

TREATMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHY: CONTROVERSY AND THE ROLE OF PSYCHOPATHY SUBTYPES IN REACHING A CONSENSUS

Leonardo Bobadilla, M.S.*—Contact: bobadilla@psy.fsu.edu

Are there any effective treatment approaches for psychopathy? Does treatment really make psychopaths worse? These questions have been a prominent fixture of clinical and research lore and the implications that the answers have for the management of psychopathic offenders are the focus of ongoing, intense debate (e.g., Barbaree, 2005; D'Silva, Duggan, & McCarthy, 2004; Harris & Rice, 2006; Salekin, 2002). Currently, opinions in the literature regarding the effectiveness of treatment for psychopathic individuals vary from what could be characterized as realistic pessimism (Harris & Rice, 2006) to guarded optimism (Salekin, 2002; Skeem, Monahan, & Mulvey, 2002).

There is agreement that one of the main reasons for inconclusive, or even contradictory findings in the area is the dearth of rigorous studies (i.e., with control groups, random assignment, appropriate operationalization of psychopathy) from which firm conclusions can be drawn. For example, in a recent study attempting to specifically examine if therapy has iatrogenic effects among psychopaths, D'Silva et al. (2004) reported that out of 24 studies identified in their literature review, only three had a control group of untreated psychopaths and thus had "an appropriate research design to answer the question (p. 165)." Similarly, a meta-analysis by Salekin (2002) concluding that "there is little scientific support" for the belief that psychopaths are untreatable, has been criticized because out of the 42 studies included in the analysis, only four employed the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), only eight included comparison subjects, and 70% of the studies relied on therapist's impressions to evaluate effectiveness of treatment (Harris & Rice, 2006). This last point is particularly troublesome given data suggesting that when using objective outcome measures (e.g., recidivism rates) psychopathic individuals are at increased risk of committing violent offenses after treatment (Seto & Barbaree, 1999; Hare, Clark, Grann, & Thornton, 2000; Rice, Harris, & Cormier, 1992).

It is precisely negative results as the ones mentioned above that appear to be more influential in shaping the general opinion that the treatment for psychopaths is futile. How-

ever, aspects of these studies also call into question the pessimistic view of treatment for psychopathy. For example, the treatment program evaluated in Rice et al.'s (1992) influential study was "peer operated" and "patients had very little contact with professional staff." Moreover, treatment included "no programs...specifically aimed at altering procriminal attitudes and beliefs, teaching social skills, or social problem solving, or training life skills" (p. 402, Rice et al., 1992). Therefore, it is easy to see why such a "hands off" therapeutic approach proved ineffective and indeed det-

● *It is precisely negative results as the ones mentioned above that appear to be more influential in shaping the general opinion that the treatment for psychopaths is futile.*⁹

perimental for a manipulative population with deeply entrenched antisocial attitudes. Another influential study by Seto and Barbaree (1999), found that consistent with Rice et al.'s (1992) findings, good treatment behavior was associated with greater recidivism among psychopathic psychopathic sex offenders. However, a recent re-analysis of the same data by Barbaree (2005), examining a longer follow-up period and a more complete recidivism database, failed to replicate the interaction between good behavior in treatment and psychopathy. Instead, consistent with the extant literature, Barbaree (2005) found that only high psychopathy was significantly associated with serious re-offending and admonished "decision makers and practitioners" against inferring higher risk among psychopathic sex offenders based on Seto and Barbaree (1999).

The current state of affairs suggests that, despite a number of studies, we simply do not know if treatment for psychopaths is ineffective or even harmful. However, I

(Continued on page 3)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

The Correctional Psychologist (TCP) is published every January, April, July, and October, and is mailed to all International Association for Correctional & Forensic Psychology (IACFP) members. Comments and information from individual members concerning professional activities and related matters of general interest to correctional psychologists are solicited. The IACFP endorses equal opportunity practices and accepts for inclusion in *TCP* only advertisements, announcements, or notices that are not discriminatory on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation. All materials accepted for inclusion in *TCP* are subject to routine editing prior to publication. Please send material for publication or comments to Dr. Robert R. Smith: smithr@marshall.edu. New deadlines for submission of all material are:

January issue—

October 15

April issue—

January 15

July issue—

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MEMBER ARTICLE

TREATMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHY (Continued from page 1)

would argue that a re-analysis of existing data considering psychopathy subtypes may help clarify the issue. Current treatment studies tend to separate subjects into psychopathic or non-psychopathic groups according to an established criterion (e.g., PCL-R score > 25). However, a study by Hare et al. (2000) suggests that relative to other offenders, psychopaths with high Factor 1 scores (proposed to be “primary” psychopaths by some researchers) may be at particular risk of reconviction after treatment.

Harris and Rice (2006) argued that, “until there is more evidence that [psychopathy subtypes] matter to prognosis...the existence of subtypes cannot have much relevance to treatment (p.555).” However, I would argue that treating psychopaths as a homogeneous group in treatment outcome studies has obfuscated the results and is likely a culprit for the current lack of consensus in the area. Further, I would submit that sufficient evidence that psychopathy subtypes affect prognosis is already in existence. As summarized in Schmitt and Newman, 1999, “High Anxious” psychopaths may appear more responsive to punishment cues and thus, arguably, treatment. Also, psychopaths with particularly high scores on the Affective facet of the PCL-R may be more likely to commit proactive violence (Hall, Benning, & Patrick, 2004) while those deemed as “manipulative” psychopaths, have the fewest offenses, least interpersonal violence and more “fraud for needs” offenses (Hervé & Hare as summarized in Poythress & Skeem, 2006).

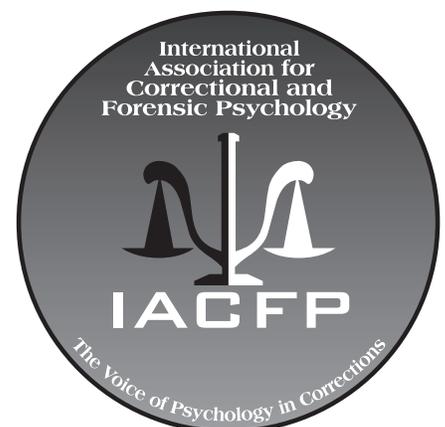
Therefore, it may be highly informative to examine how psychopathy subtypes based on variables such as trait anxiety, or PCL-R facet profile configurations, affect treatment outcomes. Such an approach should be taken not only

with existing data, but with upcoming studies so that the question is transformed from “are there any effective treatment approaches for psychopathy” to “which treatment approach is most effective for each subtype of psychopath?”

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MEMBER ARTICLE

SUBSTANCE ABUSE, DOMESTIC ABUSE, AND CRIMINAL HISTORY: IDENTIFYING A NEED FOR A COORDINATED INTERVENTION

Brenda Rohren, M.A. and Lori Scott*—Contact: brenda@neb.rr.com

The subjects were men aged 19 or older who were participating in substance abuse treatment, a domestic abuse program, or diversion services. The participation rate for clients in the substance abuse program was 91% (30 of 33). Demographics for this population were as follows: 93% Caucasian, 50% single (7% divorced, 43% married), and 43% had post-high school education. The participation rate for domestic abuse clients was 32% (29 of 90). Of this group, 76% were Caucasian, 52% were single (14% separated, 10% divorced, and 24% married), and 24% had post-high school education. In the diversion program, 91% were Caucasian, 87% were single (4% divorced, and 9% married), and 21% had post-high school education. The Chairperson of the Graduate Research Committee for the senior author recommended that identifying the study sample beyond Caucasian might lead to a HIPPA violation since the non-Caucasian group percentage was very small and could lead to specific identity of individuals in that group.

All subjects completed the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-3), the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI), and a supplemental questionnaire designed by the senior author. Information was also obtained from available criminal history records.

An outline review and results of the study are provided in Table 1 on page 5 of this issue of *The Correctional Psychologist*. The remainder of this article discusses the resulting recommendations.

Substance abuse treatment centers do not adequately assess for domestic abuse. It is rec-

ommended that substance abuse treatment programs administer the DVI upon admission. Violence scores of 55 or higher would indicate that further assessment is warranted. Additional questions should be asked related to police contact due to domestic disputes as well as the presence of protection, restraining, and "no contact" orders, etc.

Despite adequate information available that identified substance use and risk factors, men in the domestic abuse program were not referred for substance abuse evaluations or treatment, despite established guidelines. According to a matrix developed by Rohren and based on substance use, criminal history, and domestic abuse factors, it was determined that 57% of the subjects in the domestic abuse program were at high or severe risk to re-offend if they did not end their use of substances. In addition, the Alcohol and Drug subscales on the DVI often under-reported the person's actual use. Administering the SASSI-3 upon intake could further identify individuals who are at risk, especially if they have never received substance abuse treatment and the self-report measures did not identify a substance abuse problem.

Participants in a domestic abuse program should be referred for a substance abuse evaluation if: (a) the current domestic abuse charge was related to substance use; (b) and it was known that he had a substance dependence disorder, had received substance abuse treatment previously, and continued to use alcohol and/or drugs (especially on a regular basis). If a person arrives for services and appears to be under the influence of a substance, it is recommended that

a drug screen be obtained.

For those individuals involved in the criminal justice system, participants should be routinely screened for drug and alcohol use if they have received a domestic-related charge. Formal consulting arrangements between domestic abuse and substance abuse programs should be developed.

Perhaps the most significant recommendation from this study suggests that Lancaster County, Nebraska develop a Domestic Abuse Drug Court program modeled from the existing Adult Drug Court and Family Drug Court programs in that county. The main focus of problem-solving (i.e., drug) courts is to: (a) decrease criminal recidivism; (b) provide access to substance abuse treatment; and (c) increase retention in treatment.

The results of this research indicate that unless a more supervised, intense intervention program is provided for domestic offenders, the risk of re-offending is high. This is of significant concern because domestic abuse increases in frequency, severity, and lethality over time. The use of alcohol and/or drugs increases this lethality risk substantially.

(Continued on page 5)

*Brenda Rohren, M.A. completed her masters of forensic science (MFS) degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University in August 2007. Lori Scott will complete her MFS degree from the same institution in May 2008.

MEMBER ARTICLE

SUBSTANCE ABUSE (Continued from page 4)

TABLE 1
RESEARCH HYPOTHESES AND RESULTS

Hypotheses	Results
At least 50% of men who are currently participating in substance abuse treatment will receive a DVI Violence score of at least 55.*	53% received a DVI Violence score of 55 or higher; the mean Violence score was 57. (In comparison, 72% of the domestic abuse subjects received a DVI Violence score of 55 or higher.)
At least 50% of the men who are currently participating in substance abuse treatment have received a previous domestic assault charge.	The percentage of men in the substance abuse treatment who have received previous domestic assault charges was found to be 20%. In addition, 37% had previous assault charges.
At least 50% of men who are currently participating in a domestic abuse program will have a high probability of a substance dependence disorder based on SASSI-3 scores (and related clinical interpretation of such).	79% had a high probability of having a substance dependence disorder. In addition, 52% had previously received substance abuse treatment. Of these subjects, 73% reported that they have used substances on a regular basis in the previous 6 months (mostly alcohol and marijuana).
At least 50% of the men who are currently participating in a domestic abuse program will have received a previous alcohol and/or drug charge (e.g., DUI, possession of paraphernalia, drug possession, etc.).	The percentage of men in the domestic abuse program who have received previous charges related to substance use was 90%.
At least 70% of the men who are currently participating in a domestic abuse program have used substances during or related to the current assault.	Substance use was seen to be a factor related to the current domestic assault charge for 72% of the subjects in the domestic abuse program. (It was also found that 45% of their past assaults were related to substance use).
At least 50% will have a history of substance abuse charges and/or domestic abuse charges.	70% reported substance abuse charges, which looked at not only previous charges, but current ones as well. With regard to domestic assault charges, of those assessed, 4% had current and previous assault charges.
For those men under current diversion supervision, at least 40% will have had prior substance abuse treatment.	61% of those assessed had previous substance abuse treatment, regardless of their current charge.
For those under supervision, that at least 50% of the current domestic related charge is drug or alcohol related.	4% of those whose current charge was assault, were drug and/or alcohol related.
At least 50% of the clients under supervision will have a history of substance abuse and/or domestic abuse.	74% of the felony and misdemeanor clients had a high probability of a substance abuse disorder and 4% of the misdemeanor clients with an assault charge were alcohol and/or drug related.

* The cutoff score of 55 was selected because DVI Violence scores of 55 or higher are indicative of increased risk for domestic and other assaultive behavior as associated with substance abuse.

MEMBER ARTICLE

FEMALE OFFENDERS: A DISCUSSION OF THEIR DYNAMICS

Aven Senter, Ph.D. and Jessica Desrosiers, Psy.D.* — *Contact: avensenter@yahoo.com*

As highlighted in Desrosiers and Senter (2007), there are many differences between male and female offenders. Although female offenders only represent approximately 7.2% of the total prison population in the United States, their incarceration rate has increased at a faster pace than their male counterparts (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006). Therefore, it behooves correctional workers to familiarize themselves with this unique group of offenders. This article will discuss female offender relationship issues, an important element of their adjustment to incarceration.

Prior to any discussion of these relationships, it is important to have a general understanding of relational theory. According to Pollack (2007), this theory contends, "women's development differs from the traditional male model of psychological development and asserts that women's sense of self is cultivated through connection rather than separation and is, in fact, damaged by disconnections, such as abuse, violence, and incarceration" (p. 160). Some researchers posit that male offenders do their time independently and rely on their own resources (Lord, 1995; Jiang & Winfree, 2006). In contrast, female offenders generally cope with their incarceration by maintaining their existing support networks outside of the institution, as well as creating new relationships with other offenders and prison staff (Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003).

The media has historically sexualized women in prison, often times portraying them as "innocent women who enter brutal prisons, where they are sexually violated and physically attacked" (Cecil, 2007, p. 320). Research by Jiang and Winfree (2006) found

that female offenders, in contrast to male offenders, tend to engage in more socially related groups to gain the social support needed throughout their incarceration. In particular, female offenders often form deep emotional connections to other offenders (i.e., dyadic or pseudofamilies), which may or may not be sexual in nature (Bloom et al., 2003). Female offenders often develop family networks within the institution as a survival mechanism. However, Greer (2000) suggests that these interpersonal relationships are less familial than in the past and there is an emerging trend of manipulation. For example, female offenders might enter into a relationship in an effort to obtain commissary goods or gain other favors (e.g., cooking, washing clothes, etc.).

Emotional connectivity is essential to female offenders. Participation in positive social relationships might improve institutional operations and facilitate better outcomes for offenders upon reentry into the community (Jiang & Winfree, 2006). Bloom et al. (2003) contend the correctional environment should afford an opportunity for female offenders to "experience a healthy relationship with staff and with one another" (p. 56).

Out of the approximately 1.5 million children with an incarcerated parent in 1999, nearly two-thirds of them were minor children of female offenders (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000). Furthermore, mothers tend to be the primary caregiver of the child prior to arrest (31% of females versus 4% of males). Incarcerated mothers often feel guilt, isolation, and abandonment associated with leaving their families (Bloom et al., 2003). To preserve a familial connection, female offenders often maintain contact with their children. In fact, female offenders engage in greater telephone and

mail contact than male offenders (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000). This finding might be due, in part, to the limited number of female correctional institutions, which likely produces a sense of geographical isolation because of the greater distance from their families.

Given the aforementioned emotional and relationship needs of female offenders, correctional workers need to be aware of common coping behaviors including maintaining family support networks, developing new relationships with inmates and staff, and a possible tendency to manipulate others to achieve these needs. Concomitantly, correctional workers need to be cognizant of relational theory and family separation issues as they relate to overall institutional adjustment.

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MEMBER ARTICLE

FEMALE OFFENDERS (Continued from page 6)

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*Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or the U.S. Department of Justice. Authors' employment affiliations will appear at the end of forthcoming articles from them.

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

LETTER OF RESIGNATION

To the IACFP Membership:

It is with regret that I tender this letter of resignation as President of IACFP, effective January 1, 2008. Unfortunately, I am no longer able to meet the requirements of the President's position due to a complicated recovery from an unanticipated

medical condition. However, I know that I am leaving the organization in the capable hands of Dr. Althouse, and I hope that my brief service was of benefit to the organization and its membership. I am grateful for the opportunities for professional and personal development that have been provided to me over the last

year as President of IACFP, and I hope that I will be able to resume some level of service to the organization in the future as my health and time allow. Thank you for your understanding, and I wish you all the best. Sincerely,
Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It was with deep regret that I learned of Dr. Reitzel's resignation as President. I was very much looking forward to another year of her leadership and contributions to IACFP, and she will be missed in that capacity. However, because of the collaborative nature of our organization, the transition from her Presidency to mine has been virtually seamless, and I look forward to contributing to the continued growth of IACFP as I am able.

As noted elsewhere, IACFP has enjoyed steady member-

ship growth and is in sound fiscal condition, thanks to the vision and tireless efforts of our Executive Director, Dr. John Gannon. We have progressed in providing leading-edge membership services, our website, collaboration with Sage publishers, and becoming an approved APA CEU provider being but three examples. We also continue to collaborate with other state and national organizations to further goals of mutual interest. Our intention of becoming an international organization, as well as creating an Institute that reflects the goals of IACFP, is coming closer to fruition. We have

also started the process of revising our bylaws and updating our practice standards.

So, as we can see, IACFP, as an international voice for mental health providers and researchers in correctional settings, is marching steadily onward. As President, I look forward to working with both administrative staff and our membership to continue our progress.

Richard Althouse, Ph.D.

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

ACA WINTER CONFERENCE UPDATE FROM DR. JOHN GANNON

Just a note to give you an update from the American Correctional Association (ACA) conference in Dallas, January 11-16, 2008. Things generally went very well for us. Despite being considerably under the weather, I made a presentation titled "Building Organizations" that was well received.

Some of you may recall that I am a member of ACA's Professional Affiliates Council (PAC), as well as ACA's Mental Health (MH) Committee and the International Relations (IR) Committee. The PAC meeting was a complete bust in that ACA failed to provide a staff member, and the Chairman of the Council did not show up.

There was a better outcome at the MH Committee where the Chairman agreed to support us in our efforts to work with ACA when it comes to providing CEs for psychologists. The ACA has been moving in the direction of seeking their own APA approval, which we are trying to discourage. It was my argument that ACA is ill-equipped to take on educational evaluations for our profession, and that they should be our allies not our competition - an argument that found support among the committee members, and especially from the Chairman.

The IR Committee meeting was also very productive. Many of the representatives on that Committee are also members of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA), so we were able to do some ICPA business there as well. More specifically, we made tentative plans to sponsor a luncheon to build AACFP (now IACFP) membership at the October ICPA conference in Prague. We still need to work out the details, and I will keep you posted as things progress. The IR Committee is also working on a project to build small collections of commercially valueless (i.e., old editions,

etc) but still potentially useful books from the ACA publishing warehouse and distribute them to developing countries. As a companion idea, I have contacted Sage to see if they may want to participate with old books of their own.

Art Leonardo (E.D.), Mel Williams, and Mark Saunders (Pres) of the North American Association of Wardens and Supervisors (NAAWS), Raul Banasco (Pres) and Jeanna Gomez of the National Organization of Hispanics in Criminal Justice (NOHJC), Jane Browning (E.D.) and Jane O'Shaughnessy (Pres) of the International Community Corrections Association (ICCA), Jennifer Oades (E.D.) of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA), and Charles (Chuck) Kehoe (former Pres) of the American Correctional Association were also at ACA, giving me an opportunity to meet with them all.

Warden Mel Williams and LCSW Jeanna Gomez have been doing some joint leadership training through NAAWS, and both they, Art Leonardo, and Mark Saunders expressed strong support for a Certificate of Behavioral Sciences, Law and Public Policy that would provide a core curriculum for both administrators and behavioral scientists, with a special emphasis in behavioral sciences for administrators and on administration and security for behavioral people. If we can bring this idea to fruition, the Certificate would be awarded jointly by NAAWS and IACFP. The goal is to provide a bridge curriculum that would bring both groups up to speed with respect to the ideas and issues of the other, and to serve as a way of opening up promotional opportunities for people in our field.

Raul Banasco and I had a chance to discuss upcoming plans for the April/May 2008 NOHCJ conference in Orlando. We will provide \$3,000 in support for one of their luncheons, and we will have an oppor-

tunity to speak at the luncheon in promotion of our Association. The NOHCJ will also price their conference in such a way that it will be no more expensive to register for the conference and become an IACFP member as it is to register as a non-member. This should be very helpful in our membership-building efforts. Sage will have a booth and a representative at the conference, as well.

Jane Browning and Jane O'Shaughnessy also invited me to participate in an all-day planning meeting in St. Louis on March 3, 2008. This should be a good opportunity to discuss:

(a) How to build more joint memberships.

(b) The possibility of our sponsoring and paying for an annual luncheon/research lecture for all the conference participants that would honor Dr. Edwin I. Megargee for his contributions to the field.

(c) The opportunity to install a separate telephone line for our Institute for the Behavioral Sciences, Law and Public Policy at their address, and contribute a couple hundred dollars a month toward their rent in return for answering the telephone for us (probably no more than a few times a month at this point), and forwarding our mail from their address to mine in California.

(d) Combining our annual member business meeting with the ICCA conference, which should lead at least a few more IACFP members to come to the conference.

(e) Promotional ideas, strategies, and scheduling so that we can get maximum exposure for them and us through our newsletters, journal, and website.

(f) Any other ideas that their Board may have about ways we

(Continued on page 9)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

ACA WINTER CONFERENCE UPDATE (Continued from page 8)

can drum up business and membership.

Perhaps the most exciting news from the conference though, was the agreement Chuck Kehoe made to serve as a Board member for our new Institute (with IACFP Board approval). Mr. Kehoe is former President of ACA, has a long history of working in juvenile justice, and is a vice-president with GS4 Securicore, an international

security company. He is widely recognized as an extremely talented, progressive practitioner, and I believe that he will bring significant enthusiasm and credibility to our own efforts.

After leaving ACA, I went to Tallahassee, where my cold or flu or whatever continued to worsen. Doctor Dean Aufderheide, and our Treasurer, Mr. David Randall, and I had a chance to spend some time

together, though not as much as I would have preferred. We were also fortunate to be able to take in a Florida State basketball game. It seems that I may have contaminated Dr. Aufderheide during my visit. My best to Dr. A in his recovery - and I truly hope it wasn't actually my fault. I will continue to provide updates as these projects move forward.

CHANGE OF NAME FOR AACFP

The AACFP Board has reviewed the proposed Association name change to the International Association for the Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP), as well as the Association proposed

bylaw changes, and has concluded that we should begin using the name change with this issue of *The Correctional Psychologist (TCP)*. The Board also indicated that after the Board and membership review and

comment on the proposed bylaw changes, that the final version of the bylaws should be published in the July issue of *TCP*.

CONFERENCES

2008 NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF HISPANICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING CONFERENCE IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA

We are honored and pleased to announce that the National Organization of Hispanics in Criminal Justice (NOHCJ) has partnered with the International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP) to bring you our second national conference in Orlando, Florida, April 28-May 1, 2008.

The conference committee is made up of individuals from jails, sheriff offices, police departments, federal and state corrections and mental health departments, and

has worked hard to provide a variety of outstanding training, workshops, entertainment, and networking opportunities.

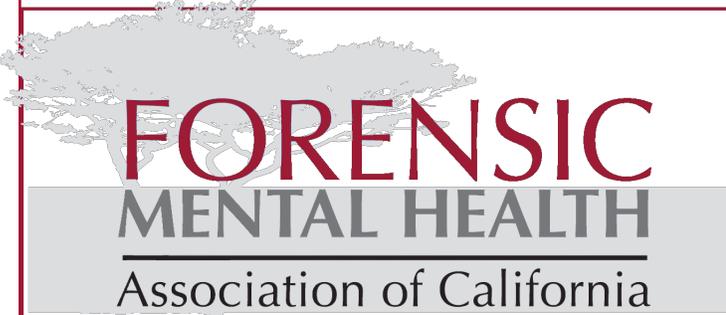
The theme for this year's conference is "Bridging the Gap Between the Criminal Justice System and Mental Illness." We are excited to feature several key speakers:

- Lieutenant Colonel Consuelo Castillo Kickbusch, highest-ranking Hispanic woman of the U.S. Army Combat Support Field.
- Pete Earley, author of *Crazy! A*

Father's Search Through America's Mental Health Madness.

- The Honorable Mel Martinez, U.S. Senator.
- Marco Rubio, Florida State Speaker of the House of Representatives.

You may find additional conference information at nohcj.org or by reviewing page 10 of this issue of *The Correctional Psychologist*.
Sincerely,
Raul S. Banasco, C.P.M., M.P.A.
President, NOHCJ



FORENSIC
MENTAL HEALTH
Association of California

Watch for our 2009 Call for Papers this summer!

Visit fmhac.net for a review of the conference last month!

CONFERENCES



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF Hispanics In Criminal Justice

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATE OF THE ACA

National Conference

*Theme: Bridging the Gap Between the
Criminal Justice System and Mental Illness*

The Florida Hotel and Conference Center, Orlando

April 28 – May 1, 2008

In Partnership with
IACFP
International Association
for Correctional and
Forensic Psychology

NOHCJ will hold its Second National Training Conference to provide an opportunity to exchange issues and ideas with other correctional professionals, provide training by experienced speakers and to increase the effectiveness of all criminal justice personnel through exposure to new and established exhibitors. There will be an expected 500–600 attendees. NOHCJ welcomes your participation.

CONFERENCE HOTEL INFO

The Florida Hotel and Conference Center

1500 Sand Lake Road
Orlando, Florida 32809
(800) 588-4656 / (407) 859-1500
Fax: (407) 855-9863

Rate: \$115 (mention NOHCJ)

TheFloridaHotelOrlando.com

CALL FOR TRAINING PROPOSALS

For more details, including a listing of the NOHCJ Division Tracks and suggested presentation topics, visit

nohcj.com

NOHCJ GOLF TOURNAMENT

Legends Golf and Country Club
is proud to host the 1st Annual NOHCJ
Golf Tournament 4-Person Scramble

DATE: Sunday, April 27, 2008

TIME: 8:30 a.m. Shotgun Start

PLACE: Legends Golf and Country Club,
Clermont, FL

FEE: \$65 per player

REGISTRATION LIMITED TO FIRST 100 PLAYERS

For more details, visit nohcj.org

WIN A SCHOLARSHIP!

NOHCJ will be giving away scholarships to the National Conference. If you would like to be considered, please complete a scholarship application on the NOHCJ website.

The following award's are available:

Cultural Achievement Award

Medal of Valor Award

Outstanding and Dedicated Member Award

Superior Achievement Award

For more details, visit nohcj.org

Keep reviewing the NOHCJ website at nohcj.org as conference information will continue to be updated!

ITEMS OF INTEREST

SAMHSA ANNOUNCES NEW CONSUMER BROCHURE FOR ADULTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) announces the availability of *Alcohol and Drug Treatment: How It Works, And How It Can Help You*. The brochure informs people in-

involved in the criminal justice system about substance abuse treatment resources in prison and in the community. It describes what a person can gain through substance abuse treatment before trial or while incarcerated, on probation, or on parole. It encourages people to seek help

for substance use disorders and tells them where to find help. A Spanish version of the brochure is coming soon. The brochure is available for download at kap.samhsa.gov.

CALL FOR PAPERS: PSYCHOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE *EUROPEAN REVIEW OF PHILOSOPHY*

Established in Geneva in 1994, the *European Review of Philosophy* is a peer-reviewed journal edited yearly at the Jean Nicod Institute, Paris. It publishes thematic issues on philosophical and foundational aspects of the scientific study of cognition.

Over the last decade, philosophers have started using experimental and quasi-experimental methods to obtain data that are relevant for philosophical controversies. Surprising results have been obtained for a large range of topics, including intuitions about reference, intuitions about free will and responsibility, and the relation between judgments of causation and moral judgments. Meanwhile, psychologists are increasingly paying attention to aspects of our folk theories that directly bear on philosophy, such as the nature of folk explanation, the nature of causal judgments, the processes underlying moral judgments, the folk concept of race, and the nature of imagination. This movement, unified by a common desire to apply experimental methods to philosophical issues, is known as "experimental philosophy."

The goal of this special issue of the *European Review of Philosophy* is to bring together contributions from psychologists and phi-

losophers that are inspired by this new approach to philosophy. We welcome articles applying experimental methods to philosophically - relevant topics. We particularly welcome articles applying these methods to issues that have been underrepresented in experimental philosophy, such as those in philosophy of science or aesthetics, and from those who are new to experimental philosophy. We also welcome critical discussions of experimental philosophy.

Submissions concerning the following foundational questions about psychology and experimental psychology are especially encouraged:

- What can experimental data show about the ordinary understanding of consciousness? Or of aesthetics? Or of explanation? Or of some new area that experimentalists have not even begun to examine? We would be most interested either in papers that report new experimental data or in papers that examine the implications of results that have already been reported elsewhere.

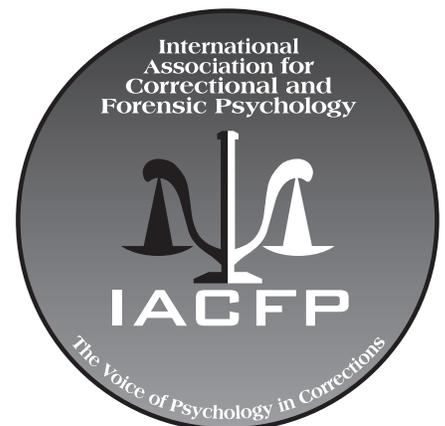
- What should be the role of experimentation in philosophy, and in particular how should descriptive facts constrain normative theories?

- Are there new objections to the project of experimental philosophy and how sound are the existing objections to experimental philoso-

phy?

- What is the relationship between experimental philosophy and related research programs, such as cognitive psychology and Quinean naturalism?

Submissions should be addressed electronically to experimental.philosophy@erp-review.org. Papers should describe original and previously unpublished work. Submitted papers should not exceed 8,000 words, with an abstract of up to 200 words. Authors are invited to follow the stylistic guidelines, templates, and detailed instructions available at erp-review.org/guidelines.php. Submission deadline is September 1, 2008 for a July 2009 publication.



ITEMS OF INTEREST

PROFESSIONAL REFLECTIONS

Bob Russell—Contact: bob55russell@sympatico.ca

I was motivated to write this piece after reading an editorial by Irving Kulik in the Spring 2006 edition of *The Justice Report*. Mr. Kulik, the Executive Director of The Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA), made several thought-provoking comments in the editorial that made me think about my own time in the system. He spoke of changes in our Canadian government that began new debates within Canada's criminal justice system.

On June 30, 2006, I retired early from the Canadian correctional system, after a rewarding and successful career spanning 29 years in the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. During my 29 years, I experienced the impact of three provincial governments with three different sets of mandates and policies dealing with the public offender. There were times when already-established policies dealing with offenders were reversed or changed, making our work of helping the offender sometimes very difficult.

As an aside, while studying in the Correctional Worker Program at Sheridan College from 1975-1977, I first learned of CCJA. Two of my professors were not only members of CCJA, and spoke of the Association often, they were also members of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology (OACC) and promoted the work of that Association too, in many of their lectures.

After getting my first job as a correctional officer at the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, I joined OACC. After sometime in the Association, I was invited to join the Board of Directors and I believed that I was able to add to the work of the Association through my involvement on the

Board and from my experiences in the correctional system up to that point in my career. I, and my colleagues in corrections, experienced many changes in government focus on corrections. In the late 1970s, for example, there was more of an emphasis on offender treatment and research. Government was more innovative with offender intervention. Later, this was not the case. During the latter period I had opportunities for secondments with the Metro Toronto Forensic Service (METFORS) and the provincial bailiffs, and I experienced first hand the shifts in the care of offenders. It frankly made me think that we were "robbing Peter to pay Paul." During this period, Canada became overwhelmed with larger prison populations, forcing double, sometimes triple, bunking in prisons as well as in the provincial jails.

To help draw attention to Canada's developing offender dilemmas, the CCJA hosted a nationwide forum on offender rehabilitation in March 1990, titled "National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation." The OACC also co-sponsored the forum which brought together a large number of correctional professionals and interested others to discuss and share successful offender intervention strategies. I was a member of the OACC forum working committee headed by Pat Castillo and because of my involvement, it was at that time that I was asked to join the OACC Board of Directors. The Ontario Correctional Institute administration was very proud that I was asked to become a member of the OACC Board and they wholeheartedly supported my decision to become a Board member. As a Board member, I learned so much more as a professional from the opportunities to interact with the Board members and other high-profile professionals in the correctional and criminal jus-

tice systems. During this period I also contributed an article to the OACC newsletter titled "Job Profile and the OACC" and soon after contributing that article, I was asked to take on the role of newsletter Editor. The Board gave me the flexibility and latitude in the Editor's role to balance material between the criminal justice system and OACC initiatives and policy positions.

In 1995, the OACC Board conducted a membership survey for newsletter feedback over the 4 year's of publication since its inception. During those 4 years, we had published 16 articles on a variety of topics covering highlights of OACC conferences, letters to newspapers by OACC members, public education efforts that focused on the criminal justice system, and OACC project updates. Approximately 15% of the members returned the survey and as Editor, I provided the Board with a summary of the survey findings. The survey feedback really provided us a better guide for future newsletter content. Members were particularly appreciative of newsletter public education articles. They pointed to two in particular. In the Summer of 1999, we featured a lead article on the Crime Stoppers Program titled "Crime Stoppers Update." It was noted in that article that the Supreme Court of Canada had ruled unanimously in 1997 that the identity of individuals providing information to the program, begun in Calgary in 1982, was never to be disclosed. Another noteworthy article mentioned in the survey was published in the Spring/Summer 2000 issue, written by Dr. James Young, Chief Coroner for Ontario. In the article, Dr. Young provided an excellent

(Continued on page 13)

ITEMS OF INTEREST

PROFESSIONAL REFLECTIONS (Continued from page 12)

overview of how inquests were handled. Doctor Young also made several presentations at OACC conferences. At the most recent OACC conference, Dr. Young spoke about the 9/11 tragedy and how the tragedy had effected Ontario's security reviews and related responses.

Toward the end of my career, I was given a lateral transfer to the Mimico Correctional Complex in Toronto, where I had previously completed a field placement in the early 1990s while studying at Sheridan College. During my 10-year tenure at Mimico, I, among other duties, worked as a community correctional officer and also developed skills using risk-assessment instruments for offender risk management. Related to my work with risk management, we featured an article in our Fall 2002/Winter 2003 OACC newsletter, on community corrections titled "Eves Government Announces New Electronic Surveillance Program to Improve Community Safety." The article detailed a strict discipline model for community corrections, involving frequent and intensive monitoring of offenders serving their sentences in the community. Because of my work on risk management at Mimico and this particular OACC newsletter article, I was invited to review and comment on the Bill C-10 briefing paper for the CCJA Policy Review Committee. The briefing paper had to do with amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada and conditional sentences. I made my recommendations in a special report to the Committee, largely backing what was in the briefing paper.

From 2004 to 2005, I was a rehabilitation officer at Maplehurst Correctional Complex in Milton, Ontario. In that position, I was involved in the offender classifi-

cation process and also served for 6 months as TAP Coordinator. Not only were these new experiences in the system satisfying, I was given the challenge of working in one of the new mega institutions introduced by the Mike Harris government. It certainly was a different way of doing correctional business and my colleagues and I often debated these new offender intervention realities.

In the Fall of 2005, I won an Ontario Public Service competition as Program Coordinator for the Ontario Parole and Earned Release Board (OPERB). During this time I was also taking adult education college courses as well as undertaking a staff training role at OPERB. Working with the OPERB corporate office in downtown Toronto gave me additional insights. The OPERB business was open to victims, the media, and members of the public. To me, it seemed like their business was conducted on a higher standard, much like that of the police officer. I believe that the citizens of Ontario are well served by the OPERB.

Although I have taken early retirement I remain focused on maintaining a balance between a healthy lifestyle, married life, family, life-long learning, international travel, and numerous passions regarding my involvement with the Ontario criminal justice system. However, keeping a balance and positive attitude will remain for me, works in progress. I have been very fortunate to have been given the opportunities in my career to develop excellent networking skills that will allow me to pass on my knowledge to the present and next generations. I hope that I am able to pass on to others what many of my mentors, family, friends, and professors have passed on to me. I thank all of these individuals for helping me develop into the professional that I am. What has

impressed me the most in my 29 years as a correctional and criminal justice professional is a common thread that all of these individuals instilled in me. That is, no matter what hurdle or obstacle is placed in front of us, doing the right thing is the most important element. I am fortunate to have had that instilled in me and that value will remain a part of my ethics, morals, and indeed, my character for the rest of my life.

CRIME RUNS IN THE FAMILY

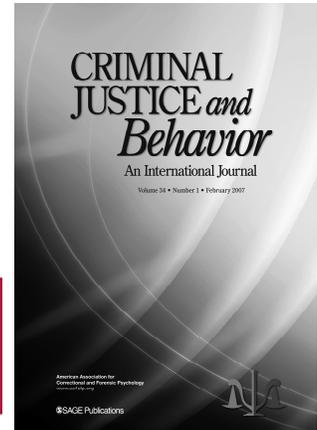
Nearly half of the two million inmates in state prisons across the United States (48%) say that they have relatives who also have been incarcerated, according to the U.S. Justice Department (DOJ). The portion of those reporting the detention of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, spouses, and children has kept pace with the national prison population over a 10-year period from 1997-2007. According to the DOJ, in 1997, 48% of state prisoners also reported that family members had been in prison. Social scientists and law enforcement authorities point out that the influence of family members may be one of the most important and largely unaddressed factors in determining whether people adopt lives of crime. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has estimated that two million children with one or both parents incarcerated face the greatest risk of perpetuating the cycle of crime across generations. As part of a pilot project in 2008, DHHS will link 3,000 of those children with mentors and other social services and then examine the impact of that linkage. Visit dhhs.gov.

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

Criminal Justice and Behavior

More Selected Top-Cited Articles in 2007

IACFP members have free online access to these full-text articles. Simply visit the Members Only Area of the IACFP website at ia4cfp.org and click on *Criminal Justice and Behavior* under "Online Resources."



Personality, Criminal Behavior, and Risk Assessment: Implications for Theory and Practice

Authors: Shelley Johnson Listwan, Patricia Van Voorhis, & Phillip Neil Ritchey

January 2007...pp. 60-75

The present study explores the relationship between personality and long-term recidivism. A longitudinal design is used that examines recidivism rates for a cohort of federal prison inmates during a period of 10 to 12 years. The study explores whether personality, as measured by the Jesness Inventory, is related to recidivism, defined as any new arrest and arrest for a specific charge including drugs, property offenses, or violence. The Jesness Inventory types are collapsed into four groups: neurotics, aggressives, dependents, and situationals. Findings from the survival analysis indicate that personality (e.g., neurotics and aggressives) is related to recidivism. The analysis pertaining to type of charge concludes that personality (e.g., neurotics) is significant in the models predicting drug offenses. The research explores whether corrections should extend personality research beyond its traditional focus (e.g., responsibility) to a greater consideration of personality as a risk factor.

Taking Stock of Criminal Profiling: A Narrative Review and Meta-Analysis

Authors: Brent Snook, Joseph Eastwood, Paul Gendreau, Claire Goggin, & Richard M. Cullen

April 2007...pp. 437-453

The use of criminal profiling (CP) in criminal investigations has continued to increase despite scant empirical evidence that it is effective. To take stock of the CP field, a narrative review and a two-part meta-analysis of the published CP literature were conducted. Narrative review results suggest that the CP literature rests largely on commonsense justifications. Results from the first meta-analysis indicate that self-labeled profiler/experienced-investigator groups did not outperform comparison groups in predicting offenders' cognitive processes, physical attributes, offense behaviors, or social habits and history, although they were marginally better at predicting overall offender characteristics. Results of the second meta-analysis indicate that self-labeled profilers were not significantly better at predicting offense behaviors, but outperformed comparison groups when predicting overall offender characteristics, cognitive processes, physical attributes, and social history and habits. Methodological shortcomings of the data and the implications of these findings for the practical utility of CP are discussed.

Social Functioning, Treatment Dropout, and Recidivism of Probationers Mandated to a Modified Therapeutic Community

Authors: Matthew L. Hiller, Kevin Knight, Christine A. Saum, & D. Dwayne Simpson

December 2006...pp. 738-759

Few studies have examined the impact of corrections-based drug abuse treatment programs on changes in social functioning. The current study, therefore, examines social functioning (i.e., hostility, risk taking, and social conformity) among 406 probationers in a modified therapeutic community. Data are collected pro-

(Continued on page 15)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

spectively and include intake, during treatment, and posttreatment information. Findings show that social functioning changes modestly during the first 90 days of treatment. Specifically, risk taking decreases with time, social conformity increases, and unexpectedly, hostility increases across time in treatment. Hostility is the only social functioning factor that predicts treatment dropout. Findings show there are no associations between social functioning indicators and recidivism both 1 and 2 years after treatment. However, recidivism within 1 year of treatment release is associated with criminal history, and recidivism within 2 years is associated with age.

Criminal Thinking on Probation: A Perspective From Ireland

Authors: Deirdre Healy & Ian O'Donnell

December 2006...pp. 782-802

This article examines the use of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) with a sample of 72 Irish men on probation. It tests the hypothesis that probationers who reported no offending for at least a year (secondary desisters) would have lower PICTS scores—indicating a less active criminal belief system—than those who remained involved in crime and that probationers who did not report committing crime during the past month (primary desisters) would have lower scores than those who did. Significant differences ($p < .05$) were observed on three of the eight scales and on Current Criminal Thinking for the secondary desisters and on six of the eight scales for the primary desisters. Compared with English and American prisoners, the Irish scored higher on all eight scales.

Violence Between the Police and the Public: Influences of Work-Related Stress, Job Satisfaction, Burnout, and Situational Factors

Authors: Patrik Manzoni & Manuel Eisner

October 2006...pp. 613-645

Stress of police officers is assumed to be one of the causes for an increased use of force, but to date, very few studies have tested this relationship empirically. This study examines influences of perceived work-related stress, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and burnout on the use of force by police officers in Zurich, Switzerland ($n = 422$). A new approach is developed by including the officer's routine activities (herein referred to as job profile) and victimization experiences as two situational controls and by capturing a continuum of self-reported force used in typical operational situations. Although bivariate results show significant relationships between use of force and work stress, job satisfaction, commitment, and burnout, multivariate analyses using structural equation models show no influence of stress-related factors on the amount of force. The job profile remains the only predictor of police use of force, whereas victimization is strongly correlated with use of force.

The Impact of Implicit Stereotyping on Offender Profiling: Unexpected Results From an Observational Study of Shoplifting

Authors: Dean A. Dabney, Laura Dugan, Volkan Topalli, & Richard C. Hollinger

October 2006...pp. 646-674

Much debate centers on the use of offender profiling as a technique to differentiate criminals from law-abiding citizens. Profiling advocates argue that it is appropriate to reference past experiences and information about known offenders to identify behavioral and demographic correlates that can then be applied to a given population of offenses or offenders. The viability of this argument rests on the assumption that past experiences and information about known offenders are free of bias. Data from an observational study of shoplifting are analyzed to assess this assumption systematically. Results indicate that trained observers, when allowed to deviate from a clearly specified random selection protocol, oversampled shoppers on the basis of race, gender, and perceived age, thus misrepresenting these factors as predictors of shoplifting behavior. Implications for the training of law enforcement and loss prevention officers are discussed.

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The easiest way to join IACFP, or to renew your membership, is through our website at aa4cfp.org. However, if you prefer, you may also join by mailing this form, with a check payable to IACFP, to our journal publisher, Sage Publications. The address is: Shelly Monroe, IACFP Association Liaison, Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

If you have questions about missing or duplicate publications, website access, or membership status, please contact Shelly Monroe at shelly.monroe@sagepub.com or at (805) 410-7318. You are also welcome to contact IACFP Executive Director John Gannon at jg@aa4cfp.org or at (805) 489-0665.