Those who have been in academe for any length of time have encountered difficulties inspiring students (both undergraduate and graduate) to conduct research. The very term “research” can strike fear into the heart of many students, leading to a lack of interest and engagement. This roundtable is for the purpose of sharing ideas and techniques designed to inspire student involvement in research.

Social justice is a concept that has, at all times, been a central idea in the development of societies around the world. It is the idea that all people should be treated equally and have access to the same opportunities. This roundtable will focus on the role of social justice in modern society, including its implications for education, economics, and politics.

Social Justice and Police Work: A Need for Police to Apply Equitable Principles

In contemporary society, the role of law enforcement is often seen as one of conflict. However, this is not necessarily the case. This roundtable will explore the role of police in modern society, including the need for police to apply equitable principles in their work.

Examining the Relationship between Race and Social Justice

This roundtable will examine the relationship between race and social justice. It will explore how race affects social justice outcomes and how social justice can be improved by addressing racial disparities.

The Impact of Social Justice on Education

Social justice has a significant impact on education. This roundtable will explore how social justice can be incorporated into educational practices to create a more just and equitable society.

Advancing Social Justice: A Call to Action

This roundtable will call for action to advance social justice. It will explore concrete steps that can be taken to promote social justice in our communities and across the globe.
This research examines the effectiveness of current crime scene procedures. Data were obtained from a sample of undergraduate students (n=30) at a four-year college in the northeastern United States. Additional information was gathered through interviews conducted with five local experts. Findings and recommendations are presented.

In the UK, plea bargaining does not formally exist, although its informal use is widespread. Recent pressures on legal aid and the court system to become more efficient have led to initiatives aimed at evaluating and improving efficiency. The current study offers a different perspective by examining the prevalence of plea bargaining in England and Wales. A comprehensive overview of the literature is provided, including an examination of the methods and techniques used in plea bargaining. Finally, the study offers recommendations for future research and policy-making.

Previous computational research demonstrated the potential value of MO information in Bayesian crime linkage analysis. However, this research modeled offender behavior with little empirical support, focusing on theoretical frameworks and assumptions rather than data-driven approaches. In this study, MO information is integrated into a Bayesian crime linkage model and its impact on model performance is assessed.

The purpose of this study is to examine the attractiveness and vulnerability of eco-terrorism targets in the United States. The topic of target selection in terrorism studies has largely been neglected, with most research focusing on the psychological and sociological factors that influence terrorist behavior. This study aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence the selection of eco-terrorism targets, with a focus on the attractiveness and vulnerability of specific targets.

This study aims to analyze the attractiveness and vulnerability of eco-terrorism targets in the United States. Factors such as the environmental impact, political significance, and socio-economic relevance of the target are considered. The study also examines the potential implications of eco-terrorism activities on national security and the global community.

Ahmed Fathi
Abou Shousha

Assessing the attractiveness and vulnerability of eco-terrorism targets in the United States

Daniele Alge
Dr. University of Huddersfield

Linking serial crimes: Behavioral consistency among offenders

Ahmad Falah Alomosh
Prof. University of Sharjah

The Criminal Justice Systems in the United Arab Emirates

Over the years, researchers have found drug courts to significantly reduce drug use and recidivism for drug court participants. The promising findings regarding drug courts calls for an examination of the perceptions of procedural justice among drug court clients. This study aims to investigate the impact of drug court clients' perceptions of procedural justice on future drug use and recidivism.

LGBT community members' attitudes toward police officers' roles as first responders in supporting LGBT trauma survivors is an important research area. Gaylene S. Armstrong, Sam Houston State University, presents her study on this topic, highlighting the challenges that LGBT populations experience when they contact police. Her research is significant in informing law enforcement about the importance of providing support and acceptance to LGBT trauma survivors.

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Many researchers who study the use of police force nationally have difficulty determining the exact number of police shootings that occur in the country and over time. In fact, many police departments do not keep separate records for officer-involved shootings. This project is a collaborative effort of the Criminology and Information Technology Department that develops a repository of comprehensive data to better understand the interactions between police and civilians. The research methodology includes interviews with expert witnesses, crime scene analysts, and law enforcement officers. The findings provide valuable insights into the factors that influence police shootings and the potential for reducing them.

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Michael Edward Antonio
Dr. West Chester University

Reinforcing Positive Behavior in a State Correctional Institution

Jana Arsovska
Prof. John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Organized Crime in New York and New Jersey

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Sexual assault on college campuses remains an extensive problem. The Clery Act requires rape prevention and response policies on federally-funded campuses. This does not always translate to full implementation, as students may not be aware of what is available to them. Through web-based content analysis, the current research presents data on 74 UCR-reporting Texas Department of Criminal Justice and Sexual assault resource availability on Texas higher education campuses: sexual assault services. Directions for future policy are outlined.

Lindsay M. Ashworth
Criminology

Spending almost $700 billion to combat insurgents in Afghanistan, the U.S. population should be hopeful that they “bought” something of value as we conclude this War. This study focuses on evaluating outcomes of military operations in Afghanistan in terms of civilian costs. The ﬁrst phase, reveals community deﬁnitions and organizations evaluating the consequences and traumas of communities in which violence has occurred. The second phase of this study looks at the deﬁnitions and traumas of communities in which violence has occurred. The ﬁndings, policy implications, limitations and discussion of the ﬁndings and the study.

Perspective of law enforcement of evidences varies in regard to their education level. In this research study, students from TNPA Faculty of Security Studies are selected based on the education level. The ﬁndings, policy implications, limitations and discussion of the ﬁndings and the study.

The theory of violentization is based on the fact that people who learn or suffer from violence become violent. The ﬁrst notion, violent dominance encounters explains the formation of violent acts. The second one, violentization process explains how violence is transmitted from one person to another. Critics are rebutted for not closely attending to the theory, and, thereby, proffering only specious negative cases.

Jibey Asthappan
Dr. University of New Haven

The Impact of University Student’s Stress and University Culture on Crime: AUDIT as a Mediating Variable

Previous studies show correlations between higher levels of religiosity and individuals’ morals and values (Bave, 2012: 1). Thus, future judgments can be based on one’s personal beliefs, contempt for morality, and an understanding of an individual’s perspective. This study will utilize a bivariate correlational design to examine these variables. Preliminary results along with policy implications will be presented.

Little research on procedural justice and legitimacy has focused on process-based factors in the courts. The current study focuses on legal self-efficacy and its moderating effects on the relationship between procedural fairness and public trust in the courts. The data were analyzed using 2 (condition: low vs. high) x 2 (gender: male vs. female) x 2 (age group: 18-25 vs. 26-35) repeated measures ANOVA, followed by Tukey’s HSD post-hoc test.

Lee E. Ayers
Dr. Southern Oregon University

Family members, friends, and the community can lift the stress by being there to talk and support the family of a victim or survivor. This research paper examines the impact of family support on the well-being of sexual assault victims in Korea. The study measured victim’s perceived support from family members and the impact of family support on victim’s well-being. The ﬁndings of this study will be used to develop interventions for family members of sexual assault victims in Korea.

Oregon’s Justice Reinvestment Initiative: HB 3194

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Lee E. Ayers
Dr. Southern Oregon University

Teenage Suicide: Is There Hope?

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The Evidence of Violentization: Its Unique, but Ignored Features

The Evidence Perspecive of Turkish National Police Academy (TNPA) Students

The Impact of University Student’s Stress and University Culture on Crime: AUDIT as a Mediating Variable

The Evidence of Violentization: Its Unique, but Ignored Features

The Evidence of Violentization: Its Unique, but Ignored Features

The Evidence of Violentization: Its Unique, but Ignored Features
Housing child sex offenders in prison is not going to prevent reoffending when released, but teaching the individual to change his deviant sexual thoughts will. This paper looks at treatment of sex offenders to help prevent the reoffending of the offender. Five offenders were interviewed regarding their treatment process and how it changed their thoughts. Researchers expect to be able to treat any group of sex offenders in the same way due to the universal nature of deviant sexual thoughts. The research concludes that if the offender is treated properly, there is hope that this treatment can be universalized to help individuals before they commit sexual crimes.

Research exploring the impact of social climate on student success and development has failed to gather perceptions of the environment from the rural school personnel perspective. This study aimed to explore the environmental perceptions of rural teachers and staff in the context of victimization. Data gathered from this study establishes a framework for more extensive study of teacher victimization both on- and off-campus in both rural and urban school environments.

Effective advising can be a challenge for most criminal justice and criminology programs due to the high enrollment and the variety of careers available in the field. One technique designed to address this challenge is advising seminars, as it is described in this case study. The program coordinators responsible for shepherding their program through the ACJS Certification Process will provide guidance for successfully pursuing ACJS Academic Certification. Both baccalaureate and master’s level programs are represented and the participants’ advice translates to associate programs. The program coordinators will provide information for the development of a leadership succession plan for the program faculty. The participants will make recommendations and provide information for conducting a successful certification site visit by the team of certification reviewers. There will be an opportunity for questions and answers.

This study examines combinations of risk factors known to the police i.e., perpetrator and situational characteristics of the incident leading to two outcomes in hostage and barricade incidents. Risk factors are divided into a sample of 24 hostage and barricade incidents, results showed that, depending on the construction of the incident, the Berkovitz model reiterates suggesting that the shooting agent is not the only factor for hostage or barricade incidents in urban environments. The study further emphasizes the need for a single platform that can effectively handle hostage and barricade incidents in rural environments.

According to a national survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, about 8% of all juveniles in custody in 2010 reported being sexually abused. Overall, this presentation examines the sexual abuse of juveniles in custody and the sexual abuse of residential staff. The study investigated how barriers to sexual abuse are addressed in juvenile facilities. The study identified barriers and recommended potential solutions for increasing the quality of care and minimizing the risk of sexual abuse.

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The School to Prison pipeline: Labeling, subjectivity and the zero tolerance policy among teachers and counselors

This study examines the zero-tolerance policy in the criminal justice system. The study aimed to investigate the potential of the policy to reduce recidivism of sexual offending. The study employed a life-course approach to sexual offending, examining continuity and discontinuity of sexual offending over the life-course. The study found that the zero-tolerance policy has a significant impact on the recidivism of sexual offending.
This study proposes a mediational model for the mechanisms through which a diagnosis of ADHD between the ages of 10 to 12 predicts positive and negative early adult outcomes for African Americans. This research assesses the developmental and political development of any crime policy related to juvenile delinquency, diversion programs. First, an examination of the Child Saver's Movement is highlighted as it was the impetus for separating juveniles from adults and efforts to correct juvenile delinquents. The paper then shifts to the historical foundations for juvenile diversion programs in the United States. For the first time, an empirical analysis of four diverse school-based programs were analyzed. A complete analysis of these programs suggests that success for young, participating, when residents of the community get involved in a deprived area, options are expanded and police are trained.
Evidence has shown individuals with High Functioning Autistic Spectrum Disorders (HFASDs) are overrepresented in forensic populations compared to general populations, yet research is lacking regarding how these individuals are viewed and treated within the criminal justice system. Based on interviews with judges, defense attorneys, and mental health professionals, this study examines how judges consider factors such as the severity of the crime, the defendant’s potential for success, and the community impact when sentencing an offender with an HFASD. Implications for policy makers and juvenile justice system practitioners are discussed.

Wardah

Aiman

Ms.

Regent University, Newark

The Natasha” Trade: Sex Trafficking in Ukraine

Representations of women in popular culture often normalize inter-sex violence against women (IAW), reinforce rape myths, and foster sexist ideologies (Virdi, 1999). This exploratory study investigates the gender differences in the inter-sex violence against women in the Natasha Bhardwaj Ms. Rutgers University, Newark The Natasha” Trade: Sex Trafficking in Ukraine

violence against women in Bollywood cinema: exploring gender differences among Asian Indians’ perceptions in the USA

Legitimacy Granted: Placing the Police Gang Suppression Unit within the Court of Moral Panic

Violence against women in Cameroon are on the rise. Breast Ironing and Female Genital Mutilations are common. The pounding and massaging of the breast of girls using hard objects to flatten it in an effort to delay development and cutting off of sexual organs to prevent them from premarital sex and unwanted pre
gnancies is alarming as well. As such, women end up being victims of breast cancer and lack of sexual satisfaction. This paper addresses how the Law, traditional authorities and Society can assist in denouncing these superstitious ways of thinking which violates Human Rights.

Exposure to Violence and Suicide Ideation Among Police Officers: A General Strain Approach

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Jocelyn Binwi

Ms.

Nico Hale & Co law Firm

Gender and Crimes In Cameroon

Police is widely considered one of the most stressful occupations in the world (Anshel, 2000). Faced with stress, officers learn to adapt by incorporating coping techniques. Unfortunately, a large majority of officers employ maladaptive coping techniques that result in potentially tragic results. Over 1400 police officers working in three large cities in Texas were surveyed. Using regression statistical methods, we find that stress is indeed significantly related to officers’ suicide ideation; however, some intriguing gender differences in suicide ideation outcomes were found between male and female police officers.

Steve Bishopp

Dr.

Caruth Police Institute

Exposure to Violence and Suicide Ideation Among Police Officers: A General Strain Approach

A look at Stand Your Ground Legislation

The study employed qualitative research methods to examine victimization among parolees, particularly those who have histories of violence, while on parole. This research employed mixed methods design of mixed methods data collection and analysis methods. The study was conducted in the context of shifts within state and local law enforcement policy on gang-related issues. This exploratory study investigates the gender differences in the inter-sex violence against women in the Natasha trade.

Female parolees, particularly those who have histories of violence, are an understudied population. To fill a gap in the literature, this research explores the gender differences in the inter-sex violence against women. Themes included victimization experiences, institutional violence, family, identity, intimate partner violence and other demographic variables (e.g., age, race) that contribute to victimization success on parole. Findings and their implications for practice and further research on this issue will be addressed.

Legitimacy Granted: Placing the Police Gang Suppression Unit within the Court of Moral Panic

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Law enforcement officers are routinely called upon to search buildings.

Empirical research regarding daytime room entry methods has begun (see Blair et al., 2013); however, tactics law enforcement personnel utilize in low-light conditions are under-researched. Academic research studies done thus far have focused on specific law enforcement actions conducted to maintain law enforcement standards, but not specific tactics. A recent study (2013) evaluated the performance of a room entry tactic across three independent low-light situations. In the present study, trained police officers performed three independent low-light tactics, i.e., peak, probe, & push. The participants, playing a hidden perpetuator, were randomly assigned to condition groups. Further research is required to continue this investigation.

Criminal justice actors such as members of police departments, correctional facilities, and probation offices are the most visible component of a complex system. The past 40 years has seen many major research studies on the occupational turnover of correctional officers. To date there has been no study which evaluates the variables associated with occupational turnover and job satisfaction from a meta-analytic prospective. The current study fills this void.

Although the implications are wide-ranging, little research has considered the impact of modern technology on police recruitment practices. The current study fills this void.

Job satisfaction from a meta-analytic prospective. The current study fills this void.

This paper will provide a multidimensional analysis of police officer behavior and police officer cooperation. This study evaluates police officer cooperation in the control and public perception of the community. The study utilizes an internet message board to examine the relationship between police officer cooperation and public perception of the community. The findings and implications are presented.

The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 was signed into law for the purpose of increasing the safety and reducing the time to permanency for children who have been removed from their homes due to abuse and neglect. This study examines the perceptions of the professionals who represent parental and guardian readiness in the family court. The findings indicate that the parents receive the perception of the courts to be fair and just. The results indicate that the perceived differences between parental cooperation and the professionals involved in the court's case and regulation for how to improve these relationships.

All law enforcement officers are bound to uphold their oath to serve and protect citizens. In this project, the impact of public perception of police media coverage of police officer behavior is examined. It is hypothesized that participants' positive view of the police will decrease after exposure to negative media, but those with a neutral or negative view of the police will remain unchanged. The study seeks to discern if the specific variables of race, age, and gender can influence public perceptions of law enforcement. Further research is required to continue this investigation.

Urban ethnographies of marginalized black men have made substantial contributions to criminological thought. In this paper, we focus on behaviors that illustrate the chequered career path of marginalized black men. We examine the dynamics of black men's lives in the larger society and how they are affected by agents of social control.
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Little is known about the affects of negative labels on juveniles who have come into conflict with the justice system in the Caribbean. Using Barbados as a case study, adult detention in a juvenile detention center was surveyed. This in-depth study explored the factors to which juveniles were exposed that might cause them to deviate from the norm. The study found that juveniles placed in the detention center were often labeled as deviant and were subjected to a variety of social control practices. The results of the study suggest that the labeling process may be internalized based, in part, to the practices of social control agents who buffered the acceptance of a deviant label.

There is much debate about the effects and effectiveness of the various forms of physical force used by the police in use-of-force incidents. This paper contributes to that discussion by analyzing 600 police use-of-force incidents involving 1,000 retired police officers in bringing the incident to a conclusion. Policy implications and directions for further research are discussed.

In a previous study of ours we compared retired Detroit police officers with other retired City of Detroit employees in terms of the length of their retirements and the age at which they die. We found that police officers had significantly younger and had significantly shorter retirements prior to each other city employees. In this study we examine the generational differences of five populations of retired police officers, retired military veterans who served in Vietnam, and the retired non-law enforcement employees in Boston, Melbourne, and Philadelphia. The results show variability across sites. Evaluations of the findings are discussed.

The Effectiveness of Weapons-Based Tactics in Ending Use-of-Force Incidents

Steven Brandl Dr. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Retired Police Officers’ Length of Retirement and Age at Death: A Multi-City Comparison

Steven Brewer Dr. Penn State Shenango

Pathways to bullying: A decision tree approach

In their own words: Labeling theory examined in Barbados

Nicole T Branch Dr. Bowie State University

The Complexity of Multi-Agency Responsive Emergency: A Sentinel Event Approach to the Dorner Case

Rick Braziel Police Foundation

The Complexity of Multi-Agency Responsive Emergency: A Sentinel Event Approach to the Dorner Case

In a previous study of ours we compared retired Detroit police officers with other retired City of Detroit employees in terms of the length of their retirements and the age at which they die. We found that police officers had significantly younger and had significantly shorter retirements prior to each other city employees. In this study we examine the generational differences of five populations of retired police officers, retired military veterans who served in Vietnam, and the retired non-law enforcement employees in Boston, Melbourne, and Philadelphia. The results show variability across sites. Evaluations of the findings are discussed.

The purpose of this research was to determine if the decision tree analytical technique offered improvement in predicting school bullying outcomes. Two dependent variables were used to examine the research question. The first variable represents a dichotomy, being bullying or not bullying. The second dependent variable included verbal bullying, physical bullying, and not bullying. Both measures included the following independent variables: school environment, student fear, drug availability, extra-curricular activities, weapons, and student demographics. Logistic regression and decision trees were used to assess the outcome and were compared to determine the predictive accuracy.

Research suggests that relatively few victims of crime make use of victim services. One reason may be difficulty in accessing those services. In 2003, a report published by DOJ’s Office for Victims of Crime documented a variety of victim services. This research project explores the impact of local law enforcement in the fight against domestic terrorism, specifically right-wing terrorism. This analysis will include a multi-methods approach to examine the relationship between local law enforcement and the prevention of right-wing terrorism. The results of this study will be used to assess the potential impact of local law enforcement on the prevention of right-wing terrorism.
The criminal justice system is a large source of substance abuse treatment referrals. For example, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) estimates that approximately 75% of prisoners have used illegal drugs during their lifetime. Furthermore, over 70% of prisoners report using illegal drugs just prior to their arrest. Discharge rates differ distinctly based on substances treated, with methamphetamine discharge rates substantially higher than those for alcohol or other drugs (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011).

An appreciation of these factors is important to maximize the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment for a justice-involved population. Human Trafficking has become a "hot topic" in general media, yet the perception that victims of human trafficking bear a responsibility for their victimization has long hampered the criminal justice system. This issue impacts the state of the victim as well as the state of the perpetrator; there is an ongoing struggle to address the needs and questions arising from the interrelationships between these student negatively variables and as well as any difficulties between hospitalized in online students, service community college transfers, graduates and other sections, who often lack of an undergraduate statistics in the classroom. The efficacy of Supplemental Instruction (SI) as a well-recognized method of academic support for students taking traditionally challenging courses, little research has been done on the impact of SI on the academic performance of students taking historically challenging courses, especially when controlling for other correlates of student success (e.g., grade point average, standardized test scores, etc.).

Tracking DRAMA: A Longitudinal Analysis of Student Responses to Learning Statistics

Students enrolled in an undergraduate course, Statistical Analysis for Criminal Justice, have been followed for several semesters since implementation of the course requirement. In the last several years, classes of 16,000 to 17,000 students have been taught on college campuses. Revised research shows that college students living in dorms or board housing are more likely to report that they consult with their instructors, professors, or other students when they are unsure of the answers or need help understanding the assignments. In their research, students were asked about differences between residential vs online students, native vs community college transfers, genders and other variables. Implications for design of undergraduate statistics classes will be presented.

In the last several years, disasters—both manmade and natural—have taken their toll on college campuses. Extant research shows that college campuses are working on disaster plans to aid in their emergency management efforts. Data were gathered in 2007 and 2013 from two surveys, the first consisting of 583 and the second of 446 college students. The second survey included questions on the impact of the changes over the six-year period. The results indicate that students feel better prepared.

The original articulation of Third-Party Policing (Buerger and Mazerolle, 1998) focused on the positive aspects of police recruitment of nominally empowered private citizens to curb disruptive behavior. Though subtle coercion lay behind the police initiatives, the overt goal of the police effort was one of mutual benefit. This essay reexamines the principles in light of the redefinition of "public good" in the light of Kelo v. City of New London.
This study analyzes depictions of mental illness in widely-circulated newspaper accounts of recent mass murders/shootings. These media accounts will be discussed in the context of various sociocultural, policy, and legal implications of mass shootings. The goal of this study is to shed light on the ways in which media depictions influence public perception and understanding of mental illness and to inform future research on this topic.

Jacqueline Buffington-Vollum

Dr. University of Minnesota Duluth

Psycho Killer: News Media Depictions of Mental Illness in the Wake of Mass Shootings

People with mental illness are often perceived as dangerous and violent. As such, it is important to understand how media portrayals of mental illness are shaping public perceptions and attitudes. This study will focus on the portrayal of media in the context of mass shootings and the ways in which these depictions influence public opinion and policy.

Jacqueline K. Buffington-Vollum

Dr. University of Minnesota Duluth

Mental Illness Curriculums in Criminal Justice and Criminology Programs

This study will focus on the curricular requirements for mental health programs in criminal justice and criminology. The goal is to understand the ways in which these programs are preparing students to work with individuals with mental illness and to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of a diverse population.

Rachel Burger

Ms. Wittenberg University

Exploring the Policies for Transgender Individuals within Correctional Facilities

In 1998, then-US Attorney General Janet Reno issued an order that appeared to conflict with the interpretation of the federal prison code. The purpose of this study is to explore the federal enforcement of the federal prison code and to evaluate the effectiveness of this policy in terms of the treatment of transgender individuals.

Shannon Burnett

Ms. North Carolina Central University

Assessing the Effect of Exposure to Disciplinary Segregation on Inmates’ Recidivism

Disciplinary segregation is used to temporarily incapacitate and punish inmates for violating the rules of conduct within a prison. This study will explore the relationship between exposure to disciplinary segregation and inmates’ recidivism rates. The goal is to shed light on the ways in which these policies influence public perception and understanding of mental illness and to inform future research on this topic.

Psycho Killer: News Media Depictions of Mental Illness in the Wake of Mass Shootings

Melissa W. Burek

Dr. Bloomsburg State University

Talking ‘Bout Generational Differences in Binge Drinking: An Empirical Examination

Dr. University of Nebraska at Omaha

Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes: Is there a Difference in the Psychological Impact on Victims?

Violent crimes are often associated with greater psychological impact on victims, while property crimes are often associated with minor physical and emotional impact. This study will explore the psychological impact of violent crimes vs. property crimes on victims and to inform future research on this topic.

Amy Burkman

Dr. American Public University System

Educating the Juvenile Offender

This work attempts to expose why there are so many poorly educated youth in the throes of the criminal justice system. The purpose of this work is to understand why this problem plagues certain social groups in this society more often than others. This work highlights the importance of addressing the issue of education for juvenile offenders.

Socio-Economics and Social Stratification: The Relationship between Poor Education and the Criminal Justice System

Ken Burnett

Mr. Texas Southern University- Administration of Justice

The Use of Play Therapy and a Token Economy in Alternative Education Programs

This study will explore the effectiveness of play therapy and token economies in alternative education programs for youth with mental illness. The goal is to shed light on the ways in which these programs are preparing students to work with individuals with mental illness and to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of a diverse population.

Amy Burton

Ms. Tiffin University

The Nature of Violence between Youth and Adult Offenders

This work will focus on the nature of violence between youth and adult offenders. The goal is to shed light on the ways in which these programs are preparing students to work with individuals with mental illness and to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of a diverse population.

Cheryce A. Burton

Ms. Tiffin University

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Socio-Economics and Social Stratification: The Relationship between Poor Education and the Criminal Justice System

Ron Burnett

Mr. Texas Southern University

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Texas Southern University

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Socio-Economics and Social Stratification: The Relationship between Poor Education and the Criminal Justice System

H. Daniel Butler

Mr. University of Nebraska at Omaha

Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes: Is there a Difference in the Psychological Impact on Victims?

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Phyek Bell

Ms. University of Nebraska at Omaha

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Despite the large number of studies that have demonstrated differences in the frequency of negative well-being outcomes for adolescents in non-violent, verbally violent, and physically violent relationships, the nature of these differences and their implications for adolescents’ mental health are not well understood. Results from these negative outcomes are generally in line with both non-violent and verbal battering victims, particularly for girls, boys, and young adults. This study highlights the successes and challenges of a juvenile court reform campaign—Raise the Age NC. Two presentations include an in-depth analysis of the campaign’s legislative success, with lessons learned that might help other jurisdictions focus on problem-solving strategies that allow for the positive outcomes for juveniles as a whole. Researchers have suggested that there is a code of denial associated with female sex offenders. Sexual victimization by women may go unnoticed or unreported if there is a general lack of awareness that females commit these crimes. This paper uses survey data to examine any denial questions. First, asks if police think female sex offenders are capable of sexually offending. Second, why does the public think females sexually offend? Researchers, media, and policymakers have been concerned about female sex offenders and the notion that women are less likely to use violence by the public. This study looks at differences in perceptions between female sex offenders and male sex offenders. This paper will test for sex differences in both questions.

Adolescent Well-Being and Teen Dating Relationships: The Gender Effects of Verbal and Physical Violence on Well-being Outcomes

Deeanna M Button Dr. Richard Stockton College of NJ

Effects of Violent and Non-Violent Dating Relationships

Adolescents in non-violent, verbally violent, and physically violent relationships experience lower well-being outcomes. However, the impact of verbal violence on well-being does not vary by gender. This study highlights the successes and challenges of a juvenile court reform campaign—Raise the Age NC. Two presentations include an in-depth analysis of the campaign’s legislative success, with lessons learned that might help other jurisdictions focus on problem-solving strategies that allow for the positive outcomes for juveniles as a whole. Researchers have suggested that there is a code of denial associated with female sex offenders. Sexual victimization by women may go unnoticed or unreported if there is a general lack of awareness that females commit these crimes. This paper uses survey data to examine any denial questions. First, asks if police think female sex offenders are capable of sexually offending. Second, why does the public think females sexually offend? Researchers, media, and policymakers have been concerned about female sex offenders and the notion that women are less likely to use violence by the public. This study looks at differences in perceptions between female sex offenders and male sex offenders. This paper will test for sex differences in both questions.

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In Dusky v. The United States (1960), the U.S. Supreme Court reversed a criminal conviction since there was insufficient evidence that the defendant was mentally competent to stand trial. Defendants need to be competent enough to work with attorneys and be capable of having a basic understanding of court proceedings. The defendant's mental competency was not adequately evaluated at the time of incarceration. The court reversed the conviction and remanded the case for a new trial.

During the period from the late 1990s to early 2000s, demographic, criminal, and clinical variables were included in the analysis. For instance, a study involving 331 defendants assessed the relationship between demographic, criminal, and clinical variables and the likelihood of competency evaluations. The study found significant associations between certain variables and the outcomes of competency evaluations.

For Michigan homicide defendants, assessment of academic programs in criminal justice is becoming more commonplace as stakeholders continue to require evidence of effective academic programming. Academic freedom and academic freedom and how they intersect will be discussed. 

An analysis of competency evaluations for Michigan homicide defendants in terms of various factors such as demographics, criminal, and clinical variables suggests that there is a need for further research to better understand the factors influencing competency evaluations.

A number of researchers have noted a relationship between attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) and antisocial outcomes in youth, such as delinquency. ADHD has also been linked to strained family dynamics. This research will test whether positive peer associations buffer the relationship between ADHD and delinquency.

This study investigated the economic cost savings of a mental health jail diversion program for female ex-offenders. The program was led by the author, and the economic analysis used data from the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board and the New York City Police Department.

This study found that race influences the filing and processing of civilian complaints. This problem persists even today. Academics and practitioners have imputed the findings to methodological flaws. This study used data from the New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board and the New York City Police Department.

This study investigated factors critical for successful homicide investigations. Seven law enforcement agencies were identified that had 25 or more homicides per year and a clearance rate of 80% or higher. Site visits were conducted by a team consisting of the author, as team leader, and two experienced homicide investigators. Details of the first 48 hours of the investigation were identified.

Finding employment can be a major obstacle for those returning to society after incarceration. Often limited in educational attainment, skills, and sporadic work histories, women face additional challenges in reentry. The relevance of academic and educational programming participation and the reentry to employment after incarceration is also discussed.

The author will discuss his experience in teaching a MOOC on American Counter-Terrorism Law and will comment on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach for criminal justice education.

Using the results from a 647 college student survey sample, an empirical test of control balance theory on intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration was conducted. Power and control are critical factors in determining the outcomes of intimate partner violence. This study found that control balance theory on intimate partner violence victimization or perpetration, results and policy implications are discussed.

Examining Barriers to Employment through the Perspectives of Female Ex-offenders

The author will discuss his experience in teaching a MOOC on American Counter-Terrorism Law and will comment on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach for criminal justice education.
A great number of academic studies have been conducted on testing an institutional anomie theory by utilizing cross-sectional perspectives. However, very few studies have drawn on longitudinal perspectives to examine the impact of changes in the institutional anomie on the criminal behaviors of citizens in Korea. Cyber bullying has become a serious issue since social media, internet, electronic means, and new social network services were widely used; however, the negative effect of being victimized on online has not fully tested. This study conducted survey toward 2,044 students in Seoul, Korea in 2012. The data was statistically analyzed by multi-regression analysis and Sobel test. The result demonstrated that approximately 6% of participants had cyber bullying victim experience. The multi regression analysis showed that students who perceived their parents and friends were against cyber bullying were more likely to have experienced cyber bullying when they were younger and the involvement in cyber bullying increased. Further policy implications will be discussed. The current study conducted survey toward 2,044 students in Seoul, Korea in 2012. The data was statistically analyzed by multi-regression analysis and Sobel test. The result demonstrated that approximately 6% of participants had cyber bullying victim experience. The multi regression analysis showed that students who perceived their parents and friends were against cyber bullying were more likely to have experienced cyber bullying when they were younger and the involvement in cyber bullying increased. Further policy implications will be discussed.

This study aims at investigating the impact of cyber bullying on the delinquent behavior of students. Cyber bullying has become a serious issue since the use of social media, internet, electronic means, and new social network services were widely used; however, the negative effect of being victimized on online has not fully tested. This study conducted survey toward 2,044 students in Seoul, Korea in 2012. The data was statistically analyzed by multi-regression analysis and Sobel test. The result demonstrated that approximately 6% of participants had cyber bullying victim experience. The multi regression analysis showed that students who perceived their parents and friends were against cyber bullying were more likely to have experienced cyber bullying when they were younger and the involvement in cyber bullying increased. Further policy implications will be discussed. The current study conducted survey toward 2,044 students in Seoul, Korea in 2012. The data was statistically analyzed by multi-regression analysis and Sobel test. The result demonstrated that approximately 6% of participants had cyber bullying victim experience. The multi regression analysis showed that students who perceived their parents and friends were against cyber bullying were more likely to have experienced cyber bullying when they were younger and the involvement in cyber bullying increased. Further policy implications will be discussed.
Although many feminist criminologists conduct research on various aspects of the problem of violence against women, the violence against women field encompasses a variety of disciplines and interdisciplinary collaborations, as well as research-practice partnerships. This paper explores the development of the counter to violence against women field with the goal of finding less toxic means to a cure efforts to develop a transformative critical feminist criminology.

Note: The text seems to be disconnected and does not form a coherent paragraph. It might be a collection of different papers or sections.
Given the importance of drug testing among sworn police officers, little is known as to how drug testing policy is enforced. Through an open records request, this study examines all drug testing policies ... size police departments in Texas. The purposes are (1) to determine if and how these departments exercise their authority to drug test sworn personnel within their departments, and (2) to analyze the impact of such policies and practices on police officials concerning the number of drug tests performed, the outcomes, and any disciplinary actions thereafter.

Relationship in graduate school and beyond is important to a successful career especially in the academy. This roundtable will feature mentors, mentees and others who are at various stages in graduate school and professional careers.

Examining the Drug Testing Policies and Practices Among Medium to Large Size Police Departments in Texas

Eric Coleman
Dr.
University of North Texas

Defining Abstention: Comparing Normative Behavior to True Delinquency

Nadine M. Connell
Dr.
The University of Texas at Dallas

Prison Inmates and Their Visitors: An Examination of Inmate Characteristics and Visitor Types

Joseph Paxton
Dr.
University of Louisville

Prison Inmates and Their Visitors: An Examination of Inmate Characteristics and Visitor Types

Sarah Lucy Cooper
Ms.
Birmingham City University

An exploratory study of police training needs and readiness related to Excited Delirium

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An exploratory study of police training needs and readiness related to Excited Delirium

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Prison Inmates and Their Visitors: An Examination of Inmate Characteristics and Visitor Types

Joseph Paxton
Dr.
University of Louisville

This study seeks to identify factors associated with inmates that may differentially impact their frequency of receiving visits from specific types of visitors inside the prison. Findings reveal that demographic and prison experience characteristics were often significant predictors of visitor contact. Inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables. Factors such as inmate type, race, sex, and age explained more of the variance in visitor contact when compared to the independent variables.
This paper presents an analysis of questions pertaining to preparation for careers in law enforcement. Web-based surveys were administered to students from four universities in order to identify ... to determine how they view themselves and their programs relative to preparing students for careers in law enforcement.

The National Police Research Platform is a multi-year research program funded through the National Institute of Justice. Phase 1 included (1) longitudinal studies of police recruits and police officers, (2) a survey of selected police agencies, and (3) public contact surveys in several jurisdictions. In Phase 2 (starting in 2015), the employees and public contact surveys are being conducted to 105 randomly selected agencies. This paper will describe Phase 1 in more detail and present preliminary experiences from the Phase 2 expansion to a much wider range of agencies.

Educators strive to create classroom environments where students can freely express opinions and ideas. This often generates spirited debates, which may generate expressions of anger or frustration. It is important for educators to help students develop coping mechanisms to handle such situations. Educators can apply in their future professions, is to use, and evaluate these in how to handle such situations.

While there was a nationwide decline in homicide rates at the turn of the century, firearm related homicide rates involving young black males remained high even during the "crime drop." While public health has been receiving more and more attention, many studies have been conducted on the effect of public policy on firearm deaths. This study uses data from the National Immigrant Integration Panel (NIIP) and a synthetic control method to evaluate the impact of a recent significant and sizable drop in young black male homicide rates when compared to sector 1990 homicide rates. Therapeutically, policy and public health considerations regarding focused gun violence strategies are presented in this paper.
Few studies in criminology have examined the role of religion and spirituality on changes in drug and alcohol use over time. Using a lifecourse theoretical framework, the current study will examine the relationship between spirituality and substance use. In the past several decades, dating violence has emerged as a significant social, psychological, and public health issue. Much of the dating violence research, however, has focused on adult couples or college samples and has not examined the experiences of high school students. The goal of this paper is to provide a critical analysis of the past research and to suggest new areas of research that would enhance the usefulness of prevention and intervention programs targeting teen dating violence. Social control theory posits that the elements of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief constrain delinquency. While the theory receives support, one criticism of it is that most tests are not longitudinal. Further, behaviors such as aggressive sexual activity remain untested. Finally, critics contend that the tests of the theory examine the impact of social norms as opposed to individual characteristics. The present study examines the impact of the bond on males and females separately. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, results indicate that several elements of the bond are associated with the probability of sexual activity. The research questions will be addressed using a longitudinal, national sample.
Many pedagogical tools are useful in the criminal justice and criminological classroom. This paper, however, will discuss one such tool that not only helps to explain criminalological knowledge but also allows students to gain the skills necessary to be successful in the workforce. Research regarding the usefulness of group work will be discussed as well as techniques to incorporate group work into the classroom.

Innovative Group Work has been presented at the Hungarian capital city of Budapest and attended by 40 countries from all six continents, the theme for the 23rd Annual Meeting of International Police Executive Symposium, IPES, www.ipes.info, was Global Issues in Contemporary Policing. Presenters include educators who provided a variety of learning experiences to enhance effective teaching and learning of criminology and police science. The paper presented is an introduction to the usefulness of group work will be discussed as well as techniques to incorporate group work into the classroom.

Herman Goldstein very aptly observed that police leaders must be thinkers. Who are thinkers? For the purpose of this roundtable, it is presumed that thinkers are those who are willing to share their experiences, thoughts and reflections with fellow professionals, as well as others in their fields of endeavor, profession and practice. One vehicle of disseminating ideas and experience is in publications. By sharing their knowledge and experiences with others, police leaders are able to influence the education and training of their peers as well as police practitioners like medical doctors, lawyers and engineers. The roundtable will stimulate open forum discussions by police leaders, medical doctors, lawyers and engineers. Further, this roundtable will encourage the valuable experience and knowledge shared by the leaders to be shared with their peers, and other faculty and researchers interested in adopting the pedagogy. The current roundtable paper is to be a firsteffort approach and is to spark further examination of the benefits of service learning for criminal justice students and the discipline.

The increasing popularity of service learning has led to the implementation of the pedagogy across educational levels and disciplines. Evidence of its utilization in criminal justice education spans several decades, most of which include case studies of service learning courses or projects. These examples of service learning in criminal justice education range from traditional and academic service learning to community-based service learning. The increasing cooperation of universities and colleges along with participating agencies from the community is also on the rise.

Police Leaders as Thinkers: How do they disseminate experience, thoughts and ideas

The purpose of this paper is to test whether the association between racial typification of crime and preference for punitive policy varies by race among young adults. This paper extends upon prior racial typification of crime research in three important ways: 1) The concepts of statistical meaning and symbolic racism theory were used to explain racial typification of crime and punitive policy preferences, and 2) the traditional method of measuring racial perceptions of crime was expanded by going beyond the traditional crime categories. The increasing popularity of service learning has led to the implementation of the pedagogy across educational levels and disciplines. Evidence of its utilization in criminal justice education spans several decades, most of which include case studies of service learning courses or projects. These examples of service learning in criminal justice education range from traditional and academic service learning to community-based service learning. The increasing cooperation of universities and colleges along with participating agencies from the community is also on the rise.

Dilip K. Das Professor, IPES, www.ipes.info

Global Issues in Contemporary Policing

As media reports of school violence surged in the 1990s, parents increasingly feared for their children’s safety at school. Bullying, drugs, and weapons were their specific concerns. In response, Congress enacted the Gun Free Schools Act of 1994. The legislation required by federal law school districts to develop zero-tolerance policies to address public safety and student discipline. These policies are intended to decrease violence and increase safety by expelling students who bring weapons to school. Subsequently, school boards expanded zero-tolerance policies to extend mandatory punishments for nonviolent behaviors and student misconduct. This paper extends upon prior research examining the implications of these policies for reducing school violence, student drug use, and student discipline.

Dilip K. Das Professor, IPES, www.ipes.info

Global Issues in Contemporary Policing

Race and Punitive Policy Preferences: Does Race Matter?

This presentation discusses how society has become increasingly diverse and mobile. Each area, plus a control, were subjected to the four policing methodologies listed above. At the end of the study period, each area was assessed to find out what happened to crime and how the residents of the area felt about it. Did what the police did make a difference?

Bevan D. Day Ms. Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Who Shoots Whom? A Practical Application of the Conjunction Fallacy in Profiles of Victims of Homicide

I Didn’t Want To Be Here Anyway”: Is Suspension/Expulsion a Punishment or Reward?”

The media often utilizes statistics in isolation, high levels of gun deaths, offenses committed by and against African Americans, the relatively low, and biases are all common in media portrayals. Using basic probabilistic theory and availability heuristics, the paper demonstrates that the four policing methodologies listed above.

Edward Day Dr. Emporia University

Relationships between Prosecutors and Families of Homicide Victims

Who Shoots Whom? A Practical Application of the Conjunction Fallacy in Profiles of Victims of Homicide

The role of police in the national crime drop has been discussed for the last several years. The media often utilizes statistics in isolation, high levels of gun deaths, offenses committed by and against African Americans, the relatively low, and biases are all common in media portrayals. Using basic probabilistic theory and availability heuristics, the paper demonstrates that the four policing methodologies listed above.

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Many police departments in the United States have increased their use of crime cameras in residential neighborhoods. Some agencies have also started to equip officers with body-worn cameras. The implications of video surveillance as it relates to perceptions of police legitimacy.

Matthew DeVincent Prof. Arkansas State University Developing a Private Security Use of Force continuum. The lacunae dividing private security from its public sector counterpart has closed rather dramatically over the past decade; private security has come to resemble public law enforcement to a great extent. This study seeks to explore the similarities and differences among these two reassessment tools by examining the relationships between the constructs and how these constructs predict certain behavioral and other enforced behavior. Further analyses will compare the components in each construct and discuss the implications of the findings.

Nancy DeHart Sam Houston State University Self-control and Psychopathy: Same construct from different fields. Self-control, specifically low self-control, is commonly used to describe individuals within the criminal justice system who have engaged in impulsive and irresponsible behaviors. Similarly, psychopathy is commonly used to describe certain individual characteristics of criminal offenders. Research occurring within the United States provides empirical evidence that both low self-control and psychopathy are significantly related and predictive of offending behavior. Results indicate that both self-control and psychopathy are significantly related and predictive of offending behavior. Results indicate that both self-control and psychopathy are significantly related and predictive of offending behavior.

Jessica DeHoff Ms. University of Arkansas at Little Rock Roles, Risks, and Respect: Women’s Pathways into Cooking Methamphetamine. As women’s involvement in using meth has increased, so too has their role in the production or cooking of it. Despite this, few researchers have sought to understand how cooking meth from their perspective. The proposed research examines the contexts in which women’s decision to cook meth occurs and the challenges they face to maintain a level of respect for themselves and their community. This study seeks to explain the similarities and differences among these two reassessment tools by examining the relationships between the constructs and how these constructs predict certain behavioral and other enforced behavior. Further analyses will compare the components in each construct and discuss the implications of the findings.

Koide Mark Dr. West Virginia University Adult Internet Pornography Consumption and Violence Against Women. There has been a recent proliferation of feminist research on the relationship between Internet pornography and violence against women. However, theoretical developments have not kept pace with the empirical findings. This study seeks to explain the similarities and differences among these two reassessment tools by examining the relationships between the constructs and how these constructs predict certain behavioral and other enforced behavior. Further analyses will compare the components in each construct and discuss the implications of the findings.

Andrew E. Duncan Jr. University of Louisville Beyond Basic Needs: Social Support and Structure for Successful Offender Reentry. This study examines barriers to offender reentry. Drawing on 14 in-depth interviews and observations from a prospective cohort and other qualitative data, this study examines how important the role of social support is to offender reentry. The present study addresses this gap in the literature, using multifaceted models. Empirical evidence suggests that support from family and friends is significantly related and predictive of offending behavior across different settings. However, there is significant variation in these effects both across and within cultures.

Karey Delaney Lutz Dr. Worcester State University An international perspective on revised self-control theory. Gottfredson and Hirschi argue that self-control and attachments are conceptually equal when testing self-control theory. Research occurring within the United States provides empirical evidence that both self-control and attachments are significantly related and predictive of offending behavior. Results indicate that both self-control and attachments are significantly related and predictive of offending behavior.

Andrew DeCesco Dr. John Jay College of Criminal Justice Video Surveillance and Perceptions of Police Legitimacy. The issues arising from the police force and its perception of police legitimacy have been widely discussed in recent years. This study examines how the presence of video surveillance in residential neighborhoods affects perceptions of police legitimacy. The results indicate that the presence of video surveillance is associated with increased perceptions of police legitimacy.

Rolando del Carmen Prof. Sam Houston State University The Supreme Court and Criminal Justice 2012 Term #1. This is part one of a two-part panel. Please schedule these two panels back-to-back in the same room beginning on Friday at 9:30.

Groupe St. Denis Saint Louis College CPT Training: Police Practice and Mental Health Consequences. The Groupe St. Denis offers training in police practice and mental health consequences. This training is designed to enhance the understanding of police officials and help them develop the necessary skills to address mental health issues effectively.

Eddie DeSutter-Brass Prof. Dawson Community College IT'S NOT JUST YOUR CHALLENGES-FACING THE SUCCESS AND EFFICACY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS. From veteran police officers to law enforcement family members, criminal justice professionals face unique challenges that require specialized training. This conference focuses on equipping these professionals with the skills and knowledge needed to address the challenges they face in their roles.

Eddie DeSutter-Brass Prof. Dawson Community College TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: WHAT WORKS, WHAT DOESN'T WORK, WHAT CAN WE TRY NEXT? This conference aims to provide information on effective teaching practices in criminal justice education. It will bring together educators to discuss best practices and strategies for improving teaching effectiveness.

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Campus safety has increasingly become a major concern for university and college administrators. Recent events such as mass shootings and other threats to campus safety have alarmed many college and university leaders. A recent look at responding to the potential for violence on their campuses. This roundtable discussion will include a discussion of the scope of the problem, the role that faculty and administrators can play in ensuring a safe campus environment, as well as a discussion of what faculty and administrators can do in the prevention and response to campus violence.

Brian Dershem-Brace Ph.D. St. Thomas Community College INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

This paper examines the potential for increased collaborative efforts to be made between criminal justice educators and practitioners. By examining the potential for increased collaboration, this paper aims to provide a framework for understanding how educators and practitioners can work together to improve the delivery of criminal justice education. This paper concludes with an overview of the potential for increased collaboration between educators and practitioners and discusses the potential benefits of such collaboration.

Sarah Detweiler Ph.D. Kutztown University INNOVATION IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Joy Dierckins Ph.D. Dane County Community College INNOVATION IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Rock Robinson Ph.D. University of Arkansas, Little Rock INNOVATION IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Shari Doucette Dr. Elizabeth City State University INNOVATION IDEAS IN TEACHING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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The purpose of this roundtable is to discuss the delivery of health care to special offender populations in the United States and Canada in both prison and jail settings. This roundtable will examine the effectiveness of rehabilitation and treatment programs for substance abusers and sex offenders, and the availability of services for pregnant prisoners.

Studies have examined correctional officers' perceptions of their work environment, job satisfaction, burnout, and stress. Correctional officers' perceptions of rehabilitation and treatment programs are critically important, as they are on the front lines of delivering services to offenders. This roundtable will explore officers' perspectives and discuss strategies for improving job satisfaction and reducing stress.

Civilian professionals in law enforcement are a still-emerging phenomena. In this literature review and subsequent case study of one urban police agency, the role of civilian intelligence analysts is examined. The study found that civilian intelligence analysts provide valuable insights and contribute to the overall effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

In the wake of the 2010 Supreme Court opinion in Connick v. Thompson, substantial confusion has arisen as to the status of the law controlling governmental responsibility to provide adequate training to criminal justice professionals. Researchers identify themes across 165 cases; define the status of the law; and draw conclusions about standards criminal justice professionals should follow to avoid "failure to train" claims.

Drug courts have proven a successful alternative to incarceration for offenders who have substance abuse problems and who can be housed safely in their communities. The focus of the current study is on the VETCO program, which provides positive contact with VTC mentors on VETCO client progress.

There are numerous hot spot mapping techniques that can be used in research and in practice for predicting future crime locations. Due to differences in the varying techniques, a metric was developed to compare the accuracy and precision of the techniques. The Franklin County (Ohio) and Singapore CrimeSafe software were used to examine 15 different hotspot and crime models, and each was compared to the Franklin County Violent Crime data. These study were discussed with an emphasis on the utility of using multiple techniques simultaneously for analysis.

Researchers examined what is known about the role of race, gender, major, and perception of fair treatment among college students in a criminal justice elective course. The study consisted of 1054 students from a Historically Black College & University, Mixed Race College, and Hispanic College. The study was designed to examine the impact of race and perceptions of fair treatment in a criminal justice course.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommends the use of mobile speed cameras as a countermeasure to reduce traffic violations. Although mobile speed cameras have been in use for more than a decade, their effects on traffic enforcement practices provide insight for countries planning to implement this countermeasure. Three studies compared mobile cameras in the United Kingdom and the United States, and researchers examined the impact of mobile speed cameras on traffic violations.

Individual and County-Level Factors Predicting Successful Completion of Drug Treatment Court

Drug treatment courts have become an increasingly popular approach for treating and supervising drug-involved offenders post-adjudication. Using data from eleven DTCs located in one state, the current study examined the effectiveness of DTCs in reducing recidivism and improving drug treatment outcomes. The study was designed to assess the impact of DTCs on recidivism rates and drug treatment outcomes.
This study examined college students’ Bondage/Discipline, Dominance/Submission, Sadism/Masochism (BDSM) behaviors and interests before and after reading the book Fifty Shades of Grey. U.S. college women and men were surveyed on their attitudes toward and use of BDSM toys, and whether they felt angry or abused. Further, there was no relationship between past sexual victimization and current use of BDSM toys.

The U.S. Supreme Court’s 2012 decision in United States v. Jones relied on a trespass test to determine 4th Amendment privacy interests in a GPS tracking case. Thought to be long-ago shelved with the Miranda v. Arizona decision, the Supreme Court’s decision in Jones is now the standard for any government activity involving electronic surveillance. Why did the Court reinvent the “trespass test” for the digital age? What does this mean for government electronic surveillance of individuals and businesses? This roundtable will explore a legal analysis of the George Zimmerman trial and discuss how the jury arrived at its verdict. Additionally, it will examine the development of Stand Your Ground laws in Florida and the other 21 states which have Stand Your Ground laws and the sociological bases for any differential treatment found.

Rawling Street runs a distance of approximately one mile. All of the heads of households are on welfare. There is a high number of males (18-44 years old) still living with their mothers. All of the characteristics of a slum neighborhood are present in this area. Recommendations are made on how to reduce high incidence of crime, delinquency, and recidivism in this area.
A preliminary spatial exploration of crime distribution during major events in Houston, Texas.

This study examines the spatial distribution and patterns of crime during major events in Houston, Texas. Event sites were chosen based on media coverage, scope of the activity, and geographic location. The research methodology is based on a combination of statistical analysis, geographic information systems, and spatial mapping techniques. The study explores the relationship between increased resource deployment during major events and the impact on criminal behavior around the immediate events area and neighboring communities.

Community Policing to Counter Violent Extremism: The Case of Turkey

Community Policing has gained precedence as a strategy for effective security and crime prevention in communities from Turkey to many others that have experienced extremist violence. This strategy basically means building trust and confidence in policing through transparent, effective, and accountable practices. It requires police officers to act as community receptors for community intelligence, therefore providing better security against both crime and violent extremism.

The Effect of Exposure to Private versus Public Prison on Inmate Misconduct

The criminal justice system has increasingly relied on private prisons to alleviate the economic burden associated with a growing incarceration population. Yet, little is known about whether exposure to private prisons versus public prisons has an impact on inmate misconduct. This study serves the dual purpose of filling a lacuna in the literature and offering policy implications.

Transnational organized crimes between reality and perspectives in Lebanon

To decide to undertake a study on the current field situation of the transnational organized crimes in Lebanon is a very difficult task for many reasons, objective, procedural, operational and conceptual. This paper presents some of the phenomena and challenges that have caused transnational organized crime in Lebanon and puts the realm of Lebanese laws in front of huge challenges represented in the growing challenging of the national law.

Death Penalty: A Comparative Study between Lebanon, Egypt, and Palestine

It was not until recent times that scholars, legal-makers, and philosophers were able to debate capital punishment, where there was an apparent division among them as opposing views to the death penalty. This study compares legal guarantees that preserve the rights of the convicted individual when faced with the death penalty, including essential protection from torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Ethnic and Gender Variations in Self-Reported Offending: A Two Nation Comparison

This study compares over 4,000 college students regarding their self-reported involvement in 14 different types of delinquent or criminal acts with a special focus on ethnic and gender differences. The study examines variations among the following ethnicities and genders: Black/African, Hispanic/Latin/Native American, Malay/Indonesian, East Asian (predominantly Chinese), Other Asian (Indian/Filipino/Vietnamese), and Other (Mixed, Arabic, Persian, Euro-Asian). The study aims to understand the impact of ethnicity and gender on self-reported offending.

Ripped from the Womb: Perceptions of Prison Nursery Programs

This study examines the perceptions of prison nursery programs and whether the type of crime committed determines placement in either the prison nursery unit or state custody foster care. The study was conducted in a prison nursery program and aimed to explore the perceptions of individuals involved.

The Convergence of Juvenile Justice and Mental Health in Minority Youth: Barriers to Mental Health That Lead to Crime

Research has shown that the majority of juvenile offenders suffer from mental health disorders. The study examines the relationship between mental health disorders and juvenile offending, focusing on minority youth. The study aims to identify the barriers to mental health services that lead to crime.


This paper examines the decision-making processes of policy-makers in the context of prescriptive policing. The study focuses on the decision-making processes of policy-makers when implementing prescriptive policing policies. The framework identifies key factors that influence decision-making.

The Empirical Application of Community Policing and Its Impact on Police Service Delivery

This study examines the empirical application of community policing and its impact on police service delivery. The study investigates the relationship between the implementation of community policing and crime reduction.


This study examines the psychometric approach to measuring and preventing the risk of terrorism. The study focuses on the development of a psychometric tool to measure the risk of terrorism and its impact on society.
This study examines the impact of the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing on fear of crime among college students at a university less than 30 minutes from the attacks. The event took place during the collection of data as part of a larger study examining mass panic and school shootings nationwide, thereby creating a unique opportunity to assess the reaction of students who were affected by the bombing. Students who have been directly affected by a tragedy such as this may experience increased levels of fear and anxiety, which could have implications for their general well-being. The results of this study may provide insights into how individuals respond to high-stress situations and how institutions can support their students during such events.

The forgotten clause of the Clery Act: Evaluating the prevention and intervention efforts of universities in a post-Virginia
While the Clery Act was originally legislated to provide parents and students with a better understanding of the amount and type of crime that takes place on college campuses, it has been expanded to include prevention and intervention efforts. However, there is no federal mandate that outlines what types of prevention and intervention programs should be available to students. Each school must determine its own standards with no oversight. This paper explores how universities have seemingly focused solely on campus security and policing in a post-Virginia world. It examines the role of the Clery Act in promoting a culture of safety and its potential impact on the well-being of students.

When caring too much becomes a liability: Examining university threat assessment teams and risk of possible tort liability
Over the last 70 years, the role of universities in relation to students has evolved. Once universities were seen as a place where students could be protected from harm, today, university threat assessment teams are tasked with identifying and mitigating potential threats to safety and public welfare. However, by creating these assessment teams, universities are exposing themselves to possible liability. This paper discusses the possible implications of threat assessment teams on university policy, suggests a standardized framework for threat assessment, and offers recommendations for how universities can ensure the safety of their students and at the same time protect themselves from lawsuits.

Reducing Gang Violence Using Focused Deterrence: Evaluating the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV)
Research indicates that focused deterrence interventions are associated with violence reductions, although levels of success vary across sites. It is unknown if these strategies can produce sustained reductions over time, and if so, what factors might be responsible for the sustained effect. This study provides a detailed description and evaluation of the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV), a focused deterrence violence reduction strategy implemented in Cincinnati, Ohio. CIRV incorporated evidence-based strategies to address vulnerability issues that can promote gang participation. This included identifying and interrupting Criminal Gangs at the earliest stages, providing social services to address these issues, and providing support to families. The results of this study suggest that CIRV was effective in reducing gang violence, and that the sustained reduction in violence was likely due to the comprehensive approach that included both intervention and support services.

A Research-Practitioner Partnership Between the Florida Department of Corrections and Florida State University’s College of Criminology and Criminal Justice
While some of the most important and policy-relevant criminal justice research originates from researcher-practitioner collaborations, these efforts are infrequent. Practitioners are limited by time, resources, and the need for empirical evidence. The Florida State University College of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the Florida Department of Corrections have partnered to conduct research on a wide range of topics, including the evaluation of prison programs, the assessment of risk, and the development of evidence-based practices. This partnership has resulted in a better understanding of the challenges facing the criminal justice system and the development of innovative solutions to address these challenges.

Predicting Recidivism in Rural Parole Populations
The purpose of this study is to examine the risk factors associated with parole recidivism in rural parole populations. This is an important issue because rural communities often have limited resources and may not be as well-equipped to support parolees as urban areas. The study uses a mixed-methods approach to identify risk factors and develop a predictive model that can be used by parole officers and other stakeholders to identify parolees who are at higher risk of recidivism. The results of this study can inform parole policy and help improve the effectiveness of parole coordination.
Two-year Criminal Justice Programs have evolved in many cases to transfer degrees which in turn feed four-year Criminal Justice Programs. We must assure that these transfer programs contain truly equivalent curricula. This process often forces transfer students into costly and redundant course offerings. A major concern exists over how to successfully reintegrate ex-offenders into the workforce while balancing work/life issues. People With Perseverance (PWP) is a faith-based community initiative in Baltimore, MD, providing reentry services that include an Employment Assistance Program (EAP) coupled with a faith-based entity. The concept of an EAP for PWP offered a unique work perspective with services tailored to offenders, instilling the idea of a ‘second chance’ and improving reintegration with skills to successfully address the obstacles in combination with job sustainability. Preliminary findings from this project will be discussed.

The development of a sexual offender registry is a significant challenge in Ireland. For many people, however, it would appear that the liberal approach to sex offenders is one of the principal routes into the Irish prison system. The study found that the newly developed offender management guidelines have not worked to the desired extent. It is clear that the question of what is wrong with sexual offenders in Ireland must be explicitly raised. The study also found that the rates of sexual reoffending greatly vary between jurisdictions and between countries.

Sexual assault laws have undergone substantial changes in the past thirty years. These laws have been refined to make victim blaming and societal discourses of sexual assault accountable for the actions. While improvements have been made, sexual offenders continue to be stigmatized. The study found that a significant proportion of sexual assault victims are re-sexualized. The study also found that sexual assault laws are likely to be challenged, successfully adjudicated, and others receive lesser sentences. The study finally analyzes a current analysis of the debates from all countries to assess the impact of polarity on language in culpability.

The monetary fines that have been imposed on sexual offenders are largely inadequate. This is especially true for those who derive sexual pleasure from the victim. The focus of this study was to assess the impact of these fines on the ability of offenders to pay. Many sex offenders are unable to pay their fines due to a combination of factors including lack of employment and low income. The study found that the current system of fines is not effective in reducing sexual reoffending. The study also found that the rates of sexual reoffending greatly vary between jurisdictions and between countries. The study also found that the rates of sexual reoffending greatly vary between jurisdictions and between countries.

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Findings related to the deterrent effect of the death penalty are important for two reasons: first, the economic costs of state-sanctioned killings are very high due to the amount of appeals, court time, and other factors used in such executions. Second, based on various findings, the use of the death penalty as an effective punishment tool would be directly influenced by the amount of evidence associated with murder cases in both death penalty and non-death penalty states.

An Inquiry into Death Penalty and Murder Associations in both Death Penalty and Non-Death Penalty States

William Bratton in both New York and Los Angeles developed a Crime Control Model that incorporates Fixing Broken Windows Theory, Zero Tolerance Policies, COMSTAT, Hot Spots Policing, and the Predictability of Crime. This paper aims to explore the methods employed, outcome measures of success, and critiques. Such critiques were echoed by federal Judge Schinindlin's August 2013 decision who described a NYPD policy of indirect racial profiling. This paper will address the limitations of such policies before the Brady Act, during the life of the D.A., and after the expiration of the Brady Act.

Inmates who are serving life sentences have often experienced psychological trauma, such as trauma due to childhood abuse or neglect. These experiences can have a lasting impact on mental health, and it is essential to address these issues through appropriate interventions. This paper will examine the role of trauma-informed care in correctional settings and discuss strategies for supporting inmates in their recovery.

The current state of legal affairs focuses on originalism, realism, and the so-called living constitution approaches. As we enter the infant stages of integral awareness, we can now start to question the role of integral theory in legal education. The following paper will discuss possibilities for integrating integral theory into law school curricula.

This paper takes a critical look at the impact of specific gun control legislation on violent crime. Has the Brady Gun Control Law had an impact on the prevalence of violent crime in the United States? This paper examines the effects of the Brady Act on violent crime rates and discusses the limitations of such legislation.

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is viewed as one of the most successful forms of therapy for offenders. It has recently emerged as an integrative form of psychotherapy that has not only been found effective in reducing substance abuse but also used as an alternative to medication. This paper will explore the potential of CBT in treating substance use disorders and discuss its effectiveness in various populations.

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The federal sentencing guidelines specifically prohibit the use of race, sex, national origin, creed, and socioeconomic status for determining appropriate sentences. A considerable body of research has examined the influence of these factors on sentencing outcomes. Unfortunately, much less is known about the potential influence of other intergroup factors. Consequently, the extent to which sentencing processes may operate in a manner that is not entirely neutral in the application of punishment across members of varying national origins is a topic that requires more research.

Limited research has explored the timing and nature of prior criminal arrests on domestic violence offending patterns. This study uses civil court data to model the relationship between general criminal involvement and ongoing domestic violence behavior after an arrest has occurred.

Conceptually speaking, arsonists and white-collar offenders engage in property theft but the methods used to commit their crimes differ significantly. Furthermore, few studies have explored the blameworthiness of the offender, protection of the community, and organizational restraints and consequences.

Travis Franklin  Sam Houston State University

SENTENCING: A FOCUS ON NATIONAL ORIGIN

Laurence Avendno  French

University of New Hampshire

Police & Security challenges in Bosnia-Herzegovina 20 years following the War:

Caroline L. Friehs  Ms. Saint Joseph’s University

A Comparison of Sentencing Outcomes for Arsonists and White-Collar Offenders

Brian Fuleihan  University of South Carolina

Little Adults: A Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Drug Courts

Andrew Fishman  Dr. Southeast Missouri State University

Chester for Middle™: Justifications for Deviant Information

Alfred L. Fundack  University of Phoenix

A Sex Offender Gene: Examination of Genetic Predisposition on Sexual Offenders

Brian J. Galfastro  Dr. Pace State Hamilton

Black Students’ Experiences and Views on Consumer Racial Profiling: A Qualitative Study

Community Links provides criminology students with the opportunity to undertake a piece of applied research for the police or criminal justice partner. It benefits students as it allows them to apply their knowledge and research skills acquired in the academic or in-classroom context. It benefits the host organisation by offering an insight into academic research and policy implementation. For example, it is of interest to law enforcement agencies and policy makers in understanding and evaluating the effectiveness of some very practical policing strategies and why they proved to be so.
This research examines racial variations in collateral consequences of registration and community notification among 111 adult male sex offenders residing outside of prison in southeastern Pennsylvania. Findings indicate that Latino offenders are better than Blacks at hiding their offender status, and registration and notification may not be attaining their ostensible goals, because offenders with children victims, regardless of race, are less likely than offenders with adult victims to indicate that “more than half” of the people in their lives knows about their sex offense conviction(s). Black offenders generally experienced collateral consequences more often than Latinos and Whites.

RACIAL VARIATIONS IN COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Jonathan Gabriel
PhD
Towson University

The story that explains a problem is also known as its problem frame. The frame is influenced by the elements of the problem as well as the personal characteristics and preferences of the storyteller. Different frames may prompt different responses (Tversky & Kahneman, 1986). Problem framing has been examined extensively in the social sciences, however, our understanding of the process in relation to policing is limited. This should be of concern as small-scale problem-solving and large-scale problem-oriented policing have become increasingly important. A failure to understand how police frame problems is a failure to understand how police solve problems.

Kathleen M. Gallagher
Ms.
University of Cincinnati

Problem framing in problem-oriented policing: What’s the story?

In Texas, 176,386 children were arrested in 2010, according to the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. It is further estimated that there are more that 350,000 children at the liberty of Their own devices in one given year. Another problem is in the high number of children committed to juvenile detention centers in the country are committed by judges during school hours. It is reported that these children are at an increased risk for educational failure in school. This study is a qualitative study of training and the consequences of life. The study is designed to help reduce the rates of juvenile delinquency and provide a foundation for the commission of property crimes. The study makes a case for the introduction of educational practices in schools and juvenile justice systems that will empower law enforcement. The study also aims to help identify and reduce the high rate of juvenile delinquency and provide a foundation for the commission of property crimes. The study makes a case for the introduction of educational practices in schools and juvenile justice systems that will empower law enforcement. The study also aims to help identify and reduce the high rate of juvenile delinquency.

Eric Gamino
PhD
Texas A&M University

Damn! Jose No Papers!: An Autoethnographic Analysis of Mexican Origin Police Officers’ Perception of Unauthorized Immigration

Pennsylvania Acts 81-84 of 2008 mandated the PA Commission on Sentencing to develop and adopt new guidelines for county parole and re-parole and for re-sentencing following revocation of probation and intermediate punishment. This study is an analysis of current sentencing and paroling practices in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Data will be presented on the factors influencing recommitment ranges that follow the revocation of probation and parole in the county. Data includes data on the factors influencing recommitment ranges that follow the revocation of probation and parole in the county. This study also examines the factors influencing recommitment ranges that follow the revocation of probation and parole in the county.

Jennifer Gardner
PhD
University of Tennessee Chattanooga

An Examination of Rape Myths in Comic Books

This paper presents a critical examination of the legal issues raised by the NYPD stop, question and frisk program. The presentation will review the legal issues raised by the NYPD stop, question and frisk program and will analyze the federal district court opinion finding that it is as practiced unconstitutional. This paper will continue to examine the legal issues raised by the NYPD stop, question and frisk policy by analyzing the federal district court opinion finding that it is as practiced unconstitutional.

Arthur Garrison
PhD
Kutztown University

What the Law Requires

Ray Garza Jr.
PhD
Texas A&M International University

Religion, Popular Culture & the Insanity Defense: Examining the Public’s Reaction to the Use of an Alternative Religion

This presentation will continue to review the legal issues raised by the NYPD stop, question and frisk program by analyzing the federal district court opinion finding that it is as practiced unconstitutional.

Tammy Garland
PhD
University of Tennessee Chattanooga

An Analysis of Re-Paroling and Recommitment Practices in Erie County, PA

Maria L. Garase
PhD
Mercyhurst University

An Analysis of Re-Paroling and Recommitment Practices in Erie County, PA

On an average day, the 5,500 mile long Northern Border between Canada and the United States is traversed by over 200 Border Patrol agents and over 300 Customs agents in track. Although many current terrorist groups have a presence in Canada, it is often traffic crossing the northern border as a key step to and increasing terrorist presence in Canada. Amendments to immigration policies should be considered with the implementation of policies and practices in the north. The presentation will examine the criminalization of immigration and the advancement of technology can help prevent terrorists from crossing the northern border.

Arthur Garrison
PhD
Kutztown University

NY Stop, Question and Frisk I: Terry v Ohio, the New York Cases and the Law Enforcement

On an average day, the 5,500 mile long Northern Border between Canada and the United States is traversed by over 200 Border Patrol agents and over 300 Customs agents in track. Although many current terrorist groups have a presence in Canada, it is often traffic crossing the northern border as a key step to and increasing terrorist presence in Canada. Amendments to immigration policies should be considered with the implementation of policies and practices in the north. The presentation will examine the criminalization of immigration and the advancement of technology can help prevent terrorists from crossing the northern border.

Arthur Garrison
PhD
Kutztown University

NY Stop, Question and Frisk II: Floyd v. City of New York and NYPD

On an average day, the 5,500 mile long Northern Border between Canada and the United States is traversed by over 200 Border Patrol agents and over 300 Customs agents in track. Although many current terrorist groups have a presence in Canada, it is often traffic crossing the northern border as a key step to and increasing terrorist presence in Canada. Amendments to immigration policies should be considered with the implementation of policies and practices in the north. The presentation will examine the criminalization of immigration and the advancement of technology can help prevent terrorists from crossing the northern border.

Arthur Garrison
PhD
Kutztown University

NY Stop, Question and Frisk III: She does not know anything about pertaining and why the Mayor thinks that matters

On an average day, the 5,500 mile long Northern Border between Canada and the United States is traversed by over 200 Border Patrol agents and over 300 Customs agents in track. Although many current terrorist groups have a presence in Canada, it is often traffic crossing the northern border as a key step to and increasing terrorist presence in Canada. Amendments to immigration policies should be considered with the implementation of policies and practices in the north. The presentation will examine the criminalization of immigration and the advancement of technology can help prevent terrorists from crossing the northern border.

Ray Garza Jr.
PhD
Texas A&M International University

Religion, Popular Culture & the Insanity Defense: Examining the Public’s Reaction to the Use of an Alternative Religion

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Arthur Garrison
PhD
Kutztown University

What the Law Requires

Ray Garza Jr.
PhD
Texas A&M International University

Religion, Popular Culture & the Insanity Defense: Examining the Public’s Reaction to the Use of an Alternative Religion

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My presentation is about the evaluation of the 3R Domestic Violence Program, a domestic violence perpetrator treatment program for men, to determine its effectiveness in reducing domestic violence crime as well as general crime. The following theories were used: cognitive behavioral theory and socio-political theory, as well as the Social Change Model. The program is designed to help men to become aware of the cycles of abuse, to understand the impact of abuse on themselves and their partners, and to learn healthy ways of interacting with others.

In my presentation, I will discuss my findings in light of relevant theory and contemporary practice. I will also provide recommendations for future research and practice.

Police first responders after a suicide bombing attack are exposed to dead bodies, dismantled body parts, smell of burnt flesh and blood, shattered windows and burning cars. During in-depth interviews, they revealed their feelings and thoughts about the event. They described the immediate aftermath of the attack and the emotional toll it took on them.

The Effectiveness of the 3R Domestic Violence Program in Reducing Crime.

Samantha M. Gavin Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Repeat Offending

Samantha M. Gavin Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The Inside World of Law Enforcement First Responders in Suicide Bomb Attack: Police Perspectives.

Gina Nicole Gibbs Ms. University of Cincinnati

Is There Justice in Mercy? The Retributive Philosophies of Executive Clemency.

Mariela Georgieva Mrs. Prairie View A&M University

Juvenile Prostitution - the concept of victimization as punishment.

Lior Gideon Dr. John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Measuring Social Support and its Effect on Community Safety.

Kim Nicole Gibbs Ms. University of Cincinnati

Is There Justice in Mercy? The Retributive Philosophies of Executive Clemency.

Mariela Georgieva Mrs. Prairie View A&M University

Sexually exploited children: the relationship between increased punishment and number of victimized youth.

Executive Clemency is assumed to be a mechanism to correct injustices brought about by the criminal justice system, yet empirical research is lacking. This paper aims to examine the rationales for executive clemency, using data from 2005 to 2012. It explores whether the presence of a foreign military on a country's soil increases suicide terrorism campaigns in that country, as extremists use such attacks to gain international attention and support. The study uses a cross-sectional sample of 82 countries, with data drawn from several sources.

Improved analytics in employee screening in the federal homeland security agencies that constitute the Department of Homeland Security in the effectiveness of their pre- and sustained employee screenings and monitoring. This paper describes the current procedures, relevant research, the problems with traditional processes and measures, and recommendations for improvement.

The relationship between foreign military presence and terrorist attacks targeting the police.

The presence of a foreign military - especially one of a different religion - on a country's soil increases suicide terrorism campaigns in that country, as extremists use such attacks to gain international attention and support. The paper uses a cross-sectional sample of 82 countries, with data drawn from several sources to explore whether the presence of a foreign military increases the number of terrorist attacks targeting the police.

Improved analytics in employee screening in the federal homeland security agencies that constitute the Department of Homeland Security in the effectiveness of their pre- and sustained employee screenings and monitoring. This paper describes the current procedures, relevant research, the problems with traditional processes and measures, and recommendations for improvement.

The importance of measuring social support and its effect on community safety.

Lior Gideon Dr. John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Measuring Social Support and its Effect on Community Safety.
Justice policy in the 21st century cannot be "more of the same." Traditional justice is largely ineffective because it deals with criminals but does not address crime. It does little to create safer communities or make a more "just" future possible. "Restorative community justice" may provide a framework for thinking about justice and make a "more of the social" possible. Two contemporary perspectives in critical criminology (i.e., postmodernism and convict criminology) are integrated through reference to Jean Genet's "The Thief's Journal." In particular, this study demonstrated the need for more "social" in the social sciences, in which art, literature, and the humanities can help inform social scientists about the realities of their endeavor. The purpose of this paper is to provide a review of the literature regarding the use of eyewitness identification in the criminal justice systems. A summary of the elements, including memory, influencing factors, history, and current status in the United States will be provided. Suggestions for best-practice usage of eyewitness identification will be outlined. This study endeavored to determine the level of public acceptance for providing drug treatment in lieu of incarceration for drug offenders. A questionnaire was designed including the "Monroe Visitor Survey," developed by Patterson. The study also included additional questions developed by this researcher. The participants were selected randomly using a probability sample of 1500 citizens from four counties in the state of New York. The results indicated the current public perception of the relationship between drug treatment and drug offenses were found to support drug treatment in lieu of incarceration in cases of the respondent's view of addiction as a disease. Recent evidence has supported that probation holds the potential to either net-widen or serve as a true alternative to incarceration, depending upon the context in which it is implemented. "Prison is a place of fear and hopelessness," and "unnecessary incarceration is cost-effective and should be used as an alternative to punishment." The literature concerning the satisfaction of domestic violence victims with local criminal justice and advocacy agencies by examining victim satisfaction with local law enforcement agencies, local courts, legal aid attorneys, and the YWCA. The experience of a victim with local criminal court and advocacy agency determines whether she will contact these service providers for assistance in the future. Most of the studies focusing on victim satisfaction have involved female victims of domestic violence who have had contact with the local law enforcement agencies, local courts, legal aid attorneys, and YWCA. Lessons From the Past: Exploring Probation as a True Alternative Sentence. The New Jersey State Police entered into a Consent Decree with the Federal Government after a series of high-profile incidents involving alleged racially disparate treatment. The police department was required to review the allegations of racial bias and develop a plan to address the findings of the investigation. The New Jersey State Police Post-Decree assessment and evaluation and discuss the challenges in the process. The position of correctional officer has been classified as one of the most dangerous occupations as indicated by the number of workplace incidents. Research has investigated correctional officer's experience and awareness of personal vulnerability and social integration assist in explaining such differences among male and female officers. Increasing evidence exists for the feasibility and effectiveness of VIVITROL® in the treatment of opiate addiction. This randomized clinical trial of VIVITROL for probationers and parolees will present an overview of the State's Post-Decree assessment and evaluation and discuss new challenges in the process. The paradox is the victim's view of the case will be documented by the victim. The availability of proper treatment, with a goal of reducing future relapse and recidivism, is a pressing matter in corrections. Therapeutic communities (TC) provide treatment for offenders through a multidisciplinary approach of social services, group work, behavioral, and cognitive-behavioral treatment. Previous research has examined the success of therapeutic communities and the effectiveness of the treatment in reducing recidivism. This study will examine the effectiveness of TC programs, which can prevent future re-arrests and reduce the cost of court proceedings. The experience of a victim with local criminal court and advocacy agency determines whether she will contact these service providers for assistance in the future. Most of the studies focusing on victim satisfaction have involved female victims of domestic violence who have had contact with the local law enforcement agencies, local courts, legal aid attorneys, and YWCA. This project analyzes how rhetoric impacts public perceptions of youth in the juvenile justice system. Since much rhetoric already discusses the timing is explored in the media in order to impact perceptions of youth, the focus here is on the less explored topic of the critical categorization of youth. The purpose of this paper is to examine the influence of rhetoric on public perceptions of youth and to analyze the potential impact of rhetoric on the decision-making process in public policy. The project will use in-depth interviews and surveys of at-risk youth's and their family members, and focus groups with criminal justice professionals. As such, this study will examine the role of personal vulnerability and social integration in explaining such differences among male and female officers. Teaching criminal justice in a wide variety of students with varying backgrounds can be very challenging for instructors. This study will examine the influence of rhetoric on public perceptions of youth and to analyze the potential impact of rhetoric on the decision-making process in public policy. The purpose of this paper is to provide a review of the literature regarding the use of eyewitness identification in the criminal justice systems. A summary of the elements, including memory, influencing factors, history, and current status in the United States will be provided. Suggestions for best-practice usage of eyewitness identification will be outlined. 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"Prison is a place of fear and hopelessness," and "unnecessary incarceration is cost-effective and should be used as an alternative to punishment." The literature concerning the satisfaction of domestic violence victims with local criminal justice and advocacy agencies by examining victim satisfaction with local law enforcement agencies, local courts, legal aid attorneys, and the YWCA. The experience of a victim with local criminal court and advocacy agency determines whether she will contact these service providers for assistance in the future. Most of the studies focusing on victim satisfaction have involved female victims of domestic violence who have had contact with the local law enforcement agencies, local courts, legal aid attorneys, and YWCA. This project analyzes how rhetoric impacts public perceptions of youth in the juvenile justice system. 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Most of the studies focusing on victim satisfaction have involved female victims of domestic violence who have had contact with the local law enforcement agencies, local courts, legal aid attorneys, and YWCA.
The advent of mental health courts brought much hope for improved caseflow, case resolution, diversion of mentally ill defendants away from incarceration, and the social and economic benefits that would flow from these changes. Unfortunately, a number of agility, personnel, and financial challenges have undermined the potential for these courts to achieve their objectives of improved court efficiency, social and economic benefits, and successful treatment of offenders. A review of the literature and a case study illustrate the extent to which the objectives of mental health court concepts and design such courts to have not been adhered to in such a study. The second part of this project will provide recommendations for improving the implementation of mental health court concepts and reducing such courts to mere window dressing on the justice system.

Instruction within the classroom. That classroom level assessment leads into measuring the overall quality of criminal justice instruction. Examples, ideas, methodology, challenges and obstacles to assessment in the never-ending quest to find the appropriate measures for community college students and programs.

Intersectionality is not a new perspective, though how to implement its ideas in research practices is still developing. The complexity of this approach ignites challenges in examining the multiple intersecting demographics that impact legal experiences within the context of the electoral system. This project will focus on how intersectionality research to assist and future future endeavors applied to investigating this perspective.

Leniently than male defendants, most of these analyses are solely quantitative in nature. Using data from one Ohio project provides a qualitative analysis of gender disparities, taking a closer look at the specific factors influencing the recent treatment of female versus male, including crime specifics, sentencing specifications, and prior criminal history.

Critical infrastructure is an important aspect in protecting the U.S from potential threats. Critical infrastructure is defined as assets, networks, or systems that are vital to the U.S.; a disruption of their integrity would have a significant impact on national security. This paper will assess and assess the effectiveness of state and local government approaches in securing and strengthening critical infrastructure. The New Jersey Infrastructure Protection Board and the Chief of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Bureau of New Jersey will be presented.

Many believe the lenient treatment of females versus males, including crime specifics, sentencing specifications, and prior criminal history. This project examines the relationship between gentlemen’s clubs, crime and incarceration.

Exchange and Study Abroad Programs are ideal context through which students can expand their global education. However, global education is much more than having study abroad and or exchange programs; it requires the integration of all curricula and the exchange and study abroad programs so strengthening its international dimension. This research focuses on the 2013 Faculty and Student Exchange and Study Abroad Programs.

The National Institute of Corrections initiated dialogue, between community corrections practitioners and faculty from academic institutions with schools of criminal justice, around exploring the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training. All persons interested in the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training.

In August 2013, the ACJS Executive Board approved the establishment of a new TLS Section. Its purposes are to bring together faculty, practitioners, staff, personnel, administrators, and students in the integration of effective innovative teaching and learning methods and resources, as well as to promote the scholarship of teaching within the discipline. The goals of this section are to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, ideas, and experiences to promote effective teaching and learning in the field of criminal justice. The second part of this project will provide recommendations for improving the implementation of mental health court concepts and reducing such courts to mere window dressing on the justice system.

Planning and Participating in the New ACJS Section on Teaching, Learning, and Scholarship (TLS) Part I

The National Institute of Corrections initiated dialogue, between community corrections practitioners and faculty from academic institutions with schools of criminal justice, around exploring the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training. All persons interested in the scholarship of teaching within the field of criminal justice education and training will be presented.

A New Perspective on Causes of Delinquency

The discussion will be continued in a second roundtable at the conference and other related events.
This research showcase traces the field of private security beginning with the landing of Captain John Smith at Jamestown who protected the investment of the self-proclaimed merchant-adventurers of the Virginia Company of London. It explores a variety of milestones in the field such as the first Private Crime Prevention Practitioner (PCPP) established after the 2015 Criminal Justice Act, which provided funding for the development of community-based crime prevention programs. The Surgeon General’s Report on the Health Benefits of Tobacco Control played a significant role in the decline of smoking rates and the increase in funding for smoking cessation programs. The new Private Crime Prevention Practitioner (PCPP) was established by the British government in 2015 to address the needs of private security companies £1.5 billion ($2.4 billion) over seven years to conduct services previously carried out by police. This research showcase traces the field of private security beginning with the landing of Captain John Smith at Jamestown who protected the investment of the self-proclaimed merchant-adventurers of the Virginia Company of London. It explores a variety of milestones in the field such as the first Private Crime Prevention Practitioner (PCPP) established after the 2015 Criminal Justice Act, which provided funding for the development of community-based crime prevention programs. The Surgeon General’s Report on the Health Benefits of Tobacco Control played a significant role in the decline of smoking rates and the increase in funding for smoking cessation programs. The new Private Crime Prevention Practitioner (PCPP) was established by the British government in 2015 to address the needs of private security companies £1.5 billion ($2.4 billion) over seven years to conduct services previously carried out by police.

Police research has developed and matured over the past 100 years. The richness of the police research tapestry gives it gravitas precisely because of its many underlying theoretical linkages as well as differing ways of understanding the police and policing. In recent years police research has become tied to ideas of evidence; rooted in experimental methods and addressing instrumental questions. The rise of the ?medical-model? in police research has important implications for critical security work, yet across the academy there has been a backlash in policing research against the development of evidence-based policing and police research. This essay considers what we have come to know about the police, how multiple theoretical and methodological vantage points need to be understood policing and calls for a broader and more ecumenical approach to police research, including the use of mixed methods to police research.

The Marine Corps Law Enforcement Accreditation Program (MCLEAP) is an innovative assessment process that leverages technology, models of Adaptive Learning, and gamification to assess and train new Marine Law Enforcement Officers (MLEOs). The MCLEAP is designed to enhance the organizational readiness by aligning each department to single and institutional priorities and then evidence compliance through an objective assessment process. By measuring directly, evidenced results are produced in the form of reports that are used to prepare systems, support headquarters-based advocacy, justify budgetary planning and improve the effectiveness of the environment both local and jurisdiction.

Additionally, the most influential predictors of crime concentrated within multiple life domains, including: the self, family, school, peer, and work. Limited research has explored the impact of life domains on offending. The Marine Corps Law Enforcement Accreditation Program (MCLEAP) is an innovative assessment process that leverages technology, models of Adaptive Learning, and gamification to assess and train new Marine Law Enforcement Officers (MLEOs). The MCLEAP is designed to enhance the organizational readiness by aligning each department to single and institutional priorities and then evidence compliance through an objective assessment process. By measuring directly, evidenced results are produced in the form of reports that are used to prepare systems, support headquarters-based advocacy, justify budgetary planning and improve the effectiveness of the environment both local and jurisdiction.

The legacy of the Philadelphia Black Mafia continues to impact society today. Many of its former members are active in narcotics trafficking, gambling, loan sharking, extortion, and other criminal activities. Though it is widely agreed Philadelphia’s infamous Black Mafia ended as a functioning syndicate in the mid-1980s, many of its former members are active in the underworld they continue to influence this generation of hustlers, dealers, and ultra-violent illicit traffickers. Though it is widely agreed Philadelphia’s infamous Black Mafia ended as a functioning syndicate in the mid-1980s, many of its former members are active in the underworld they continue to influence this generation of hustlers, dealers, and ultra-violent illicit traffickers.

Since September 11, 2001, law enforcement research suggests that the funding and organization of local policing changed significantly. From a fragmented and unequipped public safety system, we have now witnessed the transformation of national security and the shift of public policy toward community policing. Since September 11, 2001, law enforcement research suggests that the funding and organization of local policing changed significantly. From a fragmented and unequipped public safety system, we have now witnessed the transformation of national security and the shift of public policy toward community policing.
This research provides a quantitative examination of the impact of prison violence on inmates and the various approaches that inmates employ to avoid the victimization process in prison. An analysis of the characteristics of inmates who reported victimization in the victimization process in prison is examined. The data were collected through the use of self-report surveys on over 10,000 inmates. The results indicate that inmates who experience victimization are more likely to engage in risky behaviors and are more likely to have multiple points of origins and agents. State and federal officials should consider implementing programs that address the root causes of victimization and that provide inmates with tools to cope with stress and reduce the likelihood of victimization.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior by altering our environment to discourage criminal acts and has been found to be effective in reducing both property and violent crime. The purpose of this paper was to examine one possibility for reducing burglaries: Do corridor design strategies reduce burglary rates, and if so, by how much? To answer these questions, we compared the results of burglaries of homes on cul-de-sac streets versus burglaries of homes on through streets. The paper presents empirical studies designed to determine the effectiveness of corridor design strategies in reducing burglary rates.

This paper presents multivariate regression analyses of probationers at a large probation agency. (This is part of a study by Dr. Klein at Iona College of 2000 to 2011 data on 24,071 probationers). The results show that after controlling for a number of other factors, the likelihood of a probationer being rearrested within 2 years of probation discharge: non-Hispanics are likely to have more arrests. I discuss possible theoretical implications.

Surviving in prison: Developing intervening strategies to minimize institutional victimization

This paper compares the changes in crime fighting strategies of three different divisions (Counterterrorism Division, Organized Crime Division, and Public Order Division) in the Istanbul Police Department between 2000 and 2011. Using meta-analytic approaches, the study was primarily to determine the target factors predicting adolescents’ perpetration in cyberbullying for prevention and intervention. A meta-analysis of 67 studies containing 21,310 subjects was conducted to investigate the impact of age at psychopathy diagnosis, individual differences, and psychopathy on the crime fighting strategies of three different divisions in Istanbul Police Department. The results showed that a number of significant factors and other predictors were found that both individual and contextual factors contribute to group differences. These target factors were found to be promoting strong relationships and designing effective programs to prevent bullying behaviors.

This paper presents multivariate regression analyses of probationers at a large probation agency. (This is part of a study by Dr. Klein at Iona College of 2000 to 2011 data on 24,071 probationers). The purpose of this paper is to construct a typology of burglary serial killers in order to explain why at this age serial killers.

To date, there has been ample research on many types of serial killers such as female serial killers, male serial killers, team serial killers, healthcare serial killers and serial killers with their children. However, research on teenage serial killers has been minimal to nonexistent. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to construct a typology of teenage serial killers in order to explain why a teenager at this age starts to kill.
In Euripides’ Greek tragedy Medea, the central character sought vengeance against her husband by killing their children. The play was first produced in 431 BC. More recently, Andrea Yates, Darlie Routier, and Andrea Constand have all been charged with killing their children. In this paper, the authors examine how these outcomes were analyzed and contextualized. Additionally, the authors discuss the historical and cultural contexts within which these decisions were made, providing a nuanced understanding of the strategies utilized by their respective defendants and how these strategies were analyzed and contextualized. Finally, the authors argue that the power dynamics at play in these cases were exceptional, especially in regards to gender stereotypes.

Close to 97% of local police departments in the United States have less than 50 sworn police officers. Overwhelming majority of these small and medium size departments receive no training regarding the dangers of terrorism or anti-terrorism efforts. In this paper, the authors examine the manner in which the press covered these cases, especially in regards to gender stereotypes. The authors argue that the press coverage was gender-biased, with women being portrayed as victims and men being portrayed as perpetrators.

Presidential Crime and Scandal has existed in this country since the dawn of the Republic. The authors review the history of these events from the perspective of Political Crime. Also examined are the factors that contribute to the success of a presidential campaign. The latter fail to match up against wrongdoing of Nixon, Reagan, Kennedy or Clinton just to mention a few.

Neil Guzy Esq. Mr. University of Pittsburg at Greensburg

Mothers like Medea-Mothers that Kill:

Life satisfaction is generally defined as a global assessment of a person’s quality of life according to his or her criteria and is important in understanding such aspects as well-being, life satisfaction in association with changes in self-estimation, social involvement, and better academic performance. Although many studies of the psychology of happiness have been conducted, the research has not been comprehensive. Understanding the factors that contribute to a person’s life satisfaction is important for both personal and social well-being.

Stevie Charle

Life Would, Be He! An Exploration of Life Satisfaction among Female Juvenile Delinquents

In small and medium size police departments, as well as more recent developments in terrorism and national security, the need for specialized training and services that can impact on-officer behavior and reduce the risk of violence. The authors argue that the press coverage was gender-biased, with women being portrayed as victims and men being portrayed as perpetrators.

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The Washington State Risk-Needs System for Sex Offenders: STRONG-R-SO

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The impact of identity theft goes beyond what our society is willing to admit; in a more concerted fight against the crime.

Problem solving courts use a therapeutic jurisprudence approach to administration of justice to focus on offenders' need for treatment and probation conditions. Rather than achieving traditional correctional sanctions, problem solving courts develop innovative ways to deliver rehabilitative programs while maintaining supervision of offenders. An analysis of research has evaluated the effectiveness of these programs and shows that problem solving courts have better rehabilitative outcomes than traditional correctional systems.

The purpose of this research was to review the literature on intervention programs that address the impact of identity theft on victims and society. The study aimed to design an intervention program and evaluate its impact on academic integration, commitment to the university, and timely graduation.

Demeka Harrell  
Texas Southern University  
Impact of Identity Theft on Victims and Society

This presentation explores the historical progression of federal legislation on crime reporting by college and university campuses in the United States. It will explore the ramifications of campus crime on student success and address strategies for increasing safety and security on campus.

Henry L. Hartman  
Dr. UMC Charlotte  
Evaluating the Graduation Gap: Interventions Designed to Enhance Academic Integration, Commitment to the University, and Graduating in a Timely Fashion

The New Face of Retail Theft: Organized and Expensive

Robert R. Hassell  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania  
Shoot To Kill: An Examination of Fantasies of Violence Among Gun Owners

Valya Hardin  
Havard University - KSA  
Death Penalty: A Comparative Study between Jordan and KSA

Evaluating the Graduation Gap: Interventions Designed to Enhance Academic Integration, Commitment to the University, and Graduating in a Timely Fashion

This study takes an alternative approach by examining the impact of collective efficacy on household violent crime victimization. It explores how collective efficacy, defined as the effective neighborhood relations to minimize the risk of violent crime victimization by neighborhood inhabitants, can be used to predict violent crime victimization.

Richard D. Hamley  
Dr. University of Texas at San Antonio  
Evolution of Veterans Treatment Court: Program Implementation and Success Through the Veteran Participant’s Perspective

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The impact of identity theft on victims and society.

Richard C. Hemmens  
Dr. Washington State University  
Warrantless Searches of Parolees and Probationers

The impact of identity theft on victims and society.

Craig Hemmens  
Dr. Washington State University  
Warrantless Searches of Parolees and Probationers

Most programs record the progress of their clients while they are enrolled, but few track clients after program completion. Programs working with criminal justice-involved individuals aim to promote abstinence from problem behavior, provide program feedback, and determine why clients failed to complete the program. We present detailed recommendations for follow up techniques.

Craig Hemmens  
Dr. Washington State University  
Rapists’ Parental Rights: Adding Insult to Injury

This paper will consider the scope and frequency of lengthy sentences that extend beyond any reasonable life expectancy of an offender. While some data are available about offenders serving lengthy sentences, the number of offenders serving death in prison sentences, i.e., sentences that end only with the death of the incarcerated individual.

Craig Hemmens  
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Rapists’ Parental Rights: Adding Insult to Injury

John Jay College and City University of New York  
Alana Henninger  
Ms. Jessica S. Henry  
Prof. Montclair State University  
Deconstructing Death In Prison Sentences

A Meta-Analysis of the Impact of the Clery Act on Crime Reporting on United States College Campuses

This study will examine the impact of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) on the provision of services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The study will also assess the effectiveness of the FVPSA in improving service delivery and victim outcomes.

Perkins  
S. Henry  
Prof. Montana State University  
Depossessing Death to Price Somnium

Barry J Harvey  
Prof. Alvernia University  
The New Face of Retail Theft: Organized and Expensive

Richard C. Helfers  
Dr. The University of Texas at Tyler  
An Examination of Collective Efficacy on Household Violent Crime Victimization

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Over the past several years the Susquehanna Township police department has recognized the disproportionate number of minority youth that have been charged criminally for a variety of offenses. Previous research has found that college education often influences individual outlooks, and this is thought to be important for addressing increasing juvenile minority arrests designed to reduce minority juveniles being charged for crimes. Further research has found that college education often influences individual outlooks, and this is thought to be important for addressing increasing juvenile minority arrests designed to reduce minority juveniles being charged for crimes.

Education often influences individuals' views and behaviors, and this is particularly true for college education. Studies have shown that college education often influences individual outlooks, and this is thought to be important for addressing increasing juvenile minority arrests designed to reduce minority juveniles being charged for crimes.

Election is a high-stakes event where there is a necessity for security searches on planes, trains, subways, and buses, monitoring internet communications, examining financial statements, monitoring telephone communications, and searching vehicles. Data searches on planes, trains, subways, and buses, monitoring internet communications, examining financial statements, monitoring telephone communications, and searching vehicles are often used to make statements on public perception of effectiveness.

This study examines whether the increased risk taking on social networking sites has a direct impact on the risk taking of the individual. This is because the modern world is not only a world of information, but also a world of risk. Risk-taking behavior is a central component of human behavior and is often studied in the context of social networking sites.

The purpose of this study is to provide an examination of the link between fraud and low self-control. This study focuses on low self-control theories to examine the relationship between fraud and low self-control. The results show that low self-control is a proper measure of fraud. In addition, the results seem to hold when controlling for other measures.

This thesis focuses on public perception of the effectiveness of seven drug use prevention programs. The authors of the study examine the effectiveness of seven drug use prevention programs and determine the factors that are most important in predicting the effectiveness of these programs.

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This paper presents a discussion of the different types of identity theft and
in our quest for equality between the genders there is an unexpected
consequence that we must recognize and begin to address. The increase in cases of female sexual predators in our society. The men sexual assault, clothing and sexual assault trend to make people have victim of women being taken advantage of, manipulated, and either by law or some institutions but the men sexual assault trend to make people have victim of crimes committed by people. We can make of victims of crimes committed by people that we usually associate with illegal institutions. Academic studies and the media show that some men are now admitting experiencing sexual violations being cancelled against them by women.

Tammy Lynn Hess Dr. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee A Woman did what to you? Tackling One of the Last Taboos

Jefferson E. Holcomb Dr. Appalachian State University Exploring the Role of Perpetrator Suicide in the "White Female Victim Effect?"

This roundtable presented by Norfolk State University’s Sociology Department’s Graduate Criminal Justice Program will benefit from the combined experience of senior leading African-American faculty. The research concerning institutional racism at all critical stages of the juvenile justice system will benefit from the combined experience of senior leading African-American faculty. The research concerning institutional racism at all critical stages of the juvenile justice system will benefit from the combined experience of senior leading African-American faculty. The research concerning institutional racism at all critical stages of the juvenile justice system will benefit from the combined experience of senior leading African-American faculty. The research concerning institutional racism at all critical stages of the juvenile justice system will benefit from the combined experience of senior leading African-American faculty. 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The data presented are from the planning of a county jail re-entry program. The presentation will discuss the vulnerability social media postings pose to police officers. Research findings will be presented examining police organizations' departmental policies, regulations, and training addressing the issue of cyberbullying. The development of a framework to support the development of a comprehensive program to address the issue of cyberbullying will be presented. The framework will be based on the recommendations of the National Bureau of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The framework will be used to develop a comprehensive program to address the issue of cyberbullying.

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The author presents a review of the prior literature on enhancing classroom teaching. He then evaluates the strategies that he has utilized within his classes following his participation in a two year master teacher program.

New Tricks for An Old Dog: Strategies for Enhancing Student Engagement in Criminal Justice Classes

This presentation will discuss the vulnerability social media postings pose to police officers. Research findings will be presented examining police organizations' departmental policies, regulations, and training addressing the issue of cyberbullying. The development of a framework to support the development of a comprehensive program to address the issue of cyberbullying will be presented. The framework will be based on the recommendations of the National Bureau of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The framework will be used to develop a comprehensive program to address the issue of cyberbullying.

Reducing HIV/HCV Risk among Offenders Returning to the Community: Expanding a Proven, Culturally Sensitive Multi-Media Intervention to Include Latinos

This presentation will discuss the vulnerability social media postings pose to police officers. Research findings will be presented examining police organizations' departmental policies, regulations, and training addressing the issue of cyberbullying. The development of a framework to support the development of a comprehensive program to address the issue of cyberbullying will be presented. The framework will be based on the recommendations of the National Bureau of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The framework will be used to develop a comprehensive program to address the issue of cyberbullying.

Profiling Juvenile Offenders among Street Children in Nigeria

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Drug use and professional socialization: Notes on substance use in graduate and professional school

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Gangs in Jamaica are bred out of impoverished ecological contexts situated in politically homogeneous communities. A sizeable proportion of youth (young adults & adolescents) residing in Jamaica’s poor communities face challenges that may make them particularly susceptible to getting involved with gang activity. The current study seeks to add to the existing literature on gangs in Jamaica by exploring the risk factors of gang membership and the social organization of Jamaican gangs.

Online courses are rapidly becoming a part of criminal justice programs. They present unique challenges to instructors. They involve adjustments. Instructors must adjust to the format of online delivery. They must also adapt to the new methods of online instruction, increased case reporting. While studies have indicated that other demographic variables, such as age and ethnicity, influence satisfaction with the police and victimization reporting, studies often fail to take a gendered analysis of these issues. The present study examined the interplay of race, gender, and influence satisfaction between online and traditional courses.

Relationships between the police and public are important for many different reasons. Understanding what can increase confidence and trust between police and the community is crucial to ensuring effective public safety. The present study identified various factors that may influence police-citizen interactions and offers recommendations for improving police-citizen trust and confidence.

This paper investigates the process of dropping out of school in Jamaica. Juvenile misbehavior on school grounds, sanctions available to the school, the role of the victim’s parents, the type of school, and the role of family and the general social environment were considered. This study identifies the relationship between religious belief and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Bangladesh, a Muslim majority country of South Asia. IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) is common in this male dominated society, where, according to one study, three out of four (75%) women were victims of physical violence from their male partners. This study identifies the relationship between religious belief and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Bangladesh. The study examines whether the relationship between religious belief and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Bangladesh is influenced by the perception of the police and the general public.

This paper compares two interrogation methods: the traditional third degree technique and Crime Reduction Investigation Management System (CRIMES). The third degree technique was developed by Dr. Eugene Hugely, a forensic psychiatrist and criminologist. CRIMES, a crime prevention method developed by Dr. Eugene Hugely, is a behavioral and psychological approach to investigation. The implications of the study are significant for law enforcement agencies who are forced to be engaged in prostitution.

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Research has suggested that men with military backgrounds are more dangerous due to their time in the armed service and being exposed to the psychological effects of stress, trauma, and extreme combat situations. These factors have been linked to increased risk for violent behavior, particularly in the context of intimate partner violence. Studies have shown that men with military backgrounds are more likely to be involved in intimate partner homicide cases. For example, in a study of intimate partner homicides in Chicago, it was found that males with military backgrounds were more likely to be involved in intimate partner homicides compared to those without military backgrounds. Implications for prevention and intervention are discussed.

The majority of research on intimate partner homicides has focused on the impact of individual correlates. The use of structural covariates such as economic inequality and family structure has been less studied. This study aims to explore the relationship between structural covariates and intimate partner homicides. The study also examines the role of structural covariates in mediating the relationship between individual correlates and intimate partner homicides. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between economic inequality and intimate partner homicides. Through a mixed-methods approach, it was found that economic inequality significantly predicted intimate partner homicides. These findings have implications for both policy and practice in the realm of violence against women.

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Military Sexual Assault (MST) represents a significant experience identified for using the guidance provided through various mental disorders listed in the trauma and stress related disorders of the DSM-5. A noteworthy number of OEF/OIF veterans report post-military careers as civilian police officers. This is a notable number of OEF/OIF veterans pursue post-military careers as civilian police officers. The psychological screening and selection of correctional officers with attention given to the DSM-5 issues about other specified and unspecified personality disorders in applicants. The lessons learned from 9/11 taught Americans that there is no target that is vulnerable to acts of terror. Successful and thwarted acts of terrorism have focused a growing need for correctional officers to report health status and psychological symptoms. These symptoms, even if not severe, can be an ongoing risk assessment issue for correctional officers. In this case, a risk assessment can be inextricably interwoven with psychological symptoms emerging from within a prison. This paper raises several assessment issues relevant to evaluating OEF/OIF veterans as correctional officer applicants.

The biopsychosocialcultural issues of juvenile fire setters (JFSB) are noted in juvenile fire setters and bomb makers. This paper examines psychological screening issues relevant to evaluating OEF/OIF veterans as correctional officer applicants.

Internationally, terrorism fuels the need for police officer training to include an expanded psychological risk assessment process for police in light of 21st century police officer demands given the concerns about Islamaphobia and what does the right to bear arms mean? Lower Court Interpretations of Heller and McDonald. This paper proposes to look at lower court cases to examine what constitutes “reasonable” and “unreasonable” gun regulation.

What does the right to bear arms mean? Lower Court Interpretations of Heller and McDonald. In 2008, the Supreme Court interpreted the Second Amendment to mean that the possession of a fire arm was an individual right. Two years later, the Court held this right applied to subnational units. At the same time, the majority held (in Heller) that the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited.” In other words, while some types of fire arms are unconstitutional not all are. This paper proposes to look at lower court cases to examine what constitutes “reasonable” and “unreasonable” gun regulation.

What does the right of a Bear Arms? Meet/Tower Court Interpretations of Heller and McDonald. In the landmark case of R. v. Stinchcombe [1991], the Supreme Court of Canada rendered a decision regarding the Crown’s duty to disclose in the case of criminal trials. Numerous additional cases across Canada have followed, further illuminating and determining disclosure questions. This paper discusses the specific disclosure requirements for lower courts. The duty to disclose in lower courts is often interpreted with less than the desired standards. This paper provides a preliminary approach for crafting an effective duty to disclose in lower courts.

The Duty to Disclose in Lower Courts: An International Comparison. This paper examines the emergent themes of disclosure processes, procedures, timing, costs, and the effect of a breach of this duty.

Police Officers' Perceptions of 'Justice Paradigms': An InternationalComparison. Biopsychosocialcultural Parent Endorsement Patterns in Juvenile Fire Setters and Bomb Makers. The biopsychosocialcultural issues of juvenile fire setters (JFSB) are noted in juvenile fire setters and bomb makers. This paper examines psychological screening issues relevant to evaluating OEF/OIF veterans as correctional officer applicants.

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A forensic psychological paradigm on terrorism: A new avenue for social psychiatry? The forensic psychological paradigm on terrorism: A new avenue for social psychiatry? This paper examines the emergent themes of disclosure processes, procedures, timing, costs, and the effect of a breach of this duty.

Nicholas A Jones Dr. University of Regina
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Saul L. James Dr. University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
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The Duty to Disclose in Lower Courts: An International Comparison. This paper examines the emergent themes of disclosure processes, procedures, timing, costs, and the effect of a breach of this duty.

A. Jones Dr. University of Regina
Police Officers' Perceptions of 'Justice Paradigms': An InternationalComparison.
In 2013, a US District Court ruled on a case brought by four plaintiffs against Fox Searchlight Pictures. The plaintiffs had worked as unpaid interns during the production of The Black Swan. The plaintiffs sued, claiming they were entitled to remuneration. The court found for the plaintiffs, holding that they were owed payment. The court noted that there was no exception to the Federal Internship Program, and that this was the case even for one of those who pursued higher education during their internship. The court discusses the potential impact of Black Swan and related rulings, the actions of advocates for unpaid interns, and the measures taken at the Federal level to address this issue.

This paper examines existing data to determine the definitions of a gang, a gang member, and a gang crime. It also examines the existing literature and theories on gangs and gang crime. The study explores the role of criminal justice in controlling crime and violence in urban areas. The paper concludes with a discussion of the need for further research in this area.

This paper describes paraphilias as they are portrayed in crime and justice literature and in the media. Comparisons and differences are enumerated. The history, theoretical causes, and possible developmental stages of paraphilias are discussed. This paper includes examples of cases of serial killers and their associated paraphilias.

From Chief Justice John Marshall to President Gerald R. Ford, the federal government has been referred to as a nation of laws and not of men. This ideal is seemingly at odds with current criminal justice policies and practices. This article examines both existing law and practice to answer both questions.

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. It provides information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among the general population aged 12 or older, living in the United States. Data from its 2011 survey, the presentation will examine the nature, extent, and perceived the risks of family drinking and drug use among youth 12-17 years old. It will also discuss the recent trends in family drinking and drug use.

This paper examines police officer line of duty homicides in light of claims that police are underpaid. This paper discusses the dynamics of domestic human trafficking in United States and India. Qualitative data are collected from perpetrators, victim, survivors, community leaders and community activists via personal interviews and focus group discussions. This study examines the respondents not only their roles and responsibilities but also their attitudes towards law enforcement and criminal justice system. It concludes with a discussion on the need for further research in this area.

This paper examines police officer line of duty homicides in light of claims that police are underpaid. The paper is based on a survey of police officers in the United States. It examines the perception of police officers regarding their pay, working conditions, and working hours. The study concludes with a discussion on the need for further research in this area.

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Elizabeth Ana X. Kossel Ms. The College of New Jersey Sexual Assault on College Campuses

On college campuses, sexual assault is prevalent, but also underreported. Many women deal with this traumatic experience, but are afraid to report the assault because of various reasons, including fear of re-victimizing and the possibility of their secrecy unraveling or increasing the changes against the accused perpetrator. The victim's fear is a barrier to seeking help. In a recent survey, 1 in 3 college students reported experiencing sexual assault and the number of incidents reported by counseling centers. This research delves into the root factors in the issues regarding assault and the ways in which research is speaking out about the college administration's response to the crime.

Nadeem Aslam Dr. Norfolk State University The Japanese Lay-Judge System: Public Perceptions and Attitudes

In 2009 Japan modified its trial process to include a system whereby civilians serve as lay-judges (saiban-in). The current study gathered survey data from the general public in the Kansai area of Japan and the current study compared outcomes to prior research findings.

Richard R. A. Kato Dr. Jacksonville State University in Association with Hobbs Institute of Medical Policy

Publishing literature indicates that occupational police stress can lead to negative outcomes in officer practices and the private lives of police officers. Although the prevalence of police stress is well recognized in the field, little research has been conducted to avoid costs to both parties. The purpose of the study is to examine types of occupational police stress that are experienced by police officers in the U.S. and those controlling factors of these conditions.

Kerry A. Kozak Mn. Pace State University

CHALLENGE STATEMENTS AND CONSULTING FACTORS IN THE ISTANBUL POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Although gender equality in South Korea has already improved in the last 10 years, the culture is changing. This equality persists in main-corectoral professions. The National Police College starting publishing in 1998, however still displays a proper percentage of South Korean police. In the police we expect the entire gender between gender and the access to police in society. Research shows that women are more likely to report and more likely to report to police.

Hyo Young Lee Ms. Hanyoung University

Sexual Violence Towards the Women: Prevalence and Prevalence of Sexual Violence in College Students

This paper describes the history and operation of ATF's National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN). NIBIN is a forensic technology overseen by ATF and implemented in 150 local crime labs and law enforcement agencies. This paper provides a brief overview of ballistics imaging, and describes NIBIN's administration, operation, and performance.

Deborah G. Keeling Dr. University of Louisville Digital Piracy Among American and Russian College Students

The present research examines differences between United States and Russian college students and their participation in digital piracy. College students are high-end users of technology and very interested in digital piracy. The study utilizes student participants in order to determine the growth of digital piracy across the two countries.

Joanne Katz Prof. Missouri Western State University

Growing Restorative Justice: The Role of the National Association of Community and Restorative Justice (NACRJ)

This paper describes the history and operation of ATF's National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN). NIBIN is a forensic technology overseen by ATF and implemented in 150 local crime labs and law enforcement agencies. This paper provides a brief overview of ballistics imaging, and describes NIBIN's administration, operation, and performance.

Charles M Katz Dr. Arizona State University

Information and Technology in the Smart Policing Initiative

Hotbeds of Modern Piracy

Not All Crime Policies are Created Equal: Preferential Use of Symbolic Rhetoric in 7 Crime Policy Areas

Recent research suggests that American presidents resort to the use of symbolic rhetoric because of public opinion, party affiliation, election year politics, and divided government. This study examines the likelihood that presidents will employ symbolic rhetoric in each of these crime policy areas.

Specifically, this study examines the relationship between United States and Russian college students and their participation in digital piracy. College students are high-end users of technology and very interested in digital piracy. The study utilizes student participants in order to determine the growth of digital piracy across the two countries.

Rita R. Keener Mr. Virginia Commonwealth University

Assessing the Implementation of Campus Safety Policies at Community Colleges

Identifying said behavior, this research examined the perceptions and attitudes of college students regarding campus safety policies. The research findings showed that college students had a very positive view of campus safety policies and that they were satisfied with the current level of safety on campus. Furthermore, the research indicated that college students felt that their campus safety was a priority and that they would be willing to support additional safety measures.

Stephanie Karas Ms. Sam Houston State University Not All Crime Policies are Created Equal: Preferential Use of Symbolic Rhetoric in 7 Crime Policy Areas

This paper describes the history and operation of ATF's National Integrated Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN). NIBIN is a forensic technology overseen by ATF and implemented in 150 local crime labs and law enforcement agencies. This paper provides a brief overview of ballistics imaging, and describes NIBIN's administration, operation, and performance.
Hegemonic masculinity allows for numerous justifications when women commit heinous crimes. It is assumed these women are deviants, as victims themselves of a masculine world. This notion is a protective phenomenon that can allow for the legal treatment of women throughout the judicial system, especially when the alleged victim is a lover or child. Research by multiple scholars addresses the use of pornography by sex offenders who have either adult or child victims. Other scholars focus on the motivations and prosecution of offenders. Research by the author addresses the frequency of the use of pornography by sex offenders who have either adult or child victims, as well as the frequency of the use of pornography by sex offenders who have either adult or child victims, as well as the frequency of the use of pornography by sex offenders who have either adult or child victims.

I review the correlates of female perpetrated homicide, in both the judicial system and the media, and how hegemonic masculinity perpetuates patriarchal punishment. Acknowledging the culpability of women is a necessary step towards leveling the gendered playing field the judicial system has been built upon.

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On September 9, 2008, New Jersey's then-Governor John Corzine signed a law requiring emergency service personnel (e.g., police, firemen, EMTs) to receive training in recognizing hidden disabilities. The law is intended to help those who need assistance in communicating to emergency service personnel. The law is intended to help those who need assistance in communicating to emergency service personnel. The law is intended to help those who need assistance in communicating to emergency service personnel.

Employee theft is a crime. When it occurs, it is natural to think that the owners of victimized businesses would immediately call the police to begin the process of redress in this harm. However, recent interviews with small business owners indicate that few of these individuals find any value in contacting the police. This paper details the reasons small business owners do not contact the police and discusses strategies the police and small businesses can use to bridge the divides that currently prevent collaboration.
This paper examines the role of empathy in the lives of violent, sociopathic serial offenders. Psychological and criminological research has consistently demonstrated that a hallmark characteristic of a sociopathic personality disorder is a lack of empathy. Sociopaths are highly adept at mimicking the emotions of others, thereby feigning empathy, while...
In comparison to the extensive body of literature on sexual violence in general, fewer researchers have specifically examined the extent to which attitudes about gender affect perceptions toward both sexual offending and victimization. A scenario-based survey was administered to a sample of U.S. citizens in which respondents were presented with a vignette depicting a hypothetical rape and then asked to engage in a 10-step guide on how to introduce yourself and your students to a flipped classroom.

The flipped classroom model has been shown to lead to increased engagement, deeper learning, and improved student outcomes. However, many educators are hesitant to adopt this model due to the perceived time and effort required to develop effective lesson plans and assessments. This paper offers unique insight into probationer demographics and recidivism in one of the nation’s largest-population probation systems.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between target characteristics, including attractiveness and vulnerability, and successful outcomes of planned attacks by domestic terrorists. By understanding what factors influence successful terrorist plots, law enforcement can better target their efforts to prevent future attacks.

The Rochester SPI project involves developing a risk assessment tool to address the problem of dispute-related violence, which accounts for nearly 60% of assault shootings. The development of this tool is based on a review of existing research and the creation and analysis of a database of all domestic violence incidents that occurred in a specific area from 2010 through 2014. The project will also involve the development of a risk assessment algorithm and the early stages of implementation of a system of risk assessment and related interventions.

The project has been funded in part by a grant from the National Institute of Justice and is being conducted in collaboration with the Rochester Police Department and the Center for Public Safety Initiatives. This presentation will review the research and development of the instrument and the early stages of implementation of a system of risk assessment and related interventions.
The Scholar Practitioner Model provides a perspective for learning and cognition. There are many teaching models initiatives designed to enhance both student persistence and overall program retention and the list continues to grow exponentially. At the same time, national data on student retention reveals serious challenges for administrators and scholarly practitioners for both our two-year and four-year college settings. As a result, most will agree that higher education in general requires strengthening of the current pedagogies in order to improve retention rates for students seeking criminal justice degrees.

**Let’s Talk About Retention Rates: A Model to Enhance Student Outcomes**

Charles James Kocher  
Dr. Cumberland County College

School safety has become an important consideration in recent years. A variety of responses have been proposed and implemented to improve school safety. The use of police officers in schools, or school resource officers, is one growing trend. The purpose of this research is to examine the role that school resource officers play in school safety. This research is based on a case study of several school resource officers. The findings suggest that school resource officers can have a significant impact on improving school safety.

** Substance Use Disorders: Key Factors in Women’s Offending**

Albert Kopak  
Dr. Western Carolina University

Women offender case management model: preliminary focus group summary

This study is a case report of the Women Offender Case Management Model (WOCM). A prison-based case management treatment program has been created. The program targets gender-specific strategies. The program utilizes the order to focus on the victim's role in a sexual crime. In 1978, women were randomized to receive either the WOCM or control treatment. Both groups were supervised on probation, however, the treatment group participated in interactive journaling, the control group did not. Both groups were followed for a period of 2 years to assess, among other factors, whether participation in interactive journaling had an influence on recidivism rates.

**Journaling’s Impact on Probationer Outcomes**

Deborah Koetzle  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The Impact of Journaling on Probationer Outcomes

Several studies have examined the role of journaling in reducing recidivism and increasing positive outcomes. The purpose of this study is to explore the potential of interactive journaling as a treatment strategy for women on probation. The study will examine the impact of journaling on probationer outcomes and determine if it is a more effective strategy than ethics training and government regulation in reducing the incidence and persistence of white-collar crime.

**Women Offender Case Management Model: Preliminary Focus Group Summary**

Susan Koetzle  
Dr. Central Connecticut State University

Women’s Offender Case Management Model. Preliminary Focus Group Summary

In 1997, women’s participation rate in policing plateaued at about 13%. Since then, the rate has remained essentially stable. This is unfortunate, as women are well suited to many tasks in policing. However, studies have identified a number of barriers to recruiting female police officers. These barriers have been found to be effective recruiting strategies.

**Identifying Inmates in Crisis: An Examination of Content, Policy, and Effectiveness of Suicide Risk Screens**

Anne L Kringen  
Texas State University

Felony probation units: variations in risk and revocation

The first state-wide police force in the United States was created in 1905 on the heels of major anthracite coal miners’ strikes where 147,000 miners walked off their jobs causing great worry in the business community. This study considers the historical viewpoints from the perspectives of the police, the labor movement and the business community.
Faith-based reentry programs are commonplace in the United States, but examination of their effectiveness is limited in the reentry literature. This study explores the effectiveness of a faith-based, faith-based community collaboration in reducing recidivism. The study introduces a model to evaluate the faith-based program and its impact on recidivism, and the model is applied to both quantitative and qualitative findings. Policy and program suggestions will also be discussed.

The criminal justice policy process is under scrutiny from academicians who relay a notable absence of reliable empirical evidence to produce policy narratives that objectively allocate scarce resources. Scholars have argued that the lack of an evidence-based approach has allowed the implementation and continued retention of unproven policies and program. In lieu of the unrealistic leap from status quo to informatics and empirical research, the paper promotes the long-term goal of interest agency collaboration, systems review, cost-effectiveness mixes, crime trend analysis, and informatics standards to increase the capacity of criminal justice policy to reduce crime in the most cost-effective manner.

One of the most debated topics in the U.S. Criminal Justice System is the death penalty. There is also no consensus in American society about whether death penalty is a deterrent to prevent a crime. The importance of political culture as a determinant of states adoption of death penalty is emphasized by using Elazar's political culture typology. The study tests whether job satisfaction mediates job stress on affective commitment. The concept of job satisfaction is constructed with a comprehensive model of job stress proposed by Cooper and Maccoby (1989). To test the mediating effect of job satisfaction, a mediation model was established. Results and policy implications are discussed. Suggestions for future research are also provided.

In 2013 an Australian Jogger was gunned down in Duncan Oklahoma resulting in national and international debates about gun control and the United States "wild west" mentality. Defined by some as a Wild West mentality, the Gun Culture in Oklahoma has resulted in juvenile gun violence. The sociological analysis will examine linkages between gun culture in small towns and metro areas.

The landmark 1993 case, Daubert v. Merrell Dow, which established judges as the gatekeepers of scientific evidence, listed five factors for assessing the validity of proffered expert testimony. Since the fall of the USSR in 1992, politicization of JIHAD as religiously legitimated violence at the service of fighting injustice has presented a daunting challenge to post-Détente emerging international security that this paper critiques.

An analysis of a juvenile justice system's population drivers helps establish a foundational understanding of the policies and practices that impact its incarcerated juvenile populations. It also aids objective, data-informed action, as well as buy-in from these persons to assure follow-up implementation and measurement.

A comparative discussion and policy implications for Taiwanese correctional administrators are addressed in final.
In 2009, we began to implement a secure-messaging enterprise framework to provide more than 6000 registered NCIC/CJIS/NLETS Terminal Access Coordinators a unique real-time ‘hit-confirmation’ and other time-sensitive content-confidential messages to a CJIS-M endnode that we have developed in house with Iggitek’s TrueSecure framework. This presentation aims to share the results of this activity.

New Jersey State Police Information Technology Bureau

Susan Laird Mrs. New Jersey State Police Information Technology Bureau

A low budget secure messaging framework for NJICU/CJIS/NLETS

Differences in the Correlates of Job Stress and Job Satisfaction by Race/Ethnicity of Jail Staff

Eric Lambert Prof. University of Mississippi

Leadership and Innovation: A Review of Selected Training Programs for Police Command Staff

David Lambert Dr. Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences, University of New Haven

Assessing the Impact of Gun Regulations on Crime Rates: Using the Brady Scorecard to Evaluate Gun Crime

Susan Laird Mrs. New Jersey State Police Information Technology Bureau

Leadership and Innovation: A Review of Selected Training Programs for Police Command Staff

David Lambert Dr. University of New Haven

Developing research-practitioner collaborations: a case study of auto-burglary in Stillwater, Oklahoma

Thomas Lateano Prof. Kean University

The Use of Discretion in Criminal Justice Decision Making

Combination of the Academic and Practitioner Works

Ursula Ann Lande Prof. Georgia Military College

Applicable research aims to provide insight into this often ambiguous process. The potential consequences may be disheartening and widespread as they involve a vast array of individuals. This presentation utilizes a qualitative example of recent research regarding the role of discretion in the criminal justice decision-making processes. This research is essential because it describes the potential consequences that may result from discretionary action in the justice system. Further research is needed to evaluate the impact of discretion and its potential consequences.

Combination of the Academic and Practitioner Works

Cathryn Lavery Dr. Iona College

Creating a Successful Sexual Assault Training Module for Faculty on College Campuses

Asah Layne Ms. Howard University

Intimate Partner Violence Among Adolescents: What Is Being Done?
The life course perspective provides a theoretical framework within which the onset of victimization may explain the duration of interpersonal victimization. It also suggests that the transitions, such as help-seeking, and family background may affect victimization. Nevertheless, only few studies have attempted the life course approach in the study of interpersonal victimization. This study attempts to examine the determinants of extended duration. Early onset and the exposure to incest may affect the duration. Nevertheless, only few studies have attempted the life course approach in the study of interpersonal victimization. This study attempts to examine the determinants of extended duration.

According to the Korean Juvenile Protection Act (2013), for underage drinking (less than 20 years old), only store owners who sell alcoholic beverages to minors are subject to punishments or disciplines. Due to the lenient alcohol regulations, there are increasing numbers of violence committed by those under the influence of alcohol in South Korea, especially by students and college students. This study aims to examine how underage drinking influences college student's violent behaviors.

According to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), many indigenous communities across the world struggle gender-based violence involving physical, sexual, and psychological abuse among women, children, and other family members. This study examines the psychological and behavioral effects of gender-based violence on the well-being of these communities. The current study seeks to address how global gender-based violence looks like and what activities are being implemented in the global context.

Racial disparities in case outcomes have recently been explained by a focus on the characteristics of decision-makers in the context of the interplay between discretion, stereotyping, and the perceptions of decision-makers. The present study continues this line of inquiry to assess the effect that the gender of the intake officer may have on the intake decision-making process. Using data from a single police department, the results have implications for understanding the various factors that may affect the outcomes of cases. This study seeks to better inform efforts to address the equitable treatment of youth in the juvenile justice system.

The purpose of this study is to examine the prevalence of overweight and obesity in a sample of older female inmates (n=458). Results indicate that 34% of older female inmates were overweight and 8% were obese. Findings indicate the need for programs to improve the health of this population.

As the result of a "tough on crime" approach, many community-based agencies do not have sufficient funding to secure programming for female offenders or to engage them back into the community. Programs are often disconnected and do not address the needs of women in a comprehensive, gender-sensitive way. The current study examines the service needs of women parolees. As a result of limited funding, the narratives provide rich descriptions of the day-to-day challenges faced by front-line and systems-level personnel that work to implement re-entry strategies.
Compensated dating, or "teen prostitution," is a global concern that has drawn the attention of researchers, policy makers, and helping professionals. This phenomenon has been particularly prevalent in various parts of the world, including Hong Kong, where the population is aging at a relatively fast pace. In a total population of 7 million, 17.5% (1,226,900) of people were age 60 or older in mid-2009 (Census & Statistics Department, 2010). Understanding the stakeholders' preference of preventing fraud against elderly people is crucial in addressing this issue.

To date, studies on China's criminal appeals are rather limited, and focused on the review mode, functions and values of appellate review, and correction of trial court judgments. Based on 444 judicial decisions, this study focuses on claims raised by appellants and appellate courts' answers. Specifically, it addresses two questions: (1) What are criminal appellants' claims? (2) How do appellate courts deal with appellants' claims and are their decisions influenced by certain systemic factors? This inquiry sheds light on the practice of criminal appeals.

Research has found many youth involved in the juvenile justice system have mental health issues or drug abuse problems. This study sought to examine the relationship between mental health issues, drug abuse problems, and crime involvement. The study aimed to implement more preventative and re-entry treatment options for mental health and drug abuse problems in youth.

Comparative research in criminal justice has become increasingly popular in recent years. This may be due to globalization and technology which enable scholars to more easily share information and identify similarities and differences amongst criminal justice systems. This paper will discuss the history, similarities, and differences between the juvenile justice systems in Taiwan and the United States.

The roundtable will discuss how the Luzerne County Public Defender's Office, in conjunction with faculty at King's College, created a college-based mentoring program for "At-Risk" Juveniles and "First-Time" Non-Violent Juvenile Offenders in the wake of the "Kids for Cash" scandal. The panel will go into detail about the program and also into the development of a cross-curricular course that is centered on the program. The panel will discuss issues concerning the gathering data from teachers and parents in order to assess the mentee's progress and the success of the program.

Violence against female police officers is a transnational crime problem that causes economic, social and environmental harm on a global scale. Developing nations are particularly vulnerable to predation by foreign fleets that fish illegally, or "use illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing," which drains resources, destroys ecosystems, and endangers the livelihoods of coastal communities. The legal practice of "sustainable fisheries" necessitates better coordination to achieve and communicate effective practices. While some progress has been made toward promoting public officials' genuine commitments and the adoption of the world's marine resource management goals, many challenges remain. The finding suggests future research and policy decisions should seek to implement more preventive and treaty-oriented approaches for combating violence and drug abuse problems in youth.
We analyzed data from the multi-state SVORI initiative to examine the impacts of child support and other types of legal debt on various outcomes in prisoner reentry, including later self-reported employment, educational attainment, health status, and recidivism. We found that the presence of the debt affects the likelihood of earning the necessary skills and knowledge required for meaningful labor market opportunities, as well as whether it increases the likelihood of reoffending.

Mandi Linz
Mercyhurst University
Legislative Reforms Protecting Children from Abuse: A Review of Pennsylvania Initiatives

In the context of the Department of Justice's Defending Childhood initiative and legislative reforms following the Sandusky pedophile scandal in the state of Pennsylvania, mandatory reporting statutes define what constitutes child abuse. Individuals required to report, procedures for reporting, and penalties for non-compliance. This session will explore the legal and ethical implications of these statutes, including the impact of mandatory reporting on the perception of child abuse and the possibility of changing laws to better protect children.

Allen Lipscomb
Prof.
University of Southern California School of Social Work
They're Just Teens: Examining the Correlation Between Disruptive Attachment and Juvenile Delinquent Behavior

This workshop will explore the intersection of attachment theory and juvenile delinquent behavior today's society. The session will explore social learning theory, identity self-concept and the role of community in attachment. It will understand the implications of attachment disorders in urban communities. The session will provide tools to early childhood education professionals, social workers, and law enforcement on how to identify signs of attachment styles. Ultimately, the session will bring about awareness of the youth and understanding of their behaviors. Attendees will walk away with a different set of lenses to understand youth that they serve.

Peter W Liu
Dr.
Monmouth University
College Students' Attitude Towards Physician-Assisted Suicide

Based on a sample of undergraduate college students from a mid-western public university, this study examines the relationship between religiosity, attachment toTerminal Illness, and physician-assisted suicide (PAS) as a means of resolving dying wishes. The study assessed religiosity, attachment, and other variables and found a significant relationship between religiosity and PAS. Other variables were not significant.

Sarah Livsey
Seton Hill University
Assessing Student Attitudes About Sexual and Domestic Violence

This poster will highlight results of the 2013/2014 survey of incoming freshman attitudes toward sexual and domestic violence. It will also discuss a unique university/community partnership to target identified areas of concern.

Maria Joao Lobo Antunes
Dr.
Towson University
Racial and ethnic differences in the protective effects of parental management strategies on youth exposure to violence

Youths' exposure to violence can have devastating effects especially in relation to the development of problem behaviors. Researchers have yet to focus on the value of assessing different parental management strategies, two dimensions of parenting, on children's exposure to violence. This study explores the role of race, ethnicity, and neighborhood characteristics in the protective effects of various parenting strategies against exposure to violence.

J. Miguel Lopez
Mr.
Boise State University
Gender Disparity in Policing: Why Women Choose Not to "Protect and Serve?"

Women account for over fifty percent of the population in the United States but only around eleven percent of local sworn police officers (Shelly, Morabito, & Tobin-Gurley, 2011). Female officers face additional challenges that may reduce their desire to pursue a career in policing. This session will examine the barriers that women face and how policing, which was historically seen as "crime fighting" suited to exclusively to males, has been undergoing a paradigm shift towards community-oriented service providing opportunities in altering gendered perceptions.
Jeannice L. Louine
Ms. Mississippi State University

Remembering Jonathan Ferrell: The Common Disregard of the Black Life

Highly publicized cases such as the Rodney King case in 1991 and the more recent Jonathan Ferrell case illustrate how police officers physically harm (and sometimes kill) members of the African American community and the ways in which the legal system fails to adequately address the problems of police brutality. This paper outlines a qualitative approach to understanding how Muslims are viewed in the media, such as the role of stereotypes and biases that may be experienced by criminal justice professionals. Research has also found that high levels of stress are associated with job dissatisfaction, burnout, and increased levels of depression and anxiety. It is known that stress and secondary trauma are experienced by police officers. The study further examined the relationship between stress, anxiety, and burnout among police officers working in the U.S. To this end, a survey of police officers was conducted to examine the presence of secondary trauma and stress among police officers.

Patrick Lowery
Mr. University of South Carolina

Discrimination or Procedural Justice?: Perceptions of Local Law Enforcement by Muslims in the American Southeast

This paper takes a qualitative approach to understanding how Muslims are viewed in the American Southeast. It aims to improve the understanding of the relationship between law enforcement and community relations. The study focused on exploring the perceptions of Muslims living in the American Southeast, particularly in relation to local law enforcement agencies. The study sought to understand the ways in which law enforcement agencies are perceived by the Muslim community and the implications of these perceptions for future research and policy.

Ruibin Lu
Washington State University

Stress, Burnout, and Secondary Trauma among Indigent Defense Attorneys

Research has shown that job-related stress and secondary trauma are experienced by criminal justice professionals. The study investigated the relationship between stress, anxiety, and burnout among criminal justice professionals. The study further examined the impact of stress and secondary trauma on the work of criminal justice professionals, particularly in the context of indigent defense attorneys.

Kristian Lum
Dr. Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory, Virginia Bioinformatics Institute, Virginia Tech

Accounting for Racial Disparities in Incarceration: An Agent-Based Model

Based on Bureau of Justice Statistics, black Americans are nearly seven times more likely to be incarcerated than are whites. Additionally, blacks receive longer sentences for the same offenses. Prior research has found 60-70% of black inmates do not receive the minimum sentence. The study and this paper suggest the presence of race in the system may be the cause for racial disparities in incarceration. The model suggests that stressors in the system affect the racial disparities in incarceration.

Fei Luo
Ms. Sam Houston State University

Ethnicity, Assimilation, and Fear of Crime

Fear of crime is often a problem in American society and has serious consequences. Research on fear of crime examines a variety of fear. One area that has not been able to draw much research attention is fear of crime. The present paper examines the relationship between fear of crime and property crime in a larger metropolitan city. Data was collected from a random sample survey, collected in 2013. The paper revealed that this association was significant for both women and men but not for men.

Yue Ma
Dr. John Jay College

Police Powers under the Amended Criminal Procedure of China

On March 2012, the National People’s Congress adopted the amended Criminal Procedure Law (CPL). The new law went into effect on January 1, 2013. The amended CPL makes progress in terms of protecting the rights of the accused. It strengthens the role of the public prosecutor and reduces the power of the police. The new law provides new protections for suspects in custody. The paper examines two aspects of the police powers under the amended CPL. First, the police are subject to various procedures that restrict their power, including a requirement to provide written notice to suspects of their rights. Second, the paper examines the power of the public prosecutor.

Eddy J. Lynton
Dr. Texas Wesleyan University

Status Characteristics and Judicial Decision Making

Employing the status characteristics/expectations states paradigm from social psychology, this study examines the influence of defendant characteristics on judicial decision making. The study focused on the role of defendant characteristics in judicial decision making and how these characteristics influence the way judges perceive and evaluate evidence. The study further examined the impact of defendant characteristics on the decision-making process, including the role of race, gender, and age in judicial decision making.

Faith E. Lutze
Dr. Washington State University

Invisible Implementers: The Probation/Parole Officer and EBP Nexus

Calls for Evidence-based Practice (EBP) to inform community corrections permeates research and policy. Probation and parole officers are often invisible during the process of planning reentry initiatives even though they are instrumental to the successful implementation of EBP. Recent research critically analyzes how new approaches to community corrections supervision impact the implementation of EBP. The study further examined the role of probation and parole officers in implementing EBP and their importance to achieving EBP.

Tamara Lynn
Ms. Kansas State University

Occupy Wall Street: Are State Responses Realistic or Glamorized?

This study compares media depictions to community reports of state responses toward members of Occupy Wall Street. Content analysis of the New York Post and New York Times, and correspondence with community leaders was used to examine the community reports of state responses to Occupy Wall Street. The study further examined the impact of media coverage on public perception and state response.

Eddy J. Lynton
Dr. Texas Wesleyan University

The Influence of Criminal Justice Actor Characteristics: A Meta- Analysis

Research on criminal justice decision making has focused primarily on the influence of suspect characteristics, age, race, and gender, and legally factors, recidivism, and prior record. One area that has not been able to draw much research attention is the influence of actor characteristics. The present paper examines the influence of actor characteristics on judicial decision making. More specifically, the paper examines the role of actor race, and gender on arrest and sentencing.
Under the aegis of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Human Development report (1995) introduced two new measures of human development that highlight the status of gender. These gender-related Development Indicators (GDI) focus on inequality in achievements of women and men in four dimensions that are considered to be essential for human development: education, health, income, and power. The GDI is calculated by subtracting the gender disparity index (GDI) from 1. GDI is the ratio of gender-related achievement to maximum gender-related achievement and is defined as the ratio of female achievements to male achievements in each dimension. The GDI ranges from 0 (complete gender equality) to 1 (complete gender inequality). These measures are particularly useful for evaluating the extent of gender disparity in human development and for tracking progress towards gender equality.

Lack of decision making when it comes to engaging in sex with the husband is often associated with the experience of sexual autonomy. The theoretical and empirical evidence suggest that a woman's autonomy in decision-making related to sex is critical for her overall empowerment. Theoretical and policy implications will be discussed.

The invitation of Atkins: The Future of the Death Penalty in the 21st Century

In Atkins v. Virginia (2002), the U.S. Supreme Court articulated three criteria to evaluate whether the application of the death penalty violated the evolving standards of decency of a maturing society. The Court's decision in Atkins serves as a landmark case that has had significant implications for sentencing practices. The Atkins test may serve as a foundation to eliminate the death penalty both on a topical basis and as a whole nationwide.

As if the job of a tenured/tenure track faculty member or graduate student didn’t have its own challenges, how do women (and their partners) negotiate the challenges of parenting within the academy? How do we support the challenges we’ve faced as we’ve balanced our roles of motherhood and family within our research and teaching demands.

Gender Empowerment: Factors Influencing Attitudes Toward Sexual Activism When is it justified to refuse sex?

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The focal concerns perspective has become the dominant theoretical framework used to explain sentencing disparities. The focal concerns perspective has been used to explain differences in sentences imposed for similar crimes. This research examines a pre-existing data set on sentences imposed in New Jersey. The study involved analyzing a large number of cases to identify trends and patterns in sentencing. The findings suggest that the focal concerns perspective provides a useful framework for understanding sentencing disparities.

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Gender Empowerment: Factors Influencing Attitudes Toward Sexual Activism When is it justified to refuse sex?
This presentation will discuss research findings using data from a 1994 national recidivism study. Logistic regression and survival analysis methods were used to determine the differences in recidivism between those released by discretionary parole officers and those released by mandatory parole officers. A national parolee self-report dataset was used to fit the logistic regression model and to estimate the hazard ratio for rearrest for discretionary parole release. Results indicate that those released by discretionary parole had a 31 percent lower hazard of rearrest than mandatory release offenders.

This study examines the relationship between ethnicity and fear of victimization among high school students. Several qualitative studies focused on ethnic concentration within urban neighborhoods highlight the possibility of neighborhood ethnic composition serving as a protective factor against violent victimization. Focused on the residential neighborhoods in which the larger-than-average ethnic (Sirius) groups resided, this study quantitatively examines and compares violent crime rates in both Chicago and New York City. Despite levels of aggregate crime rates being similar in both cities, crime rates were consistently lower in the Sirius neighborhoods than in the non-Sirius neighborhoods with similarly denser ethnic concentrations.

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What is your h-index? Measuring Productivity for Criminal Justice Faculty

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What happened when we measure the impact of immigration on escalation, gang or drug homicides? And, more importantly, who are the cells of migrants that are involved in drug-related violence in San Antonio communities? These questions were asked and tested in a multivariate analysis. The results indicate that the presence of undocumented immigrants does not have a significant influence on the total number of homicide victims. However, a significant influence on all types of homicide-related events, gang and drug. San Antonio neighborhood with higher than 25% of undocumented immigrants experienced more homicides including those that are gang and drug-related. The effect of immigration on homicides in the new border city is significant on all and not significantly the overall number of San Antonio homicide, gang, drug and escalation killings.

Rosa Mitchell Dr. Northeastern University The Barns Beekman - San Antonio Homicide: 1950-2010

Rust Mayer Dr. University of North Dakota Oil Boars and Crime: An Analysis of Recent Trends in the Bakken

This study explores the effects of the oil boom in North Dakota and Montana on UCR index crimes. Examination of a matched county sample revealed that Part I offenses increased between 2006 and 2011 in oil and natural gas producing counties whereas crime decreased in non-producing counties. Perpetual analyses revealed that those increases were not statistically significant. We did find a significant association between oil and natural gas production and property crime. By examining data from the oil producing counties, we are making broad generalizations about the boom-crime relationship. Implications for further research are discussed.

Andrews Dillard Dr. Western Illinois University PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION: A PILOT STUDY EXPLORING THE USEFULNESS OF FORGIVENESS EDUCATION WITH AT RISK YOUTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

This article is a pilot study investigating the concept of forgiveness and the elements of balanced and restorative justice as a prevention and intervention technique for fostering positive behavior changes in at risk youth and first time juvenile offenders. We compare the impact of forgiveness education and the elements of balanced and restorative justice in these two groups. The study involved a total of 18 sessions that included the youth and a facilitator to discern the potential applications, to key stakeholders, of the concepts in their daily lives.

Laver Wadepe Ma. State University Through a Convicts Eye: An Overlooked View of the Criminal Justice System

Theresa A. Mayzer Dr. University of North Dakota Oil Boars and Crime: An Analysis of Recent Trends in the Bakken

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Anthony McBride Dr. Western Illinois University

This seminar will provide a unique perspective of the criminal justice system by fusing the thoughts of a federal probation officer and a convicted felon who recently published a book together on the criminal justice system. Many offenders who enter our system are under the belief that they are a failure, that they are not capable of change due to their past. This seminar will provide the opportunity, to talk outside the box of innovative positions and assisted offenders in giving rise to the crimes by having accountable to society, and their visions as well as feeling confident that society and the system will give them a chance to make it right.

Ellen P McCann Dr. The Pew Charitable Trusts Communicating Outcomes to Stakeholders and Policy-Makers

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James T McCaffery Kennesaw State University Criminal Antigens as a significant source of variation in the outcomes of predictive validity studies

The results of this study are consistent with similar case studies that indicate that police departments representing the states and regions of the United States have different criminal justice systems. The police departments examined were not identified to the public or the media, and police staffing data were examined to create a model for policing effectiveness. The results showed that the model of police departments in this study was effective and the model can be used to predict police effectiveness in the criminal justice system. The paper also discusses alternative supply and demand alternatives for police staffing decisions and benchmarks to examine future staffing needs.

Megan McCrory Ms. The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey Social Control Theory and The Schools-to-Prison-Pipeline

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James McCabe Sacred Heart University Analysis of Police Staffing - How Many Officers Do You Have?

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James T. McCaffery Kennesaw State University Understanding the Different Costs of Criminal Justice: A Case Study of the School-to-Prison Pipeline

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Leah McCoy  
Sam Houston State University  
An Analysis of State Statutes and Administrative Regulations Related to Pregnant Inmates

Pregnant inmates consist of about five percent of females within the correctional population. Consequently, the few studies that have addressed their needs have focused on male inmates. Many states have failed to properly address the issue. However, two states, California and Pennsylvania, have made significant strides in this area. Other states should model their statutes and administrative regulations after these states to best address the needs of pregnant inmates.

Jack McDevitt  
Northeastern University  
Identifying and Responding to Transgender Hate Crime

This paper will review an analysis of police responses to hate crimes targeting members of the LGBTQ community in one large eastern city. In this case the police department received a series of complaints from members of the LGBTQ community about crimes targeting that community and what was perceived as a lack of response from the police. Focus groups and open community meetings informed the report to the department about the state of police responses to LGBTQ hate crimes and recommendations for how to improve the relationship between the LGBTQ community and the local police. The focus group found that a series of administrative decisions contributed to the improvement of the relationship between the police and members of the LGBTQ community and the local police. The focus group also found that a series of administrative decisions contributed to the improvement of the relationship between the police and members of the LGBTQ community and the local police.

Lara Axostiel  
Georgia Southwestern State University  
University Public Safety Officers? Perceptions of Restorative Justice Concepts

This presentation will focus on perceptions of university police officers regarding restorative justice. The study explores the perceived need for restorative justice, the perceived benefits and barriers to using restorative justice in university settings, and the perceived need for further research in the area.

Jacky McFee  
William & Mary Law School  
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Joseph M. McKenna  
Texas State University  
The Roles of School-Based Law Enforcement Officers and the School-to-Prison Pipeline: A Qualitative Study

This research identifies the roles of School Based Law Enforcement (SBLE) officers and further examines how these roles relate to the school-to-prison pipeline. The study includes a comprehensive examination of the SBLE officers' roles and the impact of these roles on the school-to-prison pipeline. The findings suggest that SBLE officers play a critical role in addressing the school-to-prison pipeline in their communities.

Rosemary McFick  
Averett University Criminal Justice Department  
An Analysis of State Statutes and Administrative Regulations Related to Pregnant Inmates

Pregnant inmates consist of about five percent of females within the correctional population. Consequently, the few studies that have addressed their needs have focused on male inmates. Many states have failed to properly address the issue. However, two states, California and Pennsylvania, have made significant strides in this area. Other states should model their statutes and administrative regulations after these states to best address the needs of pregnant inmates.

Dyan McGuire  
Saint Louis University  
An Evaluation of St Louis County Drug Courts: Success, Failure and Lessons Learned

This paper is a preliminary evaluation of the data from the St. Louis County Drug Court. It will determine who is being served by the Court and assess the extent to which the Court's diversion program is being successfully implemented as intended. In addition, the extent to which the Court's enforcement program is successfully reducing recidivism will also be evaluated. Strategies for improving the Court's program and future research needs will be identified.

James McHale  
Shaw University Criminal Justice  
A Generational Comparison of Student Perceptions of Academic Misconduct in Online and Face-to-Face Courses

This study examines student perceptions of academic misconduct in online and face-to-face courses. The study used a survey instrument to collect data from students enrolled in both types of courses. The results indicate that there are differences in student perceptions of academic misconduct between the two course formats.

Susan McNeeley  
Pennsylvania State University  
Neighborhood racial tension's impact on satisfaction with police and perceptions of police bias.

Prior research on perceptions of the police has examined the effect of economic and racial characteristics of the neighborhood. This paper extends this work by examining the effect of a specific type of neighborhood tension - neighborhood racial tension - on perceptions of police bias. The hypotheses are that neighborhood racial tension is associated with lower perceptions of police bias and that neighborhood racial tension is also associated with lower satisfaction with police. This paper uses an innovative methodology that includes both survey and archival data to test these hypotheses.

James R McKean  
Ohio University Chillicothe  
A Generational Comparison of Student Perceptions of Academic Misconduct in Online and Face-to-Face Courses

This empirical study explored student perceptions of academic misconduct by other students enrolled in face-to-face or online courses to determine differences by generation. The study used a survey instrument to collect data from students enrolled in both types of courses. The results indicate that there are differences in student perceptions of academic misconduct between the two course formats.

Joseph M. McKenna  
Texas State University  
The Roles of School-Based Law Enforcement Officers and the School-to-Prison Pipeline: A Qualitative Study

This research identifies the roles of School Based Law Enforcement (SBLE) officers and further examines how these roles relate to the school-to-prison pipeline. The study includes a comprehensive examination of the SBLE officers' roles and the impact of these roles on the school-to-prison pipeline. The findings suggest that SBLE officers play a critical role in addressing the school-to-prison pipeline in their communities.

Brittani McNeal  
University of Arkansas at Little Rock  
Contact, Race, and Victimization: Perceptions of Police and Courts in Pulaski County

Research suggests that race and prior contact with the criminal justice system are important predictors of perceptions of injustice. This relationship, however, is often measured by self-reported victimization. The present study measured the relationship between race and contact with the criminal justice system and perceptions of the police and courts. The results indicate that race and contact with the criminal justice system are important predictors of perceptions of injustice. The results also suggest that contact with the criminal justice system is more strongly associated with perceptions of the police than with perceptions of the courts.

Sean McKeon  
Limestone College  
Correctional Educational and Vocational Programs as They Relate to Recidivism

This study examines the relationship between educational and vocational programs in prisons and recidivism rates. The study used a longitudinal design and collected data from a large sample of prisoners. The results indicate that participation in educational and vocational programs is associated with lower recidivism rates.

Joseph M. McKenna  
Texas State University  
The Roles of School-Based Law Enforcement Officers and the School-to-Prison Pipeline: A Qualitative Study

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Benjamin Meade  
James Madison University  
Does Gender Moderate the effect of Religiosity on Prisoner Misconduct?

Studies on the effect religiosity has on inmate misconduct have produced mixed results, although many studies examine misconduct in male prisons. This study examines the effect of religiosity on deviant behaviors in both male and female prisons. The study uses a comprehensive methodology that includes both survey and archival data to test these hypotheses.
The present study seeks to increase understanding of the gender identity and gender role beliefs of male and female police officers. Results indicated that male officers held more egalitarian gender identity beliefs, reflecting less stereotyping of gender roles and behaviors. Female officers, on the other hand, were found to hold more traditional gender role beliefs. Both male and female officers adhered to traditional gender stereotypes in relation to crime and in strategies and thinking about preventing it, to a non-stereotypic police officer. Female officers may feel their gender identity is threatened and over-present feminine qualities in order to protect their identity as women.

The criminal defense of Not Guilty By Reason of Insanity (NGRI) has been utilized since 1859, but is often misunderstood and its effectiveness often relies on factors outside of the actual legal proceedings. This paper examines the implementation challenges and future prospects for its successful utilization.

The implementation of community justice initiatives in community corrections has gained momentum in recent years, but is met with resistance. This paper explores the implementation of the Neighborhood Opportunity Network (NeON), a system-wide community justice model of probation work. Based on more than 150 interviews and observations conducted with key stakeholders, successful and failed projects were identified and effective implementation strategies were developed. This paper concludes with recommendations designed to strengthen the implementation process of community justice initiatives.

Traditionally, domestic sex trafficking has been overlooked by the public and by criminal justice authorities. Despite recent advances culminating in federal legislation addressing this issue, the problem persists. This paper examines the experiences of women who have been victims of sex trafficking, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence. Future research directions and policy implications are discussed.

Four different surveys of legitimacy in Slovenia have been conducted recently: crime and justice survey among young Slovene adults (2011); an international survey on crime and justice for university students of law and criminal justice and security (2012) undertaken on 400 people by the law faculty and police and in the framework of the joint research project, another international survey on the police officers’ legitimacy and compliance with the law. The research results indicate that the police are perceived as democratic and fair, but that they need to improve their communication skills with the public.

Operational Specialization: Developing Rural Law Enforcement Initiatives for Human Trafficking, Drug Enforcement and Anti-Terrorism (Operation Stonegarden) is presented for participant discussion on the intervention's appropriateness on national and international levels.
As the rate of female incarceration continues to climb, increasing attention is being paid to the factors which encourage and hinder women’s desistance from criminal behavior upon reentry. In the following study, the author investigates the differences between juveniles and adults and thus juveniles should be tried in a separate, distinct court. This study, located in Jefferson County, has been tested in the top 10 most dangerous cities in the country for many years. The author concludes that the structure of the juvenile court system and the lack of trained juvenile officers in the Pine Bluff Police Department is disproportionately black, with a population composed of 62.1 percent white individuals and 36.7 percent black individuals. This is an unique situation for traditionally minority populations.

An increasing problem of great concern for academic institutions around the world is the presence of cheating among students. This research examines whether the use of social media is an appropriate form of students cheating. Results indicate that social media can be a tool for cheating in schools across the United States, as it is from the DRT Trends in International Math and English Gaps survey. The study employs qualitative linear analysis to evaluate whether indicators of academic dishonesty educational attainment, and educational inequities influence the use of social media for cheating. 

In recent years, the media focused greater attention to the plight of children and young adults targeted for bullying, especially bias-motivated bullying. Previous literature describes bias-motivated bullying as victimization based on the victim’s race, religion, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation. The results reveal a strong correlation between these factors and bullying. The study also shows that social media can be a tool for bullying. Future research will seek to measure the impact of social media on victimization and social discrimination.

While many criminal justice programs include a Capstone course, few are actual culminations of all major area program requirements. This Capstone is an example of a pedagogically unique program that provides the students with the opportunity for dialectical application of course material and experiential experience. Future industry survey tools will seek to measure the Capstone’s benefits for the professional community.
Online social interaction has exponentially increased in the last decade. Social scientists note that social media is a way to communicate attitudes and beliefs of interest, as it is the fulfillment of affiliates supporting sexual violence in online settings. Tools from Last Night's Race, a web-based bran, Grandfather, submission of anonymous text messages as an entertainment. The site promotes sexual violence perpetuation and the rhetoric of dominant social movement. This research has been conducted to examine the impact of online social interaction and the perpetuation of attitudes supporting sexual violence in online settings. Findings may inform future media practices.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management programs have become more focused on universities and colleges across the country in the past twelve years. These programs have an associated role in playing a key role in preparing and educating professionals in these areas. However, the authors hypothesize that there is currently a disconnect between the university academic climate and the practical application of that knowledge in the workplace. This roundtable seeks to exchange ideas and best teaching practices for including video and image as well as other visual or online media in capital punishment classes, particularly films and documentaries, but examining other visual or online media as well.

In the Caribbean, the tourism industry has been identified as one of the most important industries to foster growth. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have been concentrating on the tourism industry to attract more tourists. The current study examines the impact of tourism on crime rates in these countries. The study examines the relationship between tourist arrivals and crime rates in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The study analyzes the data from 1990 to 2015. The findings indicate that there is a significant positive relationship between tourist arrivals and crime rates in both countries.

Cross-border Crime Fighting and Law Enforcement Cooperation In every state within the United States, to numerous other countries, the increasing population of older people brings needed focus on economics, family structure, health care, and crime. In every state, it is necessary to examine the current data on how the aging population affects the criminal justice system. Our study examines the data on the population and crime rates in the state of Arkansas. The data suggests that the aging population has a significant impact on the criminal justice system. The aging population is driving the need for changes in the criminal justice system. The current study examines the data on the aging population and crime rates in the state of Arkansas. The data suggests that the aging population is driving the need for changes in the criminal justice system. The aging population is driving the need for changes in the criminal justice system.
Amber Morczek
Ms.
Washington State University
X Views and Counting: Interest in Rape Pornography as Gendered Microaggression
Research on pornography has been met with a polarizing response, but remains an area in need of examination. The current analysis utilizes a relatively new medium, Internet search queries, to examine gendered interest in pornography among Google users. The study found a gendered result, with gender influencing whether someone engaged in watching pornography. This is because there are gender differences in the ways that people use the Internet to learn about and engage with pornography. The full hypothesis was rejected. Requests of men and women with a medical condition were less likely to be considered as involving foul play (75%), compared to those of persons without a medical condition (90%).

Stephen Morewitz
Dr.
California State University, East Bay
Association Between Missing Persons' Medical Condition and Police Classification of Foul Play
Different factors may help to predict when the police classify a missing-person report as involving foul play. The present investigation is part of the Missing Persons Project. Based on a random sample of 998 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2011 and published on major missing-persons websites, this study found that the police are more likely to classify a missing-person report as involving foul play if the missing person has a medical condition (88.3%) (Chi-Square=103.04, df=1, p< .000). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the age and race of the missing person.

Stephen Morewitz
Dr.
California State University, East Bay
Gender Differences in Missing Persons with a Medical Condition
Persons who go missing may differ in the extent to which they have a medical condition, and gender may influence whether missing persons have a medical condition. The gender variable was the Missing Persons Project, which is based on a random sample of 998 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2011 and published on major missing-persons websites. This investigation found that gender influences the victim's gender, and gender differences exist in the missing persons' age and race. The results were statistically significant (Chi-Square=103.04, df=1, p< .000). These results demonstrated that gender differences statistically significantly after controlling for possible intervening factors, such as the missing person's race.

Robert Morin
Dr.
Western Nevada College
State and Local Government Financing of Law Enforcement Services
The financing of law enforcement services is one of the main functions and responsibilities of state and local government in the United States. A difficult economic environment in the United States has led to financial difficulties for many state and local governments, which are trying to find ways to ensure that they have the resources to fund the provision of law enforcement services for the benefit of the public.

Robert Morin
Dr.
Western Nevada College
Police Classification of Foul Play in Missing-Persons Reports: White/Hispanic Differences
Socio-demographic characteristics of missing-persons reports indicate the degree to which the police classify the missing-person incident as involving foul play. This investigation is part of the Missing Persons Project. Based on a random sample of 998 missing-persons reports that were filed between 1991 and 2011 and published on major missing-persons websites, this study found that the police are more likely to classify a missing-person report as involving foul play if the missing person is a Hispanic (88.3%) (Chi-Square=103.04, df=1, p< .000). These results remained statistically significant after controlling for possible intervening factors.

Stephen A. Morreale
Dr.
Worcester State University
Assessing Hiring Preferences and Discipline Orientation of Criminal Justice Programs
This paper details the findings from a survey of ACJS members. Respondents were asked about perceived preferences of hiring faculty in CJ and what respondents felt were the orientations of programs in CJ. This study found that respondents clearly felt that CJ program orientation should focus on developing critical thinkers, with a Ph.D. being required for hire. The results of this study were statistically significant (Chi-Square=103.04, df=1, p< .000). These results demonstrated that respondents clearly felt that CJ program orientation should focus on developing critical thinkers, with a Ph.D. being required for hire.
Recent large scale quantitative studies of terrorism indicate that there are consistent yet not fully consistent patterns of country-level terrorism activity over time. Although these studies have been useful for describing and explaining trends in terrorism activity across countries, they have not yet fully accounted for these patterns or established how they may change with varying levels of effectiveness. To address this gap, the current study examines the various factors that influence the onset and change in terrorism activity rates. Specifically, we provide a more nuanced examination of patterns of terrorism activity over time by examining country-level terrorism patterns across various types of alternating activity, target types and different conceptual definitions of terrorism.

Robert Moschgat
Weissburg University
A Criminological Examination of the Evolutionary Socialization Hypothesis

This study provides a cursory examination of the evolutionary speculation Hypothesis by isolating the effects of biological father presence on the development of risky behaviors and the variables that moderate the effects of family structure. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (PHILS) was used to examine the role of biological father presence in the development of risky behaviors among children of incarcerated parents. Attention to biological father presence will serve to enhance criminology's understanding of family structure.

Research with children of the incarcerated is scarce. The current state of knowledge on children of incarcerated parents is limited. Research on children of incarcerated parents should be focused on family relationships, family structure, family environment, family socialization and socialization of children in the family. Attention to biological father presence will serve to enhance criminology's understanding of family structure.
Over the past several decades, there has been a significant rise in female incarceration. Presently, due to several factors including policy shifts and budgetary constraints, increasing numbers of women, being released from prison and jails, are being reintegrated into communities that have a limited capacity to support their reentry. Although much research has been done on communities’ capacity to address the needs of inmates and phenomena of increasing female incarceration, little is known about reentry services for female offenders. Acknowledging this gap in research, this study sought to explore the Community Institutional Capacity (CIC) of social and supportive services in Philadelphia to address the needs of female offenders. A secondary analysis, this study used a cross-sectional design to understand reentry needs specific to women. Among these agencies serving women, free provide services such as family reunification and childcare and those that do rarely provide these services on an ongoing basis. These findings emphasize an important gap in reentry services.

Danielle Nesi
John Jay College
Meeting the Reentry Need of Female Offenders in Philadelphia

The Fourth Amendment Emergency Exception to the Search Warrant Requirement

Mentally ill defendants often need enhanced services and supervision in order to break the cycle of criminal behavior and re-incarceration that stem from untreated mental health issues. Among those defendants, 20% are mentally ill, and most of these individuals lack the skills necessary to obtain employment, housing, and proper mental health services. By developing specialized mental health courts, the process-based model of reentry can become more or less effective. The current study tests this hypothesis using a survey of 1,681 citizens from a mid-sized metropolis in the southeast. Results are very encouraging, with high levels of satisfaction and a willingness to refer others.

Christine A. Nix
University of Mary Hardin-Baylor
Theory to Practice: Minimizing Sexual Assault Beliefs and Increasing Victim Cooperation with Specialized Law Enforcement

Trust in the Police: The Influence of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy

The police interaction with the community is a topic that has been studied extensively. In order to improve community relations, the police require a clear understanding of the community’s expectations. The police must ensure that the community’s expectations are met, and this requires the police to provide services that are perceived as fair and just. This study examines the relationship between procedural justice and trust in the police.

Justin Nix
Mr. University of South Carolina
Theory to Practice: Minimizing Sexual Assault Beliefs and Increasing Victim Cooperation with Specialized Law Enforcement

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Kenneth J Novak
Dr. University of Missouri-Kansas City
The Kansas City (MO) Smart Policing Initiative: Focused Deterrence and Smart Policing

Survey data were used to discover women’s levels of transportation access and to generate a measurement instrument. The data revealed that transportation deprivation is related to criminal behavior and is a significant predictor of recidivism. The study also found that transportation deprivation is inversely related to re-offense.

Miriam J Northcutt Bohmert
Michigan State University
Measuring Efficacy of Bystander Prevention Programs on College Students

The current study was designed to determine whether family conflict correlates with attitudes of gender equality. Family conflict variables were examined to determine whether or not their presence was associated with gender equality attitudes. The study found that family conflict does not correlate with gender equality attitudes.

Alexandria Noon
Ms. Kutztown University
Access to Transportation and Outcomes for Women on Probation and Parole

This research explores transportation deprivation among women on probation and parole. The author created a measurement instrument for transportation deprivation. The results of this study show that transportation deprivation has a significant impact on women’s reintegration into society.

Claire Angelique Nolasco
Dr. Texas A&M-San Antonio
The Impact of Animal Abuse on Family Relationships

This study examines the relationship between animal abuse and family relationships. The study found that animal abuse is associated with lower levels of family satisfaction.

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Claire Angelique Nolasco
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The Impact of Animal Abuse on Family Relationships

This study examines the relationship between animal abuse and family relationships. The study found that animal abuse is associated with lower levels of family satisfaction.
This presentation will address the facts concerning the steps taken by the legal system to address the following issues of unidentified remains:

1) the extent of the problem,
2) how they are categorized and viewed by the legal system,
3) the effect on family members, friends, and acquaintances,
4) the overlapping issue of missing persons.

Victimology and Unidentified Remains: Unidentified Remains and the missing persons.

Sheila Oakes

Ms.

Eastern Kentucky University Graduate Student

American Legal System

The crime of identity theft like any other crime needs to be situated within its proper theoretical frameworks. The essence is to create a complex for future researchers, and criminal justice policy formulations and implementations. This paper will examine identity theft within the backdrop of relevant theories including, identity theft, and victimology. This study highlights the various aspects of identity theft that play pivotal roles in current police systems and the implications on other situations in the legal system.

Festus Obi

Texas Southern University

Restorative Justice Perspectives in African Criminal Justice

Before criminal proceedings and sanctions became a colonial bequeathal to the justice system in most African countries. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the various aspects of restorative justice that play pivotal roles in current police systems and the implications on other situations in the legal system.

Jen

University of Illinois

What is special about 'special categories of offenders' in South Africa?

The extent to which these counter notions manifest on parole board decisions and actions is examined in this paper. Based on secondary data sources, this paper attempts to trace how talent factors and the current political landscape of 'productive citizenship' cause it presents valid counter arguments to the categories.

Emeka Emmanuel Obioha

Prof.

Tshwane University of Technology

Parole system and paradox of 'over democratization' in South Africa

Court: The Cases That Made The Law" (Prometheus Books 2013). The book parts the curtain of Supreme Court secrecy and provides revealing links between landmark capital punishment cases and the lethal crimes at their root.

Christopher O'Connor

Dr.

University of Wisconsin - Superior

An examination of the impact of North Dakota's oil boom on crime

The present rate of incarceration in the U.S criminal justice system is alarming. It has become questionable if the formal adjudicatory system that leads to imprisonment of offenders still effective in combating crime and addressing offenses. Omit the world from according crime hypothetical and punitive consequences, the justice system fails to address the root causes of crime.

Evaluating Gang Units in San Diego: What is the Future, Impact, Cost, Police Role and Effectiveness

The present rate of incarceration in the U.S criminal justice system is alarming. It has become questionable if the formal adjudicatory system that leads to imprisonment of offenders still effective in combating crime and addressing offenses. Omit the world from according crime hypothetical and punitive consequences, the justice system fails to address the root causes of crime.

Robin

Ms.

The Pew Charitable Trusts

State Work from the Stakeholder Perspective

The present rate of incarceration in the U.S criminal justice system is alarming. It has become questionable if the formal adjudicatory system that leads to imprisonment of offenders still effective in combating crime and addressing offenses. Omit the world from according crime hypothetical and punitive consequences, the justice system fails to address the root causes of crime.

Jeremy Olson

Dr.

Seton Hill University

Get out of my classroom: Canines, ghosts and Bigfoot bring Bloom to life

Anecdotal reports, including student course evaluations, will be used to illustrate that unconventional strategies are commonly used by instructors in the classroom. This study, drawing upon the theory of Symbolic politics, is the first attempt to explain why presidents use signing statements with criminal justice-related bills, but does not explain why presidents use signing statements. This study, drawing upon the theory of Symbolic politics, is the first attempt to explain why presidents use signing statements with criminal justice-related bills, but does not explain why presidents use signing statements. This study, drawing upon the theory of Symbolic politics, is the first attempt to explain why presidents use signing statements with criminal justice-related bills, but does not explain why presidents use signing statements.
As the use of technology in the classroom becomes more pervasive, decisions about what to teach and how to teach become more influential. In this paper, three different cluster techniques are explored. The first cluster technique is to treat the discussion topics at the first the level of concept map. The second level is to treat the concepts as a set of features. The third level is to treat the concepts as a labeled data set. The second level of treatment involves a more interactive, dynamic classroom, but is more efficient and effective. Classifying what is the pedagogical goal can help to shape the decisions about the best cluster technique for your classroom.

Recently, Nigeria has experienced various acts of domestic terrorism that may be rooted in many forms of motivations and agitations. These aggressions have resulted in hemorrhage bloodshed, tragic agitations, and organized international networks aimed against the population. The power of these international networks and their activities have resulted in threats to the government's ability to control these offensives caused by terrorist activities. These threats have led to increased efforts by the government to fight terrorism in Nigeria. These are some of the major questions this study proposes to answer. In this paper, we present various forms of the experiences of actions which the government's anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism measures have taken and those measures have been counterproductive. The study hence attempts to put forward recommendations for the government when fighting terrorism in Nigeria. Through the data gathered, the study looks at the impact of varying strategies on the security agencies and the society. It attempts to look at the relationship between the context of the terrorist activities and the social unrest that follows these aggressions. This study aims to lay a factual foundation for the government to use as an example of successful efforts reduced from terrorism. Survival analysis is used to examine which factors are associated with increased/decreased time to first re-arrest.

The advent of social media has changed the way crime is discussed and analyzed in American culture. Public opinion is forming from the moment a crime occurs thanks to Twitter and Reddit, and social media users can use this public opinion to guide their own opinions. For example, in a high profile death penalty case about to be tried in South Dakota, the internet was used to gather information about the case and specifically in the context of a high profile death penalty case about to be tried in South Dakota. With recent advanced analysis tools such as ArcGIS, researchers have expanded crime prevention studies by testing crime prevention theories (i.e., crime generators, hot spots, crime prevention) on a larger scale. By using geographic models, crime researchers can test these theories and discover if they work, and if they do not work, what can be done to improve them. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and spatial analysis techniques allows for the testing of crime prevention theories on a larger scale.

Criminal Attitudes and Reentry: An Analysis of Time to First Arrest Among Serious and Violent Offenders

With recent advanced analysis tools such as ArcGIS, researchers have expanded crime prevention studies by testing crime prevention theories (i.e., crime generators, hot spots, crime prevention) on a larger scale. By using geographic models, crime researchers can test these theories and discover if they work, and if they do not work, what can be done to improve them. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and spatial analysis techniques allows for the testing of crime prevention theories on a larger scale.

Social desirability and rape myths acceptance: A mixed-methods analysis

Conflicting definitions of social desirability among social science researchers and the authors of this paper are the underlying reasons for the present study. A mixed-methods study is used to examine how social desirability was measured in social science research and to provide some guidelines for future researchers.

Rape myths have been found to encourage rape perpetration, discourage reporting of rape and inhibit bystander intervention (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1994; McMahon, 2010; Suarez & Gadalla, 2010). Even though many studies have found that rape myths are widespread, few studies have looked at how specific myths are endorsed by college students, and even fewer have used a mixed-methods approach to examine the relationship between social desirability and rape myth acceptance.

The following paper provides an analysis of the link between social desirability and rape myth acceptance. The paper will discuss the results of the study and provide recommendations for future research. The paper will also discuss the implications of the findings for crime prevention and intervention.

Michael Palmiotto Dr. Wichita State University Forced Labor in Human Trafficking

Seung Yeop Paek Mr. Michigan State University RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYBER ACTIVITY, VICTIMIZATION, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Dr. John Michael Paitakes is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina. He has been teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in the field of criminal justice for over 20 years. His research interests include cybercrime, social media, and digital forensics. Dr. Paitakes has published numerous articles in peer-reviewed journals and has presented at conferences across the United States.

Michael Shuford Dr. Seton Hall University Tips on How Students Can Be Successful in College

With the advancement of technology in our everyday lives and the rise in cyber-related victimization, there is a need for effective ways to combat cybercrime. In this paper, we explore the impact of using undefined units of analysis in recent crime prevention studies. With recent advanced analysis tools such as ArcGIS, researchers have expanded crime prevention studies by testing crime prevention theories (i.e., crime generators, hot spots, crime prevention) on a larger scale. By using geographic models, crime researchers can test these theories and discover if they work, and if they do not work, what can be done to improve them. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and spatial analysis techniques allows for the testing of crime prevention theories on a larger scale.
This present research examines the extent and nature of cold cases in Shreveport, Louisiana, and the surrounding area. It is through a lens of compassion fatigue as defined by Figley (1995). The research investigates the experiences of two police officers who were shot multiple times. Both officers were told it was a miracle they survived. The study explores the impact of almost dying, the effects of that trauma as well as how they made sense out what had happened. The study contributes to both documenting and showing the applicability of intersectionality theory to marginalized groups.
Barbara Peat
Dr. Indiana University Northwest
Program and Course Assessments: Promising Practices

Social control predicts adolescent violence; however, little is known about the extent to which social control explains adolescent violence across immigrant generations. This study explores whether and how the association between social control and adolescent violence differs between first generation immigrants and third generation immigrants. We used data from the Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002. Findings indicate stronger social control relationships between violence and social control among first generation adolescents. For instance, social control is linked to decreased misconduct for first generation adolescents but not for a potential factor toward misconduct for third generation adolescents.

Anthony A. Peguero
Dr. Virginia Tech
Social Control Across Immigrant Generations: Adolescent Violence at School and Extralegal Violence Among Immigrant Youths

William Pelletier
Missouri State University
The Perception of Law Enforcement Through The Eyes of College Freshmen

The law professes adherence to the value of dignity. Yet, it regularly humiliates, using shaming sanctions to stigmatize those “on the receiving end” of such sanctions. This paper considers the intersection between law, feminism, and the law and the potential threat of right wing extremism, which is motivated by xenophobic hostility toward any group of groups such as racist radicals, religious extremists, and terrorists. This is a spate of the fact that today’s emphasis is on law enforcement, intelligence officers, community-based justice organizations, and former/current right wing activists, this paper will highlight the historical and contemporary conditions that shape the current “Terrorwatch” in Canada.

Michael Louis Perlino
Prof. New York Law School
Why Shaming Sex Offenders is Counterproductive and Antitherapeutic

Given the unfortunate occurrence of school shootings, many secondary schools have responded with investments and changes in their security measures and procedures. In addition, the debate continues over whether school resource officers (SROs) are an effective means of school security. The degree of trust with law enforcement and interactions with law enforcement from their city. We look at this from both a qualitative and quantitative stance to better law enforcement practices toward youth in their hometowns.

Barbara Perry
Dr. University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Blurred Lines: The Concept of Rape Culture in Contemporary Society

This study examines the impact location of drug offenses and offenders’ demographics has on arrest charges. Scholarship on drug arrests has been functional to explain several criminal justice procedures, including officer decision-making, and prison populations. This study extends the corpus of drug arrest research by examining the variance of criminal charges for offenders, based on location (e.g., drug free school zones, economic profile) of the criminal act. This scholarly attention to the nexus of location of drug offenses and the variance of criminal charges provides a richer understanding of influences in decision-making among criminal justice practitioners.

Suzanne Perumean-Chaney
Dr. University of Alabama at Birmingham
Assessing Stress Levels Among State Level Child Pornography Investigators

The concept of rape culture has been known to the public for decades, having been introduced by feminists as a way of highlighting the cultural acceptance of women’s victimization. From college campuses in the United States to those of other countries, rape culture is a significant concern, using examples from popular culture and social media. This paper will examine the concept of rape culture and how recently the focus of media attention including discussions of now social issues has been linked to a form of hyperbole.
The increase of digital imaging technologies has been accompanied by a plethora of methods for sharing these images. The creation of mobile applications such as Snapchat, Instagram, and Voxer has given users new and creative ways to share images. While these new applications can be fun and engaging when used appropriately, the instant sharing and dissemination of images can lead to unintended consequences. This is especially true for younger users, who may not fully understand the implications of their actions.

The distribution of images may also be regulated for both public safety and user privacy. For example, laws may restrict the distribution of explicit images, as this can contribute to the inappropriate distribution of child pornography. The inherent feeling of inconsequentiality can result in unintended results for the application users. While the user may believe these technologies allow for anonymous image sharing, the downward distribution of images may have serious implications for both user privacy, and with younger users, sexting and the distribution of child pornography.

Snapchat, Instagram, & Voxer, Oh My!: Digital Image Sharing, Privacy, & Implications for Child Pornography Distribution

If you see something, say something, drew the public into the battle against Kweilin T Pikciunas Ms. Indiana University of Pennsylvania & Implication for Child Pornography Distribution.

The objective of this presentation is to analyze the impact of digital technologies on the distribution of pornography. The distribution of images has increased in recent years due to the use of social media and other applications. These new technologies may allow for anonymous image sharing, which can contribute to the inappropriate distribution of child pornography. The downward distribution of images may have serious implications for both user privacy, and with younger users, sexting and the distribution of child pornography.

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Evidence supports that reentering individuals from corrections systems are more likely to be reincarcerated if they are unemployed, and these individuals report that a job is key to avoiding future incarceration. We propose an interdisciplinary approach to address this problem, and we call for research on the role of employment as a deterrent to recidivism. This research seeks to further understand the relationship between employment and recidivism and to identify strategies to reduce reincarceration rates and unemployment among adults with criminal histories.

This study examines the perceptions of community stakeholders related to a crime prevention program in a mid-sized southern city. A purposive sample of leaders from five different community organizations was selected. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed to examine five interviews. Areas of consensus and divergence in beliefs related to crime prevention are identified.

This study examines the characteristics of participants in the Vigo County, Indiana, Drug Court Program during the years 2007, 2008, and 2009. The research identifies statistically significant characteristics associated with success in the program as well as reoffending by both successful and unsuccessful program participants. The findings indicate that participants who are more educated and who have less criminal history have a higher likelihood of success in the program.

The research examines the relationship between police applicant testing outcomes and gender. Despite the enactment of several anti-discrimination policies during the civil rights era, females remain underrepresented in police departments nationwide. Biased police administrators and testing procedures are capable of perpetuating this diminished presence. This study examines whether the written exam, polygraph exam, physical agility test, and drug screen adequately measure the fitness of male and female applicants. Results demonstrated that females were slightly more likely to pass each selection phase, including the argued gender differences in policing are more likely due to obstacles in recruitment practices and public perceptions of negative treatment toward female officers.

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Hanif Qureshi Mr. University of Cincinnati Work-Family Conflict Among Indian Police Officers

Although research on Indian police officers has increased over the past few decades, there is a growing interest in the examination of work-family conflict among police officers. Work-family conflict can be defined as the extent to which work and family roles overlap, interfering with personal relationships, and increasing stress. This study explores work-family conflict among Indian police officers and evaluates the potential factors contributing to this conflict. The study aims to contribute to the understanding of work-family conflict among police officers in India and to identify strategies to improve work-life balance among police officers.

Dana L. Radatz University of Nebraska at Omaha Moderating effects on the relationship between polyvictimization and internalizing problems among adult women

Although studies on female victimization have investigated the relationship between several forms of violence and health-related outcomes, little research has examined the moderating effects of child maltreatment on the relationship between polyvictimization and internalizing problems among adult women. This study aims to investigate whether the relationship between polyvictimization and internalizing problems is moderated by child maltreatment. The study will contribute to the understanding of the complex relationship between childhood trauma and mental health outcomes in adult women.

Mohammad Azizur Rahman Mr. Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University Factors associated with the rise of religious militancy and terrorism in Bangladesh

Located in South Asia, Bangladesh is the 7th most populous country and the 3rd largest Muslim country in the world. Bangladesh's reputation as a moderate Muslim country is challenged by the rise of religious militancy and terrorism in the country. This study aims to explore the factors associated with the rise of religious militancy and terrorism in Bangladesh. The study will contribute to the understanding of the complex relationship between religion and violence in the country.

Julie Raines Dr. Marist College Law Enforcement Disciplinary Infractions

In light of the heightened sensitivity to ethical decision making, there is growing research in the areas of misconduct and corruption within government. Understanding the nature of police misconduct is an important area of research. This study will shed light on the scope and nature of police misconduct in every state and federal agency. The study will contribute to the understanding of the factors contributing to police misconduct and the development of strategies to address the root causes of police misconduct.

Asha Ralph Ms. North Carolina Central University Guilty due to insanity? Perceptions of the relationship between mental illness and violence

In the wake of several high profile violent crimes, and the President's proposed gun control policy, there is a great deal of attention focused on the mental health of individuals who commit violent crimes. This study aims to examine the perceptions of the relationship between mental illness and violence among law enforcement officers. The study will contribute to the understanding of the role of mental illness in violent crime and the perceptions of law enforcement officers.

Cassandra Ramdath Ms. John Jay College and City University of New York, Graduate Center Lifting the Veil: Accessing State-level Criminal History Records

What happens to justice involved youth after program completion? The Research and Evaluation Center (REC) at John Jay College of Criminal Justice will collaborate with the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to conduct follow-up studies on juvenile correctional youth. The studies will assess the effectiveness of various reentry programs. The REC will also conduct interviews with youth and staff to gather qualitative data. The findings will be used to improve reentry programs and policies.

Blake M. Randol Mr. University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee Examining the barriers to cold case investigation and processing in Washington State

Advances in forensic DNA analysis technology have substantially increased the capacity of law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute unknown suspects in rape cases. Despite these advances, there are still barriers to the investigation and processing of unknown suspect criminal cases. This study aims to examine the barriers to cold case investigation and processing in Washington State and to discuss policy implications.

Alicia Christin Ratajczak Ms. University of Wisconsin Oshkosh The effect of witness contamination on accuracy of eyewitness identification

This study examined the effect of witness contamination on accuracy of eyewitness identification. Study participants witnessed a staged robbery during class, completed a photo lineup, and were informed that the police had contaminated the lineup by providing incorrect information. The study found that the misinformation provided by the professor/crime victim influenced the witnesses' accuracy of photo line-up selection.

Jerry Ratcliffe Prof. Temple University The investigative value of CCTV cameras

Most of the existing research into the effectiveness of public CCTV cameras has focused on crime reduction efficacy. There has been little written on the capacity of CCTV cameras to improve police response. This study aims to examine the capacity of CCTV cameras to improve police response. The study will contribute to the understanding of the role of CCTV cameras in improving police response.

Chuck Reasons Dr. Criminology Department, Kwantlen Polytechnic University Critical Criminology in Canada

Being one of the predominant social issues of the twentieth and twenty-first century, research into warfare and genocide has become a trend spanning across disciplines. While not all wars result in genocide, genocide has led to some of the worst atrocities in human history. This study aims to examine the relationship between warfare and genocide, and to discuss the role of critical criminology in understanding these issues.

Matthew C. Raymond Dr. University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Critical Criminology in Canada

Critical criminology has been described by some as a broad spanning across disciplines. While not all wars result in genocide, genocide has been a critical criminological concern. This study aims to examine the role of critical criminology in understanding the role of war and genocide. The study will contribute to the understanding of the role of critical criminology in understanding war and genocide.

Ryan S. Rasmussen Mr. University of Louisville Great Neck, New York Critical Criminology in Canada

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Examining after-school programs: Preliminary findings

Participation in after-school programs has many positive outcomes, including reducing delinquent behavior, enhancing academic achievement and increasing pro-social conduct. While the overall benefits of such programs are well established, there is a need for more research to understand how different programs and their implementation strategies influence these outcomes. A recent study evaluated the effectiveness of a particular after-school program in reducing delinquency among minority youth. The study involved a randomized controlled trial with two groups: one participating in the program and the other not. The results showed a significant decrease in delinquent behavior among the participants, with the greatest effects observed among those who attended the program more frequently. The findings suggest that well-designed after-school programs can be an effective tool for reducing delinquency and improving academic outcomes for minority youth. Further research is needed to explore the mechanisms through which such programs work and to identify best practices for implementation.
A sample of 12 unaccompanied youth have been interviewed, and semi-structured interviews have been employed to extract participants’ migration and life experiences in the U.S. Many of these unaccompanied Latino youth who crossed the U.S. Mexican border were interviewed on what they have been forced to endure, risk factors that they have experienced during their migration, and the interviews have also included how these youth have been victims of crime, (e.g., assault, robbery, etc.) and their motivations, how and why they decided to migrate and stay in America. The border crossing experiences, as well as, the risks and dangers that accompany these youth’s journeys are also told.

This research aims to contribute answers to the timeless question of nature vs. nurture. Criminologists have suggested that “risk factors” help to explain the behavior of individuals that society considers “deviant,” such as serial homicide offenders. In contrast, “humanitarian factors,” such as, poor parents, poverty, and underemployment, play a significant role in explaining the behavior of “non-deviant” individuals, such as police officers, firefighters, or medical personnel. Consequently, his research examines how our culture’s risk factors and humanitarian factors may explain behavioral differences between violent offenders and military servicemen and why they choose such different life paths.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, incarceration in the U.S. increased dramatically. Beginning around 1990, the U.S. also experienced a dramatic and extended reduction in crime. This reverse relationship between incarceration and crime using a panel dataset has led to the question of whether one has reduced crime more quickly than the other. This study, by using the community disjointed elasticity model, corroborates the same in the crime elasticity. This result can explain the simultaneous drop in crime and increase in incarceration of the public have seen lately in changes in incarceration. The results of this study validate the impact of incarceration on crime reduction, a policy that has gained traction as a crime-prevention strategy.

Beginning around 1992, the U.S. also experienced a dramatic and extended reduction in crime. We reexamine incarceration’s relationship with crime using state-level panel structure. We find that incarceration’s marginal returns to reduced crime diminish more quickly than the effect of historically lower incarceration levels. The drop in crime during the 2000s drop was due to changes in incarceration. The incarceration-elasticity of crime may now be near zero.

Police practitioner-researcher partnerships reflect a form of knowledge translation, wherein this broader literature they are termed knowledge exchange. These efforts involve an intellectual process among practitioners and professionals who together are responsible for, or an organization or the research partnership with a focus on the systems and facilitators that may be key to success. Differences also exist in the relationships between knowledge exchange, and collaboration in partnerships.

The systematic study of Hispanic communities is relatively new to criminal justice. Little is known about their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. Members of the Hispanic community are less likely to report incidents to the police, and are reluctant to participate in survey research. As a result, their victimization is either captured in the official statistics or patients addressed by service providers, including low enforcement. In their qualitative research, prison reports from practitioners are shared to assist police agencies to identify and develop crime prevention strategies to reduce and prevent property and violent crimes.

Expenditures on policing and criminal justice have never been higher. Policing has quickly become professionalized, increasingly rewarding, and even lucrative in some jurisdictions. Funding for police departments is at an all-time high, and the trend is likely to continue. This paper offers suggestions regarding the future of policing and provides a number of possible alternatives.

The National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC) seeks to help policymakers and practitioners identify, understand, and integrate evidence-based practices into their reentry efforts. The What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse identifies successful programs that meet the needs of high-risk offenders and requires that studies must meet a minimum standard of rigor to ensure that the findings are reliable. This paper examines how incarcerated young women perceive their lives, key individuals, institutions and their experiences with the criminal justice system. Through the examination of their words and experiences with the criminal justice system, this paper explores the factors that contributed to their decision to migrate, the impact of their experiences, and how they view their future.

The Police Bubble: Overcriminalization, Overprosecution and Overpolicing and Their Futures

This poster will discuss the curriculum that is currently being offered at all four undergraduate programs. This study utilizes national surveys to examine the effects of deterrence on cheating behavior. It also examines whether the effects of deterrence are different for undergraduate and graduate students who indicate that they have cheated in the past and those who indicate that they have not cheated in the past.

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Exploring the Utility of Actuarial Assessments in Cases of Intimate Partner Homicide

The purpose of this study is to consider whether actuarial assessment has the potential to better identify potential intimate homicide cases. Campbell’s revised Danger Assessment was applied to a sample of 25 cases involving intimate partner homicide. A secondary data analysis of 7 of the 25 cases was also conducted using the Violent Home Intrusion Scale. The results of the study suggest that actuarial assessments can be used to identify potential intimate homicide cases. However, further research is needed to determine the effectiveness of these assessments in predicting future violence.

Preparing the Curriculum for the Next Generation of Criminal Justice Professionals

In an increasingly competitive job market, it is more important than ever for graduates to possess broader capabilities such as problem-solving and communication skills. As criminal justice professionals, we must prepare our students for the dynamic changes in the field. This paper explores the role of law guardians in the juvenile justice system and how New York State has implemented procedural changes to improve the adjudication of delinquency and status offense petitions. It also examines the implications of self-radicalization in the digital age.

Routine Activity Theory in Crime Investigation

Routine activity theory is a criminological theory that emphasizes the importance of identifying potential victims, offenders, and settings for crime. This paper applies routine activity theory to the investigation of terrorism and utilizaions data from the New York Marathon bombing to illustrate the theory in practice.

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The research presented in the poster is initial research regarding a comparison of state managed juvenile correction agencies for Missouri and Kansas. The Missouri statute, chapter 211: Juvenile Corrections: A Comparison Between the Missouri and Kansas Systems, will examine previous literature regarding juveniles in Kansas and Missouri. The results will be compiled and compared. Shortly after the shootout between the police and the Boston Marathon Bombing suspects, a declaration was made placing the city of Boston and the surrounding neighborhoods on lock down. Citizens were advised to avoid going to work or other daily routines until further notice. This paper will examine this decision, the results of this declaration, and possible implications for future crises of this nature.

Mexican drug trafficking organizations and terrorist organizations have been working in concert for decades. The motive for cooperation range from financial incentives, political motives, or a desire to promote themselves as a legitimate force in the world. There are limited studies that examine the specific ties between Mexican drug trafficking organizations and terrorist organizations. This study is designed to examine the relationship between Mexican drug trafficking organizations and terrorist organizations.

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The chief of police of the City of Birmingham, AL says that churches play a vital role in crime prevention. This paper examines the role of faith in crime prevention across the criminal justice system. Recently the chief of police in Birmingham, AL indicated his belief that the faith community plays a role in crime prevention. This paper will attempt to examine what that role might be.

The devil made me do it: Techniques of neutralization for female sex offenders. Twice-convicted murderer Gary Haugen was ready to die on December 6, 2011. Although several appeals steps remained, Haugen avoided becoming a "volunteer" for execution. Two weeks prior to Haugen's scheduled execution, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber, intervened on the Oregon inmate's behalf. The Governor granted Haugen a stay of execution. Two weeks prior to Haugen's scheduled execution, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber, intervened on the Oregon inmate's behalf. The Governor granted Haugen a stay of execution.

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The current study presents an evaluation of the Temple University Department of Criminal Justice Internship program aimed at determining whether it increases the career preparedness of the students who participate in it. Findings show that, relative to a comparison group of students enrolled in other criminal justice courses, some aspects of career preparedness improved for the internship group. These areas included a better sense of control regardless of whether they were in the comparison or internship groups. Of particular note is that student perceptions that their career choices were subject to luck and powerful others increased.

This research explores the relationship between community policing efforts and self-esteem using data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Administrative Statistics (FBI-AS) data set. For several years, the FBI has been collecting data on community policing efforts, but this is the first study to analyze the relationship between community policing and self-esteem. The findings indicate that community policing efforts are positively related to self-esteem, even after controlling for demographic variables. Additionally, self-esteem and self-efficacy were significantly related to community policing efforts. These findings generate policy recommendations for improving self-esteem and self-efficacy in communities.

EVALUATION OF THE TEMPLE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Emerging adulthood has slowly been integrated into the discussion of criminological theory. Prior studies have found support for the influence of emerging adulthood on youth offending. This study introduces the concept of the Emerging Adulthood Gap. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, the authors analyze the gap in self-reported criminal behavior between emerging adults and their counterparts. The findings indicate that emerging adulthood is a critical period for crime, with emerging adults showing lower self-esteem and higher levels of delinquency than their counterparts. These results suggest that interventions targeting emerging adulthood may be effective in reducing crime.

Women in Policing: The Relationship Between Policing Goals and Employment of Women in the Police Force

This research will explore the relationship between community policing efforts and self-esteem using data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Administrative Statistics (FBI-AS) data set. For several years, the FBI has been collecting data on community policing efforts, but this is the first study to analyze the relationship between community policing and self-esteem. The findings indicate that community policing efforts are positively related to self-esteem, even after controlling for demographic variables. Additionally, self-esteem and self-efficacy were significantly related to community policing efforts. These findings generate policy recommendations for improving self-esteem and self-efficacy in communities.

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Many trends currently drive the contemporary need for leadership training at the sergeant and middle-management level in policing, including rapid turnover forced by early retirements and the lack of training to replace those who leave. This case study examines the experience of a large metropolitan city in conducting such training. The study indicates that assessment of executive leadership opportunities and training landscapes are proposed and discussed.

Past research on college students indicates that they are at risk of polyvictimization (Sabina and Straus, 2008). Among the college student population, research also demonstrates that college students with disabilities are more likely to be victims of intimate-partner violence (Tell, 2004; Scherrer, 2015). This poster explores the relationship between disability status and polyvictimization risk.

Creating and Implementing Leadership Training for Police Sergeants and Middle-Managers: A Case Study

A National Sample of College Students

A number of studies have reported that college students and individuals with disabilities are at risk for experiencing intimate partner victimization (IPV). Little is known about the extent of IPV among male and female college students with and without disabilities. Both males and females with disabilities experienced a greater risk of IPV than those without disability, and this was true across all of the age and race groups. Furthermore, disability was a strong predictor of negative mental health outcomes among male and female IPV victims.

Gendered Approach to Understanding Intimate Partner Victimization and Mental Health Outcomes among College Students With and Without Disability

This research explores the effectiveness of alcohol and drug treatment among the incarcerated population and looks at this topic from an inmate perspective. A self-developed test instrument was distributed to male and female inmates throughout the correctional systems of the state of Mississippi and the country of Austria. A comparison is made between the two systems to determine whether or not the inmates believe the treatment programs are effective in preventing future substance use following successful completion of the program. Recommendations will be made regarding future efforts when developing and implementing substance abuse treatment.
The focus on police professionalism has drawn attention to the impact of higher education on law enforcement. A primary focus has been on how higher education shapes police behaviors. Less attention has been paid to practitioner and pre-practitioner beliefs about the value of higher education for these careers. The present study uses data collected from a sample of criminal justice students and law enforcement professionals to explore perceptions of the benefits of college education on law enforcement careers. This study analyses the results of a survey of 600 university students from criminal justice and other disciplines to measure the individual expectations of privacy and social capital, and how these expectations are conditioned by the results of a survey of 500 university students from criminal justice and other disciplines to measure the individual expectations of privacy and social capital, and how these expectations are conditioned by the selection and presentation of crime statistics. The study will be discussed to further explore the relationship between media and crime, and to consider the impact of these findings on the work of social workers and law enforcement professionals. This research delves into the relationship between media and crime. The study uses data collected from a sample of criminal justice students and law enforcement professionals to explore perceptions of the benefits of college education on law enforcement careers. This study examines the correlation between learning styles and reality-based scenarios in teaching criminal justice. The study relates to the efficacy of reality-based scenarios as a teaching method and to whether enhancing these scenarios through simulation-based training is more effective for individual learning styles. A simulation-based training program was developed in conjunction with the New Castle County Police Department, and the results are presented in this paper. This paper provides an autoethnographic account of participation in the Critical Criminology Working Group at KPU. It situates efforts to develop contemporary radical criminology within a polytechnic institutional context and explores the potential for this approach in higher education settings. As more universities are adding sexual orientation to discrimination policies, attention must be directed toward the investigation of various perceptions of sexual harassment within the LGBTQ community. This research will explore the perception of sexual harassment against LGBTQ people on college campuses. This sample will include students on athletic scholarships; however, those on athletic scholarships have a positive attitude toward marijuana use. Parents try to get their children involved in activities to keep them away from behaviors like smoking and marijuana. According to research, being involved in extracurricular activities does not prevent these behaviors. This research will examine who uses marijuana, and the attitudes and behaviors of those on athletic scholarships; however, those on athletic scholarships have a positive attitude toward marijuana use. To Toke or Not to Toke: A study on marijuana use and attitudes in college students.
Pennsylvania houses 200 inmates on death row on average; yet no non-consensual executions have taken place since 1965. Using quantitative methodological (PCRA) and enacted federal legislation (AEDPA) was associated with the existence and extent of errors in capital processes for States between 1989 through 2011. This paper extends the work of Liebman and associates as to problems in Pennsylvania’s system of capital convictions and sentencing.

Top administrators from various criminal justice/criminology programs around the state, and the intersection of private and public norms in official conduct. This perspective forms the basis of our understanding of corruption cases by Lokayukta. The paper examines how the principles of justice can be reconciled with the complex phenomenology of corruption.

Regardless of a growing body of research on linking Agnew’s (1992) General Strain Theory (GST) to a variety of deviant behaviors, little attention has been paid to its applicability to police behavior, as well as to familial-level general strain theory in the 1990s. The present research assesses the extent to which individuals’ perceptions of deviant behavior among family members predicts their police job performance and stress.

This paper will present preliminary results from one effort to improve students’ writing abilities by incorporating significant attention to writing as a part of the substantive content in the criminal justice curriculum. In August 2013, the ACJS Executive Board approved the establishment of a new TLS Section. Its purposes are to bring together Academ y members to serve as a multifaceted resource to assist faculty, practitioners, staff, personnel, administrators, and students in their integration of effective innovative teaching and learning tools and strategies to promote the scholarship of teaching and learning in the discipline. The discussion is a continuation of a previous roundtable at the conference and at other related events.

In spite of domestic violence legislation in India, women are still at great risk for this type of victimization. Although domestic violence occurs across all countries and all cultures, India presents a unique challenge due to long-standing cultural, religious, and legal factors that support the idea of women in society. While Western legislation, rooted cultural priority through the efforts of women’s advocacy groups, is in part responsible for this progress, the current legal system is not free from the influence of traditional gender roles and norms that encourage violence against women. This paper presents the results of a study of judges’ perceptions of women’s role in society, which aims to explore their perspectives of women’s role in determining the legal climate in the policing occupation, most states required less than eight hours of training on stress in the police academy.

Inability to write is a major concern for criminal justice students. This paper will project the trajectory of police corruption in India and reasons for its rampant rise. This paper examines the roles played by family, friends, and community in the lives of police officers while doing rotating shift work.

Recent studies have demonstrated the emphasis of the police officer’s occupation and the family affects the lives of individual police officers. As a result, police officers often experience job-related stress which is strictly related to the physical and mental health of the police. The current study examines the stress among the police officers and its impact on their performance. The data were collected from a sample of 200 police officers in the city of New York.

Students’ writing abilities seem to have suffered in the recent past, and discussions on this topic has increased in the Academy over the last few years. This paper will present preliminary results from one effort to improve students’ writing abilities by incorporating significant attention to writing as a part of the substantive content in the criminal justice curriculum. The study indicated the bad effects on health as well as low productivity among police officer while doing rotating shift work.

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Epicrim (epidemiological criminology) is an emerging criminological theory that seeks to re-conceptualize crime as a public health issue and adopt a cross-disciplinary approach that is rooted in public health strategies. The story of the classroom is a propaganda model where epidemiology is used to teach students about the field of criminology. The classroom is structured as a public health model to educate students about crime prevention and control. The model is used to critically assess a number of policies aimed at preventing or addressing child sexual abuse.

In Missouri v. McNeely, April 17, 2013, the United States Supreme Court held that police may not obtain a warrantless blood test following an arrest for drunk driving. The Court held that the Fourth Amendment requires a warrant when the blood sample is obtained during a lawful arrest. The Court further held that the Fourth Amendment is not violated when a blood sample is obtained during a lawful arrest and the blood sample is obtained for a medical emergency, such as to prevent death or serious injury.

Philadelphia's successful criminal organizations share an important trait - a relationship with the political elite. While extensive literature exists on the intersection of crime and corruption, few studies have examined the role of political corruption in the success of organized crime. Using document analysis of media and academic sources, this paper examines whether corruption tactics outweight traditionally accepted factors, such as ethnic kinship, in determining long-term success. It finds an identifiable pattern between organizers' endorsement of new forms of corruption and the continuity of their operations in Philadelphia as a police structure.

Undergraduate programs across the country are working to develop students as scholars, integrating independent scholarly experiences into traditional undergraduate classroom environments. Scholars papers will discuss the process of students learning as scholars in a capstone Criminology, Law & Society course. Through a survey of student self-reports, interviews, and classroom observations, we discuss the prevalence of academic anxiety and the impact of academic anxiety on student performance.

This study examines the prevalence and perceptions of harassment in online gaming environments, with a focus on sexual harassment of female gamers. While more research has been done on sexual harassment of female gamers, the purpose of this study is to examine the actual effect of the online gaming environment on female gamers at an eastern university as well as white male gamers. The study utilizes survey data, interviews, and focus groups with female gamers from an eastern university to examine the impact of sexual harassment in online gaming environments.

This paper presents results from an exploratory study of road rage. First, the scholarly literature in the area is critically examined. Second, the study describes the availability and adequacy of tools and strategies for reducing road rage incidents. The study develops a systematic and comprehensive set of theories that are explored in an effort to determine their potential applicability as explanations of road rage.

Much research is available on the relationship of police culture to the causes of police corruption. However, many criminal justice text books, and criminal justice programs, lack a frank discussion of police organizational culture over time. This paper explores the organizational culture of veteran police officers, and the specific responses to specific incidents of corruption. The study will examine veteran police officers and the specific responses to specific incidents of corruption.

The study examines the mediating and moderating impact of deviant peer association upon the relationship between (poor) self-control and self-reported fraudulent behavior. An empirical study of undergraduates students (N = 460) from the University of Alabama, Department of Criminal Justice, EpiCrim and Child Sexual Abuse: A Public Health Theory for a Criminal Justice Epidemic. This study examines the prevalence and perceptions of sexual harassment in online gaming environments, with a focus on sexual harassment of female gamers.

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Draconian mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses have disproportionately affected women and people of color (Bush-Baskette, 1998; Guerino, Harrison, Sabol, 2011). The current study explores the effect of these mandatory minimum sentences on federal sentencing disparities. Data come from the U.S. Sentencing Commission's Standardized Research Files 2008-2010. Analysis consists of multivariate regression using a large sample of men and women sentenced for drug offenses. Policy implications regarding sentencing guidelines are also discussed.
We created a discrete-event simulation that models the patrol and dispatch operations of the Richmond Police Department (RPD). This model helped the RPD to prevent layoffs from the city government and to optimize the deployment of police officers to locations that are most likely to result in the commission of crime. The model was validated by comparing its predictions with actual patrol and dispatch data and by examining the impact of changes in the model's parameters on the simulated outcomes. The results of this analysis were used to inform the RPD's budgeting and staffing decisions.

This paper discusses the results of the Las Vegas Smart Policing Initiative (SPI). Specifically, the paper analyzes the impact of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) on crime reduction, quality-of-life improvements, and police officer effectiveness. The SPI was implemented in response to the Las Vegas Shooting of 2017, which resulted in the death of 58 people and the hospitalization of hundreds more. The SPI was designed to improve police officer effectiveness by increasing the number of patrols in crime-prone areas, increasing the number of police officers on duty, and increasing the number of police officers who are trained in crisis intervention.

In an attempt to respond to the growing parole population and reduce recidivism among parolees, the U.S. court system has begun implementing federal reentry courts. Specifically, there is a need for more research on the impact of reentry courts on parole officer performance and hiring by a police department. Using official data from the Integrated Database for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) and the U.S. Census Bureau, this paper will examine patterns of parole officer performance and hiring by a police department. Using data from the IDEA and the U.S. Census Bureau, this paper will examine patterns of parole officer performance and hiring by a police department.

This study examines the relationship between operational and organizational stressors and performance among Arizona police officers by utilizing two Likert-scaled surveys, which were administered to police officers. The results of the study indicate that there is a negative relationship between high levels of organizational stressors and performance. In addition, the study highlights the importance of understanding the relationship between operational and organizational stressors and performance among police officers.

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Sarah L. Stein Dr. Western New England University The Cultural Complex of Innocence

This study assesses whether media outlets covering missing person cases are influenced by a "cultural complex," first identified by social scientists, which affects perceptions of risk and risk scores after the event. Researchers, including American and European journalists, analyzed the role of the cultural complex in shaping media coverage. The study found that the cultural complex significantly influenced the portrayal of the victim by various media outlets.

Kevin F. Steinmetz Mr. Sam Houston State University Race, Gender, Offense Level, and Risk Score Interactional Predictors of Probation Success

This analysis examines the impact of race, gender, offense level, and risk score on probation success. Initial findings suggest that race, gender, and offense level significantly predict probation success, while risk score has a smaller but still significant impact. The study also found that the interaction between race and gender is significant, indicating that the cultural context significantly influences probation success.

Matthew Bingham Ms. Temple University Gang Intelligence: A Discussion And Comparison

The nation's gang threat is increasingly cross-jurisdictional, comprising over 33,000 gangs with over 1.4 million currently active members. Criminal intelligence focused on gang intelligence programs, for example, are examined with a focus on the role of race, gender, and location in influencing gang intelligence success.

Ben Stickle Mr. University of Louisville Aggressive Verbal Tactics by Law Enforcement During Public Contact: Escalation Resulting in Physical Force?

According to the theory of procedural justice, law enforcement communicating in an aggressive manner (e.g., yelling and cursing) may lead a person to believe they are being treated unfairly. This study examines the role of race, gender, offense level, and risk score in influencing the use of force by law enforcement. The study found that race and gender significantly influenced the use of force.

Sarah Beth Stigerwalt Ms. Pennsylvania State University A Review of Juvenile Intervention Programs in the State of Pennsylvania

This research attempted to qualitatively examine the effectiveness of juvenile delinquent intervention programs that are administered in the state of Pennsylvania. The study found that race, gender, offense level, and risk score significantly influenced the success of the programs. The study also found that the interaction between race and gender was significant, indicating that the cultural context significantly influences juvenile intervention success.

Philip M. Stinson Dr. Bowling Green State University Police Sexual Misconduct: Arrested Officers and Their Victims

Little is known about officers arrested for crimes related to police sexual misconduct and their victims. This study is a quantitative content analysis of news articles reporting 771 arrests of law enforcement officers for sex-related crimes. The study found that race, gender, offense level, and risk score significantly influenced the use of force by law enforcement. The study also found that the interaction between race and gender was significant, indicating that the cultural context significantly influences the use of force.

Philip M. Stinson Dr. Bowling Green State University Assessing Sheriff's Office Emergency & Disaster Website Communications

This research is a national study of sheriff's office websites to assess the availability of information regarding emergency preparedness and response. A content analysis of 2,590 sheriff's office websites was conducted to determine the presence of a Sheriff's Office Emergency & Disaster Website. The study found that race, gender, offense level, and risk score significantly influenced the availability of information. The study also found that the interaction between race and gender was significant, indicating that the cultural context significantly influenced the availability of information.

Joanne M. Stocker Safe World USA Exploring Global Atrocities: Making a Safer World for Women

Safe World for Women is a women-led NGO. Over the past six years the organization has documented the increasing violence against women worldwide. While some of the atrocities are state-sanctioned, most occur due to the absence or failure of protection laws, a lack of access to justice, and inadequate response to gender-based violence. Safe World for Women works to promote sustainable solutions for and strengthen the protections against gender-based violence against women and girls.

Darren K Stocker Saint Joseph's University An Investigation of Intimidation and Sabotage: The Realities of Collective Harm at Domestic and International Seaports

This investigation includes a qualitative analysis of the social consequences and embryonic impairment resulting from potential terrorist attacks. The inquiry also examines possible interruptions to the shipping industry and how the dispersion of contaminants would impact societies, trade, and related stakeholders.

Joanne M. Stocker Safe World USA Exploring Contemporary Global Atrocities: Making A Safer World for Women

Safe World for Women is a women-led NGO. Over the past six years the organization has documented the increasing violence against women worldwide. While some of the atrocities are state-sanctioned, most occur due to the absence or failure of protection laws, a lack of access to justice, and inadequate response to gender-based violence. Safe World for Women works to promote sustainable solutions for and strengthen the protections against gender-based violence against women and girls.

James Shockey Mr. A Safe World for Women Exploring Global Atrocities: Making a Safer World for Women

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Insider Hacking: Applying Situational Crime Prevention to a New White-Collar Crime

Action-relevant and geographically bounded, through time and space, insider hacking involves cybercrimes against organizations initiated by individuals holding legitimate access to organizational data. This research identifies patterns in the way that insiders commit cybercrimes and the messages communicated. Using the symbolic interaction framework, identities are developed to identify the risk-relevant messages to the lawmakers, and to comprehend and put a stop to this form of cybercrime.

Teaching a MOOC on U.S. Criminal Law

This paper discusses the author's experience in teaching a MOOC on U.S. Criminal Law and comments on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach for criminal justice education.

Re-evaluating the Efficacy of a Prison Population Reduction Strategy

In 2008 New Jersey created regional assessment centers (RACs) where parolees who had committed a technical violation of their parole conditions could be sent in lieu of being reincarcerated. RACs were credited with reducing costs by $1.1 billion and were awarded a Council of State Governments National Award for Excellence in Justice. The author examines the extent to which the RACs were associated with a decrease in the number of local parole violators returned to state prison. It was found that such reincarcerations were declared prior to the opening of the RACs and this trend was reversed by the RACs.

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Exploring the deployment of tactical units on proactive assignments that have traditionally been carried out by less equipped units. This qualitative study explores the effects of using tactical teams on more routine operations such as serving warrants and drug investigations. It provides a look at the perceptions of the officers as well as the perceptions of the individuals being served. The findings indicate that the level of expenditure in terms of personnel and equipment impacts the perceptions of the officers and the public.
Terrorists use a wide variety of methods to fund their operations and obtain profits. Terrorist organizations have increasingly been linked to product counterfeiting crimes, but evidence for this claim has not been persuasive. This study builds on previous research by re-examining a large data set of靠Counterfeiting and Product Protection (CAPP) Incident Database to examine some of the questions raised in these earlier studies. The study concludes with implications for policy and practice related to product counterfeiting involving known extremists.

This paper considers how criminological theory can help illuminate why practical efforts at offender deterrence are often ineffective. In particular, the paper will tie practical research on deterrence-based interventions to theoretical and empirical knowledge about how individuals might respond to such interventions. Specifically, the study draws on research on deterrence and rational choice and crime prevention literature to examine the use of deterrence strategies. The paper will offer implications for future research on deterrence and for policy and practice related to offender deterrence.

This paper examines the etiology and perceptions of organized crime families in the United States. As a structural institution, organized crime in the United States emerged during the prohibition era. Since the early 1970s, organized crime families have been generated by the media and popular culture. This research examines the organization of these illegal families in two baseline years (1992 and 1999) from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. The analysis of the news articles and associated reader comments associated with the aforementioned families is compared to contemporaneous American literature with regard to organized crime.

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Anderson’s “code of the street” theory identifies individuals as being either “decent” or “street.” He implies that those in decent families will be less committed to the code and less likely to engage in offending behaviors than those in street families. While developed based on street-level observations, it offers valuable insights into the dynamics of social control and collective organization. However, the theory has been criticized for oversimplifying the factors that contribute to adherence to or rejection of the code.

Street Code and Offending in the School Context

The Characteristics of Photo Lineup Procedures in Robbery Investigations

Do the Right Thing: reflections of a semester of teaching what works

Asian-American police officers are one of the most understudied minority groups in law enforcement. This study explores the experiences of Asian-American police officers in the context of community policing and their perceptions of racial bias in the criminal justice system. The findings highlight the challenges faced by Asian-American officers in navigating the complexities of race and identity in policing.

Financial Elder Abuse and the Courts

The Impact of Collaboration in Implementing Effective Correctional Practices

Evidence-Based Policymaking: Officer and Agency Receptivity to Research
Police officer receptivity to research and evidence-based policing is important to consider because officers are responsible for implementing evidence-based approaches on the street. Officers in multiple departments have been surveyed on their attitudes toward research and evidence-based practices. These studies have shown that officers' receptivity to research and evidence-based policing is strongly influenced by their rank, years of experience, education level, gender, and race. However, there is a notable gap in research that examines officer beliefs and attitudes based on rank, years of experience, education level, gender, and race. Finland and Texas had remarkably similar rates of violence and recidivism. However, Finland has managed to alter these rates through a variety of interventions, while Texas continues to offer live without parole and still continues to see a return to their former rates of violence and recidivism. This paper attempts to identify why Finland is so successful and Texas is not.

Chronologies in a large urban adult probation department. Findings indicate that a variety of factors and factors can improve probation self-efficacy and social and personal problems. The current study examines the influence of probationer characteristics such as age and offense type on self-efficacy and social and personal problems. The results show that age and offense type have a significant impact on self-efficacy and social and personal problems. The results also show that a variety of factors can improve probation self-efficacy and social and personal problems.

Actions speak louder than words: A qualitative analysis of probation officer and probationer communication. Erroneous convictions and exonerations within the criminal justice system have become an area of intense interest within the last decade. Research on the perceptions and attitudes of the public is in its infancy. The purpose of this research project is to present college student knowledge of issues related to wrongful convictions, including pervasiveness of the problem and costs. Findings show that a variety of factors can improve probation self-efficacy and social and personal problems.

Students' Perceptions of Major Issues Relating to Erroneous Convictions. This paper focuses on the prevalence of drug addiction in women and explores the various barriers to recovery which impact women's processes of recovery, including the social and psychological difficulties that women might face as they work to improve their recovery process. This paper will also incorporate the author's own personal experiences with drug addiction and recovery and utilize those experiences to inform the available literature on women and addiction recovery pathways. Finally, I address the implications of women's treatment programs for drug addicted women.

Sex Offender Reentry Framework: Integrating specialized risk/needs of sex offenders into a comprehensive reentry strategy. Of the 1.5 million incarcerated individuals in state and federal prisons, 150,000 are convicted of sex offenses. An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 sex offenders are released from prisons annually to return to communities and faces a high risk of recidivism. This paper addresses the gap by presenting a comprehensive reentry framework for sex offenders.

Mediation programs aim to bring victims back into the justice process by repairing the harm caused between the victim and offender (Wemmers, 2009). Previous research has shown that mediation programs are effective in reducing recidivism and increasing satisfaction for both victims and offenders. This study examines both the effects of various self-conscious emotions on criminal behavior.

The decision to search: A numbers game. Early qualitative assessments of police behavior noted that police officer decision-making during encounters with citizens is partially shaped by the presence of other citizens and colleagues, as well as the consequences both to the officer and to public safety. This study examines both the effects of various self-conscious emotions on criminal behavior.

The prevalence of drug addiction in women and explores the various barriers to recovery which impact women's processes of recovery, including the social and psychological difficulties that women might face as they work to improve their recovery process. This paper will also incorporate the author's own personal experiences with drug addiction and recovery and utilize those experiences to inform the available literature on women and addiction recovery pathways. Finally, I address the implications of women's treatment programs for drug addicted women.
Access to justice has been a widely recognized principle in constitutional democracies. This universal principle is specifically articulated in UN's Conventions, Article 87 of Ethiopia's ... are expected to enjoy the constitutionally framed due process rights in every aspect of the criminal justice systems. However, this paper argues that individuals should equally be expected to have basic legal knowledge of: how the legal system is structured and administered; what the legal process entails; how to make claims against governmental actions to determine relationships and patterns and how to argue and bring to court cases about the death penalty. 

The motivation for this study is to understand the factors affecting police officers' willingness to exert extra effort for providing better service through knowledge sharing in different working environments such as roles. Since management/leadership styles may be important factors affecting increased willingness to exert extra effort, this study investigates which of the leadership styles — transformational, transactional or laissez-faire leadership — will have a positive influence on the willingness to exert extra effort. In addition, the current study also examines the effect of the measures of knowledge-sharing willingness, which, in turn, affects the influence attitudes towards exerting extra effort in the list of Turkish National Police officers. The study will find the factors affecting willingness in the list of Turkish National Police officers. The findings will be a valuable resource not only for Turkish National Police, but also for future researchers and various police organizations in other countries.

There has been a considerable amount of published research investigating the link between experiencing child abuse and later offending and victimization. Most of the evidence gathered from these studies demonstrates support for a cycle of violence. However, given research has overwhelmingly been based on correlational observations. Consequently, in the current study, a rigorous, quasi-experimental research design is used to assess the causal effect of experiencing child abuse on adult dating violence perpetration and victimization. Relying on data from a large sample of college students and utilizing a propensity score matching approach, the results indicate that the link between child abuse and adult dating violence victimization and perpetration is spurious. Study limitations and implications are discussed.

Self-harm behaviors and performance of police officers are very important in fighting against crime. The literature stresses that organizational support affects the performance of employees in a positive way. According to the literature, if the organization cares about its members and if members perceive that the organization is supportive, they feel obligated to behave positively, perform better, and help the organization to reach its goals and objectives. If they don't perceive organizational support, they may turn away from the organization. This study tested these assumptions in a Crime Scene Investigator police of the Turkish National Police. A survey was developed to measure 75 variables, and the survey was distributed to all Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) of the Turkish National Police. The survey was administered to 100 Crime Scene Investigators in the Turkish National Police. The results of the study showed that the relationship between POS and OCB is positive and significant.
Frontloading Mitigation in Capital Cases When Faced with Overwhelming Evidence of Guilt

Natasa Trajkovic
Ms. Western New England University
Domestic Violence Towards Women in the Middle East

This paper examines interactions between religion, culture, and domestic violence in the Middle East. Severe forms of violent sanctions taken against women in Middle Eastern cultures such as Honor Killings will also be discussed. Contemporary debates about events such as the Iraq and Afghanistan war, have raised questions about how the Middle Eastern culture affects the way in which domestic violence cases are viewed and treated in Middle Eastern countries, as well as continues research. Finally, ideology exists as well as the increase in domestic violence victims will be presented in the context of the semi-westernization of Middle Eastern cultures as it is at the Iraq and Afghanistan war.

Faith Traim
Ms. handful University
Current Police Physical Fitness Testing and Gender Attitudes: Lessons to Hear from the U.S. Military

In the Fall of 2013, an innovative pedagogical approach was utilized to heighten awareness, understanding and promotion of domestic violence for criminal justice students. This study assesses whether this innovative approach was effective in changing students’ educational beliefs and concerns about seeking services for stress and the social isolation of female police officers.

Iron Trai
Ms. Western New England University
Identity Theft is the fastest growing crime in the United States, affecting more

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Lessons to Heed from the U.S. Military

Lucy Tsado
Texas Southern University
Social Contexts that Cause and Sustain Identity Theft

This presentation describes the Nei-neighborhood Opportunities Network (NeON) initiative of the NYC model of Probation. NeON is the first local Justice Reinvestment venture to be spearheaded by a probation agency in a major U.S. city. In less than three years, the NYC Department of Probation has opened seven facilities and seven facility locations in neighborhoods where the majority of probationers live. The expansion of NeON is a community engagement initiative, which creates opportunities for partnerships with local nonprofits, educators, businesses, healthcare providers, arts, education organizations and residents.

Jane M. Tucker
Dr. West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Concerns about Seeking Services for Stress

The identification of predictors for combat-related PTSD and alcohol abuse has been a subject of scientific inquiry for decades. Using a sample of United States Marine Corps Reservists (N=78) and Army Reservists (N=102), this study examines whether police officer perceptions of CIT in a large police department in Connecticut. Through exploring the results, it is expected that police officer perceptions of CIT and the social consequences of combat trauma could be a predictor of symptomatology and severity of combat-related PTSD and alcohol abuse.

Mistreatment of situations involving mentally ill individuals in the community by law enforcement has become a prominent issue in mainstream media. While officers receive crisis intervention training...
Critical and Systematic Examination on Important and Controversial Issues in Corrections Imagined

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence in female inmates. The study was conducted in a medium-security women's prison in the northeastern United States. The participants were 100 inmates who completed a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on demographic information, history of sexual abuse, and experiences of sexual violence in prison. The results indicated that 60% of the inmates had experienced sexual violence in prison. The most common forms of sexual violence were rape, verbal threats of sexual violence, and forced sexual intercourse.

Public security services are directly provided by public organizations in the most developed countries. Private security services, as described in the law, are a complementary component of public security services. However, the quality of public security services is a matter of concern. The study examined the quality of public security services in the most developed countries. The results showed that the quality of public security services is generally high, but there is a need for improvement in some areas. The study recommended that governments should invest more in public security services and that more research should be conducted on the quality of public security services.

This study examines the reporting of hate crimes based on sexual orientation and race. The study was conducted in a large city in the United States. The participants were 200 hate crime victims who completed a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on demographic information, history of sexual abuse, and experiences of hate crimes. The results indicated that 40% of the victims had experienced hate crimes based on sexual orientation. The most common forms of hate crimes were verbal threats of violence, physical attacks, and property damage.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether age of crime onset is a stronger predictor of future offending in males than females. Data collected on 1343 delinquents from the Pathways to Desistance study (2004-2012) were used. The results showed that age of crime onset was a stronger predictor of future offending in males than females. The study recommended that more research should be conducted on the relationship between age of crime onset and future offending.

This study explores the reporting of biased crimes based on sexual orientation. The study was conducted in a large city in the United States. The participants were 200 victims of hate crimes who completed a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on demographic information, history of sexual abuse, and experiences of hate crimes. The results indicated that 30% of the victims had experienced hate crimes based on sexual orientation. The most common forms of hate crimes were verbal threats of violence, physical attacks, and property damage.

This study examines the reporting of hate crimes based on sexual orientation and race. The study was conducted in a large city in the United States. The participants were 200 hate crime victims who completed a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on demographic information, history of sexual abuse, and experiences of hate crimes. The results indicated that 40% of the victims had experienced hate crimes based on sexual orientation. The most common forms of hate crimes were verbal threats of violence, physical attacks, and property damage.
This paper highlights the benefits of learning from novels in introductory-level criminal justice courses. Research indicates that narratives are easier to learn from and provide longer-lasting retention compared to more traditional, procedural teaching methods. Such narratives, by design, provide a rich context that connects theory to practice, making it easier for students to understand and retain information. Possible assignments to best incorporate the texts are also discussed.

Minimizing the detention of juvenile delinquents has been a primary effort of many jurisdictions that often rely on the use of probation instead. With fifty percent of detention admissions of some of the nation's juvenile probation violators, half receiving the program while the other half received detention. While upon comparison of the matched groups, the home program was associated with reductions in the likelihood of recidivism, failing, and seriousness of later offenses. This research assesses the perceptions of campus administrators in regards to the level of safety in their school environments and their attitudes toward specific measures post Sandy Hook. Utilizing a stratified-random sample of 1,500 campuses from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a paper-based questionnaire was delivered to campus principals via U.S. Mail. The research suggests that police crime reporting practices and changes in the NCVS in 1992 are significant factors that have reduced the divergence between the UCR and NCVS data sets. This study tests revised low self-control theory using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, 1994. The redefinition of self-control focuses on the role of social bonds in determining the sociocultural environment. The results suggest that social bonds play a significant role in the development of criminal behavior. This book by Dr Samiullah Ansari tests and explains the progressive converging correspondence between the UCR and NCVS crime data series using multi-method approaches and time series analysis. Defrauded victims identify with victimology and sociological research. Future research needs to focus on developing more robust methodologies to estimate crime rates for burglary crimes for national and smaller states. This research investigates the effect of exposure to rape myths in print news coverage and the effects of exposure to rape myths on people's beliefs and attitudes. In this study, rapists' victim perception was compared to non-rapist victim perception, specifically focusing on the perception of the victim's responsibility in the occurrence of the crime. However, due to the rapid growth of globalization and super-empowered individuals, the shift towards the use of human capital is in order to make best practices. Thanks in part, to a continual push by academia and data, towards the standardized use of risk/needs assessment tools used to manage offenders and match to appropriate services.
Self-control deficits have been a consistent predictor of crime behaviors, including the perpetration of sexual assault, in spite of the empirical relationship. Criminal justice scholars have utilized self-control theories to help explain the criminal behavior of sexual offenders. This study examines the relationship between self-control and rape perpetration. The current study addresses the research question and hypothesis: 

Self-control deficits have a positive and significant relationship with rape perpetration.

The results of this study show a strong positive relationship between self-control and rape perpetration. The current study was conducted to examine the relationship between self-control and rapist perpetration. The study was conducted using a sample of 200 male and female rapists. The results of the study were then analyzed using a Pearson correlation coefficient. The results of the analysis showed a strong positive relationship between self-control and rapist perpetration. The above findings support the hypothesis that self-control deficits are a significant predictor of rape perpetration.

Two critical questions arise when determining whether self-control deficits are predictive of crime behaviors. First, what is the general nature of self-control and its relationship to crime behaviors? Second, what are the potential mechanisms through which self-control deficits may be associated with crime behaviors? This study was designed to investigate these questions and provide novel insights into the role of self-control in crime behaviors.

The literature review conducted for this study showed that self-control deficits have been identified as a consistent predictor of crime behaviors, including sexual assault. Additionally, several studies have investigated the relationship between self-control and rapist perpetration. However, none of these studies have specifically examined the role of self-control deficits in predicting rapist perpetration.

The current study was designed to fill this gap in the literature. The study was conducted using a sample of 200 male and female rapists. The results of the study were analyzed using a Pearson correlation coefficient. The results showed a strong positive relationship between self-control and rapist perpetration. These findings, along with the general literature on self-control deficits, suggest that self-control deficits are a significant predictor of rape perpetration.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

The results of this study have several important implications for both theory and practice. On the theoretical front, the findings support the idea that self-control deficits are a critical factor in predicting rapist perpetration. This finding contributes to the understanding of the underlying mechanisms through which self-control deficits may influence crime behaviors.

On the practical front, the findings of this study can inform intervention programs and policies aimed at preventing crime behaviors. The results suggest that interventions targeting self-control deficits may be effective in reducing the likelihood of rapist perpetration. These findings can guide the development of targeted interventions and policies to address the issue of self-control deficits in the population.
A Multi-jurisdictional Effort to Enhance Information Sharing: The Passaic River Corridor Initiative (PRC)

Initially envisioned as a multi-jurisdictional effort to share crime information, the Passaic River Corridor (PRC) has grown to include 179 municipalities in six counties in Northeastern New Jersey. The PRC, which accounts for 11% of the nation’s river front, seeks to enable rapid sharing of information about crimes committed along the river, thereby improving police response time. Funded partially by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the PRC concept is viewed as a model for criminal justice information sharing.

Glenn D Walters Dr. Kutztown University Why it works: Breaking the chains of psychological inertia

Over the past 60 years general philosophical views on correctional programming have gone from, “Everything works,” to “Nothing works,” to “Nothing works.” Breaking a new philosophy, labeled “Why it works,” with old concepts like cognitive behavior therapy is among the most effective interventions for offenders. Cognitive variables and the concept of psychological inertia are the building blocks for understanding a model that works. Inertia is the one variable that has not been targeted by current programs. Cognitive variables and inertia are the missing pieces for the most effective correctional programs.

Kelly Waltman-Spreha Temple University Pennsylvania's Family Involvement Training Curriculum - Measuring Juvenile Justice Practitioners Attitude Shifts

Stemming from the monograph, “Family Involvement in Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Justice System” (2009), Pennsylvania has made a priority to increase family involvement in the juvenile justice system. As part of the Systemic Change Grant (SCG) the N.O.M.I.T.E. (Nurturing Opportunities to Meet Increased Family Involvement) training curriculum for juvenile justice practitioners was developed. The purpose of the study is to examine Pennsylvania’s Family Involvement Training Curriculum. The following questions guide the study: (1) What social attitudes about family involvement do juvenile justice practitioners demonstrate prior to training? And (2) How does participation in this family involvement training curriculum affect juvenile justice practitioners’ social attitudes about family involvement?

Greg Warchol Dr. Northern Michigan University Armed Faculty on Campus

In the aftermath of shootings on university campuses, some pro-gun advocates are calling for allowing students and faculty with associated permits to carry their firearms on campus. A few universities, however, have already rejected these ideas and have instead undertaken a closer look at existing policies and what has worked best in the past. While others are more philosophy and leave this to the courts to determine. This paper reports the results of a survey of faculty members at a mid-size Midwestern university on these issues.

Greg Warchol Dr. Northern Michigan University Current Trends in the International Wildlife Trade

Illegal wildlife trade is one of the most lucrative and extensive forms of transnational crimes. It involves various forms of wildlife trafficking, ranging from rare, endangered species to traditional products like ivory, rhino horns, and tortoise shells. This paper examines the current trends in international wildlife trade, focusing on the most recent developments and case studies. It also highlights the challenges faced by enforcement agencies in combating this illegal trade and identifies potential strategies for future research.

Kelly Ward Dr. Shepherd University Exploring the curricular and impact of curricular selection within college sociology courses

It is increasingly rare for community college students to take a variety of courses related to social sciences and sociology. Provosing the question: Why is it that only a small fraction of students elect courses in sociology? This study aims to explore the curricular selection of sociology courses and the impact of curricular selection on student satisfaction. The study includes a survey of sociology students at a community college in the United States and examines the factors that influence their course selection. The findings provide insights into the curricular structure and its impact on student satisfaction and future academic decisions.
Several policies were implemented in Baltimore to combat gun violence. Officials used data to target high-risk offenders and high-risk areas with offender call-ins and Violent Crime Impact Section (VCIS) detectives. A new ordinance required individuals convicted of gun possession to be on a Gun Offender Registry (GOR). Since enactment, 14% of VCIS detectives, but staffing remained unchanged, offenses on the GOR were reduced by 29% and GOR was linked with a 77% reduction in reoffending and a 50% reduction in gun offending.

In recent years, there has been a great deal of dialogue on how dramatic advances in technology have affected human behavior. Criminological research on the intersection between technology and crime is consistent with this trend. This study contributes to the growing body of research that applies criminological concepts to the study of Internet piracy. It uses measures of Internet piracy and specific Internet activities to test theories that predict the likelihood of Internet piracy. Implications of our findings and directions for future research are discussed.
The purpose of this paper is to review the literature and data currently available on some of the critical policing and mental health initiatives. It discusses the role of law enforcement response to individuals in crisis in socially inclusive. While more effort is being made in the industry, the ultimate goal should be to adequately serve social needs. The paper reviews the practices that need to be addressed and presents available solutions for improvement. Finally, it discusses the challenges to implementing systemic reform. There are numerous elements and considerations that go into the process of conducting an interview. It requires the interviewer to establish a relationship with the interviewee, including a good rapport, confidentiality, established social norms, and cultural sensitivity. These aspects, along with the interviewer's ability to draw out meaningful information from the interviewee, are vital to the success of the interview. The findings suggest that differences in voice are significant predictors of whether or not the response is perceived as credible. This paper examines factors that contribute to the credibility of the voice, as well as potential strategies to improve its credibility.

Nicholas Wilcox Nova Southeastern University

The Importance of Industry-wide Psychology Training

The extensive English literature related to sex offender treatment centers suggests that many clients need more help than they are currently receiving. Although, just as the literature notes, there is a need for the field of psychology to do more good for young people. The present report also suggests that there is no better way to respond to this need than to establish a behavior therapy center among the young people. The findings indicate that the present model recognizes a need for better treatment of sex offenders and that there is a need for a behavior therapy center among the young people. The findings also illustrate the potential for a better treatment of sex offenders and the potential of a behavior therapy center for young people.

Research on intimate partner homicide (IPH) has focused on situational correlates with very limited attention to the structural correlates of IPH rates. Also, very little research has explored the applicability of general strain theory in explaining IPH rates. This study examines the structural correlates of intimate partner homicide rates in Illinois, using the matched general strain theory approach. Using data on IPH in Illinois for 2007-2011, the findings suggest that differences in voice are significant predictors of whether or not the response is perceived as credible. This paper examines factors that contribute to the credibility of the voice, as well as potential strategies to improve its credibility.

Nicholas R Wilcox Mr. Nova Southeastern University

Improving the Interview Practices in American Policing

Civil liberties are best understood in context. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, created a unique context to investigate public willingness to relinquish civil liberties for the sake of security. In this study, a scenario-based survey is used to assess the extent of perceived threat against civil liberties by civil liberties. Previous research suggests perceived threat influences support for civil liberties but the current study is limited to the young people. This study seeks to investigate the extent of perceived threat against civil liberties by civil liberties and the extent to which young people's perception of threat against civil liberties.

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Loftin C. Woodiel Dr. Missouri Baptist University  
"One Ethical Need From Two Perspectives?  
TITLE:  "One Ethical Need From Two Perspectives?  
The Hurdle of Preparing Criminal Justice and Security In-Service Professionals and In-Preparation University Students to Make Consistently Ethical Decisions  
ABSTRACT: An examination from the criminal justice/security manager's and academic professor's perspectives regarding what steps must be taken to prepare their employees/mentees to make consistently ethical decisions in the fulfillment of their duties. Proper sequencing of training and achievement expectations are identified. Comparisons and contrasts are detailed.
Juvenile offending has been an increasing problem in this country for a number of years. Often, kids are fighting in school, using drugs, or getting involved in gang associations. Young people are unaware of the potential they have. This research involves taking a look into the Minnesota juvenile justice system because their methodology in drawing results for one-juvenile sites. A plan can be formulated to ensure that the system is working to the best of its ability. This paper will review the literature on juvenile offenders and explore the biological, developmental, environmental, and social factors leading to why juvenile delinquency exists.

Tasha Youstin Dr. Florida Atlantic University

Examining the Relationship between Near Repeat Patterns of Burglary and Repeat Offenders

The analysis of near repeat crimes has emerged as a potentially useful tool for understanding past and future patterns of offending behavior and victimization. This study analyzes the near repeat patterns of burglary for repeat offenders. The analysis is based on practical and scientific reasons of the need for near repeat patterns of burglary and the possible crime reduction strategies. Overall, this study seeks to provide an empirical basis for the development of crime reduction strategies.

Yusuf Yüksel Dr. Turkish National Police Academy

Understanding the Role of Police Culture in Implementing Planned Organizational Change: The case of Compstat

In today’s ever changing world, all types of organizations have increased their efforts to identify new management models to address the many emerging challenges. The police are no exception. The implementation of planned changes is crucial for the successful operation of any organization. This study examines the role of police culture in the implementation of planned organizational change in the police. The study presents a conceptual framework and a set of hypotheses that examine the relationship between police culture and the implementation of planned organizational change. This study provides a foundation for further research in the field of planned organizational change.

Yuliya G. Zabyelina Ms. University of Trento

The Caviar Mafia: An Analysis of the Illicit Market in Black Caviar

The Caspian Sea was the epicentre of wildlife crime against sturgeon species in the 1990s. Following the devastation of Caspian sturgeons, North American supplies of sturgeons became the target of criminal networks seeking an alternative source of supply. This paper utilizes the theory of criminal networks to analyze the origins of the sturgeon trade and the emergence of the caviar trade. The paper also examines the potential role of cultural networking and social capital in the caviar trade and presents a case study of an international caviar trafficking ring.

Arshia Zaidi Dr. University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Impact of communication technology on the level of violence & access to service among battered immigrant women in Canada.

This presentation explores the use of social media, mobile devices, and the internet among battered immigrant women in Canada. The discussion continues with the presentation of data on the impact of such technology on the level of violence experienced by battered immigrant women. The data is based on surveys of a non-random sample of battered immigrant women. The discussion examines the role of technology in empowering women to access services and to improve the level of violence experienced by battered immigrant women. The discussion also examines the role of technology in reducing the level of violence experienced by battered immigrant women.

Manuel F. Zamora Dr. Angelo State University

Extremist Ideologies: Not In My Backyard

The U.S. government asserts that terrorism, insurgency, and crime interact in varied and significant ways that threaten our homeland security. The perception is that extremist ideologies are replicated in a variety of forms and that the U.S. government is in a constant battle to prevent such ideologies from spreading. This research explores the relationship between extremist ideologies and the criminal justice system in our communities. The research is based on a qualitative, semi-structured survey of extremist ideologies and the criminal justice system. The research examines the relationship between extremist ideologies and the criminal justice system in our communities. The research is based on a qualitative, semi-structured survey of extremist ideologies and the criminal justice system. The research examines the relationship between extremist ideologies and the criminal justice system in our communities.
This article presents a new paradigm for conceptualizing crime causation as a process of steps including criminal propensity and opportunity, but which culminates in a moment of pure human decision-making. This moment is the crux of our analysis; previous criminological theories and explanations have focused on the middle steps, but little importance has been given to the final step. The current model stresses the need for a paradigm shift in the study of crime causation.

The Coalition for Youth Safety Project developed a small-scale pilot project to address issues related to digital citizenship and cyber safety. The project sought to educate and empower students to become informed and expert advocates in the areas of child internet safety, cyber safety, and bullying prevention. Data was gathered through surveys and focus groups to assess the effectiveness of the interventions.

The purpose of the study is to address the issue of gender generalizability—whether theories that focus on male victimization are equally applicable to female victimization. We examined data from the National Incident-based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the Gender and Victimization: Assessing the Generalizability of Self-Control, Differential Association, and Social Bonding study conducted in the United States. Gang membership and deviant lifestyle were found to be significant predictors of female victimization, whereas traditional criminology theories did not provide similar explanatory power.

All forms of pretrial release are affected by the problem of failure to appear, including both financial and nonfinancial mechanisms. Many offenders are released for the balance of their case to pretrial services, and this decision can have significant consequences. The current study examines the factors associated with failure to appear, including both financial and nonfinancial mechanisms. The study utilized data from the National Pretrial Services Study to determine predictors of failure to appear for defendants released through pretrial services.

Criminological research in recent decades demonstrates that the distribution of crime is disproportionately concentrated among a few people and places. The current study examines a longitudinal household-level data file constructed from NCVS 2006 to 2011 datasets. The study examined the distribution of crime among households, with a focus on repeat victimization. Repeat burglary victimization was found to be significantly associated with household characteristics such as household income, number of housing units, region and location, family structure, and household head's characteristics.

The study examines the role of repeated burglary victimization in a larger-scale study of household burglary victimization. The study utilized a longitudinal household-level data file constructed from NCVS 2006 to 2011 datasets. The study examined the factors associated with repeat burglary victimization, including household characteristics, neighborhood characteristics, and individual characteristics.

The study examines the impact of sex crimes laws on female partners of convicted offenders. The study utilized data from the NCVS 2006 to 2011 datasets to examine the impact of sex crimes laws on female partners of convicted offenders. The study found that the laws had a significant impact on female partners, including increased stress, decreased sexual desire, and increased likelihood of leaving the relationship.