1. Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., & Vaughn, M. S. (2014). Indeterminate and determinate sentencing models: a state-specific analysis of their effects on recidivism. *Crime & Delinquency*, 60, pp. 693-715. doi: 10.1177/0011128709354047 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/60/5/693?ijkey=3Jl1U.8Vpg9Os&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

The authors used a data set from

@ Learning Objective: 11-3: Describe the different sentencing models

a. Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2006

b. Georgia Statistical Analysis Center

\*c. recidivism of prisoners released in 1994

d. substance abuse and mental health data archive

2. Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., & Vaughn, M. S. (2014). Indeterminate and determinate sentencing models: a state-specific analysis of their effects on recidivism. *Crime & Delinquency*, 60, pp. 693-715. doi: 10.1177/0011128709354047 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/60/5/693?ijkey=3Jl1U.8Vpg9Os&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

Which statistical analysis did the authors use?

@ Learning Objective: 11-3: Describe the different sentencing models

a. Cox regression analysis

\*b. Ordinary least squares regression

c. Multivariate analyses of variance

d. Bivariate analyses

Type: E

3. Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., & Vaughn, M. S. (2014). Indeterminate and determinate sentencing models: a state-specific analysis of their effects on recidivism. *Crime & Delinquency*, 60, pp. 693-715. doi: 10.1177/0011128709354047 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/60/5/693?ijkey=3Jl1U.8Vpg9Os&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

Which two states had no significant difference between the two release types for the risk of recidivism?

\*a. Answers may vary. Oregon and Texas

@ Learning Objective: 11-3: Describe the different sentencing models

4. Lucas, J. W., Graif, C., & Lovaglia, M. J. (2006). Misconduct in the prosecution of severe crimes: theory and experimental test. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 69, pp. 97–107. doi: 10.1177/019027250606900107 [<http://spq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/69/1/97?ijkey=Ngc2NnEgVSsCk&keytype=ref&siteid=spspq>]

What is the research question in this study?

@ Learning Objective: 11-5: Discuss the frequency of judicial misconduct and explain the dangers related to it.

a. Does misconduct occur more frequently in prosecution of severe crimes?

b. Will defendants accused of assault charm the prosecution more than defendants accused of murder?

\*c. Do severe crimes encourage more prosecutorial misconduct than do minor crimes?

d. Are prosecutors likely to incur sanctions for engaging in misconduct during criminal trials?

5. Lucas, J. W., Graif, C., & Lovaglia, M. J. (2006). Misconduct in the prosecution of severe crimes: theory and experimental test. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 69, pp. 97–107. doi: 10.1177/019027250606900107 [<http://spq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/69/1/97?ijkey=Ngc2NnEgVSsCk&keytype=ref&siteid=spspq>]

Who were the participants in the study?

@ Learning Objective: 11-5: Discuss the frequency of judicial misconduct and explain the dangers related to it.

a. Inmates at a federal correctional institution

\*b. Students in an introductory class at a university

c. Prosecutors whose cases had been overturned by DNA evidence

d. Jurors who were not selected from the jury pool

Type: E

6. Lucas, J. W., Graif, C., & Lovaglia, M. J. (2006). Misconduct in the prosecution of severe crimes: theory and experimental test. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 69, pp. 97–107. doi: 10.1177/019027250606900107 [<http://spq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/69/1/97?ijkey=Ngc2NnEgVSsCk&keytype=ref&siteid=spspq>]

Why do the authors urge caution when generalizing results to the study to criminal trials?

\*a. They used an experimental design which is not generalizable to real-life criminal trials.

@ Learning Objective: 11-5: Discuss the frequency of judicial misconduct and explain the dangers related to it.