

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: SLEEP AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

Sleep Psychology and Memory Performance

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Research Question: Does the general public have adequate awareness of registered sex offenders (RSOs) residing in their local areas?

Hypothesis: Less than 65% of citizens in a given area are aware of the total population of registered sex offenders in that area.

Annotated Bibliography

Ackerman, A. R. (2015). National Estimates of Registered Sex Offenders in the United States: Is Double Counting a Problem? *American Journal of Criminal Justice*. 40. 75-88. DOI 10.1007/s12103-014-9248-4

In the article's background information, it states many relevant statistics to the overall RSO population which will provide useful in compiling data for background information. The study itself showed that at the time, the NCMEC was not 100% accurate. It also showed that 3.4% of RSOs were double counted. This study is one of the first to tackle the subject of double counted RSOs and with that there may be research that further proves or disproves the claims of this article as time progresses which may later prove to be a limitation to this article.

Garland, B., Calfano, B., Wodahl, E. (2018). College student perceptions of notification about sex offenders on campus. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 29(3), 240-257. DOI: 10.1177/0887403416651670

This article offers a niche perspective on the subject which may prove valuable to the overall research question. Again, the background of this article has information that will offer important insight into the background of the study. One study they referenced showed that 9 out of 10 Nebraskans were aware of the registry and those who had accessed it felt safer. The study gives insight on how those on college campuses want to receive their notifications and for what

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kind of perpetrator. A limitation to this survey could be the sample size and that the population was predominantly white.

Zgoba, K. M., Jennings, W. G., and Salerno, L. M. (2018). Megan's law 20 years later: an empirical analysis and policy review. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. 45(7), 1028-1046. DOI: 10.1177/0093854818771409

This article will be helpful in a discussion about whether the need for sex offender registration is even there. This is helpful in the background of the overall research question so that it is better understood the importance of having this notification system. This article ties in to every other one as it is foundational in nature being as it discusses the impact of the law itself. I feel that there are not many limitations to this article as it was a longitudinal study that covered a large population over the course of many years.

Clark, V. A., and Duwe, G. (2017) What predict where sex offenders live? An examination of census tract data in Minnesota. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 28(5), 488-510. DOI: 10.1177/0887403415594200

This article addresses the question of whether the notification process has an impact on where RSOs decide to live. This study used the census to gather most if its data which offers a great sample population. The study concludes that affordable housing and a large availability of this housing leads to increased rates of RSOs living in those areas, population density and ethnic heterogeneity were negatively associated etc. This article gives good information to comparing whether certain demographic areas are less inclined to be notified because they know that it is more likely that they have RSOs in the area in the first place. One limitation of this article though is that they focused only on Minnesota residents.

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Caputo, A. A., Brodsky, S. L. (2004) Citizen coping with community notification of released sex offenders. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*. 22, 239-252.

This article directly applies to the research question at hand. Again, this study had a small overall sample size and was conducted on specifically Alabama residents. The data shows that the importance of notification to citizens was ranked very high among citizens and moderate fear of crime after notification.

Beck, V. S., and Travis, L. F. (2006) Sex offender notification: a cross-state comparison. *Police Practice and Research*. (7)4, 293-307. DOI: 10.1080/15614260600919639

This article directly relates to the research question and discusses how the notification process vary by state and how each process varies the outcome. The data was collected through a survey in two counties, one in Ohio and the other in Kentucky. A total of 196 surveys were collected offering still not a huge sample size. They did though also administer the survey to a separate population to collect supplemental data. I think that this article will prove useful in connecting all of the previous stated articles.