (e.g., race, class, gender, age, sexual orientation, or gender identity) intersect and present unique challenges for staff. This knowledge will help develop better programs and policies within the justice system.

Arthur	Garrison	Kutztown University	The History & Authority of Opinions by the Attorney General and the Office of Legal Counsel	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Although much research has been done on the opinions issued by the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) regarding the power of President Bush to order enhanced interrogations of captured enemy combatants, and the power of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to act to address the events of September 11, 2001 and prevent future attacks, there has been much less research on the power and significance of legal opinions issued by the OLC on those very powers of the President. This paper will focus on the historical basis and legal significance of opinions by the Attorney General, and later those of the OLC. This paper will explain why and how opinions on the meaning and applicability of the law issued by the Attorney General, dating from those of General Randolph to General Holder and those of the OLC, have historically been quasi-judicial in approach and determinative within the Executive Branch.
John	Reece	Colorado Mesa University	An Evaluation of the Benefits Derived from Juvenile Mentoring Programs: A Case Study Approach		The current study was completed in order to provide a modest addition to the existing body of literature concerning the evaluation of community-based programs for juveniles. The researchers examined the Mesa Partners organization, specifically, the restitution program and one-to-one mentoring program. By means of a survey, a cost-benefit analysis, and assessment of previously gathered data, the researchers produced a thorough evaluation of the Mesa Partners organization. The researchers concluded that, overall, the programs are producing the desired results. Recommendations are given for future research.
Peter	Kraska	Eastern Kentucky University	Publishing Qualitative Research with Students	Qualitative Methods	Most students seem to have a real interest in qualitative research and methods. This paper will examine the benefits and risks in conducting collaborative qualitative research with students. Several successful and not so successful examples will be examined.
GAUTAM	NAYER	TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	Client Oriented Concerns in a Reentry Environment: Four Manager's Perspectives	Reentry/Parole Issues	Policy and budgetary concerns have lately forced criminal justice administrators to re-examine prisoner reentry programs cost and usefulness. Theories of social value utilize principles of New Public Management such as Client-Oriented Services are examined and debated for their necessity in such programs. What decision-making process do managers in faith-based programs engage in when they evaluate and determine eligibility of individuals to their programs? Do faith-based supervisors and managers of such programs think of individuals are clients or family or some other type of category? In-depth qualitative interviews with four managers in four separate faith-based reentry programs were conducted leading to both unexpected and predictable results.
Joseph	Pascarella	Violence Institute of New Jersey at UMDNJ	Gender Differences in Police Stress and Trauma: Self Reported Stress and Trauma to a Peer Counseling Hotline	Police Personnel Issues	Police officer stress and trauma is an area of study within policing and law enforcement research that has been misunderstood given the lack of available data. This is mostly due to the reluctance of police and law enforcement officers to report any emotional or psychological distress, the insular nature of the law enforcement subculture and organizational ambivalence to address problems relating to stress and trauma in officers. Additionally, research in trauma is lacking despite increasing presence of females in law enforcement and policing. The present study attempts to address this void in the literature. Three thousand four hundred seven (3,407) calls from 1998 through 2009 to a confidential law enforcement peer counselor hotline were analyzed to determine differences in officer's self-reported stress and trauma levels. The results indicate that there are major differences in police officer stress and trauma levels based on officer gender consistent with help-seeking behaviors in the larger society. The policy implications of these results are discussed.
George	Richards	Edinboro University	The Utility of PODSCORB for Law Enforcement Executives	Research and Pictorial Showcase	One of the seminal models in public administration is Luther Gulick's PODSCORB approach to task management. The acronym PODSCORB stands for Planning, Organizing, Directing, Staffing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting. This paper is an analysis of how police managers view their supervisory obligations as dictated by how Gulick defined the functions of an executive.
LaShawndra	Hooks	Hampton University	Examining the Linkage between Educational Achievement, Family Background and Delinquency among Urban Youth	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Many inner city neighborhoods grapple with disparities such as poor educational systems, high levels of community turmoil leading to senseless violence, and limited funding for the underprivileged youth. The purpose of this paper is to address the problem of how youth's indirect and direct exposure to violence and victimization attribute to their cognitive process. The research question analyzed is: What is the relationship between indirect victimization, direct victimization and adolescent adjustment outcomes among a sample of minority youth? It is hypothesized that these are contributing factors to a youth's views on the social norms of conflict and resolution.
Alexander	Holsinger	University of Missouri - Kansas City	Risk/Need Assessment and Mental Health	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Third generation risk/need assessment instruments continue to proliferate in U.S. Correctional practice. The cart may be before the horse in some cases, as many agencies yet do not know whether or not commonly accepted risk/need assessment practices are applicable to all sub-populations within the overall offender population. Certainly predictive validity has been demonstrated in many cases using (most often) 'generic' samples from the offender population. With the extent to which certain sub-populations of the offender population are growing, more work is needed. The current study examines and tests the predictive validity of the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) both globally, and with a special focus on the offender with mental health issues.

Nicole	Lasky	University of Cincinnati Dept of Criminal Justice	The Untold Origins and Consequences of the MacDonald Triad	Media and Crime	The MacDonald Triad consists of three childhood behaviors claimed to be predictive of interpersonal violence: cruelty to animals, firesetting, and bed-wetting. The Triad has attracted attention in academic and non-academic settings, especially captivating popular media. It is accepted by many as fact despite its vague foundation, unconvincing research findings, and lack of utility for policy development. In recent years, due to the influence of the FBI and Dr. Phil, it has become inextricably linked to serial murder, even being incorporated into some foreign deterrence policies. Is there any evidence to support this concept or is it a criminological myth?
Ismail	GUNES	Turkish National Police Academy	Self Esteem, Religiosity, Family Rituals, Participation in Conforming Activities & Delinquency: Comparison of 3 countries	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Crime occurs in all societies and researchers all over the world have sought to identify the antecedents of deviant behavior. Three studies of young adults, one in the United States, one in Turkey and one in Kyrgyzstan, explored whether family rituals, self-esteem, religiosity, and participation in conforming activities might contribute to social control, and thereby reduce deviant behavior. The original study was conducted in the U.S. in 1998. The Turkish study replicated most of the U.S. study in 2007 and The Kyrgyz study replicated both studies in 2012. All of the studies were designed based on social control theory.
Charles	Russo	American Military University	Integration of Unmanned Aerial Systems in the Law Enforcement Agency	Police Special Units and Technology	A small number of law enforcement agencies are in the infancy stage of adapting military unmanned aerial system (UAS) technology for public safety use. While there is much interest in this technology, many factors regarding the integration and implementation of UAS are still unknown by the vast majority of law enforcement agencies. The presentation will address the history of UAS, factors presently impacting UAS implementation by law enforcement agencies and predictions surrounding key issues to be addressed by the law enforcement agency considering UAS integration.
Adewale	Olutola	Tshwane University of Technology	THE NECESSITY FOR AFROCENTRIC CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY	Social Control Theory	THE NECESSITY FOR AFROCENTRIC CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY  Abstract Criminological theory connotes the proposition of a theory for the scientific study of crime and possible solution to the menace of crime. The reality however, is that most criminological theories originates from scholars outside the continent of Africa and those scholars naturally assumed that a general criminological theory will work for all. The purport of this paper is to deviate from the populist criminological theories and advocates for Afrocentric criminological theory. The paper adopts literature review and concludes that there is no basis for a legitimate expectation that Eurocentric criminological theory will produce the desired results in a distant Africa continent (in the global struggle against the menace of crime and or its prevention).
Beth	Ellefson	University of Cincinnati	Substance Abuse and Co-Occurring Disorders	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	This paper will focus on substance abuse and co-occurring disorders. We plan on examining the prevalence of substance abuse with certain co-occurring disorders. We also plan on exploring the following research question: does the exact co-occurring disorder make a difference in substance abuse specific recidivism.
Christine	Anderson	Western Illinois University	Community Forums to Build Collaboration	Juvenile Corrections	The attempt to create a learning collaboration required the promotion of various perspectives, moving from providing a service of managing behaviors toward learning about anti-social behaviors and causes of juvenile delinquency from different perspectives in order to manage and address long-term needs. The purposes of this mixed method research design were: (1) to examine the current perspectives of various disciplines to provide insight to the why behind antisocial behaviors, and; (2) to determine if there are valuable insights and undocumented procedures that various disciplines use to articulate antisocial behaviors and youth offenders interventions to prevent antisocial behaviors.
Christian	Peterson	Portland State University	Spatial Trends in Theft from Motor Vehicles	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Despite recent declines in Thefts from Motor Vehicles (TMV), TMV remains a concern for residents in Portland, OR, with over 9,700 incidents reported in 2011. Efforts to further reduce TMV will likely require the identification of "hotspots", combined with proactive policing efforts. This study evaluates the applicability of Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM; Caplan & Kennedy, 2009) to Portland's TMV. Preliminary analysis finds TMV incidents being geographically clustered and hotspots evidence some annual movement, suggesting that RTM may have utility in addressing TMV. Additional analyses will be conducted to identify geographic risk factors that aid in the prediction of hotspot locations.
Douglas	Evans	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The Impact of Advocacy Services on Outcomes for Juvenile Justice Involved Youth	Juvenile Corrections	Studies suggest that mentoring is a successful strategy for improving youth outcomes, but few mentor interventions have been studied to date. Study goal is to better understand the impact of paid advocacy services as a transitional intervention; in particular, how do length and intensity of services contribute to positive outcomes for delinquent youth? Outcome data on 8,439 youth indicate that greater service length and higher service dosage are associated with positive changes in employment and living situation; results were mixed for changes in education and arrests. Youth with higher risk at entry showed more significant positive changes compared to lower risk youth. Multivariate findings also will be shared.
JANICE	JOSEPH	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Violence in Brazilian Favelas: The Intersection of Race, Social Exclusion and Marginalization	Race and Crime	Violence is a serious problem in Brazilian cities. It has one of the homicide rates in the world. However, most of the violence takes place in favelas, which are shanty towns found in the major cities of Brazil. In the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, for example, hundreds of low-income communities are occupied and controlled by drug gangs, who routinely engage in violent crime and extortion. There are also execution-style murders of residents of the favelas by some police officers. This presentation examines the extent of violence in the favelas in Brazil and the factors that contribute to this violence.
Andy	Hansen	University of South Carolina	Exploring Law Enforcement Traffic Collisions: Cal POST SAFE Driving Research	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	

Tom	Rice	University of California	Incidence and Characteristics of Traffic Collisions Involving Law Enforcement Officers	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	An epidemiological analysis of police officer involved crashes
Kevin	Wehr	Department of Sociology	Agency Culture and the Fear of Ambush: Officer Safety and Vehicle Operations	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The police culture creates a fear of ambush which influences officer safety during vehicle operations.
Bryon	Gustafson	Cal POST	Regulations, Rules and Realities: State Level Effects on Street Level Enforcements	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The impact of rules and regulations are contrasted with the realities of enforcement of police officer drivers.
Steven	James	Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice	Fatigue Related Risk Taking in Law Enforcement Driving	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police officers take risks while driving in routine and emergency modes. This study looks at the impact of fatigue on these risks.
Fang-Mei	Law	Tiffin University, School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	?The Impact of Reality Therapy on Self-Efficacy for Female Drug Offenders in Taiwan	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Studies have confirmed that self-efficacy is a significant predictor for positive drug treatment outcome. Since female drug abusers tend to have lower self-efficacies to stay abstinent from drugs than male drug abusers, enhancing self-efficacy should be a focus for relapse prevention approaches for females. Based on evidence that reality therapy can enhance self-efficacy, a program composed of twelve sessions of reality therapy was developed and conducted to treat female drug offenders in Taiwan. Upon completion, these women showed significant improvement in their belief in their abilities to make decisions, and in their coping, social, and planning skills. In this presentation, we will introduce our program, share our findings, and discuss potential future implementation.
Paul	Reynolds	Texas State University - San Marcos	The use of expectancy theory to explain variation in police officer task performance	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The purpose of this poster is to explain variation in self-reported police officer work activities, specifically community-policing (COP) related activities. We propose that police officers who perceive community policing tasks as expected behavior and believe that community policing activities are rewarded by the department, will engage in more COP-related job tasks. Expectancy theory would also predict that officers with increased capabilities and opportunities to perform COP-related tasks would engage in those more often.
Michele	Quinones	Texas State University - School of Criminal Justice	Factors that Influence the Perception of Racial Profiling During a Police/Motorist Encounter	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Most racial profiling studies are quantitative and rely on internal benchmarking and outcome tests. Several studies have focused on citizens' beliefs about the prevalence of racial profiling and their opinions regarding racial profiling. At this time, no research identifies the factors within a particular police/citizen encounter that lead an individual to define that encounter as racial profiling. To remedy this gap, several focus groups were conducted to discuss recreated police/motorist traffic enforcement vignettes. Focus group discussions were analyzed and coded to identify the most common themes. Preliminary results and implications will be presented.
Arang	Park	Bridgewater State University	Interdisciplinary Examination of Bath Salts*: Medical and Criminological Assessment on Use of Synthetic Cathinones*	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Bath salts, synthetic cathinones, and their derivatives such as methcathinone, mephedrone, methedron, methyleone and MDPV, are hallucinogenic central nervous system stimulants which are rapidly gaining popularity in the USA. The main factors, which contribute to their popularity, are their easy-access through the internet and the ambiguous legal status in most states disconcerting their toxicity and potential for abuse. The research presents a statistical relationship between the availability of bath salts on the internet and the level of the drug abuse, which suggests implementing federal regulations throughout states to prevent further distribution of bath salts both on and off line.
Richard	Bennett	American University	Crime, Criminal Justice and Security in the Caribbean	Comparative/International Policing and Security	
Charles	Katz	Arizona State University	Understanding Gangs across the Caribbean	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Over the last several years, street gangs have become increasingly perceived in many regions of the world as a major problem contributing to violence and crime, and undermining local economies, the rule of law, and human development. The Caribbean is no exception. Nations across the Caribbean region are struggling to determine the scope, nature, and causes of their gang problem. The purpose of the present study is to fill this gap in knowledge and examine the presence of a street gang problem in seven Caribbean nations using data obtained through the Caribbean Survey on Citizen Security (CSCS). The CSCS collected data from more than 11,000 respondents from across the region.
Edward	Maguire	American University	Support for Punitive, Rehabilitative and Preventive Criminal Justice Policies in the Caribbean	Comparative/International Policing and Security	A long tradition of research has examined the nature and correlates of public opinion about criminal justice, focusing largely on support for punitive or rehabilitative policies. This research has found that rather than favoring one over the other, many people express support for both punitive and rehabilitative policies. Most of this research has taken place in developed democracies, especially the United States. As a result, existing research on public opinion about criminal justice policies may not be generalizable globally, particularly in developing nations with high rates of crime and corruption. Here we examine public attitudes about criminal justice policy based on a survey of residents in seven Caribbean nations.
Marlyn	Jones	California State University, Sacramento	Looking Backward to Move Forward: Policy Learning, Policy Failure and Policy Change in the Caribbean Region	Comparative/International Policing and Security	The Caribbean region faces the challenge of high rates of crime. Improvements in policy documentation and advances in policy-making capabilities across the region have not allayed, but reinforced the concerns of public policy impact on the crime problem. The issue for the region is whether it will continue to do the same thing but expect different results. This paper examines how policies, and by extension governance, change over time, and therefore provide a better understanding of the differentials between policies, action and outcomes. By so doing, the paper examines the question why do policies change and what does policy learning, policy failure and the different orders of change suggest with respect to crime control in select Caribbean countries.

Richard	Bennett	American University	Community Cohesion and Collective Efficacy and their Effects on the Fear of Crime: A Comparative Analysis	Comparative/International Policing and Security	<p>The determinants of the fear of crime have been a scholarly topic since the late 1970's, but few studies have investigated the effect of cultural setting on fear. Using an explanatory model developed in the US where community cohesion and efficacy are viewed as critical components, this research investigates the applicability of the model in a sample of developing nations.</p> <p>In the present study, we examine citizen fear of criminal victimization in seven developing Caribbean region nations. These perceptions were collected from a national representative samples from each nation in 2011. This cross-national approach allows us to advance the fear of crime literature to better understand the role of national context.</p>
Brian	Lovins	University of Cincinnati	The Impact of Length of Stay on Incarcerated Youth	Juvenile Corrections	<p>Although the use of incarceration has been a core function of the juvenile justice systems for the better part of a century, there is no definitive answer as to its ability to reduce recidivism. This presentation will examine the differential effects of risk, race, gender, and age as they apply to length of stay and future delinquent behavior. Practice and policy implications will be discussed and recommendations for research will be explored.</p>
Stephen	Morreale	Worcester State University/Walden University	Role of Academics in Supporting Police Research and Planning Functions	Police Administration and Management	<p>Police agencies face tremendous challenges in the future and development of solid research and planning can help leaders meet public expectations and enhance the delivery of police services.</p> <p>This session offers ideas and opens a discussion about the potential role of higher education to participate and assist and support Research and Planning Function in police agencies.</p> <p>So many agencies in the U.S. are small to medium sized and cannot always fully staff this function. Sharing best practices and resources among agencies can be facilitated using informal networks. The session will describe efforts in Massachusetts with a Planning and Research network.</p>
Christopher	Salvatore	Montclair State University	Individual Level Predictors of Gender Based Perceptions and Responses to Terrorism	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	<p>Extensive research dealing with gender-based perceptions of fear of crime have generally found women express greater levels of fear compared to men. Further, studies have found women engage in more self-protective behaviors, as well as have different levels of confidence in government efficacy relative to men. The majority of these studies have focused on violent and property crime; little research has focused on gender-based perceptions of the threat of terrorism. Using data from the General Social Survey, this study contrasted individual level perceptions of safety and fear in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks among male and female respondents.</p>
Amber	Reese	Colorado State University	Police Investigative Strategies for Unresolved Homicides: A Tale of Two Surveys	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	<p>We compare and contrast findings from two surveys of the experiences of police agencies in investigating unresolved (or cold cases of) homicides. The first was carried out in Colorado and analyzed by Colorado State University's Center for the Study of Crime and Justice in 2009 and the second was conducted by the RAND Center on Quality Policing and published in 2011. Similarities in findings between the two surveys are used to suggest pathways for effective cold case investigations. Differences in findings among the two studies are also explored.</p>
Claire Angelique	Nolasco	Texas A&M - San Antonio	MEDIA ACCESS TO JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS: BALANCING THE TIGHTROPE BETWEEN CONFIDENTIALITY AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	<p>The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution has been invoked as the basis for the grant of media access to adult trials. Because the U.S. Supreme Court has not determined that the First Amendment right of public access similarly applies to juvenile proceedings, juvenile courts are faced with the issue of balancing the juvenile's privacy rights with the media's right to access information. The paper examines the legal framework for media access to juvenile proceedings, analyzing decisions of U.S. federal and state courts, decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, and international laws and guidelines</p>
Emeka	Obioha	Department of Safety and Security Management, Faculty of Humanities	Indigenous Law Enforcement Mechanisms and Enforcement of Wildlife Protection Laws in a Nigerian National Park	Environmental Crime	<p>The Act No. 36 and 46 (1991) and 46 (1999) of Laws of Nigeria locates the control of the National Parks under government protection. Through quantitative and qualitative research approaches the study ascertains the relative effectiveness of the local systems vis-a-viz the modern law enforcements in environmental crime prevention in Cross River National Park (CRNP) areas. The study found prevention of wildlife poaching around the park as an unofficial joint effort between local community organs and the government enforcement agencies. It further reveals how organised local enforcements were relatively effective and efficient in providing auxiliary policing functions in the area.</p>
Kenneth	Litwin	University of Michigan-Flint	Violent crime victims' satisfaction with 911 operators, patrol officers, and investigators	Police-Community Interactions	<p>Violent crime victims often call the police, wait for a responding officer, and expect follow-up on their case. Therefore, satisfaction with "the police" may involve multiple actors including 911 operators, patrol officers, and investigators. A 2008 survey of 141 adult violent crime victims identifies satisfaction with each actor, finding the greatest satisfaction with 911 operators and least satisfaction with patrol officers. Relationships among satisfaction and victim characteristics, perceptions of crime and safety, and past victimization are examined. Implications and recommendations for victim advocates, 911 system administrators, and police administrators are discussed.</p>

Fay	Williams	Northern Caribbean University	Distance Education: Consideration for criminal justice	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Distance education has had a most profound impact in the field of education by increasing access and expanding educational opportunities for students. Criminal justice programs utilizing distance education modalities have been one of the fastest growing areas of specialization in the USA. This study seeks to determine the factors associated with distance education among criminal justice students in a rural university. The findings revealed that although distance education may increase enrollment, there are a number of other important factors that should be considered such as types of programme delivery, establishing and maintaining standards and student's perceptions in order to ensure greater student success.
Mark	Morgan	University of Cincinnati	Publication Productivity of Master's Degree-Only Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology	Student Panels	The number of doctoral programs in criminal justice and criminology has grown in recent years. However, limited attention has been paid to why master's degree programs transition into PhD granting institutions. Prior research indicates that faculty productivity is one way of measuring program quality. This study examines current authorship trends in leading journals, from 2001 to 2010, at master's degree-only programs. Faculty publication rates are used to rank schools based upon their production. Additionally, the data may indicate those institutions which have cultivated a "fertile soil" of scholarship and are best poised to develop into doctoral-level programs.
Ahmad	Alomosh	University of Sharjah	Community policing in the Arab world: A New Shift	Police-Community Interactions	Community policing in the Arab world: A New Shift The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role, structure and functions of community policing in the Arab world. The paper will focus on the philosophy, strategies, best practices and how the communities have been involved in community policing. Secondly emphasizing the role of community policing in crime prevention and the future of community policing in the Arab world. The point of departure of this paper will be the Broken Window Theory.
Roger	Roots	Jury Freedom In Our Time	Constitutional Problems With Federal Supervised Release	Sentencing	Federal Supervised Release was created by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 along with the Federal Sentencing Guidelines. Constitutional challenges have shadowed the Guidelines since their inception, and in 2005 the Guidelines were rendered merely advisory by the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark decision in United States v. Booker. In this paper, the author addresses the specific topic of supervised release, the post-incarceration system of judicial control and oversight invented by the drafters of the Sentencing Reform Act. Supervised release differs from parole and probation in important ways, and the author addresses how these differences pose significant constitutional questions. Most significantly, the author discusses the place of supervised release within an adversarial system of justice, and suggests that the innovation may violate the requirement of separation of powers among the branches of government.
Monica	Solinas-Saunders	Indiana University Northwest	Reducing Ex-Offender Barriers to Employment: An Analysis of Current Policies	Reentry/Parole Issues	After several decades of "tough on crime" policies, an increasing number of ex-offenders are now being released back into our communities, because of stigma and lack of skills, most of them struggle to find employment. As part of the Second Chance Act 2007, a number of policies were implemented across the U.S. to help ex-offenders find work. The "ban the box" and "expungement" are among the most popular policies recently passed. These policies have been recently under attack as criminologists question the effectiveness of interventions that intentionally limit employers' access to applicants' criminal background information.
Lisa	Growette Bostaph	Boise State University	Professionalizing the Discipline: A Case Study of an SVAA	Victimology	Victim assistance, as a profession, has developed significantly in the past 40 years (Bostaph & Jackson, 2008). Towards that goal, the federal government has funded the development and implementation of state-level victim assistance academies (SVAAs). SVAAs exist in over half of the states in the country. This paper is a case study of a state level victim assistance academy in the Western United States. The analysis focuses on the perceptions and satisfaction of participants and the impact of the academy on the provision of services to crime victims in their communities.
Sarah	Lazzeroni	Portland State University	Public Support for Rehabilitation and Reentry Services	Reentry/Parole Issues	Oregon releases an average of 383 prisoners a month and close to 14,000 former inmates are on post-release supervision. Recidivism rates hover around 30%, illustrating the need to reintegrate past offenders into their respective communities. Questions remain, however, about whether the public supports providing former prisoners with reentry services or holds more punitive views. A survey of Oregon residents found nearly unanimous support for providing reentry services to inmates, specifically services pertaining to mental health, substance abuse, education, housing, and employment. This research provides further approval for pursuing policies to develop reentry services in an effort to rehabilitate past offenders.
Elaine	Gunnison	Seattle University	Ex-Offender Success: Perspectives from Corrections Officials on What Works in Reentry	Reentry/Parole Issues	Few studies to date have closely examined the stories of offenders released from prison who have achieved success in making the transition from prison to community. Rather, much of the literature on offender reentry revolves around discussions of failures by offenders during reintegration or the identification of needs and challenges that offenders have during reentry from the perspective of correctional officials. The present research fills a gap in the offender reentry literature by examining reentry success from the perspective of correctional practitioners. This research reports on the results on a qualitative email survey distributed to a national random sample of correctional officials listed in the 2011-2013 National Jail and Adult Detention Directory. Specifically, these officials were asked to identify factors related to successful reentry and to recount ex-offenders success stories. Results from the survey responses will be presented and policy implications discussed.

Cassandra	Ramdath	City University of New York - John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Understanding the needs of homeless inmates in US prisons	Special Needs Offenders	Homeless inmates have special needs that should be assessed both during and after incarceration. This study examines health problems in U.S. State and Federal Prisons, focusing on inmates with a history of homelessness. Data (N=18,185) and analyses examine whether a history of homelessness affected the likelihood of various health problems, while controlling for demographic and socioeconomic variables. Certain health problems are more prevalent among homeless inmates and may be easily detected in prison screening. Failing to plan for ongoing treatment may lead to increased symptoms, putting the individual and others in the community at greater health risks upon reentry.
Wei-Teh	Mon	Department of Foreign Affairs Police, Central Police University, Taiwan	Transnational Crime and Prevention Measure in Taiwan	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Under the impact of globalization, the movement of money, goods, people and information across borders became more prevalent. According to the data revealed by government and non-government organizations, transnational crimes increase significantly in Taiwan. Transnational crimes not only create serious economic cost, but also lead to substantial harm on social security and human rights. To control transnational crime, specific strategies have been implemented in Taiwan. The purpose of this article is to explore the phenomenon of transnational crime and the prevention measure of transnational crime in Taiwan. The effectiveness of prevention measure is also be evaluated in this article.
Adam	Graycar	Transnational Reserach Institute on Corruption, Australian National U	SITUATIONAL PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	We often think of corruption as primarily a third world phenomenon, but in developed societies we often see policy diminished by corrupt activities. This paper will focus on types of corrupt activity in different policy settings and will discuss various countermeasures, focusing in particular on situational measures to prevent corruption.
Emma	Kessler	Columbia University	Television Viewing and Support for Harsher Criminal Sentences.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The random crime fallacy (Felson, 2002), is the false belief that crime is random, without predictable patterns in victimization and offense. Media representation of crime contributes to the fallacy by presenting information that is the least representative of crime in general. Therefore, heavy television viewership may result in distorted perceptions of crime and influence opinions of punishment. This study examines the relationship between television viewership and support for harsher sentencing. White women who watch more television are more punitive whereas black women's television viewership is associated with a decrease in support for harsher sentencing. Men do not show a relationship.
Jamie	Vaske	Western Carolina University	D4 polymorphism and measures of self-control: Does the measure of self-control matter?	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Biosocial research suggests that genetic factors may explain variation in self-control among young adults. Few studies, however, have examined whether the association varies by type of self-control measure and by self-control dimensions. The current study uses information from 125 college students to examine the associations between a genetic variant in the D4 receptor gene and the Grasmick scale, Retrospective Behavioral Self Control scale, and a psychological gambling task. We examine whether the DRD4-self control association varies by attitudinal vs. behavioral items, by attitudinal vs. situational items, and by positive vs. negative situations.
Danielle	McDonald	Northern Kentucky University	Service Learning & Student Philanthropy: Bringing the Community into the Classroom	Teaching Pedagogy	This study examined the impact of participating in an upper level criminal justice course that incorporated service learning and student philanthropy. A pretest survey was distributed the first week of class to gauge the students' awareness of social problems and nonprofits in the area as well as future intentions to participate in philanthropy and service. A posttest survey was distributed during the last week of the course. The findings from these surveys will be discussed to examine the impact of the course on students' attitudes regarding local nonprofits and social problems along with philanthropy and service.
Tammy	Garland	University of Tennessee Chattanooga	Blaming the Victim: University Student Attitudes toward Bullying	Victimology	Instances of bullying and cyberbullying have been well documented within the literature. In addition, numerous studies have been conducted to examine children's attitudes toward bullying, however, a limited amount of research has been conducted to examine victim blaming attitudes towards bullying among university students. Using data collected from three southern universities (n = 1397), participants were surveyed to examine factors that are likely to promote victim blaming attitudes. Gender, sexual orientation, previous bullying victimization, and being a bully were determined to be significant predictors of victim blaming attitudes.
Patti	Salinas	Missouri State University	Rape Myth Acceptance and Considerations of Appropriate Punishment in a Southwestern Missouri City	Sex Crimes	In light of the media attention garnered by Missouri's senatorial candidate Todd Akin in regard to legitimate" rape this study examines the acceptance of rape myth in a southwestern Missouri city. The study explores rape myth acceptance knowledge of current state sexual assault statutes and the perception of the appropriate punishment for different criminal sexual behaviors."
Kris	Henning	Portland State University	Please Eat These Vegetables: Success and Failure in a Police Agency's Initial Efforts to Change the Local News Media's C	Police-Community Interactions	Few studies have examined police departments' proactive communications with journalists. The current researchers examined 900+ press releases issued by the Portland Police. The majority addressed individual criminal events, with violence, firearms, and gang-related incidents receiving disproportionate coverage. Contradiction between this material and the bureau's mission to "reduce fear of crime" led the agency to adopt strategic goals (e.g., solicit community involvement, enhance police legitimacy) that are incorporated into communications. Local journalists, who previously published bureau press releases verbatim, are often deleting this new content. Implications of these findings for criminal justice agencies working with the news media will be discussed.
James	Cassidy	University of New Haven	Exploration of Laws Regarding the Criminalization of Sexual Contact Between Clients and Mental Health Professionals	Sex Crimes	The purpose of the presentation is to examine the current trend in American jurisprudence to criminalize sexual contact between clients and mental health professionals. While civil sanctions for sexual contact with clients have long been the subject of civil case law, a current trend is emerging where some jurisdictions are defining such contact as sexual assault. The presentation will explore the jurisdictions that have criminalized sexual conduct within the therapeutic context and discuss the issues and implications associated with these emerging laws.

Brenda	Geiger	Bar Ilan University	The Inside World of Sex Offenders in Treatment	Sex Crimes	The inside world of sex offenders was explored through semi-structured interviews. Interviewees shared details of the offense, perception of responsibility, and blame attributed to self, the victim, and culture. Narratives reveal stereotypes that facilitated forced sex on women who deviated from the good-girl category because they stayed out at night and smoked or dressed differently. Gaining the confidence of a child-victim through affection, knowing the limits, and transgressing them by molesting the child and fearing being discovered, were in their repertoire. They renegotiated a spoiled identity by minimizing the severity of their act by comparing it to other sex offenders.
Bernadette	Holmes	Norfolk State University	Drug Courts, Women, and Race	Specialty Courts	Class, race, and gender matter in criminal justice. This presentation examines how the War on Drugs has impacted African American females and how drug courts could adapt their protocols to provide effective treatment for the unprecedented number of African American women who are convicted felons. Research has found that African Americans are less likely to participate in Drug Court and those that do have lower retention rates, which is directly related to relapse. The African American family and community are resilient and drug court protocols should harness these strengths and rather than focus on risk factors.
Kathleen	Contrino	University at Buffalo Sociology Department	DRUG COURT JUDGES AND JUDICIAL BEHAVIOR	Student Panels	One of the current policies for drug users with criminal charges is a referral to Drug Court (therapeutic justice court). Therapeutic justice courts are diversionary courts that employ judicial coercion to force drug users into compliance with treatment. This study examines what, if any, impact specific judicial orientations have on client success in Drug Court. Through court observation and judicial/team member interviews this qualitative research provides a more contextual understanding of how Drug Court can impact client success. Interviews suggest that judicial interactions construct their role either progressively (treatment orientated) or traditionally (punishment orientated).
Jaclyn	Schildkraut	Texas State University - San Marcos	Could It Happen Here? Moral Panics, School Shootings, and Fear of Crime Among College Students	Schools and Crime	Originating in the early 1970s, the concept of moral panics has been used to describe the public's reaction to a real or perceived threat within society. Moral panics have been linked to well-known social problems, including the 1980s drug epidemic and the riots in Los Angeles in the 1990s. More recently, Burns and Crawford (1999) have examined school shootings in this context. Notably absent, however, is any empirical research on these theoretical concepts. The present study examines the moral panic concepts through a survey conducted at a large southwestern university. Findings and limitations of this study are discussed.
Michael	Fischer	Norfolk State University	Ethical Issues in SuperMax Prisons	Research and Pictorial Showcase	PRESENTATION THREE Michael Fischer This poster presentation reviews many of the concerns that critics of super max prisons raise such as (1) many of the inmates are not truly the worst-of-the-worst and could have a lower classification, (b) isolation and the lack of stimulation is very destructive to the inmates, and (3) lack of treatment programs. Data is presented from in-depth interviews with the warden Tracey Ray of Red Onion State Prison, Pound Virginia (from 2005-2011) and other staff from the facility.
Tom	Mijares	Texas State University	Tactical Applications of Sensory Enhancing Technology: New Developments	Police Special Units and Technology	This paper begins with a comparison of the various forms of sensory enhancing hardware and describes the most recent development. It also addresses newly identified operational challenges as well as the relevant litigation that provides guidance for proper usage. Through the use of case histories of significant events in the fields of tactical conflict resolution and rescue operations, the authors describe the current state of the art, and make recommendations for future incidents where the outcome will be largely dependent on the information generated through the use of the newly developed technology. The paper concludes with recommendations for commercialization.
Linda	Williams	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Integrating Victims' Issues into University and College Curricula	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Integrating Victims' Issues into University and College Curricula presents materials developed to increase the number and diversity of students exposed to information about crime victims. UMassLowell (UML) and partners (funded by the Office for Victims of Crime) have developed and tested curricula and in this presentation provide information on dissemination of materials to maximize student interest in learning about victim issues and participation in victim services internships, to promote faculty interest in teaching courses with a victim oriented focus, and to encourage institutional acceptance of a need to integrate crime victims' issues into college and university curricula.
Ken	Peak	University of Nevada, Reno	The Center for Problem-Oriented Policing: A Decade of Advancing Development and Practice of Problem-oriented Policing	Police-Community Interactions	Created in 2002, the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing stands today as a wellspring of information for police practitioners and academics both here and abroad. This paper details the Center's origins and how its ever-expanding array of publications, training modules, case studies, awards program, and annual conference has become the initial point of inquiry when police attempt to address crime and disorder through the use of problem-oriented policing.

Jeff	Bouffard	Sam Houston State University	Preliminary Evaluation of a Texas Mental Health Court	Specialty Courts	Many jurisdictions have recently recognized the impact of mentally ill offenders who often cycle through local jail facilities. In response they have implemented specialized programs to effectively manage the process of assigning defense attorneys to these often indigent defendants. We examine the operation of one such program targeting jail inmates with mental illnesses. Preliminary results based on several hundred participants will be presented, including reductions in days in jail and costs associated with housing them (e.g., psychiatric medications), and participating defense attorneys' perceptions of program benefits. Program processes will also be documented, including case processing time and delivery of enhanced services for defendants released from the jail awaiting trial.
Krystal	Campos	Suffolk University	Gangs vs. Crews: How different are these Five Letter Words?	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The definitions of gangs and crews were examined qualitatively from a group of 41 proven risk youth in Boston, most of whom claimed gang/crew affiliation at some point in time. How they defined these groups varied by their membership status and by their social and demographic characteristics. Crews were thought to be less violent, however, criminal histories of affiliated youth showed little variation. Implications of these findings are discussed as they relate to intervention strategies.
Michael	Potts	Methodist University	The Police, Prudence, and the Person with Asperger's Syndrome: Suggestions for Better Officer Training	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	A recent emphasis on training police to better deal with autistic persons has not prevented some uncomfortable and tragic encounters. I propose a stronger emphasis on scenario-based education in virtual settings to help develop officers' prudence in such situations, using Asperger's Syndrome, a type of high-functioning autism, as an example. I have been diagnosed with Asperger's Syndrome and discuss my own encounters with the police, ending with suggestions on how officers can effectively approach persons with Asperger's.
Aimée	Delaney Lutz	Rivier University	A comparison of youth substance offending within a rural community: Self-reported substance use and legal intervention	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Few published studies compare self-reported youth substance use in rural communities to legal interventions in that community. Using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and police records, the present study examines how self-reported youth alcohol and marijuana use within one rural community compares with juvenile arrests and diversion referrals for that community. Results show the percentage of juvenile arrests for alcohol related offenses are significantly lower than the percentage of youth self-reporting alcohol use and possession, but no significant differences for marijuana possession. Understanding behavioral patterns and official responses to rural youth substance use is important for evaluating response effectiveness.
Charles	Ochie, Sr.	Albany State University, Criminal Justice/Forensic Sci Dept.	Social Media and Crime: A Crime Fighting Tool or A Crime Promoter	Media and Crime	According to the National White Collar Crime Center, the tremendous rise in popularity of social media over the past several years has led to a drastic change in personal communication, both online and off. The popularity of sites such as Facebook® (750 million active users), YouTube® (nearly 500 million users), and Twitter® (200 million users) has made communication for people not only convenient, but downright instantaneous—allowing users to connect and communicate with anyone using the Internet in seconds. In addition to personal usage, businesses and the public sector use social media to advertise, recruit new employees, and maintain partnerships. In fact, social networking now accounts for 22% of total time spent on the Internet. With social media being adopted by so many in society, it's only fitting that white collar and hi-tech criminals adapt their skill set to the ever-changing landscape of the Internet. This phenomenon has presented two contrasting opportunities for law enforcement officials and criminals. While Criminals see this phenomenon as new opportunities, law enforcement and Neighborhood Watch groups have started to recognize the utility of social media as crime fighting tools. Panel will explore these contrasting opportunities for law enforcement and criminals.
Megan	Alderden	Saint Xavier University	Sexual Assault Victim Decisions to Report to Police: Findings from a Statewide Sample of Victims	Victimology	Research indicates that many victims are still reluctant to report their sexual assaults to the police despite efforts to improve reporting to law enforcement agencies. Failure to report has implications for the criminal justice system's ability to hold offenders accountable, deter future crime, and adequately address crime victim needs. This presentation will provide findings from a study examining the relationship between victim, suspect, community, and assault-specific factors and victim police reporting decisions from a statewide sample of victims who have sought medical assistance. Policy implications and areas for future research will be discussed.
Eugene	Hughley	Southern University and A & M College	C.R.I.M.E.S.: A Comprehensive Universal Paradigm for Reduction Leading to Crime Prevention	Theory Testing	This presentation compares-contrast the Crime Reduction Investigation Model System (C.R.I.M.E.S.) paradigm with tradition theories and models of crime, such as the Strain, Social Control, Rational Choice, Environmental Crime theories, etc. C.R.I.M.E.S. was developed to be a universal theory and model of peace designed to be applicable to any type of crime in important effective, efficient, valid, and reliable ways. It works with diverse views on reducing, preventing crime, and promoting peace. This is in contrast to traditional theories and models which are narrowly focused and conflictual in nature. It effectively addresses disparate treatment of vulnerable populations in criminal justice systems.
Bob	Hanson	Northern Michigan University	The Role of Higher Education in Recruitment, Hiring and Promotion Practices in Retail Loss Prevention/Asset Protection/S	Security and Crime Prevention	Corporate security or loss prevention provides entry level professional career opportunities for criminal justice majors. This paper reports on the results of a national survey of corporate loss prevention (LP) executives eliciting information in four areas: 1) organizational perspective and practices regarding the role of higher education; 2) Interactions with colleges and universities and their impact on LP recruiting practices; 3) Impact of a Bachelor's Degree on LP hiring and promotion practices; and 4) organizational practices affecting loss prevention within the corporate culture.

Don	Hummer	Penn State Harrisburg	The Efficacy of Faith-Based Organizations in Offender Reintegration	Reentry/Parole Issues	FBOs gained popularity after the creation in January 2001 of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, which encourages partnerships between local churches and charities and various levels of government. The core impetus behind the creation of this office was the untested notion that churches other similarly-affiliated organizations had been providing services for returning offenders for more than a hundred years, and could do so more effectively than any governmental entity. We seek to determine the effects are on those offenders who have completed existing programs, and whether it is possible to empirically assess the success rate of such programs in relation to traditional probation and offender reintegration processes.
Catie	Clark	Florida State University	Assessing the Impact of Post-Prison Release Community Supervision on Employment and Recidivism	Community Corrections and Probation	Over the last 30 years there has been a policy shift from indeterminate to determinate sentencing which has resulted in a significant portion of prison releases having no supervision to follow incarceration. Almost no empirical research exists to determine whether this lack of post-prison supervision impacts reentry outcomes. Florida has made this shift to determinate sentencing and currently releases two-thirds of all inmates with no form of supervision. Using a cohort of over 250,000 inmates released between 2002 and 2009, this study assesses the impact of post-prison supervision on various reentry outcomes, including employment, re-arrest, reconviction, and re-imprisonment.
Galan	Janeksela	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	The Social, Economic, and Criminal Justice System Costs of School Dropouts	Schools and Crime	More than a quarter of high school freshmen fail to graduate from high school with their cohort. On average, only 58% of students in America's 50 largest cities graduate with their cohort. Students who drop out of high school experience various negative consequences; e.g., unemployment, poverty, incarceration. Research and trend data regarding these consequences are discussed. Increasing the graduation rate will: reduce the crime rate; reduce the costs of corrections; provide the foundation for training and education necessary to earn a "living wage"; and have a positive impact on the economy. Recommendations for increasing the graduation rate are presented.
Jeffrey	Rush	Troy University	Homeland Security: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Changed	Homeland Security Issues	
David	Carter	Michigan State University	Fusion Centers: The Good, The Bad and The Ugly	Homeland Security Issues	In response to the 9/11 attacks there were a number of federal initiatives that were created to reduce the terrorism threat that involved state and local law enforcement. Creation of the Department of Homeland Security and its many programs and initiatives, creation of the Information Sharing Environment, and establishment of the Global Intelligence Working Group, development of 72 state and major urban area fusion centers are among the most notable. These initiatives resulted in the growth of new federal agencies and often required a significant commitment from state and local law enforcement agencies - more frequently with reduced federal support. An examination of the nature of these programs, how they evolved, issues in implementation and their effectiveness will be discussed.
Jeremy	Carter	University of North Florida	Policing Post-9/11: Where We are Today	Homeland Security Issues	A decade has passed since the 9/11 Commission Report yielded its conclusions of law enforcement's inability to collect, analyze, and share information within and across jurisdictions. Academics and practitioners alike witnessed a range of evolution with regard to the philosophies and practices of meeting the shortcomings outlined by the 9/11 Commission. The creation of fusion centers, adoption of intelligence-led policing, and emphasis on analysis and information technology are perhaps three of the most significant innovations in policing within this decade of change. This paper outlines the evolution of these changes and presents a current snapshot of law enforcement's position with respect to these contemporary policing innovations.
Richard	Holden	University of North Texas at Dallas	Terrorism Prevention Training: What Works	Homeland Security Issues	Anti-terrorism has been a staple of law enforcement training since the attacks of 9-11-01. While some topics encompassed by this training have been controversial, most topics have been accepted and even embraced. This paper will analyze various anti-terrorism training components in an attempt to determine the actual training needs of law enforcement officers and identify which topics are most aligned with those needs.
Jonathan	White	Grand Valley State University	"Preparing for Terrorism: Total Criminal Intelligence, All Threat Analysis, and the Benefits of Redundancy"	Homeland Security Issues	State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have a high probability of encountering violent political extremists preparing for criminal activity. While an agency's role in preventing terrorism is crucial, the incentive for gathering anti-terrorist intelligence is low because law enforcement agencies have a variety of high priority demands. This paper argues that a process that focuses on total criminal intelligence is redundant, that is, when an entire intelligence package is analyzed for all threats, agencies maximize the impact of the intelligence process.
Crystal	Martinez	University of North Texas	The Exclusion of the LGBT Community in Criminal Justice Theory	Student Panels	Despite the rising attention toward the LGBT community in various realms, literature is missing from the criminal justice realm. This academic commentary will explore current literature, the lack thereof, and the importance of studying this population. An example provided from domestic abuse illustrates that violence occurs as frequently among the LGBT community as it does in the heterosexual community. Research has also supported the notion that there are more obstacles to seek help and many hesitate to report to their attacks to law enforcement. This example and others will explore why sexual orientation should be considered in criminal justice literature.

Charles	Ochie, Sr.	Albany State University, Criminal Justice/Forensic Science Dept.	The Effects of Forensic Evidence and CSI Shows on Jury Decision Making	Media and Crime	All evidence indicates that the recent massive explosion of crime scene investigations (CSI) in the media is having a tremendous amount of influence in the criminal justice system practices, especially in American court rooms. It is estimated that over 60 million watch the CSI television shows every week. Another twist to this phenomenon is the unexpected effect of the huge increase in forensic Science undergraduate programs with huge enrollments at universities across the United States. All this is attracting a tremendous amount of attention to the use of forensic science evidence in courts and its consequent effect on judicial/juror's behaviors and opinions and decision making. It is reported that jurors now demand expensive and often unnecessary DNA tests, handwriting analyses, gun short residue testing and other procedures from prosecutors and defense attorneys. This panel not only explores the increasing popularity of forensic science evidence but also the CSI shows and their effect on jurors' behaviors and decision making process.
Susan	Jones	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	Censorship Policy and the Correctional Culture	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This qualitative research study examined the impact of the current censorship policy of pornography upon the staff in a corrections system in the Western United States. The Assimilation and Accommodation theory was found to be applicable. These participants were former correctional employees. They did not believe the policy achieved the purported goals; they believed that they were negatively affected by the exposure to pornography, and that they did not feel like they could change the policy, either through complaints or litigation. The corrections system culture was identified as a major barrier to pursuing change in the censorship policy.
Joy	Hadwiger	Troy University	Community Sentencing: A look back at eligibility assessment	Community Corrections and Probation	Nearly 15 years after one mid-western state mandated the use of a standardized assessment instrument to establish a defendant's eligibility for sentencing under its community penalties legislation, it is important to consider how accurately these assessments predicted defendant behavior. This research evaluates the subsequent outcome of those defendants assessed as part of the community sentencing initiative between 2000 and 2005. The ultimate sentencing decision and the consequent success or failure of the defendant will be measured in the context of their performance under the initial sentence as well as their subsequent criminal justice system involvement.
Nathan	Goetting	Adrian College	The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012: Battlefield Earth	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	This article posits that because the Global War on Terror" is a battle waged against an obscure abstract noun terror instead of civil liberties contracting and expanding in proportion to actual crises, we now live in a perpetual state of emergency with increasing incursions into basic freedoms. Since 9/11 a vast national security and surveillance state has developed, typified by the 2012 National Defense Authorization Act, that has militarized routine domestic law enforcement activities, authorized the due process-free indefinite detention and targeted killing (even of American citizens), and simultaneously made even more anxious and cynical an already confused and terror-phobic society.
Jihong	Zhao	Sam Houston State University	Assessing the Effect of Concentrated Patrol on Crime Hot Spots	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	
Larry	Hoover	Sam Houston State University	What We Don't Know About Hot Spot Interventions	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	A geographic focus assumes concentration of police resources on small geographic areas with crime rates well above the mean for a given jurisdiction. Concentrated patrol is often the only intervention, but variants combine concentrated patrol with intense field interrogations, broken windows enforcement, Compstat accountability, and problem-oriented approaches. The nature of place-based focusing is defined by six variables: Dimension, Dosage, Duration, Displacement, Diffusion, and Denouement—D6. Of the six, we possess reasonable research guidance only in terms of two—Displacement and Diffusion.
Yan	Zhang	Sam Houston State University	Employing GIS in Hot Spot Development Evaluations	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Starting from 1990s, Geographic information systems (GIS) has been widely employed by police agencies for different functions such as crime analysis, the allocation of resources, focused deployment, and strategic planning. The current study illustrates the application of GIS in hot spot policing in the Houston's Enhanced Action Patrol Assessment Program. Using ArcGIS, the 2008 Houston index crime data were first mapped to understand the geographical distribution of crime. Crime incidents were then aggregated to police beats level. The ranks of crime concentration rates were established, and experimental areas were identified.
Ling	Ren	Sam Houston State University	Measuring the "Treatment" in Hot Spot Intervention Evaluations	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The measure of the treatment activities in hot-spot intervention evaluations remains a challenging task. In this experiment, treatment is measured by the differential deployment lengths and the number of units deployed. The work-cards filled out by the police officers assigned to the selected experimental areas offered a rich resource of information on the specific field activities such as traffic stops, arrests, number of miles driven each day. Thus, the police activities in the hotspots were documented and the following measures are utilized in the current study including number of arrests, traffic stops, and directed patrol activity in the targeted area.
William	Wells	Sam Houston State University	Effects of Concentrated Patrols of Varying Duration	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Concentrated patrols to address hot spots of crimes believed to be effective, but research supports tactics that focus on reducing specific problems in specifically defined places. This study estimated the effects of additional police patrols that were deployed to hot spots for varying lengths of time. Two additional patrol units worked in 13 high crime locations during evening hours for periods of time that ranged from 4 to 16 weeks. Analyses did not detect patrol effects on suppressible street crime. Implications for hot spots policing practices and future research are discussed.

Saeed	Mohamed	Central Washington University Law and Justice Department.	College Students Underage Drinking, the Law, and the Police: A Survey Study.	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	This paper examines the effects of underage drinking on college campuses. Underage drinking in American colleges has been a serious issue, especially binge drinking. Along with that, there are negative consequences from underage drinking towards law enforcement which are secondary impacts. These impacts include property damage, vandalism, fights, sexual violence and reduced quality of life. The data examines approximately 1,000 students responses to a Likert survey concerning alcohol use, the law, and the police. The data will be placed in the context of relevant literature and public policy.
Angela	Reitler	University of Cincinnati	The Effect of Sex on Detention Status in Federal Court	Pretrial Proceedings	Previous research suggests female offenders are treated more leniently than male offenders during criminal case processing. Several theories have been posited to explain this disparate treatment; however, it is plausible that the empirical relationship between sex and detention status is spurious. The nature of this relationship is examined in the context of the federal courts with U.S. Sentencing Commission data. Using propensity score matching, male and female defendants are made more comparable on all observed covariates related to the detention decision, thus allowing stronger inferences to be drawn from the relationship between sex and detention status. Implications will be discussed.
JANICE	JOSEPH	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	Female Victims of Violence: A Comparative Analysis	Victimology	Every year, gender-based violence in the home and the community affect the lives of millions of women. Although violence is often targeted toward women simply because they are women, factors such as race, class, and age put particular women at greater risk for violence. Women of color, older women, young women, and poor women are especially vulnerable to male violence. Using data from the criminal victimization surveys, this presentation examines the nature and extent of violence against white and black women.
Camille	Gibson	Prairie View A&M University	Juvenile Interactions with Law Enforcement, Texas	Police-Community Interactions	This paper describes Black and Hispanic juvenile interactions with, attitudes towards and opinions of law enforcement in Texas over more than a decade. Data were collected via interviews of over 200 juveniles. The information was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The findings indicate an overall favorable perception over time, despite some negative observations and, or vicarious experiences. Differences exist for some juveniles depending on length of time in the United States. Suggestions for improving youth experiences and police interactions are offered.
Wend	Pollock	Stephen F. Austin State University	It Was a Bum Rap": Self-Reports of Being Falsely Arrested"	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The occurrence of false arrest is investigated using both long and short-term recall data for a national probability sample of individuals who were adolescents in 1976 and middle aged adults in 2003. The analysis examines whether being a "usual suspect", "guilt by association", academic achievement, and sociodemographic variables impact the likelihood of being falsely arrested. Results indicate that ethnicity, academic achievement, and delinquent peers may have some impact on false arrest, however, when examining long term recall data, only previous criminal behavior was a significant predictor. This may suggest that across time, police are fairly accurate. Implications are considered.
William	Flynn	Raritan Valley Community College	Police Officers Under the Gun: Measuring Face Recognition Accuracy of Police Officers Involved in a Critical Incident St	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Researchers have uncovered an alarming number of variables that affect the accuracy of eyewitness identifications. Some of the variables that have been investigated include line-up construction, cross-race identification effect, weapon-focus effect, alcohol intoxication and witness confidence-accuracy relationships. An important area that has not received attention in the literature is the ability of a Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) to accurately identify an assailant in the context of a violent, duty-related critical incident. This paper will review and summarize the literature on eyewitness identification and propose an experimental design to investigate the relationship between identification accuracy and critical incident stress in LEOs.
Grant	Duwe	Minnesota Department of Corrections	The Minnesota Screening Tool Assessing Recidivism Risk (MnSTARR)	Institutional Corrections	This presentation will discuss the development, validity, and reliability of the Minnesota Screening Tool Assessing Recidivism Risk (MnSTARR), an actuarial instrument that assesses a prisoner's likelihood of recidivism within four years of release. The instrument contains static and dynamic items, and it disaggregates risk assessment by gender and offense type. In addition to separately assessing risk for male and female prisoners, the MnSTARR produces risk assessment output for non-sexual violent, non-violent, and felony recidivism. For male prisoners, the MnSTARR assesses the risk for first-time or repeat sexual offending depending on whether the offender has a prior sex offense.
Mark	Stafford	Texas State University - San Marcos	Researching Professionals or Professional Researchers? A Comparison of Professional Doctorate and Ph.D. Programs in C.J.	Teaching Pedagogy	There are many questions asked by people who are thinking of starting a Ph.D. program in Criminal Justice. In addition to standard questions about completion time and assistantships, working professionals sometimes ask questions unique to them, such as whether a Ph.D. will help them to obtain positions as upper-level administrators in law enforcement or why is it necessary to learn research skills. These questions take on added significance today because of the emergence of "professional doctorate programs." This paper examines differences between professional doctorate and Ph.D. programs in Criminal Justice, with special emphasis on differences in research training and expertise.
Mahesh	Nalla	Michigan State University	Fear of Crime in Sub-Saharan Africa: Impact of Gender, Head of the Household, and Victimization	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Abstract  The subject of fear of crime has generated a substantial body of empirical study within Western industrialized society. And prior research has looked at the African continent; however, there has been little empirical study of the sub-Saharan African region. This study attempts to assess some of the widely accepted predictors and conclusions of fear of crime found in developed countries and the overall literature as it pertains to the African continent. In addition to gender differences, we compare dimensions of fear of crime among the head of the household and other family members, and property and physical victimization in four former colonies of Great Britain in sub-Saharan Africa. The findings and implications will be discussed.

					Jurisdiction of Military Court in Indonesia and Comparison in other Countries. Abstract There have been various attempts to classify types of military jurisdiction. A classification based on the jurisdictional powers of military courts. They distinguished four different systems as follows: general jurisdiction, general jurisdiction on a temporary basis, jurisdiction is limited to military offences, and jurisdiction solely in time of war. Some authors have opted for thematic classifications or typologies, based on the specific features of military courts, or for an approach based on national models. The paper will demonstrate jurisdiction of military court system in Indonesia and another countries.
Dini	Heniarti	Lecturer at Faculty of Law. Bandung Islamic University. Indonesia	Jurisdiction of Military Court in Indonesia and Comparison in other Countries.	Specialty Courts	
Shani	Wilfred	Valdosta State University	Behavior Modification through the Use of Color: Reality or Perception	Jails	At the request of a local county's jail administrator, this study examined whether the color pink influences the reduction of violence and/or reduces the amount of formal behavior reports filed against inmates while residing in the jail. Data about the type of incident, the level of violence, and the resulting disciplinary action were analyzed. The statistical and practical significance of the findings and study limitations are discussed. Questions about the motivations behind the use of the color pink in a jail setting and the variables that directly and indirectly influence inmate behavior are also explored as suggestions for future research.
Lynn	Tovar	Lewis University	Text Control: digital mobile communication and the impact on domestic relationships	Domestic/Family Crime	A qualitative study examining the use of text messages and their affect on domestic relationships by the explicit usage of text messages to control intimate partners. The study consists of sixteen interviews from self identified victims of domestic abuse. Results confirmed the stronger the social attachment to digital mobile communication (cell phones) the more likely respondents experienced 'text control' from their partners. The new phenomenon labeled "text control" is not overly surprising within domestic abuse relationships of younger respondents; however the growing popularity of 'texting' has overwhelming potential to become a mechanism for harassment in intimate, business and college relationships.
Duane	Ruth-Heffelbower	Center for Peacemaking and Conflict Studies of Fresno Pacific Univer	Developing a degree completion program in criminology and restorative justice studies	Teaching Pedagogy	Many students who begin a full-time degree program do not complete it. These students get jobs in the criminal justice field and discover years later that without a bachelor's degree their promotion prospects are limited. Fresno Pacific University created an intensive degree completion program in criminology and restorative justice studies which has proven to meet the needs of prospective students while keeping us true to our mission of broadly sharing restorative justice.
Shaun	Gabbidon	Penn State Harrisburg	Understanding Public Views on Support or Opposition for the use of Consumer Racial Profiling: A Qualitative Inquiry	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Scholars have recently started to develop an emerging body of public opinion scholarship on consumer racial profiling (CRP) or the use of racial/ethnic profiling as a primary tactic to identify shoplifters. The existing scholarship has primarily explored the key predictors of support for the use of CRP. Lacking within the literature, however, has been a qualitative study that examines the specifics as to why the public supports or opposes CRP. This study explores this question by relying on open-ended responses solicited on the 2012 Penn State Poll. The findings and implications of the research are also considered.
Scott	Henrie	member ACJS and WACJ	Cold Case Homicide: Assessment and Identification for Resolution	Police Special Units and Technology	In 2010, professor Scott Henrie and associates at Utah State University Eastern sought to identify and assess the number of previously reported, yet unresolved, "cold case" homicides, which occurred from 1965 to 2005. With assistance of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Bureau of Forensic Services and Attorney General's office, a one-question survey letter was sent to the 29 sheriff's offices and 107 police departments. This period was selected due to the potential for record retention and marked changes in Utah demographics and law enforcement. The results were then analyzed and compared to a supplementary comprehensive national assessment.
William	King	Sam Houston State University	Organizational and Environmental Determinants of Ballistics Imaging Productivity in US Crime Laboratories	Police Administration and Management	This project assesses the relationship among environment and the structure of crime labs on the productivity of a ballistics imaging system. We use data from a national study of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearm's National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), and a national survey of publically funded crime labs and their firearms sections. Together, these data allow us to model the effect of environment and organization upon labs' ability to match ballistics evidence from criminal cases.
Francis	Boateng	Washington State University Department of Criminal Justice and Crim	Public Confidence in the Justice System: A Comparative Analysis of Five African Countries	Comparative/International Courts	This paper is an exploratory study which investigates into the factors that influence public confidence in the justice system in five African countries namely South Africa, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Zambia. Using the 2005-2008 wave of the World Values Survey, the study revealed thought-provoking and interesting findings. For instance, the study indicates that contrary to popular speculation, Africans have high confidence in their justice system. Further, results obtained indicate that compared to South Africans, Zambians and Burkinabés have extremely low confidence in their justice system. Based on the study's analysis, it can be concluded that African countries differ in terms of factors affecting their respective justice systems.
IDRIS	GUCLU	Elmadag Police Vocational High Schools	The Information-Seeking Behaviors of Police Officers in the Context of Conducting Tasks	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The purpose of this study is to investigate the information-seeking behaviors of police officers who work in police stations in the context of conducting tasks. In this study, Leckie et al.'s model of the information-seeking behavior of professionals is tested. The findings indicated that police officers initially consulted their personal knowledge and experience. However, contrary to expectation, they rarely consulted informants. In addition police officers rarely consulted printed journals, libraries, books and attendance at conferences as information sources. This body of work offers insight into the factors that guide the information-seeking behaviors of police officers.

Michael	Gilbert	University of Texas at San Antonio	The Challenges and Pitfalls of Institutionalizing Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice	Restorative justice is rapidly gaining credibility as a meaningful and effective approach to crime for victims, offenders and their communities. Pace of the movement toward restorative justice has increased markedly because of the persistent failures, injustices, inequalities, costs and socially destructive impacts of traditional criminal justice systems. Yet, transitioning from that system to one rooted in the philosophy of restoration and guided by restorative justice theory, values and principles presents many challenges and potential pitfalls. This round-table conversation will focus on understanding these issues, the nature of the risks they present and how they might be overcome.
Elizabeth	Maier	University of Central Oklahoma	Politics and CJ Personnel in the Great Plains	Administrative Issues	This paper covers the history of how criminal justice personnel were selected in four states (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas), how personnel selection methods have changed over time, and what events might have led to those changes. Similarities and differences between the four states will also be addressed. A final element of the paper tackles the benefits and drawbacks of electing criminal justice personnel. Opinions of elected and appointed criminal justice personnel from the states supplement the discussion of politics influence on criminal justice personnel.
J. Veronica	James	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	"It wasn't that big a deal...": Exploring the accounts given for non-reporting of sexual assault	Sex Crimes	Despite being a serious crime affecting many women, sexual assault is often not reported. Figures range from 5% to 25% of assaults being reported to university authorities, yet both figures are alarmingly low. The exact reasons why many women choose not to report sexual assault to the authorities is not entirely known. Some reasons cited include fear of being blamed, ambiguity concerning what involves a sexual assault, fear of reprisal from the perpetrator, or thinking they will not be believed. To examine determinants of reporting in greater context, summaries of narrative responses were analyzed in conjunction with the quantitative analyses.
Ward	Adams	Texas State University	Are Parks Crime Generators?	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Are parks crime generators? According to crime pattern theory, certain locations can generate illegal behavior because potential offenders, during their routine activities, find opportunities to commit crime. This exploratory study examines how different types of urban parks, ranging from central city "micro-parks" to large metropolitan spaces, generate criminal behavior. A large, southwestern city provides the data for the analysis. The study area presents a unique opportunity because its settlement pattern is very different than that of the older, more compact structure of cities in the northeast United States, where related analyses have been conducted.
Mari	Pierce	Pennsylvania State University, Beaver	Assessing the influence of familial contact on inmate mental health status and disciplinary behaviors	Jails	Research indicates many inmates do not have regular contact with their children (Eddy et al., 2008; Gable & Johnston, 1995). This study examines whether contact with minor children influences the mental health and behaviors of incarcerated men and women within a county correctional facility. The variables of interest were collected through a combination of inmate responses to a survey, specific to their own perception of how their incarceration and time away from their child(ren) impacts their mental health and behaviors, and access to medical and disciplinary files of the respondents.
Richard	Martin	Mercer University	An Assessment of Essential Police Candidate Aptitudes and Requirements in Georgia	Police Personnel Issues	AN ASSESSMENT OF ESSENTIAL POLICE CANDIDATE APTITUDES and REQUIREMENTS IN GEORGIA  This project presentation addresses issues of police officer job preparedness. Areas include characteristics relating to officer success in Georgia police agencies as desired by chiefs and their perception of how well officers are prepared for policing in Georgia. These desired aptitudes and requirements relate to (1) entry level selection criteria and measurement; and, (2) to both basic and in-service training. The goal of the project is to identify formularies used in determining continuous success rates when combining the procedural aspects of selection, training, and in-service mentoring programs.
Richard	Martin	Mercer University	INTEGRATING POLICE PRESERVICE TRAINING and CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION LEARNING OUTCOMES	Community Colleges	INTEGRATING POLICE PRESERVICE TRAINING and CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION LEARNING OUTCOMES  Most preservice training takes place at community colleges. Ninety percent of learning outcomes in state basic training curricula are the same as outcomes in criminal justice courses. A common sense approach to preservice basic training is to combine basic training and criminal justice course learning outcomes into common learning outcomes. The shared outcomes lead to an associate degree and preservice certification, a benefit to a majority of agencies. Officers are better prepared to serve the community with a two-year degree, and agencies save money.
Sheryl	Van Home	Arcadia University	Justice Betrayed: Framing the Outcome of Justice on Oxygen Network's Snapped	Media and Crime	This research examines the portrayal of justice in forty randomly selected episodes of Snapped, a documentary series on Oxygen that started in 2004 focusing primarily on women who kill, their trials, and the outcome of the cases incorporating interviews of key criminal justice personnel (law enforcement officers and prosecutors), the victim's family, and, occasionally, the offenders and their family members. Each episode of the show airs for one hour and there have been 175 episodes (and counting). A narrator voice-over provides the framework for the viewer and the footage of the victims' families predominate that framing.
Jay	Zumbrun	Community College of Baltimore County	ENHANCING CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTRUCTION USING AUDIENCE RESPONSE TOOLS	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Engaging criminal justice students in classroom activities is an ongoing challenge. The use of audience response tools provides students and instructors with the interactivity that enhances the teaching and learning experience.

Hala	Ramadan	University of Cincinnati	Transforming a State Revocation Program: Application of the RNR Principles	Juvenile Corrections	As the juvenile justice system faces economic hardships, there has been a growing focus on reentry services and an attempt to reduce the number of youth being revoked back to the system. The Ohio Department of Youth Services created a specialized unit for youth who had been revoked to attempt to reduce the revolving door faced by many youth. This study will review the effects of the specialized revocation program using a matched pairs sample. Practice and policy implications will be discussed and future research agenda provided.
Adelina	Iftene	Faculty of Law, Queen's University	Older Offenders in International Conventions and Other Documents	Comparative/International Corrections	Older offenders are a new challenge for many correctional services around the world. This study is a first step in the direction of creating policies adapted for the needs of these offenders. A deep analysis of relevant international documents, human rights conventions and some Canadian legislation is provided in an attempt to determine if there are any particular regulations that can be applied to these prisoners and what are the gaps left in this domain. Recommendations will be made in regard to the actions the international community needs to take to help states create coherent policies regarding incarcerated older offenders.
Ricky	Gutierrez	California State University, Sacramento	The 4 Cs of Community College-University Relationships: Challenges, Conflicts, Collaboration, and Coursework	Administrative Issues	Community colleges and universities face numerous challenges in today's academic climate. They are being tasked with a new dimension of joint accountability by legislative policy makers and the public at-large; a demand to lessen conflicts between the two through a process of better collaboration and coursework articulation. This roundtable will discuss some of the factors contributing to those challenges including budget cuts, faculty and staff reductions, program review, course applicability, student transfers, student success, and claims to jurisdiction.
EDGAR	HARTUNG, JD	ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY	Possession of Firearms by United States Citizens	Homeland Security Issues	Amendment II of the United States Constitution, ratified by the states in 1791, declares "A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed."
Laurence	French	University of New Hampshire	Beyond the initial hysteria: Rethinking genocide in the International Courts (ICTY)	Comparative/International Courts	The initial adjudication of war criminals" in the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY) was seen by many as being biased by a western slant favoring the Croat/Catholics and Yugo-Muslims (Bosniacs; Kosovo Albanian) and against the Bosnian Serbs (Orthodox) with cries for genocide leveled against Serbs in general. A stigma that could then lead to costly reparations and a delayed healing process. Time and continued research and investigation has leveled the judicial field with more indictments and convictions leveled against all the major sectarian/ethnic "nationalist" leaders (Croatian; Bosnian; Serb; Albanian) participating in the Balkan Wars of 1991-2002."
Amy	Rodgers	Southern Oregon University	FX: Not Just For Hollywood	Teaching Pedagogy	Critical situations & Natural disasters require discipline, training and precise response to the situation at hand. Accuracy through realization created by simulation and training practices offer preparedness in areas such as healthcare and criminal justice, at the state, local and federal levels. Multidisciplinary approaches to training/education create the "reality" of the event. How are mock crime scenes created? How do we train for the magnitude of a terrorist attack or mall shooting? This paper presentation focuses on creating simulation through special effects and making the situation feel "real!"
Stephanie	Boys	Indiana University	The Need for Interpersonal Skills Education in Preparation for Criminal Justice Careers	Teaching Pedagogy	Attorneys in the criminal justice system interact with persons from diverse backgrounds every day, yet interpersonal skills are not addressed in legal education. The proposed presentation assessed a pilot project at a large, Midwestern university in which law and social work students participated in an interdisciplinary course with a service learning component requiring students to work together on cases. All students were pre and posttested on an interpersonal skills survey. The law students showed statistically significant improvement in interpersonal skills at the end of the interdisciplinary course. Implications for education will be discussed.
Roger	Roots	Jury Freedom In Our Time	Adventures In Trial By Jury (Comic Book)	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This is a comic book illustrating the history and purposes of trial by jury, from the struggles of John Lilburne and William Penn in the seventeenth century to the trial of John Peter Zenger in the American Colonies in the 1730s to the constitutional debates of the 1780s.
Nada	Ibrahim	School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University	Intimate Partner Violence in the Australian Muslim community: Prevalence and Perpetration Correlates	Domestic/Family Crime	Australian-Muslims are under-researched on intimate partner violence (IPV) issues. This paper reveals the findings of a research that addressed some of the many gaps in this knowledge using cross-sectional data with a random stratified sample. The research was first to document perpetration and victimisation prevalence rates of four IPV categories for Australian-Muslims; comparing genders and two ethnicities. It was also first to explore correlates of physical-assault, sexual-coercion, and psychological aggression perpetration by Australian-Muslims; supporting some previous research findings but not others, highlighting the religious/cultural complexities of Muslims. Research findings are expected to inform policy and practice for faith-based intervention strategies.
Charles	Klahm, IV	Wayne State University	Fictional crime dramas and perceptions of police use of force	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Media effects on public opinion have tended to focus narrowly on perceptions of the death penalty, sentencing policies, or the courts (Cullen et al. 2000). Little is known about perceptions of the police and/or police behaviors. The limited line of research focusing on perceptions of police use of force suggests that assessments of police use of force are, in part, a function of media consumption (Kaminski & Jefferis 1998). Similarly, research suggests the more a respondent consumes media referencing or depicting police misconduct, the more likely they are to perceive the police as engaging in such behaviors (Weitzer & Tuch 2004). Although intriguing, this nascent literature has almost entirely neglected the effect of fictional crime dramas. The current study explores how fictional crime drama viewing behavior influences perceptions of police use of force.

Joan	Reid	University of Massachusetts Lowell	Applying General Strain Theory to Youth Commercial Sexual Exploitation	Strain Theory	Scholarly research on commercial sexual exploitation or sex trafficking of minors has been impeded due to difficulties researching hidden and vulnerable populations. Consequently, little empirically-supported evidence exists regarding pathways of minors into prostitution. Most notable is the scant level of research regarding boys' susceptibility. Drawing from Agnew's General Strain Theory, this study utilized multi-group structural equation modeling to explore similarities and differences in vulnerability to exploitation in prostitution for girls and boys. The strain-reactive pathway, linking caregiver strain to child susceptibility to sexual exploitation, was tested with data from 1,354 serious youthful offenders, 8.4% of whom indicated involvement in prostitution.
Shannon	Fowler	University of Houston - Downtown	Adolescent Polyvictimization and Its Adulthood Impact on Victimization Risk and Mental Health	Victimology	Polyvictimization has come to be recognized as a particularly devastating experience with subsequent negative mental health outcomes. What is known about the influence of polyvictimization across the life-course is scant. Most studies focused on a short follow-up period of adolescents and have found increased risk for future victimization and more severe traumatic outcomes. This study utilizes a nationally representative, large sample, long-term panel study that followed adolescents into adulthood with the purpose of examining long-term mental health outcomes, subsequent victimization, and their impacts on adult milestones.
Gorazd	Mesko	University of Maribor, Slovenia	Comparative policing - Handbook of Policing in Central and Eastern Europe - General observations	Comparative/International Policing and Security	The paper presents findings from a research project on policing in Central and Eastern Europe (2010-2012). The project consists of thirteen Central and European countries where the development of policing in the last 20 years was studied closely and compared the following aspects of policing: police organization, crime and disorder trends, police training and police educational systems, changes in policing, present trends in policing (public and private, multilateral, plural policing), police and the media, research trends in research on policing – specificities of research on police and policing, and future developments in policing.
Leah	McCoy	Sam Houston State University	Examining Gender and Recidivism in Nonviolent Offenders	Gender and Crime	This study examined whether gender differences exist in the rate and general predictors of recidivism for 348 nonviolent offenders. Male and female nonviolent offenders were matched on current offense, total arrests, age, and race. Results indicated no significant gender differences for recidivism rates. Age and total arrests were significant predictors across gender, while substance abuse problems were significant only for males. While no differences were found across the recidivism predictors of static and criminogenic need, prosocial support significantly predicted recidivism for females. These results add to our understanding of gender differences for the assessment, risk prediction, and treatment of offenders.
Galib	Bhayani	Kwantlen Polytechnic University	police accountability	Student Panels	This paper explores the concepts of accountability and public confidence as it applies to the police in British Columbia, specifically examining the existing models of accountability, and the erosion of accountability and public trust, over the past two decades. The paper asks, "Has public trust in the police eroded, and if so, can public trust be restored with the police?"; and "What steps or measures can be taken to restore this trust, including constructing an accountability model that may be better suited for the police?" The research findings highlight opportunities that exist for the police world wide to develop a more fulsome, comprehensive, and balanced approach to accountability.
Joan	Reid	University of Massachusetts Lowell	By Hook or By Crook: Victim Entrapment Schemes of Child Sex Traffickers	Victimology	Emerging research suggests that traffickers/pimps control the majority of prostituted girls in the United States and often spy out needy youth by frequenting their typical locations. The youthfulness of these victims and their lack of psychosocial maturity severely diminish their ability to detect exploitative motives or withstand manipulation of traffickers. A review of 96 cases of sexually exploited youth revealed numerous scripts and schemes used by sex traffickers to entrap and permanently entangle victims including boyfriend/lover scripts, ruses involving debt bondage, friendship/family scripts, impregnation ploys, and coerced co-offending. These findings highlight the need for intervention and inform potential prevention efforts.
Rick	Parent	Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology	Trends in Policing: Rethinking Police Services and Crime Control	Police-Community Interactions	This paper examines the delivery of policing services within North America, including the contemporary roles of the police. An examination of a number of key trends in policing are presented with the associated challenges that are currently influencing many police agencies.  Traditionally, the mandate of the police is categorized into crime control, order maintenance and service. The changes in contemporary policing are presenting new challenges and possibilities requiring police agencies to be more strategic in their delivery of service to the community. An evolving model of community-based strategic policing is presented.
Jen	Girgen	Salem State University	The Portrayal of Female Murder Offenders and Victims in CSI: Crime Scene Investigation"	Gender and Crime	The television crime drama CSI: Crime Scene Investigation" has been a fixture in prime time entertainment since its pilot episode aired in October 2000. This study a content analysis of two seasons of "CSI explores how the program portrays female murder offenders and victims, and compares these depictions with what we know about real-life offenders and victims. Findings from this study reveal that the program presents female killers and murder victims in gendered ways, and exaggerates and distorts the crime of murder as it is committed by and against girls and women.

Daniel	Lyle	University of North Texas	Taking Stock of Police Decision Making: A Meta-Analysis	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	There have been a number of narrative reviews discussing the correlates of police decision making. These examinations have been an invaluable contribution to the field of policing research, they are limited by the nature of narrative reviews. More recently, Kochel, Wilson and Mastrofski (2011) examined the effect of race on arrest meta-analytically. This paper expands on the work started by Kochel and her colleagues and examines the effects of a number of other predictors of arrest such as suspect gender, age, ethnicity and demeanor. Results indicate that suspect demographics are significant, but legal variables are stronger predictors of arrest.
Stephanie	Mizrahi	California State University, Sacramento	Defining Homeland Security and Emergency Management as Fields in Academia	Homeland Security Issues	What is homeland security and emergency management education and in what discipline should it reside? In its broadest sense, homeland security and emergency management could be the study of those social, political, technical, military, and legal aspects of how best to facilitate the prediction, prevention, containment and response to security and disaster issues without resorting to illegal or anti-democratic practices. The study of homeland security and emergency management strives to go beyond professional training by establishing and encompassing a growing body of knowledge, linking that body of knowledge to critical inquiry, and extending the body of knowledge through research. This roundtable will discuss a variety of issues as they pertain to the development of homeland security and emergency management as a field or fields in higher education.
Danielle	Romain	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Chivalry Revisited: The Effects of Gender on Charge Reduction in Domestic Violence Cases	Specialty Courts	Much of the prior literature has focused on explaining gender differences in sentencing, and more recently in the prosecution of cases. The processing of domestic violence cases has received little attention, often with atheoretical explorations of factors predicting case outcomes. The purpose of the current study is to examine the extent to which females are treated more leniently during the adjudication process, specifically the likelihood of case dismissal and the plea bargaining process. In addition, this paper will examine whether this gender leniency is equally distributed among all female offenders or reserved for specific typologies of female offenders.
M L	Dantzker	UTPA	Criminology and Criminal Justice: Comparing, contrasting, and intertwining disciplines—15 years later perspective	Teaching Pedagogy	In 1998 I had a book published by entitled Criminology and Criminal Justice: Comparing, contrasting, and intertwining disciplines. The basic premise was there are more similarities than differences between the two disciplines particularly from an academic perspective. This presentation offers a look at the original reason for the text and how that reason stands up to today's academic offerings of criminal justice and criminology.
Jeffrey	Roth	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Interviews about Burglary Target Selection: Preliminary Findings	Security and Crime Prevention	This paper presents preliminary data obtained in a series of interviews conducted with an incarcerated sample containing both burglars and non-burglars. Subjects' perceptions of deterrent factors such as dogs, security systems, and the presence of residents are discussed. The possibility that burglars avoid homes out of pity for certain kinds of residents is also examined. Additionally, the responses of burglars are compared to those of the non-burglar comparison group.
David	Jones	University of Wisconsin Oshkosh	Lower Court Reaction to Arizona v Gant	Criminal Procedure	In its 2008 the Supreme Court made a decision in Arizona v Gant that at least appeared to be a significant alteration in the search incident to arrest" doctrine. While the Supreme Court makes policy when it makes its decisions
Christopher	Bellas	Youngstown State University	"Shoot First... Ask Later: The Impact of Stand Your Ground Laws on Homicide Rates."	Criminal Procedure	Florida's "Stand Your Ground" law has recently become a topic of controversy, especially since the killing of Trayvon Martin in February 2012. The issues of race as well as self defense and justification laws around the country have been intensely scrutinized. What has been less often discussed is the preconceived mental status of offenders and how these laws impact state homicide rates. This study investigates how prejudice and personal bias influence the reasonableness standard in justifications to homicide. Specifically, it is hypothesize that states with stand your ground laws will have higher homicide rates, as reactionary violence is more accepted in those states.
Krista	Gehring	University of Houston-Downtown	Sin by Silence: The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on Maladaptive Outcomes for Heterosexual, Gay, and Lesbian Vict	Domestic/Family Crime	Adult victimization, particularly intimate partner violence (IPV), can cause negative consequences for the victim that may include mental health problems and various maladaptive behaviors. Examination of IPV has generally been limited to the negative effects of this victimization on heterosexual victims; research of victims in same-sex relationships has virtually been ignored. This study utilizes Wave 4 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) to examine potential negative effects of IPV on the victims. This study specifically compares victims of heterosexual and same-sex intimate partner violence to discover if there are any differences in the victims' experiences with depression, marijuana use, alcohol abuse, and criminal behavior.
Erlan Bakiev	Bakiev	Zirve Univeristy	The Influence of Interpersonal Trust and Organizational Commitment on Perceived Organizational Performance: Evidence fro	Police Administration and Management	This study examines the influence of organizational social capital and organizational citizenship behavior on perceived organizational performance. The interpersonal trust among police officers at Kyrgyz National Police and their commitment is analyzed by the statistical analysis of this study. The 400 surveys were distributed to police officers in 7 different regions of Kyrgyzstan and the capital city of Bishkek. The correlational research and Structural Equation Modeling is used to analyze the results. The results of this study indicate that that interpersonal trust among officers and high level of commitment leads to an increased level of performance at KNP.

Kathryn	Kleis-Carbone	University of New Haven	The Sustained Crime Decline: Impact of Welfare and Incarceration	Social Control Theory	Numerous theories have attempted to explain the significant decrease in crime in America since the early-1990s. Most recently, scholars have attempted to explain the sustained decrease in crime despite the most recent economic downturn. A theoretical framework will be utilized to explain the relationship between welfare expenditures and non-violent crime while exploring the relationship between the rate of incarceration and violent crime. A time-series approach will be utilized to examine secondary data related to national crime rates, incarceration trends and welfare expenditures. It is hypothesized that increases in welfare expenditures and incarceration rates concurrently explain the continued crime decline.
Aviva	Twersky Glasner	Criminal Justice Department-Bridgewater State University	Inclusion and Accessibility: Deaf, Disabled and Experiences with the Criminal Justice System. A qualitative stud	Police-Community Interactions	This is a qualitative study designed to learn about the interactions between D/deaf adults with the justice system. This is an attempt to understand the nature of the interactions of non-criminal D/deaf adults with the police and/or other emergency personnel in a variety of situations, i.e. for a traffic violation, being a crime victim or in need of emergency services and whether there are difficulties in communication due to language issues. These difficulties or experiences are particularly relevant when it is considered that many deaf adults rely exclusively on American Sign Language to communicate and require certified interpreters to facilitate the communication process.
Doris	Schartmuelle r	Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Northern Arizona Un	Correctional Officers in Chains - The Case of Guard Labor in Private Prisons in Florida	Correctional Personnel Issues	As the American prison population increased, so did the correctional labor force. This paper examines the case of Florida, where in 2012, Senate Bill 2038, proposing the single largest expansion of prison privatization in U.S. history, was defeated mainly due to lobbying by state correctional workers. By comparing salary levels, work benefits, training and education opportunities, this paper contrasts the professionalism of correctional officers in state-run prisons with the working conditions their counterparts face in private facilities. The findings suggest that adverse working conditions for correctional officers in private prisons may negatively impact correctional costs and efficiency in the long-run.
Jeff	Gruenewald	University of Arkansas	Rare Homicide Events: An Examination of Lethal Violence Against Homeless Persons Using Open-Source Data	Hate Crimes	The current study highlights the importance of empirically examining rare homicide events which have the heightened potential for influencing the public's understanding of discriminatory forms of violence and criminal justice responses to bias crime. This study presents a research approach that relies on open-source data from the Extremist Homicide Project (EHP) to empirically examine anti-homeless homicide incident, suspect, and victim characteristics. Findings from this exploratory analysis reveal that anti-homeless homicide events tend to be committed in public parks with blunt objects by groups of young males against older, solitary male victims. Implications for policy and victimization theory are briefly discussed.
Ming-Li	Hsieh	Washington State University	Preliminary Evaluation of a Computerized Sentencing Policy: Enhancing Deterrence Efficacy for Sex Offenders Using the SO	Sentencing	The White Rose movement in Taiwan pressured the Judicial Yuan to implement computerized sentencing using a Sex Offender Sentencing Information System (SOSIS). This new policy responds to public expectations and attempts to achieve deterrence efficacy as well as to lessen sentencing disparity. Computerized sentencing is a new mechanism that may reverse indeterminate sentencing trends in the criminal justice system. The most important reason for this is that the SOSIS has significantly narrowed the scope of judicial discretion resulting in increased deterrence efficacy among sex offenders. This essay also argues that SOSIS is a very complex and distinct assessment process, which includes one judicial assessment model--?focal concern, and four risk assessment models, such as Static-99, RRASOR, SONAR, and LSI-R. The integrated SOSIS assessment model appears to be highly correlated with sentencing outcomes and may provide sentencing parity according to risk.
Kelly	Brown	Indiana University Kokomo	In the Trenches: Working with Victims of Sexual Assault	Victimology	Much research has been conducted on professionals in the criminal justice system particularly police officers, correctional officers, and probation officers. There are others who work in the system about whom very little is known. One such group is professionals who work with victims of sexual and domestic assault. The extant research is largely limited to qualitative examinations of relatively few workers. This study contributes to the existing literature by exploring the work experiences, attitudes, and beliefs of a statewide sample of individuals who work with victims of sexual assault.
J. Renee	Trombley	Southern University of New Orleans	Youth Efficacy in Developing Solutions for Reducing Violence – Findings from a Peacemaking Circle Project	Restorative Justice	Violence is a powerful force with potentially devastating effects. Research is just beginning to clarify the costs and consequences of living in areas characterized by high levels of violence and more specifically how knowledge of these events impact youth growing up in these circumstances. Exposure to community violence can cause a host of consequences including psychological and emotional complications, as well as physical and financial effects. This paper examines findings from a quasi-experimental study testing the effectiveness of a peacemaking circle project to reduce the harm associated with exposure to community violence. Specifically, the suggestions provided by youth participants for reducing the levels of violence in their community will be discussed.
Meagen	Hildebrand	University of Wyoming	Personality and Serial Murderers: Data from the MMPI-2 Restructured Clinical Scales	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This project presents data from 46 male serial homicide offenders' Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory – 2 Revised Clinical Scale profiles. The average offender profile presented a clinical elevation on Scale 4 (Antisocial Behavior) and scores approaching clinical elevation on Scale 6 (Ideas of Persecution). It was also found that scores on Scale 1 (Somatic Complaints) were able to significantly predict the number of confirmed kills by an offender. However, the subscales were not able to predict other aspects of criminal behavior, such as use of a firearm. A hierarchical cluster analysis revealed two distinct profiles, one disturbed and one non-disturbed.

Ming-Li	Hsieh	Washington State University	Preliminary Evaluation of a Computerized Sentencing Policy	Sentencing	The White Rose movement in Taiwan pressured the Judicial Yuan to implement computerized sentencing using a Sex Offender Sentencing Information System (SOSIS). This new policy responds to public expectations and attempts to achieve deterrence efficacy as well as to lessen sentencing disparity. Computerized sentencing is a new mechanism that may reverse indeterminate sentencing trends in the criminal justice system. The most important reason for this is that the SOSIS has significantly narrowed the scope of judicial discretion resulting in increased deterrence efficacy among sex offenders. This essay also argues that SOSIS is a very complex and distinct assessment process, which includes one judicial assessment model, focal concern, and four risk assessment models, such as Static-99, RRASOR, SONAR, and LSI-R. The integrated SOSIS assessment model appears to be highly correlated with sentencing outcomes and may provide sentencing parity according to risk.
Megan	Handley	University of Arkansas	Family Systems and Delinquency: A Look at Differential Association Theory, Family Factors, and Juvenile Delinquency	Student Panels	While much attention has been devoted to the impact of family structure, parental involvement, and participation in legitimate activities on overall rates of juvenile delinquency, how these factors affect juvenile recidivism is less established. The current study explores these links using surveys of parents of children who were involved in the Washington County Juvenile Court. Exploratory results suggest few significant differences between first-time and repeat juvenile offenders, implying that there are unknown factors contributing to repeated juvenile recidivism that extend beyond off-measured family and child interactions. Directions for future research are discussed.
Stephen	Ziegler	Indiana University-Purdue University	The Scorpion, the Frog, and the Viability of Balanced Drug Enforcement Policies	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Drug policy in the United States is, by its nature, both punitive and political. Although prescription drug abuse remains a complex social phenomenon, politicians find it much easier to simply characterize the matter as falling within the War on Drugs with little regard to the casualties it produces. Various stakeholders have worked with law enforcement to create balanced policies aimed at reducing the negative impact of the War on patients and prescribers without impeding legitimate investigations and prosecutions. The following paper examines whether such policies are even viable in light of the nature of the executive function.
JANICE	JOSEPH	RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE	GENDER AND JUSTICE	Gender and Crime	This event is to celebrate Dr. Roslyn Muraskin's work and pay tribute to her invaluable and remarkable contributions to field, both as a professor and a researcher. Over the course of several decades, Dr. Muraskin has made significant contributions to the fields of criminology and criminal justice. She was the editor of the refereed journal, Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society published quarterly by Routledge, the Editor of the Women's Series for Prentice Hall, and the Editor of Key Correctional Issues for Prentice Hall. She was considered as an expert in women's issues. This roundtable will acknowledge and honor her numerous contributions.
Yolanda	Scott	School of Justice Studies, Roger Williams University	POLICE STRESS: THE ROLE OF INTERNAL NOCIOUS AGENCY	Police Administration and Management	Scientists have investigated a multitude of police stressors—the vast majority emerge from officers' self-rated assessments of situations and events. Officers identify external chronic negative stimuli as their primary stressor, casting themselves in many respects as passive versus active agents in the stress process. Nocuous agency however, is multifaceted and involves internal as well as external stimuli; is it possible that another complementary, yet underexplored, stress dimension lies within officers' manifest and latent role in their own stress experiences? This question is investigated to develop a working framework in an effort to assist officers and police administrators in stress reduction practices.
Scott	Wolfe	University of South Carolina	Parenting, Religiosity, and the Development of Self-Control	Theory Testing	Self-control theory is an important fixture in the study of crime as numerous studies have shown a correlation exists between low self-control and criminal behavior. An important line of inquiry explores the sources of self-control with most empirical attention devoted to the role of parenting. Psychological research has shown that a number of factors including individual variations in religiosity influence peoples' levels of self-control over time. The current study examines a national sample of adolescents and focuses on the effect religiosity has on self-control beyond the influence of parenting.
Willard	Oliver	Sam Houston State University	The Politics of Crime and Criminal Justice in America	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A panel of experts, all who have authored on this topic, will discuss current issues and research regarding the politics of crime and criminal justice in America, the theme of this year's annual meeting.
Michael	Harrington	Northern Michigan University	Re-Examining Prison Misconduct in the 21st Century	Institutional Corrections	Prior research examining how inmates adjust to their prison environment has utilized a variety of measures to quantify individual adjustment. The most often used measure has been the prison misconduct report. This research introduces a new construct to further understand prison adjustment. Utilizing a sample of inmates from the Midwestern State Department of Corrections, this research examines prison isolation as a measure of maladjustment. Results include the use of misconduct reports to further understand the use of isolation.
Kristina	Childs	University of Central Florida	A Comparison of Empirically-Based and Structured Professional Judgment Estimation of Risk using the Structured Assessment	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	This study builds on the long standing debate focusing on whether structured professional judgment (SPJ) or empirically-based methods of risk estimation are more valid and reliable measures of future behavior by comparing three different measures of risk obtained from the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY). The sample consists of 177 juveniles placed on probation. Three measures of risk were included: an empirically-derived measure of risk using latent class analysis, violence risk based on SPJ, and delinquency risk based on SPJ. The ability of each measure to predict probation-related outcomes and recidivism was also addressed. Results provide support for the continued use of the SPJ framework in juvenile justice settings.

B.	Britt	Ivy Tech Community College	Online Education in Community Colleges: Challenges and Best Practices in Course Development, Design and Evaluation (QM)	Community Colleges	Abstract:  Online education is a relatively new phenomenon in adult education; and as educators, we are still learning how to approach this new technology. Because of an escalating national push for more college degrees, community colleges are working to connect learning and college completion to online course instruction (a viable alternative for busy adults and other students aspiring to attain college degrees). This panel will address: Inter-institutional quality assurance, (The Quality Matters Program); shifting paradigms (pedagogical v. analogical approaches and online instruction); challenges community colleges face connecting on-line learning to completion; and, best practices, (evaluating faculty and online course content).
Natalie	Schell-Busey	Rowan University	Do School Social Bonds Prevent Bullying for Males and Females?	Theory Testing	Feminist criminologists have suggested that there may be gendered pathways to criminal behavior. They argue, therefore, that mainstream criminological theories created for male offenders may not adequately explain female delinquency and crime (Steffensmeier & Allan, 1996; Hagan et al., 1987; Giordano et al., 2002). Using a sample from eight New Jersey middle schools, we test whether Hirschi's social bonds prevent bullying behavior for both male and female students. Specifically, we focus on three social bonds, attachment to school, commitment to school, and belief in conventional norms, and their effects on direct physical bullying, indirect emotional bullying, property bullying, and cyberbullying.
Nicole	Hendrix	Radford University	Guns Blazing: A Media Analysis of Depictions of Firearms in Current Newspapers 1998 - 2011	Media and Crime	Recent research on the social construction of crime reveals patterns in the manufacturing of the media version of crime and justice. Much of this research concerning the representation of crime by the media relies on content analysis to decode and deconstruct the popular images of crime. This preliminary study on the media representations of firearms utilizes a content analysis of feature newspaper articles on guns and firearms appearing in several major United States newspapers. The review of these firearm articles analyzes the trends associated with the representation of guns and gun violence by the news media. The current study examines preliminary results from a temporal analysis of the evolving nature of reporting about gun issues.
Christopher	O'Connor	University of Wisconsin - Superior	Youth Truancy: A Critical Review of the Literature	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This paper critically reviews the academic literature on youth truancy. As Western societies move away from manufacturing economies toward ones based more on information, there has been increased attention drawn to the importance of young people finishing secondary school. Of course, a key part of completing school requirements is attending school on a regular basis. This paper presents a critical review of the state of youth truancy research and examines the causes of truancy, successful and unsuccessful interventions, and conceptual, definitional, and methodological issues. The paper concludes with suggestions for future policies and research.
Jane	Palmer	American University	The impact of campus grants to reduce violence against women on rape statistics	Victimology	This study examined whether the receipt of federal funding to reduce violence against women on campus affects the institution's Clery rape statistics. Rape statistics for institutions that received the grant were compared to those did not receive the grant from 2001 to 2006. There is a statistically significant difference between the groups in reported rape per capita and the average change in reported rape from 2001 to 2009. In 2007 and 2008, there is a statistically significant difference in reported rape, however this difference disappears in 2009. Policy and practice implications are discussed.
Daniel	Stewart	University of North Texas	Factors Influencing Juveniles' Attitudes Toward the Police	Police-Community Interactions	Juveniles make up a significant portion of all police-citizen contacts, and research suggests that positive attitudes toward the criminal justice system can result in compliance with the law. Using data collected from a panel of juveniles, this paper estimates trajectories of juveniles' attitudes toward the police and identifies predictors of attitudinal development patterns.
Hyon	Namgung	University of Missouri-St. Louis	The effect of community policing units on community policing programs implementation	Police Special Units and Technology	When police departments are faced with problems, they have expanded the use of specialized units (SUs). The effect of SUs on police behaviors, however, has not attracted much attention. Thus, the present study examines the association between police agencies' decision to have separate SUs and organizational outcomes. Specifically, this paper explores how establishment of community policing unit affect agencies' community policing programs implementation. Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics will be used to test the hypotheses. In doing so, this study will try to examine the effect of a structural factor on community policing.
Ralph	Weisheit	Illinois State University	Prescription Drug Abuse: A Police Perspective	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Increasing numbers of overdoses and deaths have made prescription drug abuse a growing concern. However, there is little research on the role of municipal police in addressing prescription drug abuse. This is a study of police perceptions of the problem and their response. Most agencies reported problems with prescription drug abuse in their community. Counter to expectations, prescription drugs were more likely to be seen as a problem in counties with LOWER overall crime and arrest rates. Neither poverty level, unemployment level, nor median household income was associated with the perception that prescription drug abuse was a problem.

Felix	Obi	Texas Southern University	THE ECONOMIC MODEL OF CRIME PREVENTION	Security and Crime Prevention	Crime is a rational decision of an individual who has considered his pros and cons and depending on the net payoff (gain), decided to pursue crime rather than legitimate activity. It is useful to explain criminal behavior in terms of economic reality: the marginal benefit of legal activity/marginal cost of legal activity versus marginal benefit of illegal activity/marginal cost of illegal activity. Therefore a good way of reducing crime is to spend money on law enforcement against crime as well as initiate preventive policies such as better welfare packages, education, and neighborhood improvement.
Anthony	Vito	University of Louisville	Adolescent Steroid Use: A Use of Logistic Regression	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	This study compared the criminological theories of peer association and low self-control and its effect on adolescent steroid use. The data for this study comes from the 12th grade survey of the 2009 Monitoring the Future Project Form 6. The purpose of the Monitoring the Future Project (MTF) is to understand changes, in values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of the American youth. The study found that peer association, low self-control and the sex of the adolescent are all significant predictors of adolescent steroid use.
Andrew	Myer	Viterbo University	A Comparison of Two Techniques for Drawing a Non-Experimental, Post-Hoc Comparison Group for a Drug Court Evaluation	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Using a sample of adult drug court participants, the treatment effect of drug court participants is compared to two separate non-experimental, post-hoc comparison groups. One comparison group is drawn using a case-controlled matched sample using SPSS. The second group is drawn using propensity score matching. Results from the analyses on the two control groups are presented. Implications of the findings are discussed.
John	Shjarback	Arizona State University (Ph.D. student)	An Officer's Perception of His/Her Occupational Role and its Effect on the Likelihood/Frequency of On-the-Job Assault	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The purpose of this research was to explore the relationship between a police officer's perception of his/her occupational role and the likelihood/frequency of on-the-job assault. Survey research, employing a convenience sample of 133 municipal police officers from 8 departments throughout 4 counties in New Jersey, was used. A multivariate analysis yielded statistically significant relationships between both how an officer viewed his/her job (crime control vs. public service) and his/her attitude towards the public, and the self-reported history of assault on the job. Results may suggest the beneficial impact of community policing and improved police-citizen relationships on an officer's safety.
Frank	Ferdik	University of South Carolina	Perception is Reality: A Qualitative Approach to Understanding Police Officer Perceptions of Civil Liability	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Lawsuits can help deter police misconduct and hold officers accountable for their behavior. However, policing scholars have noted that threats of civil litigation can have deleterious impacts on officer job performance, and this may lead to a fracturing of police-community relationships. Few studies, unfortunately, have investigated this topic and whether in fact holding officers civilly accountable influences job performance. After interviewing 23 officers from a mid-size southern police department, it was found that though most do not have an exaggerated fear of liability, they still consider it a nuisance and acknowledge it various risks and consequences.
Robyn	McDougle	Virginia Commonwealth University	Evaluation of Virginia's Community Reentry Initiative	Reentry/Parole Issues	Virginia's Community Reentry Initiative (VCRI) is a collaborative effort between the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) and the Virginia Department of Corrections (VDOC) in 6 localities throughout the Commonwealth. VCRI is a community-based reentry program that provides pre and post release case management services to individuals within three months of release from the VDOC. Case management programming includes family reintegration, mentoring, housing assistance, employment readiness, education and vocational training, substance abuse, and health and mental health services. This paper will investigate the outcome of the comprehensive approach by considering variations in reentry teams and individual service impacts on recidivism.
Mary Ellen	Reimund	Central Washington University	Police Officers: What You Post On Facebook Can Be Used Against You	Police Personnel Issues	There can be wide reaching implications for police regarding their personal use of social media. Defense attorneys can search and determine whether there is impeachable material posted online which could be used in the cross examination of a police officer. Prosecutors have an obligation to disclose information about the truthfulness of police officers in compliance with Brady, which could impact the guilt or innocence of a defendant, which could include online content. This research looks at the legal and constitutional issues regarding personal social media use by law enforcement officers and efforts to regulate these activities by police agencies.
Kenethia	Fuller	North Carolina Central University	Online Survey Design And Administration: Best Practices	Quantitative Methods	This open seminar will discuss the general principles of online survey design and best practices for survey administration. Panelists will include researchers who have conducted prior research and assessments using the online format. Strengths and limitations, common problems and methods to increase response rates of online surveys will be discussed. The seminar will review resources and software that may be helpful in planning online research projects. Audience participation and questions are welcome.
Lynn	Barnes	Elizabeth City State University	An Exploration of Value-Added Assessment in Criminal Justice Academic Programs	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Assessment of student learning outcomes is a fundamental component of criminal justice academic programs. While colleges and universities have developed their own assessment plans, some have utilized value-added assessment strategies as an indicator of student learning. Value-added assessment allows researchers to identify the progress made by individual students. This research examines the growth in student learning in specific content areas within criminal justice. Using pre and post-test data gathered at the onset of criminal justice program enrollment and at the conclusion of the program, this research helps determine the value-added competency areas exhibited among criminal justice prospective graduates.

Holly	Dershem-Bruce	Dawson Community College	Teaching Criminal Justice: A Discussion of the Best Practices of Criminal Justice Instructors	Community Colleges	Teaching criminal justice coursework to a wide variety of students in the community colleges has its positive rewards and brings with it some interesting challenges. Instructors know that providing excellent educational opportunities that enhance student learning and understanding is important to a successful experience for the student, as well as to the success of a criminal justice program. This roundtable discussion will present information, suggestions, examples, and course ideas from experienced criminal justice instructors with a broad range of backgrounds and experiences.
Thomas	Ratliff	Arkansas State University	The Context of Protest Event Violence: Police Behavior and Protester Performance in New York, 2006-2011	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This study identifies contextual and interactional factors influencing police behavior at protest events in New York State from 2006-2011. Drawing on a unique data set containing thousands of protests (NSF-SES#1030291), we test three major paradigms in the protest policing literature to understand the role of police training and tactics (COPS), police force capacity, and political processes in police action at these events. This study sheds light on a new cycle of mobilization—from the 2006 immigrant rights protests to the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street movements—providing theoretical advances for scholars and timely insight for police and policy makers.
Philip	Stinson	Bowling Green State University	Police Sexual Misconduct Arrests	Sex Crimes	Police sexual misconduct remains an understudied area and little is known about the sexual crimes of police officers. This study analyzes a subset of data (n = 598) collected as part of a larger study (N = 2,698) on police crime. Using CHAID analysis, all possible splits for predictor variables were examined and predictors selected. The "victim relationship" variable was identified through a decision tree as the strongest predictor of an officer being arrested for a sex-related crime and, thus, selected as the splitting criterion for the data. The remaining branches below the splitting node will be analyzed and discussed.
Michael	Storozuk	Algoma University	The Impact of Criminal Code Training on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Eyewitness identification accuracy is generally unreliable. In this study, we implemented a training approach to examine the impact on eyewitness identification accuracy in regards to dyadic violent crime altercations. We found that participants provided with specific training on how to accurately apply relevant Criminal Code definitions to a dyadic violent crime altercation were more accurate in their identifications (M = 1.30) when compared to participants provided with irrelevant training (M = 1.78), and participants provided with no training (M = 1.60), prior to observing the same dyadic violent crime altercation. Potential implications and limitations are discussed.
Youngoh	Jo	The College at Brockport, State University of New York	Effects of community characteristics on police job satisfaction	Police Administration and Management	Research of police job satisfaction has found that work-related factors had greater influence on job satisfaction than personal characteristics. These studies, however, tend to overlook the effects of community characteristics on officers' perception of satisfaction with their job except very limited studies (e.g. Buker & Dolu, 2010). The current study contributes to the literature by examining two research questions: (1) whether community characteristics have significant influence on officers' job satisfaction and (2) whether the relationship between these variables varies across duty types. To this end data of Korean police officers are analyzed with multilevel modeling techniques (HLM).
Melissa	Jarrell	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Analyzing the Role of Animal Victimization in Environmental Crime Prosecutions, 2001-11	Environmental Crime	Federal animal protection laws provide provisions for the protection of wildlife and punishment for animal victimization. Yet we have limited empirical evidence regarding the role of animal victims in environmental crime prosecutions in the United States. This article provides an analysis of the role that animal victimization plays in environmental crime prosecutions, with a content analysis of EPA criminal investigations, 2001-11. Out of 972 total criminal cases, results indicate that six percent of cases involve direct animal victimization. When immediately harmed, animal victimization appears to play a role in prompting criminal investigations of environmental law violations.
Shelly	Clevenger	Illinois State University	Facebook and Professors Unite: Using Social Media as a learning tool in the College Classroom	Teaching Pedagogy	Facebook is a growing social media. It has been immersed into the daily lives of college students. Educators have recently begun to use this form of social media as a supplement to their college courses to enrich learning. This research examined the use of a course Facebook page for 5 individual undergraduate criminology classes at a medium sized state university to determine whether students found it to be an effective learning tool and/or enhanced their experience in the class. On this page, the instructors posted course information, polls, videos, and news articles. Also, students were able to talk with each other and the professor through messages and posts. This presentation will reveal the quantitative, as well as qualitative results of this research, indicating the experience the students had with the course Facebook page.
Timothy	Austin	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Serendipitous Informants in Philippine Field Work	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Surprise findings based on field work in Mindanao (Philippines) during the Summer of 2012 (and earlier) reveal a variety of informant types. Other than simply locating interviewees, researchers may find it necessary to work with guides, translators, procurers, clarifiers, and fixers. Each are discussed.
Courtney	Thrower	University of Arkansas at Monticello	"Undesirables": The Coercive Impact of Criminal Justice Policy as a Perpetuation of Eugenics and Degeneracy Theory	Student Panels	Eugenics is the theory of creating a perfect human race genetically by sterilizing people with "undesirable genes." The Supreme Court case, Buck v. Bell, held that forced sterilization of the mentally disabled does not violate the due process clause and has not been overruled. Eugenic policies have largely been rejected, but are still being implemented today to prevent pregnancy by drug addicts. Theoretically, the punishment of drug addicted women would decrease the number of illegitimate children, children on welfare, and drug addicted children. However, these policies manipulate a person's free will to achieve the "perfect race," idealized by eugenics.

Pamela	Mertens	Northeastern State University	The Prevalence and Impact of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder on Former Female Inmates After Release	Rehabilitation and Treatment	The focus of this roundtable discussion is to exchange scholarly theory pertaining to the results of a recent non-clinical assessment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in former female inmates. It will address the negative impacts of PTSD on their quality of life after they are released from correctional institutions. The presence of poor mental health may predispose former inmates to conflict, both internally and externally, which may result in recidivism. By identifying the symptoms of PTSD, preventing and/or managing conflict internally and with their families, and finally, by improving community integration plans may produce more productive citizens upon release.
Shytierra	Gaston	University of Missouri-St. Louis	Families of Gang-Affiliated Probationers	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Much of what criminologists know about the families of offenders concerns their influence on criminality and significance to the prisoner reentry process. Far less is known about the collateral consequences inflicted upon families by a criminally-involved relative, especially when gang membership is added to the mix. Using semi-structured interviews, this study examines how 135 family members in the Eastern District of Missouri are affected by their relative's gang affiliation, incarceration, and reentry into the community.
Szde	Yu	Wichita State University	Criminal profiling in a cyber context	Internet Crime	Although the idea of applying criminal profiling on the Internet is not new, there has been very little effort striving to develop cyber-profiling as a viable technique. Cyber-profiling is applying behavioral evidence analysis in cyberspace and is based on the same BEA principles. While it is not proposed to be fundamentally different from traditional profiling, the nature of online behaviors (i.e. computer-mediated) distinguishes cyber-profiling. In light of this, this article outlines a few guidelines for conceptualizing cyber-profiling. Three elements in cyber-profiling are proposed, including manifest behavior analysis, victimology, and cyber-context analysis. The ideal qualification for cyber-profilers is suggested.
Pablo	Martinez	Texas State University - San Marcos	Day Laborers in Texas	Race and Crime	Immigration is an important force shaping the social structure, evolution, and genetics of populations. The purpose of this study is to present data that was collected from day laborers. The data gathering was conducted using a convenience sample of 200 Hispanic males. The day laborers were gathered outside hardware stores and street corners looking for jobs in San Antonio, Austin, Houston and Dallas/Forth Worth. This data includes: demographics, personal characteristics, the experience of seeking employment, and any involvement with the Mexican or American criminal justice system. This project will also discuss the implications for policy and future research.
Kerry	Richmond	Lycoming College	Inmate Perceptions of Prison Industries Employment: A Look at the Pennsylvania Correctional Industries Program	Institutional Corrections	The present study examines prison industries employment from an inmate perspective. Interviews with 70 men and women from four Pennsylvania state correctional industries programs were conducted in which inmates discuss their perceptions on the program, how it shapes their behavior while incarcerated and whether the training and skills they receive will be applicable upon release. Most inmates believe the program positively affects their behavior, but views on its relevance upon release vary based on the type of industry and sentence length. The study also highlights how males and females perceive the role of work and how it shapes one's identity.
Jennifer	Myers	Fairmont State University	Predictive Mental Health Variables Among Criminal Justice Students	Police Personnel Issues	Psychological assessment is a common component of pre-employment screening for law enforcement careers. This screening is effective in predicting such factors as corruption, burnout, and termination. There is evidence to suggest law enforcement and correctional personnel have higher than average rates of mental health problems, substance abuse, divorce and similar maladaptive behaviors. It is widely believed this is attributed, at least in part, to the stressful nature of work in the criminal justice field. The current study seeks to obtain preliminary data on the presence of baseline maladaptive behaviors and mental health indicators among students in criminal justice degree programs.
Sybil	Wyatt	University of Central Missouri	The Influence of Economic and Social Factors on the Commission of Hate Crimes	Hate Crimes	As findings are limited on possible links between hate crimes and economic and social factors, we perform a longitudinal examination of said factors versus occurrences by state. We build from studies by Gale, Heath, and Ressler (2002) and Ryan and Leeson (2010), reviewing similar variables by utilizing the FBI's Uniform Crime Report on hate crimes, measured against data from four areas: economic confidence, tolerance, conservative ideals, and overall well-being. In a novel undertaking, we specifically consider hate crimes by bias motivation in relation to social factors such as severity of states' hate crime laws, religiousness, and legality of same-sex unions.
Michael	Deckard	University of Missouri - St. Louis (UMSL)	Reducing Firearm Violence Crime Through Intelligence-Driven Police Patrol: Evaluating a Hot-Spots Field Experiment	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study focuses on how two types of how increased police presence in crime hot-spots can reduce violent crime. The research advances the existing hot-spots literature by examining data from a nine-month randomized control trial conducted in 32 locations within the City of St. Louis, Missouri. The study presents findings on the reduction of non-domestic aggravated assaults with a firearm, and includes a discussion of displacement of crime, diffusion of benefits, and spatial decay. Results indicate a sizable reduction in crime in 16 treatment areas. A summary of the results, policy implications, and recommendations for future research are included.
Jerry	Balistreri	Self employed	Reading the Tells - Learning How to Read Body Language	Juvenile Corrections	Reading the Tells is a powerful training seminar that gives you practical techniques, tools, and strategies for understanding and using non-verbal communication for the highest impact and effectiveness. Become a highly respected, highly influential, and highly successful communicator! Whether you are a teacher, counselor, manager, principal, supervisor, sales rep, attorney, or HR professional, the degree of career success you enjoy is virtually dictated by your skills in communicating with others on the job.

Michael	Wigginton Jr.	University of Mississippi	What Role Does Criminal Profiling Play In The War On Terrorism And Homeland Security?1	Homeland Security Issues	Profiling criminal profiling is vitally important in the war on terrorism and is an effective law enforcement tool in the homeland security era. Criminal profiling is often erroneously confused with racial profiling." This study will analyze the techniques utilized by various government entities in profiling criminal behavior to help secure our nation's transportation security industry and it's borders. Moreover constitutional concerns involving this investigative tool will be discussed.
Elizabeth	Quinn	Fayetteville State University	Spatial Analysis of Police Satisfaction and Crime Patterns	Police-Community Interactions	The authors surveyed citizens of a medium-sized city regarding their levels of satisfaction with the police. Residents were surveyed across 26 patrol zones to compare satisfaction rates with both actual crime rates and perceptions of vulnerability in those patrol zones to assess the influence of crime rates and fear of crime on police satisfaction levels. Spatial analysis is presented to provide researchers with an additional understanding of how police satisfaction varies across the patrol zones so they can better inform police administrators as to community concerns by zone in order to focus police efforts at improvement of community-police relations.
Megan	Magers	University of Central Florida	A Criminal Justice Response to Mental Illness: A Program Evaluation of the Memphis Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Model	Special Needs Offenders	This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Memphis Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training curriculum in several Florida counties. Paper questionnaires were distributed to law enforcement and correctional officers on the first and last days of training to identify the degree to which the intended officer-level objective were achieved. This study utilized a panel research design and bivariate mean comparison analyses to measure changes in officers' knowledge and perceptions of 1) mental illnesses, 2) the mental health referral process, 3) verbal de-escalation and 4) self-efficacy when resolving mental health crises. Additional analyses examined the relationships between officer demographics and training effectiveness.
Niquita	Vinyard	University of Missouri St. Louis	Peacemaking Reentry: An Examination of the Peacemaking Paradigm Applicability in the Delivery of Reentry Programs	Reentry/Parole Issues	<p>Punitive criminal justice policy models of the "war on crime" and the "war on drugs" are credited with the growth of U.S. prison populations, longer sentence lengths, and increased post-incarceration supervision conditions. With ninety-three percent of all prisoners returning home (Petersilia, 2005), successful reintegration is paramount. While social and legal barriers faced by offenders are the leading causes of reentry failure, reentry literature has identified the probation and parole system as another contributing factor to reentry failure. This is due in large part to the historical ideological shift of probation and parole from service oriented to risk management and surveillance. This shift coincidentally has coincided with the war approach to criminal justice. Reform of the probation and parole system with an emphasis on rehabilitation, has been suggested by researchers as means to improve reentry outcomes. Most of the focus of reentry literature has centered on the types of services (skills-based and survival) required by probation departments for successful reentry. Less attention however, has focused on a theoretical lens by which probation organizations deliver/implement reentry services.</p> <p>The goal of this study is to explore the intersection of theory, particularly, the peacemaking paradigm and federal reentry practice and policy. Given the theory's emphasis on rehabilitation and rejection of the war approach to criminal justice, this theoretical position appears to be an appropriate lens with which to view offender reentry. The utility of peacemaking in federal reentry programming is examined via agency reentry initiatives of the U.S. Probation Office/Eastern District of Missouri. Drawing from Fuller's (1998) peacemaking pyramid paradigm, concepts such as nonviolence, social justice and inclusion are emphasized to demonstrate the peacemaking paradigm's unique suitability in mitigating reentry barriers faced by federal offenders. The theoretical perspective advanced by Fuller is presented as a complimentary contribution to existing federal reentry policy as a means of achieving greater reductions in recidivism and long-term offender change.</p>
Jeffrey	Rosky	University of Central Florida	The State of Statistical Education in Criminal Justice	Teaching Pedagogy	ACJS has set forth accreditation standards for both bachelor's and master's degrees in Criminal Justice that include coursework in statistics. Additionally, nearly all doctoral programs require multiple quantitative methods courses. This paper examines the current undergraduate and graduate statistical courses given at Criminal Justice and related programs that grant doctoral degrees to determine the variation in content and mathematical prerequisites within these courses. Common core content will be identified along with minimum prerequisites necessary to establish criteria for the knowledge, skills, and abilities students should have upon successful completion of these quantitative courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels.
Sydney	Bender	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Juveniles Sentenced to Life Without Parole (LWOP): A Review of the U.S. Supreme Court's Decisions and States' Response	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The Supreme Court recently addressed the constitutionality of the most severe sentence available to juveniles: life without parole. In <i>Graham v. Florida</i> , 560 U.S. ____ (2010), the Court found that the Eighth Amendment forbids the sentencing of juveniles to life without parole in non-homicide cases. In 2012, in <i>Miller v. Alabama</i> , 567 U.S. ____ (2012), the majority of the justices held that the Eighth Amendment also prohibits mandatory life without parole sentences for juvenile homicide offenders. This poster examines both decisions and how states are responding.
Jamie	Vaske	Western Carolina University	TaqIA polymorphism, dimensions of depression, and substance use	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Depressive symptoms are characterized by low positive affect, high negative affect, interpersonal problems, and somatic complaints. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, the current study examines the associations between the TaqIA polymorphism on the DRD2/ANKK1 gene, dimensions of depression, and substance use. We find that the TaqIA polymorphism is related to low positive affect, but not other dimensions of depression, and that low positive affect are associated with higher levels of substance use.

Paul	Bowdre	State University of New York at Canton	Student Assessment of their Learning Gains and its Role in the Assessment of Student Learning	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This presentation focuses on the development of an instrument, the Student Assessment of their Learning Gains (SALG), that is designed to summarize the learning gains that students perceive they have made, both as a consequence of particular aspects of class pedagogy, and of the instructor's pedagogical approach. The SALG can encourage students to reflect upon their own learning processes, and to become aware of what enables or deters learning. The presentation also addresses the benefits to utilizing SALG as part of a comprehensive assessment of student learning plan in criminal justice courses and programs.
Shih-Ya	Kuo	University of Macau	Burglary Victimization: An Application of the Lifestyle Model	Victimology	This study seeks to identify risk factors of burglary victimization in Taiwan with an application of the lifestyle model. This model has been found to be useful in explaining victimization in Western contexts. Little is known about its applicability in Taiwan, however, since few empirical studies applying the lifestyle model to victimization have been conducted there. This study seeks to contribute to an understanding of the lifestyle model and its applicability in Taiwan through an analysis of the 2005 Taiwan Criminal Victimization Survey data. The results, limitations, and suggestions for future studies will be discussed.
Hank	Brightman	U.S. Naval War College	Therapeutic Counseling Techniques for Law Enforcement Personnel with PTSD	Police Personnel Issues	The use of both individual and group mental health counseling practices to support police officers diagnosed with PTSD is well established. However, the application of myriad expressive and creative art modalities to support client healing is less well known. Indeed, providing clients with opportunities to engage in self-healing in both safe, supportive group environments, or individual sessions coordinated by credentialed expressive and creative arts facilitators may enhance treatment. This presentation provides a resource toolkit for supporting police officers diagnosed with PTSD with opportunities to access, release, and transform their feelings of isolationism and express their frustrations borne from traumatic events.
Andrew	Denney	University of Louisville- Department of Justice Administration	Successful Strategies for Transitioning from a Criminology/Criminal Justice Master's Program to a Ph.D. Program	Student Panels	The topic of this roundtable is successful strategies for students transitioning from a Master's program into a Ph.D. Criminology/Criminal Justice program. This roundtable will consist of approximately five students currently enrolled in a Criminology/Criminal Justice Ph.D. program, representing five different universities. Each roundtable participant will be asked to discuss their experiences and strategies for successful transitioning from a Master's Criminology/Criminal Justice program into a Ph.D. program. The five participants are each at different stages of their respective Ph.D. programs with each being able to provide valuable insight to current, soon-to-be or those considering getting their Ph.D.'s in Criminology/Criminal Justice.
Szde	Yu	Wichita State University	Digital piracy and stealing: A comparison on morality	Internet Crime	Digital piracy has been likened to stealing by copyright holders. However research has consistently found digital piracy was not viewed by perpetrators as immoral or unethical as they would view stealing. The present project offered a direct comparison in terms of digital piracy propensity and stealing propensity to examine whether these two criminal propensities are essentially the same thing, and whether a tendency to justify digital piracy stems from a low level of general morality. The findings seemed to suggest a variation in criminal propensity. Low morality did not always account for digital piracy propensity.
Michael	Victor	Department of Social Sciences, University of Texas at Tyler	Earned Income Tax Credit and Homicide Among Blacks and Hispanics	Race and Crime	This study reveals evidence regarding the extent to which, among Black males, Black females, Hispanic males, and Hispanic females, there is variation in the apparent homicide-limiting value of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). This evidence is discussed in light of some employment discrimination research and of some proposals for enhancing EITC effectiveness.
Pamela	Shultz	Arkansas State University	Prison Education Programs and their Partnerships with Community Colleges	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This paper analyzes past research on prison education programs, partnerships with community colleges, juvenile correctional education, prison education funding, and benefits and consequences of prison education programs. Correctional education classes are offered through community colleges and said to reduce recidivism, change prisoner behavior, and be more cost effective than housing prisoners who recidivate. Because correctional education is ever changing with federal laws, there should be continuous research on the effectiveness of correctional education programs. Framework and data will be for an ongoing dissertation project, related to School-to-Prison Pipeline reforms and Prison Education programs to determine the successfulness of such programs.
Jamie	Kim	Missouri State University	Protecting the Protectors: The Need for Veterans Treatment Court	Specialty Courts	In the past 11 years 1.64 million troops returned from combat locations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Up to 19.5 percent have reported a probable mild traumatic brain injury, and many others meet the criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder. Only 23 to 40 percent of them sought treatment for these two "signature" injuries of the wars in the Middle East. Many of these veterans are ending up in the criminal justice system. There are currently 95 veterans treatment courts in the United States with over 200 more in the planning stages. This descriptive study provides an overview of these specialty courts and makes suggestions for expansion of their use.
Forrest	Rodgers	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	Exploring Death Penalty Attitudes: Does Phrasing of the Questions Matter?	Death Penalty	Much of the existing death penalty literature regarding public opinion fails to explore how the specifics of support for the death penalty vary by wording of the questions. The current study investigates such variations in questions using data from that were structured with the objective of gauging the full scope of public opinion regarding the death penalty in America. The results show, along with significant findings for authoritarianism, race, and other controls, that support for the death penalty varies substantially according to how the questions are worded. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Melissa	Barlow	Fayetteville State University	Capitalism, Racism and Criminal Justice: A Theory of Mass Incarceration	Critical and Conflict Theories	Since the early 1970s, law and policy in the United States have produced extraordinary increases in the use of incarceration, leading to the phenomenon of mass incarceration. A growing body of research demonstrates that the impacts of mass incarceration are concentrated in urban areas characterized by economic disadvantage and racial/ethnic marginalization. This paper employs a Marxist critical race theory to explain mass incarceration in the context of developments in the U.S. capitalist economy in the post-Civil Rights era.
Philip	Stinson	Bowling Green State University	Police Sexual Misconduct Arrests: An Exploratory Study	Sex Crimes	Police sexual misconduct remains an understudied area and little is known about the sexual crimes of police officers. This study analyzes a subset of data (n = 598) collected as part of a larger study (N = 2,698) on police crime. Using CHAID analysis, all possible splits for predictor variables were examined and predictors selected. The "victim relationship" variable was identified through a decision tree as the strongest predictor of an officer being arrested for a sex-related crime and, thus, selected as the splitting criterion for the data. The remaining branches below the splitting node will be analyzed and discussed.
Marcos	Misis	Northern Kentucky University	An Examination of Perceived Levels of Stress and Stressors among Rural Law Enforcement Officers	Police Personnel Issues	Despite the extensive body of research on police stress, the majority of studies have focused solely on officers within urban police departments. Thus, studies addressing levels of stress and stressors among rural law enforcement officers (RLEO's) are almost nonexistent. Using a sample of 320 RLEO's serving in a Southern state, the findings of this study indicated that the RLEO's in the sample reported moderately high levels of stress. From the four types of stressors included in this study—organizational, work-itself, community, and inter-personal—organizational stressors appeared to have the most negative effects on stress levels among RLEO's in the sample.
Matthew	Hinds-Aldrich	Anna Maria College	The Seductions of Dirty Harry: Towards a Theory of Occupational Overzealousness	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Deviance engaged in the context of one's work is a particularly fertile area for deviance scholars. Despite the recent attention of Crank et al the "Dirty Harry" ends/means paradox Klockars highlighted remains problematically under-theorized. This presentation will explore the phenomenon of firefighter arsonists to reconsider the noble cause literature through a re-reading of Katz's famous treatise and the often-overlooked work of Hughes and Coakley focused on "doping" in competitive sports. Taken together these literatures provide a robust theoretical foundation to explain the phenomenon of "occupational overzealousness" that continues to plague and confound organizational scholars and practitioners alike.
Ehsan	Jozaghi	Simon Fraser University	The analysis of the recent increases in morbidity cases among injection drug users in Montreal, Canada	Qualitative Methods	Despite the existence of prevention programmes in Montreal, Canada, injection drug users (IDUs) continue to share their injection drug equipment. That has led to a rising incidence of HIV and Hepatitis C (HCV) among IDUs since 2003. The present study was conducted to explore factors contributing to the increased risks of this morbidity. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted in a conversational format as drug users were actively involved in their routine activities. The participants' narratives indicate that IDUs in Montreal are involved in risky injection behaviour that increases HIV, HCV and bacterial transmission. Micro-environmental factors such as a paucity of safe injection sites, inaccessibility of injection equipment and discrimination all seem to be contributing factors in recent increases in HIV and HCV in Montreal.
Ehsan	Jozaghi	Simon Fraser University	An Examination of supervised injection facilities in Montreal, Canada	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	This paper will determine whether expanding Insite (North America's only supervised injection facility (SIF)) to more locations in Canada such as Montreal cost less than the health care consequences of not having such expanded programs for injectable drug users. By analyzing the secondary data this paper relies on mathematical models to estimate the number of new HIV and Hepatitis C infections prevented as a result of SIF additional locations in Montreal. With very conservative estimates, it is predicted that funding SIFs in Montreal appears to be an efficient and effective use of financial resources in the public health domain.
Steve	Boehm	Texas State University	Outcomes and the Desistance Process in a High-Risk Probation Court	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Problem-solving courts were developed in the 1980s and 1990s to reduce recidivism and probation revocations. The first problem-solving courts focused primarily on treating drug abuse, but the missions have expanded to include issues such as domestic violence and the problems faced by returning war veterans. Research has found these courts to be generally effective, but there is wide variation in their outcomes, and there are questions about the process offenders undergo as their identity shifts from offender to nonoffender. This poster presents preliminary qualitative interview data and quantitative outcome data for a specialized High Risk Probation court.
Mengyan	Dai	Old Dominion University	Satisfaction with the police in Hampton Roads.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The study will explore citizens' satisfaction with the police in Hampton Roads, Virginia, using the most recent data collected in 2012. Statistical analyses will also try to explain citizen satisfaction at the individual level. Specific attention will be paid to demographic factors, experience with the police, neighborhood condition, and crime.
Jennifer	Fratello	Vera Institute of Justice	Stop, Question and Frisk in New York City	Police-Community Interactions	Vera is conducting a study that examines the impact of the New York City Police Department's (NYPD) stop, question, and frisk (SQF) practices on young people and families in the most highly patrolled neighborhoods of New York City. SQF, as a practice, is widespread, controversial, and growing. Little is known about how the policy is experienced by the people it affects—particularly young people of color in neighborhoods with high levels of police presence and activity. This study seeks to measure people's experiences with police stops, as well as the relationship between these interactions and perceptions of police and safety.

Sue	Godboldt	Missouri Western State University	Reading, Writing, and Rock n Roll: Using Music as a Teaching Tool in Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper illustrates the various ways in which music has been used in college classrooms and the benefits associated with music as a teaching tool. Suggestions for using music to teach criminal justice courses are provided along with a reference guide to assist the integration of music into various criminal justice courses. An analysis of music presentations in multiple courses over the past five years will examine which genres, songs, criminal justice topics, and criminological theories are most often represented in student music presentations.
Maureen	McGough	National Institute of Justice	Making Research Matter: How to Improve the Dialogue between Practitioners and Researchers	Police Administration and Management	Members of ACJS and staff at the National Institute of Justice are collaborating in several ways to strengthen the feedback loop between researchers and practitioners. Cutting-edge research can only have its intended impact on the field if it is translated and disseminated in a meaningful way to practitioners who need it the most. Staff from NIJ's Office of Research Partnerships together with two members of the ACJS Executive Board want to hear from you and engage in a thoughtful discussion about how to make research matter.
Michelle	Watkins	El Paso Community College	Living on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Crime Statistics, Reality and Day-to-Day Life	Victimology	Living on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Crime Statistics, Reality, and Impact on Day-to-Day Life This study explores the issue of crime in the "sister cities" of El Paso, Texas, and Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Juárez has experienced a surge in violent crime in recent years as drug cartels have fought for control of trade routes into the United States. Simultaneously, the city of El Paso has maintained its status as one of the safest cities. The metropolitan area of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez functions economically as one large city, each economy highly dependent upon the other. Similarly, the two cities are socially intertwined as citizens of one country live, study, and/or work in the other country. Students at a community college in El Paso are asked how the high crime rate in Juárez has affected their social behaviors, their fear of crime, and actual victimizations. The results are compared and contrasted with crime statistics for both cities.
Kallee	Spooner	Sam Houston State University	Life without the possibility of Parole for Juvenile Homicide Offenders: Miller v. Alabama (2012)	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	In Miller v. Alabama (2012), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled mandatory sentences of life without the possibility of parole for juvenile homicide offenders unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishments clause. The Court did not eliminate the sentence of juvenile life without parole (JLWOP), only statutes mandating such punishment. As a result, many of the 2000+ juveniles who had been under such a sentence may now petition to be resentenced. This paper examines how the states and judicial systems will comply with the Supreme Court's ruling.
Robert	Stallings	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Roanoke's Drug Market Initiative: A Preliminary Analysis of the Results	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Kennedy's (Kennedy & Wong, 2004) Drug Market Intervention (DMI) strategy was first utilized in High Point, North Carolina during 2004. In 2011, the (DMI) plan was implemented in Roanoke, Virginia to address one of the most problematic drug regions in the city. Strictly adhering to the initiatives step-by-step process, the Roanoke Police Department reported encouraging preliminary results. Specifically, a 42% decline in the reports of drug sales and an 18% decline of property crimes in the first quarter of 2012. This poster examines the application of DMI in Roanoke; describing the effect DMI has had on crime and community relations.
Jeremy	Carter	University of North Florida	Technology to Impact Inmate Contraband Cellphone Use	Correctional Personnel Issues	Contraband cellphone use by inmates has become an increasingly critical issue facing correctional facilities. The use of these cellphones to communicate outside a correctional facility and decreases in facility revenue from land line contracts are of paramount concern. While traditional methods of physical searches and random inspections remain functional, these methods are becoming less effective and are far from ideal. An emerging technology known as a Managed Access System has been implemented in a state correctional facility and its effects appear to be promising. This paper presents findings from a National Institute of Justice-funded evaluation of this Managed Access System and its impact on contraband cellphone detection within a state correctional facility.
Aida	Hass	Missouri State University	The Impact of the Greene County Juvenile Justice Victim Impact Panel on Offender Perceptions of Remorse and Empathy	Restorative Justice	Restorative justice practices, in part, are structured around the concept of repairing relationships that have been harmed by criminal acts by increasing empathy toward victims of crime. Prior research shows empathy, shame, and guilt are interrelated components that may affect the progress of juveniles in behavioral/treatment programming. The current study explores the application of restorative justice programming in a juvenile justice setting. The goal is to provide a better understanding of the benefits of employing restorative justice practices such as Victim Impact Panels (VIP) in the use of intervention methods on juvenile offenders.
Jessica	Craig	University of Texas at Dallas	Protective Factors for Juvenile Abstainers	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Most research on delinquency focuses on risk factors that lead juveniles to commit illegal acts. Recently, however, there has been increased interest in youth that abstain from delinquency and how abstainers differ from their delinquent peers. Using the first two waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this study seeks to add to this new literature and concentrates on the protective factors associated with adolescents who follow the law. As it could be considered statistically normative for juveniles to be delinquent at some point, addressing what makes abstainers unique could lead to policy implications.
Sutham	Cobkit	Kennesaw State University	Jobs outside the criminal justice system for criminal justice majors	Security and Crime Prevention	Discussion of career options for criminal justice majors is often time about working for law enforcement or for correctional agencies. However, many job opportunities for the criminal justice majors can be found in private companies. This paper discusses six different types of jobs (e.g., investigation, intelligence analysis, security, and research) that various private companies offer to our criminal justice majors, both for undergraduate and graduate students, with or without work experience. The job openings resulted from a 4-month search period (May to August, 2012) from various job search engines.

Pearl	Jacobs	Sacred Heart University	Creating a Stress Free Environment for Online Courses for Both the Student and the Teacher	Technology/Online/Distance Education	Universities across the country are steadily increasing their use of online courses. Society's demand for lifelong learning will encourage the advancement of distance learning. Research tells us that today the average person changes careers every ten years. In addition, the U.S. Department of Labor estimates that about 10% of workers change jobs every year. These trends suggest a constant need for continuing education and re-education. The online delivery of education is well suited for this. To be effective, however, there are several required components. This paper will review some of these essential components.
William	Watkins	West Virginia Wesleyan College	College Strain and Prescription Drug Misuse: A Theoretical Application	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Prescription drug misuse (PDM) has risen considerably over the past 20 years, capturing the attention those in the law enforcement, public health and policy realms. Much of the research on the topic consists of epidemiological studies attempting to gauge the problem. Consequently, there is lack of in-depth application of criminological theory regarding this phenomenon. Using an original sample of college students (N=841) from a large southern university, PDM will be examined through the scope of General Strain Theory (GST) in order to gain a greater understanding of PDM and to facilitate further testing of theoretical constructs in future PDM investigations.
Joshua	Hill	Tiffin University	NATIONAL POLITICS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA	Research and Pictorial Showcase	
James	Hawdon	Virginia Tech	PRESIDENTIAL RHETORIC, THE FEAR OF CRIME, AND THE HEGEMONIC STRATEGY OF THE SECURITY STATE	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Katherine Beckett and Theodore Sasson (2000) argue that the War on Crime of the 1980s and 1990s were part of an elite-engineered hegemonic strategy aimed at replacing the welfare state with the security state. As the hegemonic strategy of the welfare state, which focused on the social causes of crime and the need for rehabilitation, came under attack, a new hegemonic strategy emerged that attacked welfare policies and promoted "tough on crime" policies. Yet, Beckett and Sasson, building on Gramsci, note that for the new hegemonic strategy to be successful, it must be rooted in the lived experience and cultural beliefs of the general population. If their argument is correct, we should be able to find evidence of an elite-engineered effort to build support for "tough on crime" policies. We investigate this possibility by conducting a time-series analysis of GSS data on the fear of crime and State of the Union addresses from 1972 – 2010. Our results indicate that fear increases when presidents discuss "crime," "the poor," and "drugs" in the State of the Union. This relationship holds even after controlling for actual crime rates. Our findings offer support for Beckett and Sasson's argument.
Marvin	Zalman	Wayne State University	RETHINKING REVENGE: RIGHT ON CRIME AND THE STRATEGIC LOSS OF MEMORY	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A conservative blog, Right on Crime, advances many corrections policies long advocated by liberals. This turn of opinion appears to have been generated by the crushing costs of a two-decade long prison-expansion policy. Right on Crime adopts some libertarian positions that favor business interests. The shift away from harsh criminal justice policy by establishment conservative figures might be linked to the Republican voter-suppression campaign that have been actively pursued for the last few years.
Nancy	Marion	University of Akron	GOING SYMBOLIC: PRESIDENTIAL USE OF SYMBOLIC RHETORIC IN CRIME CONTROL POLICY	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Research into the American Presidents' role in crime control policy has consistently found that they rely on symbolic rhetoric in their crime speeches. The research to date, however, has been confined to qualitative analysis and has not attempted to explain why presidents engage in symbolic rhetoric when it comes to crime policy. This study assesses presidential speeches related to crime from 1948 through 2010, and employs logistic regression to estimate the effects of the independent variables on the likelihood president will employ symbolic rhetoric. Findings suggest public opinion, presidential election year, party affiliation, and divided government, are significant factors in the likelihood presidents will engage in symbolic politics. The paper concludes with a discussion of the study's implication for the larger body of research on presidential crime rhetoric and the federal role in crime control.
Willard	Oliver	Sam Houston State University	THE PURLOINED LETTERS: PRESIDENTIAL USE (AND ABUSE) OF SIGNING STATEMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Only recently has the issue of Presidential signing statements – a written statement presidents attach to a bill when signing it into law – come to light as a powerful, and possibly unconstitutional, tool for enhancing power of the unitary president. Recent research has attempted to assess how these signing statements have been used and why, offering insight into the politics of the American presidency in enacting public policy. This study examines if and how presidents have used signing statements as with legislation related to criminal justice policy by using a case study and descriptive approach. The analysis demonstrates that presidents do use signing statements in a similar fashion to other policy areas and suggests why this may be the case, and also notes the exceptions.
Lauren	Alessi	Colorado State University	Investment in Drug Treatment as an Indicator of Successful Recovery and Crime-Avoidance	Student Panels	The present study focuses on drug-treatment and recovery in a recently emerging democracy. Harm reduction services were specifically investigated in Prague, Czech Republic at three different drug-treatment clinics. Investment in and commitment to particular treatment programs were investigated using surveys of active and recovering drug users. The effects of investment and commitment to a program on future crime- and drug-avoidance, as well as health outcomes, were also explored. Findings will be discussed in the context of Rusbul's (1980) Investment Model of Commitment and Hirschi's social bond theory.
Geoffrey	Alpert	University of South Carolina	Police-citizen encounters: an international comparison	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This panel will explore the dynamics of police-citizen interactions on the United States and Australia. The presenters will report on the research they are conducting on the interactive processes and will discuss the potential for comparative research.

Jonathan	Bolen	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Criminologists and Criminology: A Follow-up Survey	Theory Testing	This presentation reports on findings from a 2012 survey of criminologists. This is the third such survey, the first occurring 15 years ago, and the second taking place 5 years ago. In this presentation, we report on important trends regarding theorizing among criminologists, including a conversation on the interdisciplinary nature of the discipline and the integration of covariates outside the sociological tradition.
Joshua	Hill	TiffinUniversity	FEATURE PANEL: NATIONAL POLITICS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA	Political Crime	
James	Hawdon	Virginia Tech	PRESIDENTIAL RHETORIC, THE FEAR OF CRIME, AND THE HEGEMONIC STRATEGY OF THE SECURITY STATE	Political Crime	Katherine Beckett and Theodore Sasson (2000) argue that the War on Crime of the 1980s and 1990s were part of an elite-engineered hegemonic strategy aimed at replacing the welfare state with the security state. As the hegemonic strategy of the welfare state, which focused on the social causes of crime and the need for rehabilitation, came under attack, a new hegemonic strategy emerged that attacked welfare policies and promoted "tough on crime" policies. Yet, Beckett and Sasson, building on Gramsci, note that for the new hegemonic strategy to be successful, it must be rooted in the lived experience and cultural beliefs of the general population. If their argument is correct, we should be able to find evidence of an elite-engineered effort to build support for "tough on crime" policies. We investigate this possibility by conducting a time-series analysis of GSS data on the fear of crime and State of the Union addresses from 1972 – 2010. Our results indicate that fear increases when presidents discuss "crime," "the poor," and "drugs" in the State of the Union. This relationship holds even after controlling for actual crime rates. Our findings offer support for Beckett and Sasson's argument.
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Don	Wallace	University of Central Missouri	The Duty to Secure Rights: Rejected by the Supreme Court—Required by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights	Comparative/International Courts	In 2005 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in <i>Castle Rock v. Gonzales</i> that a mandatory arrest policy for domestic abusers is not constitutionally enforceable. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights ruled in favor of <i>Gonzales</i> in 2011 finding an obligation under the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (ADRDM) for law enforcement to protect individuals from criminal actions of others. The ADRDM provides obligatory language not in the Constitution, but in many state constitutions and the Declaration of Independence. This paper will examine the potential for invigorating this positive human rights obligation of government to secure rights.
LiYing	Li	Metropolitan State University of Denver	The No Known Cure" Principle – Managing Sex Offenders"	Sex Crimes	The No Known Cure" Principle – Managing Sex Offenders
Corina	Schulze	University of South Alabama	Findings from a national survey of private investigations agencies	Police-Community Interactions	A nationally representative survey of owners of private investigations agencies yields valuable insight into this oft disregarded area of work in the United States criminal justice system. This study provides information concerning the range of cases and typical duties undertaken by investigators, as well as an overall description of agency functions. A concentration on the perceived relationship with local law enforcement is expected to illuminate how private investigators see themselves in the greater criminal justice context. Moreover, questions pertaining to gender and private investigations add further depth and understanding of how women fare in this line of work.

Christopher	Kierkus	Grand Valley State University	A Preliminary Look at Michigan's Sobriety Court / Ignition Interlock Program for Repeat DWI Offenders	Specialty Courts	This paper describes first year experiences from the implementation of a pilot ignition interlock program in the State of Michigan. The goal of the program is to reduce drinking and driving in a sample of repeat DWI offenders. A total of 84 subjects met inclusion criteria in the first year of the study. Analysis of available data suggested that implementation had gone smoothly, participants were enthusiastic about the program, and the majority of offenders were compliant with program requirements. There was insufficient data to draw conclusions about program effectiveness; however, this issue will be addressed in subsequent publications.
Travis	Morris	Norwich University	Techniques of Neutralization in Extremist Propaganda	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	This research provides a better understanding of how neo-Nazi and violent jihadi propagandists use techniques of neutralization to radicalize towards violence. Specifically, diagnostic frames are analyzed for 10 "effective" propagandists and two "ineffective" propagandists in a comparative framework. Qualitative and quantitative methods are used to analyze how neo-Nazi and violent jihadi propagandists incorporate diagnostic frames as techniques of neutralization to promote drift. The results provide a better understanding of the link between terrorist propaganda and radicalization and can be used to inform future research and policy decisions."
Maria (Maki)	Haberfeld	John Jay College	EDP or Stress Management Training – Pros and Cons	Police Personnel Issues	In the aftermath of most recent encounters between the NYPD officers and emotionally disturbed persons in Time Square and by the Empire State Building, when officers were faced with the decision to use deadly force, this paper analyzes the pros and cons of various EDP training modules currently offered in the United States and other countries, versus the pros and cons of mandatory stress management training that would expose police officers to coping techniques under the extreme stress and duress rather than to a medley of diagnostic tools for various personality disorders, currently part of many EDP training modules.
Cherie	Ames	Fayetteville State University	Beyond Race: The Influence of Socioeconomic Factors on Traffic Stops	Race and Crime	Much research on traffic stops has focused on the influences of race and ethnicity. However, given the influence of socioeconomic status on crime, ignoring the influence of socioeconomic status in police behavior in terms of traffic stops leaves a gap in current knowledge. This study will examine the influences of socioeconomic factors of drivers, passengers, neighborhood of residence, and place of stops to identify which factors, if any, contribute to traffic stops in a mid-sized, suburban city.
Charles	Johnson	University of Maine at Presque Isle	Hiring a Police Chief for Mayberry, USA: Notes from Rural Maine	Police Personnel Issues	Hiring practices for the CEO of rural police agencies vary widely, but they are predominately directed by the needs of local citizenry. This paper presentation examines the process recently used in a rural Maine city as the concerns of various stakeholders were considered. The lead author was a participant-observer in the hiring process, and he discusses how contentious issues such as hiring from within the ranks or from outside the agency were addressed. The presentation material is supported by a citizen satisfaction survey completed more than a year after the new hire was made.
Dustin	Eicke	Texas State University - San Marcos	Juvenile Recidivism and Victim Offender Mediation: A Meta-Analysis	Restorative Justice	The current study reports the findings from a meta-analysis conducted to determine possible effects of victim offender mediation (VOM) programs on juvenile recidivism. Data were rigorously chosen from VOM studies that focused exclusively on juvenile offenders, and included both a VOM group and a nonparticipant group. This study serves the restorative justice community by offering a current synthesis of empirically relevant studies on VOM programs utilized for juvenile offenders. The article concludes with recommendations for the continued study of restorative justice programs, such as VOM, and suggestions for the practical implementation of these programs for juvenile offenders.
Salete	Colon	APS	Police Suicide	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	
Chang-Bae	Lee	University of Ulsan	Factors related to the outcome of truancy cases	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Truancy has been found to be related to negative consequences among juveniles, including dropping out of school, use of illegal drugs, and crime. The current study observed which factors were correlated with the outcome of truancy cases. The sample had been filed between 2006 and 2010 in a juvenile court of a southern mid-sized city in the U.S. Among others, the period between the filing and the closing and the number of disciplinary actions at school were significantly related to the outcome of the cases. Results were discussed with regard to the policy implications.
Serkan	Tatil	Ankara Police Department, Turkey	Effects of Tasks on Information-Seeking Behavior in a Police Work Environment	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Although dominant effects of tasks on individuals' information-seeking behavior is accepted by many scholars, a limited number of studies has been conducted to reveal the nature of the relationship between tasks and information-seeking behavior. Furthermore, there is more limited number of studies focusing on information seeking behavior of police than the studies examining the relationship between tasks and information-seeking behavior. This research attempts to contribute to the both of research areas. Qualitative and quantitative data for the study were collected from the participants who came from traffic, homicide, and anti-terrorism divisions of Ankara, Eskisehir, and Kirikkale Police Departments in Turkey.
Daniela	Peterka-Benton	SUNY Fredonia	Law, Crime and Punishment in Austria: a faculty led study abroad program for Criminal Justice students	Teaching Pedagogy	This presentation will introduce the audience to a faculty led study abroad program titled "Law Crime and Punishment in Austria" to Vienna Austria. Many universities offer a plethora of study abroad courses to their students but rarely are programs offered with a focus on criminal justice. This course was structured as a hybrid course incorporating online elements as well as the actual study abroad trip to Austria. The presentation will go over the structure of the course provide an overview of the locations visited in Austria and offer some lessons learned from the faculty's point of view.

Myles Frederick	McLellan	University of Ottawa, Department of Criminology	The Normalization of Wrongful Convictions and Budgeting for Compensation	Victimology	The heightening innocence consciousness of the past twenty years as a result of the innocence movement has characterized wrongful convictions as anomalies in the criminal justice system. While it is becoming increasingly clear that wrongful convictions occur far more frequently than formerly believed; they have still maintained the status of something unique. The better approach is to treat them as an expected and normal occurrence. As such, they can be anticipated and budgeted for like any other recurring event such as injuries in the work place.
Roy	Alston	Lifetime Member	The relationship between police occupational deviance and length of service in a large police agency.	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police occupational deviance (POD) has significantly eroded the public trust in the American criminal justice system, yet a lack of information is available regarding the deviant police behaviors associated with POD. This correlation study involved an investigation of POD and the effect of time on police deviance in a large police department. Specifically, this correlation study involved an examination of the relationships between the Police Deviance Index (PDI), the Police Deviance Sanction (PDS), the Sanction Index (SI), and time in the department for 15 deviant police behaviors associated with POD utilizing an Internet-based version of Thomas Barker's POD survey instrument.
Ray	Bynum Jr	University of Phoenix, College of Criminal Justice	Higher Education and Advanced Training for Corrections	Technology/Online/Distance Education	<p>Most correctional officer education has been of a basic level. The shortage of advanced education in Corrections has provided an opportunity for course development by colleges and universities. Some community colleges provide basic and in-service training for jail / prison correctional officers.</p> <p>The University of Phoenix, College of Criminal Justice and Security is developing advanced online courses for corrections officers at Wayne County Sheriff Department (Detroit) - Corrections. These online courses are based on the associate - master degree level of criminal justice. These courses are being designed for correctional agencies through- out the United States.</p>
Lisa	Cota	Missouri State University	Scaling Attitudes toward Youth and Juvenile Policy	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study examines measurement and relationship issues regarding scales intended to gauge attitudes toward juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice policy. Using confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling, we first explore whether support for juvenile blended sentencing can be subdivided into two dimensions based on the seriousness of offense and criminal history. We also assess the quality of two scales designed to measure perceptions of the nature of youth and perceived consequences of sending youth to the adult system. The final set of analyses examine the relationships among these scales.
Karen	Lahm	Wright State University	Exploring the Lives of Women Inmates Prior to Prison	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Extant research on women inmates often ignores the struggles that women face prior to prison and how these issues affect adjustment in prison. In general, prior research indicates that women enter prison with a plethora of problems, from abuse and addiction to lack of education and job skills (Watterson, 1996; Owen, 1998). Data from over 300 female inmates in Ohio reveals candid information on the lives of women inmates prior to incarceration. Preliminary results show that the majority of these women had difficulties with work, drugs, alcohol, abuse, and petty crime. Policy implications and suggestions for future research will be discussed.
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven	Policing innovations and their community ramifications	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The introduction of various nascent and established technologies to the field of policing often have great potential to prevent and solve crime but sometimes pose challenges in areas of privacy and theoretical validity. This roundtable will focus on a discussion of how police can be at the forefront in researching, selecting and evaluating not only the operational value of technology but also establishing researcher/practitioner/citizen evaluation strategies to work through the sometimes controversial issues that arise when using technologies like GPS, drones, cameras, predictive strategies and other items that change the way police interact with their communities to solve crime.
Eric	Lambert	Wayne State University	Does Gender and Culture Matter: An Exploratory Study of Death Penalty Views among Indian and U.S. College Students	Comparative/International Corrections	Not all countries have capital punishment as a possible sanction. This suggests that national culture is important in shaping the death penalty views. Additionally, different segments of a society vary in their capital punishment views. In the U.S., many studies show that men and women differ in their death penalty views. There has been very little research on if the gender gap exists in Nonwestern nations. This study will examine the level of death penalty and views on capital punishment to see if there are differences between men and women Indian and U.S. college students.
Lauren	Copley	University of Tennessee-Knoxville	A Socio-legal Analysis of Institutional Actors' Social Constructions of Latino Sex Trafficking	Sex Crimes	Few case studies of sex trafficking network prosecutions have been conducted, especially ones which also gather data on the social constructions of the crime and criminal process by institutional actors in addition to legal data. The present study works to fill that gap in knowledge by examining a specific Latino sex trafficking network criminal case from a socio-legal perspective and also focusing this lens on institutional actors' constructions of the crime, perpetrators, victims, and sentencing outcomes.
Andra	Lewis-Krick	University of North Texas	Designer Drugs with Deadly Consequences: A Review of Current Literature	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Synthetic cathinones and synthetic cannabinoids are currently being used by young people as a "legitimate" way to get high. With names like Ivory Snow, Hurricane Charlie, and Tranquility these designer drugs had been conveniently and cheaply sold in gas stations and convenience stores with wide access to young people. When reports began surfacing about individuals experiencing severe reactions, bizarre symptoms and sometimes death after having experimented with these drugs, the public became fearful and ultimately, these drugs were banned. This study will examine the current research on the physiology of these designer drugs.

Ryan	Randa	Sam Houston State University	The relationship between low self-control, gender, and victimization: A difference scores approach	Victimology	It is well established in the literature that there are sex differences in both levels of self-control and victimization, with males displaying lower levels of self-control and higher levels of victimization compared to females. Studies have begun to assess whether sex differences in self-control can help to explain sex differences in victimization experiences. Using a sample of brother-sister sibling pairs (N=446) from Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)—Child Development Supplement (CDS) and following a within-family research design, the current study takes a difference scores approach to further examine whether differences in levels of self-control among opposite-sex siblings explains sex differences in self-reported victimization incidents. The importance of considering nonshared environmental factors in explaining sibling differences in victimization is discussed.
Kristin	Golden	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety	The Aftermath: Post-Consent Decree Assessment and Evaluation of the New Jersey State Police	Police Administration and Management	The New Jersey State Police entered into a Consent Decree with the Federal government as the result of a series of high profile incidents involving alleged racially disparate treatment. The government served as a monitor for the State Police until the dissolution of the Decree in September 2009. The monitoring process mirrored the requirements of the Consent Decree. Post-Decree, the State was required to continue assessing the State Police in a substantively similar way. This presentation will present an overview of the State's plan for Post-Decree assessment and evaluation and lessons learned from the Decree.
Kam	Wong	Xavier University	Police Practitioner Meets Policing Scholars in Research	Administrative Issues	ABSTRACT This article is concerned with a simple but long unresolved question: how best to effectuate quality control for professional – academic policing journals, thus the title: "Peer Review for Professional - Academic Policing Journals: A Editorial Policy Debate." Specifically, the article identifies the proper framework of debate as it addresses many of the more essential issues in contention. It concludes with the observation that setting proper quality standard and associated review process masks larger philosophical debates, e.g., what is "scholarship" and raises critical questions of legitimacy and quality control, i.e., who is our "peer" for peer review? In the end, the author cautions against a "one size fits all" review standards in favor of a more inclusive and flexible process that takes into account various intellectual traditions, paradigms and styles.
John	Eterno	Department of Criminal Justice	The Problem of Police Practitioner and Researcher Collaborations	Administrative Issues	Developing partnerships between police practitioners and researchers can be challenging. Perhaps the greatest challenge is the demand for social scientists to remain value neutral and present findings regardless of the public repercussions to the agency's image. The agency, on the other hand, is interested in the findings but is very concerned about its public image. If researchers are completely honest and report on negative aspects of the agency, they risk losing their access to that department. Conversely, practitioners risk problems with their agencies if negative findings are reported. This dilemma is not inconsequential and must be acknowledged if honest ethical research is to be conducted. This study brings to bear the experiences of this author as a practitioner, scholar, author, and editor.
Dilip	Das	IPES	Sharing Thoughts and Debating Ideas: Police Scholars vs. Practitioners	Administrative Issues	In Policing a Free Society, Herman Goldstein makes a wise observation that police leaders must be thinkers. Who are thinkers? We will interpret in our presentation, as generally indicated by Goldstein, thinkers are those who reflect, explore and innovate. And, because of the above mentioned characteristics, they need, they are motivated, to share their thoughts with others in their field. One of the most accepted means of sharing ideas is through peer-reviewed journals. Do police leaders write in peer-reviewed journals? We will make a survey of the articles published in several leading, peer-reviewed journals including Police Practice and Research: An International Journal (PPR) to pursue this inquiry. We will also explore if practitioners in other fields of intellectual endeavors like medicine, engineering, and law etc are using peer-reviewed journals for sharing thoughts.
Melchor	Guzman,	The College at Brockport, State University of New York	Quality and quantity: A content analysis of research manuscripts published in Police Practice and Research	Administrative Issues	This presentation analyzes the research manuscripts published in the Police Practice and Research and determines the quality and quantity of manuscripts published in the journal. The approach is both descriptive and comparative in nature as it examines the relative contributions of practitioners and academics in the journal. The coding will involve practitioner only manuscript, academics only, mixed (practitioner and academics). From these coding, identification of their manuscripts into quantitative, qualitative, and mixed classifications will be made. Furthermore, it will identify the research designs and methodologies of applied in the publications. Finally, it will also identify the contributions by countries.

Brooke	Gialopsos	College of Mount Saint Joseph	An Examination of Faculty, Staff, and Students' Perceptions of Active Shooter Training	Schools and Crime	School-based shootings are rising, and schools want to better prepare and prevent these incidents. The A.L.I.C.E. program, which goes beyond the traditional lockdown approach by teaching people to respond to the situational exigencies of such events, is one option. Research examining fear, perceptions of risk, and potential behavioral responses to school shootings is scant. Further, the perceptions of people who have undergone A.L.I.C.E. training have not been explored. We attempt to gauge participants' fear and perceived risk of school shootings and their potential behavioral responses. Additionally, we assess participants' opinions of A.L.I.C.E. and whether it altered their fear and perceptions of risk.
Sara	Simmons	Sam Houston State University	The Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on Drug Use and Mental Health for Men and Women Involved in the NYSFS Study	Victimology	In this paper, the effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) on the drug use and mental health of both men and women are examined using two waves of data collected by the National Youth Survey Family Study. Using the conflict tactic scales, we test the hypotheses that victims and perpetrators of IPV (at Time 1) will exhibit more of these problematic outcomes (at Time 2), and that this will be true for both men and women. Multivariate regression will control for prior IPV and other important confounding factors, thus, documenting the unique effects of IPV on both men and women.
Meghan	Stroshine	Marquette University	Job satisfaction of victim and witness advocates	Victimology	In the last three decades, victim advocacy programs have grown dramatically. Despite their proliferation, there is scant research on the work experiences of victim/witness advocates. The current study reports the results of a statewide survey of victim/witness advocates (N=199) working in District Attorney's Offices across the state of Wisconsin. In particular, attention is paid to the individual and organizational factors that predict job satisfaction among victim/witness staff. Special attention is paid to the working relationships that these advocates maintain with other CJ professionals, namely, police officers and court personnel. Implications for improving services to crime victims are discussed.
David	Connor	University of Louisville	Inmates Who Receive Visits in Prison: Exploring Factors that Predict	Institutional Corrections	Using data from one Midwestern state, the present study seeks to identify factors associated with inmates that may impact the frequency of their receipt of visits inside prison. Findings reveal that both demographic and prison experience characteristics influence an inmate's number of visits. In terms of demographics, an inmate's race, education level, and age significantly predict his number of visits. In terms of prison experience, an inmate's prison admission type, number of prior incarcerations, gang membership, and number of disciplinary infractions significantly predict his number of visits. Limitations and directions for future research are discussed.
Pat	Nelson	Minnesota State University Mankato	Social Network Analysis as a Model for Identifying Points of Contact in the Exchange of Community Intelligence.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The purpose of this research is to understand if social network analysis can be used as a model to identify the points of contact in a targeted community for the informed exchange of community intelligence with local law enforcement as well as identify if there are any common attributes among those points of contact to help facilitate the exchange of intelligence during crisis situations. The significance of this research is that if social network analysis is successful at identifying points of contact in a complex targeted community, it may be successful in other communities as well.
Jason	Williams	Texas Southern University	A Treatise on Neoclassical criminology, Race and the Administration of Justice	Social Control Theory	The scientific discipline of Criminology has experienced many paradigm shifts from its birth up until the modern day. However, some warn that criminology since the 1980s has lost its ability of self awareness and thus argue that the modern day function of criminology is to act as a protective service discipline without regard to understanding the causes of crime. This paper looks at a paradigm shift that is emerging within criminology and the administration of justice and its relationship to race. Late modernity has influenced an assortment of policy and procedural changes in the administration of justice, which has led to racial disparities and budget crises in criminal justice; notwithstanding this reality race nonetheless continues to be one of the foremost variables under critical review in criminology and policy discourse. This paper will attempt to critically contextualize neoclassical criminology, the reasons for this new paradigm, and its impact on race.
Hanif	Qureshi	University of Cincinnati	Police tactics in handling Public Protests in India	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The capacity of Indian democracy to meet the rising expectations of people frequently boils down to agitating masses and their handling by government especially the police. The police agencies face extraordinary challenges. This paper presents a case of a north Indian City, where the Jat community demanded positive discrimination for itself in public employment. The agitation turned bloody with destruction of property and loss of life. We describe the mob control tactics used by the police. Implications for the functioning of the police are drawn along with lessons for honoring the rights and maintaining order in a democratic society.
Daniel	Pontzer	University of North Florida	The Filing Rates of U.S. State Prosecutors in 2004: Influence of Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity Characteristics	Pretrial Proceedings	State court data (n=10,115) from 34 of the 75 most metropolitan counties was examined. Urban prosecutors had a national conviction rate of 98.8% for suspects arrested for murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, drugs, and weapons in 2004. Only 67% of the cases were indicted. Blacks were more likely to be prosecuted than whites. Gender was not associated with the filing rate for black or Hispanics. White males were more likely to be prosecuted than white females. Those 17 and younger were the most likely to be indicted for the males and least likely for the females.
Erika	Frenzel	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Gaining a Lived" Perspective of the Disadvantaged Through Journaling"	Teaching Pedagogy	This research presents an evaluation of the use of journals as a teaching tool. Students were expected to journal life experiences based on scenarios provided to them. The scenarios ensured that the lived" experience in the journal was of one who was disadvantaged. Journaling allowed the students to think critically about social structure issues rather than stereotypically. Questions arising from journals prompted students to conduct further research and as a result students learned valuable academic skills. Journals opened the issues of social myth about social structure and allowed students to question the process of how the social structure is reproduced."

Jonathan	Grubb	Sam Houston State University	Victimization of Asian Immigrants	Victimology	Immigrant victimization research has focused heavily on juvenile or Hispanic samples. The current study identifies the victimization of adult Asian immigrants in Harris County, Texas. Data for the current study stems from research conducted by Kercher and Kuo (2008). The current study includes 856 surveys completed by adult Koreans (N=197), Chinese (N=534), and Vietnamese (N=125) immigrants at community centers and churches. Findings highlight demographics of the sample, prevalence of property and violent victimization, fear of crime, perceptions of law enforcement, understanding of the criminal justice system, and acculturation. Discussion of findings, future directions, and policy recommendations are provided.
Ilhong	Yun	Chosun University	Dopaminergic Polymorphisms, Academic Achievement, and Violent Delinquency	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Beaver et al. (2010) recently published a study showing that three dopaminergic genes (DAT1, DRD2, and DRD4) affect youths' educational achievement. The present study attempted to expand Beaver et al.'s main effect models by reanalyzing the Add Health DNA subsample. The results indicated the genes' effects on academic achievement were direct rather than indirect, although their effects were noticeably weaker than the effects of self-discipline. Additionally, interaction analyses showed that the genetic effects were visible only in positive and benign environments. Finally, the effects of dopaminergic effects on violent delinquency were mediated by academic achievement.
Erlan	Bakiev	Zirve Univeristy	The Role of Organizational Commitment in Personnel Management: The Case of Kyrgyz National Police	Police Administration and Management	This study examines the influence of interpersonal trust and empowerment on organizational commitment. Interpersonal trust and empowerment are a strong motivational tools shaped by the management to enhance the number of committed employees. The 400 surveys were distributed to police officers of the Kyrgyz National Police (KNP) in Kyrgyzstan. The Structural Equation Modeling and correlational research is used to examine the results of this study. The results of this study indicate that interpersonal trust and empowerment lead to a high level of organizational commitment at KNP. Accordingly, police managers at KNP need to develop trusted environment and empower their subordinates.
Mircea	Comanescu	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Race and Class Perceptions of Human Rights Violations	Student Panels	While international human rights violations are widely recognized as a growing platform, little research has been done to elucidate what factors influence people's perception of these transgressions. The current study attempts to discover if race, perception of race, socioeconomic status, and perception of socioeconomic status affect the perception of human rights violations. Students at an urban college were presented three varied stories of human rights issues, varying by geography and race. Students were given a fixed sum of money to allocate toward charities fighting these violations.
David	Makin	Washington State University	Simulated Evidence Collection and Genetic Forensic Evidence: Concerns and Questions for Consideration	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The treatment of forensic evidence is widely examined at both a domestic and international level, providing a wealth of material to further the discourse. However, despite the multitude of research studies directed at this level, few studies have explored the nuances within the treatment of genetic forensic evidence. The present study explores the emergence of a unique phenomenon, that of "simulated evidence collection". Using a mixed-method research design, reflecting in a national survey, interpretative phenomenological analysis, and focus group offers some initial insight into an emerging and problematic informal practice. With nearly 30-percent of officers noting a familiarity with the practice, the explanations offered are detailed as is the concerns and potential questions that come from such a practice.
NARIN	PHETTHON G	Sam Houston State University	The Thai Police Cadets' Tolerance of Corruptive Behaviors	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This research is a study of "The Thai Police Cadets' Tolerance of Corruptive Behaviors" which entails the following objectives 1) to study the Police Cadets' tolerance rate towards corruptive behaviors 2) to categorize the level of tolerance based on each individual's personal factors 3) to study the correlation between behavioral factors versus the level of tolerance 4) to study the factors that affect the level of tolerance amongst police cadets and corruptive behaviors; by putting into perspective the correlation of each factor that has impact on the cadets' tolerance of corruptive behavior.
Sarah	Britto	Prairie View A&M University	Identity Theft: The New Crime Fear?	Media and Crime	The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports a 5.5% increase from 2005 – 2010 of household identify theft rates, which amounted to losses of approximately 13.3 billion dollars in 2010 (Langton, 2011); yet scant research exists on public perceptions of this threat. Data from a 2009-2010 survey of Washington state residents will be used to compare fear of identity theft to fear of property crimes, and violent crime. The study will conclude by testing the relationship between media consumption and identity theft fear, while controlling for perception of risk, economic insecurity, crime protection measures, and a variety of demographic variables.
Simeon	Sungi	Central Washington University	Intimate Partner Violence in Tanzania: The Marriage Factor	Victimology	It is not an understatement to posit that violence against women and children in sub-Saharan Africa is a public safety if not a national security issue (McCloskey, et al, 2005). Young women and the society in general in sub-Saharan Africa perceive marriage as an inspiration and the culmination of everything in life. Unmarried women are stigmatized by society and a moral judgment is leveled against them. Society views unmarried women at best as promiscuous and against mainstream African social ideals. Because of the social pressure, young women engage in marriage to avoid stigmatization and social isolation. On the other hand, men view marriage as a hitting license (Straus and Gelles, 1988). This paper examines the perception on marriage by gender in Tanzania and asks whether marriage is the etiology of intimate partner violence and a factor that places women at risk.

Alida	Merlo	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Mentoring Doctoral Students: Ushering in the Next Generation	Teaching Pedagogy	Recent evidence suggests that there is an increase in the number of international students and that more women have decided to pursue an advanced degree. These demographic changes might affect universities and their approach to graduate education. In order to prepare aspiring doctoral candidates for the discipline, some scholars contend that there has to be a greater emphasis on mentoring. In this roundtable, doctoral faculty will share strategies and goals specifically focused on mentoring female, minority, and/or international students. The participants will also discuss techniques to help students identify a mentor, introduce them to the discipline, and guide them in future academic and research positions.
Simeon	Sungi	Central Washington University	The International Criminal Justice System: Towards a Restorative Justice Future	Restorative Justice	Since its coming into force on 1 July 2002, the International Criminal Court (ICC) has chartered a course and an embrace of retributive justice as a response to international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crimes of aggression. However, with the realization of the impact of international crimes to victims and society, the ICC moved to establish a Trust Fund for Victims (TPV) to assist in the implementation of court-ordered reparations, to provide physical and psychosocial rehabilitation and material support to victims of international crimes. Reparation of victims is a restorative justice goal. This paper examines this shift justice and whether restorative justice is the future paradigm in international justice policy-making.
Scott	Vollum	University of Minnesota Duluth	Cultural Cognition, Perception of Risk and Support for the Death Penalty	Death Penalty	Cultural cognition theory, in simple terms, proposes that individuals' perceptions of risk and consequent attitudes toward policy and practice are rooted more in cultural experience and values than in rational or instrumental calculation. In our study, we examine the concept of cultural cognition in relation to two aspects of risk associated with the death penalty: The risk of future-dangerousness of a capital murderer if he/she remains alive and the risk of wrongful conviction and execution of an innocent person. We also examine cultural cognition in relation to support for the death penalty and attitudes about moratoria and abolition.
Thomas	Baker	Virginia Commonwealth University	A hierarchical analysis of correctional officers' procedural justice judgments of correctional institutions	Correctional Personnel Issues	Procedural justice has been examined in the correctional environment with regards to a variety of officer perceptions. The literature suggests perceptions of fairness among correctional officers are linked to levels of stress, job satisfaction and organizational commitment. It is important to continue investigating procedural justice within the prison setting due to the unique and dangerous job function of correctional officers. The focus for the current study is to look at the predictors of procedural justice. Specifically, we examine 929 correctional officers in 40 institutions to identify if criteria for fairness, leadership style and socio-demographic and institutional characteristics predict procedural justice.
Harry	Rhea	Florida International University	The US position from 1948-1988 regarding an International Penal Tribunal in Article VI of the Genocide Convention	Comparative/International Courts	The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted on 9 December 1948. Article VI of the Convention includes a possible international penal tribunal "to prosecute persons accused of committing genocide. This papers covers the US position of Art. VI during the 1948 discussions of the Convention through the US ratification of the Convention in 1988."
Barbara	Peat	Indiana University Northwest	The Key That Opens Many Doors: Using Assessment Results to Design Curriculum that Meets Employer Demand	Assessment	
Christopher	Sedelmaier	University of New Haven	Criminal Justice Statistics Courses: Practically Significant?	Assessment	Several criminal justice programs include statistics courses as part of their curricula, either as a standalone course or as part of a combined research methods and statistics course. In many cases, students question the relevance of the material to their career paths. This is not a question that academe should dismiss out of hand. This project seeks to identify gaps, if any, between undergraduate criminal justice statistics curricula and statistics as applied at police departments in the US (e.g., by crime analysts or planning offices). Course content from criminal justice statistics courses will be compared to surveys of current crime analysts and planners to make recommendations for future statistics instruction.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego	Use of therapeutic jurisprudence practicums in securing employment possibilities: Assessment in Practice	Assessment	This presentation provides an overview of two therapeutic jurisprudence practicums for graduate students developed at the University of San Diego. One of the programs is called Native American Forensic Assessment Clinical and Educational Service (NAFACES). NAFACES is a therapeutic justice approach for Native Americans residing on the reservation or in urban settings. Practicum students deliver services at a Native American agency with a history of providing a wide range of support aimed at this underserved population. The second practicum program is called Forensic Assessment Therapeutic Jurisprudence Assistance Model (FATJAM). Practicum students provide assessment and intervention services to juvenile fire setters and bomb makers. The program is linked to juvenile court, county probation, and the San Diego County Prosecutor's Office. Several students in both practicums have been hired in both agencies. The presentation discusses these programs and the employability link to the needs of the respective agencies
Aviva	Twersky Glasner	Bridgewater State University	Using Employer Survey Input to Plan Curriculum	Assessment	This research centers on results from a survey assessing the perceptions of likely hiring agencies; police departments, emergency response teams, legislators and social service agencies, of the quality of the students as they come out of the various CJ programs. For example, do they think that the candidate has good writing skills or critical thinking skills, should CJ programs require concentrations in task/skills oriented courses like languages or computers? We have a lot of CJ graduates but fewer jobs-accordingly assessing the perceptions of likely hiring agencies in the field can provide meaningful insight into how we're doing as educators to prepare future practitioners.

Phillip	Dawalt	Ivy Tech Community College East Central Region	Examining success rates for criminal justice students from a large community college	Assessment	After considering satisfaction rates of students and ETS exit exam student success rates, the attention of this group shifts its focus to success rates for students who transfer from a large Midwestern community college to other 4 year colleges and universities or find employment in the criminal justice field. This study considers the graduation rates and grade point averages of student who seek a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from a four year college after completing a substantial number of hours or an associate degree at Ivy Tech Community College, a very large public community college in Indiana. This information will also be considered from the various regions of Ivy Tech. The data will be collected from documentary sources as well as email surveys. In addition satisfaction survey by employers who hire graduates with a degree in criminal justice will also be compiled and analyzed. The results will be compared to overall success rates by criminal justice students who did not attend community college from data sources at major universities in criminal justice programs. Results may guide Ivy Tech in the focus of preparation of future students in order to assure success for the students who transfer to a four year college or university.
Heidi	Bonner	East Carolina University	How Patrol Officers Make Decisions: Comparing a Structural Model to a Proces Model	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Most research on police decision-making utilizes regression models of situational factors to estimate the effects of these factors on behavior. Insights on the process of making a decision are limited. This research utilizes the Project on Policing Neighborhoods (POPn) data to compare a traditional approach to explaining variance in police behavior (a regression-based model) with a more exploratory process-based model based on narrative accounts of decision making.
Nancy	Morris	Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU)	Examining the Effects of Economic Inequality and Economic Development on Country-Level Terrorism Patterns, 1970-2006	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	There are several existing criminological explanations of country-level violence that focus on the impact of structural characteristics on variations in homicide rates across countries. Prior literature examining terrorism has indicated that many of the same structural characteristics, such as economic development and economic inequality, may also be associated with variations in country-level terrorism. Using terrorism data taken from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), we examine if traditional correlates of cross-national homicide rates are also significantly related to cross-national levels of terrorism among a sample of approximately 200 countries/territories between 1970 and 2006. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our findings for traditional criminological research examining cross national lethal violence, as well as terrorism research.
Amy	Shlosberg	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Compensation Statutes and Post-Exoneration Offending	Reentry/Parole Issues	Utilizing a data set of exonerates compiled from the Center on Wrongful Convictions at Northwestern University, this study tracked the behavior of 118 exonerates over a three-year period following their release, and examined, among other factors, the effect of victim compensation statutes on post-exoneration offending. Findings revealed that exonerates who are compensated above a threshold amount of \$500,000 commit offenses at a significantly lower rate than those who are either not compensated or compensated beneath the threshold. This research suggests that the public policy for compensation is compelling, and has the potential to transform a stagnated debate.
Timothy	Lauger	Niagara University	Exploring street gang variation: The theoretical and empirical utility of structural typologies	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Although gang typologies have historically been a part of gang-related theory, researchers have not fully utilized their explanatory potential. The relatively recent development of empirically derived structural typologies offers new prospects for understanding variation between gangs. This paper applies Klein and Maxson's (2006) structural gang typology to street gangs in Niagara Falls, NY. It examines the extent to which gangs fit the typology and explores the potential for using the typology to advance gang research and theory.
Sadie	Mummert	Gerogia State University	Using Criminological Theory to Explain Victimization	Victimology	
Leah	Daigle	Georgia State University	Emerging Issues in Victims' Rights	Victimology	Victims' rights are now a well-established feature of our criminal justice system. Despite their widespread development and adoption, there continues to be innovation in this arena. Some of these recent innovations (e.g., defense initiated victim outreach, federal victims' rights) along with the issues faced when implementing victim services (e.g. problems with administering compensation) are discussed in this roundtable.
Sarah	McLean	John Finn Institute for Public Safety, Inc.	Procedural Justice in Police-Citizen Encounters: The Congruence of Citizens' Perceptions and Observers' Reports	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Research on procedural justice has examined police-citizen contacts through the eyes of the citizens, relying on survey-based accounts of the procedural justice with which police acted. We combine survey data of this kind with data coded by independent 'observers' from in-car video/audio recordings of the same police-citizen encounters. We estimate the correlations between subjective and more objective assessments of the elements of procedural justice, and we estimate the independent effects of police actions, citizens' characteristics and attitudes, and features of the situation on citizens' subjective experiences.
Lance	Hignite	Nevada State College	The Jail-In Reach Project: Predictors of Success and Failure	Special Needs Offenders	SEARCH Homeless Services of Houston was awarded a grant from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs to pilot a rapid re-housing initiative which was subsequently called the Jail-In Reach program. SEARCH provided case management for persons who exited local jails, prisons, or otherwise came to the attention of case managers, who had a mental illness and/or substance abuse disorder, and had previously been homeless. The staff used a modified version of Critical Time Intervention to assist persons in making a successful transition from institutional control to securing permanent housing. This presentation presents the preliminary results of the program.

Mai	Naito	Sam Houston State University	Eyewitness Misidentification at the State Level: Analysis of State Supreme Court Cases	Criminal Procedure	The application of the Manson v. Brathwaite criteria, a two-prong test established by the U.S. Supreme Court, has been criticized for its flaws in screening admissibility of eyewitness evidence. In 2011, the New Jersey Supreme Court modified Manson, in State v. Henderson by adding procedures to ensure a more reliable test that is supported by scientific research. Analyzing 49 cases from the State Supreme Courts, this paper discusses active laws on determining reliability of eyewitness evidence at the state level. The paper will uncover perceived flaws of the Manson criteria and apply the New Jersey framework to determine if the newly adopted procedures might influence past cases. Evidence of the impact of the New Jersey framework will suggest the adoption of similar procedures.
Alejandro	Ferrer	Sam Houston State University	Gang migration: Patterns and motives of migration of Mara Salvatrucha 13 and other Salvadoran gangs into the U. S.	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The primary objective of this study is to examine the different reasons behind the migration of gang members, gang associates and non-gang members. The question answered is whether gang members migrate in search of economical benefits and expansion of their criminal networks, while other groups migrate in search for opportunities or to separate themselves from the criminal lifestyle they adopted in El Salvador. This quantitative study consists of interviews with citizens from El Salvador who were detained by immigration authorities in the United States. Data collected were used to examine the motives behind their migration and their migratory patterns.
Marie	Tillyer	University of Texas at San Antonio	Is Collaboration Worth It? Examining the Influence of Co-offending on Robbery Incident Outcomes	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Recent studies have highlighted the importance of co-offending in understanding criminal careers. For example, prior research has examined how co-offending varies by age, gender, crime type, and criminal experience. Little is known, however, about the impact of co-offending on the crime event and subsequent outcomes. The present study examines the influence of co-offending on property acquisition, victim injury, and arrest during robbery incidents. We discuss the implications of our findings for theory, policy, and future research.
Suzanne	Perumean-Chaney	University of Alabama at Birmingham	School Security: The Impact of Gender and Age on School-Related Victimization and Delinquency	Schools and Crime	In response to high profile school shootings, many secondary schools have responded with investments and changes in their security measures and/or procedures. These security measures have ranged from installing metal detectors and cameras to changing policies regarding unlocked doors and picture IDs. Utilizing the 2009 School Crime Supplement (SCS), this research will examine 1) the impact these security measures have on student-reported school victimization and delinquency and 2) whether this impact differs by gender and age (middle vs. high school). Results will be discussed in terms of policy implications.
Robert	Stewart	The University of Texas at Dallas	Desistance from Violent Delinquency: Effects of Socioeconomic Interactions	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Most delinquent juveniles will discontinue criminal behavior early in their lives, suggesting delinquency desistance and the processes by which juvenile offenders "grow out of" criminality are areas in constant need of scientific inquiry. In particular, studies investigating desistance from violent delinquency have powerful scholarly and policy implications. This research seeks to examine how economic factors may interact with informal sanctions and individual criminal histories to influence the likelihood of desistance among violent juvenile offenders. Findings from the study could aid in strengthening policies which support factors found to have positive effects on desistance from violent delinquency.
Darren	Beneby	Prairie View A&M University	Examining Gender and Race Differences in the Effect of Incarceration on Recidivism	Juvenile Corrections	Recent reports indicate that incarcerating juveniles is largely ineffective in reducing rates of reoffending. Using propensity score matching, this study compares the effects of incarceration on juvenile recidivism rates across racial and gender groups in the state of Texas. In addition, the effects of alternative sanctions (i.e., intensive probation and probation) on recidivism are measured and compared to those of incarceration. Results will be useful in confirming whether incarceration has utility for rehabilitating juvenile offenders and reducing rates of recidivism.
Brandon	Stroup	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Perceptions of deviance within a small-town residential motel/tavern: An ethnography	Qualitative Methods	This study explored the nature of hotel life in a small university town in southwestern Pennsylvania. Focus was placed on a single residential hotel established over a century ago, and one that has served multiple social functions over the years. The research problem is reflected in at least two ways. First, the study examined the history of the hotel and how it's clientele and image has changed over the years. Second, this study also examined the sub-culture of hotel folk as they reside in the hotel and interact with outsiders (i.e., tavern/town population, media, and police).
Clemens	Bartollas	University of Northern Iowa	Publishing Successful CJ Textbooks	Teaching Pedagogy	Presenters will describe the criminal justice textbook publishing process from conceptualization through manuscript development and production of the final product. Print publishing and ebook publishing will be covered, and emerging trends in the publishing area will be identified. Audience participation is encouraged.
Jonathon	Cooper	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Covariates of Police Behavior at the Precinct Level: Extending the Empirical Analysis of Policing Ecology	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Research has established that police behavior is constructed territorially within a socio-political ecology. Within this ecology, police behavior is predicted by such covariates as percent minority population, structural disadvantage, and work group norms. Most studies have explored the impact of these variables on police behavior at the census tract level. Theory suggests that the most appropriate unit of analysis for understanding the ecology of the police is the precinct. The current study therefore explores the major covariates of the behavior of the police at the precinct-level. Overall, this study's findings are consonant with the larger body of police ecology literature.

Sharece	Downey	Prairie View A&M University	The Influence of Strain on the Delinquency of Young African American Males	Strain Theory	Statistics continue to show that African Americans are disproportionately processed by the criminal justice system. Research has also shown that a large percentage of African Americans live in poverty; in economically deprived areas with inadequate education and few job opportunities. Many say that they commit crimes in order to support their families, or simply to survive. Theorists believe that, due to their lack of opportunity for success, most Americans aspire to achieve goals that are relatively unattainable. This paper focuses on the extent to which strain has influenced law-breaking behavior among juvenile minorities, specifically African Americans.
Joshua	Battin	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	Examining Real Estate Agents as a Source of Neighborhood Context: A Test of Collective Efficacy Theory	Theory Testing	This study tests collective efficacy theory by expanding the current operationalizations of informal social control and social cohesion and trust, as well as sampling real estate agents as resident proxies. The analyses indicate that collective efficacy is strongly associated with real estate agents' perceptions of crime. Collective efficacy was also found to mediate the relationship between concentrated disadvantage/residential stability and perceptions of crime. There was limited support for concentrated disadvantage and residential stability when explaining real estate agents' perceptions of neighborhood collective efficacy and crime.
Christian	Dane	Georgia State University	Procedural Justice and Recidivism in a Jail-Based Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Research has found drug treatment to be an effective response toward decreasing recidivism and drug use, yet the specific elements of "what works" has not been well-established. This study measured the impact of procedural justice (how fairly participants in a residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) program were treated by the jail staff) on recidivism (measured at 3 and 6-months) in a jail sample of 160 individuals who completed a 90-day substance abuse treatment program. Participants who felt they were treated fairly by the jail staff were just as likely to recidivate than those who did not. Implications will be discussed.
Susan	Fahey	Richard Stockton College of NJ	Prediction Models of Terrorism	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	We examine the possibilities of attempting to predict levels of terrorism within country-year from 2000 to 2010 using models established on data from 1970 to 2000. These models use basic population, economic, and governance variables as well as levels of state instability and terrorism in the prior year. We establish that it is at least somewhat possible to achieve moderate levels of prediction accuracy although the accuracy is not perfect. Conclusions drawn indicate that this is an area worthy of further research, and this research should focus on finding factors that will increase the accuracy of prediction-type models.
Nathan	Pino	Texas State University	The Pitfalls and Possibilities of International Police Reform Efforts	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Based on the research literature and case studies of seven countries - Afghanistan, Brazil, Iraq, Northern Ireland, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey – we find that most international police reform efforts are geared more toward suiting the strategic interests of donors, and that this coupled with the local and regional interests of recipients negatively impacts the sustainability of reform efforts. In addition, attempts to implement democratic or community policing within underdemocratic state structures tend to lead to failure. We conclude by seeking to elucidate the conditions under which successful police and security sector reforms might take place.
Nova	McCuller	Louisiana State University, Shreveport	Busted! A 50-Year Cross-Sectional Examination of Historical Arrest Data	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Despite the widespread use of UCR data, several limitations make them unsuitable for analyzing local crime. For example, specific offender and victim characteristics are absent and when multiple crimes occur at the same location, only the most serious is recorded. This cross-sectional study examined data compiled from almost 4,000 arrests in a large southern city from 1950 to 1990. More specifically, arrest practices were investigated in relation to population changes, policing procedure strategies, and cultural transitions. To complete the analysis, historical arrest records were transcribed from original hand-written records and placed into SPSS. Findings, implications and future research are addressed.
Tom	Hughes	Southern Police Institute	Florida v. Clayton Harris: Canine Searches on "Rocky Ground?"	Criminal Procedure	The Supreme Court of the United States has recently granted review of Florida v. Clayton Harris (2011). The case from the Florida Supreme Court concerns a question regarding the use of a canine drug detection dog. Specifically, the issue in this case is whether an alert by a trained, certified narcotics dog established probable cause for the search of a vehicle? While this area of law appeared settled, the Florida Supreme Court overturned a decision upholding the search based on the dog's alert due to concerns over the dog's reliability. Canine sniffs are an established and popular police practice. Changes in the ability to use this tool as well as modifications to training and records retention requirements would have a substantial impact on law enforcement. This paper will first explore the seminal law regarding search and seizure. Next, the paper will examine law surrounding the use of canine sniffs and other technologies to conduct searches. Third, the case of Florida v. Clayton Harris (2011) will be detailed. Last, the policy implications of the decision will be enumerated.
W. Chris	Hale	Louisiana State University, Shreveport	Quality, Opportunity or Choice? Assessing Program Satisfaction among Graduating Criminal Justice Majors	Assessment	Criminal justice courses and programs are extremely popular and continue to attract large numbers of students. Nevertheless, little research exists concerning predictors of program satisfaction among criminal justice students. This is surprising given the constant demand to continually improve, meet expectations, and recruit and retain motivated undergraduates. In order to assess faculty and program satisfaction, a survey was administered to every graduating student over a two year period. Among other findings, amount and range of required courses and quality of faculty instruction led to higher satisfaction ratings. Comparisons with other majors, implications, and future research are addressed.

Carlie	Leroux-Demir	University of Waterloo	The Ethics of Doing" Mental Health Court Research: Insights and Challenges"	Qualitative Methods	Qualitative and quantitative researchers face similar, yet, unique ethical challenges when conducting research with offenders. Issues of full consent, confidentiality, and anonymity must be ensured to protect human subjects. Unfortunately, this protection is not guaranteed. This paper argues that methods of data collection such as depth interviews and direct observations are highly invasive to the lives of mental health court clients. Personal privacy is jeopardized and symptoms are, debatably, exacerbated as an indirect result of public exposure. Thus, researchers must weigh the benefits of courtroom research against the potential consequences to non-consenting participants.
Melissa	Rorie	National Institute of Justice	The 'Moral Imperative' Revisited: Randomized Experiments and IPV Victim-Oriented Program Evaluations	Domestic/Family Crime	Since the early 2000s, scholars have increasingly clamored for the use of rigorous methods in evaluations of CJS programming. In the IPV domain, programs such as mandatory arrest and batterer intervention programming have been studied with randomized controlled trials (RCTs), yet victim-focused interventions (e.g., shelter programs, transitional housing, victim liaisons) have rarely been tested using such methods. In this paper, we encourage the use of RCTs in victim-oriented program evaluations in an attempt to move the field toward a more accurate and precise understanding of "what works" for IPV victims.
Christopher	Campbell	Washington State University	Developing a Reentry Typology to Improve Case Management and Community Supervision	Community Corrections and Probation	Currently risk assessments determine placement in one of four categories on a dimensional scale. However, such categorization ignores key interactions among predictor variables. The current study attempts to remedy this shortcoming by using Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to separate a seemingly heterogeneous sample of offenders into homogeneous subsamples of similar characteristics. Using LCA we examine recently released Washington State prisoners for the existence of common offender "types" and whether those types can be used to form a taxonomic structure. Specifically, we ask: Does a typology of offenders provide greater interpretive and predictive value than the current four-category assessment of risk?
David	Makin	Washington State University	Technological Punitivism: Annual Registration Costs of Sex Offenders: A National Assessment	Reentry/Parole Issues	This article conceptualizes Technological Punitivism, signified by the expansion of technology as a means of administering continued punishment on offenders. A subtopic within popular punitivism research, technological punitivism is becoming increasingly important as states increase their span of control through the application of technology and transition the financial hardship of such technological programs to offenders. Building upon existing punitivism research, the intent of this research is to provide evidence supporting technological punitivism in the context of 'net widening' and collateral consequences, using annual registration costs of sex offenders as a contextual frame.
Brian	Iannacchione	University of Northern Colorado	A Multimethod Analysis of Sentencing Decisions in a Pennsylvania County	Sentencing	The current study attempts to expand on sentencing literature by conducting a multimethod analysis of race-based sentencing decisions. The current study quantitatively examines the role race plays in sentencing decisions in a Pennsylvania county and qualitatively assesses differences among qualitatively defined "like" crimes. The study found that black offenders faced greater odds of receiving a prison sentence compared to probation and received a longer prison sentence than white offenders. In regard to the qualitative analysis, there were examples of quantitatively defined like crimes containing qualitative, contextual differences. Future sentencing research should incorporate qualitative analyses to continue to assess why minorities continue to face harsher sanctions.
Jane	Palmer	National Institute of Justice	The extent and consequences of vicarious trauma among criminal justice personnel working in Indian Country	Victimology	The paper reports on the extent and consequences of vicarious trauma among criminal justice personnel that respond to violent crimes against women in Indian Country. Data come from interviews that were conducted with federal law enforcement agents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Assistant US Attorneys; and victim specialists from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the US Attorney's Office. This project is part of a larger Congressionally-mandated study on violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women living in Indian Country.
Kimya	Dennis	Salem College	An Analysis of Forsyth County C.I.T. Training	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training is a partnership geared toward Law Enforcement, the mental health system, consumers of mental health services, and families. The Forsyth County CIT Training began in 2007 and 394 Law Enforcement officers have participated in over 25 trainings. This presentation is based on a preliminary analysis of the effectiveness of the Forsyth County CIT Training using CIT evaluations and follow-up correspondence with law enforcement officers. Recommendations for future CIT Trainings will be provided to improve the outcome for trained Law Enforcement officers and consumers of mental health services.
Kim	Rossmo	Texas State University	Connecting the Dots": Spatial and Temporal Linkage Factors in Serial Murder*	Sex Crimes	An important step in the investigation of serial murder is determining which crimes are part of the series, a process called linkage analysis. Crimes can be linked by physical evidence, offender description, or crime scene behavior. Linking crimes behaviorally requires comparing similarities versus differences for both related and unrelated crimes. These comparisons are usually assessed in terms of spatial-temporal proximity, modus operandi, and signature. In this study, the spatial and temporal patterns of 25 murder series, involving 375 crimes, were analyzed to determine time lags and k-order neighbor distance distributions. Implications for Bayesian methods of crime linkage are discussed.

Frank	Afflitto	Bay State College/Support for Children of Incarcerated Parents	Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Criminal Justice 'Black Hole'	Critical and Conflict Theories	The growing issue of the situation and status of children of incarcerated, and formerly-incarcerated, parents does not receive the professional attention that it deserves and must, from the criminal justice community. A less-than-benign neglect seems to shroud the reality of these stigmatized and institutionally-victimized children and youth. With millions of parents imprisoned, and many thousands re-entering free society, the phenomenon of intergenerational criminal justice system involvement should be a major professional and policy concern. Portraying these children as an unattended sector of 'collateral damage' in the 'war on crime', a critical victimological perspective frames this presentation.
EmmaLeigh	Kirchner	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Parenting Programs in Male and Female Facilities: A Meta-Analysis	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Many policy makers and criminologists alike have noted the need for more gender specific policies and programs. One of these areas is that of parental incarceration. Male and female facilities both offer an array of parenting programs, but not all are gender specific. The current study utilizes meta-analytic research to compare the effect of parenting programs in both male and female facilities on rehabilitation as well as child development. Along with types of facility, other variables are also taken into account including types of program, gender specificity of program, and age of children involved in program.
Roger	Roots	Jury Freedom In Our Time	The Obama Kill List and the State of Efforts Against It	Criminal Procedure	The most recent enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) gave formal, legislative, ratification of an assumed power within the U.S. executive branch to kill U.S. citizens both at home and abroad who are identified as terroristic threats. The New York Times and the Washington Post have reported that the Obama Administration is now implementing a program whereby various officials meet and network for purposes of creating a list of U.S. citizens to be assassinated. This Obama Kill List" has received much commentary in alternative news reports and weblogs but has evaded the notice of most established news outlets.
Stephanie	Juarez	University of Texas at Dallas	Overweight, Underprivileged, and Delinquent: A quantitative analysis of adolescent obesity, SES, and juvenile crime.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Obesity is a growing epidemic in our society that often begins early in life, especially in low-income families that have limited access to nutritious foods. Adolescent obesity may cause a wide range of physiological and psychological consequences including low self-esteem, bullying, eating disorders, and early pubertal development. Previous research on early pubertal development has consistently shown a positive correlation to violent delinquency in both males and females. This research project will be conducted by analyzing data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to determine the type of correlation that exists between adolescent obesity, socioeconomic status, and juvenile crime.
Sarah	Cooper	Birmingham City University, Center for American Legal Studies	Innocence Commissions in America -Political Hot Potatoes with Cool Ideas	Criminal Procedure	The year 2002 was pivotal in the Innocence Revolution. First, with twenty-four exonerations, it was post-conviction DNA's most successful year to date. Second, Scheck and Neufeld publicly argued for the creation of innocence commissions to evaluate the criminal justice system's "equivalent of a catastrophic plane crash, the conviction of an innocent person." Third, NC conservative, Chief Justice Lake, held a ground-breaking meeting, which resulted in America's first innocence commissions. This paper explores the development of American innocence commissions and the political tensions caused by a desire to prevent wrongful convictions.
Martha	Earwood	University of Alabama at Birmingham	The Best Use of Internships for Criminal Justice students	Teaching Pedagogy	The Best Use of Internships for Criminal Justice Students  As economic conditions continue to challenge job offerings in the field of criminal justice and ancillary disciplines, the usage of internships has become an increasingly necessary element in undergraduate curriculum. Undoubtedly, internships provide students exposure to a wide variety of career options while giving them experience to improve their competitive edge as they initiate their long term career. The purpose of this roundtable will be to discuss best practices, share innovations, and consider requirements.
James	Bowers	Saginaw Valley State University	EXAMINING THE MOTIVATION OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINALS THROUGH RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY	White Collar Crime	White-collar crime stands in stark contrast with street crimes. Whereas street crimes often involve opportunity, white-collar crimes are chosen and involve more rational decisions (Shover & Hochstetler, 2006). The purpose of this research is twofold. The first part will provide a thorough definition(s) of white-collar crime and literature review correlating the Rational Choice Theory as it applies to the white-collar criminal. The second part of the research, to be presented at a later date, will provide the results of interviews with white-collar criminals to determine if an actual relationship exists between the Rational Choice Theory and these criminal acts.
Christopher	Bock	Norwich University	Mexican Drug Cartels: Should They be Labeled a Foreign Terrorist Organization?	Student Panels	This research examined the central arguments when applying an FTO (Foreign Terrorist Organizations) classification to the Mexican Drug Cartels. An FTO designation enables the U.S. to prosecute those providing material support to the cartels, remove persons from the U.S. and its territories, and allow the U.S. to seize funds. Using open source data from 2008 to 2012, a typology was constructed to code articles from The New York Times, the Houston Chronicle, and The Washington Post. The motives, tactics, and arguments for and against were coded from the open sources.
Barbara	Peat	Indiana University Northwest	Using Assessment for Curriculum and Strategic Planning	Assessment	The roundtable discussion will focus on how the results of both direct and indirect measures of assessment in criminal justice education programs can be used for curriculum and strategic planning. The discussants will provide information on assessment in both undergraduate and graduate classes and will share their experiences in using a variety of assessment tools and methods including pre/post tests, rubrics, embedded exam questions on specific objectives, exit interviews, and employer surveys.

Cynthia	O'Donnell	Marymount University	An Exploration of the Tactics of the Criminal Syndicate MS-13: A Study of Policy Initiatives	Organized Crime	One of the most vexing developments of the post-9/11 era is the expansion of the Salvadoran gang Mara Salvatrucha, or MS-13. The criminal syndicate seems willing to do anything for financial gain, has a history of collusion with transnational organized crime groups, and shows promise in supporting the goals of terrorist organizations. The US/Mexico border remains a hotbed of criminal activity though numerous attempts to quell violence have been instituted, with limited success, through a variety of law enforcement and homeland security policies. The findings will explore the tactics of MS-13 and examine initiatives for suppression.
Brittani	McNeal	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Familial Influence on the Exchange of Sex for Drugs or Money Among Teens: An Exploratory Study	Sex Crimes	Research related to juvenile prostitution has consistently highlighted risks factors such as runaway behavior, child abuse, and a broken home. There is reason to believe, however, that other less frequently studied variables might also contribute to the probability of involvement of adolescents in prostitution, namely, parental influences such as their involvement in pro-social activities with their children. This study used data from the Add Health to explore whether there was a relationship between parental involvement and levels of involvement in juvenile prostitution. As hypothesized, parental involvement was found to decrease the likelihood respondents were engaged in juvenile prostitution. Juveniles who were less likely to be frequently involved in prostitution were more likely to be males, nonwhite, had parents doing more activities with them, and were less likely to run away, in comparison to juveniles who were actively involved in prostitution.
Karen	Miner-Romanoff	Franklin University	Students' Perceptions and the Utility of Offender Accounts in Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	This study sought to determine whether juvenile offenders' accounts would impact students' perceptions of the juvenile justice system and offer pedagogical benefits. Three panels of incarcerated juvenile offenders were asked about their institutionalization, its challenges, their programming and futures upon release. A survey was administered to approximately 150 undergraduate criminal justice students before and after listening to the panels' accounts. The author hypothesized that exposure to this type of experiential learning would impact students' "get tough" attitudes and provide educational benefits. This paper summarizes the students' responses.
Denise	Mowder	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Wrongful Conviction: Could prosecutorial misconduct be solved through a change in Brady v Maryland? A comparison between	Death Penalty	This study looks at the nature of prosecutorial misconduct and its connection with wrongful convictions. This is a comparison study between judge and prosecutors concerning their feelings on the causes of wrongful convictions and whether the current discovery process contributes to the problem.
Joshua	Smallridge	Fairmont State University	Online Vigilantism: An Exploratory Study of Online Mob Mentality	Internet Crime	Online communities create an environment where information can be quickly shared and discussed. In some cases online community members may go beyond discussion and group together to create an impact offline. In some instances this has led to acts of online vigilantism. In this exploratory study, a content analysis of online communications is conducted to determine what factors may lead to instances of online vigilantism.
diana	carreon	Texas A&M International University	Fear of Crime and Border Security	Homeland Security Issues	While there is an overwhelming amount of literature pertaining to the physical and technological resources invested in securing the United States' southern border region against spillover violence from Mexico, there is limited data that directly addresses the impact that border security enhancements have had on citizens' fear of crime. In an effort to address this critical shortfall, the present study is an exploratory analysis among a critical population- southern border residents- to measure fear of crime, perceived risk of victimization, and behavioral and attitudinal responses amid the increase in border security enhancements.
Kelly	Cheeseman	Messiah College	Exploring the connection between female sex offending and a history of abuse	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This paper seeks to explore the connection between incarcerated female sex offenders and self-reports of previous abuse. Forty-four female sex offenders in a southern prison system were interviewed about barriers to their re-entry, their knowledge of the sex offender registry and limitations that could occur once they returned to society. Throughout the interview process many females revealed that they had experienced abuse prior to or during the time of their offense. Themes of abuse and the role it played will be examined.
Carrie	Cook	Georgia College & State University	Correctional Officer Willingness to Respond to Consensual and Assaultive Sex among Inmates	Jails	The current study measured jail correctional officer willingness to respond to instances of consensual sex and inmate-on-inmate sexual assault victimization. Specifically, the research examined whether officers are willing to talk to inmates, use proactive measures, or encourage inmate reporting and self-prevention practices. Results from initial analysis suggest that officers favor particular responses and that they believe that they should respond differently to incidents of consensual sex versus sexual assault. Additionally, the research explored the effects of individual and institutional variables on officer willingness to respond. Results from the multivariate analysis indicate that the strongest predictors of their own willingness to respond depends on the type of response. Overall, the findings suggest that officers are quite willing to respond to these types of incidents in a jail setting; however, officers prefer particular types of response, and predictors of response vary significantly across response type.
Franklin	Wilson	Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Indiana State University	Music, News Media, Comic Books and Film: Exploring the Scope of Crime, Media and Popular Culture Studies	Media and Crime	

Kevin	Steinmetz	College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University	Hip-Hop Explanations of Crime	Media and Crime	Despite recent efforts, hip-hop music continues to be understudied within criminal justice and criminology. Considering the music often represents populations which are disproportionately impacted by issues of crime, policy, and victimization, this oversight indicates the discipline. The current study addresses the gap through an inductive content analysis of a random sample of 200 rap songs from platinum-selling albums released between 2000 and 2010. The study focuses on hip-hop artists' explanations for crime. The results revealed hip-hop artists explain crime in diverse ways which include crime as a result of: retribution/retaliation, environmental conditioning, strain, choice, learning, oppression/injustice, innateness, and other.
Jacqueline	Buffington-Vollum	Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Minnesota Duluth	Psycho Killer: News Media Depictions of Mental Illness in the Wake of Mass Shootings	Media and Crime	This study analyzes depictions of mental illness in widely-circulated newspaper accounts of the so-called "rash" of recent mass murders/shootings. These media accounts will be discussed in the context of various misconceptions about mental illness (e.g., the confusion or blurring of psychosis and psychopathy), emphasizing the media's tendency to demonize and marginalize those with mental illness (e.g., depicting them as defective, dangerous and untreatable). This phenomenon is examined as a potential example of moral panic, the differentiation of "us" from the "other," and the legitimization and extension of state control.
Christopher	Brown	Department of Communications, University of Arkansas at Monticello	The Masked Vigilante: An Analysis of Social Acceptance of Vigilante Action through Comic Media	Media and Crime	Vigilante actions are apparent in our daily lives and are ever present in popular media. However, the venue of comic media has been overlooked but has an impact that cannot be ignored. This paper seeks to explain the phenomenon of societal acceptance of vigilante actions through the lens of comic media. Several political and sociological theories will be utilized for this purpose including creation of the theoretical other, concepts of authority, and expectancy theory. This paper will address why society deems these individuals valid agents of action and why the comic book readership accepts these actions as justified.
Frankie	Bailey	School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany	Reading Murder: Crime Fiction and True Crime in Hollywood Films of the 1940s and 1950s	Media and Crime	This paper examines the characters' consumption of crime fiction and true crime books in popular films of the 1940s and 1950s. The paper focuses on three classic films of this era: Suspicion (1941), Shadow of a Doubt (1943), and The Bad Seed (1956). In each film, characters read and discuss crime/detective fiction and true crime. This paper examines this consumption of crime-related articles and books in the context of the popularity of such literature during this era and the mass readership.
Doris	Yates	California State University, East Bay	Graffiti to Mural Art	Environmental Crime	The roundtable will be a pictorial review how the City has addressed the graffiti attack and the process used to transform gang and non-gang graffiti into mural art. The roundtable will include a discussion on the collaboration between the City, community, the school district, post secondary education and local artists. Included will be a discussion on how the murals are reflective of the cultural diversity and history of the City. The session will also demonstrate how community members, without fear of retaliation, can report graffiti, the response time to abatement and how the abatement is conveyed.
Danielle	Boisvert	Sam Houston State University	Examining the gateway hypothesis from a behavioral genetic perspective	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Gateway theory states that early experimentation with cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana can lead to more serious involvement with illegal substances and criminal behavior. The current study takes a behavioral approach to the relationship between substance use in adolescence to subsequent criminal involvement in adolescence and adulthood. Specifically, the genetic and environmental influences operating on the initiation of substance use to the progression of criminal behavior is assessed using a sample of twins from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). The implications of these findings for the gateway hypothesis are discussed.
David	Mackey	Plymouth State University	Keeping up with the Joneses: Analysis of and reactions to United States v. Jones	Security and Crime Prevention	Technology has increasingly been used to assist law enforcement efforts to prevent crime and apprehend offenders. The Supreme Court recently addressed the Constitutionality of GPS tracking of vehicles in United States v. Jones. This paper explores the legal and social issues of the case, examines public opinion related to the decision, and explores the context of selected GPS surveillance cases in the lower courts as it relates to security and crime prevention efforts.
Kyle	Ward	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Rural Reentry: College Students' Perceptions of Recently Released Offenders	Reentry/Parole Issues	Prisoner reentry research attempts to identify strategies to combat the high recidivism rates that plague our country's corrections system. When inmates are released from prison, they often face various obstacles in successfully reintegrating into society and desisting from further sanctions. The research on reentry addresses problems in employment, housing, mental health, and substance abuse. Government funding and policies have been enacted to aid in the reentry process for ex-offenders, but they are often focused in urban communities, resulting in scant published research on reentry issues in rural areas. This study attempts to explore the issue of reentry problems in rural settings through perceptions of former offenders. Using a scale measuring attitudes toward recently released prisoners, the current study investigates differences in perceptions of former offenders among college students who were raised in rural or urban communities.
Jibey	Asthappan	University of New Haven	ISPs' Failure: Hacking Made Possible by the Gatekeepers	Internet Crime	In 2011 alone over 120 major hacking incidents have occurred; in 2012, that number will be exceeded. Meanwhile, the population has become more dependent on information technology. Therefore, as our demand for digital consumption increases, our ability to secure those resources is not keeping pace. A major failure in the market of digital communications is the monopoly that Internet Service Providers have secured. The result is a market in which only a desire to maximize profits exists. This research is an effort to investigate if the current ISP monopoly conditions undermine advances in data transmission, including information security.

Robert	Fitzpatrick	Plymouth State University	An alternative to the deli counter model: Using Springshare's LibGuides as a force multiplier in advising	Assessment	LibGuides is a system for creating research guides and sharing knowledge. The paper examines an innovative use of the LibGuides product as a tool to facilitate an effective and efficient advising and course registration period for undergraduate criminal justice majors. In addition to unique click hits on the 'Registration LibGuide', student feedback via self-administered survey provides additional information on the ease and utility of the site from the students' perspective. Data from student registrations were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the tool in terms of quality progress towards degree completion.
John Robert	Cencich	California University of Pennsylvania	War Crimes and International Security: Assembling the Investigative Team	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Based upon the author's experiences as a United Nations war crimes investigator, this paper presents a firsthand look at some of the issues and lessons learned relative to the formational and operational aspects of the war-crimes investigative team. International policing from common law and civil-law perspectives, the roles of the team members, and techniques for interviewing witnesses and seizing evidence are examined. An emphasis is placed on the absolute need for security and the protection of evidence, witnesses, and the individual team members from threats posed by foreign intelligence services, elements of organized crime, and "ordinary" criminals.
Cornelius	Perry	University of Phoenix	In Defense of Thy Self – The Scope of "Stand Your Ground" Laws in Texas and Florida	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	There are twenty-four states which empower citizens to stand their ground and use deadly force to resist an attack that poses an immediate threat to their well-being and safety. Through knowledge and awareness, you can know when or when not to use deadly force for protection. The learning objectives are to: (a) Recognize evolving trends of Stand Your Ground statutes in Texas and Florida; (b) Describe how a misunderstanding of the law escalates violence in the community; and (c) Illustrate how law enforcement can educate the public to minimize or prevent the use of "SYG" behavior in the community.
Colleen	Clarke	Minnesota State University, Mankato	Policing Education Abroad, The Next Generation	Comparative/International Policing and Security	This paper argues in favor of law enforcement students studying abroad to enhance their perspectives on the interconnectedness of crime on a global scale, ultimately giving police officers the knowledge to fight terrorism more effectively at the street level. Discussion will be based on recommendations for police derived from analysis of findings following 9/11, recent academic discourse on terrorism and police education, the literature on studying abroad, as well as our current economic climate.
Paul	Bowdre	State University of New York at Canton	Assessment of Criminal Justice Programs: Incorporating Implementation Fidelity into the Outcomes Assessment Cycle	Assessment	The concept of implementation fidelity, sometimes called adherence or integrity, is a determination of how well a program is being implemented in comparison with the original program design. This paper will discuss what implementation fidelity is, how to incorporate implementation fidelity into the criminal justice program assessment cycle, why fidelity assessment is important, and how fidelity can be assessed. The paper includes a discussion of how implementation fidelity was incorporated into the assessment of a criminal justice academic program.
Anthony	McBride	Western Illinois University	Teaching Children to Forgive: Exploring the Usefulness of Forgiveness as a Violence Prevention Technique for Children	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Violent crime rates among juveniles have decreased but homicide rates amongst our children are still unacceptably high. It is the leading cause of death for African Americans 15-24 and African American males 18-24 have a 1 in 3 chance of being a homicide victim. If we extend that age range to include young people 10-24 years old about 16 were killed every day in 2007. This paper explores the literature on forgiveness and its potential use in reducing violence in their lives. This project uses the principles of nonviolence promoted by Gandhi, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Desmond Tutu.
Jamie	Newsome	University of Texas at San Antonio	Genetic and Environmental Influences on Resilience and Vulnerability to Risk for Delinquency	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Decades of criminological research has attempted to identify the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency. Although researchers have examined a variety of risk factors, predictions regarding which youth will become delinquent and which will avoid crime are often incorrect. Some at-risk youth display resiliency and manage to overcome risk. Others appear to be more vulnerable, and become delinquent despite being low-risk. The current study uses a behavior genetic design to examine the genetic and environmental influences on resilience and vulnerability.
Sonja	Pennington	Morehead State University	Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in Kentucky: A Sample of Adjudicated Juvenile Females	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Human trafficking is modern-day slavery and after drug-dealing, it is tied with illegal arms dealing as the second largest criminal industry in the world, and is the fastest growing. This study focused exclusively on the domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) of females. We explored DMST of females in the state of Kentucky with the hopes of gaining a clearer understanding of the scope of the problem, and examine the pathways in and out of DMST. Qualitative interviews with adjudicated juvenile females, who are at high risk for being victims of DMST were conducted. Findings from these interviews will be presented.
Justin	Crowl	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Student Perceptions of University Police and Fear of Crime	Police-Community Interactions	Utilizing rational choice theory as a framework, this study examines the relationship between student perceptions of university police and fear of crime. A survey methodology and stratified sampling technique will be utilized. Sections of various required general education classes at the campus of interest will be randomly sampled, and students within those courses will be given a survey to complete. Survey questions will examine several factors that can impact fear of crime. Responses will be coded and entered into SPSS for analysis. Policy implications and suggestions for future research will be discussed to conclude.

George	Thomas	Albany State University	PREDICTORS OF MARIJUANA USE AND BINGE DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Substance use among college students continues to be a serious public health problem. Previous studies indicate that substance use among youth is associated with several consequences. The major goals of the study was (1) to examine the prevalence of marijuana use and binge drinking among African-American college students and (2) to identify the factors that predict current marijuana use and binge drinking. The study was conducted among undergraduate students (N=257) in a HBCU. Logistic regression analyses will be used to identify the predictors of marijuana use and binge drinking among college students. The paper will discuss prevention measures for colleges.
Adelina	Iffene	Faculty of Law, Queen's University	Needs of Elderly Inmates in North American Literature	Special Needs Offenders	This meta-analysis is an introduction to on-going empirical study regarding the quality of life of elderly inmates in Canadian federal corrections. The study analysis all aspects of life of an aging individual in a correctional setting: relationships, adjustment to the environment, programming, environment, and particularly health care. By focusing on the struggles that an older prisoner faces, the ultimate goal of the research is to determine what must be changed in Corrections in order for the specific needs of a growing category of prisoners to be met.
Stephanie	Diaz	Texas A&M International University	The Troy Davis Effect: Does Information on Wrongful Convictions Affect Death Penalty Opinions	Student Panels	Following the use of research in Furman v. Georgia, numerous studies have examined the factors affecting support for the death penalty. While we know that the death penalty continues to have strong support in the United States, it remains unclear how the rise in media coverage of wrongful convictions and the increasing number of Hispanics in the United States will effect opinions of and support for the death penalty. Using a sample of first year students at a predominantly Hispanic university, this study explores the effect of exposure to information on wrongful convictions on opinions about the death penalty.
Ralph	Weisheit	Illinois State University	Treating Juvenile Methamphetamine Abusers	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Methamphetamine is a powerful central nervous system stimulant. The typical user begins in their late teens or early 20s. However, those who begin using at a much younger age present particularly difficult treatment challenges. Such youth often have troubled social and substance abuse histories and may not respond well to short-term outpatient treatment. This is a report on the novel application of an evidence-based treatment model to incarcerated methamphetamine abusing youth. The program provides six months of intensive individualized treatment in a secure juvenile facility followed by six months of monitoring and support services in the community.
James	Albrecht	University of New Haven	Enhancing Justice Administration and Law Enforcement in Ukraine	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Like many former eastern bloc nations, Ukraine is plagued by widespread corruption and mistrust in the criminal justice sectors. This has created challenges in international efforts to improve Ukrainian law enforcement effectiveness and professionalism. Considerations are in place to implement community policing to enhance agency legitimacy and to increase public confidence in the justice arena. Issues that may hamper these initiatives will be comprehensively outlined and recommendations will be proposed to further develop democratic and rule of law practices within Ukraine.
Samuel	Scaggs	Florida State University	Results of a Randomized Experimental Assessment of the Impact of Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs on Re-e	Quantitative Methods	Prior drug involvement and dependence among incarcerated offenders is a critical issue for correctional administrators and policymakers due to the related financial impact of treatment costs and recidivism. This study assesses the impact of prison-based substance abuse treatment on the post-release outcomes of employment, recidivism, rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration utilizing a randomized experimental design implemented statewide from 2006 to 2008 by the Florida Department of Corrections. The re-entry outcomes of a cohort of over 25,000 released inmates who were randomly assigned to receive substance abuse treatment were analyzed using logistic regression, survival analysis, Propensity Score matching (PSM), and Precision Matching.
Michael	Fox	Womens Criminal Justice Network	Women Doing Time for Men's Crimes	Gender and Crime	Our nation's prisons are filled with women who have been wrongfully convicted for crimes committed by men. The leading factor in most cases is guilt by association-women (usually mothers) who associate with bad men are charged as accomplices. In most cases, these women are offered coercive plea bargains (18 months vs life: Tammy Traxtle), (8 years vs. death: Karlyn Eklof). And when the pleas are refused, the principal male suspects are offered deals of leniency to testify against the women. This presentation will explore the tyrannical prosecutions and convictions of women who do time for men's crimes.
Samuel	Scaggs	Florida State University	Using Coarsened Exact Matching to Examine the Nexus between House Arrest and Recidivism	Quantitative Methods	Exact matching methods have been applied to an array of criminal justice-related studies as a means to improve causal inference. One of the main limitations of these methods is the 'curse of dimensionality', which often reduces the overall sample size. The current study applies a novel approximate matching method, known as Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM), to examine the effect of being under house arrest versus regular probation on recidivism. Aside from a discussion of the results, the utility, application, and limitations of CEM relative to propensity score matching, precision matching, and other multivariate methods will also be explored.
Meredith	Worthen	University of Oklahoma	Consent is Sexy? University Student Reactions to a Mandatory Online Sexual Misconduct Training Program	Gender and Crime	"Consent is Sexy" is a U.S.-based sexual rights awareness campaign targeting students in high schools and universities. It promotes the awareness and practice of respect, safer sex, emotional well-being, and equal of rights in relationships. While many universities have implemented "Consent is Sexy" programs (or similar campaigns), little empirical research has explored student responses to this material. In the current study, I investigate student reactions to a mandatory online sexual misconduct training program implemented in the fall of 2012 at a large U.S. southern university. Results indicate that gender, age, feminism, and egalitarian sex role attitudes are strongly related to positive evaluations of this program. Implications are provided.

Hamid	Kusha	Anna Maria College	ISLAMIZATION OF POLICE: A PARADIGMATIC SHIFT IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP OR ETATISM REVISITED; THE CASE OF IRAN	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Abstract Since the success of the 1979 Islamic revolution, Iran's National Police have been subjected to the Islamization mandates whose motto is responsible society; police accountability. The official mantra is that this is a novel policing philosophy and enforcement rationale that allows police and community work together to eradicate crime and perversion. This paper uses Iran's Islamization experience as a case study asking whether it can be considered as a paradigmatic shift in police-community relationship, or as a return to Oriental Etatism a political philosophy in which police are powerful instruments for suppression of dissent in the name of crime control policies of the state.
Eric	Grommon	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	Why is this Time Different? The Capacity to Desist during Community Transition	Reentry/Parole Issues	Self-narratives serve an instrumental purpose of signaling readiness for behavioral change and the capacity to desist from crime. Through the use of longitudinal panel interviews with 39 male subjects in a small, industrialized, Midwestern city, the present study explores self-narratives to gain additional understanding about desistance and the malleable components that shape the process. Data on two waves of interviews conducted shortly after release (Wave 1) and 3 or more months after the first interview (Wave 2) will be presented. Discussion will focus on the interplay of personal agency and social capital to inform prisoner reentry programs and strategies.
Mary	Evans	University of Southern Mississippi	Learning disabilities and delinquent behaviors in adolescents: A comparison of those with and without learning disability	Special Needs Offenders	Research is inconclusive as to whether adolescents with learning disabilities (LD) engage in more delinquent behaviors than adolescents without such deficits. Failure to control for predictors of both delinquency and disability are possibly to blame for such inconsistencies. In addition, research rarely accounts for the effect of co-occurring disabilities associated with delinquency, such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Using The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this study examines forms of substance use, fighting, and more severe forms of violent behavior in adolescents with LD, with comorbid LD/ADHD, and without LD or ADHD. Findings and implications for research will be discussed.
John	Brent	University of Delaware	Why Aren't We Still Doing CJ Theory? (Why Should We?)	Critical and Conflict Theories	The idea of criminal justice theory has been available to crime and justice academics for 35 years. And even though it has received widespread attention and critical appraisal from most, the field is still for the most part not using CJ theory explicitly in its teaching and research. This paper examines why this is the case, and what the future might hold.
L.	Winfree, Jr.	Arizona State University	Drug use, gangs, risk domains, and intra-national geopolitics: Correlates of youth victimizations in Bosnia-Herzegovina	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Drugs and gangs have well-documented ties to victimization; moreover, family, school, peer, and individual risk domains play roles in this nexus. This study explores the relationship between risk domains, drug use, gang membership, and self-reported victimizations for 2,206 adolescents in Bosnia-Herzegovina, all residing in five cities: Banja Luka, Mostar, Zeneca, Tuzla, and Sarajevo. Each of these cities has a unique socio-cultural context—the geopolitics of a nation that recently emerged from a bitterly contested civil war. This study examines the extent to which intra-national geopolitics played a role in the interplay between risk domains, drug use, gang membership, and victimization status.
Adam	Bossler	Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology Georgia Southern Un	Exploring Digital Forensic Examiners' Perceptions of Cybercrime	Internet Crime	Over the last two decades the problem of cybercrime has increased dramatically, though there are few statistics available on the prevalence of cybercrimes making it difficult to document their scope. Exploring the perceptions of law enforcement who deal with these crimes on a regular basis may provide valuable insights into the prevalence and incidence of cybercrimes. This study utilizes a sample of officers who received digital forensics training from the National White Collar Crime Center to identify their views on the frequency and severity of multiple forms of cybercrime, as well as identify any prospective correlates for their attitudes.
Wayne	Gillespie	Georgia Gwinnett College	Jean Genet's Contributions of Postmodern Criminology	Critical and Conflict Theories	The works of French playwright Jean Genet offer valuable insight into the role of authority in postmodern criminology. This paper analyzes the themes in Genet's play, The Balcony, and uses them to critique modernist canons of political, theological, and military authority. Genet's world of illusion undermines the traditional agents of moral authority (e.g., police, soldier, priest, and judge), replacing them with anti-heroes such as thief, prostitute, and madam. His ultimate goal is to show how truth is relative and reality is nothing more than illusion; the implications of his philosophy are discussed in the context of critical and postmodern theory.
Sanja	Kutnjak Ivkovich	Michigan State University	Police Integrity and Community Policing in the Croatian Context	Comparative/International Policing and Security	This paper explores the relation between police integrity and community policing. Out of a representative sample of 1,315 police officers from various parts of Croatia, about one-quarter were community police officers. The respondents were asked to evaluate hypothetical scenarios describing a range of various forms of police misconduct. We hypothesized that the community police officers would express attitudes less supportive of police misconduct and more supportive of police integrity. Our results suggest that, in the majority of the scenarios, views and attitudes of community police officers are very similar to the views and attitudes of traditional police officers.
Elena	Bystrova	University of New Haven	The Role of Plea Bargaining in the Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Look at the United States and the Russian Fede	Comparative/International Courts	This paper explores the origins and development of plea bargaining in the United States of America and the Russian Federation. It also examines the major issues in the application of plea bargaining in the United States as identified in several studies, including offender-related, offense-related, and extra-legal problems. The paper examines the opposition to, and the problems encountered in the Russian version of plea bargaining, called "special court order proceeding". Finally, it provides the comparative view of both procedures with possible solutions as to how to improve this crucial procedure for both systems.

James	McCabe	Sacred Heart University	Habitat for Humanity Home Construction and Crime	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Habitat for Humanity Homes and Crime This study explores the relationship of crime and the construction of Habitat for Humanity Homes in Bridgeport, CT. Monthly counts of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary over a five- year period are compared to the construction of Habitat for Humanity Homes in the 12 Bridgeport neighborhoods. Hierarchical Linear Modeling showed that construction of a home in Habitat neighborhoods was significantly related to a reduction in burglary in those neighborhoods. All other crime categories were non-significantly related to the placement of a Habitat homes.
Arthur	Garrison	Kutztown University	Serial killers and Other Multiple Murderers: Theories on why they kill	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	This paper will review the history of multiple murderers with a focus on both the similarities and differences in method, planning, operation and motivation. The paper will also discuss explanations for different types of multiple murderers, what factors lead to such crimes, and why they kill.
Arthur	Garrison	Kutztown University	The Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure: The Continued Dominance of Crime Control Theory	Criminal Procedure	This paper will review recent Supreme Court jurisprudence regarding the Fourth Amendment from the aspect of crime control model and how the Court led by Scalia and Thomas have all but ended viewing the Fourth Amendment from a Due Process model prospective.
Arthur	Garrison	Kutztown University	"I can't sell the book back if I mark in it" and other reasons why they don't read	Teaching Pedagogy	The goal of this presentation is to discuss with other colleagues the prevalence of the problem of the lack of student engagement in class and the lack of student preparation and how the problem can be addressed.
Heather	Asbury	Boise State University Criminal Justice Department	Sex Trafficking: The Buying and Selling of Innocent People On U.S. Soil	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The U.S. State Department reports between April 2003 and March 2004, 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked worldwide; 80 percent were female and 70 percent were sexually exploited (Newman, 2006). From those totals in 2003 14,500 to 17,500 were trafficked in the United States (Newman, 2006). Women are kept in forced conditions and both physically and mentally abused; the trafficking experience is a system composed of false promises, intimidation, and strong-arming. Identifying the problem and locating trafficked women is the first step to discovering local human trafficking rings. Working with the FBI, District Attorney General, and performing an extensive literature review will assist in identifying victims of trafficking, and measure the frequency of human trafficking in the U.S. Trafficked women have a deep seeded fear of their captors and of the government. This information is pertinent for identifying effective methods of identification to help discover trafficking crime rings and victims in the United States.
Bitna	Kim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	"Doctoral Student Mentoring: Revisiting the 'One Size' Fits All Paradigm"	Administrative Issues	The demographics of doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice illustrate that more international, minority, and female students are pursuing a Ph.D. In this project, doctoral coordinators and program directors were surveyed to examine the extent that these students are represented in doctoral education, various mentoring strategies that coordinators and directors report utilizing, and the role students may have on the future of criminal justice and criminology education. Although preliminary, these data suggest that there is a greater awareness of and sensitivity to ethnic and cultural diversity in graduate programs. Future policy recommendations and research are also explored.
Dustin	Gaines	Sam Houston State University	Organizational Justice and Perceived Organizational Support: An Application to Patrol Officers	Police Personnel Issues	This study examines the interrelations between organizational justice variables and perceived organizational support. The theoretical framework will be tested through its application in a structural equation model on a self-report measure of rule compliance. The sample used is made up of the patrol officers, detectives, and corporals of a South Western Police Department's employee survey.
Keith	Logan	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	Homeland Security is more than fighting terrorism.	Homeland Security Issues	When the Department of Homeland Security was created in 2002, the focus was all about defending the United States from acts of terrorism. But then came Katrina, followed by Reid, Abdulmutallab, and Isaac. Ensuring the security of the United States is more than pat-downs and x-rays. Security is about communication, and being prepared for both manmade and natural threats and disasters. It requires a holistic, multifaceted approach that encompasses nine key elements that focus on planning and responsibility, and not the sacrifice of our freedom. There is a better approach.
Daniel	Georges-Abeyie	Texas Southern University	Death Penalty Moratorium v. Abolition: The Tactical Response & Strategic Goal	Death Penalty	This presentation examines the death penalty as a violation of jus cogens human rights law and as a violation of various amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The presentation discusses death penalty moratoriums and death penalty abolition as a tactical response and as a strategic goal, respectively.
Stephen	Clipper	University of Texas at Dallas	The Effect of School Climate on Student Reported Drug Use	Schools and Crime	There has been considerable research evaluating the relationship between school climate factors and school disorder. These studies often rely on aggregate measures and official statistics for their analysis. This results in missing one part of the picture: student reported acts of delinquency. In particular, this study will focus on the effect of school climate measures on student reported drug use. The present study will evaluate this relationship in a multi-level context, using data that includes self-reports from secondary school students and school and community level characteristics in order to better understand how both school and neighborhood factors affect drug use.

Youngki	Woo	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Test of Causal Relationship between Techniques of Neutralization and Juvenile Violence	Theory Testing	Research on the causality between techniques of neutralization and juvenile violence has not appeared frequently in empirical research. This study tests the causal relationship between techniques of neutralization and juvenile violence using longitudinal data. According to Sykes and Matza (1957), justifications follow deviant behavior to keep the individual from feeling guilt and blame after the act. Sykes and Matza also suggested that rationalizations to become involved in deviant activities possibly come before deviant behavior. When National Youth Survey (NYS) data were compared with Teens, Crime, and the Community/Community Works (TCC/CW) data through autoregressive cross-lagged model, TCC/CW data showed that techniques of neutralization and juvenile violence positively affect each other; however, the findings from the NYS data demonstrated that the techniques of neutralization are negatively and significantly related to juvenile violence. Measurement interval, panel attritions, and implications for further longitudinal research are discussed.
David	Tushaus	Missouri Western State University	A Service-Learning Approach to Education in India: A Fulbright-Nehru Experience	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper will detail a Fulbright-Nehru Teaching/Research grant to India to work in a Legal Aid Clinic attached to Banaras Hindu University (BHU) Faculty of Law in Varanasi, India. The paper will review an applied learning legal clinic in India, and a project designed to reconfigure it to better fit the constraints put on the clinic. This paper will look at the process involved in assessing the clinic, presenting options to faculty and students and implementing changes in a challenging environment. The service learning projects chosen by the students combine traditional learning with a community service component.
Valerie	Womack	University of Texas at Dallas	Does Parental Religious Participation Influence Delinquency in Juveniles?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A number of recent studies have reported a link between religious background and delinquency. Many have even explored the effect of religious affiliation on crime desistance. Fewer articles, however, have focused on direct participation in—rather than mere association with—faith-based activities as an influential agent in adolescent delinquency. This research seeks to identify the relationship between parental religious involvement and juvenile delinquent behavior. Data from Ohio State University's 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth will be examined.
Hanif	Qureshi	University of Cincinnati	Is social reform possible through law? Evaluating the enforcement of special laws in India	Hate Crimes	Democracy is lauded for ensuring equality before law to all. In India, the adoption of the Constitution has been a landmark process as it erased centuries of inequality and discrimination. However, in reality, the discrimination refuses to go away. Caste-based hate violence in Mirchpur, a north Indian village, resulted in killing of two persons and burning of houses and government property. The role of criminal justice agencies, particularly the police, in this case is evaluated. We seek to understand the problems of enforcement of laws and the failure to provide equality and justice to the weaker sections of society.
Floyd	Berry	Texas A&M University-Central Texas	Toward a Checklist of Civil Disobedience: Examining the First Year of Occupy Protests	Political Crime	Civil disobedience is a special form of criminal behavior that is sometimes viewed as legitimate or necessary for exposing injustices and bringing about needed social and policy changes. This study is a content analysis of events since 9/24/11 that have led to the arrests of dissidents involved in the Occupy Movement in America. The strategies and tactics of each of these events are examined in light of their degree of compliance with the definitional requirements of civil disobedience. These events, in turn, illustrate the ingredients for a checklist of civil disobedience that may be applied to other forms of protest.
Kimberly	Dodson	Western Illinois University	Correctional Officers' Perceptions of the Treatment of Special Needs Offenders in Jails	Special Needs Offenders	There is little research about the treatment of special needs offenders in jails, especially regarding correctional officers' perceptions of these offenders and offender treatment. This study seeks to fill a research gap by conducting qualitative interviews with correctional personnel who work with special needs offenders. Correctional staff offer valuable insights about their experiences with and perceptions of special needs inmates. The findings of this study are discussed within the framework of improving the treatment options for inmates with special needs housed in jails.
Paige	Bosnyak	Mercyhurst University	Belief in a Just World in a Profession of Justice: An Examination of the Prevalence and Implications of "Just World Thinkin"	Student Panels	Previous research demonstrates that people often believe in a just world, in which individuals are typically receive their "just deserts," the defending of this belief then results in victim blaming behaviors. This paper will report the results of a study to ascertain the extent and prevalence of just world thinking and victim blaming among undergraduate students at a small university. The survey findings will be analyzed by demographic variables as well as academic major and year of study. Specifically, this study will compare adherence to just world beliefs and victim blaming between criminal justice and noncriminal justice majors and will consider how these beliefs evolve throughout the university experience
Terrence	Dwyer	Western Connecticut State University	Hide & Seek with the 4th Amendment: U.S. v Jones' Guidance to the Future of Locational Privacy Claims	Criminal Procedure	The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in U.S. v. Jones left as unanswered questions relating to the extent of government use of GPS technology without a warrant. Federal circuit courts of appeal and state courts have been left to forge into new 4th Amendment territory related to rapid advances in technology while relying on dated U.S. Supreme Court decisions. From U.S. v. Jones we can obtain a hint of how the Court may decide one of these issues, that of locational privacy, in light of lower court precedents that have relied on older Supreme Court precedents.
Addrain	Conyers	Marist College	The Social Psychology of African American Offender Identity Management	Reentry/Parole Issues	This study investigates the identity management of black male ex-offenders via peer groups. The peer groups are assessed through a social psychology concept known as the "own." Traditionally, the "own" is viewed as an individual who shares the same spoiled identity of the stigmatized, and the same ideology is applied to the participants in this study. Fifteen black male ex-offenders were interviewed. The findings reveal that there is an "own typology" which is crucial to successful identity management and community reentry for offenders.

Terrence	Dwyer	Western Connecticut State University	The Roberts Court, Governmental Immunity and the Continuing Assault on the Exclusionary Rule	Criminal Procedure	The Roberts Court's assault on the exclusionary rule is occurring in a less direct manner with the Court's increasing foray into the area of governmental immunity. During the 2011 term the U.S. Supreme Court issued six decisions dealing directly with qualified immunity issues involving law enforcement and in each case ruled in favor of the government. These cases along with two from the 2010 term and one from the 2009 term point to the Roberts Court's flanking attack on the exclusionary rule and attempts to eviscerate the judge-made rule from constitutional jurisprudence.
Nina	Barbieri	University of Texas-Dallas	The role of mixed-income housing on drug use for children of low-income families	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Socioeconomic status (SES) has been tied to delinquency, as disadvantaged neighborhoods typically have an atmosphere that condones illicit behavior as a necessary means of survival. Social disorganization theory explains this phenomenon by asserting one's place of residence is a highly important factor in deciding criminal propensity. By utilizing drug use data from high school students in New Jersey, analysis was conducted to examine whether partial removal of social disorganization is enough of a protective factor for low SES youth to refrain from drug use. Policy implications including discussion on community income structures are examined.
Kenneth	Christopher	Park University	Peace Journalism and Criminal Justice: Interdisciplinary Counterterrorism Messaging Education in Uganda	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	A U.S. State Department-funded Peace Journalism and Counterterrorism initiative involved an interdisciplinary team of Criminal Justice and Journalism faculty. A program of seminars engaged mixed groups of police, military, private security, local officials, and journalists, in developing a collaborative public messaging framework. Drawing from both the Journalism and Criminal Justice disciplines, the program was designed to enable participants to reduce the population's vulnerabilities to violent extremist influences and terrorism. This paper reports on program development, implementation, and assessment related to the creation of durable community linkages to reduce vulnerabilities of at-risk populations in Uganda.
Jim	Ruiz	Penn State Harrisburg	Outposts in Enemy Territory: The Hardening of Police Stations Since 9-11.	Police Administration and Management	Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, police stations have undergone a quiet physical makeover. Instead of citizens having open access to police stations, these locations have locked the public out. Had there been attacks on police stations, this might be understandable, but such is not the case. This exploratory research attempt to understand the reasoning behind this nation-wide bunkerization of police stations, and what citizens can do to reverse it.
Heather	Cucolo	New York Law School	"They're Planting Stories In the Press": The Impact of Media Distortions on Sex Offender Law and Policy	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The debate on legislative, judicial and social policy about sex offenders has continually captured the public's attention. The media has played a crucial role in the creation of our current laws and policies enacted to restrict and contain sexual offenders. Our paper will illustrate the intersection between the media's representation of these issues with sex offender laws and legislation, specifically tracing the media's influence on legislative and judicial developments. Additionally, we will analyze and examine how media focus and sentiment has dictated society's views on treatment, punishment and confinement. We will also consider the therapeutic jurisprudential implications of our findings.
Philip	Wagner	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	College Students' Perceptions of Crime: The Influence of Television and the Newspapers	Media and Crime	The issue of crime has become one of television programming's greatest attractions with the coming of age of crime-based reality television, dramas, and infotainment programming. This has been an acknowledged phenomenon for years; however, as students have grown up with crime-based television as a constant companion, the role of the previous dominant source of information, newspapers, in their media consumption must be addressed. This project examines the media use of college students in relation to perceptions of crime.
Michael	TenEyck	University of Texas at Dallas	Longitudinal Analysis of Marijuana Use	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A great deal of research has examined the effects of adolescent marijuana use on subsequent drug usage in adulthood. This literature has analyzed the impact of adolescent marijuana use on adult marijuana use, as well as on harder drug use (i.e., the "gateway" hypothesis). However, few studies have analyzed these associations with longitudinal data spanning adolescence and early adulthood. Even fewer studies have analyzed the variables that predict the onset of marijuana use and whether these same variables predict adult drug use. The current study will examine factors in adolescence that aid in predicting drug use in early adulthood.
Daniel	Georges-Abeyie	Texas Southern University	The Theory of Social Cultural Resistance--Afrocentrism	Race and Crime	The Theory of Social Cultural Resistance--Afrocentrism examines the reason for differential crime rates among persons of so-called Negroid racial categorization, including Antebellum Diaspora African Americans, Mainland Africans resident in the U.S.A., and Non-African American Diaspora Africans. The Theory of Social Cultural Resistance--Afrocentrism incorporates elements of several theories, including learning theories and psychological theories noting psychopathy, psychoses, social distance, and cognitive dissonance.
Dilip	Das	International Police Executive Symposium	Does your presentation relate to the conference theme?	Administrative Issues	If academic conferences are to be fruitful and productive, they must be focused on the theme and objectives of a conference. But it is the experience that presenters in such conference do not consider it necessary to prepare presentations keeping in mind what the conference theme is. They do not feel embarrassed to present on any topic although they may not at all be related. This lack of concern for the relevance of presentations to the conference theme results in loss of time, energy and resources. How do we stop this blatant exercise in intellectual dishonesty and make conferences academic, purposeful and focused?  The round table will explore the ways to achieve aims and goals of academic conferences by adherence to professional values and academic principles.

Daniel	Georges-Abeyie	Texas Southern University	The Application of the Georges-Abeyie Petit Apartheid Social Distance Severity Scale in the Law Enforcement Setting	Police Personnel Issues	This presentation applies the Georges-Abeyie Petit Apartheid Social Distance Severity Scale in the Law Enforcement Setting; the scale predicts when discretion transmutes into advantaging and disadvantaging decisions, which impact the object of the decision. The scale can be used as a criterion in the selection and the training of law enforcement officers and command level officials.
Jiletta	Kubena	Our Lady of the Lake University	Effectiveness of a Faith-Based Reentry Program: A Case Study of	Reentry/Parole Issues	This presentation examines a faith-based program serving the adult probation and post conviction community in a large area in South Texas. This volunteer-run, faith-based program focuses on faith, family and community support to reinforce and promote rehabilitation. Participants were surveyed at the conclusion of an initial three day and night retreat and again three months later. Effectiveness of the program was measured by examining objectives measures, such as recidivism and employment, and subjective measures such as family relationships, perceived community support, and participants' assessment of program effectiveness.
Daniel	Georges-Abeyie	Texas Southern University	The Georges-Abeyie Social Cultural Resistance Scale and the Prediction of Recidivism	Race and Crime	This presentation uses the Georges-Abeyie Social Cultural Resistance Scale-- Afrocentrism to explain and predict differential crime rates and recidivism, among Antebellum Diaspora African Americans, Mainland Africans resident in the U.S.A., and Non-African American Diaspora Africans.
Brian	Johnson	School of Criminal Justice Grand Valley State University	Consequences of School Violence: Personal Coping and Protection Measu	Victimology	To date, the fear of victimization of school personnel outside the school setting has not been extensively studied by the academic community. To add to this body of literature, this exploratory study investigated if school personnel in a rural school district have concerns of being victimized by current/former students and parents/guardians, using the lifestyles-routine activities theories.
CoTorres	Gee	University of Texas at Dallas	Does adolescent participation in the Take Charge of Your Life program help increase parental bonds?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Drug intervention programs, such as D.A.R.E. have been shown to be ineffective even though the program is facilitated by a member of law enforcement. There is very little literature available on the success of these programs to bridge the gap between adolescents and caregivers. This research project will examine the results from participants in the Adolescent Substance Abuse Prevention Study, a national randomized evaluation trial of the program, Take Charge of Your Life (TCYL). This presentation will use data from the TCYL program observing the relationship between program participation and positive parental bonds.
Haley	Case	Limestone College	Females in the Juvenile Justice System: Issues and Programs	Juvenile Corrections	The purpose of this research paper is to look into the treatment of juvenile female delinquents in today's criminal justice system. This paper will look at the things that influence the young female and how she arrived at her "breaking point." This paper will also examine all of the kinds of programs that different states offer, and what is being done across the country to help these girls who are in facilities.
Andrea	Cantora	University of Baltimore	Avoiding "Chaos": Relationship Dynamics inside a Female Halfway House	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This paper will present research on women's perceptions of interacting with other residents while residing in a female halfway house. This paper uses qualitative interview data collected for a larger study on women's halfway house experience. Participants described an overwhelming feeling of tension and lack of trust among residents, resulting in most women withdrawing from social interactions. Relationship dynamics also played a role in women's participation during in-house group treatment. This study reveals the importance of studying interpersonal dynamics and how these dynamics influence behavior and outcomes. Additionally, implications for gender-specific programming are discussed.
Rose	Ricciardelli	York University	Defining wrongful conviction: Perspectives of Canadian Federal ex-prisoners		This study brings forth preliminary findings regarding how former prisoners define wrongful conviction; with an explicit focus on how their definition is tied to their perception of the criminal justice system and "justice". The current research involves detailed 45 to 150 minute face-to-face interviews with almost 60 male ex-prisoners who openly described how they defined, or understood, the concept of wrongful conviction. Preliminary findings suggest that previously incarcerated men vary dramatically in their understanding of what constitutes a wrongful conviction and often view wrongful conviction and miscarriages of justice as synonymous concepts. Frequent definitions included: (a) being innocent of all criminal charges, (b) someone convicted of a crime but having actually committed a different crime, (c) someone being sentenced inappropriately for their criminal behaviour. Thus, while some men thought that wrongful conviction referred to factual innocence, many believed that inappropriate charges or sentencing constituted wrongful conviction. This research will examine the implications of wrongful convictions and manifestation of "guilt" and "justice" as framed among Canadian parolees. Results will be presented in light of empirical and theoretical understandings of wrongful conviction versus miscarriages of justice.
Manish	Madan	Texas A&M International Student	Violence against Women in India – Content Analysis of News Stories Reporting Honor Killings (Dating Violence) in India	Domestic/Family Crime	Violence against women, a worldwide phenomenon is no strange concept for the households, media, law enforcement and criminal justice system in India. Leading daily newspapers in India are filled with stories and events that occur in various cities across the nation highlighting violence against women. This study analyses data emerging from an ongoing project that tracks news stories collected from two leading Indian news portals reporting stories of abuse against women in India. Various forms of abuse such as sexual abuse, dowry, harassment, honor killing, rape, gang rapes, female infanticide and eve teasing are covered by the two portals. Despite a variety of crimes against women in India, for the purpose of this research, we focus on stories of 'honor killings' that branches out of dating violence, and attempt to identify a theoretical perspectives to understand the factors associated with the phenomenon and content analyze honor killing related news stories.

Michael	Mitchell	Texas Southern University	The Pathology of Violence in Urban America: A Critique of Black on Black Violence in Marginalized Communities	Race and Crime	The increasing number of intra-racial homicides across Black communities in the U.S. has had a resounding effect not only on Black communities but also on how such communities are perceived by the greater society. Research has shown that Black males account for a larger portion of homicides within urban ghetto slums in the U.S.; however, little has been done to make sense of the unique lived experience that is attributed to Blacks. Therefore, this paper will attempt to contextualize Black on Black homicide by way of using social disorganization and strain theories in pursuit of explaining the causes for such violence in Black neighborhoods.
Bakhtiah	Abdul-Ra'uf	Radford University	Applying Anthropology: Studying Police Practices and Decision Making	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	This study focuses on street or patrol officers, and resides in efforts to identify conditions that create and nurture favorable relations between the police and communities in general. The goal of the project is to describe, using an ethnographic approach, the police occupational subculture as it relates to current police training and practices in the Blacksburg Police Department, Blacksburg, VA
Michael	Gilbert	University of Texas at San Antonio	Restorative Justice and Race: The Role of Healing Dialogue	Restorative Justice	This panel should not conflict with the General Meeting of the Section on Restorative and Community Justice. Preferably on late Wednesday, Thursday or before noon on Friday.
Michael	Gilbert	University of Texas at San Antonio	Restorative Justice and Race: Dealing with Injustice and Inequality	Restorative Justice	
Fania	Davis	Restorative Justice for Oakland Youth (RJOY)	Restorative Justice and Race: Dealing with Injustice and Inequality	Restorative Justice	This paper critically examines the contemporary U.S. restorative justice movement and race. Are the roots of the restorative justice movement in the civil rights movement? Why is so much written about restorative justice yet so little on race and restorative justice? Can any U.S. social movement succeed without intentionally addressing issues of race? Is restorative justice a viable alternative to present-day strategies of mass incarceration? If not, why not? If so, how, and what obstacles exist? The presentation will also investigate promising race-conscious restorative practices in the U.S.
Morris	Jenkins	University of Toledo	Justice professionals' and Community Attitudes toward Culturally Specific Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice	Over the years restorative justice has been touted as the process to deal with race issues, disproportionate minority contact and mass incarceration to name a few. The argument is made that race conscious or specific approaches can be used within RJ to deal with these issues. This paper explores whether RJ professionals and practitioners have accepted and used these cultural approaches. Most of the processes came from non-European cultures; however, the practices tend to be Eurocentric. Is the cultural conscious approach truly applicable to communities of color or have we have been "Europeanized" to use these approaches."
N.	Hylton	Founder, Youth & Families in Crisis, LLC	Restorative Circles: A Best Practice for Assisting Ex-offenders to Transition into Community and Family Life	Restorative Justice	Historically, Restorative Justice has been used to provide the criminal/juvenile justice system with an alternative approach to addressing crime in global communities. In recent years, we have discovered that it is also a best practice to use in the re-entry process. The Restorative Circle process has proven to be an effective way to help the ex-offender make a smooth transition back into his/her respective communities. This presentation will show how the Circle and other restorative practices have helped many ex-offenders deal with the many challenges they are faced with as they transition back into community and family life.
Michael	Gilbert	University of Texas at San Antonio	Race in America: Is there a Role for Healing Dialogue?	Restorative Justice	At the micro-level restorative justice concerns the resolution of crime and harms by engaging victims, offenders and their community in a healing dialogue. At the macro-level it concerns a philosophy of peace, equality and restoration to reduce or eliminate structural inequalities and injustice. American society has a deep and unresolved history of racism enforced by criminal justice systems. This paper explores the potential for healing dialogue to foster deep, honest, and meaningful local conversations across the nation about our history of racism, its lasting impacts and meaning for the modern American society; and, a more socially just and equitable society.
Hee Sub	Shim	Sam Houston State University	Leadership and Police Stress	Police Administration and Management	Police stress is of increasing concern among police administrators and researchers, due to both individual- and organization-level effects. While officer demographic and career factors, as well as some organization stressors, have been covered by literature, little attention has been paid to the effect of workplace climate associated with leadership and organizational culture on the stressor-stress mechanism. Ivancevich and Matteson's (1987) stress model provides a theoretical framework for capturing the relationship between potential workplace climate stressors and stress. Given that individual perception in an organizational setting plays a crucial role in explaining stress effect, the stressor-stress mechanism can be applied to organizational environment including leadership and organizational culture. By employing data collected from 341 Korean police officers, the current study examines whether workplace climate factors associated with leadership and organizational culture have significant effects on officer perception of stress. Following that, we attempt to examine whether police stress in South Korea varies by department size, as several Western studies suggest. Findings and policy implications are discussed.
Justin	Heinonen	Michigan State University	Public Perceptions of Police-Fire Consolidation in Michigan	Police Personnel Issues	As a means to conserve scarce public resources, many U.S. communities have consolidated police and fire services. In our pilot research, we have identified over 100 public safety departments across 25 states, with the vast majority in Michigan. Despite it being an emerging policy issue in Michigan specifically and the U.S. generally, research on public safety consolidation is scant and mostly outdated. One fundamental gap concerns how citizens perceive various aspects of the public safety model. In this study, we developed several items for 2012 State of the State Survey to assess public perceptions of police-fire consolidation among Michigan residents.

Michael	Verro	Excelsior College	Psychosocial Motivation of Career Choice for Contemporary Law Enforcement Officers	Police Personnel Issues	Law enforcement agencies attempt to screen potential candidates for employment. The purpose of this study was to fill the gap between present psychological testing and other forms of candidate screening procedures. The research addressed the psychosocial factors that attract people to law enforcement. Participants were 100 police officers from New York and Vermont. Self-reported motivational factors, demographics and other variables were analyzed. The results indicated most police officers joined the ranks for altruistic reasons. The study also found that officers who view law enforcement as a lifelong career and have a substantial social support network report a higher level of job satisfaction, work fulfillment, and attainment of goals than others.
James	McCafferty	University of Cincinnati	Predictive validity of juvenile risk assessment	Juvenile Corrections	Risk assessments tools are a better alternative to clinical risk decisions made by line-level corrections staff (e.g., Dawes, Faust, and Meehl, 1989; Holsinger, Lurigio, and Latessa, 2001); however, in order to be a valid tool, the assessment should have predictive validity (Bonta, 2002). Generally, juvenile risk assessment tools have predictive validity (e.g., Schwalbe 2007) and can discriminate accurately between low, moderate, and high risk individuals. This presentation will focus on the predictive validity of a juvenile risk assessment tool used at a statewide level since 2009.
Erin	Castro	Sam Houston State University	Examination of adversarial heterosexual attitudes and relationship stress on dating violence.	Gender and Crime	This study examines the connection between relationship stresses and adversarial heterosexual beliefs in men, and their impact on sexual coercion or dating violence. Data is extracted from a survey that includes responses from 304 male students, aged 18 to 41, from a university in the northwest United States. This examination considers stresses produced by unmet expectations or fighting, and how it correlates with adversarial heterosexual beliefs and rape myth adherence in men. The study further examines how attitudinal beliefs and stresses influence sexual coercion and sexual violence within the relationship. Implications of the results, limitations, and future research are included.
Corey	Carlson	Prairie View A&M University	Mental Health and Juvenile Delinquency Connection: Adolescents Predisposition or Psychosis	Special Needs Offenders	This study analyzes the psychological factors, which may lead to delinquency (Teplin, 2002; Wasserman, 2002). The estimated range of mental health disorders in the juvenile delinquent population is over 66%, while the estimated adolescent community population of the nation as a whole is around 20% (Kazdin, 2000). The juveniles who come in contact with the juvenile justice system have psychological as well as emotional, educational and other health needs (American Academy of Pediatrics committee on adolescence, 2001; Snyder & Sickmund, 2006). Many of the recent studies have focused on the association of mental health problems and substance abuse (Abram, Teplin, McClelland & Dulcan, 2003; Teplin, Abram, McClelland & Dulcan, 2002; Wasserman, McRenolds, Lucas, Fisher, & Santos, 2002). This study analyzes the comorbid effects of mental health conditions on juvenile delinquency, asking the questions of did the conditions lead to the delinquent act? Does the delinquency subside after treatment and continued monitoring? Finally, can early mental health prevention lead to declines in delinquency? This study will analyze other research papers for data, and data from the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. The purpose is to show a direct link of mental health conditions and delinquency, whether reciprocal in nature or not.
Larry	Gaines	California State University, San Bernardino	The Impact of a City Going Bankrupt on the Police: A Case Study of San Bernardino	Police Administration and Management	The Great Recession has resulted in monumental economic pressures on cities. This in turn has resulted in the downsizing of many police departments and their operations. In some cases, the economic pressures have been so dire, that cities have declared bankruptcy. In September 2012, San Bernardino, California filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy. This paper follows the political processes and the impact of the bankruptcy on the police department. It also examines the macro causes of the city's economic demise.
Marcos	Misis	Northern Kentucky University	An Evaluation of the Container Security Initiative (CSI) in Taiwan: An Officers' Perspective	Homeland Security Issues	Anti-terrorist experts had long warned of the possibility of terrorist groups using maritime cargo containers to transport weapons of mass destruction into United States' ports. In 2002, the U.S. implemented the Container Security Initiative (CSI), which established international partnerships to identify cargo that may be a potential risk to the United States. In 2005, Taiwan joined the CSI program. To evaluate the success of the CSI program in Taiwan, a survey was distributed among police officers of the Special Police Third Headquarters. Results indicated that three dimensions—executive support, non-intrusive inspection, and sufficient manpower—were essential to the program's success.
John	Eassey	University of Florida	Exploring the Relationship Between Risk and Protection Over Time	Theory Testing	This study seeks to investigate the interrelationship between risk and promotive/protective factors over time, and how this relationship influences the commission of delinquent behavior during adolescence. The concepts of risk and protection are derived primarily from three domains: parents, peers, and environment. Based upon theory and previous findings, it is expected that the presence of risk factors will be inversely related to the presence of promotive factors across time, which will have implications for both the efficacy of protective factors to insulate one from risk and for the eventual path one's delinquency trajectory will follow.
Hasan	Arslan	Pace University	The Traces of Online Sex Predators in America	Sex Crimes	Some perpetrators take the advantages of the Internet to pursue their sexual desires by targeting and luring children in online chatrooms. This study seeks to examine the relationship between online predators and their prey by using a dataset that consists of more than 500 convicted online sexual predators. Therefore, to create reliable profiles, we derived an online sexual predator profile using latent class analysis with a combination of categorical and continuous variables that were descriptive of both the offender and the victim (decoy). This analysis was repeated with multiple start values in order to ensure a robust profile.

Kristen	Sobba	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Cyber-bullying: A Better Understanding of the Insidious Epidemic	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Cyber-bullying is becoming a growing epidemic which can be so detrimental that it leads to depression and suicide. The current literature on cyber-bullying focuses on policy implications, psychological effects, and inconsistencies in demographic variables. The current study in progress is about surveying college freshman and getting their views on cyber-bullying. The purpose is to better understand how the public perceives cyber-bullying; find consistencies between race, gender, and age; and to suggest better policy strategies for the future.
Kam	Wong	Xavier University	Researching Hong Kong Police	Police Personnel Issues	In the Summer of 2012, Xavier University's Department of Criminal Justice organized a research team consisting of a faculty member, a graduate student and four undergraduate students to research policing in Hong Kong. The round table will report upon lessons learned from the research process, including preliminary findings on how HKP officers "think" and "feel" about HKP reform, gathered from their graduate dissertation output at Hong Kong University.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego /clinical mental health	Risk assessment screening tool for use in determining disruptive behavior in inmates	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics report that the rate of violent assaults on prison officers is 155.7 per 1000 persons. About 16 % of correctional officers have been the target of an inmate assault and 21% of inmates were reported victims of violence in prison. Research has demonstrated that a certain type of inmate is more likely that not to be at increased risk for being involved in serious acts of aggression. This paper identifies factors that are relevant for crafting a risk assessment rating for inmates based on contextual and idiographic factors.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego /clinical mental health	OEF/OIF veteran adjustments as correctional officers	Correctional Personnel Issues	OEF-/OIF military personnel from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan report high rates of PTSD and associated psychiatric problems. Public safety agencies are reporting a significant increase in correctional officer recruits coming from the military. The residual stress from the service can exacerbated post-deployment civilian adjustment. The prominence of male cultural mental health stigma may reduce an OEF/OIF veteran likelihood of seeking care. Different approaches may be used to support these new correctional officers as they adjust to civilian life. This paper highlights the post-deployment readjustment and intervention factors associated with OEF/OIF veterans working in correctional settings.
Stephen	Cox	Central Connecticut State University	The Relationship between Probation Officer Supervision Strategies and Job Perceptions	Community Corrections and Probation	The Probation and Parole Strategies Questionnaire (PPSQ) was created for the purpose of determining how probation and parole officers approached their jobs. We tested the utility of Shearer's categorization of POs and correlated these scores with other aspects of probation work. The present study surveyed 350 adult probation officers with the PPSQ along with measures of time allocation, perception of supervision tools (e.g., LSI-R), work motivation, knowledge of motivational interviewing, and perception of organizational support. Factor analyses suggested slight alternations to the PPSQ strategies. We also found that these strategies had different correlations with probation officers' perceptions of work.
Molly	Buchanan	University of Florida	An examination of whether post-incarceration protective factors diminish the problematic impact of incarceration on ree	Reentry/Parole Issues	We examine post-incarceration protective factors such as supportive family and friends and meaningful employment that may facilitate successful reentry into society. While these variables have been explored in previous research, they have often been treated as main effects, mediating the relationship between incarceration and subsequent crime. In this paper, we use data from the Rochester Youth Development Study to examine the interactive effects between post-incarceration protective factors and incarceration to determine if these variables buffer the negative effects of incarceration and associated risks for future crime.
Beth	Freeman	Sam Houston State University - College of Criminal Justice - Institute	DWI Law in Texas: What Part of "Driving" Do You Not Understand?	Hate Crimes	Texas's DWI statutory language incorporates the term "operating," instead of the word "driving." The legislature has not statutorily defined "operating." Thus, Texas's appellate courts have defined the statutory element of "operating." This paper analyzes Texas's appellate court opinions in which "operating" is a primary evidentiary issue. The statute's title—"Driving While Intoxicated"—does not afford sufficient notice to citizens. Inadequate knowledge about the definition of "operating" fails to deter potential DWI offenders. Alcohol education programs and media campaigns about drunk driving in Texas should include information to explain how the courts have defined and applied the term "operating" when upholding DWI convictions.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego /clinical mental health	Who may be rehabilitated? A case anti-terrorism study of the mindset of enemy combatants, lone wolf and small group terr	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Documents like enemy combatant poems and terrorist's manifestos reveal a rehabilitation function as well as an anti-terrorism purpose. From a homeland security standpoint, terrorist's documents can be used for many levels of rehabilitation. This paper argues that, at least theoretically, it may be plausible to craft an anti-terrorism rehabilitation framework. First, the assessment of these documents may function as a window into the mindset of these individuals. Second, the analysis provides a way to design and implement various levels of rehabilitation (i.e., not necessarily release) that may be argued are legitimate and proportionate from a human rights perspective.
Ronn	Johnson	University of San Diego /clinical mental health	Transition stress in OEF/OIF women veterans in new careers as police officers	Correctional Personnel Issues	The transition from military to civilian life is stressful for most discharged veterans. The OEF-OIF veterans constitute a large portion of new police officer recruits. Police and the military are male-dominated cultures with pre-existing stigmatizing attitudes towards mental health. Women applicants present with gender-specific healthcare needs. This vulnerable and underserved veteran population must have access to support at several levels within the department. This paper offers a perspective aimed at sensitizing healthcare service providers to relevant transition and adjustment issues as female veterans as they shift into civilian police departments.

Hanping	Du	Public Security Department of Hainan Province, China	The Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Street Crime in SanYa, China: An Application of GIS in Crime Analysis	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Using Geographic Information System (GIS), this article examines the spatial and temporal distribution and correlates of street crimes in SanYa, China. Characteristics of victims and neighborhoods are analyzed. Since SanYa is a popular tourist destination in China, the focus of this study is on the exploration of the distribution of tourist attractions and resort hotels and their impacts on the spatial distribution of street crimes. Policy implications on street crime prevention and reduction are discussed.
Robert	Dunkley	Colorado State Community College at Pueblo	Sheriff/Coroner The Effects of Dual-Office in California Counties	Police Administration and Management	An analysis of the effects of dual office sheriff/coroners in the State of California. A review of the justification and financial expediency of combining these two separate offices within the county government into a combined single agency. What parameters dictate this decision, and what potential issues occur when a death inquiry runs at-odds to a policing agenda. How are decisions made to differentiate and provide autonomy when competing law enforcement and coroner agendas clash?
Michael	Cavanaugh, Jr.	University of Houston-Downtown	Strip Searches in Schools: Before and After Safford Unified School District No. 1 v. Redding (2009)	Schools and Crime	The United States Supreme Court ruled in Safford v. Redding (2009) that strip searches of students for non-dangerous items require more than reasonable suspicion. In Redding, the Court ruled that the strip search of Savana Redding was a constitutional violation; however, the Court failed to explain what constitutes a valid strip search of a student. This paper attempts to identify a bright line for constitutional and unconstitutional strip searches of students, through an analysis of court cases before and after Redding. Findings will be presented, as well as implications for the future of strip searches of students in public schools.
Patrick	Gartin	Missouri State University	The New Front Line in the War on Meth: Examining the Impact of Local Precursor Prescription Laws	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	The New Front Line in the War on Meth: Examining the Impact of Local Precursor Prescription Laws  Patrick R. Gartin and Amanda Muse  Abstract  Recent legislative efforts at both the Federal and State levels to control methamphetamine abuse through restricted sales of precursor chemicals have been largely ineffective. As a result, many municipalities have taken the more stringent step of requiring a prescription for the purchase of pseudoephedrine, the key methamphetamine precursor. This study examines the scope and impact of this growing trend of local prescription ordinances in Missouri, which for several years has led the nation in methamphetamine seizures.
Michele	Grillo	Monmouth University	The Relationship Between Abuse History and Crime Type of Female Parolees	Reentry/Parole Issues	Little is known regarding whether abuse history influences the type of crime committed by female offenders. The objective of this research is to determine whether a relationship exists between abuse history and crime type of a sample of female parolees. The sample population comprises female from residential and day parole programs. A self-report questionnaire will serve as the main data collection method. In addition, a review of conviction records will mediate discrepancies of crime type reported. Variables considered include gender, age, race and sexual orientation. Initial findings future directions for study are the focus of the presentation.
Don	Chon	Auburn University at Montgomery	The Relationship between Women's Socioeconomic Status and	Victimology	The current study employed individual-level data from International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) for a large number of females from multiple countries. The present analyses found supports for both "backlash" hypothesis and routine activity/lifestyle theory. For the support of "backlash" hypothesis, the women with higher educational attainments, occupational status, and income level are more likely to experience sexual assaults than those with lower social and economic status. This phenomenon is more pronounced in non-Western and non-industrialized countries. Also, consistent with routine activity/ lifestyle theory, younger, single and employed women are more common targets of sexual violence than older, married, and unemployed women.
Michael	Carriaga	University of Texas at Dallas	Assessing the Disparity between Parent and Self-Report of Self-Control on Life Outcomes	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Using longitudinal data on individuals followed from age 5 to age 26, the present study explores the relationship between parent and child perceptions of youth's self control as predictors of delinquency. We analyze the differential predictive ability of parental and youth reports on criminal involvement for these youths. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.
Lori	Mueller	Monmouth University	College Students Perceptions of Female Prisoners	Gender and Crime	The current study analyzes the degree to which participants' belief in a just world and empathy affect perceptions of incarcerated women. The independent variable will have four levels: record of arrest only, record of arrest and statistics, record of arrest and life story, and record of arrest and guided imagery. The dependent variables are parole decision, and if the participant feels incarcerated women deserve prison programs. The design of the experiment is a multi-group between subjects in which approximately 120 college students will participate. This research will aid in the funding and development of prison programs for women.
Jody	Sundt	Portland State University	Undecided and Skeptical: Public Perceptions of Probation Officer Efficacy	Community Corrections and Probation	Although probation is far and away the most widely used sanction, very little is known about the public's perception of probation officer efficacy. Results of a statewide survey of Oregon residents found that a large percentage of the public has not formed a view about the effectiveness of probation officers. Those who ventured an answer, however, tended to believe that probation officers do a fair or poor job of "addressing crime and public safety." Compared to other criminal justice actors, only elected officials were held in lower esteem. The sources of public attitudes toward probation officers are explored.

Jennifer	Yant	The University of Texas at Dallas	Does proximity and media exposure of a sentence of death imposed on a juvenile produce a change in juvenile offending?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	There is an abundance of literature on the subject of deterrence and capital punishment. There has been less focus on an individual's exposure to media coverage of or their proximity to the event, especially among juveniles. This paper aims to fill the gap by asking "Do subsequent rates of violent juvenile offending change in the same geographic area that a juvenile defendant is sentenced to death?" Monthly data were extracted from the Uniform Crime Report 24 months before a high profile juvenile crime in a mid-sized Southern city occurred and 24 months after the sentence of death was handed down.
Jisun	Choi	John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY	Empirical Relationship between Child Sex Offenders and Victims in South Korea	Sex Crimes	To diagnose the potential risk factors associating with child sexual victimization, special dataset was analyzed. The data was collected on 92 sexually abused children, who received interviews and psychological evaluations prior to the treatments. The period of data collection was 24 months from 2007, in the child sexual abuse prevention center in south eastern Korea. The study aims to delineate a comprehensive picture of the child sexual victimization that indicates 1) empirical relationship between the offenders and abused children, 2) typological analysis, and 3) comparative investigation with Western countries. Specific preventive measures are discussed based on the findings.
Rochelle	Cobbs	Mississippi Valley State University	An Examination of Pretrial Release Decision/Outcomes: Are there Racial Differences Among Felony Offenders in Mississippi	Pretrial Proceedings	The purpose of this study is to examine the data on the processing of felony defendants in the rural courts in the State of Mississippi. The goal is to determine if the race and economic class of the defendants affect the outcome during the pretrial release stage. To undertake the study, the demographic characteristics, arrest offense, criminal justice status at time of arrest, prior arrests and convictions, bail and pretrial release, court appearance record, re-arrests while on pretrial release, type and outcome of adjudication, and type and length of sentence of the defendants will be examined. The data for the study will be collected from ten randomly selected counties of the 82 counties of the State of Mississippi.
Pamela	Shultz	Arkansas State University	School-to-prison Pipeline: Alternatives Strategies for Educational Opportunities for all Youth	Restorative Justice	This paper analyzes past research on the school-to-prison pipeline and social reform programs, as well as, research on zero tolerance policies. The paper will also look at the successfulness of social reform programs and ways to transition court-involved students back into public schools. This paper will attempt to identify alternative strategies and successful programs that will allow equal educational opportunities for all youth. Framework and data will be for an ongoing dissertation project, related to School-to-Prison Pipeline reforms and Prison Education programs to determine the successfulness of such programs.
Jeremy	Sieminski	North Texas HIDTA	The Problem of Intelligence Irrelevance in Intelligence-Led Policing:	Police Administration and Management	Intelligence-led policing (ILP) relies, at least conceptually, on a working relationship between intelligence analysts and policy makers to more effectively address crime problems. Yet, the relationship between analysts and policy makers is complicated by various pathologies that hinder the development and use of strategic intelligence. As a result, intelligence can become irrelevant to the creation of policy. This paper examines the problem of intelligence irrelevance in ILP and argues that fundamental tensions between both the purpose/nature of intelligence and the nature of policing often produce loosely coupled intelligence-policy systems.
Naoki	Kanaboshi	Grand Valley State University	Inmates' Right to Hunger Strike: Its Use and Its Limits under the U.S. Constitution	Institutional Corrections	Hunger strikes have long been used as a way of protest and as a last resort, especially by those confined. Recently inmates' hunger strikes and resulting force-feeding have received a considerable amount of international attention. This paper analyzes what constitutional rights inmates in the U.S. prisons possess with regard to hunger strikes and force-feeding. This paper argues that the retaliatory force-feeding of hunger-striking inmates generally violates the First Amendment, and that force-feeding for the purpose of lifesaving will still violate the inmates' right to bodily integrity, at least when the officials force-feed mentally competent strikers.
Rolando	del Carmen	Sam Houston State University	Annual Review of the Supreme Court Term	Criminal Procedure	
Craig	Hemmens	Missouri State University	The Supreme Court and Liability	Criminal Procedure	This paper reviews cases from the 2011 term of the United States Supreme Court dealing with liability of criminal justice system personnel.
Jeffrey	Walker	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Supreme Court and the 4th Amendment	Criminal Procedure	This paper reviews cases from the 2011 term of the United States Supreme Court dealing with the Fourth Amendment
David	Brody	Washington State University	The Supreme Court and the 5th Amendment	Criminal Procedure	This paper reviews cases from the 2011 term of the United States Supreme Court dealing with the Fifth Amendment
Barbara	Belbot	University of Houston-Downtown	The Supreme Court and the 5th Amendment	Criminal Procedure	This paper reviews cases from the 2011 term of the United States Supreme Court dealing with the Fifth Amendment
Laura	King	Boise State University	Teen Dating Violence: A Time Series Analysis of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Domestic/Family Crime	Over two decades ago, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention began collecting biennial, nationwide data on the health risk behaviors of high school students with the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). This paper presents preliminary findings of a statistical analysis of YRBS data, with a specific focus on teen dating violence. In addition to time series analyses, state-level data are compared and contrasted. Behavioral correlates of teen dating violence, such as alcohol and drug abuse, are also examined.
Michelle	Kilburn	Southeast Missouri State University	The Female Criminal Justice Students' Perspectives on Critical Issues in Criminal Justice	Gender and Crime	The female perspective of critical issues in criminal justice is important to ascertain as the number of females in policing, corrections, and the judicial system continues to grow; and, females take on more administrative roles.  This study will describe and contrast the views of female criminal justice majors in comparison to the female population on a university campus at large. A discussion of differing views between female criminal justice majors and male criminal justice majors will also be offered. Further, the study will examine the participant's academic standing and political and religious affiliation in relation to their views.

John	Barbrey	Longwood University	Traditional & Non-Traditional Homeland Security Programs: A Typology	Homeland Security Issues	Homeland Security has emerged as a distinct discipline since 9/11. "Traditional" Homeland Security (HS) academic programs borrow heavily from Criminal Justice, Emergency Management, Law, Public Policy/Political Science, Communications, and multiple technology/science disciplines. The purpose of this research is to create a typology of traditional and non-traditional HS academic programs within the United States through an analysis of institutional web pages. The differences between a typical HS program and those incorporating only some traditional course elements will be described in an effort to demonstrate the degree to which HS is now truly embedded within the academe.
Jeff	Schmidt	Southeast Missouri State University	A Content Analysis of Criminal Justice Graduate School Curriculums	Administrative Issues	Developing curriculum for any type of program at a college or university should be a focus for every department or administrative staff. Curriculums should be designed to optimally prepare students and provide them with an advantage when they pursue a career within their field. What should be an even larger concern for college and university departmental/administrative staff is designing the appropriate graduate school curriculum. This study will not specifically develop a curriculum, but provide a content analysis of 50 major face-to-face criminal justice degree programs covering themes of required classes, the program's accreditation, total hours required, and internship/senior project requirements.
Pierre	Rivolta	Central Connecticut State University	What's happening with DWI Courts? The Texas experience.	Specialty Courts	This paper reports findings of the Texas Statewide Evaluation of DWI Courts, a study set out to get a better understanding of these Courts and identify best practices in an effort to standardize the DWI Court model and promote uniformity in program delivery across the state. Using data from a survey of 23 DWI Court programs, this research documents variations in program structures and key policies and practices, particularly in light of the 10 Guiding Principles of DWI Courts. Specifically, this study provides a description of the characteristics of these Courts as well as an evaluation of their operations.
Colleen	Clarke	Minnesota State University, Mankato	Bioaccumulated Toxins and their Developmental Effects on Children: A Case Study	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Due to developmental effects of contaminants, pregnant women and young children are at greatest risk. Any contaminated fish has the ability to transmit dangerous toxins through ingestion, and the risk is believed to increase as the quantity consumed increases. Our research intends to raise public awareness to this issue by linking physical, neurological and developmental issues in children and young people to the exposure of bioaccumulated toxins and to see if there is a correlation between the urban population size, availability of fish containing bioaccumulated toxins and public awareness.
Arthur	Vasquez	The University of Texas at Dallas	Gang Propensity and Depression	Research and Pictorial Showcase	There are multiple theories that address adolescent delinquency from a criminological perspective; however, only recently have some researchers investigated the relationship between depressed mood and gang propensity in adolescents. Previous evidence illustrates these two phenomena are correlated, but there is disagreement as to what causes what. If the adolescents illustrates a depressed mood, do the adolescents use Sykes and Matza's (1957) neutralization techniques to free themselves from guilt associated with offending and/or to maintain a non-criminal self-image? Using data from the ADD Health, this study explores the influence of a feeling of depressed mood on acts of delinquency in adolescents.
Bin	Liang	Oklahoma State University	Testing the Gender Effect in Drug and Alcohol Treatment: Women's Participation in Tulsa County Drug and DUI Programs	Specialty Courts	Continuous growth of Drug and DUI courts nationwide has built a body of literature on the subject. However, very little research has focused on women's participation and how gender may have influenced clients' performance in programs. Based on data collected from Tulsa County DUI and Drug programs in Oklahoma, this study examines the impact of gender on clients' performance in both programs. In addition to identifying associations between client's gender and demographics, criminal history, addiction problems, and other medical and mental health problems, this study explores gender's impact on both program progress and final outcome.
Maria	Garase	Mercyhurst University	A GRAFFITI ABATEMENT CAPSTONE PROJECT: A "HOW TO" LESSON IN INTEGRATING SERVICE-LEARNING AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Teaching Pedagogy	The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate how faculty can integrate service-learning and civic engagement in a capstone course by coordinating a graffiti abatement project. In this project, students learned the different types of graffiti, motivations of vandals, criminological theories related to graffiti, and research skills in documenting graffiti. Students initiated and participated in a graffiti removal project in which they were responsible for photographing, documenting, cataloging, and analyzing graffiti; deciphering different tagging crews; and ultimately removing the graffiti. Students' reflections on the project revealed that they gained new skills and appreciated the importance of civic engagement.
Troy	Payne	University of Alaska Anchorage	Alcohol Ignition Interlock Orders in Alaska: A Preliminary Analysis	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	While the Alaska Statutes were revised to make alcohol ignition interlock devices (IIDs) mandatory after conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol, the Alaska Court System does not collect data regarding IID orders for DUI offenders. This descriptive study examines sentencing orders for recent DUI convictions to measure characteristics of IID orders in Alaska as a first step toward developing comprehensive IID education for Alaska justice practitioners.
Danielle	Harris	San Jose State University	Desistance from sexual offending: the impact of policies that restrict employment and residence	Reentry/Parole Issues	The experiences of recently released sexual offenders adjusting to life outside custody are examined. Despite the assumption of inevitable recidivism, 200 years of criminological research has demonstrated that desistance is a natural human process. The extent to which this is observable in sexual offenders is less well known, largely due to the enduring theories of perpetual risk. A group of 50 men were interviewed and administered the MIDSA. Using quantitative narrative analysis, various themes of desistance were examined (e.g. generativity, intimacy, mastery, turning points, and redemption). Preliminary results underscore the importance of productivity versus stagnation, gainful employment, and safe accommodation.

Michelle	Richter	St. Edward's University	Police Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Response by Census Tract Data in a Large, Southern, Urban Center	Police-Community Interactions	To address the needs of the mentally ill police agencies developed specialized response teams: Crisis Intervention Teams (CITs). Examination of the 2005 CIT call data for the Houston Police Department provides a context for a typical PwMI and if all calls are handled similarly based on markers of social disorganization. The hypothesis was there would be a difference for areas of the city with more markers of disorganization. Preliminary findings refute the hypothesis and indicated that no matter where you are in the city, you receive a similarly high quality of service.
Hollianne	Marshall	Fairmont State University	Bigger might be better: Aggregating data in urban crime research	Quantitative Methods	This paper examines the effects of using aggregated data in urban crime research. Currently, the literature is at odds as to the appropriate level of aggregation for analyzing crime data, with many arguments in support of using the lowest level of aggregation possible (block and tract) for more precision in analysis and generalizability. The current study examines 3 different aggregate levels (2 in Chicago and 1 in New York City) and compares the results. The results suggest that the lowest level of aggregation might not always be the most accurate level with which to analyze urban crime data.
Geetha	Suresh	University of Louisville	Social Crime Multiplier approach towards Crime Prevention and Intervention	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This research examines incidence of recorded Assault and Homicide crime in greater Louisville, KY for a period of eight years. Aggregate data are used to make inferences about the impact of social and economic neighborhood factors and spatial effect on crime. The presence of a social crime multiplier is defined as a change in crime for changes in social and economic neighborhood factors. We calculated time invariant components with and without spatial effects to determine hot and cold areas of homicide and assault index of crime, to determine which census tracts are at risk tracts and have a spillover effect versus census tracts where crime is more localized. Failure to revitalize these census tracts does not provide 'spatial justice' and as Renkert (1989) says in effect dooms certain areas of the city to be zoned for crime
Sindee	Kerker	Lynn University	THE CITIZENSHIP PROJECT: INCORPORATING CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY INTO THE CURRICULUM THROUGH COMMUNITY POLICING	Teaching Pedagogy	The Citizenship Project requires students to focus on a civic issue, problem or topic while engaging in experiential learning opportunities and community service work with local, community-based groups. Students work side by side with community police officers on service projects designed to improve the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues. Emphasis is placed on relationship building between police officers and its neighborhood citizens to form meaningful cooperative partnerships to better address and solve community problems.
Joshua	Harms	Middle Tennessee State University	Jury Selection: A Panel of Your Peers or a Panel of the Silent	Pretrial Proceedings	This study analyzes the criticized process of selecting a jury panel for criminal trials. Quantitative data analysis is conducted evaluating the demographic, personality, and legal traits that are associated with potential jurors who are both chosen for and struck from jury duty. It is the hypothesis of the author that defense attorneys will favor those potential jurors that express mistrust while prosecuting attorneys will favor those that express trust in the justice system. It is hypothesized that this will result in a panel of jurors who were the least likely to express opinions during the selection process.
James	Parlow	Winona State University	Working with the Trans*gender Community; Respecting Rights and Avoiding Litigation, What a street officer needs to know	Police-Community Interactions	Through the years law enforcement officers have had to work with individuals and groups with special interests and characteristics. Individuals covered under the umbrella of the identifier Trans*gender have existed throughout history. With the recent recognition by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and The Department of Justice as having status, officers are now charged with protecting the rights of this cultural group. As Trans*gender individuals emerge and becomes more visible it presents additional specific challenges to officers on the street and in jails and correctional facilities. Becoming familiar with behaviors, terminology, medical issues and rights are essential to avoid litigation.
Sarah	Stein	Clayton State University	The Politics of Capital Punishment in Relation to Serial Killers	Death Penalty	Capital punishment has been traditionally applied to serial killers in the United States. There are rarely exceptions to this rule unless the killer is prepared to offer additional details about the murders, victims, disposal sites, or modus operandi to further scholarly research endeavors. This paper will explore the politics of capital punishment as it relates to serial murderers in the United States. Specifically, the cases of Gary Ridgway, Theodore Robert Bundy, and Aileen Woumos will be discussed.
Laurie	Drapela	Associate Professor	Bringing the Feds Back In: Cross-Agency Implications for Drug Court "Best Practices" among Veterans Courts	Specialty Courts	For the past two decades, the exponential growth of Drug Courts across the United States has been aided by assistance from the federal government's Bureau of Justice Assistance's Drug Court Planning Initiative (DCPI), which provides financial and technical assistance to courts. The emergence of Veterans Courts, in which state and local drug courts partner with the federal Veterans Administration (VA) to provide treatment, represents a qualitative shift in the power of federal agencies over day-to-day court operations. My analysis considers the challenges to implementing the Drug Court model when the VA becomes involved as a stakeholder in the provision of AOD treatment to state and court clients.
Robert	Morris	University of Texas at Dallas	Pretrial Release Mechanisms in Dallas County and their Impact on Recidivism and Absconding	Pretrial Proceedings	Considerable resources are devoted to various release mechanisms from jails, yet there is a paucity of quality research that has focused on whether such mechanisms alone successfully reduce the probability of recidivism and/or absconding from court. Understanding which mechanisms impact public safety is critical in order for public officials to effectively guide criminal justice policies aimed at enhancing public safety, without realigning or extending limited fiscal resources. Relying on court and arrest records from Dallas County, Texas this study presents an empirical assessment of whether public safety (recidivism and failure to appear) is mitigated through different varying release mechanisms.

Paul	Steele	Center for Justice Studies	A State-Level Comparison of the Growth of U.S. Prison Expenditures and Populations	Institutional Corrections	In times of economic uncertainty, the precipitous growth of prison population and expenditures has become significant concerns for policy makers and the public. A growing body of research has attempted to uncover its cause(s). The work of Spelman (2009) is notable for his comprehensive investigation of the topic at a national level but does not account for the differences among states. In this study, we mimic Spelman's time series approach for the state of Kentucky and other states during the same time period. Our multivariate technique determines the simultaneous influence of economic, political, crime, and socio-demographic variables on growth.
Jennifer	Gossett	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Purchasing Counterfeit: The College Experience	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	As more products fall victim to counterfeiting, greater concern arises with their availability and quality. The civil, and now criminal issues, that come with counterfeiting evoke exploration into the reasons people purchase these goods, whether knowingly or by deception. This exploratory project focuses on the offline and online purchasing of counterfeit goods by college students, with further examination into the reasons for 'going fake'.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University	Community Policing at an HBCU	Police-Community Interactions	This paper presentation examines implementation of community policing at Coppin State University, an urban HBCU in Baltimore, Maryland. It applies the Campus Community Policing Partnership Model developed by the United Negro College Fund Special Programs Corporation and evaluated at several HBCUs.  Coppin State University undergraduate and graduate students are working with Dr. Michael Berlin of Department of Criminal Justice and University Police Chief Leonard Hamm as part of a service learning project to conduct: a community needs assessment on campus and in surrounding communities; a law enforcement needs assessment; and focus groups to determine key areas of community and law enforcement concern. Based upon the results of their assessments, they will recommend strategies to address the concerns and evaluate implementation of those strategies which are implemented.
Myrinda	Schweitzer	University of Cincinnati	Exploring Contexts: Incorporating the Principles of Effective Intervention into Community Supervision	Community Corrections and Probation	Evidence suggests that reductions in the recidivism of offenders on community supervision can be achieved through the provision of treatment services. More specifically, agencies that adhere to the principles of effective intervention, including the delivery of cognitive-behavioral interventions to higher risk offenders, have demonstrated the greatest reductions. This paper will provide an inside look at one community supervision agency's attempt to integrate cognitive behavioral treatment services to higher risk offenders using Thinking for A Change and Effective Practices in Community Supervision. In particular, the "black box" of implementation will be explored along with the program's impact on recidivism.
Manish	Madan	Texas A&M International University	Violence against Women in India – Content Analysis of News Stories Reporting Honor Killings (Dating Violence) in India	Domestic/Family Crime	Violence against women, a worldwide phenomenon is no strange concept for the households, media, law enforcement and criminal justice system in India. Leading daily newspapers in India are filled with stories and events that occur in various cities across the nation highlighting violence against women. This study analyses data emerging from an ongoing project that tracks news stories collected from two leading Indian news portals reporting stories of abuse against women in India. Various forms of abuse such as sexual abuse, dowry, harassment, honor killing, rape, gang rapes, female infanticide and eve teasing are covered by the two portals. Despite a variety of crimes against women in India, for the purpose of this research, we focus on stories of 'honor killings' that branches out of dating violence, and attempt to identify a theoretical perspectives to understand the factors associated with the phenomenon and content analyze honor killing related news stories.
Kyle	Ward	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Promising Correctional Rehabilitation Programs	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Over the past several decades there has been a public disinterest in correctional rehabilitation programs, however a recent shift to evidence-based research has renewed interest in such programs, which have been shown success. This panel will include discussion of various correctional rehabilitation programs and the program evaluations that document success through measures of reduced recidivism and successful reentry. Reviews of specific types of programs include educational programs, parenting programs, work programs, and cognitive behavioral therapy.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University	Policing Multicultural and Immigrant Communities: Issues and Strategies	Police-Community Interactions	This roundtable examines issues concerning policing multi-cultural and immigrant populations. Legal, political, social-cultural, management, training and other issues will be discussed. Promising approaches will be explored. While the primary focus will be on multi-cultural policing in the United States, relevant international examples will be shared. The relationship between multi-cultural policing and community policing, compstat, and intelligence-led policing strategies will be investigated. The role of local law police in enforcing federal immigration laws will be considered.
Edward	Reeves	Institute for Regional Analysis and Public Policy	Gang Membership and Neighborhood Characteristics: Their Relative Influence on the Journey to Crime	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	What influences offenders to travel from their home to commit serious violent crimes? We discuss our research concerning gang membership, neighborhoods in which offenders reside and commit their crimes, and travel between these locations. We find that concentrations of crime locales and residential locations vary significantly between offenders with and without gang affiliation. Logistic regression reveals that gang members are less likely to commit crimes near home, and that neighborhood disadvantage and stability interact with membership to influence the journey to crime. We use multilevel modeling of individual, gang, and neighborhood spatial and non-spatial data to explore these crime patterns.

John	Turner	Washington State University / Dept of Criminal Justice	The Implications of Conflict between Custody and Treatment Staff in Correctional Institutions	Rehabilitation and Treatment	It is widely known that substance abuse treatment programs are effective in reducing recidivism amongst drug offenders. Although we know that these programs efficiently reduce the likelihood of offender recidivism, many questions remain unanswered. Perhaps one of the most essential questions that must be answered is whether or not the gap that exists between prison custody staff and treatment staff diminishes the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitative programs. Motivational interviewing and other techniques can be highly effective when appropriately administered by qualified professionals.
Samuel	Arungwa	Prairie View A&M University	The Willingness to Support for Reserve Evidence Based Law Enforcement	Police Administration and Management	There are now two distinctive and emerging concepts in extant police administration research - the "reserve", and the "evidence based law enforcement" programs. When combined, these concepts should offer greater efficiency and effectiveness for thousands of fiscally challenged departments. The current study is a new "Reserve Evidence Based Law Enforcement" or REBLE model of Policing. Using a "willingness to support" or WITS scale, an empirical measure of potential support for REBLE amongst local community leaders (LCLs) is included. The economic and policy implication of the WITS for REBLE is also discussed.
DANIEL	IRABOR	PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	Human Trafficking for the Sake of Prostitution	Sex Crimes	Contemporary thoughts and assumptions on human trafficking hold that human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution is a worldwide form of exploitation in which men, women, and children are bought, sold, and held against their will in involuntary servitude or slave-like conditions. This paper argues that these assumptions are grossly misleading and unscientific. They serve the interest of the political powerful, thus falsifying policies derivable from such definitions and assumptions. The paper presents and examines the alternative assumptions as they relate to human trafficking for the purpose of child prostitution with the view of providing the rationale for its practice.
Robert	Morris	University of Texas at Dallas	Emerging Criminal/Juvenile Justice Research from Dallas County, Texas	Pretrial Proceedings	
Robert	Morris	University of Texas at Dallas	Pretrial Release Mechanisms in Dallas County and their Impact on Recidivism	Pretrial Proceedings	Considerable resources are devoted to various release mechanisms from jails, yet there is a paucity of quality research that has focused on whether such mechanisms alone successfully reduce the probability of recidivism from court. Understanding which mechanisms impact public safety is critical in order for public officials to effectively guide criminal justice policies aimed at enhancing public safety, without realigning or extending limited fiscal resources. Relying on court and arrest records from Dallas County, Texas this study presents an empirical assessment of whether recidivism is mitigated through varying release mechanisms, net of other effects.
Robert	Morris	University of Texas at Dallas	The Impact of Pretrial Release Mechanisms on Failure to Appear in Court	Pretrial Proceedings	Considerable resources are devoted to various release mechanisms from jails, yet there is a paucity of quality research that has focused on whether such mechanisms alone successfully reduce the probability of absconding from court (failing to appear). Relying on court and arrest records from Dallas County, Texas this study presents an empirical assessment of whether failure to appear (FTA) is mitigated through different release mechanisms (e.g., commercial bonds, cash bonds, personal recognizance, etc.).
Pernilla	Johansson	Dallas County Juvenile Department	Girls Pathways to Post-adjudication Residential Placement	Pretrial Proceedings	This paper analyzes the risk factors, service needs and juvenile justice responses for girls court ordered to post-adjudication placement. The focus is to identify the legal and extra-legal factors affecting the court decision to place girls outside of the home. This study helps inform juvenile justice case management and programming.
Amanda	Russell-Kaplan	University of Texas at Dallas	Intervening on Girls at Risk of Sexual Exploitation: Results from the ESTEEM Court Pilot Program Process Evaluation	Pretrial Proceedings	The ESTEEM Court Pilot Program is a juvenile justice diversionary program for girls at risk of sexual exploitation/trafficking and was developed and delivered by the Dallas County Juvenile Department. This unique program involves a multitude of evidence-based practices and involves many organizations throughout the community. This paper presents the findings from an in-depth program/process evaluation of the first year of the program's implementation. This evaluation was fully funded by the Dallas Women's Foundation.
Deeanna	Button	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Explaining Negative Outcomes Among LGBTQ Youth: Victimization or Isolation?	Victimology	Compared to heterosexual youth, LGBTQ youth have higher rates of multiple negative outcomes, including substance use, sexual risk taking, and suicide. Researchers have determined higher rates of negative outcomes are, in part, related to the elevated rates of peer victimization that LGBTQ youth face. In addition to being at greater risk for victimization, LGBTQ youth more often report isolation. However, research has not yet explored the connection between isolation and increased risk of negative outcomes among LGBTQ youth. Using statewide survey data from 9-12 grade students, this study compares the effects of victimization and isolation on negative outcomes for LGBTQ.
Charles	Brawner III	Heartland Community College	Challenges for the police selection process among a generation of digital natives	Police Personnel Issues	This paper examines contemporary challenges a police department faces in the recruitment, selection, and training of recruits who are part of the 'digital native' generation. Research is reviewed suggesting that the college student of today might be lacking critical thinking skills that police administrators would find necessary for an effective and efficient police officer. Moreover, the question is raised whether the technology phenomenon that influenced today's police recruit might negatively impact the applicant pool for many metropolitan police departments.
Haley	Case	Limestone College	Females in the Juvenile Justice System: Issues and Programs	Student Panels	The purpose of this research paper is to look into the treatment of juvenile female delinquents in today's criminal justice system. This paper will look at the things that influence the young female and how she arrived at her "breaking point." This paper will also examine all of the kinds of programs that different states offer, and what is being done across the country to help these girls who are in facilities.

Lloyd	Klein	St. Francis College	'Doing Time' after Doing Time: Community Corrections Programs and Reentry Issues	Reentry/Parole Issues	Released offenders are afforded a variety of community corrections programs upon reentry into society. The application of half way houses, parole services, and designated community groups facilitate the reintegration of released offenders. However, significant recidivist rates develop based upon relative weaknesses within these program. This paper will examine the impact of community opposition to the reintegration of these offenders through the analysis of 1) systematic exclusion based on criminal records; 2) lack of adequate social supports within parole and specialty court programs; and 3) community implementation of NIMBY processes. The implementation of Megan's Law will be highlighted in this analysis.
Carol	Veneziano	Southeast Missouri State University	Attributions about the causes of poverty: Do attitudes change as a result of knowledge?	Teaching Pedagogy	This study was designed to assess attributions about causes of poverty before and after exposure to course materials/assignments concerning poverty and crime. There has been limited research on attitudes toward the poor, and such attitudes might have important consequences in terms of concern about offenders. Students were administered an Attributions for Poverty Scale before and after course materials addressing social process and social structure theories. The results indicated that students rated all of the scale attributions as more important in the post test, but the order of importance of their attributions toward the causes of poverty did not change.
OZGUR	SOLAKOGLU	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY)	Fear of Crime in Turkey: The Role of Media, Community, and the Police	Police-Community Interactions	Fear of crime and predictors associated with fear of crime in Turkey is an area that has received little empirical attention. Therefore, the purpose of is study to explore factors that may contribute to the fear of crime in Turkey. Using the European Social Survey (2008), I examined the effect of different media types (radio, newspaper, television, and internet), religion, social participation and trust in police on the fear of crime. Results showed that the effect of newspaper is higher than other media types. In addition, religion, social participation and trust in police influence the fear of crime in Turkey.
Jonathan	Allen	Texas State University	Proactive and reactive patrol: Using automatic vehicle location data to study patterns in police movement	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment showed that levels of street crime did not differ when patrol was assigned to reactive, proactive, or normal patrol conditions. However, the conditions utilized in the study were artificial. As little empirical work has focused on differences between reactive and proactive patrol behavior, there is an insufficient empirical basis for understanding how proactive and reactive states differentially affect crime. This research examines variations in spatial and temporal patterns between reactive and proactive patrol states using automatic vehicle location (AVL) data.
Nicolle	Parsons-Pollard	Virginia State University	Synthesizing Research, Service Learning, Grant Opportunities, and Community Service		This paper will demonstrate how the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Conference expanded into a grassroots community service movement, lead to service learning opportunities for students, a grant opportunity, and a publication.  Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) occurs when a disparate number of minorities come into contact with the criminal and juvenile justice systems in relations to their representation in the general population (Parsons-Pollard, 2011). Virginia State University has hosted an annual conference on DMC since 2006 and this event has lead to a variety of opportunities including increased community service related to the issue of racial disparity, a grant funded peer mentoring program, which provides service learning opportunities for students and the publication entitled Disproportionate Minority Contact Current Issues and Policies in 2011. This paper will focus on Virginia State University's experience and how others can establish similar projects.
Doshie	Piper	Praire View A&M University	Conflict Perspective and its Indirect Implications for Juvenile Amenability and Culpability	Race and Crime	The argument of this paper is that some social inequalities exist in the way minority youth are treated in the system during processing, adjudication, and disposition. Prior research is reviewed on empirical studies of conflict theory. First, research on the relationship between the presence of threatening social groups and its impacts on crime control efforts within geographical areas. Second, research is reviewed on the influence of administrative regulations and court decisions. Lastly, policy implications are provided that express ways that minority youth, are more entangled in this system rather than rehabilitated, treated fairly and impartially, and helped out of the juvenile justice system.
Erin	Grant	Texas State University	A Test of the Self-Control Theory in a Mexican Population	Social Control Theory	Gottfredson's and Hirschi's self-control theory of crime has been widely tested. While the theory has critics, empirical research has determined that self-control is one of the strongest correlates of crime (Pratt and Cullen, 2000). The general theory of crime has been tested on both males and females, as well as cross-culturally. Using the PHDCN, this paper will discuss the implications of how family bonds, shown to be greater in Mexican populations, affect self-control and offending. Possible differences in family bonds between generations of Mexican families will also be explored.
Stephane	Kirven	Sacred Heart University	What Does an Illegal Immigrant Look Like?	Criminal Procedure	The Arizona statute S.B. 1070, Section 2(B) requires state and local police to verify the immigration status of anyone whom they have a "reasonable suspicion" is undocumented. In the recent supreme court case State of Arizona v. United States of America, the Supreme Court upheld Section 2(B) of SB 1070. Though this statute explicitly prohibits the use of race, color or national origin in determining an individual's immigration status this paper contends that the net effect of the application of Section 2(B) of SB 1070 promotes racial profiling and is likely to have a discriminatory impact on immigrants of color.

Christie	Burgess	Southern Oregon University	Making it real: Simulation infused education	Teaching Pedagogy	Southern Oregon University under the umbrella of the Criminology Club has hosted a simulation training day for criminal justice professionals and students for over a decade. The event known as the "Lock In" draws from CCJ and non-majors to create an opportunity that offers "real-life" scenarios. This paper/presentation will examine the experience from a documentary point of view as well as explore the importance of the event from the officers, current students, and graduated student's perception. Does the Lock In have influence on perspective law enforcement officers? Does it change how agencies view students? The details will be revealed.
Lior	Gideon	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Social Support, Fear of Crime and Community Safety	Strain Theory	The study presents findings from a newly developed tool that measures social support and fear of crime and perception of community safety. The tool was tested in NYC and included 502 participants. Using previous measures, the current study tested such measures and their association to perception of community safety and victimization. Findings are discussed in relation to perception of available support, seeking support, police visibility and social cohesion as mediators of strain. Limitations and recommendation for future studies are discussed.
Dale	Brooker	Saint Joseph's College of Maine	Service Learning in Criminal Justice Courses: Best Practices in Assessing Course Level and Programmatic Outcomes	Assessment	The integration of service learning in criminal justice courses is a growing trend in many institutions. Both students and community partners benefit greatly from this experiential learning process. This paper seeks to explore the current status of service learning within a criminal justice program at one particular liberal arts institution and examines the various methods used to assess not only course level outcomes but how the assessments currently in use connect with programmatic outcomes. Furthermore, the paper hopes to begin an exploration into the best practices of those involved in this particular mode of learning and how community partners can be involved in the process of assessment.
Richard	Wright	Bridgewater State University	LISTENING: THE ROLE OF NARRATIVES IN HEALING FROM VIOLENCE	Victimology	This preliminary manuscript examines the growing but disparate movement that focuses on the importance of supporting violent crime victims to "tell their stories." Whether embodied in the international truth commissions or in restorative justice programs, a greater emphasis is being paid to the importance of victim "narratives." Yet the primary policy options in dealing with interpersonal violence continue to focus on punishment and expanding the discretion of criminal justice officials. This book project significantly expands the literature on the role of "narratives" in violence and victimization through an innovative use of interviews, mini-case studies and an interdisciplinary perspective.
Michael	Schidlow	Iona College	Developing a Know Your Employee Program: Utilizing a Code of Ethics as a Tool to Deter the White Collar Lawbreaker	White Collar Crime	In the absence of a well-rounded screening process, continued inward surveillance, substantive training, and open channels for anonymous reporting, corporate lawbreaking will continue to present an invidious threat to companies, their shareholders, law enforcement and the public. Developing a Know Your Employee (KYE) program makes compliance with criminal and regulatory laws a pensive, meaningful and even performance related process for associates. When combined with a robust code of ethics as well as the support of Legal and Human Resources departments, such a program can be a formidable tool in enhancing compliance practices and rooting out corporate lawbreakers.
Stephanie	Cardwell	University of Alabama at Birmingham	The Role of Containment Theory in Juvenile Delinquency	Social Control Theory	Containment theory (Reckless, 1961) implies that individuals have two containments: an inner one and an outer one. The inner containment includes self-concept, goal orientation, frustration tolerance, and norm commitment and retention--elements within the individuals self. The outer containment includes the social environment in which the individual resides and reflects socialization within the community--elements outside one's self. Utilizing the dataset, Research on Pathways to Desistance, this research will examine whether the inner containment or the outer containment is more predictive of juvenile delinquency. The findings will be discussed in terms of theory and policy implications.
Michael	Melendez	University of Alabama	Families of Murderers: The New Underclass	Student Panels	This article takes a new approach to social inequality by addressing the marginalization of a new class of "untouchables" in U.S. society: the families of murderers. Employing Chris Shilling's (2003) theory of the body, this article reviews relevant published literature to illustrate how discredited relatives are held to be accountable for another individual's actions. Susan Klebold, mother of Columbine shooter Dylan Klebold, illustrates how a mother was blamed for her son's actions, and how this stigma led to familial and financial losses. We conclude that sociological analysis of the embodiment of murderers' relatives remains a mostly uncharted and innovative field.
Obi	Ebbe	The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	The Emergence of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY): The Global Impact of the ICT.	Comparative/International Policing and Security	This research investigates the causes and course of the war in Former Yugoslavia, the human rights violations, and the genocide operations that led to the UN intervention (ICT). The paper analyzes the trial of Slobodan Milosevic as the first sitting head of state to be indicted for war crimes. Also other high level indictees are investigated. Furthermore, the global effects of the emergence of ICTY are analyzed. The paper concludes that ICTY brought dictators all over the world in check as other ICTs emerged for Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, etc. ICTY was a check on genocide around the world.

Jianhong	Liu	University of Macau	APPLICABILITY OF SELF-CONTROL THEORY TO THE CHINESE SETTING: AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	<p>APPLICABILITY OF SELF-CONTROL THEORY TO THE CHINESE SETTING: AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Gottfredson and Hischi argue that their self-control theory is not culture-dependent and can be applicable to other social and cultural contexts. The present study represents an attempt to test the applicability of self-control theory to the Chinese setting by assessing the reliability and validity of Grasmick et al.'s measure of self-control. The test and assessment are conducted using data recently collected from a sample of drug users in a large city of China in 2009. Our structural equation modeling (SEM) analyses indicate that self-control as a general construct is multidimensional with six traits as the theory defines and Grasmick et al. identified in measurement (1993) for the sample of Chinese drug users. This finding is consistent with that reported by most Western studies and studies conducted in Japan. The data also reveal that the measure of self-control is a significant predictor of projected drug use which provides evidence for the construct validity of the measure. All these findings imply that Gottfredson and Hischi's self-control theory is likely to be applicable in the Chinese setting, although further research is needed for the general population in China.</p> <p>Key Words: self-control theory; Grasmick et al.'s measure; drug users; China; reliability and validity</p>
Robert	Grantham	Bridgewater State University	Criminal Labeling: Revisiting Argument towards Government Accountability	Media and Crime	<p>Three areas of research, when examined as an integral and complementary body of work, produce a narrative that may help researchers and others inquire about the role that the government plays in perpetuating the production of implicit bias toward racial minorities: construction of deviance, fear of crime, and agenda-setting literatures. As minority males in the U.S. are often depicted as groups disproportionately affected by the process of labeling, this paper reviews arguments relative to construction of deviance, fear of crime, and agenda-setting in order to make the case that some criticisms of labeling theory are under evaluative.</p>
Erica	Solis	University of Houston - Downtown	Success on Parole: Exploring Factors Impacting Sex Offender Recidivism	Reentry/Parole Issues	<p>Sex offenders are a heterogeneous group of offenders who commit a variety of sex-based offenses. This study specifically examined how male sex offender parolees differ from male non-sex offender parolees related to their success on parole in the first year following release from prison among other characteristics. Findings indicate there is not a significant difference between sex offenders and non-sex offenders as to whether or not they will be successful on parole within the first year following release. Additional findings and their implications for practice and further research on this topic will be addressed.</p>
Patrick	Gartin	Missouri State University	Combating the Methamphetamine Epidemic: A National Census of States' Legislative Precursor Control Strategies	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	<p>Combating the Methamphetamine Epidemic: A National Census of States' Legislative Precursor Control Strategies</p> <p>Patrick R. Gartin, Tomminesha Matchingtouch and Craig T. Hemmens</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>With the enactment of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA), the U.S. Federal government established a new front in the battle against the growing methamphetamine threat. Designed to curtail methamphetamine abuse through restricted sales of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, two precursor chemicals required for clandestine manufacturing of the drug, CMEA set a new control strategy in motion that was soon adopted at the State level. We review the various legislative enactments that States have taken in an effort to curb the number of clandestine methamphetamine labs, and examine the evidence as to the effectiveness of these precursor control tactics.</p>
Marissa	Levy	The Richard Stockton College of NJ	The Role of the Institutional Review Board (IRB) in the field of Criminal Justice	Administrative Issues	<p>A survey of ACJS members was conducted in order to determine their use of Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) in their criminal justice profession. The survey consisted of three parts. Part one was seven research/assessment/pedagogy scenarios about which the participant was asked to determine the level of IRB review required. Part two asked a number of questions about the IRB at the participant's own institution. Part three collected data using the Keith-Spiegel &amp; Koocher IRB Researchers' Assessment Tool." Results from the survey will be presented and will be compared to a national survey of IRBs in criminal justice and other disciplines."</p>
Ryan	Sarasin	Roger Williams University	Examining the Prevalence, Characteristics, and Emotional Consequences among College Students	Research and Pictorial Showcase	<p>This study explores the prevalence, characteristics, and emotional consequences of cyberbullying among college students. Few studies have been conducted to discover whether cyberbullying presents an issue among college students. This study will also examine whether close and secure attachment to others act as a buffer against the emotional consequences of cyberbullying. A sample of Roger Williams University students will complete an online survey regarding cyberbullying experiences. The results of this study can be used to shed some light on a phenomenon that is still in its infancy and to provide a mechanism that can help guide prevention strategies.</p>

Emily	Troshynski	University of Las Vegas, Nevada (UNLV)	"Experiencing Injustice – Critiquing and Resisting the Process of Defining a Sex Offender Parolee."	Critical and Conflict Theories	In November 2006, California voters passed Proposition 83, the "Sexual Predator Punishment and Control Act: Jessica's Law." This initiative expanded the definition of a "Sexually Violent Predator" (SVP), increased penalties for those convicted of a sex crime, and implemented the "electronic monitoring" of all convicted sex offenders post release for life. Qualitative research with sex offender parolees will demonstrate the disjuncture between their experiences and the assumptions of Jessica's Law. This paper will conclude with a conversation of collateral consequences associated with Jessica's Law as experienced by sex offender parolees and their perceptions of rights under the law.
Roy	Fenoff	Michigan State University	Expert Witness Resume Fraud	Criminal Procedure	Expert witnesses play an important role in our criminal justice system by assisting courtrooms in deciding matters in dispute. As the market for expert witnesses has become increasingly competitive and credentials are a reflection of their authority, their resumes can sometimes be exaggerated and misleading. This paper investigates the different ways in which some expert witnesses add fictitious and inflated information to their resumes in order to persuade potential clients that their specialized knowledge, training and experience is superior than their competitors'.
Robert	Morris	University of Texas at Dallas	Pathways of Delinquency and Subsequent White Collar Offending	White Collar Crime	This study explores whether diverging developmental pathways of delinquency explain participation in self-reported crimes of trust/white collar crimes. Data for the study stem from the National Youth Survey Family Study original respondents who were in their late thirties/early forties at the time of the final wave of data collection.
Christine	Arazan	Northern Arizona University	Techniques of Neutralization and Illicit Prescription Stimulant Drug Use on a College Campus	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Using data from a campus-wide survey of 4,000 randomly selected undergraduate students at a rural southwestern university, this paper examines the prevalence and correlates of self-reported, illegal, prescription stimulant drug use. Theoretically, we also observe whether those who more strongly agree with statements derived from Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralization are more likely to engage in prescription stimulant drug use. Approximately 12 percent of respondents self-reported use of nonmedical prescription stimulants, with Adderall the most commonly used drug. We also find that admitted users more readily ascribe to values associated with techniques of neutralization.
Christopher	Hild	George Mason University	Security, civil liberties, and the perceived effectiveness of counterterrorism practices	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Since September 11, 2001 many scholars have examined public opinion surrounding the public's preference for civil liberties or security. Much of the literature attempts to determine what factors influence public preference and if there has been a dramatic change in support for American civil liberties. In an effort to broaden the discourse, this paper will use secondary survey data of college age students to investigate whether or not the public's willingness to support security over civil liberties protections is predictive of their overall belief about the effectiveness of counterterrorism practices. The implications for further research and policy choices are discussed.
Gretchen	Smith	Missouri State University	Child Witnesses: A Necessary Evil	Student Panels	Child witnesses are an integral part of the criminal justice system and pose a number of ethical concerns. There have been questions raised regarding reliability, as well as deception, on the part of child witnesses. It is the responsibility of the criminal justice system to protect the rights of the accused, while guarding against the potential re-victimization of child witnesses. Missouri, along with other states, have instituted procedures which minimize the trauma associated with testifying. However, it is imperative that the current system be improved upon in order to protect child witnesses and secure the appropriate convictions.
Jessica	Beisswanger	Alvernia University Criminal Justice Department	A Lifetime Crime: Child Sexual Abuse	Sex Crimes	This paper explores the prevailing issue of child sexual abuse, a crime affecting children everyday nationwide. The purpose is to educate how childhood sexual abuse affects the victims, the family of the victims, as well as law enforcement. The effects are categorized by the physical, emotional and psychological impacts on the victim(s) and the family of the victim(s) over time. Recent cases in the media, personal interviews and statistics from national data collections on child abuse will be incorporated to emphasize the effects on law enforcement officials.
Anthony	Champagne	University of Texas at Dallas	Undergraduate involvement in an Innocence Project	Student Panels	This is a roundtable which I would chair where four students would discuss their work as undergraduates in reviewing cases for the Innocence Project of Texas (IPOT). IPOT provides students the trial transcript, appellate opinions, police reports and questionnaire responses from inmates. The students then prepare a presentation on the inmate's case which is criticized by an IPOT lawyer and a professor. The students then prepare a report to IPOT explaining what happened in the inmate's case and whether there may be grounds for a claim of actual innocence. They also explain whether there may be evidence to prove innocence.
Elizabeth	Phillips	Bridgewater State University	The Statute of Limitations in Child Sexual Abuse Cases: A Policy Problem	Student Panels	In 2002, the Boston Globe uncovered the histories of several Catholic priests who were accused of child sexual abuse. Most notably, in the case of Father Paul Shanley, there were allegations going back decades that he had been sexually abusive. Instead of notifying the authorities, the Boston Archdiocese transferred Shanley to other parishes, endangering children. In 2006, the state of Massachusetts expanded the timeline for criminal prosecution of child sexual abuse cases from 15 years to 27 years. Through a case study analysis and interviews, the research, an undergraduate honors thesis explores the expansion of the criminal statute of limitations.
Katy	Hancock	University of Central Florida	Domestic Violence and Criminal Behavior	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Literature on child abuse has produced support for the link between child maltreatment and subsequent delinquent and criminal behavior. Furthermore, some research concluded that children exposed only to domestic violence (DV) exhibit the same psychological and emotional problems as children who actually experienced abuse themselves. Agnew's General Strain Theory would suggest that while children exposed to DV may engage in crime, those who actually experience abuse themselves will offend at a higher rate. In addition, GST can explain racial and gender differences across offense type. Using secondary data, this study compares children exposed to DV with those who experienced abuse.

Nathan	Lowe	American Probation and Parole Association	Probation and Parole Officers' Perceptions of the Reentry Needs of Gang Members	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The various social, economic, and health ills that accompany the lives of street gang members present probation/parole officers with a population that possesses demanding needs. In-depth, semi-structured telephone interviews were conducted with officers from several large, urban jurisdictions to gain a better understanding of their perceived needs of gang members, particularly as they relate to reentry. Findings revealed gang members have both practical needs, such as finding employment and stable housing, and complex, underlying needs, such as mental health issues and basic life skills. Practice and policy implications are discussed, in addition to directions for future research.
Jennifer	Robinson	Salem State University	Crime and Regeneration in Urban Communities: Implications of the Big Dig for Boston, MA	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Theory in Environmental Criminology postulates that changes in the urban structure will produce changes in spatial and temporal patterns of crime. This research begins the examination of spatial patterns of crime in Boston, Massachusetts and focuses especially on documenting the longitudinal effects of the central artery project on robbery from 2002-2005. Descriptive analysis using Geographic Information Systems and Location Time Quotients are used to examine the effects of the construction of the central artery on robbery.
Michelle	Coyne	University of Cincinnati	The Etiology and Patterns of Interpersonal Violence	Student Panels	Over 1 million people experience some form of interpersonal violence in the United States each year. This paper reviews first, the possible causes surrounding interpersonal violence and second, general patterns of interpersonal violence among offenders and in families. Environmental factors such as poverty, relationships, and past abuse, as well as psychological and biological characteristics of personality, temperament, and executive functioning are examined. Past and recent studies surrounding the etiology, cycles, and interventions for interpersonal violence are presented, and suggestions for future research are provided.
Catherine	Jenks	University of West Georgia	Perceived Incivility and Feelings toward Criminal Justice Systems	Police-Community Interactions	This study begins to explore connections between residents' perceptions of the level of incivility in their own neighborhoods and of society in general, and how much faith they have in local criminal justice systems. Controlling for demographic variables and criminal victimization using data from the second West Georgia Area Survey (n=632), perceived neighborhood incivility and societal incivility were both significantly and negatively related to trust in local police and confidence in local courts. This line of study may have important implications for efforts to improve public-criminal justice relations.
Thomas	Hall	Alvernia University	Restorative Justice Through the Arts	Restorative Justice	This paper explores the importance of the use of arts in the criminal justice system on local, state, and the federal levels. Descriptions of programs that provide art therapy and the use of arts as methods for restorative justice are discussed.
Jeremy	Kittredge	Curry College	State Response to Miller v. Alabama	Student Panels	In 2012, the Supreme Court struck down mandatory life without parole for juveniles in Miller v. Alabama. This ruling has clear implications for state cases that have already been sentenced under these laws. This paper will review current media articles to determine how states are responding to this ruling, though all states will have a different strategy on how to deal with it. Specifically, the analysis will look at whether states take a proactive role for juveniles already incarcerated under these laws and how to revise the sentencing structure for future cases.
Kristin	Swartz	University of Louisville	The Influence of School Resource Officers on School-Based Violence	Schools and Crime	The purpose of the present study is to examine the influence of the presence of school resource officers (SROs) on school-based violence. This study uses data from the 2010 School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS) conducted by National Center for Educational Statistics. We use propensity score matching to create a quasi-experimental design and isolate the influence of SROs on school-based violence. In other words, the present study uses propensity score matching to contrast schools that have school resource officers and schools that do not in the context of the independent measures, which include measures of collaborative efforts, school security, and the school environment. We present the results from the analysis along with implications for school safety policy.
Lucy	Hochstein	Radford University	Elder Justice Innovation in Appalachia: Implementation of an Interdisciplinary Elder Abuse Coalition	Assessment	With a 2008 National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse Elder Justice Community Collaborations Project grant elder abuse practitioners in a four county Appalachian area of Virginia created an innovative elder abuse prevention coalition. Participants included agency representatives from law enforcement, prosecutors, the local agency on aging, social services, medical and mental health care, long term care, and advocacy. Findings suggest participants increased their awareness of services available, reached out to other disciplines' practitioners for assistance with cases, began to make elder abuse a priority in their agencies, and changed procedures due to the coalition's training activities.
Karise	Carrillo	State University of New York at Albany	Are Homicide Rates Seasonal? A Comparison with Assaults	Victimology	A long-standing puzzle in homicide research is that assault rates show a strong seasonal pattern while homicide rates do not. This study uses a very long time series and a very large city-level cross section to reexamine seasonality in both crimes. The results show that homicides in fact follow a seasonal cycle, and have a pattern similar to the one for assaults. Homicide seasonality is more variable over time, however, and more influenced by monthly temperature variations. Allowing for these features, the two crimes display revealing differences in the size and profile of their annual fluctuations.
Greg	Plumb	Park University	Evaluating DWI Courts: A Case Study	Specialty Courts	In 2010, the State of Missouri approved the creation of DWI courts in the state. The first DWI courts began operation in 2011. Each court is to have an annual program evaluation. This paper will examine how the DWI court in Platte County, Missouri was created and how it progressed through its first year of operation. The paper will also review national standards on evaluation of DWI courts and how those standards were applied to the Platte County's court's first year of operation. The paper will conclude with proposed changes to court operations.

Kayleigh	Damphousse	University of Oklahoma	Best Practices of School Security	Schools and Crime	In today's media climate, active shooter situations in American schools receive more than their fair share of coverage. The purpose of this paper is to propose a plan to combat this issue inside of the schools themselves. Administrators, teachers, parents, and students all want to know how to protect themselves in the case of an actual active shooter in their own school. Our study focuses on the education practices presented by several states in order to combat this issue. We are looking for best practices in terms of effectiveness, applicability, and efficiency.
Frank	Afflitto	Bay State College/Support for Children of Incarcerated Parents	Building Geography and Multiculturalism into On-Line Criminal Justice Education	Technology/Online/Distance Education	While the successful, professional authoring and development of on-line criminal justice courses is daunting, guaranteeing that students leave those courses with knowledge and skill sets reflecting the world around them is often a challenge in and of itself. Two phenomena have directly contributed to the need for enhancing 'geography-across-the-curriculum' and 'multiculturalism-across-the-curriculum' initiatives in on-line education. The first centers on the paradigm that the world is becoming increasingly globalized, particularly as certain forms of crime grow more transnational, and as massive population movements characterize our contemporary reality. The second factor involves the rapidly changing demographics of our socio-spatial configurations.
Agus	Safei	Lecturer of Sociology at The State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung	Indonesia Facing Asymmetric Warfare : Analyze from Defense Policy and Sociological Approach	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Indonesia Facing Asymmetric Warfare : Analyze from Defense Policy and Sociological Approach  That competitor in asymmetric warfare is frequently referred to in strategic and doctrinal writings as a "non-state actor." They are motivated by any of a number of factors: culture, religion, wealth, power, and sometimes just malice. The emergence of Command, Control, Communication, Computer Information and Surveillance Reconnaissance forces the country in the world to reform their national security system. This paper will demonstrate the emerging debate about asymmetric warfare and the application of international humanitarian law and how Indonesia facing asymmetric warfare by defense policy and sociological approach.
Michael	Mitchell	Texas Southern University	The Pathology of Violence: A Critique of Black on Black Violence in Marginalized Communities	Race and Crime	The increasing number of intra-racial homicides across Black communities in the U.S has had a resounding effect not only on Black communities but also on how such communities are perceived by the greater society. Research has shown that Black males account for a larger portion of homicides within urban ghetto slums in the U.S; however, little has been done to make sense of the unique lived experience that is attributed to Blacks. Therefore, this paper will attempt to contextualize Black on Black homicide by way of using social disorganization and strain theories in pursuit of explaining the causes for such violence in Black neighborhoods.
Shaka	Yesufu	University of Kwazulu Natal	Police corruption: a threat to South Africa New Democracy	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Police corruption is endemic in South Africa. Some politicians have seized on this opportunity to perpetuate further unlawful acts of corruption. Corruption is unhealthy for our new democracy in South Africa. Corruption and the police has become an inseparable item in south Africa due to compromised relationship between the police and those in a position of power in society. This is a worrying experience for citizens of South Africa to see trials and convictions of corrupt police officers before our very own eyes. Corruption has made the most citizens of South Africa not to trust the police.
Anthony	Peguero	Virginia Tech	Routines, Lifestyles, and Victimization Across Immigration Generations	Race and Crime	There is a growing body of evidence establishing parallels between assimilation and increased violence, which is often referred to as the "immigrant paradox" in the United States. Although there is a parallel between adaptation and increased violence and victimization, few studies explore how criminological theories, such as routine activity and lifestyle, could moderate the relationship between adaptation and increased violence. This study reports important nuances related to immigration in the conceptual links between routine activity, lifestyle, and victimization. The findings presented in this analysis support the continued exploration of the significance of immigration the criminological research of adolescent violence.
Dini	Heniarti	Lecturer of Criminal Law	Analyze Socio Yuridical Contra and Counter Terrorism in Indonesia	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Analyze Socio Yuridical Contra and Counter Terrorism in Indonesia  Abstract  In the past decades, Indonesia has suffered severe terrorist attacks, faced major terrorism challenges and has made impressive progress in countering it. The trend of terrorist groups operating in Indonesia to focus on "soft" targets. Indonesia has made notable progress in strengthening the legal regime against terrorism, in conformity with the international treaties against terrorism. Further measures are however needed to complete the legal regime building processes. This paper will demonstrate analyze socio yuridical contra and counter terrorism by Indonesia Government.

Elizabeth	Perkins	Morehead State University	Volunteers of America Los Angeles (VOALA) Adult Criminal Justice Treatment Project: Reducing Recidivism	Community Corrections and Probation	This paper examines outcomes for individuals who received enhanced services including Thinking for a Change (T4C) from the Volunteers of America Los Angeles (VOALA) Adult Criminal Justice Treatment Project. The sample consisted of 283 mostly African American (73.9%) and male (82.3%) participants, with an average age of 43.2, and an average of 10.0 lifetime convictions. Outcome data showed a significant increase in drug (44% to 79%) and alcohol (30% to 82%) abstinence, an increase in sustained housing, and a decrease in reported mental health and medical problems. Fewer participants were unemployed and there was a significant increase in social connectedness.
Sarah Guillet	Guillet	Student	Race and Class Perceptions of Human Rights Violations	Student Panels	While international human rights violations are widely recognized as a growing platform, little research has been done to elucidate what factors influence people's perception of these transgressions. The current study attempts to discover if race, perception of race, socioeconomic status, and perception of socioeconomic status affect the perception of human rights violations. Students at an urban college were presented three varied stories of human rights issues, varying by geography and race. Students were given a fixed sum of money to allocate toward charities fighting these violations.
Emanuel	Boussios	SUNY-NCC & Hofstra University	A Multivariate Analysis of the Conditions by Which Americans Support the use of Force in Humanitarian&TerrorismScenarios	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	This explanatory research presents the results of a multivariate analysis of a March 2011 survey of a random sample of 217 adults on their attitudes towards the use of force as a foreign policy alternative. This research note examines the social characteristics of those people who are more or less likely to support intervening in hypothetical foreign conflicts in situations in which the United States' national interests may or may not be at stake. The research reported here was aimed at answering several questions including: are there some demographic groups who are more likely to support intervening in foreign conflicts even when U.S. national interests are not necessarily at stake? We find that dispositional preferences interact with opinion about the geopolitical situation to determine whether military force is an acceptable option. The survey incorporates various foreign policy and terrorist scenarios. Findings include the following: we support the findings of others in that Democrats, liberals, and women are less likely to support military force as a foreign policy option. We also find support for the casualty hypothesis. In general the more casualties mentioned in a scenario the less likely Americans are to support the use of force. We also find this is true for civilian casualties.
Breanne	Pleggenkuhle	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Social Struggles: The Consequences of Increased Dependence on Social Relationships	Reentry/Parole Issues	Offenders coming home from prison often rely on familial and social relationships for a variety of supportive measures. Sources of social support typically provide housing assistance, financial aid, and emotional assistance. Increasingly, returning offenders are experiencing financial hardships resultant from their felony conviction and often turn to family, friends, or intimate partners for longer term or increasingly supportive measures. Using a mixed methods approach, this research examines the implication of increased legal debts in relation to social relationships, and how in turn, the changed role affects the transitional experience of offenders.
Michael	Meyer	University of North Dakota	Current Perspectives Toward Women Serving in the South African Police	Police Personnel Issues	It has been almost twenty years since the beginning of transformation of South African political institutions, among these the South African Police. This paper looks at current perspectives of samples of South African Police officials and pre-service students in a South African university policing program regarding the acceptance of women in the Police. Is the goal of greater inclusiveness of women in all sectors of South African society being met in the Police or do traditional views toward women in the police still impede progress?
Jeffrey Ian	Ross	University of Baltimore	VARIETIES OF PRISON VOYEURISM: AN ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK	Institutional Corrections	The public learns, experiences, and knows about jails, prisons, and other correctional facilities through a variety of mediums. Not all methods are equal in terms of the cost to the individual, the reality of the experience, and the effect it may have on the average person. In an effort to better contextualize this process, the author develops a typology to better understand these methods of experience. The paper identifies seven methods by which the public can experience correctional facilities. On one end of the spectrum is the highly personal experience of incarceration, and on the other end is what the author calls "prison voyeurism," the process by which individuals are exposed to life in prison without ever being incarcerated or working in a correctional facility. The paper argues that prison voyeurism, although educational to the public, fails to contextualize the myths, misrepresentations, and stereotypes of prison life, and thus ends up perpetuating and reinforcing the false perceptions and representations rather than clarifying them.
Lisa	Briggs	Western Carolina University	Fear of Crime and Obesity Overtime?	Media and Crime	Fear of Crime and Obesity Overtime? Undoubtedly, nutrition and physical activity are correlated to current obesity trends. Data from 1,080 middle school students suggest parental influence is statistically correlated to children's physical activity levels, attitudes and opportunities. This paper explores the epidemiological approach to the intersection of fear of crime, physical activity and obesity, suggesting that changes in the way Americans engage in physical activity is an important consideration when trying to understand America's obesity epidemic. Some of the changes can be rooted in fear of crime, and the media's role in public perception of crime is considered.

Ngina	Chiteji	Economics Department / Skidmore College	Behind Bars and Behind on Preparation for Retirement: Implications for the Racial Wealth Gap and for Public Policy	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Evidence suggests that incarceration negatively affects an ex-offender's labor market prospects. My research hypothesizes that it also may make ex-offenders likely to accumulate less wealth than other individuals prior to 'retirement,' and less likely to be able to rely on private pensions and Social Security once they are old. Because incarceration patterns are racialized, there are implications for the racial wealth gap. In recent years, there has been political controversy surrounding the strain that the baby boom generation is placing on the Social Security Program. Society may see similar pressure on other social programs when the prison boom generation" ages. "
Heather	Cucolo	New York Law School	"They're Planting Stories In the Press": The Impact of Media Distortions on Sex Offender Law and Policy	Media and Crime	The debate on legislative, judicial and social policy about sex offenders has continually captured the public's attention. The media has played a crucial role in the creation of our current laws and policies enacted to restrict and contain sexual offenders. Our paper will illustrate the intersection between the media's representation of these issues with sex offender laws and legislation, specifically tracing the media's influence on legislative and judicial developments. Additionally, we will analyze and examine how media focus and sentiment has dictated society's views on treatment, punishment and confinement. We will also consider the therapeutic jurisprudential implications of our findings.
Jamie	Walter	Niagara University	Surrender: Examining the Futile War on Drugs and the Societal Consequences of its Implemented Policies	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The current study will be presenting a poster on the unintended detrimental consequences of the 'War on Drugs' including increased spending on incarceration, disproportional affect on minorities, and disorganization of urban communities. By adopting Merton's strain theory the current study will conclude by connecting the 'War on Drugs' as a method of social control designed and maintained by elites to preserve their power and contain the underclass. The current study will conduct original research evaluating sentencing disparities in Niagara County, New York.
Traqina	Emeka	University of Houston Downtown	Electronic Monitoring in Community Based Corrections: Responding to Financial Crisis	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Corrections systems throughout the country have had to respond to the debt crisis that has plagued the United States in recent years. Community based treatment and programming, coupled with electronic monitoring and other technologies have been deemed a viable approach to maintain public safety and personal responsibility while decreasing the costs of incarceration. The research will explore the use of electronic monitoring in community based programming. Further, this study will recount how the strong push to implement cost cutting strategies has provided a renewed, if not refocused, interest in electronic monitoring.
Enyonam	Kumekpor	University of Texas, Dallas	Does the Mental Health Status of Adolescents Aging-Out of Foster Care Influence their Delinquent Behavior?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Many adolescents aging out of foster care face many problems including mental health and delinquency. According to the literature mental health problems may come about as a result of experiences prior to placement or during placement. The literature also explains that delinquency in this group may be a result of the transitional problems that they face- health, unemployment, shelter etc. Literature on this group of adolescents is limited in general and on the interaction of mental health and delinquency in particular. This study looks at the interaction between mental health and juvenile delinquency in adolescents aging-out of foster care.
RALPH B	TAYLOR	DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE / TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	Evaluating saturation patrol days and officers on probabilities of Hispanic surname checking and stop length	Police-Community Interactions	The paper researches traffic stops in Maricopa County (AZ), examining impacts of saturation patrol days, and officers, on the likelihood of Hispanic surname checking, and stop length when one or more surnames checked were Hispanic. Given the data context, it was necessary to infer driver ethnicity. Saturation patrols were date-specific, geographically targeted traffic law enforcement efforts. Observed impact patterns are described as are interpretive challenges. Links to driving while black studies are noted. Difficulties in isolating the three relevant parameters for internal benchmarking studies of police traffic stops in the context of a large jurisdiction are noted.
Sharon	Chamard	Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage	The temporal effects of the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend on crime in Anchorage	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	The Alaska Permanent Fund is a state-run program wherein a portion of tax revenue obtained from mineral (e.g.,oil and gas) producers is invested. Every year since 1982, earnings from the fund have been distributed in single payments to just about every adult and child legally residing in Alaska. The permanent fund dividend (PFD) has ranged from \$331 to \$2,069. Using calls-for-service data from the Anchorage Police Department from 2003-2011, this research examines whether this annual infusion of a relatively large amount of money into people's bank accounts affects the temporal distribution of crime in Anchorage.
Timothy	Holler	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	State Eviction: The Problems Facing State Inmates Placed in County Facilities	Institutional Corrections	Due to issues with prison overcrowding in Pennsylvania's state prisons, numerous offenders sentenced to state-level facilities are being placed into county-level institutions. There are a number of issues surrounding the placement of state inmates in a county jail. This placement often results in a loss of privileges for both state and local inmates. As prison overcrowding comes face-to-face with statewide budget cuts, those who suffer the most are state inmates and their family members. This paper is intended to give a voice to those inmates affected by this change who, to this point, have been silenced by a failing system.
Margaret	Leigey	The College of New Jersey	Growing Old in Prison: Results from a Longitudinal Study	Institutional Corrections	This paper will present results from a longitudinal study of 20 older male inmates sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole in a mid-Atlantic state. At the time of the follow-up interview, all respondents were 55 years of age or older and had been incarcerated for at least 20 years. Baseline interviews were conducted in 2006 and follow-up interviews were completed in 2011. Results indicate that while their physical health continues to decline, the respondents reported either an improvement in their mental health or no change. Results highlight the need for age-specific health programming for this population.

Margaret	Leigey	The College of New Jersey	Growing Old in Prison: Results from a Longitudinal Study	Institutional Corrections	This paper will present results from a longitudinal study of 20 older male inmates sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole in a mid-Atlantic state. At the time of the follow-up interview, all respondents were 55 years of age or older and had been incarcerated for at least 20 years. Baseline interviews were conducted in 2006 and follow-up interviews were completed in 2011. Results indicate that while their physical health continues to decline, the respondents reported either an improvement in their mental health or no change. Results highlight the need for age-specific health programming for this population.
Barbara	Peat	Indiana University Northwest	Designing a Capstone Course and Assessing Outcomes	Teaching Pedagogy	Developing a capstone course that integrates prior learning is an excellent method to assess individual student learning and evaluate program effectiveness. The focus of the presentation will be on factors that need to be considered in designing a capstone course as well as how to develop assessment measures. Examples will be provided.
Katharina	Maier	University of Toronto	In search of safety: Negotiating perceptions of risk and desires for safety	Institutional Corrections	Drawing on interview data with 56 Canadian ex-prisoners, this study investigates how male former prisoners perceive and negotiate risk in prison. Emphasis will be on prisoners' perceptions of threat and how they change depending on the security classification of the prison in which they are housed (e.g., maximum, medium or minimum-security institutions). Additionally, how prisoners must adjust their strategies of managing diverse and often competing threats to secure safety in prison are examined. Specifically, the argument that perceived risk varies according to institutional context and prisoner environment is presented. Findings suggest that the feeling of threat among incarcerated men is omnipresent, with conflict evident as adhering to "inmate norms" defies institutional rules yet adhering to institution rules defies "inmate norms". In consequence, risk becomes paramount and, often, unavoidable. Indeed, prisoners are in constant need to create safety for themselves. Findings will be examined in light of the theoretical framework of hegemonic and competing masculinities in prison.
Brian	smith	University of New Haven	Assessing Theft Risks of Frequently Abused Over-the-Counter Drugs	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	It is generally accepted that a good deal of theft is driven by the drug-seeking behavior of offenders. Shoplifters, for example, may steal items to trade or sell for illegal drugs. However, many legal, over-the-counter (OTC) drugs are frequently abused on their own, or in conjunction with other illegal drugs. It is not known if these OTC drugs – with unadvertised and unintended drug abuse functions – are stolen more or less than other OTC drugs. By comparing OTC drugs' theft rates and drug abuse functions, this research intends to see what relationship if any, exists.
Maria	Grammer	Eastern Kentucky University	Before All Else, Be Armed: The United States, State Crime, and Arms Trafficking	Political Crime	This research explores the transnational market in illicit firearms with an emphasis on the implicit or complicit role of the United States in that enterprise. The nature of the arms market will be addressed, as well the ultimate uses for illicit firearms once they reach their destination. Particular attention will be paid to the activities of notorious arms traffickers and their involvement with the U.S. government. The importance of recognizing the pertinence of state crime to the arms market will be also be explored.
Jon	Sorensen	East Carolina University	Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Homicide: An Analysis of Their Prison Rule Violating Behavior	Institutional Corrections	Conventional wisdom asserts that men convicted of killing their intimate partners differ from other murderers in ways that reduce their potential for violence once incarcerated. This study sought to test whether perpetrators of intimate partner (IP) homicide did indeed turn out to be less troublesome prisoners. The prison records of 189 inmates convicted of these offenses were coded and analyzed. The results show that the sample of inmates convicted of IP homicide committed far fewer serious and assaultive rule violations when compared to the broader pool of homicide offenders and inmates in general.
Heather	Ahn-Redding	High Point University	The Impact of Crime Legislation Named After 'Ideal' Victims	Race and Crime	It is not uncommon today to see the passing of crime bills named after victims of highly publicized offenses, such as Jessica Lunsford. This study analyzes laws that have been passed and named after victims, with a particular focus on the victims' race. The study also examines the victims' gender and age, the race of the offenders, the offense type, and the socio-political impetus behind the passing of each law. The implications of enacting legislation to honor victims that may only meet a particular demographic profile will be discussed, as will the benefits and potential harms resulting from victim laws.
Layne	Rapson	Mount Royl University - Department of Justice Studies - Undergraduate	Designing Hotel & Resort Safety and Security: A SAFE Design Standard Approach	Security and Crime Prevention	Hotel and resort security is a growing concern both locally and internationally. High safety standards must be met to maintain order and ensure security without compromising beauty and enjoyment for guests. Research shows that physical features and property design can have a powerful impact on the security and safety of a hotel environment. This study examines the hotel property design, physical safety and security measures of three major hotels in the Calgary area using the S.A.F.E. Design Standard assessment tool. The results provide greater understanding of hotel security and assist in the design and redesign for future developments.
James	Roberts	The University of Scranton	Serving beer and studying aggression	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A recent trend in research on aggression and disorder in barrooms has been the recruitment of bar workers to assist with the data collection process. It is argued that employing bar workers as researchers yields more intimate and reliable data. In the present study, a female bartender who possessed the necessary academic, social, and cultural skills served as a covert ethnographer. Detailed field notes describing her observations and informal conversations with bar workers and patrons revealed important insights into the occupational culture of alcohol servers, as well as potential opportunities for the prevention of aggression and disorder in bars.

Susan	McNeeley	University of Cincinnati	The effect of victimization on moving decisions: A neighborhood-level analysis	Victimology	Previous research has shown that individuals who have experienced victimization in their neighborhoods are more likely to move or consider moving, due in part to a change in their perception that their neighborhood is dangerous. The present study extends this research by utilizing multilevel modeling to examine how this relationship may vary across neighborhoods. Specifically, we hypothesize that residents of neighborhoods with strong social networks will be less likely to undergo a change in risk perception after victimization, making them less likely to move. We argue that victims of crime have more resources and support in neighborhoods with strong social ties between residents, which reduces the likelihood that they will begin to perceive their communities as dangerous and consider moving.
Patrick	Brady	Boise State University	From Exposed to Exhausted: Examining the Prevalence of Compassion Fatigue and Burnout among Internet Crimes Against Children	Police Personnel Issues	Professionals who have extended exposure to crimes against children are increasingly more susceptible to psychological distress. Through the use of a mixed methodology, the present study examines the prevalence of compassion fatigue and burnout among a nationwide convenience sample of professionals working on an Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. Substantial percentages of investigators reported low levels of compassion satisfaction with moderate to high levels of compassion fatigue and burnout. Frequency of direct and indirect exposures to crimes against children, along with increased levels of stress and lack of support from administrators correlated with higher levels of compassion fatigue and burnout.
Cody	Jorgensen	University of Texas at Dallas	'Angry at God?' Faith disenfranchisement and problematic behavior.	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	It is often claimed anecdotally that a person's faith is responsible for their near angelic behavior. However, claims of this sort are empirical. Is there a significant relationship between the dynamics of religious faith and behavior problems, ceteris paribus? Specifically, this piece of research looks into the relationship between being angry at God and problematic drinking. It is reasonable to think that those who are more angry with God tend to drink more heavily for a variety of reasons. GSS data is used to examine this relationship and test this hypothesis.
Emeka	Obioha	Department of Safety and Security Management, Tswane University of Technology	Prison Culture in Nigerian Correctional System: A Crime Culture in the Devil's Workshop	Institutional Corrections	This study examined the prison culture in Nigeria institutional correctional context to understand its potency in offenders' rehabilitation. The study was carried out in one of Nigeria's Prison community, from where both secondary and primary data were generated. The study revealed a social structure, organization, stratification, socialization process and other ways of life that have evolved and peculiar to the prison community. Even though this culture resembles what exists in the larger society in terms of organization, its inherent norms and values contradict those of normal society which places Nigeria "prison culture" as a "crime culture" that lacks rehabilitative capacity.
Bridget	Williamson	Sam Houston State University	Testing the Reliability and Validity of Four Female Sex Offender Typologies	Sex Crimes	To date several female sex offender typologies have been suggested, but few types have been tested to determine their utility. This study examined the demographics and offense variables of 125 incarcerated female sex offenders to assess the reliability and validity of four well known female sex offender typologies. Results indicated a statistically significant difference in the reliability of the typologies, however, no significant differences between any types examined for psychopathology and trauma symptoms were found. Results suggest the most common female sex offender typologies may not be meaningful to the understanding, treating, and management of these offenders.
Craig	Hemmens	Missouri State University	The Merger of ACJS & ASC: Has the Time Come?	Administrative Issues	Should the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology merge, and become one larger organization? Reasons why and why not will be discussed, and suggestions for how a merger might take place are offered.
Lucia	Summers	Texas State University - San Marcos	The joint influence of neighborhood characteristics and journey to crime on the spatial distribution of outdoor violence	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	While both neighborhood characteristics and journey to crime have been extensively studied with respect to the spatial distribution of violent crime, it is uncommon for both factors to be considered together. This research employs spatial econometric models to examine the relative influence of neighborhood-level (e.g., deprivation, social cohesion) and offender-neighborhood interaction variables (e.g., distance from offender's home, physical/social barriers to offender movement) on the spatial distribution of outdoor serious violence. In line with similar studies focusing on other crime types, results showed distance from the offender's home to be a stronger predictor than either deprivation or social disorganization variables.
Kristin	Swartz	University of Louisville	Street Code and Violent Victimization: Disentangling the Effects of Gang Membership, Drug Dealing, and Oppositional Values	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This study attempts to disentangle the effects of gang membership, drug dealing, and students' adherence to a general antisocial value system on violent victimization by drawing upon the subculture perspective that implies a connection between victimization and adhering to an oppositional culture, or a "code of the street." This study's goal is to tease out different components of "street life" and their relative influences on violent victimization risk faced by adolescents in school contexts. In other words, how do certain elements of an oppositional code -- such as drug dealing gang membership, or a general orientation toward antisocial values -- promote violent victimization? To compare the influence of various aspects of an oppositional code on victimization, we estimate hierarchical regression models using data from the third and fourth waves of a four wave panel of Kentucky public school students. Specifically, the present study analyzes a sample of approximately 3,000 9th and 10th graders from 44 unique school contexts, with important characteristics of schools controlled.
Christian	Bolden	Loyola University-New Orleans	Gangs and Terrorism- Nexus Possibilities	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	In the Spring of 2011, 40 members of the Futures Working Group and Police Futurists International which included members of federal, state, and local policing agencies, academic researchers in criminology, sociology, and psychology, social service professionals, and private security who were deemed knowledgeable in the areas of gangs, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction participated in a delphi study. The purpose of the study was a qualitative and pseudo-quantitative examination of the possibility of a nexus between gangs, terrorism, and wmd. This presentation will contain some of the results of this study including precedents, the likelihood of such an event occurring and the complexity of examining such an issue.

Neil	Guzy	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	Perceptions of the Police: From Jonny Gammage to Jordan Miles	Race and Crime	Perceptions of the Police: From Jonny Gameage to Jordan Miles- In this paper, both cases will be analyzed and explored. Both the legal histories as well as, broader policy implications identified and explored. Moreover, these incidents will be contextualized in terms of broader trends outside of Pittsburgh.
Jeremiah	Hicks	Texas State University	A Qualitative Study of Police Officer Organizational Commitment	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A review of police organizational commitment literature reveals an absence of a qualitative examination of this issue. Quantitative approaches have examined the effects of variables on police level of commitment. However, using a qualitative approach may lead to the identification of variables not currently being examined quantitatively. In this study, structured interviews were conducted on current and former police officers regarding organizational commitment. The responses will be used to identify which variables most importantly affect why an officer chooses to remain with his or her department.
Nicole	Els	University of Texas at Dallas	Does crime severity matter to eyewitness identification?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The current study is an attempt to explore the effects of crime severity on eyewitness identification in a subject absent lineup. Data was collected using a convenience sample of 153 undergraduate students who provided information on their attitudes on policing and perception of crime severity prior to observing a video of an unidentifiable male entering a home and then leaving. Preliminary analyses indicate no significant difference in eyewitness identification accuracy based on crime severity. Additionally, preliminary findings suggest some support for the psychological theory of own race bias.
Carrie	Koperski	Mount Royal University	Using Social Media In Police Investigations & the Canadian Courts	Student Panels	Over a billion users of social media websites worldwide have penetrated the Canadian justice system through the use of these online tools by justice personnel. A discussion arises to explain social media being used within police investigations, centralizing around understanding how evidence from social media collected by police is used within the court room and the subsequent issues of admissibility, privacy rights, and reliability that justice professionals are then faced with. Additionally, reporting this evidence via social networking from the court room will be explored to understand the holistic relationship of social media and the police and courts in Canada.
David	Woodring	University of Arkansas Fayetteville - Terrorism Research Center	21st Century Radicalization: The Role of the Internet and Social Media in Understanding New Terroristic Outcomes	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	This work provides new analysis of existing terrorism data in order to gain a better understanding of the role that the Internet generally, and social media more specifically, plays in the radicalization process of terrorists. Using the University of Arkansas' Terrorism Research Center's (TRC) database, we obtain prevalence measures of Internet use by case, by terrorist plot, and by individual actors among Islamic Extremist, Environmental, and Right-Wing groups. In addition to developing prevalence rates, we propose specific hypotheses to determine what types of sociodemographic, social network, location, and criminal background characteristics help predict Internet usage between different terrorist groups.
Rose	Ricciardelli	York University	Provincial peace officers' experiences at work: Does gender matter?	Correctional Personnel Issues	This study brings forth preliminary findings regarding the similarities and differences in the motivations of men and women who seek employment as correctional officers and become employed as correctional officers. A second area of inquiry is the variations in how male and female correctional officers perceive prisoners prior to their employment as correctional officers and once they have prisoners under their supervision/care. Semi-structured in-depth interviews, ranging from 60 to 120 minutes in length, were conducted with men and women employed or previously employed as correctional officers in provincial jails and detention centres. Participants discussed their motivations for entering the field (e.g., using corrections as a stepping stone toward becoming a police officer, rate of pay, availability of the position, and/or previous military experience) and their perceptions of prisoners. Perceptions tended to be either: 1) positive (e.g., they respected the prisoners who they viewed as people who had erred in life), or 2) negative (e.g., had little tolerance for prisoners who they viewed as having little worth in life). Any variations or similarities by gender will be explicitly discussed as well as any ties between how motivations for becoming correctional officers were related to how respondents viewed prisoners. Findings will be discussed in relation to their theoretical and empirical contributions in the realms of gender studies, job satisfaction and officer safety.
OGUZHAN	BASIBUYUK	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY	The Impact of Media on Fear of Terrorism in Turkey	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Even though media can play an important role in the evaluation of the legitimacy and effectiveness of counter-terrorism policies in the public eye, unintended consequences such as spreading the fear of terror across the masses is also a possible outcome of the broadcast of terrorist attacks. Drawing upon empirical research on fear of crime and fear of terrorism in Turkey and other countries, this study examines the impact of media broadcast of terrorist attacks on fear of terrorist attacks. Using the data from a recent survey of 1874 randomly selected individuals nested in 60 neighborhoods in Istanbul, the net impact of exposure to media coverage of terrorist attacks on fear of terrorist attacks is investigated while controlling for several individual and community factors those reported to have significant impact on fear of crime.
Emeka	Obioha	Department of Safety and Security Management, Tswane University of Technology	Implementation of Community Policing Strategy in a South African Township	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	This study investigates the functioning of Community Policing in Soshanguve Township. The study utilized a sample of 200 participants whose responses were collected through the questionnaire. The result indicates good police-community relationship as a requirement towards implementation of community policing. The community members are divided on whether the police understand their role on or confused about the community policing strategy, as much uncertainty still lies with its proper implementation around the township. Due to peculiar challenges, the community policing strategy in the township is yet to produce the expected results on crime prevention.

Mark	Fischler	Plymouth State University MSC#59	Applying Integral pedagogy in the criminal Justice classroom	Teaching Pedagogy	The Integral movement has been gaining ground in educational circles for the past ten years. Integral pedagogy starts from the principle that there is something to be learned and utilized from a variety of approaches. Too often we get stuck in the traditional versus alternative or holistic approaches to educating our students. Integral pedagogy will take perspectives from both to apply to the student, teacher, and classroom. This talk will run us through various exercises that will help see the more comprehensive nature of our students, subject matter and selves in the criminal justice classroom.
Camie	Morris	Carroll University	A Cross-National Study on Public Confidence in Police	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Levels of public confidence in police vary greatly internationally, yet little is known about the causes of this variation. I investigate public confidence in police and seek to identify country-level factors which contribute to its variation cross-nationally. From Rawls' conception of political legitimacy, I hypothesize that level and stability of democracy in government increase confidence in the police, while government corruption lowers this confidence. I further hypothesize that these effects are particularly exaggerated among ethnic minority groups. Collectively, results suggest that reduction of government corruption is the most important thing a nation can do to garner public confidence in police.
Jennifer	Chiotti	University of Houston-Downtown	Intimate Partner Violence in Magazines: A Content Analysis of the Gendered and Racial Presentations	Media and Crime	Presentations of intimate partner violence in media represent a critical avenue for societal beliefs to form about the gravity of the issue, where to place blame, and the subsequent ramifications. Popular magazines are an integral source for public education on relationships and relationship violence; yet scholarly exploration into magazine portrayals of intimate partner violence is limited. Even more scant is the examination of how intimate partner violence is portrayed in magazines with target-specific audiences based on gender, age, and race/ethnicity. The following content analysis intersects gender, age, and race/ethnicity to examine the framework in which popular magazines depict intimate partner violence.
Lori	Hall	Arkansas State University	Correctional Education and Recidivism: A Meta-analysis exploring 2000-2010.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	There is a general consensus among the research which suggests that correctional education plays a major role in the rehabilitation of inmates (Steurer, Smith and Tracy, 2001; Hull, Forrester, Brown, Jobe and McCullen, 2000; Batiuk, Lahm, McKeever, Wilcox, and Wilcox, 2005; Vacca, 2004). Previous research has shown that an indirect or negative relationship exists between correctional education and recidivism (Steurer et al, 2010; Brazell et al, 2009; Batiuk et al, 2005; Gordon and Weldon, 2003; Steurer, Smith, and Tracy, 2001). For this research, a meta-analysis was performed using research publications from 2000-2010 which looks at post-secondary education and recidivism.
Jina	Lee	School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University	Examining the effects of age at onset of smoking, drinking, and marijuana use on later use of illicit hard drugs	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Although there have been an increasing number of empirical studies on the gateway hypothesis, relatively few studies have focused on age effect on later use of illicit hard drugs. In addition, most prior inquires have been limited to Western societies. Therefore, using a sample of South Korean inmates, the current study examines age effects on later use of illicit hard drug. Particularly, the current study investigates the association between age at onset of smoking, drinking and marijuana use and later use of illicit hard drugs while controlling for other relevant variables such as gender and family/friend drug use history.
Megan	Sorce	Buffalo State College (Graduate Student)	Juvenile Transfer in Florida: Predictive Factors for Waiver to Adult Court	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	Prior research demonstrates that youth receive differential treatment in the transfer process. Research continues to illustrate the need for a closer examination of the transfer process, particularly in states utilizing the prosecutorial waiver. The prosecutorial waiver is used to transfer youth to criminal court in Florida. Furthermore, Florida maintains one of the highest transfer rates in the United States. Thus, Florida is the focus of this research project. Based on a review of previous studies and causal attribution theory, the hypotheses examined are as follows: (1) minority offenders are more likely to be transferred; (2) older juvenile offenders are more likely to be transferred; (3) males are more likely to be transferred; and (4) serious offenses are more likely to be transferred to criminal court. Secondary data from 1991 through 1997 was analyzed. The results will be presented at the conference.
Lisa	Rapp	University of South Florida	Determining the efficacy of an afterschool early intervention program for at-risk middle school students	Schools and Crime	Youth engaging in disruptive behaviors in middle school are often suspended from school, facilitating further offending and exacerbating academic difficulties. The study determined if there were changes between the treatment and control groups after the PASS intervention program on mental health symptoms, self-regulation skills, and academic self-efficacy. A pretest- posttest control group design was used and ninety-two youth participated. Outcome data suggested significant improvements for the treatment group and regression analyses produced a significant prediction. The PASS program shows promise as an alternative to school suspensions and as a possible diversion from the Juvenile Justice system for at-risk youth.
Stephanie	Frogge	The University of Texas at Austin	Defense Initiated Victim Outreach (DIVO): Data and Lessons From First Three Years	Victimology	DIVO provides an additional avenue of information and participation in the justice process for crime victim survivors by providing a bridge between the survivors and the attorneys who represent the defendant, especially in capital cases. DIVO recognizes that the criminal justice process is limited in the ways it can meet survivor needs and offers an additional mechanism for addressing interests and concerns. Almost four years operating in Texas, this paper describes DIVO and lessons learned, as well as data regarding victim requests and participation in the program.
Brian	Payne	Georgia State University	Distinguished Research on White-collar Crime	White Collar Crime	
Heith	Copes	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Excusing and Justifying Identity Theft: The Role of Offender Characteristics in the Use and Honoring of Accounts	White Collar Crime	

Nicole	Piquero	University of Texas at Dallas	The Interplay of Gender and Ethics in Corporate Offending Decision Making	White Collar Crime	
Christina	Policastro	Georgia State University	Telemarketing Fraud and the Elderly	White Collar Crime	
Paul	Klenowski	Clarion University	Strain Theory and the Occupational White-collar Offender	White Collar Crime	
Kareem	Jordan	University of Central Florida	Juvenile Status and Pretrial Recidivism	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	Research on juvenile transfer to adult court and recidivism generally examines post-adjudication re-offending. Fewer studies have examined the impact of juvenile transfer on pretrial recidivism. In addition, the most commonly used comparison group is youth in juvenile court. More recent studies are using young adults as the comparison group, in order to account for the different processes that are inherent within the two systems. The purpose of this study, then, is to examine the impact of juvenile status (i.e., juveniles in criminal court vs. young adults in criminal court) on pretrial recidivism, utilizing multiple years of national data.
Tanya	Grant	Sacred Heart University	What Would God Do? A Domestic Violence Victim's Perspective.	Domestic/Family Crime	Although religion and spirituality can be sources of support for victims of domestic violence, they also may pose barriers to women who are living in abusive relationships. Researchers (Battaglia, 2001; Fortune, 2000; Clark, 2001) have stressed that the theology of the Judeo-Christian tradition actually supports the safety and empowerment of battered victims (Pyles, 2007). However, survivors of domestic violence have reported being told by their ministers that they should stay in abusive relationships even though they are in severe physical and emotional danger (Fortune, 2000). The purpose of this study is to explore the perception of victims and whether or not they feel as though their religious community or religious affiliation prevent them from obtaining a safer environment, seeking help in supportive services, or leaving their abusive relationships.
Brian	Payne	Georgia State University	The Politics of White-collar Crime	White Collar Crime	This roundtable explores the connections between politics and white-collar crime. It includes invited participants as part of the ACJS featured roundtable series.
Robert	Keeton	Lincoln Memorial University	To Preserve Their Much Injured Race: Techniques of Neutralization and Indian Removal, 1829-1831	Social Learning and Differential Association Theories	The Indian Removal Act of 1830 gave the President of the United States authority to negotiate treaties with Native American tribes in the east for their emigration to territory west of the Mississippi River. Although emigration was technically voluntary, in practice, the Native tribes emigrated under coercion and force. This research applies Sykes and Matza's (1957) neutralization theory to archival data to explain how removal was justified notwithstanding American norms and public opposition. Examples of neutralization techniques were identified within the rhetoric of removal supporters, as were two new categories of neutralization: reducing the target and urgency of the moment.
Attapol	Kuanliang	University of Louisiana at Monroe	The attitude of college students toward police	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Despite numerous community policing programs which have been created in recent years, some adolescents still have negative perceptions toward police officers and their performance. This study will examine the attitude of college students toward police works. By using an online survey to ask among college students in a southern state, researchers will examine several factors such as participant background information and academic performance to use as predictors of students perception and attitude toward police.
Christine	Eith	Johns Hopkins University	Meeting the Mission: An evaluation of school safety and the role of School Resource Officers.	Police-Community Interactions	An effective SRO program begins with a departmental commitment to high levels of service to the school system. Positive interactions between students and SROs create environments where there is trust; a subtlety that is often lost on departments that view SRO's as solely providing a secure learning environment. This study will employ data from police departments and schools in a suburban community to determine the operational effectiveness of SRO's in meeting their mission of public safety in the school and the community. A particular focus will be given to the variation between SROs and private security in ensuring school safety.
Clint	Osowski	Walden University	Mexican Drug Trafficking Organization Border Violence Spillover	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Mexican drug trafficking organizations have killed an estimated 30,000 to 60,000 individuals, rival drug organizations, military members, police officers, and citizens in order protect their trafficking corridors. These organizations commit these violent acts primarily in Mexico. However, there is great concern that these organization's use of violent crime will expand through time in the United States. This phenomenon is known as border violence spillover. The current thought is to break down the issues to singular components. However, the complex systems perspective would enhance our view of these organizations and their capabilities.
Darl	Champion	Methodist University	The Role of Social Capital in Improving Community Wellness in a Community Policing Context: Challenges and Opportunitie	Police-Community Interactions	Law enforcement departments across America have developed community wellness programs, bringing police and citizens together to solve problems that impact the quality of life in their communities. Central to the success of community wellness programs is the level of social capital in a community. Social capital and community wellness will be examined in the context of community policing. A literature review will be conducted. Emphasis will be placed on strategies to assess and develop social capital. The paper will conclude with the challenges and opportunities for law enforcement in utilizing social capital as part of a community wellness program.
Brian	KINGSHOTT	Grand Valley State University	Policing Protest: Understanding Attitudes and Behaviors	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	In a democratic and free society, group expression and demonstration is a right and should not raise apprehension amongst either the protester or the police tasked with crowd management and public safety. Under the community policing paradigm consultation and contingency planning can allow for contentious protests to be policed in a professional manner. Those tasked with policing the protesters must be aware of the diversity and complexity of the individuals within that crowd. The concept of attitudes found within crowds and the various psychological aspects of the individual, as well as the overall psychological dimensions of the crowd are discussed.

Yuriy	Zevelev	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Money Laundering in Russia	White Collar Crime	The Transparency International survey ranked Russia 17th most corrupted nation. The corrupted, unregulated, banking sector of Russia facilitated the funds for criminal activities. As Russia's Central Bank opened "Pandora's box" for money laundering, the corruptive nature of the institution in collaboration with the transitional economy made Russia a criminal safe haven for "dirty assets." A content analysis of money laundering data obtained from international organizations together with case studies of recent prosecutions of private banks in Russia revealed a criminal pattern. These institutions enabled offspring criminal safe havens to launder dirty money until such assets could no longer be tracked.
Alyssa	Lawrence	Eastern Kentucky University	Noble Cause Corruption: Deconstructing Dexter	Media and Crime	Noble cause corruption is a relatively new topic that has only begun receiving research attention in the last decade. This paper examines noble cause corruption within the realm of policing, particularly as represented in the television show, Dexter. This show has helped desensitize the public to noble cause corruption by constructing it in a positive light. We employ a mixed methods approach to content analyze one season of Dexter episodes and theorize the media impact on desensitization.
Mia	Green	Bridgewater State University	THE IMPACT OF EXTRALEGAL CHARACTERISTICS ON RECOGNIZANCE RELEASE AMONG FELONY DEFENDANTS	Pretrial Proceedings	The purpose of this study is to assess how extralegal factors of race, class, and gender impact own recognizance release decisions among Felony defendants (N= 423) from a Northern California courthouse. This study hypothesizes that Judges may now associate positive attributes with the Hispanic community that is in contrast with the negative attributes that were originally assigned to them in previous studies.
Audrey	Clubb	Georgia State University	The Corporation as a City: A Social Disorganization Perspective of White Collar Crime	White Collar Crime	White collar crime poses a unique puzzle for regulatory and law enforcement entities in understanding how and why those far from fitting the mold of street offenders engage in criminal behavior. While studies have examined white-collar crime in corporations from an individual perspective, this article uses a macro-level approach. I apply a concentric zone model to a corporate structure to examine the applicability of social disorganization as a means to explain white-collar crime in the corporate setting. This perspective addresses possible effects of stratification and social interaction in creating an environment conducive to crime and deviance in the corporate setting.
Cuneyt	Gurer	Sivas Provincial Police Department, Turkey	Public vs. Police Officers Perceptions of Crime: Are we talking the same language?	Police-Community Interactions	Professional approach to Policing requires highly structured and specialized Police forces to deal with complex and serious crime related problems of the society. In the history of policing, professional approach proved to be distanced from the public and accused of not being able to understand public security needs. New approaches to policing attempted to fill this gap and almost all of the programs after 1980s brought the community perspective as a priority for crime prevention programs. This study will look at the Public vs. Police officers approaches to the local crime problems in Sivas, Turkey and analyze a possible gap.
Stephanie	Dawson	Simon Fraser University	Vancouver's 2011 Stanley Cup Riot: Police Perspectives and Lessons Learned	Police-Community Interactions	Policing crowds is becoming a pressing issue for urban police departments. Increasingly, attention is being focused on the methods and tactics of crowd control. Police officer perceptions are critical to understanding responses to disorderly crowds. This paper utilizes data from a survey of 460 members of the Vancouver Police Department conducted following the Stanley Cup Riot in April, 2011. It explores domains such as feelings of safety, communications, adequacy of training and equipment, and factors that may have hampered police response, and discusses how the lessons learned may be used to prevent or better respond to future riots.
Cuneyt	Gurer	Sivas Provincial Police Department, Turkey	1-Policy Diffusion in Law Enforcement: Internal and External Consequences	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Crime Prevention policies and policing strategies diffuse through several channels which can be examined at three level of analysis: individual, institutional, and international. Each level produces different consequences for the specific policies in terms of their application, sustainability, and ability of covering targeted problems. In this study we will identify the three levels of policy diffusion and examine each level using examples of crime prevention policies to be implemented in different cities. Internal and external consequences of policy diffusion for the local police departments will be also discussed along with some recommendations for policy makers.
Amy	Romanus	Texas Woman's University: Department of Sociology	Education versus Incarceration	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	American prohibition, war on drugs policies, laws, and subsequent incarceration rates affects all Americans; however, it is said that it affects some populations more than others especially in the area of higher educational attainment. The purpose of this research is to explore the populations most affected by the war on drugs" policies. One cannot help but notice two rising severe and chronic trends: first the rapidly diminishing rate of high school students that complete their high school education and graduate into higher education; and second the rapidly growing rate of young adults in jail or prison."
Carol	Servino	University of Nevada Las Vegas	Driving Forces: What Police Chiefs Say About Officer-Involved Crashes	Police Administration and Management	Motor vehicle incidents and crashes have been a leading cause of police officer fatalities in the United States in the last decade, yet relatively little is known about contributing factors. This paper presents an analysis of original data collected in a national survey of police chiefs in state, county, and local agencies of all sizes in June 2012. The focus of this paper is the perspective of police chiefs regarding their own organizations' policies and practices, including those related to communication technology commonly used in police patrol vehicles.
JoAnn	Burbridge	Texas Juvenile Crime Prevention Center	Employing Evidence Based Practices: The Politics of Juvenile Justice, Texas Style	Juvenile Corrections	Texas' juvenile justice system has endured recent scandals and gone through substantial structural changes and substantive personnel shifts. This roundtable offers a discussion of the direction prescribed by empirical evidence and the obstacles, challenges, and successes of serving Texas' children who find themselves at odds with the law. Matters of violence in the facilities, quality of staff, credentials of system leaders will be addressed. Also relevant in serving juveniles, are concerns about the effects of chronic trauma, cognitive deficits, human trafficking and gang influences.

Martin	Greenberg	Miles College	The Unification of Professional Standards in Criminal Justice Work	Assessment	The ACJS has had academic standards for degree program certification for seven years, but there does not exist any set of universal standards for certifying the credentials of prospective candidates for employment or suitability for work in the various components of the criminal justice system. This paper explores the advantages and disadvantages for the establishment of a uniform set of pre-employment standards for entering criminal justice careers. The standards might include elements that extend beyond the mere possession of an academic degree or having a clean criminal history.
Julie	Siddique	CUNY Graduate Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization by Crime Type and Victim-Offender Relationship	Victimology	The current study assessed the relative weight of demographic variables on risk of sexual victimization and differences in risk by crime type and victim-offender relationship for females in the U.S. A case-control sampling strategy and data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) were used to estimate multiple logistic regression models. Results indicate that risk of sexual victimization varies by crime type and victim-offender relationship and demographic variables are strongest in predicting the most violent sexual assaults perpetrated by acquaintances. Implications for theories of sexual violence are discussed.
David	Brody	Washington State University	Prosecutorial Misconduct: A County-Level Examination of Occurrences, Catalysts, and Responses	Criminal Procedure	Prosecutorial misconduct is an infrequent yet critical issue faced by the criminal justice system. Beyond perverting the ethical foundation of the justice system and costing taxpayers millions of dollars, prosecutorial misconduct has the potential to facilitate the conviction of innocent defendants. This paper explores the prevalence of different forms of prosecutorial misconduct across the 39 prosecuting attorney offices in Washington State over a ten year period. Potential relationships between office-level training, staffing, and caseload levels and instances of prosecutorial misconduct are examined, as well as how instances of misconduct have been treated by the courts and state bar association.
Abdullah	Cihan	East Carolina University	Examining Training and the Background Characteristics of Turkish Private Security Officers	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Studies frequently examined private security in Western and non-Western societies. However, research on the Turkish private security industry has been limited. The current study explores the trend in the Turkish private security industry, latest regulations, officer demographics, and perceptions of officer training using the Turkish National Police (TNP) statistics and a survey sample of Turkish private security officers.
Stacy	Mallicoat	California State University, Fullerton	Ph.D. Mama: Balancing Motherhood and the Academy	Administrative Issues	As if the job of a tenured/tenure track faculty member or graduate student didn't have it's own challenges, how do women (and their partners) negotiate the challenges of parenting within the academy? How do you negotiate maternity leave? What issues do you face in balancing the demands of workload and parenting? How do you balance your identity and the role of parenthood 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 the family within our research and teaching demands.
Ashley	Hewitt	Simon Fraser University	Polymorphism and serial rape: A close look at sexually intrusive and violent behaviors	Sex Crimes	Law enforcement officials are faced with many challenges when investigating serial rape cases. One important preoccupation is whether the offender's behavior will escalate with subsequent victims. The current study uses transition matrices to address whether or not the offending patterns of 72 serial rapists change from one victim to the next as it pertains to their sexual acts and level of physical force used during the crime. Findings indicate that stability, specifically the offender's use of physical force and intrusive sexual acts, and versatility are present in this sample's offending patterns. Implications for investigations are discussed.
Natalie	Ortiz	Arizona State University	Race/ethnicity, gender, and criminal stigma: An expanded assessment of the consequences of imprisonment for employment	Reentry/Parole Issues	Employment plays an important role in reentry and reintegration, reducing recidivism and providing a mechanism for desistance from crime. Not only are employers reluctant to hire applicants with a criminal record, racial discrimination makes getting a job even more difficult. This paper replicates and extends previous experimental research on the consequences of a criminal record for employment. In addition to studying Black, Hispanic, and White men, we look at the effect of race/ethnicity and imprisonment on women's employment chances. We assess the independent and interaction effects of race/ethnicity, gender, and criminal record by applying for real jobs online and in-person.
Dana	Radatz	University of Nebraska at Omaha	Polyvictimization and traumatic life events among women	Domestic/Family Crime	Little research has examined the extent of polyvictimization (e.g., multiple victimizations) among adult women. Furthermore, the degree to which traumatic life events also co-occur with other forms of victimization among adult women has been understudied. In this study, we use data from life histories of 423 women to examine the extent to which women are exposed to multiple forms of victimization, including child abuse, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and traumatic life events. Interrelationships between these victimization types will be examined, and victimization patterns by age and racial categories will also be discussed.
Kubra	Gultekin	Turkish National Police Academy	Aspects of gender discrimination: A survey of female police academy students and police officers in Turkey	Police Personnel Issues	Gender issue in policing has been debated all over the world. This issue has been also important in Turkey. This study compares aspects, especially related to gender discrimination and sexual harassment, and expectations of female students in the National Police Academy (NPA) with those of female police officers who are working at Turkish National Police (TNP). The focus is especially gender discrimination and male-female students/colleagues relationship in both academy and working area. Results show that even though there are some communication problems between male-female students and colleagues, it is very hard to say there is sexual harassment in NPA and TNP.

Robert	Taylor	University of Texas at Dallas	Confronting the Myriad of Issues Facing Chiefs of Police in Small to Mid-Size Police Departments: A Focus on the DFW M	Police Administration and Management	Being a chief of police in a small to mid-size city in the United States poses significant and unique challenges, both personally as well as professionally. Often, individuals that garner these positions have been successful in climbing the ladder" at much larger metropolitan departments. Adjusting to a smaller budget and less resources less activity and a more politically-sensitive environment are often new issues confronting these chiefs. However the smaller city can also provide opportunities to test new police strategies and build stronger community partnerships. "
Priscilla	Valenzuela	University of North Texas	The Sex Offender Registry in Collin County, Texas: A Descriptive Analysis of Sex Offenders	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study analyzed the characteristics of current registered sex offenders in Collin County, Texas, and compared the age and gender of the victims of these offenders in order to know who sex offenders primarily target in these crimes. The study also sought to discover geographic patterns of where registered sex offenders reside. Participants consisted of 175 registrants in Collin County, found on Collin County's and the Texas Department of Public Safety's online databases. The findings demonstrate that there were significant trends among the sex offenders, their victims, and housing complications as a result of progressing sex offender laws.
Katie	Jares	American University	You Pass A Parole Talk Everyday": Inmates and the Collective Process of Parole Board Preparation"	Reentry/Parole Issues	Little is known about how inmates prepare for parole board hearings. Face-to-face interviews with 40 men incarcerated in Iowa suggest that inmates prepare for parole board hearings in a largely collaborative fashion. Inmates construct and share "scripts" that are passed through the institution informally, with potential parolees testing a script's success and reporting back. Participants also discussed their own role within this collective process such as circulating false information, compiling a personally successful script, and conducting detailed preparation. Inmates justified using scripts because of the impersonal nature of parole board hearings, and many suggested recommendations to make hearings more evaluative.
Joshua	Regan	University of New Haven	Will the Arab Springs Yield State Failure?	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Abstract: The recent political uprising in Tunisia has quickly spread into other neighboring states. This domino effect, also known as the Arab Springs, has created a large debate among scholars in the social science community of whether these countries will be in a position to have long lasting and stable government. This report is going to utilize detailed economic, political, and demographic data gathered from governmental and non-governmental sources that will stress whether Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria, and Tunisia will emerge as failed states.
Ward	Adams	Texas State University	Are Parks Crime Generators?	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Are parks crime generators? According to crime pattern theory, certain locations can generate illegal behavior because potential offenders, during their routine activities, find opportunities to commit crime. This exploratory study examines how different types of urban parks, ranging from central city "micro-parks" to large metropolitan spaces, generate criminal behavior. A large, southwestern city provides the data for the analysis. The study area presents a unique opportunity because its settlement pattern is very different than that of the older, more compact structure of cities in the northeast United States, where related analyses have been conducted.
Lisa	Briggs	Western Carolina University	"Fitness- Gram" Outcomes and School Delinquency: A Preliminary Study	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Physical fitness can positively impact personal, social and academic development in youths. While much is written about the possible benefits of organized sports involvement, less is known about whether physical fitness assessments are correlated to school delinquency. Using data collected from 7th and 8th grade girls and boys this exploratory study of physical fitness and school delinquency examines the relationship of school delinquency measures to outcomes of physical fitness assessed by "Fitness Gram." The results find that actual measures of the Fitness- Gram have no statistically significant relationship to school delinquency. Possible explanations for these findings are discussed.
Kevin	Steinmetz	Sam Houston State University	Assessing the Boundaries between Criminal Justice and Criminology	Teaching Pedagogy	Criminal justice and criminology is a relatively new discipline. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, debate arose over the scope and limits of the two fields. While that debate has faded the perceptions which emanated linger. The current study seeks to reopen the debate to invite reflection. Two sources of data are analyzed: (1) doctoral programs curricula as of the Spring 2012 academic semester and (2) top-tier journals in the discipline. Results show disparities between the two in both doctoral curricula and top-tier journals. Plausible explanations for this imbalance are advanced.
Jeanne	Stinchcomb	Florida Atlantic University	The Politics of Professionalization (Or Why Is This Process Taking So Long?	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Correctional personnel serve in a critical position vis a vis the delivery of correctional treatment and programming. Their actions can serve to make or break the delivery and context of such treatment. Yet the professionalization of correctional personnel is not where it should be to serve in this central role. They are not required to have the necessary educational background, and they are not given the training and pay which would best situate them and the organization to successfully deliver treatment. The move to professionalize corrections has been going on for decades and the call for such professionalized staff is as old as the 1870 American Prison Congress. The roundtable participants here will discuss why it is taking so long to professionalize corrections and what might be done to hurry this process along.

Philip	Kavanaugh	Penn State Harrisburg	Dispositional and Lifestyle Predictors of Varied Forms of Sexual Assault in Urban Nightlife	Victimology	While criminological research has identified a consistent link between deviant lifestyles and victimization, little research has examined how life-course trajectories and lifestyles can shape exposure to varied types of victimization, and in particular, to varied forms of sexual assault. Drawing on interview data with 25 women with active night lives, I examine how background and lifestyles shape the varied forms of sexual assault the women in this sample reported. I find that while many of the factors associated with victimization are shared among those in the sample, the specific type is further conditioned by their unique life course trajectories in nightlife scenes, substance use patterns, and cultural taste preferences. This research suggests that the lifestyle factors predicting victimization are often nuanced to a degree that most scholarly work on routine activities and lifestyle has not sufficiently articulated.
Hakan	Can	Penn State Schuylkill	Law Enforcement Stressors and Coping Mechanisms	Police Administration and Management	Changes in body rhythms from monthly shift rotation, the change from a day to graveyard, shift not only requires biological adjustment but also complicates officers' personal lives. Role conflicts between the job serving the public, enforcing the law, and upholding ethical standards and individual responsibilities as spouse, parent, and companion act as stressors. Current research, with over 300 completed surveys, examines predictors of aggression shown to spouses, romantic partners or work partner. Two studies were produced from the same questionnaire. STUDY 1 focuses on possible models for partner violence that might be found both within the home family" and the "police family." STUDY 2 focuses on how police-specific stresses are associated with increased risk for partner aggression and how specific coping mechanisms might "buffer" or reduce this association. "
John	Tahiliani	Worcester State University	An Exploratory Content Analysis of Law Enforcement Websites	Police-Community Interactions	Law enforcement web presence has continued to grow since the mid 90's. A web page is increasingly the face of many organizations and businesses and is often the first point of contact. There is a tangible battle that exists regarding where citizens get information. Given the enhanced usage of some information websites (e.g. Wikipedia) over a law enforcement agency's web-page, are there "information gaps" that exist that, if addressed, may enhance a user's experience on that specific law enforcement web site. The following research is a five nation analysis of the content found on those websites.
Brett	Garland	Missouri State University	The Politics of Meeting -- and Not Meeting -- The Needs of Correctional Clients and Their Organizations	Rehabilitation and Treatment	The participants will discuss the politics involved in meeting the extant needs of correctional clients and the organizations which serve them.
Anthony	Hoskin	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	The 2D:4D Digit Ratio and Risk of Criminal Victimization	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Research has revealed that a 4th digit (ring finger) that is long in comparison to the 2nd digit (index finger) indicates a high level of prenatal testosterone exposure. Using a sample of more than 3,000 college students, the relationship between the ratio of these two digits (2D:4D) and various measures of criminal victimization is estimated. Results, study limitations, and avenues for future research are discussed.
Doris	Chu	Arkansas State University	Gender Role and Police Work: A Comparison of Women Police's Perceptions in Dubai and Taipei	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Analyzing data gathered from 372 female officers (278 from Dubai and 94 from Taipei), this study compares female officers' attitudes toward gender role and police work in Dubai and Taipei City. The findings indicated that compared to their colleagues in Taipei, women police in Dubai had a higher appraisal of women in policing in terms of perceived women's suitability, capability, and effectiveness as police officers. Policewomen in Dubai were more likely to support women being assigned to specialized duties, such as handling cases involving female victims and offenders; they demonstrated higher levels of confidence in and greater satisfaction with their work in comparison with their counterparts in Taipei.
Christina	DeJong	Michigan State University	Legalized Hatred: The Genocide of Homosexuals in Uganda	Death Penalty	In recent years, the Ugandan government (with support from the public) has passed laws outlawing homosexuality, with recommended punishments ranging from prison to execution. While imposition of the death penalty for homosexuality has been stalled, increased violence against homosexuals and the murder of an outspoken gay activist indicate a growing public hatred of homosexuals. In this paper we analyze the situation in Uganda and use Stanton's "Eight Stages of Genocide" as a framework for understanding why the death penalty is being considered as a punishment for homosexuality. We recommend that the definition of genocide be expanded to include sexual orientation.
Suman	Kkaar	Florida International University	Gang Membership and Gender: Does Being a Female Gang Member Affect the Type, Frequency and Intensity of Crimes Committed	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	This study investigated links between gang membership and Gender -- more specifically it examined the relationship between gender and the type, frequency, and severity of the crimes committed by gang members. It compared male and female young adults' self reported gang affiliation and criminal activities. The objective was to explore whether gender has any effect on the type, frequency, and severity of the crimes committed by self proclaimed gang members. The results indicate that gender may have some initial inhibiting effect on the type, frequency, and severity of crime.
Keith	Coleman	North Carolina Agricultural ans State University	The role of HBCUs in Criminal Justice Education	Teaching Pedagogy	The role of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) has been important since the 1830's. African Americans have benefited from these institutions and their missions to improve their social standing in America. Since the end of legalized segregation, African American students have had to the opportunity to attend any college or university of their choosing. As the result of changing demographics, what is the current role of HBCUs in the education of their students who major in criminal justice? The panel will discuss a range of issues related to the impact of HBCU's in both undergraduate and graduate institutions.
Brian	Payne	Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology	Electronic Monitoring Offenders' Perceptions of the Sanction in Comparison to Prison	Community Corrections and Probation	This study examines how electronically monitored offenders perceive the sanction in comparison to prison. Using a sample of more than 800 incarcerated offenders from Kentucky, we examine whether those who have been monitored in the past rate the electronic monitoring sanction differently than those who have never been monitored. Attention is also given to whether perceptions about electronic monitoring are tied to family dysfunction, loss of autonomy, and conventional activities. Implications for using electronic monitoring tools in the future are provided.

Alexander	Drayer	University of Northern Colorado	Reducing Auto-Prowls on a College Campus: Applying the SARA Model	Research and Pictorial Showcase	According to the U.S. Justice Department, theft from automobiles accounts for 36% of all larcenies reported to police (Keister, 2007). The purpose of this research is to apply the SARA model to this type of victimization on a midsize college campus. Using trend analysis, the current research examines the effects of information leaflets on auto-prowls on a college campus. Information leaflets were distributed to students who drive to campus to inform them on ways to reduce their likelihood of having their car broken into. It is expected that the number of car break-ins will be reduced.
William	King	Sam Houston State University	Organizational and Environmental Determinants of Ballistics Imaging Productivity in US Crime Laboratories	Police Administration and Management	This project assesses the relationship among environment and the structure of crime labs on the productivity of a ballistics imaging system. We use data from a national study of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearm's National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), and a national survey of publically funded crime labs and their firearms sections. Together, these data allow us to model the effect of environment and organization upon labs' ability to match ballistics evidence from criminal cases.
Kathryn	Healey	Widener University	Through the lens of intersubjectivity: Understanding the process of change in the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program	Research and Pictorial Showcase	How do we assess and explain the often transformative change that occurs when people of different backgrounds and circumstances share in a common experience of academic service-learning? This presentation addresses this phenomenon from a number of different theoretical constructs. In particular, psychodynamic intersubjectivity theory and its application to the Inside-Out Prison Exchange provides the framework for an examination of this often puzzling seemingly intangible outcome.
Chad	Shook	Jackson State University	Blueford v. Arkansas (2012): What Constitutes an Acquittal" for Fifth Amendment Purposes?"	Criminal Procedure	The Fifth Amendment's Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits a second trial of individuals acquitted of a particular offense. What constitutes an acquittal" determines whether a re-trial is permissible. In Blueford v. Arkansas (2012) the U.S. Supreme Court took on the task of determining what constitutes an acquittal for Fifth Amendment purposes. This paper considers the Blueford decision and the Court's definition of an acquittal in light of the facts of the Blueford case."
Rupendra	Simlot	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	Suicide in Jail Inmates: An Exploratory Study	Jails	In an exploratory study of 38 jail inmates, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness were associated with past suicidal behavior and the inmates' prediction of the likelihood of future suicidal behavior only in convicted offenders and not in those awaiting trial.
Christopher	Giles	Interdisciplinary Research in the Mathematical and Computational Sciences	An analysis of estimates of lambda for high frequency offenders: Are they different constructs?	Quantitative Methods	This study examines the lambda estimates of 152 pre-identified high frequency offenders who are supervised by the Chronic Offenders Program (COP) at the Vancouver Police Department. The results indicate that the inclusion of incapacitation time has ramifications for both the lambda scores and the distribution of scores. The multivariate models predicting lifetime lambda scores indicate that lambda estimates for total convictions are positively influenced by ethnicity and residential instability. In contrast, the models predicting serious conviction lambdas show that ethnicity is positively related, while age of onset and gender are inversely related to serious estimates of lambda.
Dae-Hoon	Kwak	Illinois State University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK-RELATED FACTORS AND JOB SATISFACTION: A STUDY OF POLICE OFFICERS IN SOUTH KOREA	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Most prior research shows that the primary determinants of police officers' job satisfaction are the officers' individual traits such as age, gender, education, and rank. However, relatively few studies have focused on work-related factors (e.g., job assignment) that influence levels of job satisfaction among police officers. In addition, most prior inquiries have been limited to Western societies. To extend the knowledge of police officers' job satisfaction, using the self-reported survey data (2006) from the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), the current study examines the effects of work-related factors on job satisfaction among police officers in South Korea.
David	Carter	Michigan State University	Effective Homicide Investigations: Best Practices and Organization Change	Police Special Units and Technology	This paper is based on site visits for the BJA Targeting Violent Crime Initiative and detailed homicide investigation assessments funded by BJA in New Orleans, Louisiana and Puerto Rico. Through these processes several factors became apparent: The need for an effective forensic science capability both at the scene and in the laboratory; an overt effort of victim family and community engagement by homicide investigators; the need for appropriate infrastructure to support homicide investigations; and the integration of homicide investigations with appropriate units and agencies based on the nature of the homicide are among the more critical.
Jason	Kealy	Washburn University	Exploring the attitudes of heterosexual police officers toward co-workers identified as sexual minorities post Lawrence	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study examined the attitudes of heterosexual police officers in police agencies located in the Midwestern United States. This study was conducted in response to the Lawrence v. Texas U.S. Supreme Court decision effectively decriminalizing sodomy statutes. The Court's ruling therefore allowed officers to serve their community openly without the fear of discrimination from heterosexual officers due to their categorization as a sexual minority. Through this study, the principal investigators were seeking to determine if a criminal statute being ruled unconstitutional had any impact of the attitudes of those designated to enforce it.
Eva	Engelhardt	Washburn University	Exploring the changes in evidence collection at major crime scenes: A case study of Kansas Law Enforcement	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study involved a qualitative exploratory inquiry into the evidence collection methods and the changes that have taken place over the past 10 years within Kansas police agencies. The impact of these collection methods as well as emerging investigative techniques and technologies on clearance rates in Part I major crimes were explored.

Charlie	Cooper	Washburn University	Assessing the need for police call boxes on college campuses.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This project was an assessment of the need to maintain police call boxes on college campuses. In light of technological advances with cell phones police call boxes on college campuses have become more of an information station rather than a safety tool. There are direct costs associated with maintenance of the call boxes with minimal benefit to students and staff. In a time of budgetary constraints police call boxes have become expendable.
Ashley	Wellman	The Citadel	Home Is Where the Harm Is? Male Criminal Justice Students Perceptions of Violence in the Home	Domestic/Family Crime	According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, family violence makes up nearly 33% of all police recorded violence. This study examines male criminal justice students' attitudes and opinions regarding violence within the family. Variables analyzed include definitions of domestic violence, causal factors and justifications. As many criminal justice students will chose to enter into the field of law enforcement, their personal views, observations and uses of violence are critical to addressing and responding to the issue of domestic abuse.
Tasha	Menaker	Sam Houston State University	Predicting attitudes toward prostitution: Sexism, pornography and self-control	Gender and Crime	Human trafficking and the prostitution of minors has remained a salient concern. Recent research has highlighted the importance of adverse attitudes toward prostitution in making blameworthiness assessments of female youth who have been forced into the sex trade, even when victimization history information has been disclosed. The current analysis used a sample of 400 survey questionnaires to assess correlates of prostitution myth endorsement. Results demonstrated that sexist attitudes toward women, frequent pornography consumption, engagement in prostitution, and low levels of self-control were significantly correlated with adverse attitudes toward prostitution. Implications are discussed.
Thomas	Zawisza	University of Arkansas Little Rock	Aggression Outside the Barroom	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Over the past two decades, there has been a substantial amount of research on the effects of alcohol establishments on crime. These studies have demonstrated alcohol has had a significant impact on crime rates near these places. More recently, researchers have begun to investigate how the physical features of an alcohol establishment contribute to aggressive altercations within the bar. This study sought to further advance this literature by investigating aggression outside of the barroom. Drawing from the methodology of Townsley and Grimshaw (2011) and Graham (2003), observations of aggression were made over a six week period in Little Rock. The findings suggested that with proper place management, aggressive behavior can be regulated.
David	Makin	Washington State University	Four Years Out: Evaluating the Efficacy of Problem-Based Learning in the Police Academy	Police Personnel Issues	In the 1970's Bitner offered a scathing critique of law enforcement academy training, signified by the ability to merely train compliant soldier-bureaucrats and not competent practitioners. Over the years, subsequent training modalities have been implemented, evaluated, and modified in an attempt to exceed what has been deemed "adequate" training. This research provides the first of several outcome assessment evaluations as part of a longitudinal study on the efficacy of Problem-Based Learning (PBL), as the primary training modality in Washington's Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA). Data for this research includes trainee survey results and exam scores for the period of 2009-2012.
Jay	Wessel	Washburn University	Assessing the quality of in-service forensic science training in Kansas	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study involved a qualitative inquiry into the quality of training law enforcement officers receive relating to forensic science; and how often law enforcement officers use that training in the field. Interviews were conducted from a convenience sample of ten officers representing sheriff's offices and police departments. Their experiences in the field of the use of forensic science and their past and current training on forensic science were assessed.
Bonnie	Prather-Robson	Washburn University	Exploring the new generation of police officer: The Millennial's integration into the police force.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study involved a qualitative inquiry into the generational gaps of police officers. The impact of the millennial generation on police management and the issues that police administrators and supervisors face in integrating this new generation of police officer. The strengths and weaknesses of the millennials as a whole were identified. Policy implications were explored and evaluated.
Danielle	Gillam	Washburn University	Exploring the relationship between different methods of responding to police calls for service and violence against the	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study was an exploration of the different methods of responding to police calls for service. The relationship between each method and the propensity for a police call to turn violent was examined. Methods of responding to calls were categorized. Police officers were then interviewed and a determination of what method they used on responding to calls was identified. The percentage of use of force reports where then categorized by the method of the officers to determine if a relationship exists.
Harrison	Watts	Washburn University	EXPLORING ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH THE TEXAS FLAG DESTRUCTION STATUTE: A CASE STUDY OF THE TEXAS 46TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Criminal Procedure	The Texas Penal Code section 42.11 specifies the destruction of the American or Texas flag as misdemeanor crime. The statute was passed by the Texas Legislature in 1989 in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling the previous Texas flag destruction statute unconstitutional (Texas v. Johnson). The focus of this qualitative study was to find out how law enforcement within the 46th judicial district would enforce this state statute and to evaluate potential liability concerns for enforcing a statute which the United States Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional.
Daniel	Pacheco	The University of Texas at Dallas	Gestation and Childhood Conduct Problems	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Noble and her colleagues (2012) report a compelling relationship between gestation and academic achievement. Specifically, they report that children born at the early range of normal gestation (37 and 38 weeks) are at risk for poorer academic outcomes when compared to their counterparts who are born at the later normal gestation range (39, 40, and 41 weeks). Considering the evidence documenting the relationship between academic achievement and conduct problems in children (Clark, Prior, & Kinsella, 2002), the current analysis explores the relationship between gestational age and internalizing and externalizing behavior problems in children.

Hyunseok	Jang	Department of Police Administration, Kyonggi University	Examination of Korean School Bullying and Victimization: Comparison of Bullies, Bully/Victims, Victims and Uninvolved st	Schools and Crime	Recent studies reported various dynamics on the school bullying and victimization. Especially, bullies are not always assaulters. Sometimes bullies are victimized by other bullies. Considering this, literatures examined four different groups of students with regard to bullying and victimization: Bullies, Bully/Victims, Victims and Uninvolved. Using Korean Youth Panel Survey data, this study compares characteristics of Korean middle school bullies.
Charles	Bailey	Prairie View A&M University	Recent developments in youth drug use: Bath salts and other oddities	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	This roundtable offers a discussion of recent influences, motivations and dynamics surrounding more novel trends in youth drug use. This includes bath salts, bdi, kreteks, marijuana, skittles, "lean", codeine, and oxycontin. The focus is on developments in the southern United States. It covers drug access, characteristics of juvenile users and their dealers. The participants offer suggestions for reversing dangerous youth drug use trends.
Marinda	Van der Westhuizen	Criminologist Tshwane University of Technology South Africa	Conflict: Learnt behaviour in our postmodern South African Society. Deconstruction or Fiction?	Critical and Conflict Theories	This paper enlightens various manifestations of conflict in our postmodern SA society. It, specifically, focus on conflict as learnt behaviour to show the devastating effects it has on the globe, countries; communities; families; and eventually every individual human being. Conflict will be discussed as a tool to reach a certain goal" either consciously or unconsciously. Various forms of conflict will be explained as well as the various effects it has on human existence. It will focus on different crimes arising from the above and highlight that we are not actors in a fictitious movie however living the reality of deconstruction. "
Brian	Gorman	Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, & Criminal Jus	The Politics of Biosecurity: Obstacles and Challenges to Public Health and Security	Homeland Security Issues	Biosecurity policy can impact the local bench scientist and wide reaching international mandates. Unfortunately, all levels of analysis, dialogue, and research on related security issues are susceptible to overt and tacit advocacy efforts that can undermine informed debate necessary for policy makers and stakeholders. Evidence of "biosecurity politics" can be found in the peer review process, expert advisory boards, and governmental influence. Security issues affecting public health, the scientific academy, commercial interests, and foreign relations deserve unbiased discourse and strict scrutiny. To this end, this paper explores the risky confluence of advocacy and objectivity in the realm of biosecurity.
Ziwei	Qi	University of North Dakota	Criminology Research in US and China	Theory Testing	The current study provides an overview of some criminological theories which have been both tested in the U.S. and China. The relative empirical research techniques and methods will also be mentioned within the study in order to demonstrate the general pathway regarding the testability of each theory and its ability to explain criminality. Compared to western society, China currently is going through the stage of social transition from traditional totalitarian socialism to socialism marketization. The analysis of crime mainly focuses on the root causes from societal influences perspectives, especially social control, anomie and various strain theories. The study results are generally consistent with the findings from the U.S. However, due to the particular cultural and historical background, China demonstrates slight differences among certain social variables, which might play more significant influences in explaining crime compared to the U.S.
Dae-Hoon	Kwak	Illinois State University	Political Regimes and Public Confidence in South African Police Service: A Longitudinal Analysis, 1990 - 2005	Comparative/International Policing and Security	During the past two decades, the functions and organizational structures of South African Police Services (SAPS) have been consistently changed based on different political regimes. Under Apartheid, the SAPS operated in close conjunction with South Africa's military. Once Nelson Mandela was the president of the South Africa, he demilitarized the police. However, there is relatively little research on the impact of different types of political regimes on public confidence toward SAPS. Therefore, using multiple waves of the World Value survey (1990-2005), the current study attempts to determine how political regime change affects the level of public confidence in the SAPS.
Jamie	Wagner	Texas Southern University	Mental Health Courts: Reassessing the need	Specialty Courts	In 2009 Texas, specifically Harris County approved the implementation of an adult Felony Mental Health Court. Concerns over how the mentally ill is processed have guided the debate between those who support such courts and those who do not. Guided by Judge Krockner of the Harris County Criminal Justice Center and scholars; this paper reassess if there is a need for mental health courts.
Jessica	Wells	Sam Houston State University	The Impact of Work-Family Conflict on Correctional Officer Job Stress and Job Satisfaction	Correctional Personnel Issues	Within correctional environments, the psychosocial well-being of officers is critical. This study builds upon Lambert and colleagues (2006; 2010) to examine work-family conflict as it relates to job stress and job satisfaction within a diverse sample of correctional officers (n=441) employed at 13 public, adult correctional facilities in a Southern state. Findings indicated strain and behavior based work-family conflict and family-work conflict were significantly related to both job stress and job satisfaction. Family support and perceived job dangerousness were uniquely related to job stress whereas supervisory support, education level and ethnicity were uniquely related to job satisfaction.
Sadie	Mummert	Gerogia State University	Using Criminological Theory to Explain Victimization	Victimology	
Leah	Daigle	Gerogia State University	Individual-Level Risk Factors For Repeat Intimate Partner Violence: A Gendered Analysis	Victimology	Research shows that intimate partner violence is experienced by 20% to 92% of college students (Bryant & Spencer, 2003; Makepeace, 1981; Straight, Harper, & Arias, 2003) and that males and females are similarly likely to be victims of this violence (Sabina & Straus, 2008). Other research indicates that repetitive IPV is common (Mele, 2009). The extent to which male and female college students experience repeat IPV and whether the same factors predict repeat IPV for both sexes has not yet been explored. Using longitudinal data from a sample of 2,431 male and female college students, this study will examine self-control along with other individual-level factors for their impact on recurring IPV. Implications for policy and future research will be discussed.

Tara	Richards	Appalachian State University	Examining social support as a moderator between dating violence victimization and risky behavior	Victimology	Recent research demonstrates that female adolescents who have experienced dating violence victimization engage in higher levels of risky behavior such as unprotected sex, substance use, unhealthy weight loss, and delinquency than girls who have not experienced dating violence. At the same time, existing literatures suggests that higher levels of social support is associated with resilient outcomes for adolescents who experience negative life events. Little is known about potential "buffer effects" of social support from family and/or friends against risky behaviors for girls who have suffered physical and/or emotional abuse from a dating partner. As such, the present study investigates whether parental and peer social support serves as a moderator between dating violence victimization and unprotected sex, substance use, unhealthy weight loss, and delinquency for female youth. Implications of the findings for dating violence programming and directions for future research will also be discussed.
Jennifer	Reingle	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	The substance-related etiology of teen dating violence victimization: Does gender matter?	Victimology	Teen dating violence and physical aggression persist as significant public health problems. Although the research is clear that gender differences exist in physical aggression, less is known about gender differences in dating violence, particularly among adolescents and young adults. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine gender differences in the substance-related etiology of teen dating violence using a high-risk sample of urban youth. Methods. Data were obtained from 2,991 12th graders who participated in Project Northland Chicago (PNC), a group-randomized alcohol prevention intervention implemented in Chicago schools. Typologies of dating violence and physical aggression were created, and hierarchical multinomial regression procedures were used to examine risk and protective factors for membership in each group. Results. There were no quantifiable gender differences in dating violence victimization; however, there were substantial differences in aggression and reporting both dating violence victimization and physical aggression. We also found differences in the risk factors for dating violence victimization, aggression, and both behaviors between gender groups. Specifically, substance use (alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana) was identified as a more robust risk factor for each of the typologies among women than men. Among men, marijuana use was associated with only the most at-risk group (e.g., the victimization and offending group), while alcohol and marijuana use predicted membership in each typology among women. Conclusions. More than ten percent of youth are victims of dating violence and participate in physically aggressive behavior. Gender differences in the risk factors for these overlapping behaviors have substantial implications for school-based and targeted prevention.
Cortney	Franklin	Sam Houston State University	Gender and Victimization: The relative effect of self-control on male and female property and personal crime victims	Victimology	Extant research has demonstrated the usefulness of self-control deficits in predicting victimization across a variety of crime types. Additionally, previous analyses examining male and female samples have revealed significant mean differences in levels of self-control. To date, however, little is known about the differential impact of self-control on victimization across gender. Indeed, limited analyses assessing the relationship between self-control and victimization have controlled for gender and only one study has assessed the impact of self-control on victimization across male and female subsamples: findings, however, were limited in scope and generalizability by the narrow outcome under investigation. To address these limitations, the current study uses survey data to empirically establish the role of self-control in predicting general victimization outcomes as they may vary by men and women. Implications are discussed.
Tess	Price	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Cyberbullying Among Youth: An Analysis by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Grade	Student Panels	Cyber-bullying is an issue that has garnered much attention by academics and practitioners. The current study seeks to examine the extent to which various forms of cyber-bullying (via email, text-messaging, video chat, social networking sites, etc.) occur in a sample of youth in grades 6-12. The analyses examine gender, race/ethnicity, as well as grade in school to determine whether these differences impact the results. Overall, the findings from this study serve to add to the current body of literature on cyber-bullying and to assist in informing anti cyber-bullying prevention and intervention efforts among teens and pre-teens.
Negin	Vatandoost	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Muslim Victims, Muslim Perpetrators: Exploring the Media Representation	Media and Crime	This paper explores the representations of victims and perpetrators of violence against women in the case of Muslim women in Canada. Through examining the coverage of honour killings in Canadian newspapers, it is examined how the victims of honour killings and the perpetrators are represented. It is found that in the media coverage, the victims are not depicted as victims of violence against women, rather as victims of backward cultures that failed to integrate to the larger society and remained "the Other". Such representations, have failed to contribute to practical contextualized approaches and efforts to end the violence.
Michael	Toohy	Central Connecticut State University	Differences between public perception and administration of criminal sentencing: Implications for sentencing rates	Research and Pictorial Showcase	In this study, participants rated the severity of what they believed would be appropriate retributive and utilitarian sentences for a variety of crimes on a scale from 0 (no sentence) to 10 (death sentence). A random sample of 16 cases and their rulings were derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics for crimes of: Drug use, Burglary, Identity Theft, and Assault. The public responses for retributive and utilitarian sentencing will be compared to each other and to the judicial sentencing for overall differences and for differences within each crime category. Findings and implications for determining criminal sentencing will be discussed.
Dana	Baxter	Davis & Elkins College	The Who, What, When & Where of loss in Specialty Retail	Security and Crime Prevention	Retail organizations suffer losses at or above \$40 billion dollars annually. These losses are a result of both internal and external pilferage. A specialty retailer with over 1000 store locations across the United States was examined to determine what factors within each store site predicted a higher level of theft, both internally and externally. The researcher conducted an analysis of various points of interest, such as number of doors, number of managers, location/environment, turnover, and compared these factors to the level of loss each store experienced. Each variable is discussed in regards to the level of inventory shrinkage experienced by the retailer.

Lening	Zhang	Saint Francis University	Youth Gangs in Contemporary China	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	The study examines the emergence, characteristics, and development of youth gangs in China since 1970s. The emergence and development are analyzed as part of the surging crime waves in the context of the nation's economic reform and its implementation of the one-child policy. It also compares the characteristics of Chinese youth gangs with those of U.S. gangs. The study concludes with discussions of China's control strategies on youth gangs and related gang crime.
George	Fickenworth	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Ten Years of Offender Programming in Erie Co. PA - Lessons Learned	Community Corrections and Probation	
Adam	Saeler	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Sanction Certainty: ten years of zero tolerance	Community Corrections and Probation	Erie County's adult probation department utilizes a zero-tolerance alternative for first-time or petty offenders on probation. The goal of Sanction Certainty, the zero-tolerance alternative, is to reduce the overall days detained as well as to serve the general population of probationers better. Sanction Certainty is nearing its 10 year anniversary, which provides an opportunity to review the effectiveness of the initiative. Data will be presented in an effort to illustrate the importance of data-driven policy decisions.
George	Fickenworth	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Community Reintegration of Mentally Ill Substance Abusers	Community Corrections and Probation	Another long-running program in Erie County is the Community Reintegration of Offenders with Mental Illness and Substance Abuse issues (CROMISA). For a decade this program has been a lynch-pin of the local recovery community in getting those enrolled in the program needed treatment, while reducing recidivism. This presentation will discuss the impact of this program, as well as what happens long term to the clients after they leave the program.
Christian	Pelfrey	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Ten Years of Treatment Court - the impact on Erie County	Community Corrections and Probation	Erie County's drug court has been in existence since 2002, and is part of the greater Erie County treatment court that also includes mental health court. Since its inception, a number of individuals have graduated successfully, but there has been little follow-up with regards to overall effectiveness of the court. In an effort to determine the effectiveness of the court the Mercyhurst University Civic Institute was commissioned to study recidivism rates, services tied to individuals while under court supervision, as well as a brief cost-benefit analysis. Results from the study will be presented to illustrate the court's utilization of data.
Amy	Eisert	Mercyhurst University Civic Institute	Where do we go from here?	Community Corrections and Probation	Though the projects have seen a great deal of success, there have also been significant pitfalls and bumps in the road along the way. This portion of the panel will discuss the 'lessons' learned of both program implementation as well as measuring the success of the projects, as well as what could have been done different along the way.
Sarah	Scott	Texas State University-San Marcos	Addiction as a Manageable Behavior	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The conventional wisdom on addiction is that addicts are not rational actors. Behavioral approaches to addiction do not include this assumption. There is evidence that addicts do, in fact, engage in cost-benefit analysis when making decisions. Their decisions, however, often appear irrational because what is reasonable and rational to an addict appears irrational to the non-addict. This presentation advances the argument that addiction should be viewed and managed in the same way as other habits susceptible to behavioral principles. Ongoing research on the response patterns of addicts, as well as policy implications and avenues for future research, are discussed.
Suzanne	Perumean-Chaney	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Youth Homicide: Tales from the Jefferson County Coroner's Data	Environmental Crime	The unnatural death of young people is a leading national health concern. Homicide is among the leading causes of death for people under the age of 18. Utilizing the 2003 to 2008 Jefferson County Coroner's data, this research will 1) describe the homicides for children and adolescents in terms of demographics, weapon use, and victim/offender relationship; and 2) explore the spatial distribution of these homicides through crime mapping, such as hot spot analyses and proximity analyses in relationship to other geographic features such as schools. Results will be discussed in terms of policy implications.
Sharlette	Kellum	Texas Southern University	Children Who Murder Within the Family	Domestic/Family Crime	A child is supposed to act like a child. A child is supposed to be obedient. A child is supposed to stay in a child's place. These statements used to apply...when parents applied them. Now, as we see more deeply into an age of entitlement and constant praise, the parenting "handbook" has been rewritten, with devastating consequences. Some children, who murder within the family, do it, because the threat of suffering consequences has been taken out of the equation. General deterrence is omitted, when the parents raise the child to believe that s/he can do no wrong. This project will deliver evaluation results from dozens of child family murder cases...and summarize beneficial recommendations to parents.
Shawn	Rofe	Wright State University	Sex Offenders and the Obstacles They Face Reentering Society	Student Panels	"There is a lack of empirical data that focuses on housing issues encountered by registered sex offenders (RSOs). This issue is more complicated in the state of Ohio, which enforces two different laws per the offenders' conviction date. The author gathered data from 180 RSOs in Ohio using a disproportionate stratified sample technique. Preliminary results suggest RSOs sentenced under the Adam Walsh Act were 92% more likely to live with a family member and 49% less likely to be denied housing as compared to Megan's Law offenders. Policy implications for more housing issues will be discussed. "
Jenae	Harris	St. Ambrose University	Sentenced to Die and Living in Hell: Retributive Justice on Texas Death Row"	Student Panels	In our criminal justice system, retributive justice is the prevailing approach to reducing crime and recidivism rates. This is most clearly evidenced by the country's growing prison population. The state of Texas has achieved nationwide notoriety for its harsh sentences. The retributive approach in Texas reaches beyond sentencing and seeps into the prison conditions. The conditions at the Allan B. Polunsky Unit, a Texas prison housing death row, have sparked much media attention and controversy within the realm of prisoner's rights. This research explores the legality of retributive justice and the practical limitations imposed by the Constitutional Eighth Amendment.

Rejena	Saulsberry	University of Arkansas at Monticello	Mythologizing the First Amendment: The American Criminalization of Disgust through Obscenity Jurisprudence	Sex Crimes	The recent protests of an anti-Islamic video produced in the United States have sparked an international debate regarding the censorship of speech through criminal sanctions. However, the prosecution of speech based on perceived disgust is the basis of the categorical exclusion of obscenity from First Amendment protection. This paper argues that pursuant to Stanley v. Georgia and Lawrence v. Texas, the continued criminalization of sexually explicit media is a futile attempt to define sexual normalcy based on subjective legal standards and places an undue burden on the fundamental right to sexual privacy.
Christopher	Doni	University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Judicial Conceptions of Risk: An Analysis of Canadian Dangerous Offender Judgments and the New Penology	Sentencing	In this pilot study, I am proposing to examine the extent to which Feeley and Simon's (1992) concept of a new penology has been adopted by Canadian judges who are presiding over dangerous offender hearings. In order to do this, discourse analysis was performed on a selection of 2010 Canadian dangerous offender judgments. Preliminary findings indicate that, while the courts do increasingly employ a risk-oriented and actuarial approach, judges have not entirely abandoned individualistic and transformative ideals when deciding if an individual meets the statutory criteria of 'dangerousness'. Future implications of this finding will be discussed.
Bethany	Owens	Tiffin University	Location, Location! Location?: An Examination of Sexual Victimization in the Community and Prison Settings	Student Panels	The purpose of this study is to examine rape empathy, verdict, and sentencing decisions regarding sexual victimizations in the community and prison settings. The interest of the researcher was in whether sexual victimizations in the prison setting are accepted more by society than sexual victimizations in the community setting. Male prison rapes are sensationalized in the media which suggests that prison rape is a common occurrence of incarceration (Eigenberg & Baro, 2003). Due to such beliefs, the researcher expects that participants will have less rape empathy for victims in vignettes depicting sexual victimizations in the prison setting.
Jody	Sundt	Associate Professor Division of Criminology and Criminal Justice	The Effect of the Client/Probation Officer Relationship on Technical Violations	Community Corrections and Probation	The clinical literature has long recognized the importance of a therapeutic alliance between clients and therapists. More recently, scholars have considered whether caring and trusting relationships between correctional treatment providers and involuntary clients affect treatment outcomes. This work examines the quality of relationships between individuals on community supervision and their probation officer. Specifically, we explore whether clients' self-reported perceptions of the quality of their relationship with their probation officer affects compliance with the conditions of probation. Implications for reducing absconding, the failure-to-appear, and treatment compliance are explored.
Martin	Greenberg	Miles College	Exploring the Need for Nationally Credentialing Criminal Justice Career Candidates	Administrative Issues	Today, higher education is literally being inundated with programs devoted to crime and justice studies, but all career aspirants and degree programs are not alike. This roundtable will consider advantages and disadvantages for the establishment of individual credentialing for entry level workers in the field of criminal justice. Recently, the ACJS Executive Board decided not to investigate this idea. However, others may want to discuss its merits. The roundtable is not intended to provide a fully fleshed-out program for the credentialing of individual criminal justice degree holders; rather it is aimed at simply exploring the need for such credentialing.
Philip	Reichel	University of Northern Colorado	New Directions in Studying and Teaching Transnational Crime	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	This gathering of world-renowned scholars provides an opportunity for them to muse about new topics, approaches, and methodologies that may develop in the coming years in the broad area of transnational crime. The moderator will have questions for each discussant, but members of the audience will be encouraged to ask questions and to participate in the general discussion about the direction of transnational crime research, course offerings, funding opportunities, and other topics of relevance to those interested in studying and teaching about transnational crime.
Jonathan	Chatmon	Texas Southern University	Judicial Structure and the Inequality in the American Judicial System	Race and Crime	Title: Judicial Structure and the Inequality in the American Judicial System Abstract: This Roundtable will examine the judicial structure and inequality in the American judicial process with emphasis on the relationships among the judicial actors. One of the tragedies of the judicial system is the measurement used to decide cases. The presenters will scrutinize how minorities are judged everyday by indifferent individuals without the reality of being dark-skinned.
Lisa	Zanglin	Auburn University Montgomery, Department of Justice and Public Safety	CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Defense for First Responders	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	First responders, caregivers, and law enforcement agencies at the local, state, and federal levels lack the critical knowledge, skills, and training to provide quick, concise, on-scene access to information about the most likely chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. This presentation will familiarize first responders with important elements of response including personal protection, casualty management, decontamination and information about specific chemical and biological agents. Upon completion of this presentation, first responders should be able to: 1) identify and list the advisory system for a terrorist CBRN attack; 2) recognize the signs and systems of chemical and biological agents; 3) understand the steps to control the scene of a CBRN attack; 4) discuss the basic elements of a general preparedness plan for CBRN defense; 5) discuss triage for CBRN attack casualties; 6) identify the common types of nerve agents; 7) describe the characteristics and employment of a "dirty bomb"; 8) minimize exposure during a nuclear detonation; and 9) describe and recognize the common Biological agents currently available.
Corrine	Wilkerson	Washburn University	Certification for paralegals: A necessary evil?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	A qualitative study into the demand of law firms for certified over noncertified paralegals. This research reflects the costs and benefits of certification programs. The forces that push demand for both certified and noncertified paralegals by employers were explored.

Melissa	Parks	University of New Haven	Sex Trafficking	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The purpose of this paper is to examine trafficking, specifically sex trafficking. Trafficking and its various forms are operationalized from the legal and social perspectives. Various types are also examined. Further more, countries are divided into regions and their legal standards and their impacts are examined. Finally, legal recourse and society's response, as a whole, are discussed.
Evan	Sorg	Temple University	Policing People at Places: Implications of the Philadelphia Smart Policing Experiment	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Despite the successes reported during evaluations of hot spots policing, there is debate over what police should be doing at hot spots. The Philadelphia Smart policing experiment tested the effectiveness of foot patrol, problem-oriented policing and offender-focused tactics across 60 crime hot spots. Results suggest that offender-focused policing was the only treatment that was effective. We discuss the merits of policing prolific offenders at hot spots given the results of this experiment. We also point out the difficulties of sustaining problem-oriented policing programs.
Nicholas	Jones	University of Regina	Exploring Factors Impacting the Implementation of Restorative Policing: An international comparison	Restorative Justice	This paper explores a number of factors thought to impact the implementation of restorative policing in two sites. It involves an international comparison of social and legal factors in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada with those in the state of Missouri, USA. It examines the relationship between the social and legal factors with the perceptions of officers with respect to punitive and/or restorative approaches to policing.
Allen	Vargas	Sacred Heart University	Criminal Profiles of Joseph & Michael Kallinger	Student Panels	In this paper, I offered the criminal profiles of the lesser known duo in serial killing who is Joseph and Michael Kallinger. I analyzed several documents that demonstrated the psychological and behavioral characteristics of the Kallingers that may have contributed to their crime spree. In the process of my research, I learned each individual suffered a traumatic experience during their childhood by the hands of a loved-one that helped them breed into killing others. After reading their profiles, one can begin to make inferences as to what needs to be done to avoid "making serial killers" in this world.
Eric	Lesneskie	Western New England University	Domestic Motivated Homicides in Public Housing Areas.	Domestic/Family Crime	Research has indicated that public housing communities experience high rates of crime and violence relative to communities devoid of public housing. However, it has not been determined whether there is a significant relationship between the presence of public housing in a neighborhood and the domestic motivated homicide rate. Domestic violence has been shown to be positively correlated with adverse neighborhood conditions, in particular concentrated disadvantage. Therefore, this study examines whether the presence of public housing has an additive effect on the domestic motivated homicide rate, when neighborhood conditions that influence violence are controlled.
Linda	Jacoby	University of Nebraska Omaha	Juvenile Risk Factors of Inhalant Use: A comparison to alcohol and marijuana	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Inhalant use, or huffing, is an understudied phenomenon among juveniles. Using the 2010 Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey, this research examines risk factors for inhalant use compared to alcohol and marijuana use. Such a comparison provides a reference for prevention and treatment. Currently, we have established prevention and treatment programs for juvenile alcohol and marijuana users; however, at this time it is unclear whether inhalant users would benefit from those established programs or if inhalant-specific programming is needed. The goal of this study is to provide policy recommendations for prevention and treatment programs for juvenile inhalant users.
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	Innovations in Policing	Police Administration and Management	
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	Police collective bargaining and its effect on police innovation	Police Administration and Management	Today's municipal police face challenges in navigating the budget cutbacks of many US cities. This crisis has brought unions to the forefront of discussions on the budgetary constraints of these cities. Yet, there exists little recent research on police collective bargaining groups. Therefore, we present the findings of a national survey of police executives to gauge the current role of these groups in determining the policies and practices of police departments. The results focus on the role of these groups in assisting or hindering innovation in police departments.
Donna	Morris	University of New Haven	Police community mediation: An evaluation of its cost and effectiveness	Police Administration and Management	The design and implementation of a collaborative project among a suburban police department, community mediation organization, and researchers to implement and evaluate a program referring quality of life complaints to mediation is reported. The project studies whether mediation referrals reduce calls for police assistance and improve satisfaction of police officers and community members. Qualitative measures obtained from police and community members (perceptions of police, satisfaction) as well as quantitative measures (effect on repeat calls and costs, overall crime statistics) will be obtained. Instruments for measuring police and community members' perceptions will be presented, along with any preliminary quantitative results.
Jon	Shane	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	A study on police sector integrity	Police Administration and Management	The evolving research on police patrol includes the benefits and consequences of random patrol, foot patrol, directed patrol and saturation patrol. The results of patrol studies have implications for new research centered on place-based crime control, such as hot-spots policing and micro-space policing. This study examines the impact of sector integrity on crime, disorder and response time. By removing or expanding the confining boundaries of patrol sectors, police managers concentrate more officers in smaller spaces, which is likely to impact crime and disorder. We also discuss implications on response time to emergencies, directed citizen contacts, problem-oriented policing, and political implications.

Brian	Smith	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	Assessing the effectiveness of traffic-calming and speed-control interventions	Police Administration and Management	The U.S. Department of Transportation estimates that excessive speed is a factor in one-third of all fatal automobile crashes, costing the U.S. \$28 billion in economic costs each year. While speeding and speed enforcement may be most visible on interstate highways, half of all fatal crashes occur on local streets and roadways. Many local police agencies utilize traffic "calming" techniques with limited knowledge of their effectiveness in reducing speeding. Through the use of vehicle speed data in a local police jurisdiction, we evaluate several speed deterrence responses, including radar trailers, warning signs, and marked police cars.
Judith	Harris	University of Houston Downtown	Therapeutic Jurisprudence and its Application, Execution, in Veterans' Courts	Specialty Courts	After the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, American military personnel came to represent valuable political and social capital. Just as Drug Courts began as a response to the ineffectiveness of traditional criminal courts in the prosecution and sanctioning of drug offenders, Veterans' Courts have been implemented in order to bridge the gap between traditional sanctions and a new demand to rehabilitate, rather than incarcerate, individuals who have fought for their country. This paper will explore the efficacy of specialty courts, specifically therapeutic jurisprudence and its application, and execution in Veterans' Courts.
Joseph	Clare	Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia	Interpreting temporal and geographic clustering of fires within the context of environmental criminology theory	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Environmental criminology theory has established that crime clusters in specific, predictable ways across time and space. Improved access to high-quality spatial and temporal crime data have facilitated the application and testing of these environmental crime theories. The relevance and utility of environmental theories, that have helped shape an understanding of crime, have yet to be tested within a fire context. This paper explores this issue and reveals that, to a large extent, the theories that successfully explain how and why crime clusters in time and space also enhance understanding about the distribution of fire events.
Ronald	Hunter	Georgia Gwinnett College	Socrates, Kotter and Cantwell: Observations from 25 years of teaching and assessing criminal justice / criminology students	Teaching Pedagogy	The author presents a variety of styles that he has utilized in teaching criminal justice/criminology students at the university/college level. The successes and failures of his experiments and findings in the classroom and in assessing learning are compared and contrasted. The benefits of the Socratic Method, "Welcome Back Kotter" engagement and the Ben Stein "Mr. Cantwell" lecture style are among the techniques that are evaluated."
Sebahattin	Gultekin	Turkish National Police Academy	Clearing Crime through Community Partnership: Does Community Policing Affect Crime Clearance Rates?	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Community policing has been treated as a panacea to many existing problems in law enforcement. It is believed that it eases fight against crime and criminals. Even though there have been significant findings about improved relationship between citizens and police agencies, effects of community policing on crime clearance rates yet to be studied. This study aims to measure impacts of community policing on crime clearance rates in the U.S. urban settings through statistical analysis of LEMAS data.
Michael	Jenkins	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	Innovations in Policing	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	
William	Sousa	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	The impact of body worn cameras on police-citizen interactions	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The body worn camera (BWC) is a recent technological innovation to enter American policing. BWCs offer a number of potential advantages given their ability to record officers' actions. The presence of a BWC can potentially reduce officer misconduct, and BWC recordings can be used for training purposes and to investigate allegations of officer wrongdoing. Little is known, however, in terms of how BWCs influence routine interactions between police and citizens. Using data from police officers wearing BWCs, this paper explores the impact of the technology on police-citizen interactions.
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	The efficacy of police methods: Order maintenance, POP, COP, and hot spotting	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The continuing discussion over the applicability and efficacy of which, if any, policing methodology works better than any other is not only theoretically interesting but operationally important to police departments and the communities they serve. This study compares four types of policing: order maintenance; problem oriented; hot spotting and community policing against a control group. Five geographic areas were selected in a northeast municipality, each receiving one of the policing methodologies and a control. The study measures the differences in crime and community satisfaction at the end of a year.
Jon	Shane	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Police employee disciplinary matrix: An emerging concept	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	A rational sentencing structure for imposing internal police discipline that helps practitioners make more reasoned and consistent decisions when dispensing discipline is presented. The data consists of 360 hours of participant observation of police trials involving sworn police officers and civilian employees in the Newark, New Jersey police department. Various agency records provide an understanding of the formal influences surrounding police discipline. The findings suggest a disciplinary sentencing matrix is more rational than the traditional discretionary method, which is largely informal and relies on best estimates. The matrix may increase consistency in disciplinary sentences—an important aspect of organizational justice.
Michael	Jenkins	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	Coordinated code enforcement, citizen perceptions of the police, and community safety	Police Special Units and Technology	This presentation will include the researchers' observations of code enforcement coordination meetings, interviews with key enforcement personnel, and the findings of surveys administered to citizens in a small northeastern city to demonstrate a model of a police-led task force for municipal blight and safety code enforcement. The implications of these code enforcement task force practices for police and other safety code officials, citizens' perceptions of the police, and for citizen safety will be explored under the broken windows hypothesis.
Charles	Lieberman	John Jay College	Community Policing & Counter-Terrorism	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Since the attacks on September 11th 2001, terrorism has been an important focus of society. While there are many strategies employed to prevent and deter future terrorist attacks, community policing provides a foundation for the implementation of a Routine Activities Theory strategy designed to increase the prevalence capable guardianship through communication, education, training and mobilization of local communities to work in conjunction with local law enforcement to identify behavior indicative of planning and preparation, thereby increasing the probability of identifying actors prior to an attack. Research found local actors (within 30 miles) responsible for almost half of the US attacks.

Erika	Brooke	University of Central Florida	Trained to Fight and Kill—An Analysis of Inmates with Prior Military Service Backgrounds	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Previous literature has alluded to the fact that individuals with prior military service backgrounds are inherently more violent than compared to the general population because they are combat trained. This research aims to develop a profile of inmates with prior military service backgrounds to test this assumption. Inmates with a prior service military background will be compared against inmates without a prior military service background across four different categories—personal characteristics, current offense & sentence, criminal history, and substance abuse & mental health—to reveal the characteristics of this unique population which will enable correctional officials to better serve this group.
Alana	Henninger	John Jay College of Criminal Justice/Graduate Center, CUNY	Effects of Citizenship Status on Intimate Partner Violence Among Chinese Immigrants	Domestic/Family Crime	There is currently a dearth of research on intimate partner violence (IPV) among Asian immigrants in the United States. Female immigrants are at a greater risk of IPV due to language barriers, social isolation, and citizenship status. The current study provides a description of IPV among 208 female Chinese immigrants who sought help at a New York City service provider between 2004-2009. This study also tested how citizenship status, as well as other risk and protective factors, predict levels and types of IPV. Implications for policy recommendations and future research relative to IPV among female immigrants are discussed.
Michelle	Cubellis	CUNY Graduate Center / John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The Effect of Gender and Childhood Sexual Abuse on Intimate Partner Perpetration: A Cross-National Comparison	Domestic/Family Crime	Few studies have developed and tested predictive models of intimate partner violence (IPV). Studies that have looked at predictive models fail to examine the impact of childhood sexual abuse. The current study examines whether childhood sexual abuse serves as a risk factor for the perpetration of IPV, and whether this risk factor operates similarly across gender and nations using HLM on a sample of 14,252 university students from 32 nations. This study is unique in that it addresses the gendered role of childhood sexual abuse on the perpetration of IPV.
Jonathan	Kremser	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	Anti-Bullying Legislation and School Liability	Schools and Crime	The problem of school bullying has driven research across many disciplines, leading to a greater awareness of multivariate risk factors of bullying, the psychopathology of victims, demographic variables of bullies and victims, along with the effectiveness of prevention programs. Concern about bullying has also fueled legislation which requires school districts to become proactive in implementing anti-bullying initiatives, creating potentially significant legal obligations for administrators. This paper addresses the underexplored territory of legal liability that school districts may face when bullying within the school environment is not adequately addressed at the district level. Implications for practice will also be discussed.
SERDAR	YILDIZ	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE	USING SOCIAL PROJECTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Using social projects in the fight against terrorism has yielded successful outcomes in Turkey. Turkish National Police have been utilizing social projects to combat terrorism in the Eastern and the Southeastern Anatolia, since early 2000s. Community policing practices, enhanced public-state communications, dealing with socially disadvantaged children and women, early interventions before these people meet with terrorist propaganda are among the basic targets of these projects. It is found that these efforts significantly reduce new participations to terrorist organizations. This study analyzes applied projects and their results with the help of practical evidence (confessions, letters and statistics etc.) from the field.
Megan	Magers	University of Central Florida	Utilizing Client Feedback to Evaluate Social Outcomes of Drug Court Participation	Specialty Courts	A client satisfaction survey was distributed to Drug Court clients reaching the three - month mark following their admission into the program and graduates over a six-month time frame. While the primary purpose of the survey was to evaluate client satisfaction with the Drug Court program, the survey also intended to identify perceived barriers to successful completion. In addition, this survey measured the broader impact of the Drug Court experience by assessing the social outcomes associated with program participation (i.e. improved personal relationships, employment, mental/physical health, etc.). Descriptive statistics were utilized to aid in the program evaluation of the Drug Court.
Jeffrey	Rush	Troy University	Cops and Sex Offenders and Cons, Oh My!	Police-Community Interactions	
Blake	LaFond	Pfeiffer University	Understanding the potential effects: Examining the relationships between self-control and use of force approval.	Police-Community Interactions	Police use of force has been pervasive throughout the history of modern policing. Several recent incidents have shed even more light upon the prevalence of police use of force and excessive force. Studies have indicated that a number of factors could be related to the use of conventional and excessive force, including the approval of such force. In addition, personal factors, such as temper and risk-taking, have been noted in previous research studies as having some relationship with problem police officers. Data was collected from 140 law enforcement officers by a web-based survey, obtaining data regarding self-control level, approval of the use of force and excessive force, and additional demographics. Correlational analysis revealed that no significant relationship existed between self-control level and approval of excessive force. Additionally, logistic regression analysis revealed that no significant effect existed between self-control level and approval of excessive force. The results are discussed and potential explanations were explored.
Mark	Rubin	Capella University	Using Social Disorganization to Analyze Sex Offender Residence Locations	Police-Community Interactions	What is the relationship between urban areas and sex offenders. This paper will look at that.
Roger	Bonner	Bethany College	Limiting Offender Misconduct: Earned Privileges Compared to the Possible Loss of Good Time	Police-Community Interactions	A comparison of earned privileges to good time.
Jeffrey	Rush	Troy University	The Role of Faith in Reducing Stress for Law Enforcement	Police-Community Interactions	This paper examines the role of faith as a stress reducer for law enforcement.

Angela	Taylor	Fayetteville State University	Is short and sweet better than long and bitter? Traditional Semester-Length versus Accelerated Courses	Assessment	Preliminary results from a study of student learning among various course formats found that criminal justice students who took research methods and statistics courses in the summer and intercession periods had a higher mean grade average than those who took those courses during the regular semester. The current research further explores this finding using additional data and controls for other factors (for instance, GPA) associated with student outcomes. The findings of this study should further clarify the role of course delivery format in student learning.
Erin	Harbinson	University of Cincinnati	Barriers in Implementation: Evaluation of the implementation of a cognitive behavioral program in a prison setting	Institutional Corrections	The focus on evidence-based practices in corrections has resulted in more cognitive-behavioral programs. While cognitive-behavioral programs are a successful treatment model, implementing them does not ensure reductions in recidivism. This paper will use process evaluations of Thinking for a Change from a statewide prison evaluation to examine issues implementing cognitive-behavioral programs in prison. This cognitive-behavioral program is adopted across all institutions but there is variation on how well each program adheres to the curriculum. The results demonstrate obstacles in program implementation in prisons and the necessity to conduct quality assurance on programming in order to ensure program fidelity.
Bryce	Peterson	CUNY Graduate Center/John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Social Bonds, Juvenile Delinquency, and Korean Adolescents: A Longitudinal Analysis of Hirschi's Social Control Theory	Social Control Theory	A growing body of literature has tested Hirschi's theory of social bonds in non-U.S. samples. Studies testing social bond theory generally, and those extending it to non-western contexts specifically, suffer from methodological weaknesses. They tend to use cross-sectional analyses, local samples, and limited measures of social bonds. The current study overcomes many of these limitations and extends the previous research by using a nationally representative sample of 3,449 South Korean adolescents, employing longitudinal analyses, and including nine measures of social bonding. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.
Michael	Buerger	Bowling Green State University	The Future of Forensics	Police Special Units and Technology	Rapid advances in technology create a host of challenges for the criminal justice system and for law enforcement. The range of new techniques and their impact on training, operations, and budgets are formidable; newer developments appear in rapid succession. Law enforcement professionals at the line level are faced with an ever-increasing quantum of new information to absorb and apply. Legal developments are evolving, creating new gaps and demands, particularly for agency budgets. Security, privatization, emerging technologies, and the reach of robotics and cybercrime into other areas are discussed, with particular focus on detection, system protection, and field deployment capabilities.
Jing	Liu	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services	New York State Drug Law Reform: Introduction and Preliminary Findings	Sentencing	New York State Drug Law Reform amends Rockefeller Drug Laws which mandated long prison sentences for many drug offenders. Taking effect in 2009, the reform eliminated mandatory prison sentences for some drug offenses and reduced minimum sentence lengths for others. Judicial discretion was also expanded to offer drug court alternatives to certain non-violent drug offenders. This presentation introduces preliminary findings of changes in drug crime processing since the reform, and discusses challenges of incorporating data from various sources including courts, diversion programs, as well as treatment agencies.
Katie	Dreiling	Colorado Mesa University	Random Geographic Cluster Sampling: The Benefits and Drawbacks of Using a "Walking Survey"	Quantitative Methods	When conducting survey research, selecting an inexpensive random sampling method of the general public that yields substantial response rates can be challenging. In a small study concerning public opinion on sex crimes and sex offender policies, a random geographic cluster sampling method was used to overcome issues of cost and accessibility to obtain study participants. The United States Census Bureau website was used to narrow various geographic locations within a specific city to generate a random sample of households and then deliver a "walking survey", or door-to-door survey. The outcomes, benefits, and drawbacks of this unique sampling method are discussed.
Amanda	Jacobs	Kennesaw State University	NIMBY: The Stigmatization of Mental Illness	Rehabilitation and Treatment	This paper explores stigmatizing attitudes (authoritarianism, benevolence, social restrictiveness, and community health ideology) to explore empathetic attitudes among students enrolled in a large southern university majoring in the natural and social sciences.
Laura	Lutgen	University of West Georgia	Psychiatric/Substance Use Disorders and Criminality Prevalence Among Veterans: A look at veterans referred to treatment	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	The co-occurrence of a psychiatric and substance use problem among veterans is becoming an increasingly serious problem. Using the 2007 Treatment Episode Data Set-Admissions, the current study seeks to add to the current body of research of veterans' mental health effects examining veterans' involvement in substance abuse treatment versus that of non-veterans. This study found that veterans were much more likely to have co-occurring disorders than non-veterans and that they were also more likely to have been referred into treatment by means of the criminal justice system than non-veterans. Implications of the current study on policy are discussed.
Gail	Humiston	University of Central Florida	Offender Reentry Partnerships: Interorganizational Relationship Formation and Commitment	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Reentry has become synonymous with collaboration through partnerships. It is assumed that corrections may reduce recidivism by building partnerships with community organizations that will offer meaningful informal supports to offenders before and after release. Causal models need to include hypotheses about organizations' strategies and interactions with partners (Roman, Moore, Jenkins, & Small, 2002). This study addresses the call for research on partners' strategies and interactions by surveying and observing various organizations involved in jail reentry task forces. An integrated framework is used to explore organizations' motivations for developing interorganizational relationships and their levels of commitment to the reentry partnerships.

Jordan	Diplock	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Getting to Know Block Watch in Communities served by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in British Columbia	Security and Crime Prevention	Block Watch has been operating in communities in British Columbia since the 1980s. While sustainability is always a challenge for crime prevention programs, the Block Watch program has had remarkable longevity, now operating in over 50 communities in the province. This study explores how Block Watch programs function within jurisdictions served by the RCMP, identifying common themes and characteristics of those that are strong and sustainable. Additional data is presented from one community to further identify benefits of the program and suggest ways police can better take advantage of this network of dedicated citizens to reduce and prevent crime.
Debra	Lindberg	Portland State University, Hatfield School of Government	"Are Police Personnel Likely to Utilize Academic Research Data to Help Them Do Their Jobs?"	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The research is a refinement of the question regarding law enforcement personnel's receptiveness to academic research influencing how they perform their jobs. Interviews with law enforcement employees in two police departments are analyzed. The study examines the degrees to which empirical research guides police officers when interacting with the public and law enforcement administrators when setting policies in such areas as interaction with persons with mental illness. It also addresses the degrees to which administrative personnel and officers believe there are benefits to research in guiding policies and allowing research, rather than "past practices," to influence job-related interactions and decision-making.
Harvey	McMurray	North Carolina Central University	Africentric Principles of Restorative Justice and Their Implications for the United States	Restorative Justice	In many countries, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is facing a number of problems: high cost of the system; recidivism; overcrowding in the incarceration institutions; over-representation of minorities in these institutions; etc. We consider these problems as challenges to meet in order to improve the operation of the CJS. Literature review reveals new initiatives launched in different countries that the presentation does not consider as restorative. The presentation examines African-centered principles of restorative justice for any transnational implication that may facilitate an effective implementation and dissemination of restorative justice practices in USA.
Jeff	Smith	Lawrenceville Police Department	Law Enforcement Planning and Preparedness for Secondary Victimization in Post-Disaster Scenarios	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Disasters have serious impacts on the societies of occurrence. Many disasters are accompanied by reports of anti-social behavior such as looting and other related crimes, which serve as secondary victimizations. Some have dismissed accounts of looting as misclassifications of actions of those in dire need, while others state post-disaster looting is a myth. A review of literature and media accounts is warranted to obtain a clear picture of true anti-social behaviors that emerge post-disaster. The information can inform future research in societal behaviors in disaster situations and help criminal justice organizations properly prepare and plan for such events.
Harvey	McMurray	North Carolina Central University	Africentric Principles of Restorative Justice and Their Implications for the United States	Restorative Justice	In many countries, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is facing a number of problems: high cost of the system; recidivism; overcrowding; over-representation of disenfranchised persons; and connectedness to civil society. We consider these problems as challenges to both social justice and improved operations of the CJS. Literature review reveals new initiatives launched in different countries that the presentation does not consider as restorative. The presentation examines African-centered principles of restorative justice and their implications for the administration of justice under the banner of restorative justice practices in USA. Both adult and juvenile systems will be discussed.
Alesa	Liles	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Journey to Crime of Female Homicide Offenders	Gender and Crime	Previous research suggests that offenders engage in crime in close proximity to their place of residence. Additionally, previous research also states that victims are typically victimized in areas close to their residence. Using the theory of routine activities and previous journey to crime research, this study examined the journey to crime patterns of southern female homicide offenders. The home locations of the offenders and the victims as well as the location of the offense were analyzed. Findings suggest some similarities and differences with the previous literature.
Debra	Lindberg	Portland State University, Hatfield School of Government	Making On-Line Teams Work™	Technology/Online/Distance Education	The practice of working in online groups asynchronously and with strangers is growing and will only increase in the future. The challenge is to create a structure and environment for students to participate in a protected exercise such as the one described here. The approach has worked well for ten consecutive university quarters, in terms of encouraging collaboration and the development of problem-solving and communication skills. It is presented from team formation to end-product submission and examines strategies which foster creative cooperation among students. Strategies can be adapted across disciplines, group activities, and populations.
Titi	Oladipo	Michigan State University	Contrasting Time Frames in Measuring Recidivism among Juvenile Probationers: Implications from Risk Assessment	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Courts are interested in discovering ways to decrease the rates of recidivism among juvenile offenders. An important consideration is to clearly define an appropriate time frame to measure re-offense. This study examines trends in recidivism rates by comparing two time frames: initial court contact versus court release date. The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) criminogenic risk assessment will be used to contrast these time frames. Results indicate that there are differences in recidivism rates between these dates. Additional factors such as gender, race, and neighborhood context are also explored. Implications and directions for future research will be discussed.
Danielle	Slakoff	California State University, Long Beach	Newsworthiness and the Missing White Woman Syndrome: A Content Analysis	Media and Crime	A preliminary scan of online news articles reveals a consistent trend: Missing White women and children are more likely to garner media attention than missing minority women. The glorification of missing White women and children has been dubbed missing White woman syndrome" (Moody et al.

Samantha	Kray	Michigan State University	Juvenile Gang Involvement: Contextualizing Offending with Risk Assessment	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Juvenile offenders involved in gangs present a growing concern within juvenile courts. Risk assessments present an opportunity for researchers and court personnel to examine contextual factors related to offending. Utilizing the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) criminogenic risk assessment, this study examines the relationships between gang involvement, risk level, patterns of risk, and offense type. Differences in risk between gang involved and non-gang involved youth are also explored. Juvenile justice policy implications and ways in which risk assessment can mitigate factors that may contribute to gang involvement will be discussed.
Caitlin	Morton	Michigan State University	Disproportionate Minority Contact: Trends in the Juvenile Justice System	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Disproportionate minority contact refers to the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. This study assesses the racial composition of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) risk assessment is used to track and compare the racial composition data from three divisions (intake, formal probation, and truancy) of a midsized, Midwestern juvenile court system. This study also documents changes in racial composition within this court jurisdiction over an eight-year period of time. Theoretical and empirical perspectives related to disproportionate minority contact will be discussed.
Zoe	Caron	Michigan State University	Child Abuse and Family Outcomes in Juvenile Court: The Main and Moderating Effects of Parental Stress Levels	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Child abuse is a common problem seen in at-risk families within the court system. The current study seeks to understand the relationship between levels of parental stress, child abuse, and family court outcomes in a midsized Midwestern city. Data collected using the Parental Stress Index (PSI) and the Stress Index for Parents of Adolescents (SIPA) will determine if levels of parental stress moderate the relationship between child abuse and family outcomes. Understanding the risk factors for child abuse is paramount in order to improve the outcomes of court-involved families. Policy considerations and programming implications will be discussed.
Dennis	Brewster	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	Unwanted Sex: The Effects of Hypermasculine Beliefs	Victimology	Many college age women report unwanted sexual advances and sometimes pressure to have unwanted sex with male college students. Many of those women would legally be defined as victims of sexual assault or even rape. This research investigates the effects of Hypermasculine male beliefs on aggressive sexual behavior towards females. Using data from a college student survey of males, the research indicates that males that score higher on the Hypermasculine scale are more likely to engage in sexually aggressive behaviors.
Andrea	Blume	CWU	Identifying Missing and Unidentified Persons: A New Methodology	Criminal Procedure	Identifying Missing and Unidentified Persons: A New Methodology  The challenges in Washington State for missing and unidentified persons are complex and part of a national problem. My project study identifies how many additional missing and unidentified person cases there are in addition to our state database and which cases lack dental and DNA by cross checking with private sites. By providing agencies with data packets and case information of findings, they are able to update their system with minimal additional research. The goal is to organize a statewide DNA blitz to collect family reference DNA and enhance our system with more samples to match the missing to the unidentified.
Eric	Bronson	Lamar University	Contemporary Criminal Justice Issues in Texas		
Jim	Mann	Lamar University	Sexual Predators in Texas		Like many other states, Texas has a civil commitment procedure for Sexually Violent Predators (SVP) following incarceration. Unlike other states, Texas has opted to mandate outpatient treatment as part of its commitment order instead of placement in a secure inpatient hospital. This presentation examines the Texas SVP law and how the courts have ruled on civil commitment issues. Of special focus is the court's interpretation of what defines a sexually violent predator. Case law is examined to elicit the legal and personal characteristics of sex offenders who are deemed to be sufficiently at risk to warrant civil commitment procedures. The advantages and disadvantages of outpatient commitment of at risk sex offenders will be explored.
Whitney	Sonnier	Lamar University	Disparities in Sentencing		During the nineteenth century, courtrooms in many jurisdictions were comprised of all White decision makers. Today, there is more diversity of leadership in the court system, but race still plays a critical role in many criminal justice outcomes. This ranges from disparate traffic stops due to racial profiling to the imposition of the death penalty based on the race of victim and/or offender (Kansal 2005). This study will examine the literature of history and effects of racial disparity in sentencing. With data provided by a medium sized county in a southern state, felony indictments over a recent 5 years period will be examined. Looking at race, offense, attorney, disposition and punishment place, this study will answer the question: Is there a difference in sentence length due to race and appointed council? Preliminary data suggest that those of minority race and lower socioeconomic status, who have a court appointed attorney, disproportionately receive longer sentences.
Eric	Bronson	Lamar University	Narratives of Prison Gangland		In depth interviews were conducted with inmates at four institutions in Ohio, Texas, and Louisiana. Narratives from seventy interviews suggest that prison gangs are thrive across institutions. For the purpose of this study, the data provided by the inmates will be employed to examine the pervasiveness of security threat groups. Specifically, religious groups that might be viewed as non-threatening will be discussed. Both Muslim and Christian groups can mirror behaviors of stereotypical non-religious gangs. Limitations and implications for practitioners will be examined.

Hallie	Gates	Lamar University	GEOGRAPHICAL DISPARITIES ON THE APPLICATION, RETENTION AND ABOLITION OF THE FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY WITH INTERNATI		This study attempts to educate on current U.S. capital punishment functions while also attempting to explain geography in regards to application, retention and abolition of capital punishment. The federal death penalty is geographically arbitrary, with a very small number of federal districts prosecuting the majority of federal cases in the U.S. Studying the U.S. provides only one piece of the puzzle. Factors such as foreign relations and international law must be considered when dealing with such a political issue especially regarding human rights.
Brent	Klein	University of Arkansas	Terrorist Attack Complexity: A Look at Attack Complexity on Incident Success Rates.	Student Panels	Since 9/11, the study of terrorism incidents has received increasing attention from scholars and government agencies; however, little empirical research has focused on the complexity of planned terrorism incidents and its impact on incident success. Using the American Terrorism Study, this study represents an exploratory analysis of attack complexity in terrorism cases from 2001 to 2011. Factors of complexity were identified, operationalized, and an overall complexity scale was created. Results indicate that attack complexity is an important factor in measuring the likelihood of incident success or failure, suggesting a quantifiable scale may be important in this area of study.
Dan	Sulzinger	University of Arkansas	Politicizing Right Wing Trials: An Exploratory Look at the Potential Impact of Jury Empathy in Terrorism Trials	Student Panels	While a great deal of attention has been devoted to trial outcomes in terrorism cases, the impact of politicality has received little attention. The current study explores the possibility that juror empathy might be impacting conviction and acquittal rates in right wing terrorism trials. Analyses were performed on all right wing cases from 2001 to 2011 using data from the American Terrorism Study database and measures of jury political affiliation by federal district court. The results suggest that juror empathy may have an impact on case outcomes in highly politicized terrorism cases. Suggestions for future research are discussed.
Christopher	Sedelmaier	University of New Haven	The Impacts of New Transport System Introduction Upon Calls For Service To Police	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	The introduction of new transport systems in the US is frequently accompanied by fears that the system will have negative impacts upon the neighborhoods served - particularly, an increase in crime. This study sought changes in calls for service to the Jersey City Police Department following the April 2000 introduction of a new light rail system. Specifically, the areas within a half-mile Manhattan" walking distance are examined for potential increases in call volume. The findings are discussed as well as implications for future transport-related crime research. "
Sanaz	Alasti	Lamar University	Harshness in the Law of Punishment: Widening Divide between Texas and Tehran	Comparative/International Corrections	This paper explores the question of what constitute the harshest method of punishment in criminal justice systems. It reviews the story of death penalty and corporal punishments in both secular and religious penal systems, focusing on the current practice of capital punishment and execution methods, and examines the abolition of capital punishment in light of the international law. This comparative study is about two societies on both sides of the world. It reaches back to the classical Islam and history of lynchings in the South to trace how and why contemporary penal systems in the world came to diverge.
Lisa	Olson	University of North Dakota	Juror Bias Based on Gender-Identity	Criminal Procedure	Homosexual participants in the court process often find that they are not treated equally. Jurors who hold certain beliefs about homosexuals may be more willing to convict a gay, lesbian, bi-sexual or transgendered criminal defendant, and may be suspicious of the testimony of a witness who identifies with a non-traditional gender. It is important to gain a better understanding of this issue, as being judged by a juror with an inherent bias against him certainly interferes with a defendant's rights to a fair trial and violates the entire premise of our criminal court system, innocence until proven guilty.
Michael	Berlin	Coppin State University	Coppin State University Community-Oriented Criminal Justice Initiatives	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Coppin State University Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement faculty and students, in concert with leading local criminal justice practitioners, are engaged in a wide variety of research and community-oriented projects designed to address and alleviate urban criminal justice problems. University Police Chief, Leonard D. Hamm and Dr. Michael M. Berlin, are implementing "A Campus Community Policing Partnership Project" involving extensive service learning opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students both on-campus and in the surrounding community. Other faculty and students are researching and working on a variety of law enforcement, corrections, juvenile justice, eyewitness identification and other projects. Coppin State University is an Historically Black University, located in Baltimore, Maryland. The campus is located in an urban environment facing an array of criminal justice, social justice and social service issues.
Amy	Romanus	Texas Woman's University: Department of Sociology	Domestic and International Patterns of Death Penalty Abolition	Death Penalty	This research hypothesizes that certain types of democracies are more likely to end capital punishment than others. Democratic governments may abolish capital punishment, even if the majority would retain it. Majority rule (presidential) democracies are less likely to abolish than consensus (parliamentary) democracies are to abolish capital punishment. Location in a mostly capital punishment-free region, signing of international accords against capital punishment, and aspirations to join regional groups opposed to capital punishment, all increase the likelihood that a nation will abolish capital punishment. The factors predictive of abolition of capital punishment will be examined by mixed methods in this research.

Wook	Kang	University of Central Oklahoma	How does the increase in the number of police influence crime rates and clearance rates in South Korea?	Police Administration and Management	The relationship between police and crime is subject to uncertain causal direction. In addition, crime rates are influenced by other factors such as unemployment rate as well as number of police officers. Traditionally, increasing police numbers has been considered as an effective means of preventing crime. However, this notion has been challenged by several empirical studies. Research in the United States has used police data and UCR crime rates, but it is not accurate to measure national police data due to the de-centralized policing system. Korean police has a centralized system, which means that national data can be collected although it cannot include the hidden crimes. The primary purpose of this research is to explore whether police staffing is related to crime rates and clearance rates. We also control other variables such as economic variables and political issues. Growth curve modeling will be employed to analyze the data.
emirhan	darcan	Turkish National Police	The Impact of Police-monitored CCTV Cameras on Crime Patterns: A Quasi-Experimental Study in the Metropolitan City of Bu	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	This study examined the impact of the metropolitan city of Bursa's city-wide system and certain individual police-monitored CCTV camera's views used to scan the landscape, respectively on street level, including aggravated assault, auto theft, thefts from autos, and larceny theft crime incident numbers in a spatial distribution of locations; and analyzed whether the environmental risk value effects on the deterrent effect of police-monitored CCTV cameras on aforementioned crime types. To accomplish that statistical analyses (paired t test, location quotient, and regression models) and risk terrain modeling (RTM) were conducted in this study.
Yingyos	Leechaianan	Sam Houston State University	Public Confidence in Legal Authorities: An International Perspective	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Examining citizens' confidence in the police can be used as a barometer to evaluate the police's performance. Previous research indicated that citizens from different countries tend to have diverse perceptions of legal authorities' services. However, even though there is an abundance of research on public confidence in the police, little systematic attention has been paid to the impact of country-level predictors on confidence in legal authorities. Using hierarchical generalized linear modeling and data from the World Values Survey, this study attempts to cross-nationally examine public confidence in the police and courts among 36 countries in a comparative perspective.
Nicole	Alexander	CUNY- John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Getting Older and Starting Over: the challenges elderly ex-offenders face reentering post-recession America	Student Panels	Past research suggests that post-incarceration life will be especially challenging for elderly ex-offenders. Elderly ex-offenders face extraordinary barriers upon reentry due to their poorer mental and physical health, age, limited skills and potential loss of family ties as well as their felony status. This research proposal studies the opinions and expectations of quality of life from elderly men and women who have been released from incarceration since the start of the Great Recession. One-on-one interviews will be conducted and conclusions will be gathered on how this population is faring in this economy.
Carla	Miller	Norfolk State University MA Criminal Justice Program	Treatment Outcomes, Service Setting at Discharge, and Source of Treatment Referral as Predictors of Treatment Success	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Few studies have assessed the impact of drug treatment completion among black women including the treatment modality and the primary source of referral. This study assessed drug treatment completion using a sample of black women who participated in a national drug treatment study, Treatment Episode Data Set-D (TEDS-D). This study describes the characteristics of treatment completion among black women, the drug treatment modality, and the primary source of referral. The findings indicate that both the treatment protocol and primary source of referral are important variables for understanding treatment completion among this sample.
Amy	Proctor	Northeastern State University	Drug Cartels, Meth Use, and Other Issues in Indian County: A Preliminary Analysis	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	While numerous studies have examined the correlation between methamphetamines and violent crime in the United States, far fewer have addressed the correlation of methamphetamines and high crime rates on Native American tribal lands. This paper is part of a much bigger research project on drug cartels and the distribution of methamphetamines on tribal lands. This particular presentation will address the special issues related to Federal-State jurisdictional limitations, accessibility to the sparse policing area designs of tribal lands, the association of tribal cultures in relation to Spanish infiltration, and cultural manipulation.
Charlotte	Twombly	Montgomery College	Current Challenges to Community College Distance Education	Community Colleges	Community Colleges have welcomed the tremendous growth in distance education as an answer to budget constraints associated with overextended facilities and costs of new construction. Ninety percent of all community colleges have offered distance learning courses as early as 2003 (NCES, 2003), and as of 2008, 24.2% of all two year college students have taken at least one distance learning course (NCES, 2011). This paper will focus on the student, faculty, and institutional challenges involved in promoting quality distance programming that parallels the rigor associated with traditional courses.
Hyeyoung	Lim	Western Illinois University	Police-Contact Experience and Satisfaction with Police: Views of Undergraduate Students	Police-Community Interactions	Recently, lots of law enforcement agencies conduct their citizen survey annually or bi-annually to ensure their citizens' satisfaction on police service and to know citizens' needs and concerns on public safety. However, the participants in these studies are mostly householders. Because most agencies use city water bill list or telephone-book as their sampling frame, young residents or renters are often excluded in the survey. To bridge this research gap, this study examines undergraduate students' views on police and their satisfaction with police. A survey was administered to undergraduate students in an American mid-western university from October 2011 to April 2012.

Angie	Wheaton	Eastern Kentucky University	Controverting Gendered Imagery: Executions of Women in the Post-Gregg Era	Death Penalty	Compared to their male counterparts, women convicted of aggravated homicide are less likely to be sentenced to death and even less likely to be executed. Customary chivalry explanations encounter difficulty accounting for "outliers" – the dozen women executed since the death penalty was reinstated post-Gregg. Based on detailed case analyses, this study demonstrates how these 12 women deviated not only from legal norms, but also from gendered imageries of people who offend in general and commit homicide in particular. Implications are discussed for theorizing arbitrariness and disparities in capital punishment.
Jason	Scott	Rochester Institute of Technology	In search of a benchmark: Using census transportation data to assess racial profiling.	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Research assessing racial profiling in police vehicle stops is limited by the availability of data estimating the driving population. Using demographic data contained in the population/housing census as a "benchmark" may misrepresent the actual driving population and therefore produce inaccurate assessments of racial profiling. This paper uses data from the 2000 Census Transportation Planning Package to estimate the driving population of counties in North Carolina. We compare these new benchmark estimates to county-level demographic data contained in the population/housing census. Using vehicle stop data from the North Carolina Highway Traffic Study we assess racial profiling using this new benchmark.
Mark	Correia	San José State University	A Tale of Two Cities: Policing and the New Economic Order	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Recent economic changes have created substantial disruptions across all levels of government. With mounting concern over public employee salaries, benefits, and retirement, police agencies are caught in the middle of the push for balanced budgets and public safety. Decreased personnel increased public scrutiny and mounting officer dissatisfaction police agencies struggle to find organizational grounding in the shifting economic and political environments. This paper explores the adaptation of the Oakland and San José Police Departments to the new economic order. Findings suggest successful adaptation requires these departments to police differently and for communities to realign their expectations of policing organizations."
Yuning	Wu	Wayne State University	Race, immigrant status, and fear of crime	Race and Crime	Relying on data from a citywide, randomized sample of Seattle residents, this study examines the interactional effects of race and immigrant status on people's fear of crime. Several theories explaining fear of crime will be tested. Implications for future research and policy will also be offered.
Jaclyn	Schildkraut	Texas State University - San Marcos	Laws that bit the bullet: A review of legislative responses to school shootings	Schools and Crime	The recent mass shooting at a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado sparked an immediate discourse calling for a review of gun control legislation, one that routinely spreads across the nation following this type of tragedy. In the wake of shootings at Columbine, Virginia Tech, and Jonesboro, a similar discourse prompted policymakers to introduce a number of pieces of legislation aimed at more efficient firearms regulation. Though few of these bills were enacted into law, many never made it past introduction. Further, public opinion is a driving force behind policy, but how does this change in the wake of school shootings?
Fatematul	Jannat	Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	How politics and crime influence each other? : The roots of extrajudicial killings in Bangladesh	Political Crime	This study investigates the roots of recent extrajudicial killings in Bangladesh, by the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), a special force created in 2004. According to Amnesty International (2012), since its inception, the RAB has killed more than 700 people. Unfortunately, some of them are even innocent civilians rather than suspected criminals. This research will use qualitative method to identify the roots of extrajudicial murders in Bangladesh. Case of published extrajudicial killings, over the last five years (2007- recent), will be analyzed to explain the backgrounds of the problem. Finally, the research will suggest some measures to reduce extrajudicial murders in Bangladesh.
Jonathan	Epperson	University of New Haven	Terrorism in Africa: The New Power Players	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	The level of violence perpetrated by terrorist groups in Africa is on the rise. Groups such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), who operate in Northern Africa, Boko Haram in Nigeria, Ansar al Shariah in Libya, and a whole host of other groups, have increased the number of hostage takings, and the intensity of attacks, including the murder of U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens. This paper will focus on the expansion of these groups operating in Africa, as well as focusing on the causes for the increase in violence.
Harvey	McMurray	North Carolina Central University	Factors that Impact Fear of Victimization in Kampala, Uganda	Victimology	This study reveals findings from research conducted in Kampala, Uganda, which consisted of measuring correlates related to fear of crime to include age, gender and prior exposure to crime. Specifically, this research examines factors related to the perpetrator and victim, the extent to which the quality of life is negatively affected for the victim, as well as measures in place meant to prevent victimization. Findings from this study offer an opportunity to conduct a comparative analysis of fear of victimization issues in Kampala, Uganda with those in the United States.
Joy	Camacho	University of South Florida	To Ink or Not to Ink: The Arrest and Charge Patterns for Arrestees with Tattoos	Student Panels	The acceptance of tattoos into mainstream culture has changed the perception of those brandished with the once subversive permanent stamp of self-expression. However, even with tattoos becoming part of middle class norms, tattoos can still play a role in how law enforcement perceives those who don the artwork on their body. Using arrest data from Pinellas County, Florida where one-third of the arrestees bare at least one tattoo, the relationships between arrest, charges, race, and types of tattoos is examined.
George	Franks	Stephen F. Austin State University	Choosing Female Jurors: Stereotyping, Purposive Selection, and Perceptions of Performance Reality	Pretrial Proceedings	This research explores the role of female stereotyping in the jury selection process of criminal trials from the perspective of both defense and prosecution attorneys, and how the stereotyping process relates to performance. The study is designed to define the typical stereotype of female jurors, and explore when and how these are employed by trial attorneys in attempting to accomplish desired outcomes. The understanding from this research is purposive to further research into whether female juror behavior aligns to the stereotype during the jury deliberations.

David	Khey	Loyola University New Orleans	Examining the correlates and spatial distribution of organizational data breaches in the United States	Research and Pictorial Showcase	While copious amounts of data exist on the loss of personal data by various entities (government offices, colleges and universities, health care facilities, private sector organizations, et cetera), very little scholarly analysis has been performed to aid our understanding of our vulnerabilities. This research utilizes a six-year sample compiled from the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse who maintain a record of all published data breaches in the United States to examine the correlates of data loss as well as how lost records are spatially distributed across the country. Advanced spatial analysis techniques were employed to achieve this goal.
Michael	Jenkins	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	Innovations in Policing	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	
John	DeCarlo	University of New Haven Center for Advanced Policing	The efficacy of police methods: Order Maintenance, COP, POP, and hot spotting policing	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The continuing discussion over the applicability and efficacy of which, if any, policing methodology works better than any other is not only theoretically interesting but operationally important to police departments and the communities they serve. This study compares four types of policing: order maintenance; problem oriented; hot spotting and community policing against a control group. Five geographic areas were selected in a northeast municipality, each receiving one of the policing methodologies and a control. The study measures the differences in crime and community satisfaction at the end of a year.
Jon	Shane	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Police employee disciplinary matrix: An emerging concept	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	A rational sentencing structure for imposing internal police discipline that helps practitioners make more reasoned and consistent decisions when dispensing discipline is presented. The data consists of 360 hours of participant observation of police trials involving sworn police officers and civilian employees in the Newark, NJ police department. Various agency records provide an understanding of the formal influences surrounding police discipline. The findings suggest a disciplinary sentencing matrix is more rational than the traditional discretionary method, which is largely informal and relies on best estimates. The matrix may increase consistency in disciplinary sentences -an important aspect of organizational justice.
William	Sousa	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	The impact of body worn cameras on police-citizen interactions	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The body worn camera (BWC) is a recent technological innovation to enter American policing. BWCs offer a number of potential advantages given their ability to record officers' actions. The presence of a BWC can potentially reduce officer misconduct, and BWC recordings can be used for training purposes and to investigate allegations of officer wrongdoing. Little is known, however, in terms of how BWCs influence routine interactions between police and citizens. Using data from police officers wearing BWCs, this paper explores the impact of the technology on police-citizen interactions.
Andrew	Papchristos	Yale University	Project Longevity: A focused deterrence strategy	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	Focused deterrence interventions in areas of urban violence have been relatively successful at stemming shootings and murders. This case study examines the implementation of a focused deterrence intervention in New Haven, CT. and the consequent reductions to shootings and murders associated with the intervention. In addition to the policy issues that needed to be addressed during the planning and initiation of the project, social network connections between gang/group members and geographic linkages between violence areas are examined.
Sheneeka	Saul	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	The Effects of Smiling on Perceptions of Interracial Interactions	Student Panels	Previous research has shown that social cues can affect how people expect to be perceived by members of other racial groups. The study will focus on how smiling affects the way people across races perceive each other. We hypothesize that people of color will expect to be perceived more positively by a Caucasian with a genuine smile compared to a Caucasian with no smile. In the study, Caucasian and minority participants will view pictures of Caucasian individuals exhibiting a smile or a neutral expression. Then, participants will complete a questionnaire rating the Caucasian individual's friendliness.
Michael	Walker	Passaic County Community College	A Collaborative Effort to Address Multi-Jurisdictional Crime: The Passaic River Corridor Initiative	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	The Passaic River Corridor Initiative was designed to address multi-jurisdictional crime in densely populated urban and suburban areas in Northern New Jersey for municipalities and counties that border the Passaic River. The Initiative leverages existing technology to provide operational guidance for the law enforcement community and fosters a new paradigm of information sharing. The Passaic River Corridor encompasses six counties in northeastern New Jersey, including the urban centers of Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson, as well as some of the most affluent suburban municipalities in the country. The area is responsible for almost 50% of the crime in New Jersey.
Tiffany	Cox Hernandez	Texas State University - San Marcos	Practitioners' Perceptions of Barriers to Prisoner Reentry: A Qualitative Study	Reentry/Parole Issues	The current phenomenological study interviews social workers in both urban and rural South Texas counties about the barriers to successful reentry faced by released felons. Newly released felons are one of the least sympathetic, most vulnerable classes of citizens in a community. If they cannot obtain reasonable housing and employment, research has shown they have an increased likelihood of recidivating. In order to reduce recidivism, policymakers and practitioners require accurate information about the obstacles felons face as they try to successfully reenter society upon release from incarceration. Findings and limitations of this study are discussed.
Susan	Traudt	University of New Haven	HoneyNet Research and Criminal Justice Education	Internet Crime	Since the late 1990's, business and other organizations have been using tools such as honeypots, honeynets, and honeywalls to protect their digital assets from the threat posed by computer crackers. The honeypot is also used by cyber crime researchers to gain a technological profile of the techniques being used by cyber criminals. The student of criminal justice who wants to pursue a career in fighting cyber crime can gain real world experience through the use of these technologies not always available to students pursuing other areas of Criminal Justice study.

Jibey	Asthappan	University of New Haven	ISPs' Failure: Hacking Made Possible by the Gatekeepers	Internet Crime	In 2011 alone over 120 major hacking incidents have occurred; in 2012, that number will be exceeded. Meanwhile, the population has become more dependent on information technology. Therefore, as our demand for digital consumption increases, our ability to secure those resources is not keeping pace. A major failure in the market of digital communications is the monopoly that Internet Service Providers have secured. The result is a market in which only a desire to maximize profits exists. This research is an effort to investigate if the current ISP monopoly conditions undermine advances in data transmission, including information security.
Wendy	Hicks	Loyola University New Orleans	The Growth in White Supremacy via Mainstream Political Discourse During Presidential Campaign 2012	Hate Crimes	The U.S. Presidential campaign of 2012 saw an upsurge in politically conservative stances as discourse often became heated as pundits debated issues pertaining to immigration, women's reproductive rights, gay marriage, and unemployment. Woven into this mesh of political diatribe were concerns regarding the growth of extremist groups within the United States. This paper will examine the political discourse on issues underlying the 2012 Presidential campaign as concerns regarding traditional family structure, immigration, and a host of other hotly debated social issues could be argued to be an instigating factor in the growth of the white supremacy movement across the country.
D. Kall	Loper	Loper Forensic Services, LLC	The Increasing Significance of Digital Forensic Analysis in Criminal Investigations	Internet Crime	This paper will review the background, nature, extent, and implications of the use of digital forensic analysis in criminal investigations. Focus will be on the tools required to undertake such analyses. Illustrations of the variety of criminal investigation that have required digital forensic analysis will be presented. Also discussed will be examples of the penetration of corporate information systems and the role played by digital forensic analysis in these cases. The need for this perishable skill set will be discussed as a function of the ever increasing reliance on information systems and number of mounting attacks on such systems.
William	Tafoya	University of New Haven	Digital Disorder: Internet Crimes	Internet Crime	
Stephen	Verrill	Missouri Southern State University	Law enforcement employers: Educational expectations for entry level law enforcement candidates.	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Previous research suggests that law enforcement employers do not typically require entry level police officers to have a bachelor's degree and of those agencies that tend to value the degree, the discipline seems less important than the degree itself. This research seeks to test that set of hypotheses on a sample of law enforcement employers geographically located near a university that provides an academic bachelor's degree in criminal justice, but further expects their students to develop specific law enforcement skills.
Tana	McCoy	Roosevelt University	Transformational Service Learning in Criminal Justice: From Theory to Practice	Teaching Pedagogy	Transformational service learning has the following elements: (a) students serve in their communities in ways that closely relate to course material; (b) volunteer work meets the needs of the community; (c) students reflect on what they have learned in the community through course assignments; and (d) students have the opportunity to interact with people who have been underprivileged and learn how to make a difference. This presentation focuses on the development and implementation of this teaching technique at Roosevelt University and an attempt to implement it in an emerging Criminal Justice program at Nevada State College.
Sheila	Oakes	EKU Graduate Student	Legal Consequences, If Any, for the Survivor of Attempted Suicide	Special Needs Offenders	The focus of this paper is to explore the issue of how the American legal system deals with persons who attempt to commit suicide, but fail. The author seeks to address the issues that the police and court systems deal with when confronted by the survivor of an attempted suicide. The paper also attempts to answer the question of whether or not the measures taken are successful in preventing further attempts.
Summer	Jackson	University of Oklahoma	Post-September 11th Policy Changes	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Policy changes employed after September 11th have had a prominent impact on how the federal government prosecutes those suspected of terrorism. After September 11th, it was obvious that due to a lack of information sharing, a change in policy was needed. The "early intervention" approach implemented post-September 11th generated an increase in the number of terrorism cases prosecuted and changes in the prosecution strategy used. First, we seek to determine if the policy changes employed after September 11th have had an impact on investigating terrorism. Second, we look to assess whether post-9/11 policies are gradually shifting back to pre-9/11 policies.
Tasha	Youstin	Florida Atlantic University	The Use of Alternative Sanctions in Federal Sentencing: Assessing the Extent of Extra-Legal Factors	Sentencing	The current study examined whether extra-legal factors influenced the use of alternative sanctions in federal sentencing outcomes between 2000 and 2011. The study also examined whether there were differences pre- and post-Booker both in the use of alternative sanctions and in the extent of disparity in sentencing outcomes. Results indicated that although some extra-legal factors were associated with higher likelihood of alternative sanctions, legally relevant factors, such as offense type and criminal risk, were the strongest predictors of sentencing outcomes. The results suggest that extending the use of alternative sanctions would not significantly enhance disparity in the federal justice system.
Patricia	Franklin	Texas Southern University	THE NEW JIM CROW AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: AN INVESTIGATION OF CHANGE THROUGH RACE AND THE DISCIPLINARY MODE	Student Panels	This paper focuses on the meaning and definition of the Jim Crow law and its contemporary meaning and application to administration of justice in the United States. This evaluation explains the historical emergence of the Jim Crow law as well as its compatibility with the application of the administration of justice practice in the 21st century. Indeed, Jim Crow practices, long ago outlawed, are still in vogue and apparent throughout the criminal justice system methods. Furthermore, using historical documents, content analysis, and surveys, this research will demonstrate that the Jim Crow epoch regulations still permeate the justice systems in America.

Franklin	Wilson	Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Indiana State University	The Need for Crime, Media and Popular Culture Research in a Mediated Global Society: Mediums, Methods and Policy Impact	Media and Crime	Recognizing the role of various forms of media and popular culture in the education of our increasingly global society has become an integral part of understanding our social world. Those researchers who conduct research in the area of Crime, Media and Popular Culture have been at the forefront of this understanding for at least three decades. This round table will explore issues facing such research in the past, present and future. It will also discuss both the need to evolve as technology and media evolve as well as the need to tap into Criminology's multidisciplinary roots.
Lynn	Pazzani	Delta State University	An Examination of Police Search Warrant Execution: Proposed Methodology	Evaluation of Policing Strategies	This paper will address issues related to police executing search warrants, and the legal, ethical, and practical concerns relating to these searches. In Wilson v. Arkansas in 1995, the Supreme Court ruled that following the "knock and announce" rule is a factor that must be considered when reviewing the constitutionality of a search, but established that there are several factors, such as law enforcement interests and officer safety, that may make an unannounced, or "no-knock" entry and search acceptable. In addition to Supreme Court challenges to search warrant procedures, this paper will cover practical aspects of searches.
Sharmaine	Tapper	Prairie View A & M University	Solitary confinement for juveniles: A social psychological and ethical analysis	Juvenile Corrections	This paper examines how the extensive use of solitary confinement among juvenile delinquents can be viewed from both a social psychological and ethical framework. In exploring this situation, the roles of key players, as well as the system itself, is assessed and the factors which precipitate the misuse of solitary confinement. Whereas solitary confinement for adults has been decried due to its preponderance of negative physical and psychological effects, it is argued that the effects for juveniles are greatly magnified. Recommendations are made for the standardization of conditions and codes of conduct in the absence of federal standards.
Kelly	Cheeseman	Messiah College	Men Seeking Sex with Other Men: Bulletin Board Postings and Public Health Issues	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This paper examines how men seeking men personal ads on bulletin board websites have had and will continue to have on public health issues.
Pietro	Toggia	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	Post-9/11 Policy Transfer on the 'War on Terror' in Sub-Saharan Africa	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	This paper critically explores the global transfer of anti-terrorism policy to Sub-Saharan African countries in the larger context of the anti-terror historic bloc in the region. The Ethiopian government promulgated a statutory anti-terrorism law in August 2009. Subsequently, in June 2011 the Ethiopian parliament identified and listed five national and regional political organizations as terrorist groups, including al-Shabab of Somalia. Moreover, in 2011 more than 200 members of opposition parties and journalists critical of the government were arrested, prosecuted and convicted under the anti-terrorism statutes. The Ethiopian government legitimized these anti-terrorism measures as omnipresent and with global precedence in the United States, Europe, and New Zealand.
ONDER	KARAKUS	TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY	Reporting Crime to the Police in Turkey	Comparative/International Policing and Security	Western research on crime victims' reporting behavior identified certain victim-specific, incident-specific and environment-specific variables/factors as significant correlates of crime reporting. Given the scarcity of research on victims' crime reporting behavior in Turkey and on environmental factors in general, the purpose of present study is two-fold. First, to explore if patterns of crime reporting behavior observed in Western countries apply to Turkey. Second, to investigate the net impact of environmental factors on crime reporting in this unexplored context. To that end, reporting behavior of crime victims from a randomly selected sample of 1800 individuals nested in 60 neighborhoods in Istanbul is examined. Findings indicate that crime reporting patterns found in Western countries are generalizable to (a) Turkish context. Implications for policing and future research are discussed accordingly.
Fatih	Irmak	Turkish National Police	A test of social disorganization theory: Social capital in Turkey	Theory Testing	This study was designed to test the impact of social disorganization on social capital in Turkey in 2009 using a sample of 81 cases (all cities in Turkey). Based on results of three OLS models, it was found that all indicators of social disorganization did not significantly predict proxies of social capital. However, the findings of this study were promising in the sense that social disorganization theory partially explained the indicators of social capital in all cities of Turkey in 2009. Among other social disorganization indicators, poverty and urbanization appeared to be only significant elements, which had significant impact on social capital in Turkey.
Ron	Burnett	Texas Southern University	Making Deterrence and Prevention the Cornerstone of the Criminal Justice System	Security and Crime Prevention	Abstract: Making Deterrence and Prevention the Cornerstone of the Criminal Justice System  This work will review deterrence theory and the deterrent effect of legal sanctions within the criminal justice system. Because we are, in fact, exploring both deterrence and prevention, this work will discuss both the Juvenile Justice System as well as the Adult Criminal Justice System in regards to what methods might be employed to curb the rate of violent crimes and incarceration. We argue that the safety and welfare of general society is paramount and must be the prime driving force in the course of policy making for criminal justice. Therefore, there must be a shift in the ideals of criminal justice policies. We advance the notion that policies must be formulated to make criminal justice policies proactive and not just reactive in order to truly assert that there is a mechanism of actual deterrence that is evident.

Jacob	Mofokeng	Tshwane University of Technology	Recruitment and Retention within the South African Police Detective Service	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The objective of this paper was to solicit the views of a group of serving general Investigating Officers relating to recruitment and retention within the South African Police Service (SAPS). This paper has two key elements - a literature survey and a qualitative focus group interviews which together form the basis for the study. This paper will identify factors that cause officers to leave the SAPS and discuss those findings. Career expectations of police officers will be identified and analyzed. By identifying factors contributing to retention issues, recommendations are offered to increase retention and minimize the exit of experienced officers.
Elsa	Tenorio	Texas A&M International University	The Police and Ethics	Student Panels	The most important issues in policing are trust, integrity, and ethical behavior. Sworn police/peace officers take an oath to protect and serve the community. This oath is a sworn commitment and should require that officers act in an ethical manner both on and off duty. Unfortunately in the past years, there have been high percentages of law enforcement officials that have participated in unethical behavior. This exploratory study will ask approximately 200 Criminal Justice university students about their opinion on several ethical scenarios for law enforcement. In particular, students will be asked whether they believe certain conduct/action is ethical or unethical. The study will also look for strategies to enhance ethical decision making for law enforcement officers.
Gordon	Crews	Themis Center for Justice Policy, Practice, and Research	Mondays & Golden Rules: Asking Convicted School Shooters about School Violence	Schools and Crime	Since Brenda Spencer used "I don't like Mondays" as her justification for killing 2 and injuring 9 people at a school across from her home in San Diego in 1979, researchers have attempted to determine correlates for this type of delinquency. Several common characteristics of delinquent perpetrators are identified in the literature which the authors term the "Golden Rules" of delinquency. This paper presents preliminary information from a survey of approximately 60 individuals who have been convicted of school shootings to determine whether these factors hold true for them.
Robert	Werling	CSU Stanislaus	A Cognitive Behavioral Approach to Dissertation Completion	Administrative Issues	Studies suggest that as many as 50% of doctoral candidates never finish the dissertation. The reasons for this high number are many, but there are ways that students can increase the likelihood that they will finish. This presentation aims to offer graduate students practical advice on how to complete a dissertation in a reasonable amount of time by applying cognitive behavioral techniques that have been shown to be effective in many realms.
Richard	Rogers	Youngstown State University	Rehabilitation Program Offerings and Prison Safety with the Rise of Private Prisons	Institutional Corrections	Using the 2005 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, this study examines the number of programs and prison safety at general adult confinement facilities (n=1,070) with special attention to whether there are substantial gaps in private institutions as compared to publicly owned ones. After controlling for the number of inmates and security levels, gaps between private and federal prisons are confirmed, but the results also indicate that conditions in state facilities may be on par with or even worse than private ones. While this study does not address all controversies surrounding private prisons, it raises the possibility that some of the criticisms of these institutions should be directed toward the correctional system as a whole and not just private facilities.
Jessica	Langley	University of New Haven	Same-Sex Intimate Partner Violence Training: Current Trends and Future Goals	Domestic/Family Crime	Statistically, the homosexual population experiences the same rate of intimate partner violence as heterosexual couples. This paper will examine the existing training curriculum regarding same-sex intimate partner violence and how that training is implemented by victim service agencies. Additionally, it will examine staff attitudes' towards current training and education, as well as suggestions for additional training to benefit those victimized in a same-sex relationship.
Roddrick	Colvin	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Shared perceptions of lesbian and gay police officers: views from Argentina, Great Britain, and the US	Comparative/International Policing and Security	The research paper will examine the shared perceptions of lesbian and gay officers in three countries. Officers were interviewed or surveyed in 2009 and 2012, and asked their views about work, including: perceptions of coworkers, participants in the criminal justice system, communities served, and the law enforcement profession. In total, data from over 300 hundred officers will be examined and discussed. To improve our understanding of the perceptions of these minority officers, the cultural and historical context for each group will also be considered.
Andrew	Walik	The College at Brockport, SUNY	Youth Deviance: Unraveling the Connections of Parenting Styles and Deviance Among Youth in Western NY	Theory Testing	This research examines the relationship of parenting styles and deviant behavior. Wilson and Herrnstein suggest that parents who are warm and restrictive in their parenting styles will lessen the occurrences of deviant behavior. This presents the result of a test on Wilson and Herrnstein's theory among youth in Western New York. Using a sample of college students, the results show relationships that tend to support Wilson and Herrnstein's theory relative to deviance.
Laura	Bell	University of Texas at Dallas	Compliance and Enforcement: States and the International Criminal Court	Research and Pictorial Showcase	The International Criminal Court (ICC) is tasked with jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide and other crimes of aggression. Of particular salience is the problem of arrest and extradition of those indicted by the ICC. A number of recent events raise pertinent questions as to the ability of the ICC to apprehend and extradite those accused of international crimes in light of the absence of enforcement power. This qualitative examination seeks to frame the discussion, establish the status of current ICC warrants and extraditions, and offer suggestions for future possible quantitative measurements.
Kim	Beaton	Wiley College	Socio-Economic re-integration issues faced by ex-offenders	Reentry/Parole Issues	An important area of concern has been the issue of reintegration of ex-offenders into the community. Questions regarding social and economic status of these persons are the predominant focus of governmental and agency research. It is these kinds of questions that have increased the need for a better understanding of the problems faced by ex-offenders, as well as, a development of policies and strategies that address these issues. The intent of this paper will be to determine and examine these challenges through interviews of parolees to obtain their impressions of the system and its impact on their successful reintegration.

Andrew	Walik	The College at Brockport, SUNY	Youth Deviance: Unraveling the Connections of Parenting Styles and Deviance Among Youth in Western NY	Theory Testing	This research examines the relationship of parenting styles and deviant behavior. Wilson and Herrnstein suggest that parents who are warm and restrictive in their parenting styles will lessen the occurrences of deviant behavior. This presents the result of a test on Wilson and Herrnstein's theory among youth in Western New York. Using a sample of college students, the results show relationships that tend to support Wilson and Herrnstein's theory relative to deviance.
Jacob	Mofokeng	Tshwane University of Technology	Recruitment and Retention within the South African Police Detective Service	Police Personnel Issues	The objective of this paper was to solicit the views of a group of serving general Investigating Officers relating to recruitment and retention within the South African Police Service (SAPS). This paper has two key elements - a literature survey and a qualitative focus group interviews which together form the basis for the study. This paper will identify factors that cause officers to leave the SAPS and discuss those findings. Career expectations of police officers will be identified and analyzed. By identifying factors contributing to retention issues, recommendations are offered to increase retention and minimize the exit of experienced officers.
Gene	Stephens	University of South Carolina	Leadership Development in Austere Times	Police Administration and Management	In austere times, money for training and leadership development often is the first funding to be eliminated or at least substantially curtailed, even though poor leadership can cripple an agency/field severely for lack of creative ideas and competent guidance through the austerity. A new organization--Public Safety Leadership Development Consortium--is addressing this problem by providing a forum for ideas at its meetings and on its website while also providing a clearinghouse for programs and ideas in the public safety leadership field and conducting research to find and assess leadership development models/approaches. Members of PSLDC will speak briefly and lead a discussion.
Guthier	Jacob	Missouri State University	Acquiring Capable Guardians: A Routine Activities Approach to Assessing and Reducing Commercial Burglaries in a Midwest	Security and Crime Prevention	<p>Acquiring Capable Guardians: A Routine Activities Approach to Assessing and Reducing Commercial Burglaries in a Midwestern City</p> <p>Jacob C. Guthier and Patrick R. Gartin</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Commercial burglaries over a five and a half year time span in a medium-sized Midwestern city were examined within a routine activities context in an effort to develop strategies for reducing this type of crime. Several high-rate typologies and targets were identified, including 'smash and grabs' at service and retail establishments, and break-ins at storage facilities and warehouses. Possible strategies for developing capable guardianship at these types of facilities are discussed, along with the potential difficulties that may be encountered in implementing such innovations.</p>
LIAM	LEONARD	INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SLIGO	'Sustainable Justice and Functionalist Exchange: Towards a New form of Justice'	Theory Testing	This paper will outline the concept of 'Functionalist Exchange' within the context of established understandings of social norms, rights and justice which exists within civil society. In particular, the paper will focus on an essentially community orientated process of human exchange and reciprocity which occur during particular events where civil society and the justice system overlap. Essentially, the authors argue that neither civil society nor the criminal justice system can exist without a civic sense of duty towards society. The theory of 'Functionalist Exchange' is further detailed in the book Sustainable Justice and the Community (Leonard and Kenny 2010).
Tempest	Alexander	North Carolina Central University	Disproportionate Minorities in the State of North Carolina - An Overview	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	Disproportionate minority confinement is a continuing issue in the juvenile justice system nationwide, resulting from how juveniles are processed from the time of contract to postdisposition. The State of North Carolina has experienced a large number of minority juveniles in the juvenile justice system. In this paper I will be presenting a chronological overview of the issue as it exist in North Carolina, contributing factors, as well as policies and procedures being practiced. Additionally, recommendations will be made as to how to reduce the number of juveniles who come in contact with the system.
Fatematul	Jannat	Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	The Importance of Community Policing in Rural Bangladesh	Police-Community Interactions	This paper describes the necessity of community policing in rural Bangladesh. Like many other countries, this cooperation between community and law enforcing authorities (United States Department of Justice, 2012) could be a better supplement in Bangladesh police administration, which is suffering with its own issues like limitations in technological and logistic support, manpower shortages, and vast, corrupt, and authoritarian structures. Books, reports, and scholarly journal articles will be used as information. After discussing the specific features of Bangladesh police administration, this article will examine the feasibility of incorporating community policing in rural areas of the country.

Tamara	Madensen	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Situational Prevention of Crowd Violence and Incivility	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	This paper explores the utility of situational crime prevention in developing strategies to prevent crowd violence. In particular, this framework is used to classify specific police and security crowd management tactics that serve to either suppress or instigate crowd violence and other forms of incivilities. Based on these classifications, a more refined framework is proposed for the development of effective crowd management strategies. This framework can also be used to predict whether specific physical and social conditions will encourage (or discourage) compliant crowd reactions.
LaShondra	Jones	Texas Southern University (Ph.d Administration of Justice)	The Effects of Disenfranchised Ex-felon Veterans of the U.S.	Student Panels	Throughout history, when a U.S. citizen is drafted or voluntarily enlists into the military, they are required to raise their right hand and swear in reciting the words, I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same...." unaware that once they return from the jungles of Vietnam deserts of Persian Gulf or the mountainous terrain of Iraq they may experience severe PTSD mental health issues physical disabilities and drug addictions that may lead to a life of crime and incarceration. Upon release from incarceration they may find that the very country that they fought for has stripped them of their voting rights. Currently over half-a-million veterans are disenfranchised due to their felony convictions. Statistically one of every eight veterans has been stripped of their right to vote. It is important to address this issue to ensure that provisions for ex-felon veterans allow them to not be disenfranchised in states that would otherwise deny them the right to vote while on probation or parole"
Lorna	Grant	North Carolina Central University	The Late David Mueller: A Review of his Juvenile Justice Contributions	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	This discussion will focus on the works of the late David Mueller. David was a recent member of the Juvenile Justice Section Board, a faculty member in the Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University and an ACJS trustee at the time of his passing this year. He was recognized as an expert on juvenile justice and school violence. His research exists in several reputable peer reviewed journals, such as Crime and Delinquency, Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, and The Journal of Criminal Justice Education, plus in books authored and co-authored
Charlene	Taylor	Boise State University	Linking Adolescent Risk Factors with Criminal Behavior Across the Lifecourse	Assessment	There has been much research on the use of risk assessment tools that measure theoretically based risk factors and their efficacy for predicting offending. Typically, that research has focused on one life period (adolescence or adulthood). The present student examines the link between risk factors, as measured in adolescence, and offending across the life course. Using juvenile risk assessment information, this study will assess the predictive validity of this information for both juvenile and adult offending.
Illya	Lichtenberg	Mercy College	How Dangerous are the Execution of Warrants in a Suspects Home? Testing the Assumptions of the Protective Sweep Doctrin	Police Personnel Issues	The research seeks to empirically test the underlying rationale of the protective sweep doctrine, created by the United States Supreme Court in Maryland v. Buie (1991). Specifically, the research seeks to examine the frequency at which police are killed during warrant execution, the locations of the killings, who the offenders are in relation to the target of the warrant, whether evidence exists that a protective sweep could have prevented the felonious killing prior to Buie, and whether any changes in fatal warrant executions are attributable to Buie.
B.	Britt	Ivy Tech Community College	Online Educat	Community Colleges	Online education is a relatively new phenomenon in adult education; and as educators, we are still learning how to approach this new technology. Because of an escalating national push for more college degrees, community colleges are working to connect learning and college completion to online course instruction, (a viable alternative for busy adults and other students aspiring to attain college degrees). This panel will address: Inter-institutional quality assurance, (The Quality Matters Program); shifting paradigms (pedagogical v. andragogical approaches and online instruction); challenges community colleges face connecting on-line learning to completion; and, best practices, (evaluating faculty and online course content).
Cody	Stoddard	Central Washington University	Understanding Attitudes Towards University Police in a Rural Setting	Police-Community Interactions	Public attitudes towards police has been major area of investigation for many criminal justice and police scholars. Most of these studies focus on municipal, county, or state police agencies. In doing so, scholars have largely left specialized police forces unexamined. This paper attempts to add to the collective knowledge about university police forces by examining student, faculty, and staff attitudes towards a university police agency in the pacific northwest.
Martie	Mitchell	Boise State University	Evaluation of the NFJC's Children's Advocacy Center	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Children's advocacy centers were first introduced to increase collaboration when responding to victims of child abuse. Different agencies work together in a co-located center to provide services and resources to victims who have experienced abuse and neglect. The current research is a demographic evaluation of a child advocacy center located at a family justice center in a northwestern state. Victim demographics, case characteristics, and services utilized will be evaluated using both agency case files and secondary data analysis. Findings from this research will help provide the center with a better understanding of the clients they serve.
Fawn	Ngo	University of South Florida/Sarasota-Manatee	Comparing Logistic Regression, Neural Networks, and Classification and Regression Tree in Predicting Stalking Victimizat	Quantitative Methods	Neural networks (NNs) are adaptive statistical models that can be used to estimate the parameters of some population. They do not differ essentially from standard statistical models such as discriminant analysis or logistic regression. Classification and regression tree (CART) is an interactive and contingent model that seeks to identify predictor variables that best differentiate groups along the outcome variable of interest. While NNs and CART are known for their aptitude in performing the tasks of prediction and classification, their application in the field of criminology is sparse. This study examines the relative utility of NNs, CART, and the more common statistical technique, logistic regression, in predicting stalking reporting.

Rachel	Johnston	Chapin Hall at University of Chicago	Police Use of Public Surveillance Technology	Police Special Units and Technology	While police public overt surveillance systems are common in the US, not a lot of information is known about how the systems or the resulting data are used and to what effect. In order to fill this gap, a study of the uses of public surveillance technology by law enforcement in the United States (U.S.) was completed using descriptive and exploratory methods. The goal of the research was to better document the scope and nature of police use of public surveillance technology and the resulting data, as well as public attitudes toward such use.
Raven	Davis	Prairie View A&M University	Exploratory evaluation of the relationship among moral foundations, criminal justice, and perceptions of terrorism	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Most recent terroristic attacks were committed by individuals who do not fit the "terrorist" stereotype. These individuals adhere to a range of extremist ideologies (i.e. White and Islamic extremists). This research will begin the initial exploration of factors that may play a role towards terroristic activities within younger adult populations, such as individual beliefs, attitudes, and motivations. Specifically, this study addresses the relationships among morality, comprehensive justice, and perceptions of terroristic acts (including the definition of "terrorism", characteristics of the terrorist, and motivation behind terroristic activities) and the psychological impact of "terrorism" such as fear.
Wyatt	Brown	University of South Florida	Impulsivity: A Validation Study of the UPPS Impulsivity Scale	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Impulsivity is commonly related to various behavior disorders that are inherently deemed as antisocial or often criminal. Due to the inherent importance of impulsivity and its relationship to antisocial behavior, providing a consistent definition and operationalization are essential. According to Whiteside and colleagues (2005) the most widely single conceptualization of impulsivity is the UPPS behavior scale of impulsivity. The UPPS model of impulsivity maintains that there are four distinct facets that collectively define impulsivity: urgency, sensation seeking, (lack of) premeditation, and (lack of) perseverance. Further, validation studies of the UPPS impulsivity scale do yield support for the four concepts, but the methods of these studies are often unclear which makes replication difficult. Given the importance of developing a concise definition and conceptualization for impulsivity, this study attempts to validate the UPPS impulsivity scale using advanced statistical software and statistical techniques.
Georgen Ihekwoaba	Guerrero Onwujiwe	University of the Incarnate Word Texas Southern University	A quantitative analysis of contextual indicators on reporting prison violence Cyber Attacks and Cyber Terrorism	Institutional Corrections Homeland Security Issues	This research will provide an exploratory examination of the impact of rape myths on reporting prison sexual assaults. An examination of the characteristics of the inmates who report sexual assaults will be examined. The data were collected through the use of self-report surveys on over 450 inmates. It is expected that this study will be beneficial to the field of criminal justice to better understand the prison environment. It will offer a better understanding about the prison culture and why inmates may or may not be willing to come forward and speak out about prison sexual assaults.
Lucy	Tsado	Texas Southern University	Cyber Attacks and National Security: Prevention and Protection of National Infrastructure	Homeland Security Issues	With other means of attacking the United States homeland proving more difficult for terrorists, there is a current discussion about the vulnerability of national infrastructure to terrorist attacks through cyberspace. This issue has raised concern as to the preparedness of the Department of Homeland Security to deal with both prevention as well as response in the event of a terrorist cyber attack. In the light of this, the role of the Department of Homeland Security is examined to understand how the agency prevents and responds to cyber attacks.
Alaba	Oludare	Texas Southern University	THE ROLE OF PEOPLE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PREVENTING CYBER ATTACKS AGAINST ESSENTIAL AMENITIES IN THE US	Homeland Security Issues	The spate of cyber attacks in the U.S. in recent times has been alarming and capable of stalling the economic recovery of the nation. Infiltrators attacked the websites of the Federal Trade Commission and other government agencies in July 2010. The key to prevention of these attacks is multidisciplinary education and policies across agencies involving security professionals, software developers, policy makers, as well as consumers. Coordinated effort of all actors in the system is required for successful prevention. Laws, policies and practices must be tailored towards effective sharing of information and, developing technology as a potent weapon against cyber attacks.
Doris	Bestman	Texas Southern University	Cyber attacks: An examination of the different types of cyber attacks and motivations behind them.	Homeland Security Issues	Cyber attacks are carried out on either governments or organizations or individuals for a variety of reasons. The motivation behind each type of attack is different. While some attacks are aimed at disrupting the effective processes of an organization for example a denial of service on a bank's website, others are aimed at disrupting or destroying national infrastructure (cyber terrorism). This paper examines the different typologies of cyber attacks with a view to examining the motivation behind each type of cyber attack identified.
Stephanie	Akenuwa	Texas Southern University	Legal Issues in Cyber Attacks	Homeland Security Issues	Cyber-attacks and cybercrimes have become increasingly widespread and complex in recent years. The seemingly easy ability of a single individual or groups of individuals to cause extensive harm on individuals, institutions as well as global economic and financial markets cannot be underestimated. The disastrous far reaching consequences of these crimes, lends itself to a need for a global integrative approach in the understanding and application of domestic and international laws relating to cyber-attacks. This paper attempts to do this and offers suggestions to meet the challenges of such attacks.
Kyung Yon	Jhi	University of Nebraska at Kearney	Police v. Prosecutors: Crime Investigation in Korea	Comparative/International Policing and Security	In spite of the reality that the police are doing more than 98% of all criminal investigations in South Korea, they do not have legal authority to begin or close a criminal investigation. All the investigative powers are delegated to the prosecutors so that the police are required to follow the command from the prosecutors' office whenever they need to conduct a crime investigation. As a result, there have been chronic conflicts between those two agencies. This paper examined the problems derived from such distorted relationship between two agencies and considered on the possible measures to solve these problems.

Larry	Stokes	Savannah State University	Legislative Policies and Institutional discrimination	Race and Crime	This paper will examine policies in several states that led to practices institutional discrimination i.e., exclusion and racial profiling. Feagin and Feagin argues that this form of discrimination is built into the legal, political, economic, and social institutions of a culture (Feagin and Feagin, 1999). To this end, this paper examines Arizona's and Florida's Immigration law, and the state of Florida's stand your ground policy, and Georgia's Immigration law. Thus, it is imperative to consider how institutional discrimination impacts the experiences of not only African Americans but also other minorities within the criminal justice.
Fatematul	Jannat	Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Restorative Justice: How successful is it in reducing crime?	Restorative Justice	This research examines the success of restorative justice approach in curbing crimes. Restorative justice approach is a widely discussed crime reduction approach where the victim, the perpetrator, and the community, all participate in response to crime with a plan to reduce it in future ( US Department of Justice, 2012).  This paper will be a literature review. According to Prison Friendship International (2012), at least 300 restorative justice programs are working in the United States. Peer reviewed scholarly journal articles, published within last 5 years, will be evaluated to identify the effectiveness of these kinds of programs.
Doris	Edmonds	Norfolk State University	Protecting Black Female Victims of Intimate Partner Abuse in South Hampton Roads, Virginia	Domestic/Family Crime	This paper analyzes from a Black Feminist perspective the research findings of the needs of black female victims of intimate partner abuse in the criminal justice and shelter care systems and community programs in the South Hampton Roads, Virginia area as determined by qualitative interviews of the prosecutors' offices, shelter care and church-based programs which assist these victims. It will also discuss how the South Hampton Roads area can adopt some of the evidence based programs in existence elsewhere that have been proven effective in providing comprehensive services to this segment of the population.
James	Williams	Department of Sociology and Social Work	Moral Time and Criminal Justice: Testing Black's Theory of Social Time	Theory Testing	Black's (2011) theory of social time proposes to explain conflict. Arguing that the primary cause of conflict is the movement of social time, his theory claims to explain instances of crime, deviance, and punishment. This paper examines the implications of his work for understanding and predicting the operation and actions of criminal justice agents and institutions. We examine Black's propositions relative to criminal punishment, develop additional specific propositions, and address their testability. Implications of the findings are considered.
Eugene	Hughley	Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	How Best Friend turns to be the Worst Enemy?: The Perspectives of Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh	Domestic/Family Crime	This study identifies the causes and magnitudes of Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh, a tiny South Asian country. According to Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, (as cited in Islam, 2012), a leading women rights organization of the country, only in 2011, at least 330 women were killed by dowry related violence. Empirical research is almost absent in analyzing Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh. The proposed study will try to fill this scholarly gap. Based on police reports of all IPV cases preserved in one police station in Bangladesh, the roots, magnitudes and causes of IPH in Bangladesh will be explained.
Robin	Engel	University of Cincinnati	Combining COMPSTAT and Problem Solving: Introducing Cincinnati STARS (Strategic & Tactical Analytic Review for Solutions)	Police Administration and Management	Introduced over two decades ago, many police agencies across the country use some version of COMPSTAT as managerial tool. Problem solving is another effective strategy that has existed in some capacity within many police agencies for years. Both approaches have strengths and weaknesses impacting agencies' effectiveness, efficiency, and equity. In 2011, the Cincinnati Police Department implemented a hybrid approach that captures the best of both approaches into one comprehensive plan used for both short-term tactical deployment decisions and long-term problem solving efforts. The STARS approach will be described and its impact on crime reduction in Cincinnati will be empirically examined.
Fatematul	Jannat	Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Restorative Justice: How successful is it in reducing crime?	Restorative Justice	Restorative justice approach is a widely accepted crime reduction approach where the victim, the perpetrator, and the community, all participate in response to crime with a plan to reduce it in future ( US Department of Justice, 2012). This research examines the success of restorative justice approach in curbing crimes.  This paper will be a literature review. According to Prison Friendship International (2012), at least 300 restorative justice programs are ongoing only in the United States. Peer reviewed scholarly journal articles, published within last 5 years, will be evaluated to identify the effectiveness of these kinds of programs
Stephanie	Mizrahi	California State University, Sacramento	Stockpiling Legal Authority: Before and After 2001	Homeland Security Issues	In a 2001 article about the preparedness of the United States to deal with a domestic WMD attack, Richard Falkenrath suggested the need to stockpile "the necessary legal authority to deal with such attacks in much the same way as we stockpile vaccines and supplies. This paper will survey the state of our legal authority stockpile. It will trace the development of such authority from 2001 to the present and evaluate its sufficiency to meet the needs of both preventing and responding to a domestic WMD terrorist attack. Suggestions for additional improvements to our legal stockpile and areas for future research in this area will be discussed."
Stephanie	Mizrahi	California State University, Sacramento	Students as Justices: Writing, Revising and Editing a Supreme Court Opinion	Teaching Pedagogy	The literature on assigning and assessing writing assignments suggests that outcomes in critical thinking and writing improve when revising and editing requirements are built into the assignment. This paper looks at an assignment whereby students choose a criminal procedure case currently before the U.S. Supreme Court and write an opinion as if they were a serving Supreme Court Justice. Outcomes are compared with earlier semesters that did not have a revising and editing component as part of the assignment. Suggestions for assignment design, assessment, and future research are addressed.

Brian	Starks	Delaware State University	Courtroom Workgroup Recommendations and Decision-Making in The First Phase of the Criminal Court	Pretrial Proceedings	This study examines how recommendations and decisions are made by courtroom workgroup members in pre-trial proceedings. Ethnographic and in-depth qualitative interviews were used to collect data on the the individual roles and group processes involved in making these recommendations and decisions on bail. The research was collected in two large urban cities, one in the South and the other in the Northeast. These two locales were chosen to conduct a comparative analysis of two similar cities, yet located in very distinct geographical locations.
Anne	Kringen	Texas State University - San Marcos	Auto Theft: How environmental factors create suitable targets	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	San Marcos, Texas is located on the I-35 corridor between San Antonio and Austin. Despite being a small town, auto theft in San Marcos is very common. This study evaluates auto theft data from 2006-2011 collected from the San Marcos Police Department. The purpose of this study is to determine the environmental factors associated with these crimes. The proximity of San Marcos to two metropolitan areas as well as the Mexican border is discussed.
Lisa	Thurau	Strategies for Youth	Cops, Crayons, and Coloring Books in the Courthouse: A Case Study in Juvenile Interrogations	Juvenile Courts and Legal Issues	In 2011, a Florida 12-year old named Cristian Fernandez was charged with murder and is currently facing the possibility of a life sentence if convicted. During the legal proceedings, Cristian was observed using crayons and coloring books. One of the main issues raised during the trial (currently on appeal) was the suppression of Cristian's confession due to his understanding of Miranda. Using this case as a foundation for discussion, this paper will examine juvenile interrogations by law enforcement, their training, juvenile competency in confessions, and the legal response to juvenile interrogations.
NARIN	PHETTHON G	Sam Houston State University	The Thai Police Cadets' Tolerance of Corruptive Behaviors	Comparative/International Policing and Security	This research is a study of "The Thai Police Cadets' Tolerance of Corruptive Behaviors" which entails the following objectives 1) to study the Police Cadets' tolerance rate towards corruptive behaviors compared to five developed countries: United States of America, Japan, Sweden, Finland, and Netherland; and 2) to categorize the level of tolerance based on each individual's personal factors. Findings indicate that the overall view point of Thai Police Cadets' tolerance of corruptive behaviors is vastly different from the other countries compared in this study. There was a significant difference between each cadet's year of study and his perspective/tolerance of corruption
Joan	Crowley	New Mexico State University	Contextualizing the NCVS: Changes in the design and reporting of crime from 1973 to 2010	Victimology	The National Crime Survey began reporting crime data gathered through personal interviews beginning in 1973. Redesigned and re-named the National Crime Victim Survey in 1993, the NCVS remains the only source of national crime data collected independent of the criminal justice system. The annual reports of the data tell only part of the story. Over time, the sample size has reduced, and the content and style of the reports have evolved. This paper reviews those changes and discusses the implications for understanding changes in crime statistics over almost three decades.
Jermaine	Johnson	San Jacinto College	Through The Lens of Race?: Why The Non-Discrimination Thesis Just Makes Sense	Race and Crime	The presentation will examine possible causes of racial disparities within the United States prison population. Based on a critical evaluation of quantitative and qualitative data, the presenters will examine whether race is influential in how the police and courts perform their duties. Further, the presenters will discuss the intersection of class, race, and gender as bases for disparities in the prosecution and sentencing of criminal offenders. Lastly, the discrimination thesis (DT) position of racial disparities will be refuted, and the non-discrimination thesis (NDT) will be proposed.
Joan	Crowley	New Mexico State University	Sex offenders: relating research to policy	Sex Crimes	High profile cases such as pedophile priests and predatory teachers have promoted a series of harsh policies toward sex offenders. This session brings together researchers to discuss the implications of their work on how our policies help or hurt efforts to reduce the harm from sex crimes.
Ronald	Helms	Western Washington University	Experience as Team-Teacher: Analyzing the Effects of Jail Tours and High Security Jail Job Shadows on Student Learning	Teaching Pedagogy	This study reports findings from a local jails course, where students toured two jails and completed job shadows at a third high security jail. Students were exposed to the effects of post-modern jail architecture, aspects of Bentham's panopticon vision of surveillance, Foucaultian disciplinary punishment, and a Weberian bureaucratic rule orientation. Hands-on experiences supplemented a classroom focus on theoretical insights from punishment, organizational structure and process, and jail operations literatures. Evidence from debriefing sessions and student evaluations strongly suggest the unique advantages of direct learning components and provide insights for future teaching and learning regarding this key local social control institution.
Georgen	Guerrero	University of the Incarnate Word	Racism,	Hate Crimes	This paper proposes a contextual definition, of unknown concept, which will be presented and developed in a theoretical sense, as criminalism. It offers an exploratory examination of the hatred of criminals by criminal justice practitioners, members of society, and institutions within our society. The unidentified engagement of criminalism throughout society could have detrimental effects, of disproportionate levels, on the criminal justice system, on society and on all the individuals involved.
Jay	Berman	New Jersey City University	The ACJS Code Of Ethics in the Classroom: Practicing What We Preach	Teaching Pedagogy	As faculty in criminal justice, we have a formal Code of Ethics, promulgated by our national professional organization to guide performance in the classroom, interactions with students and conduct in research, consulting, etc.  How many of us have actually read this document and make an effort to abide by its tenets? The study of ethics is a core topic of CJ curricula. To what extent do we practice in our careers what we preach in the classroom?  This paper will review elements of the ACJS Code of Ethics and explore its relevancy and application to our role as teachers.

Festus	Obi	Texas Southern University	Has the election of Barack Obama as United States' President reduced rate of hate crimes against Blacks in America?	Hate Crimes	This paper provides a context for understanding the sociological depth of racial hate crime suffered mostly by Blacks in the United States, and the fact that merely electing a Black man the president of America does not speak to the racial maturity of America as a country. This study looks at hate crime through the theoretical frameworks of realistic conflict theory, intergroup conflict, prejudice and stereotyping. Secondary data from the Uniform Crime Report's (UCR) National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) were analyzed in coming to the conclusion that President Obama's election has not reduced racial hate crimes against Blacks.
BRIAN	FREDERICK	UNIVERSITY OF KENT - PROGRAMME IN CULTURAL & GLOBAL C	Partying with a purpose: The search for meaning in an online 'PnP' subculture	Critical and Conflict Theories	Through a cultural criminological lens, this study first explores the underlying meanings of the online "party and play" (PnP) subculture—gay men who use the Internet as a space for the seeking-out of behaviors such as condomless sex and the use of popular party drugs' such as crystal methamphetamine and the GABA analogues (e.g.
Jermaine	Johnson	San Jacinto College	Through The Lens of Race?: Why The Non-Discrimination Thesis Just Makes Sense	Student Panels	The presentation will examine possible causes of racial disparities within the United States prison population. Based on a critical evaluation of quantitative and qualitative data, the presenters will examine whether race is influential in how the police and courts perform their duties. Further, the presenters will discuss the intersection of class, race, and gender as bases for disparities in the prosecution and sentencing of criminal offenders. Lastly, the discrimination thesis (DT) position of racial disparities will be refuted, and the non-discrimination thesis (NDT) will be proposed.
Cynthia	Offordile	Lamar University	Prostitution as a form of Human Trafficking	Student Panels	Prostitution is one of the well documented victimless crimes known to humanity. This research paper critically analyses prostitution as one of the major forms of human trafficking in the world today; given that victims are mostly women and children alike. From the findings presented in literature reviews, many studies suggest that both the Strain theory and the Social Disorganization Theory can be applied to address the issue of prostitution and human trafficking simultaneously. From recent analysis I found, both theories have their strengths and weaknesses in the explanation of why people indulge in such an act. Key words are Prostitution, exploitation, organized crime, strain theory, social disorganization theory and traffickers.
Lawrence	Rosenberg	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	Teaching Corrections: In and Out of the Classroom	Teaching Pedagogy	The panelists will discuss different techniques and methodologies we have used to incorporate out-of-class experiences in our classes in Corrections. These include field trips, meetings with Corrections personnel and inmates, and online resources.
Amy	Proctor	Northeastern State University	A General Strain Theory of Maternal Filicide	Strain Theory	Although women who kill their children, especially multiple children, draw a great deal of both professional and public attention, there is typically very little explanation provided from a theoretical standpoint. Using a grounded theory approach, this paper presents the findings of the content analyses of presentence investigation reports of women convicted of killing their child(ren). Preliminary findings show strong support for a general strain theory of maternal filicide.
Keith	Clement	Fresno State University	The Role of Homeland Security in Transnational and Domestic Crime Prevention	Security and Crime Prevention	Over the past decade, the role and function of the U.S. Department of Homeland Defense (DHS) has evolved tremendously. DHS has grown and matured as an agency that has incorporated the organizational mission, administrative function, and capabilities of many component agencies like the Secret Service, Coast Guard, and FEMA. In addition to a portfolio that includes national security, counter-terrorism, cyber security, and emergency management, we are seeing a new emphasis on security and crime-prevention strategies. We examine the efficient role of DHS intelligence and law enforcement capabilities to more aggressively pursue trans-national and national crime prevention policy and security.
Janice	Ahmad	University of Houston Downtown	O.W. Wilson Award Recipients: The Past, Present and Future of Police Research	Police Administration and Management	These distinguished police scholars will reflect on past and current police research and its contribution to academics, police practitioners and policy makers. They will also discuss the future of police research. As recipients of the Police Section's O.W. Wilson Award, the panel members have made and continue to make outstanding contributions to police education, research, and practice.
David	Bowers, Jr.	University of South Alabama	Is Juvenile Delinquency Beyond "Control"? A Test of the Impact of Social Bond and Self-Control	Theory Testing	This research used an ethnically diverse sample to assess the impact of social bond and self-control theories on juvenile delinquency. Innovative measures of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief, were incorporated into a survey of juvenile delinquency conducted in 2002-2003 in an urban high school in the Southeast United States. Scales assessing individual levels of self-control and susceptibility to peer pressure were also included. Preliminary results suggest that, controlling for demographic variables, low self-control and susceptibility to peer pressure were significantly associated with delinquency. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.
Amy	Poland	St. Joseph's College-New York	Small-Group Discussion in the Large Classroom Environment	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Previous research has shown that interaction is both desired by students and effective in improving student learning outcomes. Most research on the use of groups in the classroom focuses on the small classroom. This poster examines the use of small-group discussion in three large classrooms in increasing student comprehension and learning of course material. In addition, barriers to the effective use of groups in the large classroom as well as ways to overcome the barriers will be presented.

Gokhan	Aksu	American University	Unstructured Socializing and Delinquency among Turkish Youth	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	Individual level Routine Activity Theory predicts that unstructured and unsupervised socializing with peers will be related to delinquent behavior because such activities increase the opportunities to engage in delinquent acts. This study, based on a large sample of high schools students in Istanbul, finds support for this hypothesis among Turkish youth in the case of drug use. On the other hand, the results suggest a statistically significant inverse relationship between delinquency and unstructured socializing. The SEM results also suggest that unstructured socializing mediates the effects of several family and neighborhood characteristics on delinquency and drug use among Turkish youth.
Samantha	Henderson	University of Cincinnati	Street Advocates and Dynamic Risk: The Applicability of Actuarial Assessments to Focused Deterrence Hiring Practices	Security and Crime Prevention	Following the example of Operation Ceasefire in Chicago, many violence reduction efforts across the country employ former felons as street advocates to reduce youth and gang violence. While some consider street advocates to be a critical component of a focused deterrence violence reduction strategy, empirical research in this area is limited, and what is available has mixed results regarding their impact on violence reduction. One of the primary concerns of researchers and practitioners alike is the selection, training, and retention of these high-risk workers. It remains unclear who will succeed in these types of positions, and no current best practices exist to guide hiring process. One potentially promising direction for outreach worker hiring is the use of dynamic risk assessment measures. Regularly used in the field of corrections, these measures offer an evidence based means of assessing risk for criminal behavior. The present paper discusses the applicability of dynamic risk assessment measures to street advocate hiring, and proposes a measure and scoring system to aid in the interview process.
Beatriz	Mateos	Mercyhurst University	Undocumented Youth and Immigration Law	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study will reveal how immigration statutes and mass deportations benefit criminal cartels, human smugglers, and gangs in Mexico. This research will also analyze how undocumented youth in the US experience current immigration laws. In the past few years immigration law has passed, such as, Arizona's (S.B. 1070) and Alabama's, Beason-Hammon Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act (H.B. 56). Possible civil right implications for immigrants and Latino/as, efforts to encourage self-deportation and limited access to education. Examining the effects of these bills show how policy has failed to address the underlying issue by placing a higher priority on prosecuting nonviolent undocumented immigrants rather than dangerous criminals.
Will	Holt	University of Southern Mississippi	Police Officer Perspectives on the Prevalence of Drug Abuse Influence on Crime	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	The correlation between drug abuse and crime is commonly accepted in the literature. The extent that drug abuse impacts crime rates and the decision making process of individuals is not as commonly agreed upon. Police officers offer invaluable insight as to how prevalent drug and alcohol abuse is, in regards to influencing people to commit crime. This paper will survey a mid-sized police department in central Texas, to discover the attitudes and perceptions that the officers have on the impact of drugs on crime rates and criminality. The survey will be administered using a five-point Likert scale.
Jessica	Warner	University of Cincinnati	Replication in criminal justice: A necessary practice	Quantitative Methods	While researchers acknowledge the importance of replication in building scientific knowledge, it has been argued that replication is less common in the social sciences than in the natural sciences, reducing credibility among social science disciplines. Further, replication is especially important in criminal justice and criminology research, as such studies are used to inform policy and agency practices. In the present study, we conduct a content analysis to examine the extent to which replications are conducted in the natural sciences, social sciences, and criminal justice/criminology in particular.
Emily	Berglin	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Media Viewership and Opinions of Torture	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Studies show that the media affects public perceptions of terrorism, but none have examined its impact on counter-terrorism. Media's depiction of counter-terrorism tactics may play a role in which policies the general population is willing to support, or reject. According to Gerbner's cultivation hypothesis, violent media greatly affects opinion forming processes and values of individuals. This project used an experimental design to assess people's opinions about specific counter-terrorism practices, using media portrayals of simulated counter-terrorism as the experimental treatments. Despite the video depiction having no impact, the labels 'harsh interrogation' or 'torture' did affect levels of support for some tactics.
Nelecia	Cunningham	Northern Caribbean University	Relationship between University campus, violent crime and the fear of crime	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Violent crimes have not been a new or rare phenomenon for Jamaica. There has been a long history and great diversity in the types of violent crimes. The incidence of violent crimes appears to have moved from the urban centers to small, rural communities. Additionally, university students in these areas appear to be at higher risk of victimization. Using a large sample of undergraduates from a private university, this research explored several variables associated with student lifestyle, demographic characteristics, experiences of crime and violence, and the fear of crime. The findings provide baseline data that can be used for planning and intervention.
Amanda	McCormick	School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of the Fraser Valley	Auto Theft Participation and Criminal Behaviour Trends Among Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offenders	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	Auto theft is a common North American phenomenon with multiple negative societal effects. Much of the prior research has been conducted using police data or has focused on adult offenders. In contrast, the current study involved interviews with nearly 400 incarcerated young male offenders in Western Canada, two-thirds of whom had participated in auto theft. Being Aboriginal, a run away, and a heavier drug user predicted involvement in auto theft. The results suggest that serious and violent young male offenders who participate in auto theft are generalist offenders entrenched in a criminal lifestyle by the time they progress into auto theft.

Nayab	Hakim	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Excuses, excuses: Examining the relationship between sex crimes and neutralization techniques	Sex Crimes	Sex offenders are considered one of the most dangerous and heinous groups of offenders. In recent years, they have received tremendous attention from academics in various fields including criminology. Even though a plethora of research exists pertaining to sex crimes, sex offender laws/policies, and sex offenders there are still many gaps in existing research. A very limited number of previous studies have attempted to examine the justifications utilized by sex offenders when engaging in sexually deviant activities. This study attempts to contribute to the current research by exploring the relationship between sex crimes and Sykes and Matza's neutralization techniques.
Tobiah	Steinmetz	Kutztown University	Legality of causing a miscarriage	Domestic/Family Crime	Roe v. Wade should be reversed. Roe's central holding that a person has a right to abortion until viability (the baby's ability to survive outside of the womb) is an abomination. The whole standing is based on the mother's right to the privacy of her womb. The Constitution gives equal rights to all-- black or white, male or female-- and it gives those same rights to a baby while in the womb. Some states, like Utah, hold that if someone causes a miscarriage in a violent act then it is criminal. Why then is an abortion not criminal as well?
Michael	Hollingsworth	Old Dominion University	Terrorist Weapon Systems and Countermeasures	Political Crime	Terrorist weapons systems have changed significantly throughout time. In addition to this, nations allied to the United States are now faced with the difficulty of facing national military forces in an attempt to stop terrorism. This research seeks to ascertain the newest developments in terrorist tactics, strategies, and weapons systems and how the United States and its allies can counter current and developing threats at both the nation-state and sub-national level. The destabilization of multiple governments has made these issues more important than ever. Conventional and unconventional weapons such as biological, chemical, and nuclear/radiological weapons will be discussed.
Fang-Mei	Law	Tiffin University, School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences	?Why do college students drink? Predictors of Alcohol Consumption among College Students	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	A nationwide survey was found that 40 to 45% of American college students have engaged in episodic binge drinking. Empirical evidence has revealed that heavy drinking has a negative influence on a student's academic performance, social skills, and overall well-being. This study aims to explore predictors of alcohol consumption among college students. This presentation will include: (1) a review of the seriousness of alcohol consumption on college campuses; (2) an exploration of the predictors of alcohol consumption among college students, and (3) a discussion of strategies to reduce drinking in college students and preventing alcohol abuse.
Beatriz	Mateos	Mercyhurst University	Undocumented Youth and Immigration Law	Research and Pictorial Showcase	This study will reveal how immigration statutes and mass deportations benefit criminal cartels, human smugglers, and gangs in Mexico. This research will also analyze how undocumented youth in the US experience current immigration laws. In the past few years immigration law has passed, such as, Arizona's (S.B. 1070) and Alabama's, Beason-Hammon Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act (H.B. 56). Possible civil right violations for immigrants and Latino/as, efforts to encourage self-deportation, and limited access to education are among the implications these new state laws encompass. Examining the effects of these bills show how policy has failed to address the underlying issue by placing a higher priority on prosecuting nonviolent undocumented immigrants rather than dangerous criminals.
Neil	Guzzy	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburgh	Killing All the Right People: The Herb Baumesiter and Craigslist Killings	Victimology	Killing All the Right People: Both the Herb Baumeister Case, as well as, the 'Craigslist Killings involve high risk victims Both killers select victims that were marginalized in society and both took years to uncover. What can these cases tell us about victimology the criminal justice system and any stereotypes that might interfere with investigations?
Don	Gala	Martin Methodist College	The Adverse Effects of Disparate Treatment Based on Position within Federal Corrections	Correctional Personnel Issues	Within federal corrections, a wall of unsanctioned protectionism has always been suspected. Only within the last four years have we seen a trend toward change. Data is collected through a case study and a cross-sectional sample in an attempt to better understand the negative impact of this disparate treatment. The results of analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data indicates that those in mid-management and upper management personnel have found themselves privileged to be protected against minor and some serious indiscretions. The adverse effects of this disparate treatment have included low morale of line personnel with serious consequences.

					<p>The Difference In Who Creates The Victims William I. McLaughlin Jr., Criminal Justice Department, Troy University, Troy, Alabama</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Although there is a generalized understanding of victimology, the explanation of "why" can never truly be agreed upon. Specifically, some of the questions that should be asked are, "what long term impacts are caused by victimization of the victims and others around them?" and, "are historically victimized individuals more or less likely to victimize others?"</p> <p>According to Bureau of Justice statistics, teenagers are more likely than adults to be assaulted during a crime and more likely to commit violent crimes against other teenagers. Logically thinking, teenagers become adults. (Motley, 1994) In human behavior, most adults function primarily through emotional and mental references from their past. Although these echoes develop into a framework of the individual, their past includes negative as well as positive experiences. Offenders don't represent a specific sample of the general population, so we tend to focus on the lifestyles of the potential victims and the level of risk (low, medium, high). When we speak of the factors that increase lifestyle risks, there is seldom a direction connection of that factor increasing the possibility of becoming a victim. Emotional states of mind and consciousness such as anger, impulsivity and low self esteem may sound minimal and harmless in that context.</p> <p>Are prison inmates more likely to have been victims themselves? The subset of individuals who create the population of victims in our society are retroactively victims themselves prior to becoming assailants, rapists and killers. This is another premise that has much light on this subject. The historical and evolutionary facts and concerns about this subject may begin and end with the response of law enforcement authorities, particularly in the United States today, saying that these victim/criminals are more than partly responsible for their dirty deeds. Within American society there has been documented history concerning traditions of violence, even family legacies leading up to today. (Butterfield, 1995)</p>
William	McLaughlin	Troy University	The Difference in who createVictim?	Jails	
Neil	Guzzy	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	women who kill	Correctional Personnel Issues	Betty Broderick Clara Harriss
Neil	Guzzy	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	Criminal Defense and Ethics	Criminal Procedure	Ethics and criminal defense the limits and qbligations.
David	Madden	Northeastern State University	History of the Fourth Amendment and U.S. v. Jones	Criminal Procedure	This paper provides an analysis of the history of the Fourth Amendment to understand the current arguments among legal scholars regarding its interpretation. It includes a discussion of the current treatment of the Amendment and particularly of Scalia's opinion in U.S. v. Jones (2012). The argument is made that searches and seizures are approaching the point of general searches and general warrants that the framers sought to stop through the inclusion of the Fourth Amendment in the Bill of Rights.
Eugene	Hughley	Southern University Baton Rouge Louisiana	How Best Friend turns to be the Worst Enemy?: The Perspectives of Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh	Domestic/Family Crime	This study identifies the causes and magnitudes of Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh, a tiny South Asian country. Like other parts of the world, Women in Bangladesh are the disproportionate victims of Intimate Partner Homicide (IPH). According to Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, (as cited in Islam, 2012), only in 2011, at least 330 women were killed by dowry related violence. Empirical research is almost absent in analyzing Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh. The proposed study will try to fill this scholarly gap.
Don	Gala	Martin Methodist College	The negative impact of unethical police practices on rural America	Police-Community Interactions	The research will conduct case studies to identify the roots of Intimate Partner Femicide in Bangladesh.
James	Phelps	Angelo State University Center for Security Studies	Critical Thinking: Critical Writing; Critically Speaking	Teaching Pedagogy	Getting police personnel to embrace the desired moral philosophy and engage in their work within acceptable ethical standards is a never ending challenge for police administrators and upper management. The negative impact that a small cohort group of police officers will have on society and our youth is great. This paper addresses the findings of a field study within a small community in the mid-South that addresses various moral philosophies, how these philosophies can be seen through the work of police officers, and the negative impact that poor ethical practices have on the belief of individuals within the community.
Jennifer	Myers	Fairmont State University	Stress and Depression in Rural Law Enforcement Officers	Police Personnel Issues	An academic and scholarly discussion of a unique approach and best practice for developing an outstanding distance-based, on-line undergraduate and graduate program in criminal justice education. Join us as we traverse the torrid waters and mountainous terrain in the educational landscape of captivating and holding the discerning student's attention. Get our perspective of how to graduate critical thinkers, exceptional writers, and problem solvers that will advance the next generation of criminal justice practice, policy, and research. What is the pedagogical and andragogical approach needed to produce a competent student, - critically speaking? You will not be disappointed!!!
					There is evidence to suggest that law enforcement officers have higher than average rates of mental health problems (e.g., depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder), substance abuse, divorce and similar maladaptive behaviors. In extreme cases this can lead to suicide. It is widely believed this is attributed, at least in part, to the stressful nature of work in the criminal justice field. Some of this stress stems from incidents and some is from collateral variables (e.g., lack of resources). The current study serves as an evaluation of law enforcement officers in rural settings to determine which aspects of the job are rated as most stressful.

Nicole	Piquero	University of Texas Dallas	Workplace Aggression: Findings and Future Directions	White Collar Crime	Aggression manifests itself in a variety of forms and in different ways over the life course. Less studied is the manifestation and prevalence of workplace aggression. This presentation considers the issue of workplace aggression, reviews the state of the research literature on the topic, offers key summary conclusions of that literature, provides some additional empirical data regarding workplace aggression, and outlines directions for future research.
Jill	Doerner	University of Rhode Island	The Effect of Social Support on Aging Prisoners: An Exploratory Study	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Adjustment to prison life can be extremely difficult, especially for those prisoners who have little contact with family and friends in the outside world. Using data from the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (2004), we explore the role of social support in the lives of prisoners over the age of 50. In general, we examine which prisoners receive more social support from the outside world. More specifically, we examine how varying levels of social support influence prisoners' likelihood of disciplinary issues and participation in prison programs.
Jeffrey	Walsh	Illinois State University	A Retrospective Look at Bullying Perpetration and Victimization in a Sample of University Students	Schools and Crime	Bullying victimization is a growing area of concern having been implicated in numerous school shootings and youth suicides over the past decade. The present study examines University students' prior experiences with bullying perpetration and victimization as well as the bully/victim and non-participant roles. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between these self identified roles during high school and students' current scores on frequently used empathy, compassion, and psychopathy scales. In part, this research seeks to better understand the bully/victim role which has been understudied. A large sample of university students participated in a campus-wide survey questionnaire for this study.
Christina	Mancini	Florida Atlantic University	The Effect of Media Coverage Detailing Child Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church on Public Confidence	Sex Crimes	The study draws on the media cultivation framework—or the belief that the media shapes largely negative perceptions of crime and justice—to examine whether the highly publicized sexual abuse scandal within the Catholic Church impacted public opinion. Using data from a 2010 national poll we investigate how exposure to coverage detailing the abuse affected levels of public confidence in the Church's ability to protect children. Contrary to cultivation theory, Catholics with greater media consumption were more confident in the Church's ability to prevent sexual abuse. Indicating a "boomerang" effect, Catholics who felt the media unfairly targeted the Church held more optimistic views. Supporting the substitution thesis, religiosity mediated these effects. These effects were not limited to Catholics. Non-Catholics who assessed the coverage as biased felt more positively about the Church. Implications for theory and research are discussed.
Jennifer	Gossett	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Purchasing Counterfeit: The College Experience	Terrorism and Transnational Crime	As more products fall victim to counterfeiting, greater concern arises with their availability and quality. The civil, and now criminal issues, that come with counterfeiting evoke exploration into the reasons people purchase these goods, whether knowingly or by deception. This exploratory project focuses on the offline and online purchasing of counterfeit goods by college students, with further examination into the reasons for 'going fake'.
mitch	chamlin	texas state university	The Effect of Arizona's 'Stand Your Ground' Law on Robbery	Rational Choice Theory and Situational Approaches	On April 24, 2006 the Governor of Arizona signed into law a series of amendments to the Arizona Revised Statutes (SB1145). A key feature of this legislation, the so-called 'stand your ground' provision, states that individuals have no duty to retreat before opting to use deadly physical force to thwart the commission of a variety of violent offenses, including armed robbery (section 13-411). The present investigation uses interrupted time series (ARIMA) modeling techniques to analyze monthly data to assess the impact of Arizona's 'stand your ground' affirmative defense to the charge of homicide on alternative measure of felony robbery.
Keith	Logan	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	Is the Supreme Court moving further from the Fourth Amendment?	Criminal Procedure	A recent Supreme Court decision reflects the court's ability to take a simple issue and make it complicated. It took the simple Fourth Amendment issue raised in US v. Jones and, in a 9-0 decision, stretched its meaning beyond the possible recognition of our founding fathers. The main problem with this decision is that the court has ignored the meaning of the Fourth and chosen to restrict government actions at a time when it needs more support to fight crime and terrorism, not less. As an attorney and a former law enforcement officer, let me suggest a more simple legal analysis.
Kathrine	Johnson	University of West Florida	Designing a Senior Exit Exam for Program Assessment	Assessment	Assessment of student learning outcomes for undergraduate programs can be a valuable source of information about what our students are learning. It can be a challenging, and sometimes frustrating exercise to figure out how to measure what students learn; and perhaps, where they learn it. One of the critical decisions is to decide how you are going to conduct the assessment. Senior exit exams can be a relatively uncomplicated approach that is not labor intensive for departmental faculty nor taxing of limited resources. This research discusses the process of developing such an exam.
Mark	Jones	East Carolina University	Integrating Offenders into Church Congregations: A Survey of Christian Church Members in North Carolina	Reentry/Parole Issues	Hirschi argued that attachment, involvement, commitment and belief in mainstream societal institutions are associated with avoiding criminal behavior. The church is one of those societal institutions. Braithwaite suggests that reintegrating former prison inmates into the community is needed to help avoid future criminal activity. Given these theoretical arguments and the challenge of reintegrating prisoners into the community, a question remains; how receptive are church attendees toward offenders who enter their congregations? We surveyed members of Christian denominations, asking their opinions about how receptive their church would be toward attendees accused or convicted of crimes ranging from underage drinking to murder. Regression analysis was used to identify factors associated with attitudes of acceptance.

Hannah Robbins	Robbins	Eastern Kentucky University	Measuring Violence and conflict with the WCSS instrument: Results from the staff sexual misconduct scale	Institutional Corrections	This investigation of violence and conflict in women's correctional facilities was designed to validate a series of scales that make up the Women's Correctional Safety Scales instrument. Over four thousand women inmates, housed in 15 facilities and 80 housing units, were asked to rate the kinds of inmate and staff problems they felt existed in their housing unit. Due to the data being nested in housing units, we utilized multilevel confirmatory factor analyses to validate the scales in the instrument, followed by a multilevel regression analyses to regress staff sexual misconduct scores on a range of individual and social climate variables.
Jennifer	Armstrong	Research Coordinator, Centre for Public Safety and Criminal Justice	Solving Homicides: Differences between Gang-Related and Non Gang-Related Cases	Organized Crime	This paper reports on an examination of 140 solved and un-solved single victim homicides handled by an integrated unit in British Columbia, Canada, between 2003 and 2010. The purpose behind the examination was to compare the difference in case characteristics between gang-related and non gang-related cases, in terms of solvability. Findings suggest differences in the extent to which resources are applied to gang-related cases, relative to the perceived need of investigator, and despite the fact that when applied, they consistently prove to be useful. Findings suggest that resources are a key variable in successfully solving a case.
Leanne	Alarid	University of Texas at San Antonio	The Challenges of Having a Mental Illness and a Criminal Record: Can Outpatient Mental Health Services Reduce Recidivism?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Individuals with mental illnesses come to the attention of both criminal justice and mental health systems at disproportionately high rates, yet they remain one of the most underserved populations. As a result, mental health organizations have begun to offer outpatient services to help treat and stabilize individuals arrested for criminal behavior. However, separate data bases have traditionally made comparisons between the two systems difficult. This study tracks the recidivism outcomes of 102 pretrial clients with mental illness arrested for a misdemeanor offense, and ordered, as a condition of their personal recognizance bond, to stabilize on medication and psychosocial intervention through a community-based outpatient mental health clinic.
Peter	Wood	Eastern Michigan University	Emotions and Crime Among Incarcerated Offenders	Social Learning and Differential Association Theories	The role of emotions in motivating criminal behavior has been incorporated into a variety of theoretical perspectives, most notably GST with its emphasis on anger and frustration. However, we co-opt social learning theory to seat emotions in a context of nonsocial reinforcement. We analyze data from a recent survey of 1234 incarcerated offenders to examine the degree to which affective rewards are associated with the commission of their crimes, and whether these nonsocial reinforcers contribute to self-reported likelihood of re-offending after release. For many offenders, consideration of affective/emotional rewards from crime seems a fruitful direction for future work.
Soraya (Kris)	Kawucha	University of North Texas, Dept of Criminal Justice	Burning Bras at the Jailhouse Door: An Exploratory Analysis of Program Completion and Recidivism Outcomes	Community Corrections and Probation	Community Service sanctions in the United States are increasing, but there is little research on completion rates and gender on recidivism. Some studies suggested that while community service has not had a high impact upon recidivism overall, program completion does matter. Further, gender matters for both program completion and recidivism rates of women sentenced to community service versus traditional sentences. This study finds that women are older, referred from court, and are more likely to recidivate during their participation. Contrary to literature, women with prior histories are not more likely to recidivate. Limitations and suggestions for future research are discussed.
Denise	Boots	University of Texas at Dallas	Does Anomie Explain Differences in Serial Murder?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Research indicates structural measures (e.g., inequality, poverty, social support, social capital) are associated with homicide rates. Much of this research relies upon anomie theory as an explanation for cross-national differences in overall homicide rates. Little is known about the effects of social structure on serial murder. The purpose of the present study is to explore the application of anomie theory as an explanation of serial murder. To explore this issue, structural data for developed and developing nations are combined with data for serial killers. Implications of the findings are discussed.
Everette	Penn	Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy	Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy - Evaluation of Classes I and II	Police-Community Interactions	The Teen and Police Service (TAPS) Academy is a Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) grant funded program to reduce the social distance between at-risk teens and law enforcement. Currently implemented in conjunction with the Houston Police Department and the University of Houston- Clear Lake this university/police partnership takes officers and teens through a 15 week curriculum at Houston's Alternative School, Beechnut Academy. Evaluation results show social distance has been reduced and other variables such as trust and like improved. The session will present theoretical model, implementation and evaluation of TAPS Academy. More information can be found at <a href="http://www.tapsacademy.org">www.tapsacademy.org</a> .
Durant	Frantzen	Texas A&M University-San Antonio	Exploratory Study Examining the Judicial Responses to Protective Order Violators	Domestic/Family Crime	Previous research has examined the sentencing outcomes for domestic batterers and their associated recidivism rates. However, few studies focus on judicial outcomes for those offenders who violate protective orders (PO) compared to those who do not. Existing court data shows that offenders may be prosecuted for both technical violations as well as new offenses and that offenders subject protective orders exhibit more chronic recidivism patterns. This study explores judicial responses to this subset of domestic batterers and offers suggestions for tailoring sentencing options based on individual and case characteristics.
Marilyn	Armour	University of Texas at Austin	The Impact of the Murderer's Punishment on Family Survivors: A Mixed Methods Study of the Ultimate Penal Sanction	Death Penalty	Though unexamined, the death penalty (DP) and life-without-the-possibility-of-parole (LWOP) are touted as bringing closure to survivors. This comparative study used in-person interviews and a measure of complicated bereavement with a randomly selected sample of survivors in Texas (DP) and Minnesota (LWOP) to examine the totality of the ultimate penal sanction process and its longitudinal impact on their lives. Event themes clustered into three categories: conviction experience, post-conviction experience, and personal consequences. State differences were significant during post conviction specific to the appeals process and in survivor well-being with Minnesotans having higher levels of physical, psychological and behavioral health.

J. Pete	Blair	Texas State University	Visual Search Strategies of Law Enforcement Officers	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	The paper explores the visual search strategies used by police officers in common policing situations. Eye-Trackers were used to examine where officers directed their gaze and for how long when assessing a situation for threats. The speed and accuracy of threat detection produced by the various strategies are compared.
Robert	Werling	CSU Stanislaus	The Role of Need for Cognition in the Acceptance of Community Policing Ideology	Police Personnel Issues	The need for cognition describes the need that one has to solve problems and engage in complex thought processes. For some people, this need is higher than others. The purpose of this study was to measure the level of need for cognition among a group of police officers and then compare that to their level of stated acceptance of community policing. The theoretical assumption being tested is that officers who express higher levels of need for cognition will exhibit more acceptance community policing which theoretically should allow them to flex their cognition muscles.
David	Owens	Onondaga Community College	Focus on evaluating options for implementing and assessing an information literacy component within the framework of cri	Assessment	Given the established need for information literacy skills among all people—recognized by government and industry leaders worldwide, librarians, professional organizations, accrediting bodies, discipline-specific certification bodies, the college mission and strategic plan, and criminal justice mission and program goals—and the continued proliferation of information and technological advances, it is critical that our students gain information literacy skills. They need this to be productive citizens, lifelong learners, and members of the global community. Demands from stakeholders and accrediting bodies require colleges to show evidence of student learning. Assessment provides this evidence.
Toine	Spapens	Tilburg University	Policing Environmental Crime: a Complex Matter	Environmental Crime	In many cases, however, environmental crimes will not be reported to the police. Instead, law enforcement agencies themselves need to gather information proactively in order to start criminal investigations. In practice, the latter proves to be difficult for three main reasons. First, uniformed police officers patrolling the streets may not see environmental crimes. Second, these types of crimes are often white collar crimes. Thirds, the detection of environmental crimes requires f specialist knowledge, of which most police officers do not possess. In this paper, I will focus on these and other structural problems, and discuss a number of possible solutions.
Denise	Austin	Portland State University	Bringing Functional Family Probation Services to the Community: A Case Study	Juvenile Corrections	In March 2011, Multnomah County Juvenile Services Division (JSD) implemented Functional Family Probation (FFPS), a case management model based on the evidenced-based practice Functional Family Therapy. Ongoing evaluation and interviews reveal unique challenges juvenile probation officers face in delivering this model originally designed for therapists. This case study will further reveal FFPS's advantages and disadvantages and the organizational culture and climate that facilitates program fidelity.
Eric	See	Methodist University	Educating the Educators: Methcognition and Training for Front Line Personnel	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	Case managers, social workers, school guidance counselors, and diversion personnel are often tasked with educating both children and adults on the dangers of methamphetamine abuse and exposure. In addition, these same professionals may find themselves in a home that is, or has operated as an active methamphetamine lab. While the larger community often expects these professionals to provide quality education and training, it is rarely noted what level of training they have received themselves. This paper examines the level of methamphetamine specific knowledge educators in the state of North Carolina possess, and discusses the development and implementation of Methcognition.
Rebecca	Vonderhaar	Old Dominion University	Just World Beliefs and Rape Myth Attitudes: Does Victimization Make a Difference?	Research and Pictorial Showcase	Utilizing a survey of students at a large east coast university, this study builds on previous research that links adherence to just world beliefs and acceptance of rape myths. Within a "just world" belief system, everyone gets what he or she deserves in life. Such a belief system encourages support for rape myths and other victim blaming attitudes. The current research builds upon earlier studies by examining the relationship between just world beliefs and rape myths, while controlling for respondents' victimization experiences.
Sherill	Morris	Prairie View, A&M University	Bridging the Ideological Gap in the Teaching and Learning of Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice	For an effective teaching and learning of restorative justice principles and practices, an inquiry into the underpinning economic, cultural and religious values of the justice paradigm is imperative. As is evident from available records, Restorative Justice seems to flourish in homogenous, communitarian, egalitarian and agrarian societies. The active participation of victims, offenders, their families and other community members in justice-making is both feasible and understandable. This study examines the underlying principles and values that underpin restorative justice principles as they are imperative in the effective teaching and learning of the subject.
Amanda	Perez	Ferris State University	Prisoner Re-entry Programming: The Paradox of Those With the Least Need Gaining the Most Benefit	Community Corrections and Probation	Much of the re-entry literature has examined the need for extensive programming to successfully re-integrate offenders into the community. The goal of this programming is to significantly reduce recidivism and enhance public safety. Though some scholars have examined the variables that affect successful reentry, and others have identified the characteristics of reentry populations, few have examined who benefits most from reentry programming. This paper seeks to describe the demographic, social, familial, educational, employment, and motivational characteristics of reentry participants in a large reentry program in the Midwest. Further, it suggests that many reentry participants could successfully re-integrate without programmatic intervention.
Nicholas	Jones	University of Regina	Transitional Justice: Factors Impacting Preferences for Retributive or Restorative Justice Approaches	Restorative Justice	How a state addresses post-conflict justice is crucial in determining how they recover from a period of mass violence and violations of human rights. Using data from a population-based survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina this paper seeks to explore the relationship between various factors (i.e. age, gender, type and degree of victimization experienced, reparations sought) thought to impact people's perception of utilizing informal restorative dialogically based or formal retributive court-based approaches to addressing mass victimization.

Amanda	Whitney	Slippery Rock University	The Cycle of Violence & Self Harmfulness: Neglecting the Neglected	Victimology	This paper describes a qualitative exploration of individual self development subsequent to childhood victimization. Supported by Integral Theory's (Wilber, 1999) conceptualization of the self-system, telephone interviews were used to collect data regarding the characteristic qualities of harmful and non-harmful victims, the two general outcomes addressed by the cycle of violence (COV) hypothesis. Analysis uncovered three identified victim groups, each corresponding to a relative placement on a COV Completion Continuum. While individual characteristics of all three identified victim groups are presented, a discussion regarding self-harmful victims, perhaps a more neglected group of COV completers, is emphasized.
William	Tafoya	University of New Haven	Digital Disorder: Internet Crime	Internet Crime	
Susan	Traudt	University of New Haven	Honeynet Research and Criminal Justice Education	Internet Crime	Since the late 1990's, business and other organizations have been using tools such as honeypots, honeynets, and honeywalls to protect their digital assets from the threat posed by computer crackers. The honeypot is also used by cyber crime researchers to gain a technological profile of the techniques being used by cyber criminals. The student of criminal justice who wants to pursue a career in fighting cyber crime can gain real world experience through the use of these technologies not always available to students pursuing other areas of Criminal Justice study.
Jibey	Asthappan	University of New Haven	ISPs' Failure: Hacking Made Possible by the Gatekeepers	Internet Crime	In 2011 alone over 120 major hacking incidents have occurred; in 2012, that number will be exceeded. Meanwhile, the population has become more dependent on information technology. Therefore, as our demand for digital consumption increases, our ability to secure those resources is not keeping pace. A major failure in the market of digital communications is the monopoly that Internet Service Providers have secured. The result is a market in which only a desire to maximize profits exists. This research is an effort to investigate if the current ISP monopoly conditions undermine advances in data transmission, including information security
William	Tafoya	University of New Haven	The Role of Anonymous Re-Mailers in Future Cyber Terror Attacks	Internet Crime	Preliminary to undertaking of action research, this paper will review the background, nature, extent, and implications of cyber attacks on information system. Focus will be on the coordination components of command and control systems. Special attention will be given to the critical infrastructure (particularly the power grid). Attention will also be given to international communications, commerce, civilian government and military, as well as educational institutions. Post-incident credibility (information assurance) of data and information in computer systems will be discussed. Incidents (examples) of the intrusion of information systems wherein the use of anonymous re-mailers (anonymizers) has been made will be discussed.
Kyle	Burgason	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Community Disadvantage, Incident Characteristics, and the Nature of Violence: A Multi-Level Analysis	Victimology	Guided by Anderson's (1999) ethnographic accounts of interpersonal violence this study adds to the literature on qualitative variations in violence by assessing the incident and contextual level predictors of offender gun use and physical injuries sustained by victims of robbery and aggravated assault. Specifically, we merge incident data from the National Incident Based Reporting System with contextual data on the cities in which the incidents occurred. We then use hierarchical linear and non-linear modeling techniques to explore variations in predictors of offender gun use and extent of victim injury. Cross level interactions revealed support for Anderson's code of the street.
Lynette	Lee	California State University, Sacramento	Integrative Behavioral Therapy (IBT) for Transformative Rehabilitation and Treatment	Rehabilitation and Treatment	Current rehabilitation and treatment models such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) have transitioned from an exclusive focus on cognition, to include affect and relational influences on behavior. Connections have already been established between antisocial behavior and traumatic stress, and the latest research in neuroscience suggests that mindful movement is an optimal treatment response to traumatic stress. This paper presents an Integrative Behavioral Therapy (IBT) model that incorporates kinesthetics (a historically overlooked component) into existing cognitive, emotional and relational treatment models. We will also discuss the implications of IBT for individual, institutional and community transformation.
Shela	Van Ness	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Testing a school-parental partnership model of delinquency prevention in three low-achieving urban middle schools	Schools and Crime	Linkages between school absenteeism, high school dropout, delinquency and later criminality are repeatedly found in the literature. Yet our research lacks enough model testing to provide a longitudinal perspective which identifies what mechanisms within families and schools might prevent or reduce delinquency by working closely with parents, schools and students in the middle grades, thereby breaking the chain between school absenteeism and eventual criminality. In this paper, a model is tested which focuses on fast notification of parents when school absences occur, and provision of supporting services to both students and parents.
Beth	Pelz	UH Downtown	In the Beginning...and 35 Years Later: Interviews with a Prison Gang Member	Institutional Corrections	Prison gang researchers have written about the changes in the prison subculture in recent years. Some have addressed the infusion of more violent, and less disciplined inmates. Others have addressed efforts to improve the gang management through increased suppression. This paper examines changes in the culture of the Texas prisons over a 35 year period through a series of interviews with a high ranking prison gang member. Although many elements of change in both the inmate and officer subculture are addressed, many elements have remained constant, begging the question, "Do the more things change, the more they remain the same?"

Carolyn	Petrosino	Bridgewater State University	Official Statistics, Government Publications and Academic Researchers – How can we increase utilization of bias crime data	Hate Crimes	National hate crime statistics are produced by the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey program, the National Incident-Based Reporting System and the F.B.I.'s Hate Crime Statistics program. These programs provide statistics that assist the scientific inquiries of researchers, policy makers and practitioners. Comparable data are also compiled and published by individual state jurisdictions. Now 22 years since the enactment of the 1990 HCSA the following questions are asked: are the structures of hate crime statistics adequate to support current and future research? How can utilization be improved? This roundtable will discuss these and other related issues.
Cassia	Spohn	Arizona State University	Justice Quarterly Editor's Showcase: New Directions in Sentencing Research	Sentencing	
Jeffery	Ulmer	Pennsylvania State University	Recent Developments and New Directions in Sentencing Research	Sentencing	Research on criminal sentencing, particularly on various types of disparity therein, has been an active field of inquiry for decades. This paper provides a conceptual survey of research on non-capital sentencing outcomes since 2000. I first look backward at the research agenda posed by reviews in the early 1980s, and in 2000. I then discuss theoretical developments in the study of sentencing in the 1990s and 2000s. I then provide an overview of recent sentencing research focused on the following: (1) court organizational and social contexts, (2) individual courtroom workgroup members, (3) disparity conditional on intersecting defendant characteristics, (4) victim characteristics, and (5) earlier case processing events and decisions. I then outline several directions for moving sentencing research forward into the next decade.
Rob	Tillyer	University of Texas at San Antonio	Defending the Homeland: Judicial Sentencing Practices for Federal Immigration Offenses	Sentencing	In the last decade, immigration prosecutions in federal court have increased 165%, with immigration offenses comprising over 28% of the federal criminal caseload in 2008. Despite this increase, research has yet to fully examine the sentencing outcomes for these offenders. Exploration of sentencing outcomes for immigration offenders is particularly salient due to the racial/ethnic composition of these defendants and the documented history of disparate treatment of minorities at this decision point. To explicate these issues, we examine the sentence length of immigration cases to assess the impact of legal, extra-legal, and case-processing factors. We further disaggregate by offense type to explore if correlates of sentencing are consistent across specific categories of immigration violations. Finally, we examine southwestern border districts, which process over 70% of all cases, to assess their specific sentencing practices. Model results, theoretical implications, and avenues for future research are also discussed.
Mindy	Bradley-Engen	Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice	The Time Penalty: Examining the Relationship Between Time to Conviction and Trial vs. Plea Disparities in Sentencing	Sentencing	Although studies of sentencing routinely find that defendants who plead guilty receive relatively lenient sentences compared with similarly situated defendants convicted by trial, we have yet to fully understand the role of "mode of conviction" in the sentencing process. In particular, we know little about how the size of the disparity between guilty pleas and trial convictions may depend upon time in case processing, or the timing of pleas; that is, when during the process defendants plead guilty. This is a considerable issue, as "time" often is central to explanations given for plea-trial disparities. The current study examines this central, yet seldom empirically captured, dimension of the sentencing process. Using information gathered in an ancillary data collection effort operated under the supervision of the American Terrorism Study, we differentiate between the mode of conviction and time to conviction and explore the role of "time" in sentence severity, especially with regard to the plea-trial disparity. While consisting of defendants identified in connection with terrorism investigations, and sentenced in federal courts, our study takes advantages of a unique opportunity to isolate the effects of time from the mode of disposition and to explore time correlates of sentencing outcomes. In doing so, we raise important questions about the multiple ways in which time and mode of conviction may affect sentencing more generally and contribute to the larger theoretical discussions of how punishment decisions are made.
Alex	Piquero	University of Texas at Dallas	Exploring Sex Differences among Sentenced Juvenile Offenders in Australia	Sentencing	Recent research applying latent class analysis (LCA) reveals considerable diversity in the self-reported offending patterns of incarcerated females and suggests that a failure to recognize these patterns will hinder the ability to understand mechanisms that lead females to serious offending. Using data from a cohort of serious juvenile offenders in Queensland, Australia, this paper extends the earlier research by using LCA to assess sex differences in juvenile criminal offending. Results indicate that female offenders are not a homogenous group with respect to their offending patterns, that there is a degree of symmetry between male and female offenders, and that childhood experiences of maltreatment increase the likelihood of membership in the most serious offending group for both males and females. Implications for theory and policy as well as directions for future research are highlighted.

Larry	Karson	University of Houston-Downtown	Cotton, Congress and White Collar Crime: a Historical Narrative	White Collar Crime	When Edwin Sutherland introduced his theory of white collar crime, he documented the WWI and WWII war crimes of the corporations he had examined. He believed he had substantiated the "proposition that profits take priority over patriotism" for some. That belief was no less true during the Civil War years of the nation and a definitive exemplar of the period was William Sprague, war hero and United States senator from Rhode Island. Heir to a multi-million dollar Yankee textile empire, Sprague's trafficking with the Confederacy in the name of profit personified the definition of the classic white collar criminal.
J.C.	Barnes	The University of Texas at Dallas	Analyzing the Origins of Life-course-persistent Offending: A Consideration of Environmental and Genetic Influences	Biosocial and Psychological Theories	Moffitt's (1993) developmental taxonomy has sparked much attention among criminologists interested in explaining the etiology of life-course-persistent (LCP) offending. The taxonomy suggests that genetic factors influence LCP offending, that genetic risk factors will be mediated by neuropsychological deficits, and that genetic factors interact with environmental factors to influence LCP offending. Various behavior genetic methodologies were utilized in order to estimate the genetic influence on LCP offending, to determine whether these genetic factors were mediated by the presence of neuropsychological deficits, and to control for genetic factors while simultaneously estimating the impact of numerous environmental influences.
Robert	Bohm	University of Central Florida	The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States	Death Penalty	This panel is an annual feature at ACJS meetings. Participants discuss new developments in capital punishment. Audience participation is encouraged.
Shannon	Barton-Bellessa	Indiana State University	Drug Courts in a Rural Environment: Are they Effective?	Drugs and Alcohol and Crime	As evidence suggests, drug courts are effective at reducing recidivism for those offenders appropriately placed in treatment. The majority of studies assessing the impact of participation have focused on urban environments. While important, these studies have failed to explore the transferability to rural communities. This study is one exception. Data were collected for all drug court participants in a rural Midwestern court for a five year time period. Results from the data collection process will be presented. Implications for future research will be discussed.
Gregg	Etter	University of Central Missouri	Juggalos: Rocker Hooligans? Extreme Rock Fans? or Hybrid Gang?	Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Gangs	While individual Insane Clown Posse fans, called Juggalos or Juggalettes, might have been involved in criminal activities (drug possession, assaults, vandalisms) the group as a whole was not viewed as a criminal group. Four states now classify Juggalos as a gang. The National Gang Intelligence Center's National Gang Threat Assessment for 2011 lists Juggalos as a type of hybrid gang. This research attempts to look into the Juggalo movement and determine if law enforcement, nationwide perceives this group as a gang, rock hooligans or just extreme fans.
Ralph	Ioimo	Auburn University, Montgomery	Bias-Based Policing: Voices from Within	Police-Community Interactions	Bias-based policing has been a determining factor in the police-public relations and effective community policing strategies. Numerous research efforts have strived to uncover and understand its prevalence in an effort to prevent it. In our study, we focused on police perspective by collecting data from 411 active police officers within a single police department. It is found that 30% of the officers admit to the prevalence of bias in their department, and 40 % acknowledge the prevalence of bias among departments in the state of Alabama. The study also reveals that there is a significant difference in the perceptions of black officers and white officers as well as differences among non-management officers and those holding management positions.
Vincent	Webb	Sam Houston State University	The Politics of Crime and Criminal Justice 1963-2013: What has changed and what has not	Administrative Issues	What changes in crime and American criminal justice have taken place over the past five decades, a period that has witnessed five American Presidents, several shifts in the United States Congress, and changes in the composition of the Supreme Court? What has changed and what has not? Which of these changes are real and which are merely perceptions? With regard to crime and criminal justice, are Americans better off in 2013 than they were in 1963. How have American politics influenced the administration of justice? These are some of the questions that will be discussed by a group of criminal justice scholars and practitioners with long term perspectives on changes in crime and criminal justice in America.
Lee	Ayers	Southern Oregon University	Justice Reinvestment: The Oregon Approach	Sentencing	A Commission on Public Safety (CPS) was mandated and created by Oregon Governor Kitzhaber, in 2011. CPS was asked to evaluate the benefits of a State driven Justice Reinvestment (JR) model. JR is used in several states as a data-driven approach, to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime. CPS, partnered with the Pew Foundation, set in motion a process to analyze a list of difficult questions. The data was presented in public meetings to CPS. The final task of developing policy remains. What will result for this local control, mandated minimum sentencing State?
Dawn	Phillips-Reed	Arkansas State University Beebe	Multicultural Curricula: A Component in Facilitating Organizational Efficacy	Teaching Pedagogy	This paper examines multicultural curricula in criminal justice programs, as a component that facilitates organizational efficacy. Perhaps no other educational domain suffers the impact of negative ideologies perpetuated by homogenous social constructs than do undergraduate criminal justice degree programs. The evolving sociocultural and sociopolitical climate of America requires that curriculum produce personnel cognitive of the economic, social, and political distinctions within different populations; and, the division of social power and inequality within divergent groups, as it relates to the administration of justice. Ethnocentric pedagogical practices and the perpetuation of Eurocentric ideological perspectives diminish organizational efficacy by producing ill equipped personnel.

Timothy	Fulk	Indiana University Kokomo	Officer discretion in a nation of lawsuits and department imposed quotas: How important is it?	Police Behavior and Decision-Making	Officer discretion can be a valuable tool for law enforcement in general. The development of, and reasons for, discretionary decision making varies from officer to officer. In recent years, discretion has been limited due to tougher enforcement initiatives and zero tolerance policies brought forth by law enforcement administration, quotas imposed on day to day police work in some jurisdictions, and lawsuits posed due to either inaction or over exertion of police force. In this work I argue the benefit of a regulated officer discretion policy as it relates to fundamental fairness of the enforcement of laws across the board.
Sara	Doude	Georgia College and State University	"Teaching about race and crime: Common Assumptions".	Race and Crime	"Teaching about race and crime: Common Assumptions". This roundtable will focus on common assumptions amongst white students when it comes to the overrepresentation of minorities in arrest and incarceration rates. In addition, it will focus on how difficult it is to talk about race at a majority white school.