

Reference Lists With Key Findings and Conclusions Program Evaluation and Research Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services

1. [Top 20 Publications/Manuscripts on Diverse Topics](#)
2. [Top 10 Publications/Manuscripts on Psychopathy](#)

*Note: Names of Program Evaluation and Research Team members and other Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services staff appear below in **bold**.*

1. Top 20 Publications/Manuscripts on Diverse Topics (For the Most Part Excluding Psychopathy Papers) Program Evaluation and Research Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services*

Finding	Conclusion	References
Coding procedures and psychometric properties are provided for the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)	The SAVRY has acceptable psychometric properties, and is an appropriate scale for assessing violence risk among youth	Borum, R., Bartel, P. , & Forth, A. (2006). <i>Manual for the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)</i> . Odessa, Florida: Psychological Assessment Resources.
The author provides guidelines for interpreting magnitudes of correlation coefficients in clinical research	Correlation coefficients (r) > 0.30 are large, 0.20 to 0.30 are moderate, and < 0.20 are small, in magnitude	Hemphill, J. F. (2003). Interpreting the magnitudes of correlation coefficients. <i>American Psychologist</i> , 58, 78-79
SAVRY, YLS, and PCL:YV predict general and violent reconvictions	SAVRY, YLS, and PCL:YV all show promise as clinical instruments for use with adolescent offenders	Catchpole, R. E. H. , & Gretton, H. M. (2003). The predictive validity of risk assessment with violent young offenders: A 1-year examination of criminal outcome. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 30, 688-708
Retinal regeneration in the laboratory was observed among tadpoles	Retinal regeneration is influenced by types of substrate cultures	Reh, T. A., Nagy, T., & Gretton, H. (1987). Retinal pigmented epithelial cells induced to transdifferentiate to neurons by laminin [Letter to the editor]. <i>Nature</i> , 330, 68 - 71
The authors introduced Criminal Career Profiles, a new procedure for conceptualizing, coding, analyzing, and presenting reconviction data. Criminal Career Profile analyses differentiated reconvictions for low risk, medium risk, and high risk offenders (i.e., low, medium, and high PCL groups; female offenders; a random sample of offenders; violent offenders)	The authors concluded that the Criminal Career Profile procedure may be a particularly sensitive method for identifying offenders at risk of being reconvicted	Hemphill, J. F. , Templeman, R., Wong, S., & Hare, R. D. (1998). Psychopathy and crime: Recidivism and criminal careers. In D. J. Cooke, A. E. Forth, & R. D. Hare (Eds.), <i>Psychopathy: Theory, research, and implications for society</i> (pp. 375-399). Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer
Four stages of change (Precontemplation, Contemplation, Action, Maintenance) have been identified among adults. Fewer stages were found among this sample of adolescent offenders	Adolescent offenders recognize that behavioural actions are important in the process of change, but may not clearly differentiate other aspects of change	Hemphill, J. F. , & Howell, A. J. (2000). Adolescent offenders and stages of change. <i>Psychological Assessment</i> , 12, 371-381
No schizophrenic patients treated with clozapine were diagnosed with co-occurring substance abuse, whereas 13% of control patients were	The authors propose that psychotic patients on clozapine do not "self treat" themselves with substances, perhaps because clozapine is such an effective treatment	Lee, M., Dickson, R.A., Campbell, M., Oliphant, J., Gretton, H. , & Dalby, J.T. (1998). Clozapine and substance abuse in patients with schizophrenia [Letter to the editor]. <i>Canadian Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 43, 855-856
Convicted wife assaulters and college students with lower emotional intelligence (i.e., lower success at functioning in their immediate environment) were more interpersonally abusive	The Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i; a measure of emotional intelligence) may be useful for intake assessments and for monitoring treatment progress among interpersonally violent individuals	Winters, J., Clift, R. J. W. , & Dutton, D. G. (2004). An exploratory study of emotional intelligence and domestic abuse. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 19, 255-267
This chapter provides an overview concerning the assessment of risk for violence. The authors discuss contemporary views, current issues, and make recommendations for the future	The authors provide suggestions for advancing scientific and clinical practice regarding the assessment of risk for violence, with the goals of improving the delivery of clinical services and the management of risk	McNeil, D. E., Borum, R., Douglas, K. S., Hart, S. D., Lyon, D. R., Sullivan, L. E., & Hemphill, J. F. (2002). Risk Assessment. In J. R. P. Ogloff (Ed.), <i>Taking psychology and law into the twenty-first century</i> (pp. 147-170). New York: Kluwer

<p>The J-SOAP-II and ERASOR predict sexual reconvictions among adolescent sex offenders who do <i>not</i> have a past history of general convictions</p>	<p>The J-SOAP-II and ERASOR can be used among adolescent sex offenders who have convictions for sexual offences <i>and no convictions for other criminal behaviours</i>. However, the J-SOAP-II and ERASOR should only be used cautiously among sex offenders who have criminal histories for both sexual offences and other types of antisocial behaviours</p>	<p>Rajlic, G., & Gretton, H. M. (2010). An examination of two sexual recidivism risk measures in adolescent offenders: The moderating effect of offender type. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 37, 1066-1085</p>
<p>Compared with non-Aboriginal sex offenders, Aboriginal sex offenders have more troubled histories, and are reconvicted at higher rates</p>	<p>Aboriginals have many issues that need to be addressed clinically (e.g., substance abuse, victimization), and are at considerable risk for being reconvicted in the future</p>	<p>Rojas, E. Y., & Gretton, H. M. (2007). Background, offence characteristics, and criminal outcomes of Aboriginal youth who sexually offend: A closer look at Aboriginal youth intervention needs. <i>Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment</i>, 19, 257-283</p>
<p>The authors present an overview of the purpose and elements of mental health screenings in jails and pretrial facilities, and discuss key ethical and professional issues for clinicians working within correctional settings</p>	<p>The Jail Screening Assessment Tool manual was created to help intake interviewers conduct mental health screenings in jails and pretrial facilities</p>	<p>Nicholls, T. L., Roesch, R., Olley, M. C., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Hemphill, J. F. (2005). <i>Jail Screening Assessment Tool (JSAT): Guidelines for mental health screening in jails</i>. Burnaby, BC: Mental Health, Law, and Policy Institute, Simon Fraser University</p>
<p>The penile plethysmograph predicts sexual reconvictions among sex offenders</p>	<p>The penile plethysmograph shows promise as a clinical instrument for use with adolescent offenders</p>	<p>Clift, R. J. W., Rajlic, G., & Gretton, H. M. (2009). Discriminative and predictive validity of the penile plethysmograph in adolescent sex offenders. <i>Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment</i>, 21, 335-362</p>
<p>One quarter (23.8%) of 576 consecutive admissions to the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre were identified as mentally disordered. These individuals (vs. other offenders) required more psychological and medical resources, and had more security-related problems</p>	<p>The authors recommend increasing mental health services provided at the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, and offering correctional staff with specialized education and training for dealing with mentally disordered offenders</p>	<p>Hart, S. D., & Hemphill, J. F. (1989). <i>Prevalence of and service utilization by mentally disordered offenders at the Vancouver Pretrial Service Centre: A Survey</i>. Report submitted to the British Columbia Corrections Service in fulfillment of contract COR-22153</p>
<p>Based on a legal definition of sexual harassment, 42.6% of females and 23.7% of males have been sexually harassed by adult high-school employees</p>	<p>High school students should be educated about sexual harassment and their rights</p>	<p>Winters, J., Clift, R. J. W., & Maloney, A. (2005). Adult-student sexual harassment in British Columbia high schools. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma</i>, 4, 177-196</p>
<p>The Propensity for Abusiveness Scale produces similar scores when the same person takes it on two separate occasions</p>	<p>The Propensity for Abusiveness Scale is a reliable measure for assessing traits such as anger and fearful attachment style – traits that have been found to predict intimate violence</p>	<p>Clift, R. J. W., Thomas, L. A., & Dutton, D. G. (2005). Two-year reliability of the propensity for abusiveness scale. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 20, 231-234</p>
<p>91% of incarcerated youth meet diagnostic criteria for at least one mental disorder. Diagnoses of substance abuse/dependence, Conduct Disorder, and physical and sexual abuse, are particularly common. There are important diagnostic differences between males and females</p>	<p>High rates of mental disorders among incarcerated youth should be considered when identifying treatment needs and services</p>	<p>Gretton, H. M., & Clift, R. J. W. (2011). The mental health needs of incarcerated youth in British Columbia, Canada. <i>International Journal of Law and Psychiatry</i>, 34, 109-115</p>
<p>RSTI and SAVRY scores were associated with Court decisions to sentence youth as adults</p>	<p>For transfer cases, clinicians might consider using the RSTI and SAVRY for evaluating youth</p>	<p>Spice, A., Viljoen, J., Gretton, H. M., & Roesch, R. (2010). Psychological assessment for adult sentencing of juvenile offenders: An evaluation of the RSTI and the SAVRY. <i>International Journal of Forensic Mental Health</i>, 9, 124-137</p>

Variables that predict abusive behaviours by males in intimate relationships also predict abusive behaviours by females in intimate relationships	Factors related to the perpetration of abuse among males may also apply to females, and this has clinical implications for the prevention and treatment of abusive behaviours in intimate relationships	Clift, R. J. W. (2001). <i>An exploratory study of stalking behaviors and intimate abuse perpetration in young adult women</i> . Unpublished master's thesis. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC
Women with features of an “Abusive Personality” were abusive towards their partners in dating relationships	Many women who are abusive in intimate relationships report experiencing maltreatment as children, anger, trauma-related symptoms, poor self-images, and unstable adult relationships	Clift, R. J. W., & Dutton, D. G. (2011). The Abusive Personality in women in dating relationships. <i>Partner Abuse</i> , 2, 166-188

*Papers in this list are arranged in descending order by number of Google Scholar citation counts.

Note: **SAVRY** = Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (Borum, Bartel, & Forth, 2006); **YLS** = Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (Hoge & Andrews, 2002); **PCL:YV** = Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003); **J-SOAP-II** = Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (Prentky & Righthand, 2003); **ERASOR** = Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism (Worling & Curwen, 2001); **RSTI** = Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory (Salekin, 2004).

2. Top 10 Publications/Manuscripts on Psychopathy Program Evaluation and Research Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services*

Finding	Conclusion(s)	References
The PCL predicts a wide range of criminal and antisocial behaviours	The PCL is important for identifying future risk for antisocial and violent behaviour	Hemphill, J. F., Hare, R. D., & Wong, S. (1998). Psychopathy and recidivism: A review. <i>Legal and Criminological Psychology, 3</i> , 139-170
The PCL:YV and penile plethysmograph predict reconvictions among adolescent sex offenders	The PCL:YV and penile plethysmograph show promise as clinical instruments to use with adolescent sex offenders	Gretton, H. M., McBride, M., Hare, R. D., O'Shaughnessy, R. J., & Kumka, G. (2001). Psychopathy and recidivism in adolescent sex offenders. <i>Criminal Justice and Behaviour, 28</i> , 427-449
The PCL:YV predicts violent reconvictions into early adulthood better than other key variables	The PCL:YV shows promise for differentiating levels of risk among adolescents	Gretton, H. M., Hare, R., & Catchpole, R. E. H. (2004). Psychopathy and offending from adolescence to adulthood: A 10-year follow-up. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 72</i> , 636-645
Substance use was associated with the unstable, antisocial lifestyle facet of psychopathy (i.e., PCL Factor 2) but not with the interpersonal and affective facet of psychopathy (i.e., PCL Factor 1)	Clinicians should assess for substance abuse among individuals with high PCL Factor 2 scores, and vice versa. Offenders with co-occurring diagnoses may be at particularly high risk to reoffend	Hemphill, J. F., Hart, S. D., & Hare, R. D. (1994). Psychopathy and substance use. <i>Journal of Personality Disorders, 8</i> , 169-180
The authors evaluate a number of criticisms that have been directed at the clinical use of the PCL	The authors argue that the PCL has considerable evidence from diverse research programs supporting its usefulness as a psychological and clinical construct	Hemphill, J. F., & Hare, R. D. (2004). Some Misconceptions About the Hare PCL-R and Risk Assessment: A Reply to Gendreau, Goggin, and Smith. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior, 31</i> , 203-243
The authors critically examine the conclusion that psychopaths are “untreatable,” and review the evidence upon which this conclusion is based. They argue that the scientific literature on the treatment of psychopathy is characterized by serious methodological problems	The authors conclude that “there is no good evidence that psychopathy can be treated reliably and effectively, but neither is there any good evidence that psychopathy is untreatable...Treatment providers should devote attention to developing interventions that take into account the unique motivational strengths and deficits of psychopathic offenders”	Hemphill, J. F., & Hart, S. D. (2002). Motivating the unmotivated: Psychopathy, treatment, and change. In M. McMurrin (Ed.), <i>Motivating offenders to change: A guide to enhancing engagement in therapy</i> (pp. 193-219). Chichester, England: Wiley
The socially deviant lifestyle facet of psychopathy (i.e., PCL Factor 2) is more strongly correlated with <i>any</i> future reconvictions than is the interpersonal/affective facet of psychopathy (i.e., PCL Factor 1), but both PCL Factor 1 and PCL Factor 2 contribute more equally to the prediction of <i>violent</i> reconvictions	Both aspects of psychopathy (i.e., PCL Factors 1 and 2) are important to consider when conducting assessments involving risk for future violence	Hemphill, J. F., & Hare, R. D. (1996). Psychopathy Checklist factor scores and recidivism. In D. J. Cooke, A. E. Forth, J. Newman, & R. D. Hare (Eds.), <i>International Perspectives on Psychopathy</i> (pp. 68-73). Leicester, England: The British Psychological Society
Offenders incarcerated in a federal forensic psychiatric facility participated in a Therapeutic Community program. Following release, individuals with high PCL scores were reconvicted at higher rates than were individuals with low PCL scores	Psychopaths are at higher risk than nonpsychopaths to be reconvicted following release. For the most part, associations between the PCL and <i>general</i> reconvictions were larger than were associations between the PCL and <i>violent</i> reconvictions	Hemphill, J. F. (1991). <i>Recidivism of criminal psychopaths after therapeutic community treatment</i> . Unpublished master's thesis, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

<p>Expert rating systems are superior to structured diagnostic interviews and self-report measures for the assessment of psychopathy. Rating scales can be scored or interpreted inappropriately, however, so the authors present key professional and clinical issues to consider when assessing psychopathy</p>	<p>If rated properly, the PCL (and related scales; e.g., PCL:YV) is a preferred procedure for assessing psychopathy in clinical settings</p>	<p>Hemphill, J. F., & Hart, S. D. (2003). Forensic and clinical issues in the assessment of psychopathy. In I. B. Weiner (Series Ed.) & A. M. Goldstein (Vol. Ed.), <i>Handbook of psychology: Vol. 11. Forensic psychology</i> (pp. 87-107). New York: Wiley</p>
<p>This chapter familiarizes readers with statistical and methodological issues that influence the interpretation of research findings involving the PCL and recidivism</p>	<p>Research concerning the PCL and recidivism is complex, and investigators need to be familiar with basic research issues to be able to critically evaluate the strength of research findings / conclusions</p>	<p>Hemphill, J. F. (2007). The Hare Psychopathy Checklist and recidivism: Methodological issues and guidelines for critically evaluating empirical evidence. In H. Hervé & J. C. Yuille (Eds.), <i>The Psychopath: Theory, Research, and Practice</i> (pp. 141-170). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates</p>

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Note: **PCL** = Hare Psychopathy Checklist (Hare, 1980, 1991, 2003); **PCL:YV** = Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003).