

FEMALE OFFENDERS: THE IMPLICATIONS OF TRAUMA*

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

Prisons across the United States are encumbered with an increasing female offender population with specific characteristics and programming needs. Desrosiers and Senter (2007) suggest that correctional staff familiarize themselves with these unique needs in order to enhance offender programming and services. The available literature indicates that there is strong evidence that abused and neglected children pose a significantly higher risk for juvenile delinquency and adult criminal behavior (English, Widom, & Brandford 2001; Siegel & Williams, 2003; Kilpatrick, Saunders, & Smith, 2003). Although childhood mistreatment is associated with criminality for both genders, Makarios (2007) found that abuse was a stronger predictor for female violent criminal arrests than males. This finding is even more alarming when considering that female offenders are three times more likely to have a history of physical or sexual abuse than their male counterparts (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999).

Previous research consistently finds that female offenders report greater histories of physical or sexual abuse prior to the age of 18, when compared to the general population (23-37% versus 12-17%; Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999). A study by Green, Miranda, Darowalla, and Siddique (2005), which examined lifetime trauma exposure, concluded that 98% of the female offenders had been exposed to at least one trauma (90% interpersonal trauma, 62% childhood trauma, 71% domestic violence, 58% raped, 58% witnessed someone injured or killed). Given the inordinate amount of abuse many female offenders experience, one of the major mental illness diagnoses among this population is posttraumatic stress disorder, abbreviated as PTSD (Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003; Green et al., 2005; Tye & Mullen, 2006). Common comorbid disorders also include depression, substance abuse, and personality disorders.

There are several implications related to the trauma histories of female offenders. Recent research suggests that a history of childhood abuse is a significant risk

factor for poor institutional adjustment for female offenders (Islam-Zwart & Vik, 2004). These authors found that, during an initial 2-week period of incarceration, female offenders experienced more external adjustment problems, such as arguments and physical fights, if they had experienced a sexual assault exclusively during their adulthood. Female offenders without any history of sexual abuse experienced greater internal adjustment problems, defined as, "feeling discomfort around guards and other inmates, difficulty sleeping, and having more anger" (p.

Previous research consistently finds that female offenders report greater histories of physical or sexual abuse prior to the age of 18, when compared to the general population....

533), than offenders who reported sexual assault histories in both childhood and adulthood. The former group of female offenders' adjustment improved following the initial 2-week period, whereas the latter group of offenders experienced an increase of internal adjustment problems. More recently, Wright, Salisbury, and Van Voorhis (2007) found that female offenders who "experienced abuse as children may be at risk for prison misconduct because they are acutely more sensitive to the traumatizing aspects of prison life" (p.333). Correctional staff might improve the behavioral management of female offenders by gathering specific information regarding their trauma histories.

With the available research highlighting the relationship between prior trauma of female offenders and their poor institutional adjustment and prison misconduct, it would behoove institutional staff to establish effective programs to provide trauma treatment for female offenders. A

(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—
April 15
October issue—
July 15

President

Richard Althouse, Ph.D.
Wisconsin Dept. of Corrections
11 Kewaunee Court
Madison, WI 53705
(608) 231-3962

Past President

Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D.
University of Texas
M.D. Anderson Cancer Center
Department of Health Disparities Research
Unit 125
1515 Holcombe Blvd.
Houston, TX 77030
(713) 792-0253

President Elect

To Be Determined

Executive Director/ Affiliate Liaison

John L. Gannon, Ph.D.
Central Coast Consultancy
897 Oak Park Blvd., #124
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 489-0665
jg@aa4cfp.org

Secretary/ Treasurer

David Randall, M.A.
Office of Health Service, Mental Health
Florida Department of Corrections
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 922-6645

Editor, Criminal Justice and Behavior

Curt Bartol, Ph.D.
216 Rector Road
Glenville, NY 12302
(518) 377-1312

The Correctional Psychologist Editors

Victor S. Lombardo, Ed.D., Associate Editor
Special Education Program
Marshall University Graduate College
100 Angus E. Peyton Drive
South Charleston, WV 25303

Robert R. Smith, Ed.D., Executive Editor
625 Richardson Road
Fortson, GA 31808
(706) 494-1168

MEMBER ARTICLE

FEMALE OFFENDERS (Continued from page 1)

sense of safety is a fundamental element in trauma treatment. Therefore, the strengthening of an offender's perception of safety from one another, as well as staff, may reinforce treatment efficacy for their trauma and mental illness. By decreasing behavioral misconduct, trauma programming will promote greater overall security for offenders and staff.

To further promote a sense of safety for the traumatized offender, correctional staff might benefit from training in PTSD and how some of the institutional practices, as well as their interactions with female offenders, may trigger a PTSD response. Some female offenders may reenact past abuse patterns. These individuals may engage in punishment-seeking behaviors that might be associated with previous expectations in abusive relationships (Green et al., 2005). Untrained staff may not recognize traumatized behavioral patterns of female offenders, such as the aforementioned behavior, and immediately seek disciplinary action. Thereby, the traumatized offender's expectation for punishment, cognitively translated into abuse, may be reinforced.

Research has provided insight into the need for more offender management with traumatized offenders. While in prison, the traumatized offender is likely to have more overall difficulty adjusting than other offenders. Whether or not the poor adjustment is represented internally or externally, the safety of the institution is likely to be improved if correctional staff receive training on the impact of trauma on female offenders. Research suggests that a need for implementing

trauma programming might be helpful in addressing the effects of trauma on an individual (e.g., trust, sense of safety, affect modulation, healthy relationships, etc.). Green et al., (2005) found that unless the offenders' traumas are adequately addressed, they are unlikely to maintain gainful employment, reunite with their families, and avoid criminal activity.

REFERENCES

- Bloom, B. B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender responsive strategies: Research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Corrections.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. (1999). *Prior abuse reported by inmates and probationers*. Washington, DC: Author.
- Desrosiers, J. L., & Senter, A. (2007). Female offenders: An overview of their unique characteristics and needs. *The Correctional Psychologist, 39*, 7-8.
- English, D., Widom, C., & Bradford, C. (2001). *Childhood victimization and delinquency, adult criminality, and violent criminal behavior: A replication and extension*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Green, B. L., Miranda, J., Daroovalia, A., & Siddique, J. (2005). Trauma exposure, mental health functioning, and program needs of women in jail. *Crime & Delinquency, 51*, 133-151.
- Islam-Zwart, K. A., & Vik, P.W. (2004). Female adjustment to incarceration influenced by sexual assault history. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 31*, 521-541.
- Kilpatrick, D., Saunders, B., & Smith, D. (2003). *Youth victimization: Prevalence and implications*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Makarios, M. (2007). *Race, abuse, and female criminal violence. Feminist Criminology, 2*, 100-116.
- Siegel, J., & Williams, L. (2003). The relationship between child sexual abuse and female delinquency and crime: A prospective study. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 40*, 71-94.
- Tye, C. S., & Mullen, P. E., (2006). Mental disorders in female prisoners. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 40*, 266-271.
- Wright, E., Salisbury, E., & Van Voorhis, P. (2007). Predicting the prison misconduct of women offenders. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 23*, 310-340.

*Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons or the U.S. Department of Justice.

**Aven Senter, Ph.D., is a Resolve & Rehabilitation Coordinator with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons. Jessica Desrosiers, Psy.D., is a licensed clinical psychologist and a former trauma psychologist with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY: IS IT A RESEARCH, CLINICAL, FORENSIC, OR RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL?*

Thomas W. White, Ph.D.**—Contact: suicideconsultant.com

The term psychological autopsy first appeared in the mental health literature about 5 decades ago. The generally accepted methodology is most often used in cases of completed suicide and typically involves constructing a psychological profile of the deceased during the time immediately prior to death. By conducting interviews with significant individuals, reviewing records and investigating any events that appear to bear directly on the deceased's emotional state, investigators seek to determine the motivation or circumstances that may have contributed to the death. Initially conceived as a clinical tool to assist coroners and medical examiners in determining the cause of death in equivocal cases, use of the technique has evolved over the years to become a recognized research, clinical, and forensic tool. Yet, despite this general acceptance, the methodology still has many critics and a number of legitimate criticisms that severely limit its utility in some settings, while offering promise in others.

Although it goes without saying, the obvious "catch 22" for suicide researchers is that they rarely have direct contact with their subjects. This is because they do

not know who will commit suicide until after the event occurs, but then the subject can not be interviewed. To get around this problem a few researchers have employed the psychological autopsy methodology to uncover the factors that led to the death. Using standardized protocols, individual researchers were able to review a number of completed suicides to assess the link between suicide and physical and mental illness, childhood and family history, and pivotal life events. The ability to identify these and other variables has been helpful in associating many previously unknown risk factors with suicidal behavior.

The reliability of these research studies, however, has been criticized on a number of methodological grounds pertaining to the lack of adequate control subjects, the influences of intervening variables, and, most important, the poor reliability of the assessment instruments.

At this time, there is no protocol that has been accepted by the mental health community for collecting the data and no standardized methodology for conducting the autopsy. As such, comparisons between the results of research studies can be extremely difficult, particularly when conflicting findings

are reported. Although these methodological problems do not totally negate the findings that have been reported to date, they have, unfortunately, limited the scope, and utility of those investigations.

Criticisms associated with the psychological autopsy are most problematic when it is used as a clinical tool to establish the cause of an individual death. It is widely acknowledged, for example, that suicide is a multicausal phenomenon that can be triggered by a number of factors, some largely unknown to anyone but the deceased.

Because there is no standardized methodology for conducting a psychological autopsy, there can be meaningful differences in the data available for consideration, which, in turn, creates the potential for subjective bias in the conclusions drawn. In fact, it can be argued that the lack of direct causal evidence and the reliance on soft, correlational indices, almost always renders the findings of a psychological autopsy open to alternative explanations. That is to say, anyone looking for a "cause" to explain such a complex human behavior may well find one, but there is no guarantee it is, in fact, the actual cause. The

(Continued on page 5)



Visit fmhac.net
for Association
news and information

ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY (Continued from page 4)

lack of consistent data collection or objective standards for clinical analysis inevitably raises questions about whether the real cause of the death was ever identified, let alone considered.

In keeping with its original use as a clinical tool for assisting in the classification of equivocal death, the psychological autopsy has also been introduced in both civil and criminal courts to support or refute death determinations in individual cases. As a forensic tool however, it has experienced minimal acceptance, particularly in U.S. Federal Court.

In 1993, the U.S. Federal Courts adopted a new standard for presenting and accepting scientific evidence at trial. This standard, termed the "Daubert Standard," requires that evidence be founded on scientific knowledge that has been a) technically tested, b) peer reviewed, c) standardized in its application, and d) widely accepted in the scientific community. Those requirements have proven to be a very high standard for the psychology autopsy to meet given the criticisms presented above.

Because of its many methodological problems, having the conclusions of a psychological autopsy introduced in court often shifts the focus from the instrument itself to the expert witness using it. This means clearing the training, practice, and academic hurdles needed to demonstrate that the psychologist conducting the psychological autopsy has sufficient experience to interpret the findings.

Realistically, regardless of the clinical tools that are used, courts recognize that any testimony provided retrospectively by a mental health expert will rely on subjective opinion resulting from

the collection of imperfect, uncertain, and often incomplete information. Considering those realities as well as the poor reliability of this procedure, it is understandable why the courts are reluctant to accept the results of a psychological autopsy at face value without critically evaluating the background, training, expertise, and experience of the psychologist presenting the findings.

As we have seen, the psychological autopsy has a number of major methodological problems that limit its usefulness as a research, clinical, or forensic tool. However, the general methodology may have considerably more utility as part of an institutional risk management strategy for suicide prevention.

Using the methodology in that context, however, transforms it from a purely clinical tool to a more broad-based investigative procedure. This is because in most institutional environments where suicides occur, the question concerning cause of death (i.e., was this a suicide?) is typically much less equivocal than the circumstances for which the psychological autopsy was initially developed.

In those settings, investigations are less about death determination than about verifying the death was actually a suicide. This is usually a more straightforward, less controversial task. Accordingly, the primary goal of the review can shift from an emphasis on understanding the motivation for the act (which is still important) to a more comprehensive administrative analysis of the incident to determine how similar events can be prevented in the future.

Drawing on research strategies that employed a standardized data collection protocol, a large number of clinical, demographic, environmental, and policy variables associated with suicide deaths can

be tracked over an extended period of time. If the autopsy protocol is comprehensive, is applied in all cases of suicide, is conducted in a standardized manner, and the organization ensures adequate management oversight and follow up, the psychological autopsy can be an invaluable management tool. At a minimum it can be critical for evaluating the adequacy of policy, compliance with policy, the development of screening and assessment instruments, the need for targeted training efforts, and the effectiveness of individual treatment regimes.

Clearly, many of the criticisms raised above also apply in the risk management context. There can also be additional intra-agency political minefields to negotiate when reviewing the actions of superiors and peers. Nevertheless, some data collection inconsistencies can be mitigated in institutional environments where access to relevant individuals, medical and mental health records, and the ability to follow the activities of individuals is less restricted and mandatory use of standardized protocols can ensure reliability over time.

The generalizability of the instrument's data is also less important since the information is being used primarily for internal administrative review rather than for broader research applications or courtroom presentation. Finally, despite the potential internal disruptions that may accompany a critical review of a suicide death, the benefit to the system that accrues by identifying problems and correcting them typically outweighs the political downside.

With institution-specific modifications, the basic methodology
(Continued on page 6)

ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY (Continued from page 5)

has widespread applicability in many health care settings. Correctional settings offer what is possibly the best environment for conducting a psychological autopsy because reviewers have the maximum amount of control of every aspect of the autopsy process. However, similar advantages also exist in medical and psychiatric hospitals and other residential care centers where the adequacy of care or suicide prevention programs must be assessed.

*This article originally appeared in the March/April 2008 issue of *The National Psychologist*, 620-A Taylor Station Road, Gahanna, Ohio 43230. Subscriptions are available for \$35 for 1 year or \$60 for 2 years. Reprinted with permission from *The National Psychologist*.

**Thomas W. White, Ph.D., is a principal with Training and Consulting Services, Shawnee

Mission, Kansas. He retired as Regional Administrator of Psychology Services from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons and now provides a variety of professional training, consulting, and litigation support services. He is author of the book, *How to Identify Suicidal People*, which offers a uniquely structured system for conducting suicide assessments.

U.S. POPULATION IN JAIL, PRISON BREAKS RECORD

For the first time in U.S. history, more than one of every 100 adults is in jail or prison, according to a new report documenting America's rank as the number one incarcerator.

Using state-by-state data, the report shows 2,319,258 Americans were in jail or prison at the start of 2008—one out of every 99.1 adults. Whether per capita or in raw numbers, its more than any other nation.

It was noted in the report, released in February 2008, by the Pew Center on the States, that 50 states spent more than \$49 billion on corrections last year, up from less than \$11 billion 20 years earlier.

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

IACFP ANNUAL MEETING, ICCA CONFERENCE, AND HONORING DR. EDWIN MEGARGEE

The IACFP's 2008 annual meeting will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, concurrent with the International Community Corrections Association (ICCA) 16th annual conference in St. Louis at the Millennium Hotel, October 19-22, 2008. At the ICCA conference,

IACFP will also be inaugurating the **Annual Dr. Edwin Megargee Forensic Psychology Lecture**, featuring the Honorable Michael A. Wolff, Judge and formerly Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Missouri, as presenter. The ICCA conference, titled the **16th Annual International Re-**

search Conference: Risk, Resilience, and Reentry, will feature research plenary presentations, workshops, local facility tours, an exhibit hall, and more. For more information, contact info@icca-web.org or call (202) 828-5605.

Many Excellent Benefits of IACFP Membership:

- A monthly print subscription to the IACFP journal, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*
- Free online access to *Criminal Justice and Behavior* via SAGE Journals Online
- Free online access to over 55 journals in the Criminology and Psychology SAGE Full-Text Collections, both of which include archived issues of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* back to 1976
- A quarterly print subscription to the IACFP newsletter, *The Correctional Psychologist*—Online newsletter back issues will be available soon.
- Discounts on books from SAGE and other publishers
- Various discounts on other forensic and correctional educational materials
- Discounts on IACFP sponsored conferences and events
- Access to the "Members Only Area" of the IACFP website at ia4cfp.org

MEMBER ARTICLE

OFFENDER GAMBLING IN PRISONS AND JAILS: IS IT HIDDEN LEISURE EXPERIENCE?*

DJ Williams, Ph.D.**—Contact: willdj@isu.edu

The availability for participation in legalized gambling has increased worldwide over the past 2 decades, and researchers have begun to explore relationships of gambling and crime, including rates of problem gambling among offenders (i.e., Blaszczynski & McConaghy, 1992; Rosenthal & Lorenz, 1992; Sakurai & Smith, 2003; Yeoman & Griffiths, 1996). Overall, existing research suggests that offenders have higher rates of problem gambling than the general population (Anderson, 1999; Abbott, McKenna, & Giles, 2000; Lahn, 2005; Templar, Keiser, & Siscoe, 1993; Walters, 1997). In their review of the literature, Williams, Royston, and Hagan (2005) found that as many as one-third of criminal offenders meet criteria for problem gambling, and approximately 50% of crime by these individuals is reportedly committed to support gambling.

Despite high rates of problem gambling among offender populations, Gowan (1996) suggested it is easy for corrections professionals to overlook problem gambling among offenders. It should be noted that establishing links between gambling and crime is difficult. Controlling illegal gambling may be a low priority for law enforcement, and those affected by gambling-related crimes (family members, coworkers, etc.) may not report such acts to legal authorities (Crofts, 2003; Smith & Wynne, 1999). While problem gambling may lead to criminal behavior, not all crimes committed by pathological gamblers are related to their gambling (Lahn & Grabosky, 2003; Meyer & Fabian,

1996; Meyer & Stadler, 2002).

Although researchers have explored relationships of gambling to crime and problem gambling rates among offenders, surprisingly, there has been very little study of gambling that occurs within correctional environments. In other words, research on offender gambling has focused almost solely on behaviors prior to incarceration. Gambling within jails and prisons is difficult to study because of its prohibition and offenders may fear the implications or consequences of disclosing such information.

In their review of the literature on offender gambling, Williams, Royston, and Hagan (2005) found only a few studies that considered gambling within prisons, with an overall prevalence rate of 40% having gambled during their incarceration. Gambling in prisons occurs through a variety of means, such as card games, bingo, and sports betting. Some offenders may gamble to relieve boredom, to socialize, to provide risk and excitement, or to be accepted by peers (Abbott & McKenna, 2000; Lahn & Grabosky, 2003; Williams & Hinton, 2006). It has been suggested that gambling while incarcerated may be a significant part of the prison subculture (Williams, Royston, & Hagan, 2005; Williams & Hinton, 2006). In short, gambling within correctional institutions seems to be common but it is not well understood.

Incarceration significantly restricts individuals' opportunities for leisure and recreation experiences, which are an important part of overall health and well being. A recent literature review by Caldwell (2005) suggested that leisure experience

can contribute to physical, social, emotional, and cognitive health through coping and transcendence. These psychological processes are particularly relevant to incarcerated offenders and the correctional process. Recreation and leisure opportunities for incarcerated individuals in the U.S. have decreased significantly, despite the potential for utilizing rehabilitative properties of such experiences (for a comprehensive review of this issue, see Williams, Walker, & Streaan, 2005).

It should be noted that leisure, as understood by scholars, is not the same as simple free time. Leisure can be conceptualized as activity, setting, or inner experience, and includes important characteristics such as autonomy, intrinsic motivation, and various positive emotional states (Mannell & Kleiber, 1997). Leisure as a field of study appears to have strong, but largely unrecognized, links with various aspects of criminology and forensic science that warrant further professional examination (Williams, 2006; Williams & Walker, 2006). Given the existing reported reasons for participating in prison gambling, it is important to explore, if gambling in jails and prisons might be considered to be an important leisure experience for offenders. Such knowledge may help professionals better understand motivations for gambling during incarceration.

In light of this background, 150 participants, most of whom were Caucasian male probationers or parolees, volunteered to complete a survey asking about their partici-

(Continued on page 8)

MEMBER ARTICLE

OFFENDER GAMBLING (Continued from page 7)

pation (or lack thereof) in gambling while incarcerated. All participants had spent a minimum of 6 months incarcerated in either jail or prison within the state of Utah. This convenience sample was comprised of participants with a wide variety of differing criminal convictions, including property crimes, drug-related crimes, sex crimes, and violent (nonsexual) crimes. Some offenders had current convictions in more than one crime classification.

Although an agreed-upon definition of leisure remains elusive, Mannell and Kleiber (1997) summarized various properties or dimensions commonly associated with leisure experience that have been proposed and researched by scholars. These properties include freedom or a lack of constraint, intrinsic motivation, independence from work/employment, self-expression, enjoyment or pleasure, perception of time alteration, and sense of adventure.

Based on these multiple aspects of leisure, the survey included questions about how gambling in jails and prisons may or may not correlate with specific leisure properties. For example, one sur-

vey question was: Did gambling in prison/jail provide you with a sense of personal freedom? Another question was: Did you find pleasure and/or enjoyment through gambling in prison/jail? In this manner, multiple leisure criteria were explored regarding gambling in correctional facilities. Response options for these questions included "Not at All," "Sometimes," or "Most of the Time." Each leisure property assessed and its results are reported here. This simple instrument to assess the dimensions of leisure was reviewed by two leisure scholars prior to data collection, and minor revisions were made.

Seventy eight of the 150 individuals in this study reported gambling while in jail or prison. This number is a little higher than the 40% overall prevalence figure reported by Williams, Royston, and Hagan (2005). Of those who reported gambling while incarcerated, one-fourth did so four to five times per week. Thirteen participants reported gambling "everyday," and 27 participants regarded themselves as "highly skilled" gamblers. Consistent with the few prior studies on this topic, common reasons cited for gambling in prisons/jails were to pass

the time, obtain some excitement and/or risk, and provide a psychological escape from incarceration.

Results also suggest that gambling while incarcerated may fulfill multiple criteria of leisure experience for many who participate. Three-fourths of gamblers in our sample reported that gambling is leisure "sometimes" (36%) or "most of the time" (36%). Similar results were found in response to whether or not gambling is a form of recreation (Sometimes=27%, Most of the Time=45%). Results from each item of the survey assessing gambling as potential leisure are shown in Table 1. It appears that among these participants, gambling in correctional facilities fulfills many of the dimensions of leisure at least sometimes, and many leisure properties seem to be present during these gambling experiences.

Of primary interest here was simply whether or not gambling that occurs in prisons and jails might be considered legitimate leisure/recreational experience for some offenders. Results show that although various forms of offender gambling often are assumed to be problematic within the correction-

TABLE 1: Leisure Properties Associated with Gambling in Correctional Settings (n = 78)***

Abbreviated Gambling as Leisure Question	Not at All	Sometimes	Most of the Time
Sense of personal freedom?	45%	36%	20%
Pleasure and/or enjoyment?	23%	45%	32%
Sense of adventure?	32%	45%	23%
Allow use of personal skills?	23%	36%	41%
Help to feel more relaxed or less stress?	36%	36%	27%
Did time seem to be altered?	28%	33%	38%
A way to explore, understand, or express self?	49%	38%	13%
Produce positive emotions (i.e., fun, happiness)?	22%	41%	36%
Participation due to intrinsic motivation?	27%	41%	32%
Is prison/jail gambling "leisure"?	27%	36%	36%
Is prison/jail gambling "recreation"?	27%	27%	45%

*** Rounding was used in determining percentage points.

(Continued on page 9)

MEMBER ARTICLE

OFFENDER GAMBLING (Continued from page 8)

al environment, a leisure approach may yield new insights into the motivations and functions of gambling behaviors. Simply forbidding gambling within correctional institutions does not explain nor adequately address the issue. If such gambling could be leisure, then this understanding may run counter to common assumptions that these behaviors are always and necessarily problematic. Although violence and victimization associated with gambling in prisons and jails may be severe and effort should be taken to prevent these occurrences, such cases may be rare compared to the amount of gambling that takes place and differing motivations for it (Williams & Hinton, 2006).

Considering gambling within prisons and jails from a leisure perspective has implications related to correctional recreation, offender health and well being, and rehabilitation. As correctional policy in the U.S. has become tougher over recent decades, correctional recreation is on the verge of becoming extinct and its associated potential rehabilitative and health promoting properties may be unrealized (Williams, Walker, & Streat, 2005). Correctional psychologists should recognize that positive leisure experiences can be important to offender rehabilitation. Additionally, for some incarcerated offenders it is possible that gambling may provide leisure experiences that make incarceration more bearable, particularly at a time when correctional recreation opportunities are limited.

Finally, for those offenders who gamble frequently while incarcerated, we do not yet know whether or not they continue to gamble when they leave prison. Nevertheless, given the complex

relationship of leisure experience to criminogenesis and rehabilitation (Williams, 2006; Williams & Walker, 2006), it is important for correctional psychologists to consider how gambling within prisons and jails may function for specific offender clients.

REFERENCES

- Abbott, M., & McKenna, B. (2000). *Gambling and problem gambling among recently sentenced women prisoners in New Zealand*. Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs.
- Abbott, M., McKenna, B., & Giles, L. (2000). *Gambling and problem gambling among recently sentenced males in four New Zealand prisons*. Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs.
- Anderson, D. B. (1999). Problem gambling among incarcerated male felons. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 29*, 113-127.
- Blaszczynski, A., & McConaghy, N. (1992). *Pathological gambling and criminal behavior*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology.
- Caldwell, L. L. (2005). Leisure and health: Why is leisure therapeutic? *British Journal of Guidance and Counseling, 33*, 7-26.
- Crofts, P. (2003). *Researching the link between gambling and crime*. Paper presented at the Evaluation in Crime and Justice: Trends and Methods Conference, Australian Institute of Criminology and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, Australia.
- Gowan, D. (1996). Pathological gambling: An obscurity in community corrections? *Federal Probation, 60*, 3-7.
- Lahn, J. (2005). Gambling among offenders: Results from an Australian survey. *Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 49*, 343-355.
- Lahn, J., & Grabosky, P. (2003). *Gambling and clients of ACT Corrections: Final report*. Canberra, Australia: Center for Gambling Research, Australian National University.
- Mannell, R. C., & Kleiber, D. A. (1997). *A social psychology of leisure*. State College, PA: Venture.
- Meyer, G., & Fabian, T. (1996). Pathological gambling and criminal culpability: An analysis of forensic evaluations presented to German penal courts. *Journal of Gambling Studies, 1*, 33-47.
- Meyer, G., & Stadler, M. A. (2002). Criminal behavior associated with pathological gambling. In J. J. Marotta, J. A. Cornelius, & W. R. Eadington (Eds.), *The downside: Problem and pathological gambling* (pp. 243-256). Reno, NV: University of Nevada Institute for the Study of Gambling and Commercial Gaming Institute.
- Rosenthal, R. J., & Lorenz, V. C. (1992). The pathological gambler as criminal offender: Comments on evaluation and treatment. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 15*, 647-660.
- Sakurai, Y., & Smith, R. G. (2003). Gambling as a motivation for the commission of financial crime. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, 256*, 1-6. Available at: <http://www.aic.gov.au>
- Smith, G., & Wynne, H. (1999). *Gambling and crime in west-*

(Continued on page 10)

MEMBER ARTICLE

OFFENDER GAMBLING (Continued from page 14)

- ern Canada: Exploring myth and reality.* Calgary, Alberta: Canada West Foundation.
- Templar, D. I., Keiser, G., & Siscoe, K. (1993). Correlates of pathological gambling propensity in prison inmates. *Comprehensive Psychiatry, 34*, 347-351.
- Walters, G. D. (1997). Problem gambling in a federal prison population: Results from the South Oaks Gambling Screen. *Journal of Gambling Studies, 13*, 7-24.
- Williams, D J (2006). Forensic leisure science: A new frontier for leisure scholars. *Leisure Sciences, 28*, 91-95.
- Williams, D J, & Hinton, M. L. (2006). Leisure experience, prison culture, or victimization? Sex offenders report on prison gambling. *Victims and Offenders, 1*, 175-192.
- Williams, D J, & Walker, G. J. (2006). Leisure, deviant leisure, and crime: Caution: Objects may be closer than they appear. *Leisure/Loisir, 30*, 193-218.
- Williams, D J, Walker, G. J., & Streat, W. B. (2005). Correctional recreation on death row: Should pardon be granted? *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 42*, 49-68.
- Williams, R. J., Royston, J., & Hagen, B. F. (2005). Gambling and problem gambling within forensic populations: A review of the literature. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 32*, 665-689.
- Yeoman, T., & Griffiths, M. (1996). Adolescent machine gambling and crime. *Journal of Adolescence, 19*, 183-188.

*This report is part of a project funded by the Alberta Gaming Research Institute, Canada, and supported by the Utah Department of Corrections and Valley Mental Health in Salt Lake City.

**DJ Williams, Ph.D., is a licensed Clinical Social Worker and an Assistant Professor of Sociology and Social Work at Idaho State University.

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

NEWLY-RATIFIED VERSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY BYLAWS**ARTICLE I****Name****The Name of this Organization Shall Be:**

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (hereinafter the "IACFP"), an Association of mental health professionals and others with related interests in correctional psychology and criminal and juvenile justice.

ARTICLE II**Purpose****Section 1: The Purpose of this Organization Shall Be:**

- (a) to bring together into one body all mental health professionals, behavioral scientists, and others who are interested in criminal behavior, the treatment of offenders in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and who meet the qualifications and subscribe to the standards set forth herein;
- (b) to stimulate research into the nature of criminal and delinquent behavior, to exchange such scientific information, and to publish the reports of scholarly studies in *Criminal Justice and Behavior (CJB)*, and through other means;
- (c) to contribute to the appropriate teaching of the psychology of crime, delinquency, and criminal and juvenile justice;
- (d) to promote the application of behavioral science in the criminal and juvenile justice systems;
- (e) to concern itself with relevant public, professional, and institutional issues which are affected by, or affect the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Section 2: Goals of the IACFP:

The goals of correctional and forensic psychology include efforts to discover the antecedents of criminal and delinquent behavior, work with offenders to develop alternative behaviors and prevent its recurrence, enhance and support the highest level of adaptive behavior for offenders suffering from mental disorder or deficiency, and to serve as informed, responsible resources for courts and other components

(Continued on page 11)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

BYLAWS (Continued from page 10)

of the criminal and juvenile justice systems with respect to assessments, evaluations, written reports, program development, program administration and monitoring, and all aspects of appropriate and humane research.

**ARTICLE III
Membership****Section 1: Classes of Members**

The IACFP shall consist of two classes of members: Members and Student Members.

Section 2: Qualifications for Membership

- (a) Members: While it is expected that the majority of Members will have a doctorate or master's degree in the mental health professions or behavioral sciences and shall be engaged in the administration, practice, teaching, or research relating to correctional psychology, membership in the IACFP is to be construed as inclusive rather than exclusive. There shall be no discrimination against prospective Members based on their affiliation with other disciplines, their levels of education, or their interests in correctional and/or forensic psychology.
- (b) Student Members: Students from all disciplines and at any stage of education, including undergraduates, graduates, postgraduates, and interns are welcome and, with appropriate documentation, as determined by the Executive Board, may enroll as Student Members, subject to reduced dues, to be determined by the Executive Board.

Section 3: Admission to Membership

- (a) Members and Student Members in good standing at the time that the 2008 revisions of the bylaws are ratified, shall be full Members.
- (b) Application for membership shall be made to the Secretary/Treasurer, or his or her designee, by means of the IACFP application form accompanied by payment for the amount of the current dues.

Section 4: Rights of Members and Student Members

- (a) Members as designated above, shall have all the rights and privileges of the IACFP.
- (b) Student Members have all rights of the IACFP except voting privileges and the right to hold office (Member and Student Member will hereinafter be collectively referred to as "Member").

Section 5: Notification Concerning Admissions and Terminations

- (a) Reports regarding increases and decreases in memberships will be published as requested by the Executive Board in *The Correctional Psychologist (TCP)* and/or on the IACFP website.
- (b) Resignation will be assumed for any individual who has not paid annual dues within 60 days after the due date, and that individual's subscription to *CJB* and other member benefits will be canceled after the expiration of such 60-day period.

Section 6: Dues

- (a) The amount of dues, fees, and assessments payable

by each Member shall be provided by the rules and regulations of the IACFP and may be changed only by a majority vote of the Executive Board, unless the change is not greater than the previous *U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI)*, which shall be reviewed annually and not change more than once each year.

- (b) Annual memberships for each individual Member shall run for 12 consecutive months beginning with the date of enrollment and payment of dues by that Member. Two-year memberships or other periods of duration may be made available upon approval of the Executive Board. Members shall be contacted from time to time to inform them of their membership status and to provide information relevant to their renewal in the IACFP.

Section 7: Unprofessional and Unethical Conduct

- (a) All Members are expected to uphold the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct. Membership in the IACFP may be suspended or terminated for improper or illegal behavior as follows: (i) violation of the bylaws, the policies, codes, rules, or regulations of the IACFP as may be amended from time to time, or (ii) actions that are otherwise inimical to the objectives of the IACFP because of illegal, unethical, or unprofessional behavior.
 - (b) Procedures. Unprofessional or unethical conduct of a Member shall be brought
- (Continued on page 12)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

BYLAWS (Continued from page 11)

before the Executive Board and/or its assigns. Such alleged conduct will be investigated and due process shall be provided to the Member. The Executive Board shall send written notice to the Member by certified or registered mail not less than 30 days prior to a meeting of the Executive Board and/or its assigns regarding the Member's conduct (i) setting forth the date, time, and place of the meeting; (ii) informing the Member that the Executive Board and/or its assigns will consider possible disciplinary action at the meeting and including a statement regarding the basis for the action; and (iii) inviting the Member to attend the meeting in person or by representative and to have the benefit of legal counsel; and (iv) to set forth why discipline against the Member should not be taken. The Executive Board and/or its assigns may suspend or terminate membership.

- (c) Confidentiality. All information considered in disciplinary proceedings, whether or not such proceedings result in disciplinary action, shall be confidential and shall not be subject to publication, discovery, or public dissemination, except in accordance with these bylaws or as otherwise may be required by law.
- (d) Impartiality. Only disinterested and impartial members of the Executive Board and/or its assigns shall participate in deliberations with respect to discipline against any

Member.

- (e) Reinstatement. Reinstatement of a suspended or terminated Member may be considered annually by the Executive Board, upon written request of the Member to the Secretary/Treasurer. The request must contain an agreement to support the ideals of the IACFP and to comply with, and be bound by the IACFP's bylaws, rules, regulations, and code of ethics.

ARTICLE IV**Affiliates****Section 1: Affiliated Organizations**

Local, state, or regional organizations of mental health workers or behavioral scientists involved in the criminal or juvenile justice systems may affiliate with IACFP. Similarly, psychologists with interests in practices, issues or topics within correctional psychology may form an organization and affiliate with the IACFP (hereinafter, "Affiliate").

Section 2: Affiliate Organizations Requirements

- (a) An Affiliate organization shall have 10 or more members and shall have goals consistent with those of the IACFP.
- (b) At least 50% of the Affiliate Members shall be IACFP Members.
- (c) The Affiliate shall designate a President, Secretary, IACFP Representative, and any other officers necessary to conduct its business.

Section 3: Admission to Affiliation

- (a) Application for affiliation shall be made to the President.
- (b) Application shall include the name of the Affiliate, membership roster,

President, Secretary, IACFP Representative, and other officers; and an affiliate constitution and / or bylaws. The membership roster shall include designation of IACFP membership.

(c) Upon approval of the Executive Board, the organization will become an Affiliate.

Section 4: Affiliate Representation

Affiliated organizations shall be entitled to designate one Affiliate representative to serve on the Executive Board of IACFP.

ARTICLE V**Executive Board****Section 1: Composition of the Executive Board Include:**

- (a) the officers of the IACFP: the President, the President Elect, the immediate Past President, and the Secretary/Treasurer;
- (b) representatives of Affiliates;
- (c) the Editor of *CJB* and the Executive Editor of *TCP*;
- (d) all Past Presidents of the IACFP shall be ex officio members of the Executive Board;
- (e) Up to three additional members may be appointed, at the discretion of the majority of Members of the Executive Board.
- (f) The Chairperson of the Executive Board shall be selected by a vote of the majority of Executive Board members. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Board are set forth in Section 1, Article VII.

ARTICLE VI
Officers

(Continued on page 13)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

BYLAWS (Continued from page 12)**Section 1: The President of the IACFP Shall:**

- (a) preside at all official meetings, and shall carry out all assigned duties. In the event of death, resignation, or absence, these duties shall devolve successively onto the President Elect and the Secretary/ Treasurer;
- (b) have all duties usually ascribed to the presiding officer by a standard manual of parliamentary procedure and be empowered to appoint appropriate representatives whenever necessary and with the approval of the majority of the Executive Board;
- (c) be further empowered, with the approval of the majority of the Executive Board, to establish and appoint such committees of a temporary nature as are important to perform the tasks of the IACFP.

Section 2: The President Elect Shall:

- (a) act in place of the President whenever the latter shall be unable to carry out assigned duties;
- (b) be assigned other duties by the President or the Executive Board as required.

Section 3: The Secretary/ Treasurer, With the Approval of the Executive Board Shall:

- (a) keep appropriate records of all business, take minutes of all official meetings, and maintain a permanent file of business transacted;
- (b) mail copies of minutes to the Executive Board and for publication in *TCP* and/or on the IACFP website within 30 days following business

- meetings;
- (c) issue an annual financial report and shall herein deal with all the financial transactions and status of the IACFP;
- (d) establish and/or maintain the IACFP as a not-for-profit corporation and file for and/or maintain tax exempt status;
- (e) establish and/or maintain fiscal practices and records in accordance with the laws governing nonprofit, tax exempt entities;
- (f) arrange for an independent audit or accountant's summary at the end of each fiscal year and report the results of that audit at the annual meeting;
- (g) have authority to sign contracts up to amounts specified in budget lines and other contracts upon receipt of written authorization by the President and majority agreement of the Executive Board.

**ARTICLE VII
Governance****Section 1: Governing Procedures:**

- (a) The business and affairs of the IACFP shall be managed by its Executive Board and/or its assigns. Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation, or these bylaws, the power of the IACFP shall be vested in the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall act as the deliberating body on all issues involving the governance of the IACFP and shall conduct the business of the IACFP between annual meetings.
- (b) When major issues of policy arise, the Executive Board shall make necessary decisions in the interim between annual meetings,

however, such decisions shall be subject to the vote of the membership through ballot. The President will poll the Members by direct mail, e-mail, or other appropriate means. Should time not allow for polling, the Executive Board will determine, first, that there is not time for a ballot, and second, an interim response of the Executive Board which is subject to ratification by the membership by polling shall be made available to the Members within 45 days.

- (c) Exceptions to the responsibilities of the Executive Board shall be where power is delegated otherwise in these bylaws, either to an officer, to a committee, or to the membership.

Section 2: Incorporation

- (a) Corporate offices are to be in North Carolina, in which state Articles of Incorporation are currently on file. A Member of the IACFP living in North Carolina shall be asked by the Executive Board to represent the IACFP as a resident in that state, if necessary.
- (b) Corporate offices may be moved by majority vote of the Executive Board, should it become necessary for the effective operation of the IACFP.

Section 3: Expenses of Officers

- (a) Reasonable and necessary expenses of the President and President Elect in the conduct of their duties shall be paid, as approved by the majority of the Executive

(Continued on page 14)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

BYLAWS (Continued from page 13)

- Board.
- (b) Reasonable and necessary expenses for other members of the Executive Board for the conduct of their duties, may be paid upon approval of the majority of the Executive Board.
 - (c) All IACFP officers and members of the Executive Board are encouraged to seek as much outside support as possible from outside sources.
 - (d) If the Secretary/Treasurer determines that funds available are not likely to cover the above expenses, the Executive Board members will be contacted as far in advance as possible. In order of priority, the expenses of the Secretary/Treasurer and the President will be paid.

Section 4: Meetings of the Executive Board

The annual meeting of the Executive Board shall be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the membership of the IACFP, either in person or by conference telephone, for the transaction of business properly before the Executive Board. If the annual meeting of the Executive Board shall not be held at the time designated by these bylaws, a substitute annual meeting may be called by or requested of the Executive Board and such a meeting shall be designated and treated for the purposes as the annual meeting.

Section 5: Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Executive Board may be called by or at the request of the President or any two Executive Board members.

Section 6: Notice of Meetings

The Secretary/Treasurer shall give notice of each meeting to the

Executive Board by direct mailing or e-mailing such notice to each Executive Board member at least 10 days before the meeting, but no more than 45 days before the meeting. The Executive Board members calling a special meeting shall give notice thereof (or cause the Secretary/Treasurer to give notice) by direct mailing or e-mailing such notice to each Executive Board member at least 10 days before the special meeting.

Section 7: Waiver of Notice

An Executive Board member may waive notice of any meeting, either before or after the meeting. Written waivers of notice shall be filed by the Secretary/Treasurer with the corporate records as part of the minutes of the meeting. The attendance by an Executive Board member, either in person or by conference telephone, shall constitute a waiver of notice of such a meeting, except where the Executive Board member attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

Section 8: Quorum

The majority of the members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Executive Board.

Section 9: Participation by Telephone

Any one or more members of the Executive Board may participate in a meeting of the Executive Board by means of conference telephone or similar communication device that allows any person participating in the meeting to hear each other. Participation by these means shall be deemed presence in person at the meeting.

**ARTICLE VIII
Nominations, Elections, and Terms of Office**

Section 1: Terms of Office
President—2 years

President Elect—2 years
Past President—2 years
Secretary/Treasurer—3 years

Section 2: Election Procedures

- (a) An election shall be announced through *TCP*, direct mail, e-mail, and/or other means in April in the second year of incumbency of current officers. The announcement will solicit nominations from all Members.
- (b) The announcement will give the name and address of the Chairperson of a Nominating Committee. This Chairperson will have been selected by the Executive Board prior to the April announcement, and will have established a Nominating Committee who will review nominations received from the membership and/or propose nominations in the absence of nominations from the membership. The announcement will indicate a deadline of May 1 for nominations to be received.
- (c) The Chairperson or other members of the committee delegated to do so, will contact the nominees and, if their acceptance of the nomination is confirmed, solicit a biographical abstract of up to 250 words to be included with the ballot to the membership.
- (d) The names of the nominees and supporting biographical abstract will be provided to the President by June 1.
- (e) The President will publish the ballots in the July issue of *TCP*, or by direct mail, e-mail, or otherwise make ballots available to all Members by

(Continued on page 15)

ASSOCIATION UPDATES

BYLAWS (Continued from page 14)

July 31, with a deadline for receipt of returns by September 1. Results of the election shall be published in the October issue of *TCP* and/or on the IACFP website and those elected shall take office on January 1 of the following year.

- (f) This timetable can be amended by the Executive Board with notification of the membership regarding the need for such an amendment.

Section 3: Outcome of an Election

Election to office shall be by a plurality of the votes cast. In the event of a tie, the Executive Board, currently serving, shall determine the outcome.

Section 4: Inauguration Date

Officers shall assume their duties on the first day of January of the year following the election. They shall hold office until their successors assume office.

Section 5: Filling of Vacancies Between Elections

- (a) The Executive Board shall, by majority vote, fill a vacancy caused by resignation, removal, incapacity, failure to assume office, or death of an officer. The officer or Executive Board member so elected by the Executive Board shall complete the term of office of the individual so replaced.
- (b) The process for filling a vacancy in the office of President shall be as outlined in Article VI, Section 1 (a) of these bylaws.

A business meeting for IACFP Members shall be scheduled annually. Time and place for the meeting will be established by the Executive Board. On matters referred to a vote of the membership, such items shall be published in *TCP* and/or on the IACFP website, or sent to the Members by direct mail or e-mail ballots prior to the annual meeting and Members may respond to those matters as set forth in Article IX, Section 5.

Section 2: Officer and Committee Reports

The annual meeting shall include a business meeting in which officer and committee reports are presented and discussed. At least 45 days prior to the meeting, the Secretary/Treasurer and Chairpersons of all standing or appointed committees shall have sent a copy of their report or an indication of no activities to report to all members of the Executive Board.

Section 3: Rules of Order

The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised* shall govern the IACFP in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order that the IACFP may adopt.

Section 5: Matters Referred to Vote of Membership

All elections of officers, changes in the bylaws, and other issues referred by the Executive Board to the membership shall be handled by proxy ballots published in *TCP* and/or on the IACFP website, directly mailed, e-mailed to Members, or through other appropriate means, as determined by the Executive Board. It is the responsibility of the President to see to the transmittal and receiving of all proxy ballots to the Members and report the outcome in a timely fashion.

Section 1: Amendment of Bylaws

Except as otherwise provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation, or herein, these bylaws may be amended or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted by affirmative vote of a majority of the Executive Board then holding office at an annual or special meeting, as well as a vote of a majority of the membership participating in such vote. The notice of the proposed action to amend the bylaws shall have been included in the notice of the annual meeting of the IACFP.

Section 2: Organizational Purposes

Said IACFP is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, and scientific purposes, including for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the *Internal Revenue Code of 1986*, as from time to time, amended. No part of the net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit of its Members, Executive Board, officers, or other persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the exempt purposes of the organization. In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the IACFP, after payment of all liabilities of the IACFP, all the residual assets of the IACFP will be turned over to and disposed of pursuant to North Carolina law governing not-for-profit organizations as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the *Internal Revenue Code of 1986*, as amended.

Section 3: Severability

If any clause, paragraph or sentence of these bylaws is void or illegal, it shall not impair nor affect the remainder hereof, and the professional corporation hereby confirms and ratifies such remainder without the void or illegal portion or portions.

ARTICLE IX**Meeting of the Membership****Section 1: Annual Meeting****ARTICLE X****General Provisions**

Robert R. Smith, Ed.D.
The Correctional Psychologist Executive Editor
625 Richardson Road
Fortson, GA 31808

Pre-Sort
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit #27
St. Albans, WV
25177

JOIN US

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

“THE VOICE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS”

The IACFP is a non-profit, educational organization in service to mental health professionals throughout the world. Many of our members are doctoral level psychologists, but neither a Ph.D. nor a degree in psychology is required for membership. If you are interested in correctional and forensic issues, we welcome you to the Association.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____ Title: _____ Application Date: _____

Please check mailing preference: _____

Home Agency

Address: _____ Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Address _____

Educational Achievement: _____

Institution _____ Major _____ Degree _____ Year _____

Brief Description of Work Experience: _____

The membership fee for IACFP is \$75 for 1 year or \$125 for 2 years, paid at the time of enrollment or renewal. Membership includes four issues of our newsletter, The Correctional Psychologist, and 12 issues of IACFP's highly-ranked, official journal, Criminal Justice and Behavior. Membership also includes electronic access to current and archived issues of over 65 journals in the Sage Full-Text Psychology and Criminology Collections.

The easiest way to join IACFP, or to renew your membership, is through our website at ia4cfp.org. However, if you prefer, you may also join by mailing this form, with payment 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.