

Annotated Bibliography

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Gudjonsson, G. H., Sigurdsson, J. F., Sigfusdottir, I. D., Asgeirsdottir, B. B., González, R. A., & Young, S. (2016). A national epidemiological study investigating risk factors for police interrogation and false confession among juveniles and young persons. *Social Psychiatry And Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 51(3), 359-367. doi:10.1007/s00127-015-1145-8

In this article, it was relating to the point of the importance to identify the risk factors of the convicted person. The police interrogation is set up to reveal the truth about the justice between the parties given in the crime. But in other cases, false confessions can be more presenting with in law enforcement to close a case without the correct evidence in place. It can also be caused by mental diagnosis of varies types of disorders. These diagnoses can range from the age of childhood to adults. There is not particular age group per conviction of mental illness. The article also gives analytical strategy testing to chart the base rates of interrogation and false confessions.

Gross, S. R., O'Brien, B., Chen, H., & Kennedy, E. H. (2014). Rate of false conviction of criminal defendants who are sentenced to death. *Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences Of The United States Of America*, 111(20), 7230. doi:10.1073/pnas.1306417111

The rate of wrongful convictions of innocent individuals is usually illustrated as not just strange but inexplicable. There is no system put in place to conclude the accurateness of a

criminal conviction; if there ever were, these inaccuracies would be almost nonexistent. Thus, very few wrongful convictions are ever exposed, and those that are exposed are a small portion of the collective group. This article shares lights on the high percentage of wrongful convictions that do surface and generate exonerations are rigorous amongst the small margin of cases where defendants receive death sentences. Which in turn make it achievable to utilize information on death row exonerations to calculate approximately the general rate of wrongful convictions amongst death sentences. This article is relevant to my research because it shares light on those wrongfully sentenced to death which also is in line with my thesis statements concerning the ethical and moral concerns of capital punishment. It is highly wrongful and unethical for innocent people to pay for the guilty.

Day, A. (2015). Correctional Psychology and the Desistance Paradigm. *Criminal Justice And Behavior*, 42(1), 121-124. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0093854814550032>

The author, Andrew Day works at Deakin University, Australia in the school of Psychology. He once worked as a psychologist in the correctional services in both Australia and the United Kingdom; he gained his doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of Birmingham and his master's in applied criminological psychology from the University of London. The article he wrote attempts to enhance my understanding of the essential issues which underpin the practice of correlation psychology. The article describes the various ways various groups in the society; psychology is always a science of mind and behavior. It is all about understanding people and groups by creating principles and studying particular cases. The author focused on studying different groups in the society using a number of approaches. The juvenile delinquents are my topic of concern and this article relates to it comprehensively. The article presents a desistance approach

which is a value-based approach in responding to crime, rehabilitating criminals, and pursuing reconciliation that may help in negotiating the tensions that inevitably occur meeting the responsibilities as both mental health experts and risk managers. This article reminds people of the need to sustain devotion to core values around the promotion of human flourishing and well-being as well as the need to always consider how connected our treatment activities are to the social context within which offending occurs.

Walters, G. (2007). Methodological and Statistical Advances in Correctional and Forensic Psychology. *Criminal Justice And Behavior*, 34(12), 1533-1535.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0093854807307024>

The article presents information and various approaches employed in the area of criminal justice and behavior. The work provided in the article exposed various issues of the criminal justice and behavior reviews approaches and some measures that can essentially enhance future studies in correlational and forensic psychology. My topic is focused on the issues surrounding police interrogation and false convictions and how those issues can be managed to help such individuals. Criminal justice and behavior are all issues associated with psychology and the author was focused on developing different models of analyzing such issues. Therefore, the author has presented this work to help improve methodologies and statistical measures in correlational and forensic psychology.

Smykla, J. O., Crow, M. S., Crichlow, V. J., & Snyder, J. A. (2016). Police body-worn cameras: perceptions of law enforcement leadership. *American Journal Of Criminal Justice*, (3), 424. doi:10.1007/s12103-015-9316-4

In the recent months there has been excessive police scrutiny of officer behavior with accusations involving police using deadly force. Body wearing cameras would be an investment but also very costly with the additional personnel they would need to view footage, officer training, and maintenance of the cameras. The wearing of the cameras would have a positive influence in officer perceptions allowing factual evidence. The article was written by four authors which bases on evidence of the implementation process, costs, and the investments the police community would have. The article provided me with percentage facts on the decrease of breach of peace since the wearing of cameras. The use of percentages on decreased incidents allows me to use facts that negative behavior is on a downfall with the wearing of body cameras and police officers.