

Declaration of Dr. James Unnever
Pursuant to Fl. Stat. Ann § 92.525 and 28 U.S.C. § 1746

1. My name is James Unnever, of Sarasota, Florida. I am a recently-retired Professor of Criminology at the University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee, where I worked from 2007 to 2020. Prior to that, among other prior positions, I was a Professor of Criminology at Radford University, in Virginia for over two decades. I began my career in academia after receiving my Ph.D. in sociology from Duke University in 1980. I review my educational and professional background in further detail in my attached curriculum vitae. See Exhibit A.
2. Throughout my four-decade career, I dedicated my teaching, researching, writing and publishing of academic articles to the rigorous study and exploration of criminology, race, racism, and crime. This includes research on public opinion concerning the death penalty, how racism and other factors influence death penalty opinions, and racial discrimination and crime.
3. My research methodology has involved quantitative and statistical analysis. As described further in my C.V., I have published in peer-reviewed academic journals regularly from 1980 to 2020. I have also peer-reviewed the writings of others submitted for publication in academic journals. These reviews provide the scientific scrutiny and vetting needed before a journal article may be published and distributed as valid scientific research.
4. I have been asked to opine as an expert on four questions:
 - a. is there a racial divide in death-penalty attitudes between Black and white Americans?
 - b. if so, what explains the divide?
 - c. looking at American views about the death penalty in the aggregate, how have they changed, if at all, since the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in *Lockart v. McCree*, 478 U.S. 162 (1986)?¹ and
 - d. what role to does religiosity and denomination by religion play in support for the death penalty?

I set out my answers to these questions below. I have been asked if I would testify in an evidentiary hearing. The answer is yes. I would testify as set out below, based on the reasoning, studies, and other data set out below.

¹ This decision by the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a constitutional challenge to the process of death qualification whereby persons opposed to the death penalty (or substantially impaired in their ability to consider the death penalty) are excused from capital juries for cause.

IS THERE A RACIAL DIVIDE IN DEATH PENALTY VIEWS?

5. With respect to the first question – is there a racial divide in death-penalty attitudes between Black and white Americans – my answer is unequivocally yes. Death penalty views divide along race, with Black persons significantly more likely to oppose the death penalty than white persons. In fact, this persistent divide is one of the most robust and consistent findings in all of social science. I next explain the bases for my opinion.
6. I have published repeatedly on the issue of public opinion concerning the death penalty, and how those opinions vary by race. This includes but is not limited to:
 - “Race, Racism, and Support for Capital Punishment.” *Crime and Justice* 37:45-96 (Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Cheryl L. Jonson, 2008);
 - “Reassessing the Racial Divide in Support for Capital Punishment.” *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 44:124-158 (Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, 2007).
 - “The Racial Divide in Support for the Death Penalty: Does White Racism Matter?” *Social Forces* 85:1281-1301 (Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, 2007).
7. These studies analyze public opinion on the death penalty through the use of reliable and reputable public polling. This may be defined as polling that uses scientific sampling and has complete transparency in methods (including who sponsored a poll, dates of interviews, method of obtaining opinions, size of sample and sub-samples, complete wording of questions asked, and percentages on which conclusions are based). The polls I rely on are only from reliable and valid polling organizations such as the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by National Opinion Research Center, and the Gallup and Harris Polls.
8. As I describe in further detail below, public opinion surveys have consistently shown, over decades, a racial divide in support for the death penalty. Support for the death penalty is consistently significantly higher among white respondents than Black respondents.
9. For example, in "Race, Racism, and Support for Capital Punishment." *Crime and Justice* 37:45-96, my 2008 article (Exhibit B), my coauthors and I noted that research going back to 1982 had documented this divide. *See* "Race and Capital Punishment: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Phylon* 43(4):350-59 (Combs, Michael W., and John C. Comer. 1982).
10. In this 2008 article, we reviewed available reliable polling for the years 1974 to 2004. Table One of this article sets out as follows the percentage of people, white and African American respectively, who answered the Gallup Poll question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?":

TABLE 1
Percent Support for Capital Punishment by Race:
Gallup Polls, 1972–2006

Year	White	African American
1972*	57	27
1978	64	41
1981	70	42
1985*	77	52
1986–88*	78	52
1991–94*	80	56
1995–99	77	52
2000*	70	38
2001*	71	38
2002*	75	50
2003*	74	41
2004–5*	70	42
2006*	70	43

SOURCES.—Personal communication from Lydia Saad (May 1, 2007); see also Saad (2007).

NOTE.—Question asked in the Gallup Poll: “Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?” The polling data are averaged because either more than one poll was undertaken within a given year or small samples required using polls conducted across years or both.

* Averaged score for a given year or across years.

As we noted in the article, “[a]cross all years represented in table 1, the average percentage supporting the death penalty has been 71.8 percent for whites and 44.2 percent for African Americans, a difference of 27.6 percentage points.” *Ibid.* at 55.

11. Likewise, Figure One of the article depicted the divide between Black and white respondents in their answers to essentially the same question by the General Social Surveys, as follows:

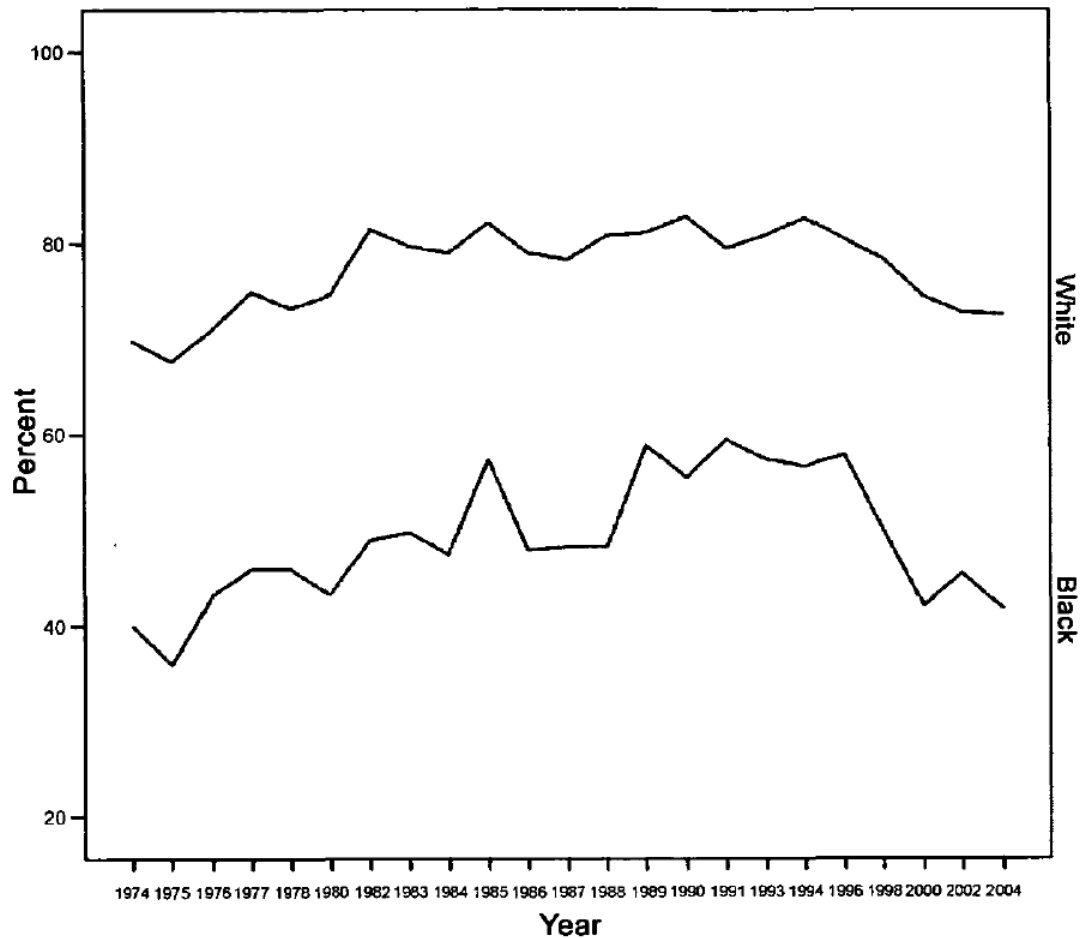


FIG. 1.—Percent in support of capital punishment by race, 1974–2004. Source: General Social Surveys, Cumulative File, 1972–2004 (Davis, Smith, and Marsden 2005). Response is to the question “Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?”

As we explained, on " average, these data indicate that 77.5 percent of whites over the years supported the death penalty compared with 49.3 percent of African Americans." *Ibid.* at 54.

12. Harris Polling data we reviewed in this article was consistent as well. The respondents were asked, “Do you believe in capital punishment, that is, the death penalty, or are you opposed to it?” The percentages of whites and Blacks supporting capital punishment were as follows: 1999, 77 percent versus 39 percent; 2000, 71 percent versus 36 percent; 2001, 73 percent versus 46 percent; and 2003, 74 percent versus 40 percent. Across these four years, the gap between whites and African Americans is 33.5 percentage points (73.8 percent vs. 40.3 percent)."

13. More recent polls reflect this same stark persistent racial divide. In 2021, the Pew Research Center conducted polling on the death penalty with 5,109 respondents. *See Exhibit C.* This poll is the same type of valid, reliable, reputable, and transparent poll I have relied on in my published research. The poll asked whether “Black people are more likely than Whites to receive the death penalty for being convicted of similar crimes”
 - a. 85% of Black respondents answered yes – Black people are more likely than Whites to receive the death penalty for similar crimes.
 - b. Only 49% of white respondents answered yes.
14. The poll also measured support for the death penalty, by asking, similar to above, whether respondents favored it for murder. 63% of white respondents answered yes, but only 49% of Black respondents. Today, the racial divide in support for the death penalty remains as entrenched as ever.

EXPLAINING THE RACIAL DIVIDE

15. I have been asked for my opinion on what explains the racial divide in the death penalty. In "Reassessing the Racial Divide in Support for Capital Punishment." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 44:124-158 (Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, 2007), we examined just that question. *See Exhibit D.*
16. We considered two hypotheses. As we explained:
 - a. "One perspective sees race as a 'master status'; that, in the area of the death penalty, creates an unbridgeable cleavage between African Americans and Whites. For Whites, capital punishment has little racial symbolism and is merely another sanction in efforts to do justice and control crime. For African Americans, however, the state's use of lethal force to punish holds special significance as a sanction that historically has been applied unfairly to and used to control members of their racial group. Accordingly, race trumps other social characteristics and explains why African Americans will be, for the foreseeable future, less supportive of the death penalty. In short, the master status thesis predicts an enduring racial divide over the policy of capital punishment." *Ibid.* at 126.
17. This first hypothesis was supported by the literature reviewed at length in this article, explaining that “with the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution ending slavery, the social control of African Americans was transferred officially to local criminal justice systems and unofficially to vigilante mobs.” Our Nation's history of lynching, targeting disproportionately Black people, caused profound fear in the Black community, which did not abate when the number of lynchings decreased “because they were supplanted by a more palatable form of violence—state executions. Capital punishment was known by Southern leaders to serve similarly to "lynchings—[to] control and intimidate[e] . . . African Americans.

- Indeed, court-ordered executions were considered by both White and Black southerners as ‘legal lynchings.’” *Ibid.* at 128. Finally, this viewpoint spread from the South throughout the country with the Great Migration. *Ibid.* at 128-29.
18. In short, our first hypothesis was “that the legacy of past racial conflicts—particularly those that included racially motivated lynchings, the racist application of the death penalty, and the racist support of government officials—has profoundly affected the attitudes of African Americans toward the death penalty.” *Ibid.* at 129. Stated otherwise, “the historical record provides ample reason why African Americans should have serious reservations about trusting the government’s use of the death penalty.” *Ibid.* at 130.
 19. In our 2007 article, we called the second hypothesis the “spurious/social convergence” thesis. It contends that “the racial gap in opinions is not enduring but will narrow to the extent that African Americans come to share similar social characteristics with White Americans who tend to support capital punishment.” *Ibid.* at 126. Under this thesis, the racial divide in death penalty attitudes is spurious and can be attributed to alternative factors, such as liberal political attitudes more predominant in Black communities. Further, at least some categories of African Americans would converge with whites in their death penalty attitudes, such as African Americans who are affluent, politically conservative, religious fundamentalists, trust the government more, or live outside of the South (given the South’s history outlined above).
 20. We investigated these two theses by looking to respondents’ answers in the GSS surveys, which track all of the variables set out above, as well as death-penalty views. The results were telling. As explained in greater detail in the article, all of the factors listed in paragraph 19 correlated with increased support for the death penalty for both Black and white populations, except for embracing fundamentalist religious beliefs, which increased white support but decreased Black support for the death penalty, actually widening the divide. But even the effects universally associated with increased support for capital punishment for death penalty did little to bridge the divide: support for the death penalty among African Americans who are affluent, trusting of the government, or conservative, remained far below that of whites with similar views. We concluded that the firmness of the racial divide suggested roots “in African Americans’ shared history of racial oppression – epitomized by the use of lynchings as a mechanism of racial control in the South—that causes Blacks generally to be wary of the use of lethal action by the state.” *Ibid.* at 148. And indeed, the data from the GSS survey further showed that being a native Southerner increased the racial divide on death penalty views.
 21. In “Executing the Innocent and Support for Capital Punishment: Implications for Public Policy.” *Criminology & Public Policy* 4:3-37 (2005) (Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen), my co-author and I explored another, and related, basis for the racial divide. Examining answers from 2003 Gallup polling, we found that “one-fourth (29%) of the racial divide in support for capital punishment can be attributed to

- differences in the degree to which African Americans and whites believe that innocent people have been executed and the death penalty is applied unfairly.” And, separately, we found that, controlling for other variables, African Americans were twice as likely to believe innocent people had been executed.
22. In my book with co-author and researcher Shaun L. Gabbidon, *A Theory of African American Offending: Race, Racism, and Crime* (Taylor & Francis Group, 2011), we explored similar themes that related to both the historic distrust set out above and current concerns about the criminal justice system’s lack of fairness reliability. The book represents an attempt to analyze increased rates of criminal offending in African American communities and the need for a Black criminology.
 23. It begins by investigating the “unique lived experiences” of African Americans “not shared by whites or other minorities.” *Ibid.* at 4. They progressed from slavery and the brutal and inhumane violence used to maintain it, to the collective acts of terrorism that followed the Reconstruction Era, including that “from the very beginning law enforcement officials were either directly involved in or turned a blind eye to [] terrorist activities carried out against African Americans.” *Ibid.* at 5. During the first half of the 20th century, police brutality against the African American community remained commonplace and the death penalty for rape was reserved almost exclusively for Black men. *Ibid.* This was followed by residential segregation and the isolated concentration of African Americans into the most disadvantaged neighborhoods resulting in urban unrest throughout the U.S. during the 1960’s. The National Guard patrolled Black neighborhoods, often with armed vehicles. The era of police violence against Black men, increasingly captured on video in today’s era of smart phones, followed. Considering the evidence, the history, and a review of prior literature exploring these issues, we argued “that the distrust of the criminal justice system among African Americans is a salient, if not a defining, aspect of the worldview shared by” this community. *Ibid.* at 64.
 24. Professor Gabbidon and I tested the question whether African Americans, as a group, embraced similar attitudes about race in research published in “Do Blacks Speak with One Voice? Immigrants, Public Opinions, and Perceptions of Criminal Injustices.” *Justice Quarterly*. (4) 32:680-704. See Exhibit E. In particular, we sought to determine if Blacks “embrace similar attitudes across a variety of domains including whether they perceive the police and the criminal justice system as racist, whether there is discrimination in housing and jobs, attitudes toward immigration and illegal immigrants, and whether they perceive the USA to be an open class system.” We tested two hypotheses analyzing a 2008 Gallup Poll.
 25. First, we hypothesized that Black viewpoints on these matters would hold steady regardless of demographic measures that traditionally predicted difference in white public opinion but only sometimes in Black opinion, including age, sex, income, social class, and political ideology. Second, we hypothesized that Black Americans born outside of the U.S. would differ in their opinions.

26. The results supported both hypotheses. With respect to the first question, we found that there is no one point of cleavage – a factor that consistently divides Black opinion on race-related issues from white opinion. The data, we found, supported (although not perfectly) the contention that most African Americans share a "race consciousness" on matters related to race. With respect to the second question, immigrant Blacks did not share the same worldview permeating the population of U.S.-born Blacks. Most significantly, the foreign-born group did not fully share the galvanizing worldview of the majority of U.S.-born Black Americans that the police and criminal justice system are racist. The foreign-born group was significantly less likely to embrace the attitude that the criminal justice system treats white and Black persons unequally, but shared the worldview that police are racially biased.
27. For the purposes of the issues in this litigation, which I understand to involve a challenge to death qualification, the core takeaway is that there are no discernible variations in the Black community on attitudes concerning race and the criminal justice system. Having taken those measures, we found no significant differences among the U.S.-born African American community, including with respect to factors that traditionally do shape public opinion on these matters. This supports my ultimate opinion that the experiences in the African American community set out above are the drivers of their increased opposition to the death penalty .
28. Public polling data since my last publications continue to support this same conclusion. It is my opinion that death-penalty views differ by race not only because of the disparate histories of Black and white populations, but also due to disparate views on race and the criminal justice system more generally. As we showed in the 2008 article discussed above by reference to numerous past studies, "Compared with whites, African Americans are more likely to believe that they are treated inequitably by criminal justice officials and by the courts at sentencing. Indeed, even with a range of factors controlled, race is a robust predictor of perceptions of injustice."
29. For this reason, Pew's recent 2019 poll on race is relevant to the questions at issue in this declaration. 6,637 panelists responded to this poll. *See* Exhibit F. The poll asked: "Are Blacks treated less fairly than whites by the criminal justice system?"
 - a. 87% of Black respondents answered yes.
 - b. But only 61% of white respondents did.
30. It similarly asked: "Are Blacks treated less fairly in dealing with police?"
 - a. 84% of Black respondents answered yes.
 - b. But only 63% of white respondents did.
31. The poll also asked whether Blacks are treated less fairly than whites in other contexts, including in hiring, pay and promotions, loan application processes, in stores or restaurants, when voting, and when seeking medical treatment. While the percentage of Black respondents answering yes (Black people are treated *less* fairly) was significantly higher than white in each of these areas, the *highest* percentages of

Black respondents who endorsed unfairness were, as reviewed above, in the treatment of Black people in the criminal justice (87%) system and in dealing with police (84%). Because distrust in the government, and in particular in the criminal justice system, predicts opposition to the death penalty, these more recent data continue to support my opinion that the Black belief that the criminal justice system is racially biased drives this group's proportionally greater opposition to the death penalty.

32. So far, I have explained the Black side of the racial divide. My research has also explored the white side of the divide. We explored this question in "The Racial Divide in Support for the Death Penalty: Does White Racism Matter?" *Social Forces* 85:1281-1301 (Unnever, James, D. and Francis T. Collen, 2007). See Exhibit G. See also Exhibit B.
33. We found that on in our research and within studies based on data collected by various polling organizations and using various measures of racial prejudice among whites that racial animosity towards Blacks is one of the most robust and consistent predictors of support for the death penalty. Indeed, the only other variable that was as robust as racial animosity in increasing support for the death penalty among whites was their political ideology. In another study (Exhibit G), we drew on data from the 2000 National Election Study to investigate the potential role of white racism in white support for capital punishment. After delineating a measure of white racism, we explored its role in the racial divide in support for the death penalty. We reached four conclusions. First, white racism significantly predicted white support for the death penalty. The more whites expressed animus toward Blacks the greater their support for the death penalty. Second, white racism contributed significantly to the racial divide. Third, white racism accounted for approximately a third of the racial divide in public support for the death penalty. Fourth, nevertheless, the racial divide in support for capital punishment persisted after the effect of white racism was controlled. In sum, the research indicates that the whites who may be death penalty qualified are the ones most likely to harbor the deepest racial resentments toward Blacks.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION ON THE DEATH PENALTY SINCE 1986

34. Setting aside the issue of the aggregation bias that hides the difference between Black and white support for the death penalty, this is an easy question to answer for the American public as a whole. The polling reveals, in the nearly forty years since 1986, a steady decrease in support of the death penalty. As described, in the 2020 Pew Research Poll report I discuss above, "support for the death penalty declined substantially between the late 1990s and the 2010s." Gallup Data tells the same story and is illustrated below in this paste from the publication *Gallup, Death Penalty*, <https://news.gallup.com/poll/1606/death-penalty.aspx>. See also Exhibit H (Gallup Death Penalty Report). As the table below reviews, support for the death penalty plummeted from 70% in 1986 to 55% in 2022, while opposition ballooned nearly double during that same period from 22 percent to 42%. Gallup polling meets the

standards of validity, reliability, and transparency I discussed below, and it comports with other polling on this same topic.

Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?

	Favor	Not in favor	No opinion
	%	%	%
2022 Oct 3-20	55	42	3
2021 Oct 1-19	54	43	3
2020 Sep 30-Oct 15	55	43	2
2019 Oct 1-13	56	42	2
2018 Oct 1-10	56	41	4
2017 Oct 5-11	55	41	3
2016 Oct 5-9	60	37	3
2015 Oct 7-11	61	37	2
2014 Oct 12-15	63	33	4
2013 Oct 3-6	60	35	5
2012 Dec 19-22	63	32	6
2011 Oct 6-9	61	35	4
2010 Oct 7-10 ^	64	29	6
2009 Oct 1-4	65	31	5
2008 Oct 3-5	64	30	5
2007 Oct 4-7	69	27	4
2006 Oct 9-12	67	28	5
2006 May 5-7 ^	65	28	7
2005 Oct 13-16	64	30	6
2004 Oct 11-14	64	31	5
2003 Oct 6-8	64	32	4
2003 May 19-21	70	28	2
2002 Oct 14-17	70	25	5
2001 Oct 11-14	68	26	6
2001 Feb 19-21 ^	67	25	8
2000 Aug 29-Sep 5	67	28	5
2000 Jun 23-25	66	26	8
2000 Feb 14-15	66	28	6
1999 Feb 8-9	71	22	7
1995 May 11-14	77	13	10
1994 Sep 6-7	80	16	4
1991 Jun 13-16	76	18	6
1988 Sep 25-Oct 1	79	16	5
1988 Sep 9-11	79	16	5
1986 Jan 10-13	70	22	8
1985 Nov 11-18	75	17	8
1985 Jul 11-14	75	20	5

RELIGIOSITY

35. What role does religiosity or denomination of religion play? In “Images of God and a Consistent Life Ethic: Why Do People Oppose Both Abortion and the Death Penalty?” *Sociology of Religion* 71:307-322 (Unnever, James D., John Bartkowski, and Francis T. Cullen, 2010), we explored this issue. Using GSS polling data, we constructed an index called the Closeness to God Index. We found that people “who have a close relationship with a loving God are significantly more likely to oppose capital punishment.” *Ibid.* Attending worship services frequently and having no denominational affiliation also predicted opposition to the death penalty. We also examined predictors of a “consistent life ethic,” operationalized as opposition to both the death penalty and abortion. Here again, those with a close relationship with a loving God were more likely to oppose both abortion and capital punishment. Additionally, those who attended worship services frequently and Catholics were likely to fall in this group. No other religious denomination predicated a consistent life ethic.
36. In my opinion, as we found, a close relationship with a loving God predicts opposition to the death penalty, as does frequent attendance of worship services, while Catholicism additionally predicts a consistent life ethic – that is, opposition to both the death penalty and abortion.

SUBSEQUENT LITERATURE

37. I have been asked if subsequent literature calls into question any of these conclusions or opinions, which are based in large part on my prior studies but also on the studies of others on which they built. This is an important question. Subsequent literature may contain new theories or revisions on old theories, tested through established methods or even by new reliable methods. Sometimes, the new literature builds on prior findings. Sometimes it takes a whole new direction. In this instance, with respect to all of the items on which I have opined above, I am aware of no new literature that disputes or even questions these findings.

RELEVANCE OF OTHER EVIDENCE/STUDIES TO MY OPINIONS

38. With respect to my first opinion, I have been asked to consider the salience of the following studies measuring the proportion of persons, by race, excluded from actual capital trials due to their opposition to the death penalty. *See* Aliza Plenar Cover, *The Eighth Amendment’s Lost Jurors*, 92 *Ind. L.J.* 113, 137 (2016) (study of data from Louisiana death penalty trials revealed Black jurors almost twice as likely to be excluded through death qualification as white jurors); Ann Eisenberg, *Removal of Women and African-Americans in Jury Selection in South Carolina Capital Cases, 1997-2012*, 9 *Ne. U. L. Rev.* 299, 333–36 (2017) (finding in study of transcripts in South Carolina capital trials that 32% of Black potential jurors removed for cause based upon death penalty opposition, but only eight percent of white potential jurors);

Jacinta Gau, *Racialized Impacts of Death Qualification in Duval County, Florida* (2022) (examining more than 1,000 jurors in 12 different Duval County capital trials, and finding Black jurors removed for cause based on death penalty opposition at more than twice the rate of white jurors. I have also been asked about a study that is similar, but based on respondents who answered questions on a computer concerning their death penalty views. See Matthew Gasperetti, *Crime and Punishment: An Empirical Study of the Effects of Racial Bias on Capital Sentencing Decisions*, 76 U. Miami L. Rev 525 (2022) (reviewing computer survey responses of 3,284 jury-eligible Americans and finding Black respondents, answering questions on their death-penalty views and ability to impose a sentence of death or life, were significantly less likely to pass death qualification than white respondents).

39. These studies use a different methodology than my work, which relies on public-opinion survey data. The first three rely on the responses of actual potential jurors in capital trials in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, while the fifth article relies on Amazon Mechanical Turk, using paid respondents. But using these different methodologies, these other studies lead to a remarkably similar conclusion: opposition to the death penalty in Black communities is significantly higher than in white communities. The replication of the same finding through different research methodologies only corroborates and strengthens my opinion about the racial divide in attitudes concerning the death penalty.
40. Additionally, with respect to my opinion stated above that the whites who most supported the death penalty were the ones who expressed the greatest animus toward Blacks, Matthew Gasperetti made similar findings in his study. Attorney Gasperetti found that, holding other factors steady, respondents who tested high on measures of racism were more likely to pass death qualification, similar to the findings in our 2007 study that white racism contributed to greater white support for the death penalty. This study supports my opinion on the racial divide. Attorney Gasperetti further found that whites who expressed greater racism were significantly more likely to sentence a defendant to death if they believed the defendant to be Black rather than white. The findings in this recent study buttress my opinion on this matter. Although this second finding concerning race of defendant decisions in a particular case does not relate to death-penalty views in general, it is at least consistent with my findings about the racial divide.
41. With respect to my second opinion, I have also been asked to consider the significance of the following other declarations being submitted in this litigation:
 - a. Declaration of Dr. Kimberly Allen, Chief Executive Officer of 904Ward, an organization committed to creating a community of inclusion for all of Jacksonville, Florida's residents, which began in large response to police shootings of Black men in the community.
 - b. Declaration of Ben Frazier, the founder of the Northside Coalition, a Jacksonville organization focusing on the problems of social, racial, and economic justice.

- c. Affidavit of Robert Link, an attorney who represented a Black man, Leo Jones, executed by the State of Florida whom he thinks was innocent
- d. Affidavit of Bill White, an attorney, and former elected Public Defender, who also represented Leo Jones and believes he is innocent.
- e. Declaration of Jessica Weinstock-Paredes, an attorney researcher for the National Registry of Exonerations, who wrote about the disparate impact of wrongful convictions and police misconduct on innocent Black people.
- f. Declaration of Herman Lyndsey, an innocent Black man previously convicted and incarcerated on Florida's death row, convicted by a death-qualified jury.
- g. Declaration of Pastor Reginald Gundy, of Jacksonville's Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, who writes (as relevant here) about the experience in the Black community concerning distrust of the police and criminal justice system.
- h. Declaration of Professor Scott Matthews, a professor of history at Florida State College at Jacksonville, who has documented Jacksonville's lynchings and writes also about the replacement of lynchings as a means of social control of the Black population with executions.
- i. Declaration of Professor David Jamison, a professor of history at Edward Waters College, who partnered with Professor Matthews on an investigation of Jacksonville's lynching, and writes concerning those lynchings and the use of executions historically to control the Black population.
- j. Declaration of Professor John Smykla, retired in 2018 from Florida Atlantic University, recounting how the Espy database of executions was created with his involvement at the University of Alabama, and statistics from that database concerning executions taking place between 1827 and 1964 in Florida.
- k. Declaration of Professor Frank Baumgartner, a professor of political science at the University of North Carolina and death-penalty researcher. He writes about the outsized role of race in determining who has been sentenced to death and executed in the State of Florida.

42. Having reviewed these declarations, they all support in different ways my opinion that the racial divide is caused by the legacy within the Black community of past racial conflicts, including racial-terror lynchings and the racist application of the death penalty has profoundly affected the attitudes of African Americans toward the death penalty.

43. The declarations of Dr. Allen, Mr. Frazier, and Pastor Gundy, all active in the Black community in Jacksonville, support the idea that the experience of racism in the criminal justice system, historically and currently, contribute to a worldview of distrust in the Black community in Jacksonville, Florida. I understand that the litigation here is targeted to jury selection in Duval County and examines death-penalty views in this county, and therefore why the views of community members from this community are relevant. But I should add, and as noted above, the Great Migration resulted in the spreading of views concerning these issues from their places of origin in the South to other locations. Additionally, I have argued that acts of racial discrimination reverberate throughout the African American community as

they are vicariously experienced. I therefore would not expect that the viewpoints of community members in Jacksonville stem solely from events in this geographic area, but rather that they stem from experiences more geographically dispersed within our state and country. In short, these views are collectively held by nearly all Blacks regardless of their residence. Still, the opinions and experiences of local community members and leaders tightly connects here to expected death-penalty views and the reasons for those views.

44. The declarations of Professors Jamison and Matthews similarly support my opinion, by elucidating the precise histories of lynchings and “legal lynchings” (executions) that may even be of heightened importance in this community. The same proviso I stated above applies here too: the experience need not have been in this community to shape viewpoints, but these experiences were largely in this community.
45. The declarations of Professor Baumgartner, Professor John Smylka, and attorney Weinstock Paredes also support my opinion. These declarations highlight historic (back to 1827) and continuing racial inequities (through present day) in Florida's use of the death penalty, and in this state’s troubling history of wrongful convictions, including of people sentenced to death. My prior published works referred to some of this history as well, but these declarations bring the history up to the present moment.
46. The declaration of Herman Lyndsey, an innocent Black man convicted and sentenced to death in Florida, and since exonerated and released, tends to support my opinion of the reasons for the racial divide in attitudes about the death penalty. It does so in the same way that Attorney Weinstock-Paredes’s declaration supports my opinion, albeit in relation to only a single case. Both of these declarations align with my research showing that not only is the belief that an innocent person has been executed more than twice as likely in the Black community, but also that the belief that innocent people have been executed drives opposition to the death penalty in the Black community.
47. Finally, the affidavit of attorneys Robert Link and Bill White raise the troubling possibility that Florida may have executed an innocent Black man, after authorities had been informed that another person, Glenn Schofield, was responsible for the crime (killing a white officer). As the attorneys recount in these declarations, Mr. Jones was convicted by an all-white jury. Consistent with the declaration of Ms. Weinstock-Paredes concerning the causes of wrongful convictions, Mr. Jones alleged police misconduct (beating of Mr. Jones and a witness) tainted his conviction. Whether Leo Jones was innocent is beyond my expertise. But the possibility that he was innocent has also been recognized by the Death Penalty Information Center in its list of Executed but Possibly Innocent, <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/policy-issues/innocence/executed-but-possibly-innocent>, as well as the by dissenting members of the Florida Supreme Court discussed in these two declarations. In other words, serious investigations on the question of his innocence have resulted in divided opinions. Yet Mr. Jones was executed. With these provisos on my lack of legal expertise and lack of direct factual knowledge, these affidavits at a minimum are

consistent with my opinion about distrust in the Black community, and concern that innocent people, disproportionately Black, are being executed, leading to greater death-penalty opposition.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing declaration and that the facts stated in it are true.


James Unnever

4-10-2023
Date

CURRICULUM VITAE

JAMES D. UNNEVER

PRESENT POSITION: Professor of Criminology
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EDUCATION

1980, Ph.D. Duke University, Sociology
1976, M.A. University of Florida, Sociology
1974, B.A. University of Florida, Anthropology
1972, A.A. New Mexico State University, Anthropology

ACADEMIC HONORS

2012 University Award for Outstanding Research
2010 Recipient of the Donal A. J. MacNamara Award by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (best journal article in 2009).
2009 Associate Editor of the SAGE journal, *Race and Justice: An International Journal*.
2007 Campus Faculty Recognition Award for Outstanding Scholarly Work
2003 Nominated for the Creative Scholarship Award
2001 Nominated for Faculty Foundation Teaching Award
2000 Nominated for the College of Arts and Sciences Award for Distinguished Teaching
1994 Nominated for the Donald N. Dedmon Professorial Award

- 1994,96 Nominated for the College of Arts and Sciences Distinguished Teaching Award
- 1987,88,91 Nominated for Excellence in Teaching Awards
- 1977 Outstanding Graduate Student Teaching Award, University of Florida
- 1974 Bachelor of Arts with Honors, University of Florida

RESEARCH AND WRITINGS

BOOKS

- Unnever, James D., Shaun L. Gabbidon, and Cecilia Chouhy
2019 *Building a Black Criminology: Race, Theory, and Crime*. Routledge Press: New York, NY.
- Unnever, James D. and Shaun L. Gabbidon
2011 *Race, Racism, and Crime: A Theory of African American Offending*. Routledge Press, New York, NY.
- Unnever, James D.
1995 *Understanding Crime: A Multidimensional Approach*. Kendall/Hunt Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

- Unnever, James D. and Akwasi Owusu-Bempah
2020 "A Black Criminology." In *Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology, 2nd Edition* James D. Unnever and Akwasi Owusu-Bempah. Routledge Press: New York, NY.
- Unnever, James D. and Akwasi Owusu-Bempah
2019 "A Black Criminology Matters." In *Building a Black Criminology: Race, Theory, and Crime*, James D. Unnever, Shaun L. Gabbidon, and Cecilia Chouhy (eds.) (pgs. 3-28). Routledge Press: New York, NY.
- Unnever, James D.
2019 "The Racial Invariance Thesis." In *Building a Black Criminology: Race, Theory, and Crime*, James D. Unnever, Shaun L. Gabbidon, and Cecilia Chouhy (eds.) (pgs. 77-101). Routledge Press: New York, NY.

Unnever, James D.

- 2015 “Causes of African American Juvenile Delinquency” In *A Handbook on Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice*, Marvin Krohn (ed.), (pgs., 121-138), Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell Publishers.

Unnever, James D.

- 2013 “Public Opinion about Law and Order: The Racialization Thesis.” In *The Oxford Handbook of Ethnicity, Crime, And Immigration*, (pgs. 70-106), Sandra M. Bucerius and Michael Tonry (eds.), New York: Oxford University Press.

Unnever, James D.

- 2010 “Dodge, Kenneth A.: Aggression and a Hostile Attribution Style.” In the *Encyclopedia of Criminological Theory*, Francis T. Cullen and Pamela Wilcox (eds.), Wiley-Blackwell Publications.

Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen

- 2009 “Death Penalty Attitudes.” In *Social Psychology of Punishment of Crime*, (pgs. 113-134), Margit Oswald, Steffen Bieneck, and Jörg Hupfeld-Heinemann (eds.), Wiley Publications.

Cullen, Francis T., James D. Unnever, Kristie R. Blevins, Jennifer A. Pealer, Shannon A. Santana, Bonnie S. Fisher, and Brandon K. Applegate

- 2009 “The Myth of Public Support for Capital Punishment.” In Jane Wood and Theresa Gannon (eds.), (pgs. 73-95), *Public Attitudes Towards Crime, Victims and Offenders: Myths and Realities*. Devon, UK: Willan Publishing.

Cullen, Francis T., James D. Unnever, John Paul Wright, and Kevin M. Beaver

- 2008 “Is Poor Parenting Responsible for a Lack of Self-control?” In *Out of Control? Assessing the General Theory of Crime*. (pgs. 61-74), Erich Goode (ed.), Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

ARTICLES

James D. Unnever and Cecilia Chouhy

- 2020 “Black Males, Impulsivity, And Externalizing Behaviors: A Black Criminology Analysis.” *Justice Quarterly*. Forthcoming.

Cecilia Chouhy and James D. Unnever

- 2020 “Is Collective Efficacy a Theory of Offending? Unraveling the Relationship between Individual-Level Perceptions of Collective Efficacy and Youth Offending.” *Justice Quarterly*. Forthcoming.

Unnever, James D. and Cecilia Chouhy

- 2020 “Race, Racism, And The Cool Pose: Exploring Black And White Male Masculinity.” *Social Problems*. Forthcoming.

- Unnever, James D. and Cecilia Chouhy
 2019 “Race, Gender, and Perceptions of Peer Delinquency: A within-Subject Analysis.” *Deviant Behavior*. Published online.
- Unnever, James D., Shaun L. Gabbidon, Katheryn Russell-Brown, and Akwasi Owusu-Bempah
 2019 “Building a Black Criminology: The Time Is Now.” *The Criminologist*. (1) 44.
- Unnever, James D., Akwasi Owusu-Bempah, and Rustu Deryol
 2019 “A Test of the Differential Involvement Hypothesis.” *Race and Justice*. (2) 9:197-224.
- Unnever, James D.
 2018 “Ethnicity and Crime in the Netherlands.” *International Criminal Justice Review* 29 (2), 187–204.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and J. C. Barnes
 2016 “Racial Discrimination, Weakened School Bonds, and Problematic Behaviors: Testing a Theory of African American Offending.” *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. (2) 53:139-164.
- Sloan, Melissa and James D. Unnever
 2016 “The Status Of Race In Public Sector Work: Implications For Emotion Management And Job Satisfaction.” *Sociological Focus*.
- Unnever, James D., J. C. Barnes, and Francis T. Cullen
 2016 “The Racial Invariance Thesis Revisited: Testing an African American Theory of Offending.” *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice*. (1) 32:7-26.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and J. C. Barnes
 2016 “Racial Discrimination and Pathways to Delinquency: Testing a Theory of African American Offending.” *Race and Justice*. Published online.
- Unnever, James D.
 2016 “The Impact of Immigration On Indicators Of The Well-Being Of The Black Population In The United States.” *The Western Journal of Black Studies*. (1) 40: 42-60.
- Unnever, James D. and Shaun Gabbidon
 2015 “Do Blacks Speak with One Voice? Immigrants, Public Opinions, and Perceptions of Criminal Injustices.” *Justice Quarterly*. (4) 32:680-704.
- Chouhy, Cecilia, Francis Cullen, and Unnever, James D.
 2014 “Mean Streets Revisited: Assessing the Generality of Rival Criminological Theories.” *Victims and Offenders*. Published online.
- Unnever, James D.
 2014 “A Theory Of African American Offending: A Test Of Core Propositions.” *Race and Justice*. April, Vol. 4:98-123.

Unnever, James D.

2012 "The Power of One?: Reflections on Agnew's Integrative Theory of Crime." *Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical Criminology*. Volume 4, August.

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2012 "White Perceptions of whether African Americans and Hispanics are Prone to Violence and the Desire to Punish." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 49:519-544.

Ousey, Graham and James D. Unnever

2012 "Racial-ethnic Threat, Out-group Intolerance and Support for Punishing Criminals: A Cross-national Study." *Criminology* 50:565-603.

Unnever, James D., Shaun Gabbidon, and George Higgins

2011 "The Election of Barack Obama and Perceptions of Criminal Injustice." *Justice Quarterly* 28:23-45.

Unnever, James D., John Bartkowski, and Francis T. Cullen.

2010 "Images of God and a Consistent Life Ethic: Why Do People Oppose Both Abortion and the Death Penalty." *Sociology of Religion* 71:307-322.

Unnever, James D.

2010 "Global Support for the Death Penalty." *Punishment and Society* 12:463-484.

Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen

2010 "Racial-Ethnic Intolerance and Support for the Death Penalty: A Cross-National Comparison." *Criminology* 48:831-864.

Piquero, Alex R., Francis T. Cullen, James D. Unnever, Nicole L. Piquero, and Jill Gordon

2010 "Never Too Late: Public Optimism about Juvenile Rehabilitation." *Punishment and Society* 12:187-207.

Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen

2010 "The Social Sources of Americans' Punitiveness: A Test of Three Competing Models." *Criminology* 48:99-129.

Unnever, James D., John K. Cochran, Francis T. Cullen, Brandon Applegate

2010 "The Pragmatic American: Attributions of Crime and the Hydraulic Relation Hypothesis." *Justice Quarterly* 27:431-457.

Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, Scott A. Mathers, Timothy E. McClure, and Marissa C. Allison

2009 "Racial Discrimination and Hirschi's Classic: A Chapter in the Sociology of Knowledge." *Justice Quarterly* 26 (No. 3): 377-409. This article received the Donal A. J. MacNamara Award by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (best journal article in 2009).

- Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen
 2009 "Empathetic Identification and Punitiveness: A Middle-Range Theory of Individual Differences." *Theoretical Criminology* 13 (No. 3): 283-312.
- Unnever, James D.
 2008 "Two Worlds Far Apart: Black-white Differences in Beliefs About Why African American Men Are Disproportionately Imprisoned. *Criminology* (May) 46 (No. 2): 511-538.
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 2008 "Perceptions of Injustice Revisited: A Test of Hagan et al.'s Comparative Conflict Theory." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 31 (No. 1):35-57.
- Buckler, Kevin and James D. Unnever
 2008 "Racial and Ethnic Perceptions of Injustice: Testing the Core Hypotheses of Comparative Conflict Theory." *Journal of Crime and Justice* 36 (3) (July):270-278.
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 2008 "Gender, Bully Victimization, and Juvenile Delinquency: A Test of General Strain Theory." *Victims and Offenders* 3:1-19.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Cheryl L. Jonson
 2008 "Race, Racism, and Support for Capital Punishment." *Crime and Justice* 37:45-96.
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 2008 "Public Support for Attacking the 'Root Causes' of Crime: The Impact of Egalitarian and Racial Beliefs." *Sociological Focus*: 41(1):1-33.
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 2007 "The Racial Divide in Support for the Death Penalty: Does White Racism Matter?" *Social Forces* 85:1281-1301.
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 2007 "Reassessing the Racial Divide in Support for Capital Punishment." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 44:124-158.
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 2007 "A Liberal Is Someone Who Has Not Been Mugged": Criminal Victimization and Political Beliefs." *Justice Quarterly* 24:309-334.

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 2007 "Public Support for Early Intervention: Is Child Saving a 'Habit of the Heart'?"
Victims & Offenders 2:109-124.
- Buckler, Kevin, Francis T. Cullen, and James D. Unnever
 2007 "Citizen Assessment of Local Criminal Courts: Does Fairness Matter?" *Journal of
 Criminal Justice* 35:524-536.
- Unnever, James D., John Bartkowski, and Francis T. Cullen
 2006 "Images of God and Public Support for Capital Punishment: Does a Loving God
 Matter?" *Criminology* 44:833-864.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Robert Agnew
 2006 "Why is 'Bad' Parenting Criminogenic? Implications from Rival Theories." *Youth
 Violence and Juvenile Justice* 4:1-31.
- Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen
 2006 "Are Christian Fundamentalists Radical Supporters of Capital Punishment?" *Journal
 of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 43:169-197.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Julian V. Roberts
 2006 "Not Everyone Strongly Supports the Death Penalty: Assessing Weakly-Held Attitudes
 Toward Capital Punishment." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 20:187-216.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Brandon Applegate
 2005 "Turning the Other Cheek: Reassessing the Impact of Religion on Punitive Ideology."
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- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Bonnie S. Fisher
 2005 "Empathy and Support for Capital Punishment." *Journal of Crime and Justice* 24:1-
 34.
- Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen
 2005 "Executing the Innocent and Support for Capital Punishment: Implications for Public
 Policy." *Criminology & Public Policy* 4:3-37.
- Unnever, James D.
 2005 "Bullies, Aggressive Victims, and Victims: Are they Distinct Groups?" *Aggressive
 Behavior* 31:153-171.
- Unnever, James D. and Dewey G. Cornell
 2004 "Middle School Victims of Bullying: Who Reports Being Bullied?" *Aggressive
 Behavior* 30:373-378.

- Unnever, James D., Mark Colvin, and Francis T. Cullen
 2004 "Crime and Coercion: A Test of Core Theoretical Propositions." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 41:244-268.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Travis C. Pratt
 2003 "Parental Management, ADHD, and Delinquent Involvement: Reassessing Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory." *Justice Quarterly* 20:471-500.
- Unnever, James D. and Dewey G. Cornell
 2003 "Culture of Bullying in Middle School." *Journal of School Violence* 2:5-27.
- Unnever, James D. and Dewey G. Cornell
 2003 "Bullying, Self-control, and ADHD." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 18:129-147.
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 2002 "The Relationship of ADHD to Crime and Delinquency: A Meta Analysis." *International Journal of Police Science and Management* 4:344-360.
- Unnever, James D., Allan Kerckhoff, and Timothy Robinson
 2000 "District Variations in Educational Resources and Student Outcomes." *Economics of Education Review* 20:245-259.
- Unnever, James D., Paulette Higgins, and Thomas Shannon
 1995 "The Legislative History of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977." *Capitalism Nature Socialism* 6:77-90.
- Unnever, James D. and Larry A. Hembroff
 1988 "The Prediction of Racial/Ethnic Sentencing Disparities: An Expectation States Approach." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 25:53-82.
- Unnever, James D.
 1982 "Direct and Organizational Discrimination in the Sentencing of Drug Offenders." *Social Problems* 30:212-225.
- Unnever, James D.
 1980 "Structural and Direct Discrimination Among Minorities in the Criminal Justice System." *Research Bulletin* 3 (No. 4), Published by the Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University.
- Unnever, James D., Charles Frazier and John C. Henretta
 1980 "Race Differences in Criminal Sentencing." *Sociological Quarterly* 21:197-205. Reprinted in *Understanding Social Statistics* (1983), Gene Lutz, Macmillan.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Unnever, James D.

2016 Ethnic Crime in the Netherlands. Submitted to the Hague Court, Netherlands.

Police Advisory Panel (I was a technical advisor to the Police Panel)

2010 Our Community, Our Police: A Model for Excellence. Submitted to the City Commission, Sarasota, FL.

Unnever, James D. and Erin Controne

2009 A Pretrial Release Risk Assessment Instrument for the 12th Judicial Court District. Submitted to the 12th Judicial Court District, Sarasota, FL.

Unnever, James D. and Nancy Bodenhorn

2007 Final Report: Evaluation of the Patrick Henry High School Youth Court. Office of Public Safety, Commonwealth of Virginia.

Unnever, James D. and Nancy Bodenhorn

2006 Evaluation of the Patrick Henry High School Youth Court. Office of Public Safety, Commonwealth of Virginia.

Unnever, James D. and Nancy Bodenhorn

2004 Evaluation of the Patrick Henry High School Youth Court. Office of Public Safety, Commonwealth of Virginia.

Unnever, James D. and Lt. Richard Arrington

2001 Roanoke City Project on Bullying: Roanoke School-Based Partnership Bullying Study. Funded by a grant from the Bureau of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (199-SB-WX-0056).

REVIEWS

Unnever, James D.

2017 *Roots of African American Violence: Ethnocentrism, Cultural Diversity, and Racism.* Darnell F. Hawkins, Jerome B. McKean, Norman A. White, and Christine Martin, 2017, Lynne Rienner, 267 pp., in *Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Books*. clcjbooks@newark.rutgers.edu.

Unnever, James D.

2015 *Black Men, Invisibility and Crime Towards a Critical Race Theory of Desistance.* Martin Glynn, 2014, Russell Sage Foundation, 173 pp., in *Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Books*. clcjbooks@newark.rutgers.edu.

Unnever, James D.

2013 *Invisible Men Mass Incarceration and the Myth of Black Progress*, Becky Pettit, 2012, Russell Sage Foundation, 106 pp., *Race and Justice*.

Unnever, James D.

2004 *Crime and Coercion An Integrated Theory of Chronic Criminality*, Mark Colvin, New York, St. Martin's Press, 2000, 216 pp., *Theoretical Criminology*.

Unnever, James D.

2001 *The International Handbook of School Effectiveness Research*, Charles Teddlie and David Reynolds. Falmer Press, 2000, 411 pp., *Economics of Education Review* 20 (No. 5):515.

Unnever, James D.

1990 *Race Relations in Prisons*, Elaine Genders and Elaine Player. Oxford Clarendon Press, 1989, 180 pp., *Contemporary Sociology* 19 (No. 13):433-434.

Unnever, James D.

1988 *Enforcement or Negotiation Constructing a Regulatory Bureaucracy*, Neal Shover, Donald A. Clelland and John Lynxwiler. SUNY Press, Albany, 1986, 193 pp., *Contemporary Sociology* 17 (No. 1):53-54.

Unnever, James D.

1987 *The Social Ecology of Crime*, edited by J.M. Byrne and R.J. Sampson. Springer-Verlag: New York, 1986, 221 pp., *Contemporary Sociology* 16 (No. 6): 845-846.

PRESENTATIONS AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Unnever, James D.

2019 Author meets critics, Robert Sampson, Ojmarrh, and Robert Crutchfield. American Society of Criminology meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Unnever, James D.

2019 Invited speaker for the Racial Democracy, Crime and Justice Network (RDCJN) meeting, Newark, NJ.

Unnever, James D.

2018 "A Black Criminology Matters." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Unnever, James D.

2017 "The Racial Invariance Thesis." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Philadelphia, PA.

Unnever, James D., J.C. Barnes, and Francis T. Cullen

2015 “Racial Discrimination and Pathways to Delinquency: Testing a Theory of African American Offending.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Washington, DC.

Chouhy, Cecilia, Francis Cullen, and Unnever, James D.

2014 “Mean Streets Revisited: Assessing the Generality of Rival Criminological Theories.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Unnever, James D.

2014 “A Theory Of African American Offending: A Test Of Core Propositions.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Unnever James D.

2014 By invitation (Michael Tonry), attended the conference on “Race, Crime, and Justice in America, 1975-2025” at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

Unnever James D. and Shaun Gabbidon

2013 “Do Blacks Speak with One Voice? Immigrants, Public Opinions, and Perceptions of Criminal Injustices.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Chouhy, Cecilia A., Francis T. Cullen, and James D. Unnever

2013 “Mean Streets Revisited: Assessing The Generality Of Rival Criminological Theories.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Unnever, James D. and Shaun Gabbidon

2012 Author meets Critic. Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Chicago, IL.

Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen

2011 “White Perceptions of whether African Americans and Hispanics are Prone to Violence and the Desire to Punish.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Washington, DC.

Unnever, James D. Shaun Gabbidon, and Ronald Simons

2010 “Racial Discrimination and Crime.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Ousey, Graham and James D. Unnever

2010 “Social Context, Racial Animus and Punitive Attitudes.” Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Unnever, James D.

2010 “The Future of Capital Punishment in the United States.” Presented at the Southern Criminal Justice Association meeting, Clearwater, FL.

- Unnever, James D. John K. Cochran, Francis T. Cullen, Brandon Applegate
2009 "The Pragmatic American: Attributions of Crime and the Hydraulic Relation Hypothesis." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Philadelphia, PN.
- Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen
2008 "Racial-Ethnic Intolerance and Support for the Death Penalty: A Cross-National Comparison." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, St. Louis, MO.
- Benson, Michael L., James D. Unnever, and Erin Harbinson
2008 "Corporate Homicide and the Firestone Tire Tragedy." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, St. Louis, MO.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, Scott A. Mathers, Timothy E. McClure, and Marissa C. Allison
2007 "Racial Discrimination and Delinquent Involvement: Revisiting Hirschi's Criminological Classic." To be presented at American Society of Criminology Meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- Unnever, James D. and Francis T. Cullen
2005 "The Racial Divide in Support for the Death Penalty: Does White Racism Matter?" Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Toronto, Canada.
- Kevin Buckler, James D. Unnever, and Francis T. Cullen
2005 "Perceptions of Injustice Revisited: A Test of Hagan et al.'s Comparative Conflict Theory" Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Toronto, Canada.
- Unnever, James D., and Francis T. Cullen
2004 "Reassessing the Racial Divide in Support for Capital Punishment." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Nashville, TN.
- Unnever, James D.
2004 "Are Aggressive Victims a Distinct Group?" Presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Nashville, TN.
- Unnever, James D., Francis T. Cullen, and Brandon Applegate
2004 "Turning the Other Cheek: Moving Beyond Fundamentalism in Explaining Punitive Ideology." Presented at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- Ellison, Christopher and James D. Unnever
2003 "Two Faces of Faith: How Religion Promotes and Reduces Support for Punitive Crime Policies." Presented at the Association for the Sociology of Religion meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- Cullen, Francis T., James D. Unnever, Leah E. Daigle, Bonnie S. Fisher, and Pamela Wilcox

- 2003 "Gender, Self-Control, and Bullying: Revisiting Gottfredson and Hirschi's Generality Thesis." Presented at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences meeting, New Orleans, LA.
- Unnever, James D., Mark Colvin, and Francis T. Cullen
2002 "Crime and Coercion: A Test of Core Theoretical Propositions." Presented at the American Society of Criminology meetings, Chicago, IL.
- Unnever, James D.
2002 "Bullying in a Virginia Community: The Roanoke City Bullying Project." Invited presentation sponsored by The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, The Virginia Department of Education, Office of Compensatory Programs, and The Virginia Department of Health, Center for Injury and Violence Prevention, Richmond, Norfolk, Northern VA, and Roanoke.
- Unnever, James D.
2002 "Understanding Bullying: A Final Report." Presented at the Virginia Crime Prevention Association, Roanoke, VA.
- Unnever, James D.
2001 "Understanding Bullying." Presented at the Virginia Crime Prevention Association, Virginia Beach, VA.
- Unnever, James D. and Timothy Robinson
1999 "Modeling the Consequences of being Physically Assaulted as a Child." Presented at the American Criminological Association Meeting, Toronto, Canada
- Unnever, James D. and Mathew Zingraff
1998 "Testing Straus' Cultural Spillover Theory: Physical Abuse and Violent Crime." Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA.
- Unnever, James D. and Donald Faggiani
1998 "Are High Violent and Property Crime Arrest Rates Associated with High Rates of Drug Activity?" Presented at the Southern Criminal Justice Association, Richmond, VA.
- Unnever, James D.
1997 "The Ecology of Child Maltreatment and Crime." Presented at the World Congress on Violence, Dublin, Ireland.
- Unnever, James D. and Alan C. Kerckhoff
1996 "Student Outcomes and District Variations in Educational Resources." Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, New York City, NY.
- Unnever, James D. and Donald J. Shoemaker
1995 "Crime, Anomie and Institutional Arrangements: An Aggregate Test of Strain

Theory.” Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, Washington, D.C.

Unnever, James D.

1995 “Placing the Drugs/Crime Relationship in a Structural: Context: An Examination of Juvenile Arrests Rates” Presented at the Society for the Study of Social Problems Meeting, Washington, D.C.

Unnever, James D.

1994 “Building Community and Extending the Classroom: What We’re Learning.” National Conference on the Freshman Year Experience, Columbia, SC.

Unnever, James D.

1994 “The Causes of Conflict and the Solutions for Peace: A Sociological Perspective.” Presented at the Fourth World Conference of IPPNO, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Unnever, James D., Paulette Higgins and Thomas Shannon

1990 “Environmental Law in the 1970s and 80s: A Case Study of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.” Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, Washington, D.C.

Unnever, James D. with Robert Nash Parker

1989 “Black/White/Hispanic Differentials in Crime: A Multi-Level Analysis of New York City: An Empirical Assessment.” Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Unnever, James D., Paulette Higgins and Thomas Shannon

1988 “Political Economy of Capitalist Law: A Case Study of Strip Mining Legislation.” Presented at the Society for the Study of Social Problems Meetings, Atlanta, GA.

Unnever, James D., Paulette Higgins and Thomas Shannon

1987 “Defusing the Consequences of State Crime: The Court's Role.” Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, Chicago, IL.

Unnever, James D., and Robert Nash Parker

1987 “Black/White/Hispanic Differentials in Crime: A Multi-Level Analysis of New York City.” Presented at the Society for the Study of Social Problems Meeting, Chicago, IL.

Unnever, James D., Paulette Higgins, Thomas Shannon and Robert Kelley

1986 “Interpreting 'Success': A Grass-Roots Effort to Influence the Government in Appalachia.” Presented at the Appalachian Studies Conference, Boone, NC.

Unnever, James D. and Larry Hembroff

1985 “When Judges Discriminate.” An invited paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Meeting, San Diego, CA.

Unnever, James D.

- 1983 "The Judge's Propensity to Discriminate." Presented at the Southern Sociological Association Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Unnever, James D.

- 1982 "Direct and Organizational Discrimination in the Sentencing of Drug Offenders." Presented at the Society for the Study of Social Problems Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Unnever, James D.

- 1981 "Institutional Racism: Direct and Structural Discrimination." Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, Toronto, Canada.

Unnever, James D.

- 1981 "Theoretical Perspectives on the Emergence of Laws." Presented at the Southern Sociological Meeting, Louisville, KY.

Unnever, James D. and Madeline J. Haug

- 1980 "Structural Changes and Decreasing Job Satisfaction." Presented at the Eastern Sociological Society Meeting, Boston, MA.

Unnever, James D.

- 1979 "Race Differences in Criminal Sentencing." Presented at the American Sociological Association Meeting, Boston, MA.

Unnever, James D.

- 1979 "Theories of Behavior of Social Control Agents." Presented at the 1979 Southern Sociological Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Unnever, James D., Charles Frazier and John C. Henretta

- 1978 "The Influence of Three Court Officials on Post Conviction Sentencing." Presented at the Southern Sociological Meeting, New Orleans, LA.

PARTICIPATION AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

- 2013 Area Chair for the section of panels devoted to Public Opinion at the American Society of Criminology meetings, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2012 Member of the American Society of Criminology Nomination Committee, Chicago, IL.
- 2011 Member of the American Society of Criminology Teaching Award Committee, Washington, D.C.

- 2011 Area Chair for the section of panels devoted to Capital Punishment at the American Society of Criminology meetings, Washington, D.C.
- 2009 Sub-Area Chair for the section “Public Opinion about Capital Punishment” at the American Society of Criminology meetings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 2007 Area Chair for the section of panels devoted to Capital Punishment at the American Society of Criminology meetings, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2004 Chair and Organizer, “Bullying and School Victimization.” American Society of Criminology, Nashville, TN.
- 2004 Michael J. Hindelang Award Committee. American Society of Criminology, Nashville, TN.
- 1995 Virginia Humanities Conference, Richmond, VA. Re-Visioning Our Teaching: Making Connections in the Humanities in Virginia. Panel discussant representing Radford University’s Freshman Connections Program.
- 1995 Fourteenth Annual Freshman Year Experience Conference, Columbia, South Carolina, Panel discussant representing Radford University’s Freshman Connections Program.
- 1993 Attended, “Thinking Through Differences: Teaching Practices and Student Diversity.” Sponsored by the University of Chicago's National Institute on Issues in Teaching and Learning, Chicago, IL.
- 1991 Chair and Organizer, “Critical Legal Theory: Crime, Law, and the Community.” Crime, Law, and Deviance Division, American Sociological Association Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1989 Attended, “Cultural Diversity and Liberal Education: Negotiating Difference in the Academy.” Sponsored by the University of Chicago's National Institute on Issues in Teaching and Learning, Chicago, IL.
- 1988 Chair and Organizer, “Critical Legal Studies: Contradictions and Conflicts in the Form and Content of Law.” Crime and Delinquency Division, Society for the Study of Social Problems Meetings, Atlanta, GA.
- 1987 Chair and Organizer, “Economic Correlates of Crime.” Crime and Delinquency Division, Society for the Study of Social Problems Meeting, Chicago, IL.
- 1987 Discussant for a Session, “Explaining Deviance and Social Control: Recent Developments in Theory.” Southern Sociological Society Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

- 1986 Chair and Organizer, "Research on Sentencing Disparities: What's New." American Society of Criminology Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

GRANTS

- 2004-07 Received grant money to evaluate the first Youth Court in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- 1997 Radford University Foundation Faculty Professional and Instructional Development Grant
Title: Grant Proposal to Fund a Prototype Radford University Cyberschool. (\$4,700)
- 1979 National Institute of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice Grant No.:79-NI-AX-0049
Title: Social Stratification and Racial Bias in the Administration of Criminal Justice. (\$10,000)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

- 2009-2010 Technical Advisor to the Blue Ribbon Police Panel, Sarasota, FL
- 2008-2009 Consultant to the 12th Judicial Court Circuit on Predictors of Success while on Pretrial Release
- 2004-2006 Senior Methodologist for Evaluating the First Youth Courts in Virginia
- 2000-2001 Senior Methodologist for the Roanoke City Project on Bullying.
- 1998 Attended a workshop on Structural Equation Modeling (AMOS) in Arlington, VA
- 1981 Research Associate, Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University, Bronx, NY.
- 1979 Participant in Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research Workshop on Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice Problems, sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration, Ann Arbor, Michigan, July-August.
- 1978-79 Research Assistant for Dr. Will E. Rice, Dept. of Sociology, Duke University.
- 1977-78 Research Assistant for Dr. James House, Dept. of Sociology, Duke University, Data Management and Data Analysis (analysis of covariance, multiple regression, logit analysis).
- 1977-78 Research Assistant for Sharon Poss, Computer Programmer for the Department of Sociology, Duke University, Data Management.
- 1974 National Geographic Society - Florida State Museum, Archaeological Expedition, Guitherez Zomora, Veracruz, Mexico.

REVIEWER

National Science Foundation
American Sociological Review
American Journal of Political Science
Social Forces
Criminology
Justice Quarterly
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
Criminology and Public Policy
Law and Society
Theoretical Criminology
Punishment and Society
Sociological Quarterly
Social Problems
Race and Justice
Policy Studies Journal
International Journal of Behavioral Development
Journal of Interpersonal Violence
Criminal Justice Review
Sociological Focus
Compass

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Sociological Association
American Society for Criminology

TEACHING

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2011-	Professor, University of South Florida-Sarasota Manatee
2007-	Associate Professor, University of South Florida
2006-2007	Associate Professor, Mississippi State University
1995-2006	Professor, Radford University
1987-1995	Associate Professor, Radford University
1984-87	Assistant Professor, Radford University
1980-84	Assistant Professor, Fordham University
1979	Teaching Assistant, Duke University, Graduate Level Statistics
1975-77	Instructor, University of Florida
1974-75	Teaching Assistant, University of Florida

TEACHING INTERESTS

Criminology/Criminal Justice

Introduction to Criminology
Race, Racism, and Crime
Juvenile Delinquency
School Bullying/School Violence
Sociology of Law
Social Inequality, Crime, and Race

Methods

Introduction to Statistics
Introduction to Methods
Advanced Quantitative Methods

Sociology

Introduction to Sociology
Classical Social Theory
Causes of Human Suffering

COURSES TAUGHT

Criminology/Criminal Justice:

Criminology
Theories of Crime
Race, Racism, and Crime
Patterns of Crime
Juvenile Delinquency
Sociology of Law
American Criminal Justice Systems
Crime, Poverty, and Race
Contemporary Criminological Issues
The Political Economy of Law
Issues in Criminal Justice
Penology

Methods:

Statistics I
Research Methods
Research Methods II

Sociology:

Introductory Sociology

Classical Sociological Theory
The Causes and Solutions to Human Suffering

SERVICE

2010	Chair Search Committee for IO Psychologist
2009	IRB Review for College of Arts and Sciences
2009	Member of the ISS Search Committee
2009	Member of the Criminology Search Committee
2009	Member of the Tenure and Promotion Committee for Scott Perry
2009	Chair of the Assessment Committee for the Criminology Major
2009	Chair of the Tenure and Promotion Committee Guidelines
2008-	Director of the Internship Program
2007	Chair of the Qualifying Exam Committee
2007	Promotion and Tenure Committee
2007	Criminology Qualifying Exam Committee
2007	University Teacher Evaluation Committee
2007	Arts & Sciences Tailgating Committee
2007	Graduate Review Committee
2004	University Student Evaluation Committee
2002-04	Member of the Institutional Review Board
2001	Created, organized, and implemented Radford University's First Website Contest
2001-	Vice-Chair of the Personnel Committee
2000	Presented a workshop "Excel for Grades" for the Faculty Development Center
1999-00	University Parking Committee
1999-00	Member of the CyberUniversity Instructional Design Committee
1999	Guest presenter for Peace and World Order Studies
1999	Guest presenter for "Technology as a Creative and Scholarly Activity"
1998	Member of the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee
1998	Co-Chair of the CyberUniversity Instructional Design Committee
1998--	Created and maintain the Department of Sociology and Anthropology's Home Page.
1997	Presented at Radford University's Monthly Faculty Colloquium
	Presented at a Teaching Table Talk "Using the WWW to Enhance Learning"
	Sponsored by the Faculty Development Center.
1996-97	Co-Chair Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
1994-95	Library Liaison, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
1994	Discussant for Session: "Utilizing Student Diversity in the Classroom." General Education Council Brown Bag Seminar
	Discussant for Session: "Utilizing Student Diversity in the Classroom." Freshman Connection Workshop.
1993-94	Member of the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology's Curriculum Committee
1992-93	Ad Hoc Committee to institutionalize a Peace and Justice Minor
	Member of the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology's Curriculum Committee

- 1992 Did two interviews on the Radford University's radio program, "Talk of the Town." The topics were the Progressive Student Alliance's "Hunger Project" and "The Legacy of Martin Luther King."
Gave two guest lectures—A lecture on "Surplus Value" and on volunteering for Hospice.
- 1989 Invited lecture on the effectiveness of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Virginia Tech.
- 1988 Discussant for Dept. of English Colloquy, "Critical Theory and the Heritage of Marxism: An Informal Discussion."
- 1987 Campus-wide lecture on the Marxian concept of "Surplus Value" for the Honor's Program
- 1986-87 Department Representative to the School of Arts and Sciences Curriculum Committee.
- 1984-85 Secretary and Treasurer of the Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology.
- 1984-8 Counter for Elections
- 1984-95 Faculty Advisor for the Progressive Student Alliance (PSA).

References provided by request.