Example 1

Description and citation details for this article found in the *Criminal Justice Abstracts* database

A Review of the Literature on Bullying in U.S. Schools and How a Parent–Educator Partnership Can Be an Effective Way to Handle Bullying.

**Authors:** Jordan, K. and Austin, J.

**Source:** *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 2012, Vol. 21 Issue 4, p440-458, 19p

**Incorrect APA citation:**


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**Incorrect APA citation:**

A Review of the Literature on Bullying in U.S. Schools and How a Parent-Educator Partnership Can Be an Effective Way to Handle Bullying

KARIN JORDAN and JAMES AUSTIN
Department of Counseling, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, USA

Bullying has been studied for many years in the U.S. and other countries. This article is a review of the literature focusing on the laws (state and federal) pertaining to bullying and the long-term effects of being a bully. In addition, the article provides an overview of the five different types of bullying: (a) physical bullying, (b) verbal bullying, (c) bullying through relational aggression, (d) bullying through social aggression, and (e) cyberbullying. Focus is also given to the emotional and physical behaviors of the (a) bully, (b) passive victim, (c) bully victim, and (d) bystander, as well as the short- and long-term effects of bullying on each of them. The last part of the article focuses on the importance of having a parent-educator partnership with zero tolerance for bullying.

KEYWORDS: bully, cyberbullying, parent-educator partnership, passive victim, physical bullying, verbal bullying, victim bully

There is bullying and taunting everywhere, which makes being an adolescent difficult and has led some bright students to commit suicide. We can’t let bullying take another kid’s life. It’s time to educate students and parents about bullying. Schools also need to set rules about responsible social networking and cyberbullying. (Anonymous high school teacher, personal communication, May 19, 2005)

Schools in the United States are intended to be places where students can learn in a safe environment. However, today, schools are places where

Example 2

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**Incorrect APA citation:**

Predictive Policing: The Future of Law Enforcement

For years, businesses have used data analysis to anticipate market conditions or industry trends and drive sales strategies. Walmart, for example, learned through analysis that when a major weather event is in the forecast, demand for three items rises: duct tape, bottled water, and strawberry Pop-Tarts. Armed with this information, stores in the affected areas can ensure their shelves are fully stocked to meet customer needs.

Police can use a similar data analysis to help make their work more efficient. The idea is being called “predictive policing,” and some in the field believe it has the potential to transform law enforcement by enabling police to anticipate and prevent crime instead of simply responding to it.

In November 2009, the National Institute of Justice, in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Los Angeles Police Department, held a Predictive Policing Symposium to discuss this emerging idea and its impact on the future of policing. Researchers, law enforcement officers, crime analysts and scientists gathered in Los Angeles for three days to explore the policy implications, privacy issues, and technology of predictive policing.

What Is Predictive Policing?

Predictive policing, in essence, is taking data from disparate sources, analyzing them and then using results to anticipate, prevent and respond more effectively to future crime.
Example 3

Description and citation details for this article found in the *Criminal Justice Abstracts* database

**Crime Prevention and the Science of Where People Are.**

**Authors:** Andresen, M. A.  
Jenion, G. W.


**Document Type:** Article

**Subject Terms:** CRIME prevention  
SOCIAL problems  
CRIMINAL statistics  
SOCIOECONOMICS  
POPULATION  
DEMOGRAPHY  
SLEEP  
SOCIAL history  
HOUSEHOLD surveys

**Author Supplied Keywords:** ambient population  
crime prevention  
PSI model

**Abstract:** Crime prevention initiatives are often conceptualized working at primary-secondary-tertiary (PST) levels. Primary prevention efforts address the underlying social, economic, and physical environmental conditions that generate crime; secondary prevention efforts focus on people, places, and social conditions that are at high risk of crime; whereas tertiary prevention efforts are directed toward already existing and specific crime problems. This article discusses the uses of the ambient population (a 24-hr average estimate of the population present in a spatial area) better inform crime prevention initiatives within the PST framework. Though the results indicate the ambient population has utility for all three levels of crime prevention, the most immediate use is in tertiary prevention to better understand the nature of areas with a current crime problem. This information is not available from the resident (or census) population because the resident population indicates where people sleep, not where they are. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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2Kwantlen University College, Surrey, BC, Canada

**ISSN:** 0887-4034

**Accession Number:** 32142511

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**Incorrect APA citation:**

Crime Prevention and the Science of Where People Are

Martin A. Andresen
Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

Greg W. Jenion
Kwantlen University College, Surrey, BC, Canada

Crime prevention initiatives are often conceptualized working at primary-secondary-tertiary (PST) levels. Primary prevention efforts address the underlying social, economic, and physical environmental conditions that generate crime; secondary prevention efforts focus on people, places, and social conditions that are at high risk of crime; whereas tertiary prevention efforts are directed toward already existing and specific crime problems. This article discusses the uses of the ambient population (a 24-hr average estimate of the population present in a spatial area) to better inform crime prevention initiatives within the PST framework. Though the results indicate the ambient population has utility for all three levels of crime prevention, the most immediate use is in tertiary prevention to better understand the nature of areas with a current crime problem. This information is not available from the resident (or census) population because the resident population indicates where people sleep, not where they are.

Keywords: ambient population; crime prevention; PST model

Crime is a complex phenomenon that occurs when an offender, a victim, and a law converge in time and space (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1981). Despite general classifications of crime (property crime, violent crime, white-collar crime, or nuisance crime), its cumulative impact has many monetary and psychological costs: property loss, insurance, law enforcement, the judiciary, corrections, victimization, and safety (Brantingham & Easton, 1998; Sharpe, 2000). As such, crime prevention or crime reduction can have positive effects on society (United Nations Economic and Social Council, 2002). Correspondingly, many evidence-based crime prevention activities (see Sherman, Farrington, Welsh, & MacKenzie, 2002) aspire to prevent the convergence of an offender and a victim in time and space.

The definition of crime prevention has eluded broad definitional acceptance by academics (Lab, 1997, 2004; Tilley, 2005), but its abundant use in society continues to be an area that is pursued by academics, practitioners, and governments alike. Aside from the obvious need for crime data in crime prevention activities, other environmental data such as roads, shopping centers, and land use may prove to be

Authors’ Note: We would like to thank participants of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences 44th Annual Meeting and Paul J. Brantingham for helpful comments. The usual disclaimer applies.
Example 4

Description and citation details for this article found in the *Criminal Justice Abstracts* database

**MARIJUANA BECOMING A GAME CHANGER.**

**Authors:** SORENSEN, Jean, jean_sorensen@telus.net

**Source:** *Canadian Lawyer*, Sep 2014, Vol. 38 Issue 9, p12-13, 2p

**Document Type:** Article

**Subject Terms:** DEFENSE attorneys
LAW reform -- Canada
MEDICAL marijuana -- Law & Legislation
MARIJUANA -- Law & Legislation -- Canada

**People:** CONROY, John

**Abstract:** The article focuses on the arguments of criminal lawyer John Conroy of British Columbia regarding the need to reform marijuana laws in Canada. Topics discussed include the Marijuana Medical Access Regulations (MMAR) which provides medical users the right to grow their own marijuana, the Federal Court case prepared by Conroy to protect the rights of medical marijuana users, and the competition faced by licensed producers (LPs) of medical marijuana in Canada from the offshore market.

**ISSN:** 0703-2129

**Accession Number:** 96521484

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**Note:** this journal is only available in print format at KPU Library so you would cite the print version of the journal.

**Incorrect APA Citation:**

REGIONAL WRAP-UP

MARIJUANA BECOMING A GAME CHANGER

As Canada’s Liberal government eyes a ticketing system for the possession of small amounts of marijuana, the legal battle brewing over weed today is one of who will control the supply and distribution of marijuana for medical users. “We don’t see nearly as many charges,” says veteran B.C. criminal lawyer John Conroy, who has spearheaded battles to reform marijuana laws over the past 40 years. He has watched the decline in individuals charged with possession arriving at his Abbotsford law shop seeking legal relief from criminal prosecution.

Instead, for lawyers like Conroy the battle has shifted to protecting the rights of medical marijuana users to have their own secure supply under Health Canada issued regulations. The 2001 introduced Marijuana Medical Access Regulations (MMAR) provided medical users the right to grow their own marijuana or obtain it through a designated grower or government agency. The access program was repealed in 2013 with the new Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR), which took effect in April 2014, and allocated supply and distribution to large-scale commercial growers known as licensed producers.

“We have had the MMAR and they have resulted in numerous legal challenges over the past 10 to 12 years and now the government has created the MMPR, and, that has created all this work,” says Conroy, and with licensed producers there looms even the prospects of more work in the future. “There is certainly a lot of consulting work for

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The foundation of our community: cultural restoration, reclaiming children and youth in an indigenous community.


Incorrect APA citation:

‘The foundation of our community’: cultural restoration, reclaiming children and youth in an indigenous community

Jeff Shantz*

Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Vancouver, Canada

Ongoing impacts of colonialism and displacement, cultural erasure and economic marginalization have contributed to the reality of indigenous youth in Canada being pushed into activities that place them at high risk for contact with the criminal justice system (Samuelson and Monture-Angus 2002). This is through actual engagement in criminal activities, including involvement with gangs, drug abuse and interpersonal violence. It also relates to the extensive policing of indigenous communities and the fact that, in Canada, indigenous youths are more likely than non-indigenous youths to be incarcerated and for longer periods for their offences (Roberts and Melchers 2003; O’Grady 2007). The chances that a 16-year-old treaty-status indigenous boy will wind up in prison at least once by age 25 is 70%, while likelihood of the same for a non-native youth is 8% (Collis 2005, Samuelson and Monture-Angus 2002). Even more, indigenous youth are being arrested earlier than non-indigenous youth (Smundych et al. 1995; O’Grady 2007). In addition, the recidivism rates among indigenous groups are higher than among non-indigenous communities (Proulx 2000). The combined impact of suicide, early deaths and imprisonment mean that many indigenous, especially Northern, communities are left to exist virtually childless. The pain and havoc such experiences leave in their wake cannot even begin to be quantified.

Keywords: indigenous and non-indigenous youth; criminality; arrest and imprisonment rates; suicide; community childlessness

Introduction

In addition to criminalization, hunger, malnourishment, diabetes, substandard housing, high school drop-out rates and suicide disproportionately impact on indigenous communities in Canada. Children and youths especially suffer and are at substantially greater risk than those of the general population across Canada. Both historical injustices and current inequalities negatively impact the country’s indigenous children and youths. Suicide is one of the biggest indicators of distress in Aboriginal communities and many First Nations, Inuit, and Metis communities have high rates of suicide, especially among the young. Indeed suicide is the leading cause of death for Aboriginals in Canada between the ages of 10 and 44 (Collis 2005). According to Health Canada, Native youths are five to seven times more likely to commit suicide than non-Native youths. Canada’s Aboriginal population, particularly its youth, has the highest suicide rate of any culturally identifiable population in the world.

Yet some Native communities have largely avoided the tragedy of youth suicide and criminality. What sets these communities apart? Evidence is mounting that successful community organizing, even resistance to colonialism, may be the antidote (Chandler and

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Example 6

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**Incorrect APA citation:**

Use of Force, Civil Litigation, and the Taser
One Agency’s Experience
By STEVE HOGLAND, Ph.D., CHARLIE MESLOH, Ph.D., and MARK HENYCH, Ph.D.

Law enforcement’s mission—to maintain peace and order—is a tenacious one complicated by a myriad of factors that seem unique to every situation officers must handle, whether quelling a disturbance or apprehending a suspect. This being the case, officers of the law sometimes are required to use force in the course of their duties, whether during an arrest or while protecting citizens, themselves, or other officers from harm. This force, when legitimately and properly applied, represents an essential element in maintaining an ordered society.

THE PROBLEM

Use of force has tremendous implications for law enforcement officers and their agencies. Some of the unintended consequences may include civil disturbances, riots, property damage, political jeopardy, and civil liability for all interested parties. Thus, use of force frequently may impact the development of public policy and how it is administered in practice. Current public policy requires officers in the field to use the minimum amount of force necessary to effect an arrest or quell a disturbance.
Example 7

Description and citation details for this article found in the Criminal Justice Abstracts database

Homicide offender recidivism: A review of the literature.

Authors: Liem, Marike

Source: Aggression & Violent Behavior; Jan 2013, Vol. 18 Issue 1, p19-25, 7p

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: CRIMINALS
HOMICIDE
RECIDIVISM
THEORY

Abstract: While there exists an abundance of research on the criminal histories of homicide offenders, little is known about their future criminal behavior. This review outlines the current state of knowledge regarding recidivism among homicide offenders. It addresses the dominant theories found within the literature in this field and the prevalence of recidivism among both general and subgroups of homicide offenders. In this literature review, several shortcomings are revealed which point to potential directions for future research. [Copyright & Elsevier]

Author Affiliations: Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, 79 JFK Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, United States

ISSN: 15326517

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[Created by Chris Burns, Criminology Liaison Librarian, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, June 2018]
Homicide offender recidivism: A review of the literature

Marieke Liem

Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, 79 JFK Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, United States

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Perpetrator
Recidivism
Criminal career
Effect of imprisonment

ABSTRACT

While there exists an abundance of research on the criminal histories of homicide offenders, little is known about their future criminal behavior. This review outlines the current state of knowledge regarding recidivism among homicide offenders. It addresses the dominant theories found within the literature in this field, and the prevalence of recidivism among both general and subgroups of homicide offenders. In this literary review, several shortcomings are revealed which point to potential directions for future research.

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1. Introduction

Although violent offenders and their future threat are the topic of ongoing debate (Lattimore & Viehe, 2011), there is little information on recidivism among homicide offenders. The need for delineating the present state of knowledge on recidivism among homicide offenders is at least threefold. First, homicide is the most violent form of crime, and is one of the oldest puzzles in criminology and criminal justice. The impact and consequences of homicide are severe — of particular concern to the general public is re-offending by this violent group of offenders.
Example 1

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doi:10.1080/10926771.2012.675420

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Peer-Reviewed Journal? Yes
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2. For magazines, you include the month of publication. You do not do this for scholarly journal articles.

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