

ACJS *Today*

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Tapping into the “Education” Part of Higher Education and Police Performance

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The debate surrounding whether police officers should have a college degree is perhaps not as straightforward as one may presume. Intuitively, as with many professional occupations, requiring police officers to have a degree would seem like a natural fit. Who would argue that the police, who are charged with maintaining peace and order and given the enormous power to deprive citizens of life and liberty, should not be well-educated? Yet, the empirical evidence to date regarding the benefits of having a higher education degree is inconclusive. In this essay, I offer a brief historical account of police

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education in the United States followed by a sampling of the often-confounding evidence as to the potential merits of education. I then call on researchers to begin focusing more on the educational component (i.e., the independent variable) rather than its effects (i.e., the dependent variable). Not because the latter lacks importance, but we simply need to know more about the former to inform better on the latter.

Certainly, there is a long history of advocating for a more educated police force. The earliest accounts date back more than a century and are most often attributed to August Vollmer in the early 1900s (see Carte, 1973; Carte & Carte, 1975; Oliver, 2013 for more exhaustive reviews). In the late 1960s and early 1970s, there was renewed interest in higher education after a series of events (i.e., civil unrest, rioting) and numerous reports such as the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (1968), the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1968), and the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1973). Subsequently, the Law Enforcement Education Program provided financial assistance for officers to attend college, funding 100,000 students at its peak in 1975 (Cordner, 2016;

Sherman, 1978).

Nonetheless, nearly 9 out of every 10 police agencies in the U.S. still do not require officers to have either a 2- or 4-year college degree (10% require a 2-year degree and just 1% a 4-year degree; Reaves, 2015). On its face, this would seem rather low and I would posit that such figures would be quite surprising to the general public. One must use caution, however, interpreting such statistics. First, with the exception of very small agencies (i.e., fewer than 10 officers), which make up roughly half of all departments in the country, most agencies tend to have more stringent educational requirements. Second, the percentage of officers working for agencies with a college educational requirement has doubled over the past 25 years, from 16% to 32%. Third, there is increasing evidence that irrespective of whether an agency requires a college degree, officers are coming into the occupation with one. In a recent study drawing on data collected from the *Assessing Police Use of Force Policies and Outcomes* project involving seven police departments, none of which required a 4-year degree, 45% of the patrol officers held a baccalaureate degree (or higher), with over 90% completing their degree before being employed

(Paoline, Terrill, & Rossler, 2015). Hence, while many agencies still do not require a college degree, more are doing so than previously, and importantly those coming into the occupation are earning a higher education degree.

The key issue, though, is to what extent is having a higher education degree beneficial? What does a more-educated officer bring to the table that less-educated officers do not? Do educated officers think or act differently? As recently noted in an excellent essay on police education by Cordner (2016, pp. 486–487), “any direct positive effect of education on police officer performance has always been mixed (see also Paoline et al., 2015; Skogan & Frydl, 2004; Worden, 1990).

On the positive side, studies show that college-educated officers have higher levels of citizen satisfaction ratings and fewer citizen complaints compared to their less-educated peers (Cascio, 1977; Cohen & Chaiken, 1973; Kappeler, Sapp, & Carter, 1992). Moreover, college-educated officers have also been found to have higher ratings from their superiors (Carter, Sapp, & Stephens, 1989; Finnegan, 1976), as well as fewer injuries, preventable accidents, and sick days (Cascio, 1977; Cohen & Chaiken, 1973). Further, college-educated

officers have been noted to be less authoritarian (Dalley, 1975), place a higher value on ethical behavior (Shernock, 1992), have more open belief systems (Roberg, 1978), are more accepting and understanding of ethnic issues (Weiner, 1976), and are better verbal communicators (Carter et al., 1989; Sterling, 1974; Worden, 1990). Further, a number of studies show that college-educated officers are more likely to use less lethal force (Paoline & Terrill, 2007; Rydberg & Terrill, 2010).

Conversely, other studies have produced negative or null findings on the relationship between education and various outcomes. For example, studies show that officers with a 4-year degree are less satisfied with their job, have less favorable views toward their organization and top management, and are more cynical (Hudzik, 1978; Paoline et al., 2015; Regoli, 1976). In relation to the use of force, while a few studies have found that officers with a 4-year degree used significantly lower levels of less lethal force (Paoline & Terrill, 2007; Rydberg & Terrill, 2010), Hayden (1981), Inn and Wheeler (1977), as well as Sherman and Blumberg (1981) all failed to find an educational effect in relation to lethal force. Perhaps most surprising, at least one study showed that police recruits with more college education

performed no better in the training academy in terms of exam average (White, 2008), an outcome one would most certainly not expect in relation to test taking.

There are numerous potential reasons for the inconsistent results. For one, the methodological rigor of much of the prior work in this area has been limited. Second, the police mandate is notoriously difficult to pinpoint with any level of precision (i.e., the police are charged with many duties, expectations, and so forth) and there are numerous ways to assess performance. Third, perhaps the well-documented socialization process that police officers undergo (see Paoline & Terrill, 2014) lessens or overtakes any educational benefit. Fourth, and particularly noteworthy, is the failure on the part of researchers to more clearly specify *how and why education should matter*. I am squarely guilty myself in this regard. For the most part, I have resorted, like others, to primarily blushing over conceptualizing education. Instead, there is often a much greater focus on the dependent variable in relation to various attitudinal or behavioral outcome performance measures. I would submit this area of inquiry needs a greater focus, though, on the independent variable (i.e., education).

What is it about a college education that should matter? Having a college degree in itself may be important as it signifies that a student set out and accomplished a higher educational degree, which may be an important predictor of some police performance outcomes. It is also possible that simply going through the college experience is important as it increases the odds that students are exposed to different lifestyles, races, cultures, and so forth. Similarly, the experience almost guarantees a student must engage in critical thinking and problem solving, at least to some degree—although I am not entirely convinced in relation to online courses, based on my experience to date.

Yet, it is also possible that the type of educational experience varies so much that it is nearly impossible to fairly test or examine its impact. It is certainly plausible that much of the mixed evidence to date stems from the enormous variation in the college experience. That is, the potential effects of education may simply be washed away due to such varying experiences or environments. Hence, greater attention needs to be placed on the nature of education being delivered, not simply dichotomizing into degree or no degree, some

college or degree, and so on. In effect, we should pay greater attention to the *type* of education that may matter, although deciphering such is a challenge itself and can take many forms.

Along with several colleagues (Paoline et al. 2015), we recently assessed college *major* in relation to officer views toward the job (see also Carlan, 2007; Carter, Sapp, & Stephens, 1988; Cascio, 1977; Miller & Fry, 1976; Roberg, 1978; Wycoff and Susmilch, 1979). Yet, even this type of approach is probably much too blunt of an instrument if we really want to get to the heart of the matter in terms of education type. What is required, I believe, are studies that offer more control in terms of the type of education along with qualitative depth, taking into account potentially crucial elements of the educational experience such as private versus public, larger versus smaller, more versus less academically rigorous, on-campus versus online, and so forth, just as a starting point.

The combinations are plenty and I do not have the precise mechanisms figured out as to how best to accomplish such a mission. I do suspect, though, that starting small and building out from there would be wise, for example, comparing criminal justice majors who earned an associate degree from

a more technically oriented community college to criminal justice majors who earned an associate degree from a more traditional liberal arts college, in relation to one or two outcomes measures (e.g., views of job satisfaction, use of force behavior, complaint generation, etc.). Studies that delve deeper and are able to look at the content of courses taken and their usefulness to police performance may be quite telling. For example, many police scholars still draw on William Ker Muir's (1977) typology involving *passion* (i.e., coercive reconciliation) and *perspective* (i.e., empathy capacity). Hence, how might classes that tap into these dimensions come into play in relation to how officers use force in the field? One could imagine all sorts of ways to better flesh out the educational component within a college setting, and discovering more insight as to the relationship between higher education and police performance would be better suited by not simply treating higher education as one-size-fits-all.

Interestingly, the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing (2015) called for the federal government, in partnership with training academies and universities, to develop a national postgraduate institute focused on preparing senior level police

leaders for the future. Importantly, part of this call was for a “standardized curriculum.” Such an institute would certainly be great. Until then, given the lack of a standardized curriculum and enormous variation that exists across universities, we must attempt to flesh out what educational components have the greatest value in terms of producing desirable outcomes.

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ACJS 2019 Annual Conference

“Justice, Human Rights, and Activism”

**March 26th – 30th, 2019
Baltimore Marriot Waterfront Hotel
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Baltimore Skyline as seen from the Inner Harbor. Photo courtesy of harbus.org

For more information please visit: <http://www.acjs.org/page/2019AnnualMeetin>

A Message from the President: ACJS in Action

Faith Lutze, Washington State University

The last couple of years have been an exciting time of change and growth for ACJS. We have welcomed new staff, a new journal, new partnerships, and a renewed spirit of engagement with our criminal justice community of scholars, educators, professionals, and policymakers.

To begin, I am grateful to all who have submitted an abstract to participate in the Annual Meetings of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in Baltimore, Maryland, March 26–30, 2019! The conference theme, **Justice, Human Rights, and Activism**, has generated a great deal of energy as our membership embraces, grapples with, and responds to the contemporary challenges confronting the criminal justice system and criminal justice education. We all have made great strides in advancing criminological theory, developing rigorous program evaluations that identify “what works,” and implementing innovative teaching strategies and assessments. Yet, too often our work remains hidden from policymakers, is implemented without direct contact with those individuals who are the subjects of our research, and functions in isolation from the larger social, cultural, and

political contexts that directly impact lives and communities. Therefore, it is not surprising that the contemporary challenges posed to criminal justice experts are most heated at the nexus of criminal justice system professionals and the communities most affected by (in)justice. It is my hope that framing our work within the basic principles of justice and human rights will create the intellectual space necessary to amplify multiple and diverse perspectives that break through our existing paradigms and move us toward meaningful reform. I invite you to take action and participate in the work ahead by joining me in Baltimore!

Speaking of Baltimore, the great experiences we have at the annual conference does not happen without the hard work and due diligence of those who work in the ACJS National Office. Recently, we welcomed a new Executive Director, **Dr. John Worrall**, and Assistant Association Manager, **Ms. Letiscia Perrin**. John and Letiscia bring a new energy to our association that honors our traditions while envisioning an innovative future that serves a new generation of scholars, educators, and criminal justice professionals. John is a long time member of

ACJS who understands our traditions; has a strong record of scholarship, teaching, and leadership experience; and has a unique vision that will support our elected officers as they actively lead ACJS. Letiscia is an experienced and certified association manager and conference planner, has a bachelor's degree in English from the University of Maryland, and brings unique expertise as we position to increase our membership, enhance the annual conference experience, and expand membership benefits. Embedded within this wonderful news of welcoming Letiscia, sadly Association Manager **Ms. Cathy Barth** has announced that she plans to retire from ACJS beginning in April 2019—thus Baltimore will be her last national meeting serving as association manager. Cathy is exceptional and has been instrumental in strategically positioning ACJS for great success in the future. We are all grateful that she has agreed to phase into retirement while serving as a consultant who brings expertise and institutional knowledge regarding the core operations of our association.

Continuing with more great news, ACJS has expanded its journal offerings to include the *Justice Evaluation Journal* (JEJ) edited by **Dr. Alex**

Piquero of the University of Texas, Dallas. The journal aims to assess the efficacy of crime reduction and prevention programs while providing a forum for scholars and practitioners to answer the fundamental questions about what works in criminal justice and related sectors. As always, the association's flagship journal, *Justice Quarterly* (JQ), edited by **Dr. Megan Kurlychek** of the State University of New York at Albany (SUNYA), continues to lead the field in publishing high quality, relevant criminal justice research. Similarly, paying tribute to ACJS' commitment to assuring the integrity and quality of criminal justice education is the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (JCJE) edited by **Dr. Shaun Gabbidon** of Penn State Harrisburg. Finally, *ACJS Today*, edited by **Dr. David Myers** of the University of New Haven, continues to serve as the clear voice of the ACJS membership by publishing high quality essays, reviews, and professional perspectives. Please take every opportunity to express your gratitude to each of the editors for their phenomenal work on behalf of the Academy and our membership.

To take advantage of your ACJS membership, be sure to visit our website and take note of the many benefits of joining ACJS. Under the

“Membership” tab, check out our **partnership agreements** that provide our members with multiple opportunities to save when traveling to conferences internationally and domestically. Also, find your intellectual niche by joining one or more of the dynamic **ACJS sections** that bring those with similar interests together within the larger Academy. Do not miss the opportunity to explore the five ACJS affiliated **regional criminal justice associations** and be a part of the wonderful collegial and inspiring annual conferences held each year around the country. If you are hiring or searching for a job, be sure to go to the ***Employment Bulletin*** for the latest opportunities. Lastly, do not forget to honor your colleagues by nominating them for the many prestigious **ACJS awards** designed to recognize the many outstanding contributions of our members.

Finally, I am proud to be a lifetime member of ACJS and to have this opportunity to serve as president. I enjoy working with your representatives on the ACJS Executive Board, planning the 2019 national conference, meeting and learning from the regional criminal justice association leaders and memberships, and having the opportunity to see longtime friends and colleagues while meeting so

many new people dedicated to our shared discipline. Until we meet again in Baltimore, safe travels and enjoy the holidays.



Book Review: Alisa Roth, *Insane: America's Criminal Treatment of Mental Illness*.

Basic Books, 2018. ISBN: 9780465094196

Kristi L. Greenberg, University of New Haven

The mentally ill population in America, once locked up in mental asylums riddled with abuse and maltreatment, generally was released to the streets upon the institutions' closures. At the time, society felt the closure of asylums would be a positive move for the mentally ill population. As we have seen, however, this population was directed toward the criminal justice system. In *Insane: America's Criminal Treatment of Mental Illness*, Alisa Roth outlines the problems of the mentally ill being incarcerated and the many complications that accompany their incarceration, which are known all too well by those working within jails and prisons. This book highlights the dire need for conversation about the criminal justice system, its treatment of the mentally ill, and the conflicting perspectives between punishment and treatment.

Roth begins by explaining that her book is presented in a format suitable for the general reader. Those who either have expertise from working in the field or study it through higher education will

find the concepts broken down very simply and the definitions provided to be somewhat redundant. This is not to say the breakdown is a negative. Those who are undergraduates or just have an interest in the subject matter will find she does an excellent job painting a picture of what she witnessed as well as fully explicating both slang and technical terms used in the field. The contents of the book are a positive addition to the field and encourage a conversation that desperately is needed within the criminal justice and mental health systems. It would be a positive additional text for classes on either subject matter and would undoubtedly spark conversation.

Following the introduction and the author's note, the book is broken into three primary sections: how we got here, what happens inside, and toward a better way. The introduction paints a broad picture of the issues facing the mentally ill involved with the criminal justice system. Roth outlines the high proportion of mentally ill inmates despite overall

jail and prison populations declining in recent years. Most important, though, is her succinct statement of what her book is intended to do: to attain a greater understanding of the mentally ill, who are undoubtedly one of the most vulnerable populations, in jails and prisons and to understand why they are mistreated once inside. Roth's brief author's note is also worth considering. She outlines her use of real and false names for various firsthand accounts, identifies sources of her information, and provides needed definitions for those who are unfamiliar with specific mental illnesses.

Part I

Part I begins with the story of Bryan Allan Sanderson, a firefighter who, by all accounts, was living a normal middle-class life. His mental illness began to take hold and he lost everything. This is unfortunately a well-suited story to start with. Roth explains how Sanderson begins to devolve and his life unravels. His mental illness involved bouts of depression and manic phases, and he was ultimately diagnosed as bipolar. He found himself naked in an elevator in a hotel out of state, which resulted in his first arrest and introduction to the criminal justice system. His life spiraled from there. He was suicidal at times, manic at others, and as is the case with

many who are mentally ill, even once diagnosed, he was only sometimes treatment compliant. Sanderson was eventually found not guilty by reason of insanity, only to return home to punch a mental health worker and be promptly taken back to jail. During this term of incarceration, the voice he heard told him to blind himself, which he did. A sad, but all too common, story that will quickly grab the reader's attention.

Roth continues the "ensnared" portion of her book, a term she feels explains how the mentally ill get into the criminal justice system and subsequently are in a never-ending cycle of criminality and mental illness, by describing events she witnessed in the LA County Jail. Feces-covered cells, group therapy, involuntary commitment, and HIPPA-related issues are just the beginning of the complications seen inside LA County and every other jail. Here is where it is first seen how treatment and punishment are hard to reconcile from a security perspective. Corrections officers she spoke with (or deputies, in the case of this county jail) noted that they are trained to know how to arrest people and how to put them in jail; they are not trained to care for people with mental illness.

Later in the book, Roth will outline that some departments have eight or more hours of training to deal with those that have mental illness, but the fundamental issue is not resolved. Departments are lacking resources, jails are overcrowded, and they face many other issues just in their normal operations, making a solution to the treatment versus punishment issue seemingly impossible. It is not for a lack of desire to help; many officers who work the mental health units have become, through their day-to-day work, very adept at identifying symptoms and discussing them with the mental health providers. It is still their primary job, though, to ensure the safety of all staff and inmates within the facility, and that will and has to come first.

These issues stem from the very first penitentiaries and asylums in America's history, which Roth does an excellent job of describing. Throughout various chapters in the book, she provides historical context and information that further shows the cyclical nature of criminal justice and mental health policy. She discusses Dorothea Dix's work, staffing shortages during World War II, as well as the more recent causes of mass incarceration and the impact that has had on the mentally ill.

Part II

Somewhat overlapped with the first part of the book, Roth begins to explain what happens behind the walls. In the first chapter, she describes Cook County Jail in Chicago and their procedure for mental health checks. Perhaps problematically, they are conducted prior to arraignment. This leads to a host of issues, most notably the fact that many are still intoxicated only a few hours after their arrest, and therefore this assessment may be hindered and miss crucial symptoms that are either written off as intoxication or masked by it. As discussed later, many of the mentally ill also possess a substance abuse disorder.

Court cases governing inmates' care are discussed throughout the book, including *Estelle v. Gamble* (1976), which ruled that jails and prisons must provide medical care. This means that inmates are the only population in America to possess a right to healthcare. The case, of course, did not outline the specifics of the care to be provided, and those (as well as other) issues are discussed in reference to policies and other litigation as well.

Staffing shortages and long wait times for mental health care add to the problems faced by the

mentally ill inmates. Roth outlines the difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified staff in jails and prisons. She notes that corrections officers have one of the most dangerous and underappreciated jobs in the criminal justice system. The low morale, low pay, and dangerous conditions make it hard to find quality employees. This is replicated on the civilian side, where the pay for professional positions is often much lower than if the same person were to get a job in the community. Outsourced contracts for medical care are also discussed and outline how the primary focus is the bottom line, not care. All of these issues make those with mental illness face even more hurdles. Long wait times to see clinicians—at times, months for an appointment that lasts only a few minutes—are the unfortunate reality.

Solitary confinement is an important issue when discussing the mentally ill in prison. Roth notes that more than half of all prison suicides occur in solitary. In this section, the author switches from an unbiased presentation of anecdotal stories and facts to a more treatment versus security perspective. This is not to say it is positive or negative, but rather an important note, in that it is the very issue her book is trying to raise. How can the system

reconcile treatment and punishment?

Roth describes the difficulty mental health clinicians have in establishing a rapport with their assigned inmates, along with the need to communicate frequently through cell doors. She states that,

the crimes that can get somebody sent to solitary confinement range from the ridiculous—having too many pencils in one's cell or not standing in the right place to receive a food tray—to the serious—assaulting another prisoner or throwing something at an officer. (p. 139)

This statement exemplifies the pull on either end of the system. Too many pencils may, in fact, seem too trivial to send someone to solitary confinement, but pencils are weapons, and having too many of them can have deadly consequences. Where on the spectrum is security, and where is treatment? It is the very conversation Roth intends to provoke. Another such example occurs when she describes the case of Jaime Wallace, who killed his mother when he was 16. She outlines that he is a small

individual and his history of violence had been with himself, but he still required two officers to be escorted from his cell. Losing sight of security procedures, even if an individual does not seem to be violent, can have grave consequences. The procedures can be daunting and unsettling, even for those without mental illness, but when running a safe and secure facility, the procedures must be followed. This, again, shows how the two sides within the system are constantly at odds.

Roth concludes this section of the book with a discussion on the plea “not guilty by reason of insanity.” This chapter is invaluable to the reader who is unfamiliar with the facts about NGRI. It provides a succinct overview of how rare the plea actually is, the court cases involved in its creation, as well as what restoration to competency actually entails (which has a surprising number of *Law and Order* episodes involved).

Part III

The last section of the book begins by explaining how outpatient versus inpatient treatment is used. Notably, of the hospital beds designated for those with mental illness, the majority tend to be reserved for forensic patients needing to be restored to

competency. Budget constraints for mental health services in the community are felt nationwide. It becomes clear that even though the treatment may be slow to arrive, it is more readily available within our jails and prisons.

Roth also discusses, through the stories of Edgar Coleman and Kyle Muhammad, the cyclical nature of arrests, treatment, and release. Muhammad, an inmate at Rikers in New York City, had a mother who was very involved. The process she had to go through to get him involuntarily committed when he was in the community is explained, as well as the struggles he went through trying to live a somewhat normal life. He was able to hold jobs and live in supportive housing, until he would all of a sudden feel the need to give away all of his belongings and his apartment, only to change his mind a few days later. He would lose housing as a result of extended hospitalizations for his illness and have nowhere to go. The system does not work. AOT, or assisted outpatient treatment laws, are discussed here as well. It becomes increasingly apparent to the reader how much easier it is to have people arrested and put in jail than it is to get them treatment.

The remainder of the book skips around topics a bit to cover briefly other areas of the criminal justice system that play a crucial role when it comes to mental illness. Police shootings are discussed, and again, the pull between law enforcement and treatment is highlighted. Police, much like correctional staff, are trained to view everyone as a threat, and for good reason; however, more is being done as of late to train officers on how to deal with persons with mental illness. Training in many police academies now includes mental health topics, and some departments have Crisis Intervention Teams of specially trained officers. In conjunction with the discussion of training, Roth outlines programs that are being created that utilize multiple aspects of the criminal justice system to divert those with mental illness from jail and into treatment. It takes multiple agencies and a great deal of cooperation, but the programs described show promise for a better outcome.

Competency exams are again discussed here, as well as court delays in general and the effects they have on the mentally ill. Mental health courts are also briefly touched upon and the role they and other problem-solving courts play in the system as a whole. Lastly, Roth touches upon death penalty

cases and the case law surrounding the death penalty and mental illness.

Conclusion

Overall, Roth's story-telling ability keeps the reader engaged and informed. The information provided is grounded in historical context, policy, and firsthand account information. The message she intends to relay is clear and is at the heart of an issue that should be at the forefront of every criminal justice and mental health policy meeting across America. America's jails and prisons are the new asylums, and they fail to serve the needs of the mentally ill as well as the larger community. Roth does an excellent job of outlining the cycle and explains how those with mental illness will rotate through jail, hospitals, and communities. Jails and prisons need to be safe and secure places, but those with mental illness also need necessary treatment to help achieve that goal. The book provides many points of needed discussion, which continue to be unresolved in our criminal justice policies today.

****Kristi Greenberg** is currently an offender rehabilitation coordinator with the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. She earned a master's degree in public administration from Marist College and a master's degree in criminal justice from John Jay College of Criminal Justice, where she also earned a bachelor's degree in forensic psychology. She is currently pursuing a PhD in criminal justice at the University of New Haven.*



Washington Update

Liliana Coronado

The Brimley Group and Crime & Justice Research Alliance

After convening for a few weeks in September, Congress adjourned for several weeks in October and did not reconvene until after the midterm elections. During the recess, Justice Brad Kavanaugh was sworn in as the new Supreme Court Justice, but no legislative activity took place. Nevertheless, supporters of the prison reform bill, the FIRST STEP Act, continued to advocate for the bill and attempt to negotiate the addition of sentencing reform, a strategy which seemed to pay off.

Since reconvening, there has been a great deal of activity and discussion surrounding the FIRST STEP Act. A bipartisan deal was reached in the Senate that included adding several meaningful sentencing reform provisions, an independent review committee to help develop and evaluate a risk assessment tool, and a new exclusion for fentanyl traffickers. New text was recently released, which was followed in short order by a press conference by President Trump. Accompanied by the National President of the Fraternal Order of Police and the President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, along with other supporters of the bill, President Trump announced his support and urged Congress to pass it forthwith.

Since that time, a great deal of pressure and advocacy has been brought to bear on Senate Majority Leader McConnell to bring the bill up for a vote, but the Leader has yet to do so. There are only a few weeks left in this Congress, and much legislative business still to be completed. In addition to the appropriations bills and criminal justice reform, there is possible reauthorization of the Second Chance Act, the Adam Walsh Act, and the Violence Against Women Act. To that end, Senators Portman and Leahy recently introduced a bill reauthorizing the Second Chance Act.

During the next several weeks, Congress must pass a bill to fund the government past December 7, which is the date that the continuing resolution passed by Congress several weeks ago expires (and which included reauthorization of VAWA until that date). We expect Congress to work on an omnibus that includes funding for the Department of Justice soon.

Also of note, during the last recess, the President signed the bill reauthorizing the Parole Commission that Congress passed in October. This included improvements to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audit system.



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

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Professor of Criminology
University of Texas at Dallas

The Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA)

<http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org> represents a decade of planning and development, and has been supported by the past ten consecutive presidents and executive boards of ACJS and ASC. CJRA aims to a) promote criminology and criminal justice research published in journals of both associations; b) emphasize the relevance of our respective associations in criminal justice policy development at the local, state, and federal levels; and c) make the case for federal funding and access to data in support of such research.

Public-facing documents on CJRA state that the Alliance “...communicates with the criminal justice research and academic communities about legislative, appropriations and policy developments in Washington, DC” and “...assists policymakers across the political spectrum by summarizing published scholarly articles and identifying expert witnesses to speak to Committees, Members of Congress and Justice Department officials.” Importantly, CJRA is a non-partisan entity and resource to reporters covering crime and justice as well as both political parties.

History and Structure of CJRA

In 2009, ACJS and ASC began a partnership called the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC). The two organizations pooled resources to contract The Raben Group in Washington, D.C. to assist in developing contacts with key legislators and staff involved in criminal justice policy development, and further the dissemination of evidence-based research. The CCJPC consisted of four members appointed by ACJS and four members appointed by ASC. For several years, it organized visits by ACJS and ASC members to D.C. to lobby legislators and their staffs for increased crime and justice funding. The coalition also conducted several congressional briefings on issues related to policing and corrections.

In 2013 the CCJPC was renamed the Joint Oversight Committee (JOC) with a new charge from ACJS and ASC--to develop a more formal and permanent mechanism to represent the interests of ACJS and ASC in the crime and justice policy arena. Again, the JOC included four members appointed by ACJS and four members appointed by ASC. With the blessing of both organizations, members of the JOC worked to conceive and design what is now the Crime & Justice Research Alliance.



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Established as a partnership between ACJS and ASC in late 2014, in 2015 CJRA retained The Brimley Group (a Washington, D.C.-based government relations consulting firm) and arranged for the development of the CJRA website (by FP1 Strategies). Shortly thereafter, the CJRA website was launched as a centralized resource of authoritative experts and scholarly studies, to provide policymakers, practitioners and the public direct access to relevant research on crime and criminal justice issues by ACJS and ASC scholars. Its purpose is to establish and promote CJRA's identity and the field of criminology by providing "...objective research to inform legislators in criminal justice policy and appropriation decisions as well as reporters covering criminal justice topics in the news."

Through a competitive process, a panel of CJRA board members vetted finalists and Caitlin Kizielewicz, of KIZCOMM, LLC, was hired in November 2015 as the CJRA media relations and communications consultant. Caitlin and Liliana Coronado, the Brimley Group representative, work in close partnership to elevate CJRA and the knowledge, expertise, and interests of ACJS and ASC members. Liliana conducts regular outreach to congressional staff, with a focus on appropriations and justice committees; drafts letters in support of research funding from CJRA to key legislators and committee members, and takes the lead in local arrangements for the "Ask a Criminologist" series of Hill briefings in partnership with the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The Hill briefing in May 2018, "Understanding Increases in Homicide Rates: How the Opioid Epidemic and Police-Community Relations Impact Homicides" was very well attended, and provided an opportunity for Congressional staff and key stakeholders to engage directly with CJRA experts.

CJRA is governed by an eight-member board that consists of four appointees from each of the two associations, ACJS and ASC. Each appointee serves a three-year term, and the chair and deputy chair alternate between an ASC and an ACJS appointee every three years. Recently, both associations appointed CJRA board members who serve other leadership roles, such as treasurer and policy committee members, to enhance communications and understanding of CJRA, and bring information back to association leadership. Ex-officio members include the executive directors of ASC and ACJS, and the immediate past chair of CJRA.

What has the CJRA accomplished in 2018?

CJRA efforts focus on two specific areas—a) government relations and the legislative policy arena, and b) media relations and publicity of policy-relevant research published in ACJS and ASC journals (Justice Quarterly, Justice Evaluation Journal, Criminology, Criminology and Public Policy) and that of some 120 subject area experts featured in the CJRA Expert Directory who are available for interviews or expert testimony. Over the last five months, CJRA launched three research campaigns from Justice Quarterly and the Justice Evaluation Journal.



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One of the JQ research campaigns, "Seen or Unseen? The Role of Race in Police Contact among Homeless Youth," secured the highest Altmetric score and most reads out of all JQ research articles published in 2018. A JEJ article on absenteeism interventions also experienced the highest Altmetric score and most reads out of all of the JEJ articles published in 2018 as a result of CJRA's publicity efforts. To be impactful, engagement by CJRA's media and government relations consultants—and a growing web presence—is critical, and affords the Alliance credibility and access. CJRA's website is organized around main topic areas, featured experts, recent news, research, and documents and communications related to policy outreach efforts, and it supports both the media relations and government relations functions of CJRA.

Government Relations in 2018

It is a key aim of the Alliance to inform policymakers of relevant research and to advocate for sustained or improved levels of federal funding and access to crime and justice data. Over the past few months in 2018:

- CJRA secured the release of more than 50 missing data tables that had been removed from the annual FBI Uniform Crime Report by conducting outreach to members of Congress and securing a letter from five Senators to the Department of Justice. CJRA assisted members of Congress with formulating questions about the missing tables at a House Judiciary Committee hearing with FBI Director Wray. After hearing of CJRA efforts to restore the tables—the deletion of which generated widespread concern from crime and justice scholars and practitioners-- Director Wray agreed to do so. Continuing to make this crime and victim data available to scholars, practitioners, and the public is critical to our understanding of trends and patterns of violent crime—particularly homicide and domestic violence--and the development of law enforcement priorities and policies.
- CJRA efforts helped secure a \$2 million increase for BJS and NIJ each in the House Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations FY19 bill, with BJS receiving \$50 million and NIJ receiving \$44 million. Should these House funding levels be signed into law, BJS will have received a \$9 million increase and NIJ will have received an \$8 million increase above the FY 2016 Omnibus levels. This represents more than a 20% increase in funding for both agencies over the last three fiscal years since CJRA began advocating for increased resources. Robust support for our primary Federal law and justice organizations—particularly those that support research and the development of evidence-based policy—is necessary to ensure that we learn the best ways to address issues of crime and justice in our communities.



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- CJRA secured removal of a provision of the FIRST STEP Act that would have eliminated the National Institute of Corrections, which provides much-needed training and technical assistance to correctional officers across the nation. The United States imprisons 25% of the world's prisoners—more than two million are behind bars and another five million are under some form of correctional supervision. Continuing education for those who manage the largest prison system on Earth and who work with these offenders is important because well over 90% of these prisoners will be released back into our communities.
- We presented our third annual “Ask a Criminologist” briefing in May 2018, attended by numerous Congressional staff. Held on Capitol Hill, the briefing examined the connection between the opioid epidemic, police/community relations, and violent crime/homicide. It prompted Senator Schatz’ office to draft legislative text for additional research on opioids and homicides, which the Senator plans to include in upcoming legislation. With more than 72,000 overdose-related deaths in the United States in 2017 (more than three times the number of reported homicides, and more than all Americans killed in the Vietnam War), opioid-related crime has become a serious problem in many U.S. communities.
- CJRA recently released a fact sheet with links to the most current peer-reviewed work on the association between immigration and crime to provide legislators and journalists with evidence-based research findings without political considerations. Development of immigration policy should be informed by the most accurate, peer-reviewed research available, which we are able to provide.

Media and Communication Relations in 2018

A primary objective of CJRA is to promote scholarship and expertise generated by ACJS and ASC members—who represent our leading resource. CJRA communications consultant, Caitlin Kizielewicz of KIZCOMM, LLC, works to implement strategies to enhance and elevate the CJRA brand to the media and the public. She offers media training in the CJRA Media Training Workshop offered at ACJS and ASC annual meetings, which experiences high demand from ASC and ACJS members, and which has filled to capacity within hours of being announced. Through her efforts, the Alliance has secured more than 300 interview opportunities with national and local media outlets, and has established on-going relationships with a deep bench of reporters covering crime and justice topics. In February 2016, Caitlin created and began to distribute a monthly CJRA newsletter. She has also established social media channels with more than 3,200 followers. Additionally, she launched more than a dozen research campaigns that feature work in ACJS and ASC journals. Caitlin maintains the expert directory comprised of



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more than 110 experts, as well as all expert relations including updating biographies, managing incoming inquiries and providing additional support. She has summarized nearly 200 research articles to provide abstracts on the CJRA website and maintains the latest news and updates on the site.

Media and communications activities over the past few months include:

- ✓ Continued to augment an expert directory of more than 110 experts and associated downloadable research products
- ✓ Translated more than 120 research articles for the CJRA website, created article summaries and highlighted key findings
- ✓ Facilitated interviews with 32 CJRA experts, including 15 ACJS members, 10 of whom had two or more interviews
- ✓ Secured a list of nearly 50 reporters who request research updates from CJRA
- ✓ Secured 34 media placements for CJRA experts
- ✓ Created a social media presence with more than 3,200 followers and an 18% increase in Twitter followers.
- ✓ Developed and distributed a monthly newsletter to nearly 900 subscribers (not including ACJS and ASC members)— securing an average open rate of 36%
- ✓ Formed relationships with publishers (Taylor & Francis and Wiley & Sons) and editors of four academic journals (Justice Quarterly, Justice Evaluation Journal, Criminology and Criminology & Public Policy) to streamline publicity efforts
- ✓ Finalized update of the CJRA website to serve as the go-to source for authoritative experts and relevant research on crime and criminal justice topics
- ✓ Conducted media training workshops for ACJS/ASC members at the ACJS and ASC annual meetings
- ✓ Coordinated efforts with the CJRA government relations consultant to promote events, briefings, conferences organized by ACJS and ASC members

These accomplishments lay a strong foundation, and CJRA is hitting its stride after 2-3 years of concerted infrastructure creation, growth, and development. CJRA now has a demonstrable impact on legislative policy, federal funding of crime and justice research, and access to crime and justice data. CJRA promotion of research by ACJS and ASC scholars and experts has resulted in increased downloads and Altmetric scores associated with journal articles CJRA has promoted, and raises the profile and relevance of our members' research.

To continue to grow CJRA's recognition and reach among both policymakers and the general public, it is critical that CJRA maintains its efforts in media and government relations activities moving forward. Full support of these activities from ACJS and ASC is essential to the ongoing success of the Alliance, and its impact in elevating evidence-



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based research in the crime and justice arena, and increased federal funding for future research in this space. The efforts of CJRA and its consultants could not be more critical given the absence of evidence that has begun to pervade political discourse, and the recent and impending threats to federal funding and access to data under the new administration.

CJRA welcomes any questions you may have and invites you to engage with us as a board, and/or with individual board members, to seek clarification or detail.

Please visit our website at: <http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org>

Current board members:

Paul Elam (ACJS)
David Myers (ACJS)
Marlyn Jones (ACJS)
Peter Wood (ACJS, Chair)
Rick Rosenfeld (ASC)
Charis Kubrin (ASC)
Natasha Frost (ASC)
Anthony Peguero (ASC)

Ex Officio Members:

Nancy La Vigne (Past Chair, ASC)
John Worrall (ACJS Executive Director)
Chris Eskridge (ASC Executive Director)

Past CJRA board members:

Christy Visher
Dan Mears
Jocelyn Pollock
Ed Maguire
L. Edward Day
Laura Dugan
Charles Wellford

Protocol for Establishing, Updating, Removing ACJS Subject Matter Policy Experts

Adopted by ACJS Executive Board March 21, 2017
ACJS Public Policy Committee

Definition of ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert

A current member of ACJS with sufficient depth of knowledge based upon field of study, experience, practice, and other substantive and creditable activities in the area of expertise. The Subject Matter Policy Expert is able to summarize the current research in a particular subject matter and provide policy- related insight inclusive of impacts, implications, options, and recommendations based upon their subject matter and policy analysis expertise.

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Application Process and Criteria

To be considered for inclusion, please send the information below to **David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee Chair**, at dmyers@newhaven.edu and indicate that you would like to apply to become an

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert.

- ✓ First Name:
- ✓ Last Name:
- ✓ Current Professional Title:
- ✓ Email Address:
- ✓ Office Phone w/ Area Code:
- ✓ Mobile and/or Home Phone:
- ✓ Fluency Language(s) Other than English (Please list language(s)):
- ✓ Specific Area(s) of Subject Matter Policy Expertise for Which Consideration is Being Requested

<input type="checkbox"/>	Comparative/International
<input type="checkbox"/>	Corrections (Prisons, Jails)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Corrections (Probation, Parole)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Courts and Law
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Behavior and/or Victimization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Justice Education
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Justice Reform
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Justice Technology
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminological Theory
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender, Crime, and Justice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gun Violence

	Juvenile Delinquency and Justice
	Mental Health
	Policing
	Prisoner Reentry
	Race/Ethnicity and Issues of Diversity
	Restorative and Community Justice
	Security and Crime Prevention
	Violent Crime
	Other

✓ Curricula Vitae or Resume with the following details:

- College Degree(s), Field of Study, and Awarding Institution(s): (Minimum of an earned Master's Degree attainment required for inclusion in the Directory)
- Teaching Position(s) Held: (if applicable), location, and Expertise-Related Courses Developed and/or Taught
- Expertise-Related Authored Publications, e.g., books, textbooks, [and Expertise-Related Published Authorships, e.g., articles, entries, etc.] (Publishing is required - please include peer-reviewed publications and reputable practitioner and reference publication authorships reflecting subject matter area of expertise)
- Publicly funded expertise-related grant proposal(s) (description of proposal and source of grant)
- Independently published expert-related attributions (addressing distinct cases or events; not the same case or event): (Identify the date(s) and source(s), e.g., journalistic and professional blogs, magazines, newspapers, other periodicals, etc.)
- Expertise-related oral statements or testimonies before federal, state, local, tribal governing body
- Current recognition as a subject matter expert qualified to provide subject matter expert testimony during legal proceedings
- Formal experience as a policy analyst in the expertise-related area
- Minimum of 12 consecutive months of practical experience in the area of expertise
- Expertise-Related Trainer Position(s) held, location, and expertise-related subject matter delivered
- Member of a state or national accrediting body in the subject matter expertise area
- Expertise-related knowledge-based licensures or expertise-related knowledge-based specialty certifications held from regulatory body

- Completed substantive formal training in area of expertise (description, when, and where)
- Expertise-related formal organizational awards (national, regional, state, tribal, local, international, professional, academic, peer, etc.)
- Additional Professional Memberships and Professional Affiliations (required)
- ✓ Biography (A maximum of 350 words that succinctly details your expertise)

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Review Process

David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee Chair, will forward the request to the **ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Review Sub-Committee** to review the application. The ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Review Sub-Committee will propose new Subject Matter Policy Experts to the ACJS Public Policy Committee and the Committee will approve the recommendation. The criteria below will be used to determine the eligibility and outcome of the application.

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Eligibility Criteria

- ✓ Current ACJS Member verified by ACJS National Office (required)
- ✓ Member of ACJS for at Least 3 Years (required)
- ✓ College Degree(s), Field of Study, and Awarding Institution(s): (Minimum of an earned Master's Degree attainment required for inclusion in the Directory)
- ✓ Expertise-Related Authored Publications, e.g., books, textbooks, [and Expertise-Related Published Authorships, e.g., articles, entries, etc.] (Publishing is required - please include peer-reviewed publications and reputable practitioner and reference publication authorships reflecting subject matter area of expertise)

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Other Relevant Criteria

- ✓ Teaching Position(s) Held: (optional), location, and Expertise-Related Courses Developed and/or Taught
- ✓ Publicly funded expertise-related grant proposal(s) (description of proposal and source of grant)
- ✓ Independently published expert-related attributions (addressing distinct cases or events; not the same case or event): (Identify the date(s) and source(s), e.g., journalistic and professional blogs, magazines, newspapers, other periodicals, etc.)
- ✓ Expertise-related oral statements or testimonies before federal, state, local, tribal governing body
- ✓ Current recognition as a subject matter expert qualified to provide subject matter expert testimony during legal proceedings
- ✓ Formal experience as a policy analyst in the expertise-related area
- ✓ Minimum of 12 consecutive months of practical experience in the area of expertise

- ✓ Expertise-Related Trainer Position(s) held, location, and expertise-related subject matter delivered
- ✓ Member of a state or national accrediting body in the subject matter expertise area
- ✓ Expertise-related knowledge-based licensures or expertise-related knowledge-based specialty certifications held from regulatory body
- ✓ Completed substantive formal training in area of expertise (description, when, and where)
- ✓ Expertise-related formal organizational awards (national, regional, state, tribal, local, international, professional, academic, peer, etc.)
- ✓ Additional Professional Memberships and Professional Affiliations (required)

Posting ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert To CJRA Website

The ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Review Sub-Committee will forward successful applicants to **Caitlin Kizielewicz, CJRA Media Consultant**, at ckiz@crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org, to be posted on the CJRA website as a Subject Matter Policy Expert. Caitlin will forward the successful applicant a CJRA Expert Directory Information Form requesting the required information to be placed on the CJRA website. Once the successful applicant provides the requested information, they will be added to the CJRA website as a Subject Matter Policy Expert.

Updating ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Information

Subject matter policy experts may update individual information on the website and/or may ask to be removed from the website at any time. To request one of these changes, please send a detailed request to David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee Chair, at dmyers@newhaven.edu and indicate that you would like to have your ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert information updated. David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee Chair, will forward the request to the **ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Update Sub-Committee** to review the request. The ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Update Sub-Committee will forward the request to Caitlin Kizielewicz, CJRA Media Consultant, at ckiz@crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org to be posted on the CJRA website. Caitlin will make the requested changes.

In the absence of an active **ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Update Sub-Committee**, update requests can be sent to **Cathy Barth, ACJS Association Manager**, at manager@acjs.org.

Dr. Rolando V. del Carmen Obituary

Dr. Rolando V. del Carmen, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Regents' Professor Emeritus, and long-time benefactor of the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University, died on October 31 in his Huntsville home after a lengthy battle with pancreatic cancer. He was 88.

"Although Professor del Carmen will be greatly missed within the university community, he leaves behind a lasting and significant legacy in the students and colleagues whose lives he touched so profoundly and positively," said Dr. Phillip Lyons, dean of the College of Criminal Justice and director of the Criminal Justice Center. "We would not be who we are today, but for his presence over the decades; and we will not be the same without him. On behalf of the faculty, staff, and students I extend our most heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the del Carmen family."

Dr. del Carmen, a beloved member of the Sam Houston State University faculty, has generously supported the College throughout his tenure and donated hundreds of thousands of dollars for scholarships. He has two scholarships in his name and recently contributed a gift annuity in honor of Dean Phillip Lyons.

"He loved Sam Houston State University. He devoted his whole life to this place. Any conversation with him concerned the future of the College," said Dr. Solomon Zhao, a professor in the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology.

In 2003, he created the Rolando, Josefa, and Jocelyn del Carmen Criminal Justice Endowment Scholarship, which provides a \$1,000 scholarship to a Ph.D. student annually. In 2005, former students and friends launched the Rolando V. del Carmen Criminal Justice Endowed Scholarship. It, too, provides a \$1,000 scholarship annually for a graduate student at the College of Criminal Justice.

In addition to these perpetual scholarship funds, Dr. del Carmen has provided intermittent scholarships for students in need. Just this semester, he contributed a \$1,000 scholarship for an international undergraduate criminal justice major from Singapore, a member of the SHSU award-winning bowling team.

Over the years, when an international or out-of-state student needed financial assistance to receive in-state tuition, Dr. del Carmen would provide them with a \$1,000 scholarship; almost all of these students he had never previously met.

When asked why he was so generous, he said that he would have never made it in the U.S. as an international student from the Philippines if he had not received scholarships along the way. "To me, it is an investment in the person and in the future of the College of Criminal Justice," Dr. del Carmen said.

"I never met a kinder or more gentlemanly soul," expressed Dr. Jim Dozier, Clinical Professor and Internship Coordinator in the College of Criminal Justice.

Dr. del Carmen joined the faculty as an assistant professor in 1974, was named Distinguished Professor in 1995, and named Regents' Professor in 2007. He continued to be one of the leading experts in criminal justice law in the country even after his retirement in 2012, and is revered by students, alumni, and fellow faculty members. His expertise is recognized worldwide, and he has written prominent books and articles in the field, many of which have been translated into other languages, including Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.

One of his most enduring legacies is that he served as a mentor to many graduate students, helping them publish academic articles and advance legal scholarship in the academic discipline of criminal justice. Since 2006, Drs. del Carmen and Michael S. Vaughn have served as CoDirectors of the Institute for Legal Studies in Criminal Justice at Sam Houston, an entity designed principally to assist graduate students publish legally-oriented articles.

Dr. Vaughn, a former student of Dr. del Carmen's, said that "Rolando was more than a mentor. He treated everyone respectfully. He always said that students will forget what they learned in your class, but they will never forget how you treated them." As Dr. del Carmen was known for his kindness and self-effacing demeanor, Dr. Vaughn remarked that "Dr. del Carmen's habit was to celebrate others' success. Rolando would take a colleague or a graduate student to lunch when they published an article. He valued the life of the mind."

At the same time, Dr. Vaughn emphasized that, "Dr. del Carmen was no shrinking violet. He taught the most difficult class in the doctoral program. Students dreaded his course, but by the end of the semester, they held a tremendous respect for him. He was an academic's academic. A walking encyclopedia of criminal justice law, he had an incredibly inquisitive mind. He constantly read the literature, frequently producing ideas for new research projects."

"He was a pillar in the Center and the College and a model colleague," shared Dr. Bill King, Associate Dean for Research and Program Development in the College of Criminal Justice.

Dr. del Carmen's generosity was not limited to Sam Houston State University. He also supported his alma mater, Silliman University in the Philippines, with student scholarships, faculty fellowships and grants to broaden and sustain quality education. His contributions recently culminated in the construction of the Rolando Villanueva del Carmen Honor Hall at Silliman University, providing free housing for the university's top 28 students with financial need, and working to develop programming to help expand their views of life. The only thing he asked in return is that these graduates consider giving back to the University once they succeed in life.

Among his other contributions at Silliman are the Dr. Jovito R. Salonga Center for Law and Development, the Angelo King Center for Research and Environmental Management, the College of Business Administration, the Senior High School Programs, and scholarships for high performing students.

Dr. del Carmen also earned accolades in the academic discipline of criminal justice, and was one of only three scholars to be recognized with all three top awards from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the national organization of criminal justice professors: the Founder's Award (2005), the Bruce Smith Sr. Award (1997), and the Academy Fellow Award (1990). In addition to being designated a Distinguished Professor at Sam Houston State University in 1995 and a Regents' Professor by the Texas State University System in 2007, Dr. del Carmen was also named a Piper Professor in 1998, a highly prestigious award, which recognizes the state's top college and university faculty instructors.

"I'm really just giving back the blessings I have received throughout all these years at Sam Houston," said Dr. del Carmen. "Like many others, I want to leave this place an even better place for generations of students to come."

Dr. del Carmen received his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees at Silliman University. He was a Fulbright Scholar at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, where he earned a Master of Comparative Law.

Accompanied by his wife, Josie, Rolando attended the University of California-Berkeley, where he received a Master of Laws degree. Their only child, Jocelyn, was born there. From Berkeley, the family went to the University of Illinois, in Urbana, where they stayed for three years while Rolando finished his Doctorate of the Science of Law degree. The del Carmen family then moved to the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh in 1969, where Rolando taught and Josie worked as secretary in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. In 1974, they moved to Huntsville, Texas. Josie worked for 18 years in the Psychology and Philosophy Department and then in the Division of Student Life at Sam Houston.

“It’s hard to put into words what Dr. del Carmen has meant to our program and the broader field of academic criminal justice,” Dr. Vaughn opined. “Dr. del Carmen spent his professional life working diligently to fulfill the legislative mandate of the Criminal Justice Center. He has educated thousands of undergraduates who have had distinguished careers in criminal justice; he has provided in-service training to personnel who work at every level and in every field of the criminal justice system; he has helped professionalize local, state, and national criminal justice organizations within constitutional and legal mandates; he has produced extensive scholarship; and he has mentored dozens of doctoral students into careers within criminal justice academia.”

Dr. del Carmen was preceded in death in 2011 by his wife of 45 years, Josefa “Josie.” He is survived by his second wife, Erlyn; daughter Jocelyn (Chris) Tanabe, and grandchildren Josie and Linus of Palo Alto, CA. He is also survived by siblings Divina Himaya, Cirilo DelCarmen, Jr., Grace Nishidera, Ben del Carmen, and Gloria Dechawan; and extended family in the Philippines, United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe.

A service celebrating Dr. del Carmen’s life will be held on Monday, November 19, at 11:00 a.m. at the First United Methodist Church in Huntsville. Another memorial service will be held at a later time in the Philippines. He will be interred at the Texas State Cemetery in Austin on Wednesday, November 21, at 11:00 a. m.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that in-memoriam donations may be made to the United Board for the support of Silliman University. Donations can be made online: <https://donatenow.networkforgood.org/unitedboard> or checks, payable to “United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia” (please indicate in memo line that this gift is in memory of Dr. Rolando del Carmen) can be mailed to either of two offices: The United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, 475 Riverside Drive, Suite 1221, New York, NY 10115; or, United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, 1/F, Chung Chi College Administration Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong.



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www.as.miami.edu/sociology/graduate-programs/

Criminology Core Faculty

Olena Antonaccio Criminological theory, juvenile delinquency, cross-national research, survey research, cybercrime

Roger G. Dunham Police decision-making, police use of force, racial profiling by police, juvenile delinquency, deviance theories

Amie L. Nielsen Violence, immigration, race and ethnicity

Kathryn Nowotny Health disparities, correctional health & health care, drug use & abuse, mental health

Marisa Kei Omori Racial stratification within criminal justice institutions, courts and sentencing, drug use and drug policy, research methods

Nick Petersen Law & society, racial stratification, geography and criminal justice, research methods, statistics

Affiliated Faculty

Michael French Health economics, economics of crime, program evaluation, substance abuse research, risky behaviors, econometrics

Robert J. Johnson Mental health, life course, aging, deviance, LGBTQ Studies, terrorism

Jan Sokol-Katz Drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, deviance, sociology of sport



SAVE THE DATE!!

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ACJS ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP IS
COMING SOON.

The ACJS Assessment Committee and Peregrine Academics are proud to announce the
that the 4th Annual Assessment Workshop

Tuesday, March 26, 2019

1:30-5:30

Baltimore, MD

If you are wondering what assessment is and how it works, or just want to exchange ideas
on best practices, this workshop is for you.

Two Concurrent Tracks Planned:

Track 1: Nuts and Bolts Workshop designed for those who are new to assessment
responsibilities and want help setting up and running an assessment program.

Track 2: Current Issues in Assessment designed for those who have a basic idea of how
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concern or interest.

Registration is free, but space will be limited in order to provide a chance for meaningful
interaction among the workshop participants. Keep an eye out for a tentative agenda and
online registration coming in December. Don't miss out on this fun and informative
opportunity.

Food will be available thanks to the generosity of our sponsor, Peregrine Academics.

ACJS Today

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 February 15th
 April 15th
 August 15th
 October 15th

*The editor will use his discretion to accept, reject or
 postpone manuscripts.*

Article Guidelines

Articles may vary in writing style (i.e., tone) and
 length. Articles should be relevant to the field of
 criminal justice, criminology, law, sociology, or
 related curriculum and interesting to our readership.
 Please include your name, affiliation, and e-mail
 address, which will be used as your biographical
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 ACJS Today implies that the article has not been
 published elsewhere nor is it currently under
 submission to another publication.**

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