

EXPERT DECLARATION OF KELLY M. SOCIA, PH.D.

Individuals convicted of sexual crimes and Wisconsin's mandatory lifetime GPS statute

Prepared by:

Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.

Professor

School of Criminology and Justice Studies

University of Massachusetts Lowell

Kelly_Socia@uml.edu

Dated: December 18, 2023

Note: The analyses and views represented in this document are those of Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D., and do not necessarily reflect those of the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Summary of Expert Witness Qualifications..... | 1 |
| Executive Summary of Opinions..... | 2 |
| Relevant Background..... | 3 |
| Conclusion..... | 22 |
| Statement of Compensation..... | 22 |
| Oath and Signature..... | 23 |
| References | 24 |

Appendices

Appendix A: Comprehensive C.V. of Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.

Appendix B: Expert Witness Qualifications and Publications (last 10 years)

Appendix C: List of Other Relevant Expert Witness Cases

Summary of Expert Witness Qualifications

I am a Professor in the School of Criminology and Justice Studies and a Fellow for the Center for Public Opinion at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell. I have approximately 50 peer-reviewed publications in journals such as *Justice Quarterly*; *Criminology & Public Policy*; *Crime & Delinquency*; *Sex Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*; and *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, in addition to other scholarly publications (e.g., book chapters). I have served as co-editor of *Sex Offender Law Report*, co-wrote an Oxford Bibliography entry on Sex Offender Policy and Legislation, and have served as an expert witness/consultant in multiple court cases involving the housing impacts of sex offender residency restrictions, sex offense registries, and other post-release policies. My research interests and expertise include registered sex offenders and public policies, reentry and recidivism, public opinion and policy-making, and spatial analyses. I hold a Ph.D. and an M.A. in Criminal Justice from the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, State University of New York, and a B.S. in Business Administration: Management Information Systems, from Rochester Institute of Technology. My full curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A, a list of publications in the last ten years as Exhibit B, and a list of cases in which I have served as an expert witness in the last four years as Exhibit C. In preparing this report, I have relied on my own research, as well as my knowledge of the work of other scholars in the field, as cited below.

Executive Summary of Opinions

This declaration has been prepared at the request of the plaintiff's attorneys in the case *Antrim v. Carr*, 19-cv-396 in the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Below is the summary of the expert opinions in this report:

- Wisconsin's policy of automatically placing individuals on lifetime GPS monitoring based solely on whether they have been convicted of sexual offenses on more than one occasion is unreasonable, ineffective, and wasteful, as it does not account for relevant risk factors in determining which individuals are subject to the policy. Nor does it account for changes in recidivism risk over the life course or successful time spent in the community. Valid risk assessment tools exist; they are routinely used by courts, agencies and professionals to determine risk level (and are in fact currently used by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (the "WI DOC")); and they should be used to determine individuals' risk level before Wisconsin mandates lifetime GPS;
- There is little support for the use of post-incarceration GPS tracking as a means of reducing sexual recidivism; and
- Mandating GPS tracking for 20 years or longer, especially when the policy is applied without incorporating any risk assessment (static or dynamic), represents an immense waste of resources with no discernable public safety benefits.

Relevant Background

1. Wisconsin maintains lifetime GPS monitoring of approximately 619 persons who are not under criminal supervision. The lifetime GPS monitoring requirement applies to persons who have been convicted of “level 1” or “level 2” child sex offenses; persons discharged from Chapter 980 or Chapter 975 civil commitment; persons found not guilty by reason of mental disease or mental defect of certain sexual offenses; and persons who are deemed “special bulletin notification” offenders (“SBNs”) pursuant to Wis. Stat. §301.46 (2m) (am). Any individual who has been convicted of a sex offense “on 2 or more separate occasions” is deemed to be a “Special Bulletin Notification” offender subject to monitoring pursuant to §301.48(2)(a)(7).

2. There are 514 persons subject to lifetime GPS monitoring because they have been convicted of a sexual offense on two or more separate occasions. November 28, 2023, Joint Status Report. This case and my expert opinions only concern individuals in this category.

3. Wisconsin law mandates that the state maintain GPS tracking of such individuals for the rest of their lives, unless they move out of state or successfully petition a court for removal of the tracking device. An individual subject to lifetime GPS tracking cannot petition for removal of the device until after they have been tracked for a minimum of 20 years. Wis. Stat. §301.48(6).

4. Under Wisconsin law, no risk assessment is done before placing individuals for life on GPS monitoring. Specifically, Lacy (Dep. 12, 22) notes that due to the inflexibility of the statutory requirements regarding lifetime GPS monitoring, risk assessment instruments cannot be used to determine which individuals will be subjected to the statutorily mandated GPS monitoring. Nor are these instruments used in determining who is subject to *continuing* GPS monitoring after a) successfully completing their supervision term, b) successfully completing a sex offense treatment program, or c) remaining offense-free in the community for many years. In

other words, the statute provides no flexibility to incorporate these individualized risk assessments into the decision to impose GPS monitoring requirements; nor are these tools used to modify the GPS monitoring requirements during at least the first 20 years of an individual's release into the community.

Opinion 1

5. Wisconsin's policy of automatically placing individuals on lifetime GPS monitoring based solely on whether they have been convicted of sexual offenses on more than one occasion is unreasonable, ineffective, and wasteful, as it does not account for relevant risk factors in determining which individuals are subject to the policy. Nor does it account for changes in recidivism risk over the life course or successful time spent in the community. Valid risk assessment tools exist; they are routinely used by courts, agencies and professionals to determine risk level (and are in fact currently used by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (the "WI DOC")); and they should be used to determine individuals' risk level before Wisconsin mandates lifetime GPS.

6. Risk assessment tools have been developed and used extensively in the U.S. criminal justice system for many decades, and many such tools exist for use on different populations of individuals, including those convicted of sex crimes. Over time, risk assessment instruments are refined and redeveloped as more recidivism research is conducted. As noted by Baldwin (2023), "no single characteristic (that is, 'risk factor') has been found in isolation to be a robust predictor of recidivism." As a result, the assessment of risk by necessity involves the combination of a number of risk factors in a meaningful manner, which are constantly being reassessed and refined.

7. To date, there have been four "generations" of risk assessment, with each new

generation producing instruments that are more accurate and refined than the last (see BJS, 2023; Demarais and Singh, 2013; Harris and Hanson, 2010). The current “fourth generation” of risk assessments integrates case management considerations to maximize treatment and supervision benefits of individuals over time (BJS, 2023). That is, by assessing changes in dynamic risk *over time*, treatment and supervision can be enhanced to meet the changing needs of individuals *over time*, and by factoring in offense-free time in the community, risk estimates can be updated in real time. “As such, the primary goal of the fourth generation extends beyond assessing risk and focuses on enhancing treatment and supervision.” (Demarais and Singh, 2013, p. 5).

8. The use of risk assessment tools in predicting recidivism clearly relies on their validity. Much ongoing research is put into assessing the validity of various risk assessment tools, and the results of this research has driven ongoing revisions to such tools (e.g., Hanson et al., 2014; Tully et al., 2023). For example, the Static-99R is one of the most popular risk assessment tools in predicting recidivism, and the instrument itself is a revised version of the original Static-99 tool, which was revised based on subsequent research findings to predict recidivism more accurately (see Hanson et al., 2014).

9. In addition to the Static-99 and Static-99R, numerous other risk assessment tools have been developed, validated, and revised to specifically estimate the recidivism risk of individuals convicted of sex crimes. Some of these other tools include the Static-2002, Static-2002R, Acute-2007, SORAG, MnSOST-R, RRASOR, Stable-2007, RRASOR, and SAPROF, among others (see Hanson and Anderson, 2021; Harris and Hanson, 2010; Phenix and Epperson, 2016; Bartosh et al., 2003; Smid et al., 2014).

10. As noted by Lacy (Dep. 13), multiple risk assessment tools are *already* used for assessing individuals convicted of sex crimes in the WI DOC system, including the Static-99R,

STABLE-2007, and the SAPROF. The WI DOC has also used the COMPAS risk assessment tool since at least 2012 (see Tatar and Jones, 2016), although this fourth-generation tool is not specific to identifying the risk of *sexual* recidivism. Despite having at least 4 validated risk assessment tools used by the WI DOC already, none of these are considered by the statute to determine lifetime GPS tracking.

How the Wisconsin statute identifies individuals for lifetime GPS monitoring

11. There are two general categories of individuals that are required to wear GPS for life under the Wisconsin statute: (1) people who have been convicted on two or more separate occasions; and (2) people who have been convicted of certain offenses at least once. This crude categorization of risk is incredibly problematic, as the use of validated risk assessments would enable the state to better direct resources to those who *actually* present a high risk, rather than a blanket mandate on individuals based on factors that are not useful in identifying risk by themselves, and do not speak to an enduring risk lasting 20 years or more after return to the community.

12. As noted by Hanson and colleagues (2018, p. 57), “it takes more than a conviction for a sexual crime to identify individuals who have an enduring risk for sexual crime. The risk for sexual recidivism varies substantially across individuals at the time of sentencing; importantly, the risk predictably declines the longer individuals remain sexual offense-free in the community.” Indeed, the risk of recidivism (sexual or otherwise) is determined by many factors, which have been extensively studied and refined over decades of research, and as noted above, this risk changes over time the longer an individual remains offense-free in the community.

Risk is determined by many factors beyond conviction(s)

13. There are many factors that better inform recidivism risk than either the crime of

conviction or the presence of multiple prior convictions. These factors can include, but are not limited to, treatment success, socioeconomic support, age at release, current age, relationship to the victim, victim characteristics, and time spent offense-free in the community (see Hanson et al., 2018; Hanson and Bussière, 1996, 1998). Such factors are all supported by decades of research and are incorporated into various validated risk assessment tools so as to predict recidivism risk most accurately. Yet the Wisconsin statute does not take any of these into account when mandating lifetime GPS tracking.

Recidivism is not an accurate short-hand proxy for risk; it is too crude.

14. The Wisconsin statute identifies individuals with more than one prior conviction as an enduring risk, and thus in need of lifetime GPS monitoring. On one hand, prior *recidivism* does inform, to some extent, about future risk. For instance, Harris and Hanson (2004) found that compared to those individuals who only had a single sexual offense conviction, the sexual recidivism rate was higher for individuals who had multiple prior sexual offense convictions (i.e., those who had more than one conviction for prior sexual offenses upon release from incarceration). Thus, and unsurprisingly, individuals who had *already* sexually recidivated in the past (i.e., who had committed a new sexual offense *after* being convicted of a prior sexual offense) were more likely to be rearrested for a subsequent sex crime than those individuals who only had one prior sex offense conviction on their record. Yet as also noted by Harris and Hanson (2004, p. 298), “One of the most important findings was that no one factor was correlated sufficiently with sexual recidivism to function as a sole predictor. Consequently, evaluators must combine risk factors into an overall evaluation of risk.” Indeed, some risk assessment instruments consider the number of prior charges or convictions (e.g., Static-99R), but this is only one part of the overall multi-factor risk assessment.

15. However, and importantly, prior *recidivism* is not actually considered as part of the Wisconsin statute, given the language surrounding multiple convictions. That is, the wording of the statute would include individuals who committed more than one crime in the past, and who were later charged with and convicted of multiple crimes across multiple court cases. As long as those convictions occurred on two separate occasions (e.g., two separate court cases), that individual would meet the statute’s requirements for mandatory lifetime GPS monitoring, even though those initial crimes may have been committed decades before that individual was ever arrested and/or convicted of their “first” criminal offense. In such a case, those multiple crimes could not actually be considered “recidivism,” as they did not occur *after* an initial conviction.

16. This specific point was reinforced by Hanson in testimony given in a 2022 case before the Supreme Court of Canada (*Ndhlovu v. His Majesty the King*, 2022 SCC 38, para 113):

“The Crown’s expert distinguished between two categories of offenders who commit more than one offence. The first is an offender, like Mr. Ndhlovu, who commits more than one sex offence without an intervening conviction. The second is an offender who, after being convicted of a sex offence, goes on to commit another offence. Dr. Hanson explained that committing more than one offence without an intervening conviction is not associated with an enhanced recidivism risk. As he put it, ‘individuals who are convicted of . . . two or three offences at the same sentencing occasion are the same risk as an individual who is convicted of one’ (A.R., vol. II, at p. 196). He noted, however, that committing another offence after a conviction did substantially increase recidivism risk.”¹

Thus, the Wisconsin statute does not *actually* measure “recidivism” per se, which is committing another offense *after* a conviction. Rather, it measures only the presence of multiple prior convictions ever (for crimes that could have all been committed *prior* to the first conviction). Further, what it *does* measure is not sufficient for any kind of standalone determination of risk, even if individuals who *do* have a history of sexual recidivism are at a greater risk to recidivate in

¹ <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/19538/index.do>

the future than those without the same criminal history. Finally, as noted by the testimony of Hanson (2022 SCC 38) above, measuring multiple prior convictions for offenses that did not involve an intervening conviction is not associated with an enhanced recidivism risk.

Classification schemes based on offense of conviction and recidivism history are less effective than schemes that rely on validated risk assessments

17. The Adam Walsh Act (AWA) broadly identifies certain “risk tiers” that are based on the specific offense an individual is convicted of (Pub. L. 109–248, July 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 587, § 111). Zgoba and colleagues (2016) examined the connection between the AWA’s risk tiers, based on conviction offense, and both actuarial recidivism estimates and actual sexual recidivism outcomes across four states. Zgoba and colleagues’ (2016, p. 722) general conclusion was that “the AWA sex offender classification scheme is a poor indicator of relative risk and is likely to result in a system that is less effective in protecting the public than those currently implemented in the states studied.” The AWA risk tiers use a similar offense of conviction and criminal history method as the Wisconsin statute to identify which individuals are supposedly the “highest risk” and in need of lifetime monitoring. Given the results of Zgoba and colleagues (2016), it seems reasonable to conclude that Wisconsin’s imposition of lifetime GPS monitoring based on offense of conviction and/or criminal history is *similarly* less effective at protecting the public than other methods based on validated actuarial risk assessments.

18. To put this another way, “if the purpose of a classification scheme is to identify higher risk offenders to guide public awareness and law enforcement monitoring, it is essential for that classification scheme to approximate relative risk in a meaningful fashion. ... if the classification scheme is not an accurate portrayal of relative risk, then the resources for tracking and monitoring sex offenders cannot be allocated efficiently.” (Zgoba et al., 2016, p. 736).

Wisconsin’s imposition of lifetime GPS monitoring, based on being convicted of a statutorily

identified sex offense and/or having a history of multiple convictions, is inherently not “an accurate portrayal of risk.” As such, the resources currently being devoted to GPS monitoring of these individuals via GPS simply cannot be allocated efficiently under the statute.

Recidivism risk has changed over time by cohort

19. Another reason why the crude factors in the statute are problematic when determining lifetime GPS monitoring requirements is that **recidivism risk of individuals released from WI DOC custody has overall been steadily declining**. For instance, research conducted by the WI DOC indicates that overall sexual recidivism rates have substantially decreased over time (Tatar and Streveler, 2015). This means that individuals who are being released *now* are expected to have an overall sexual recidivism rate that is *lower* than similar individuals released in, for example, the 1990s. Indeed, the WI DOC found that “between 1992 and 2010, the three-year sexual recidivism rate amongst sex offenders decreased by 72.4% (4.2 percentage points).” (Tatar and Streveler, 2015, p. 10).² Specifically, the three-year sexual recidivism rate went from 5.8% for those individuals released in 1992, to just 1.5% for individuals released in 2010. Despite this trend of decreasing sexual recidivism rates, and the current overall low risk of recidivism, these changes over time are not considered when determining statutorily mandated GPS monitoring requirements. Indeed, even if research were to suggest that the most recent three-year sexual recidivism risk estimate was essentially zero, there would be no ability to account for this in the GPS monitoring requirements, which are not based on actual risk assessments or recidivism estimates.

² Note that this is *not* saying that an individual’s likelihood of recidivism decreases the longer they remain in the community (though it does), but rather that individuals with sex crime convictions who were released in later years (e.g., 2010) were less likely to recidivate over the same follow-up period than similar individuals who were released in earlier years (e.g., 1992). In other words, the base recidivism rate was lower for cohorts of individuals released later, compared to their counterparts who were released earlier.

Completion of treatment lowers sexual recidivism risk

20. **Recidivism risk is generally lower for individuals who complete therapy compared to those who do not. Yet this is not considered in the decision to impose lifetime GPS monitoring.** As noted by the WI DOC's Primary Program Report (2022, p. 12), "Persons in our care who completed Sex Offender Treatment programming had lower rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates after one, two, and three years compared to their peers who were identified as having a sex offender treatment need, but who did not receive programming." Specifically, for 2010-2018 releases who had a need for sex offender treatment, the three-year rearrest rate was 18.9% for those who completed such treatment, and 23.2% for those who did not receive such treatment. Thus, completing the sex offender treatment program yielded an 18.5% (4.3 percentage point) decrease in recidivism when measured by rearrest (with the majority of the recidivism reduction from treatment occurring in the first year of release). This finding is not unique to Wisconsin, but rather successful completion of sex offender treatment programming is consistently found to reduce the risk of recidivism (sexual and otherwise) (see Hanson et al., 2009; Przybylski, 2015).

Recidivism risk declines over time spent successfully in the community

21. In addition, the risk of recidivism (sexual or otherwise) for individuals convicted of sex crimes generally decreases the longer an individual remains offense-free in the community. This finding is a common feature in the existing body of research on both general *and* sexual recidivism (see Hanson et al., 2018). Further, WI DOC's own reports also indicate a clear decreasing risk of recidivism the longer an individual remains offense-free in the community.

22. Specifically, WI DOC's *Recidivism After Release from Prison: 2000-2018* report (2021) breaks down the rearrest time for different cohorts between 2000 and 2016 over the first

three years from release. As noted in Table 5 (p. 36), over the first three years from release, roughly 35% of all recidivism occurs within the first six months, and an additional ~22% occurs within months 7-12. Taken together, this means that over half of the total recidivism occurs within the first year of release (see also p. 12). Thus, those individuals who successfully survive the first year after release offense-free are inherently less likely to recidivate during the second year, and this trend of decreasing recidivism over time continues the longer one remains in the community. This trend also holds when recidivism is measured as reconviction instead of rearrest (see Table 6 and p. 12). Note that these statistics are not just specific to individuals with sex crime convictions; nor are they specific to sexual recidivism. However, this general conclusion *also* holds for those with sex crime convictions, and for sexual recidivism.

23. Specific to individuals with sex crime convictions in Wisconsin, among untreated [and treated] sex offenders released between 2010 and 2018, 11.1% of untreated individuals [7.7% of treated individuals] were arrested in the first year, compared to 6% [6.1%] rearrested in the second year of their release, and 6.1% [5.1%] rearrested in the third year of their release (WI DOC, 2022). To put this another way, the likelihood of recidivism not only decreases the longer an individual with a sex crime conviction remains offense-free in the community, but it is even lower for individuals who successfully complete treatment. Yet neither time in the community nor treatment completion are considered in the statute for the mandatory lifetime GPS monitoring decision. Note that “time in the community” refers to the time spent free in the community after a conviction and release from incarceration (if any). This means that even if an individual is subject to probation or parole supervision requirements for years after returning to the community, that time still “counts” towards decreasing risk estimates (see Phenix et al., 2017).

The statute wastes resources in mandating lifetime GPS monitoring for low-risk individuals

24. The current statutorily mandated imposition of lifetime GPS requirements based on offense of conviction and/or recidivism history wastes valuable resources by not actually considering risk. Rather, incorporating a risk assessment hearing, that considers actuarial risk measures and a psychological evaluation, would serve to better protect public safety and prevent against an overbreadth problem. This is because a risk assessment hearing would help to identify those who *actually* represent a high risk to the public, and who *might* benefit from a GPS monitor for a given period of time. At the same time, these hearings would help protect against the imposition of monitoring on individuals who do not represent a high risk of recidivism. Indeed, basing such decisions on an actuarial risk assessment (especially a fourth-generation instrument) would represent an “accurate portrayal of risk,” and thus aid in the efficient allocation of resources (e.g., GPS monitoring).

25. Compared to inflexible policies based solely on offense of conviction and/or a record of multiple convictions, a risk assessment hearing would better identify who might be at a high risk to reoffend by considering *both* static and dynamic factors. A full risk assessment (as referred to in this instance) involves a detailed assessment by a trained psychologist, goes beyond just filling out risk assessment instruments, and could take upwards of 40 hours of work (see Lacy Dep. 14-15, 46.). While conducting a risk assessment hearing for *every* individual convicted of a sex offense may not be logistically feasible, this burden can be dramatically mitigated by the initial use of a proxy risk measure to identify those who may be in need of a full assessment.

Using proxy risk measures can save time and resources

26. The difference between using an initial proxy risk measure and conducting a full assessment (and associated hearing) can be substantial in terms of the resources required. For

instance, proxy risk instruments typically only consider a handful of measures that are easily identified in an individual's criminal history or case files. But they offer a reasonably quick way to provide an *initial* screening of individuals to identify a smaller group who might need more resource-intensive risk assessments. As noted earlier, one such proxy measure is already used by the WI DOC. Further, some risk assessment *instruments* already used by the WI DOC (e.g., Static-99R) could be completed by a trained probation officer or parole agent rather than a trained psychologist, and would likely take much less time than the 40 hours a full assessment might require (Lacy Dep. 14-15.). Indeed, the Static-99R contains only 10 questions, and most, if not all, would be easily discoverable in an individual's criminal history files.

27. The proxy risk instrument already used by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) “incorporates three items to broadly estimate general risk for recidivism: 1) age at release from prison, 2) age at first sentence to WI DOC custody, and 3) number of prior felony convictions in Wisconsin. Scores from the proxy risk screening instrument are used to define three overall risk categories: low, moderate, and high.” (Tatar and Jones, 2016, p. 18; see also Bogue, et al., 2006). While this proxy instrument allows for a quick assessment into one of the three risk categories, “this still doesn’t account for changes in risk over time in the community.” (Tatar and Jones, 2016, p. 18), nor is it specific to *sexual* recidivism risk.³ Thus, this specific proxy instrument might be considered a very crude “second generation” risk assessment tool, that isn’t

³ Of note is that the WI DOC defines *recidivism* as committing an offense (following incarceration) that resulted in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision (Jones and Rogers, 2014; Tatar and Jones, 2016, p. 15; Tatar and Streveler, 2015, p. 4). WI DOC defines *sexual recidivism* as “Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to commit a sex offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision. A sex offense is defined by WI criminal code (WI Stat. 301.45) and generally includes offenses that require registration as a sex offender.” (Tatar and Streveler, 2015, p. 4). Note that this is not the same requirement as the statute imposing lifetime GPS monitoring, which only considers two separate sentencing dates, even if both crimes were committed before an individual was initially arrested and charged for a first offense (See Wis. Stat. §301.48(2)(a)(7)).

specific to sexual recidivism.

28. However, using existing risk instruments that better relate to sexual recidivism risk, but still only require a short amount of time to complete (e.g., Static-99R), could help to quickly and inexpensively identify a much smaller group of individuals who could be given a more detailed risk assessment and associated hearing. Indeed, relying on a validated risk assessment instrument as an initial proxy measure, like the Static-99R already in use by the WI DOC, would be an improvement over what is considered in the statute. Such a process could better determine which individuals would need a full risk assessment to determine whether GPS monitoring might be appropriate, and for how long, based on their *actual* measurable risk. Those screened out of needing a full risk assessment hearing, through the initial use of a proxy measure, would generate substantial resource savings.

Using valid risk assessments can save resources

29. Indeed, it is possible that the resources saved from applying GPS mandates only to individuals who are truly high risk, initially identified via a proxy risk measure, might fully cover any increased costs of conducting full risk assessments on a much smaller proportion of individuals. For instance, if we take Lacy's estimates for the costs of a detailed risk assessment (Lacy Dep. 46), then a single 40-hour assessment conducted by a licensed psychologist (making \$45-\$55/hour) would cost between \$1,800 - \$2,200. Given these estimated costs of conducting a risk assessment, to determine whether any resource savings might be seen, we must also determine the costs of imposing GPS monitoring.

30. While the exact costs of GPS tracking in Wisconsin is not entirely clear (see Lacy Dep.), the WI DOC is authorized to charge individuals as much as \$240/month, based on a sliding income scale, to seemingly cover the "costs" of lifetime GPS monitoring (see WI DOC, 2014, p.

2). If we take this \$240 amount to be the full costs of monthly GPS monitoring, this equates to about \$7.89/day, or \$2,880 per year.⁴ Thus, one year of GPS monitoring would cost an estimated \$2,880 in Wisconsin (12 months * \$240/month), which is similar to the \$3,106 annual cost estimate in California found by Geis and colleagues (2012), although lower than earlier GPS monitoring estimates (see Payne, et al, 2008). Note that these costs only cover GPS monitoring, and thus are above and beyond any other supervision or treatment costs that may be incurred.

31. While the above are rough estimates of both the cost of GPS monitoring and the cost of a full professional risk assessment, it seems fairly clear that for every individual who is *not* assigned lifetime GPS monitoring, the savings in just the first year of release would more than pay for the costs of a detailed assessment by a psychologist. Further, for every individual who *would* have been statutorily required to have lifetime GPS monitoring, but instead can be “screened out” through the use of proxy tools, it yields \$57,600 of cost savings over the next 20 years (20 years @ \$2,880/year of saved costs). This cost savings would pay for between 26 and 32 risk assessments on other individuals who are deemed to be more risky and thus in need of a professional risk assessment to determine whether GPS monitoring might be warranted.⁵ Finally, as noted by Lacy (Dep. 48-49), even for individuals who are willing and able to pay out of pocket for such a risk assessment for themselves, the statute provides no ability to incorporate such an assessment into the decision whether to impose lifetime GPS monitoring.

⁴ This amount is similar to estimates in California, where Geis and colleagues (2012, p. xvii) found that the cost of mandating GPS monitoring for parolees would be an *additional* \$8.51 per day, per parolee.

⁵ This is assuming the WI DOC or another state agency is covering the costs of GPS monitoring. As noted by Lacy (Dep. 50-52.), *some* individuals on GPS monitoring are required to pay for such monitoring (in whole or in part), while others are not. Still, it seems reasonable to assume that many individuals subjected to lifetime GPS monitoring would not be able to cover the full costs of GPS monitoring, and thus would have some of all of these costs covered by the state.

There are significant collateral costs to subjecting low-risk individuals to GPS monitoring

32. GPS monitoring can also result in substantial collateral consequences, including important privacy concerns for individuals subjected to that policy. Specifically, a member of the public can request the minute-by-minute tracking data for any given individual subject to GPS monitoring (see Wescott-Stilson Dep. 43, 49-51). This is an incredibly broad and invasive amount of information to collect on someone, especially over the course of 20 years or more, and make it accessible to the public, particularly when such individuals may have already fully completed their initial sentence and have been successfully living in the community for years (if not decades).

Opinion 2

33. There is little support for the use of post-incarceration GPS tracking as a means of reducing sexual recidivism, especially the way the Wisconsin statute mandates it. Specifically, the prior research on the efficacy of GPS tracking for sexual offenders offers very mixed support that it actually reduces either sexual *or* non-sexual recidivism. For instance, a review of research by Lobanov-Rostovsky (2015, p. 3) summarized the state of GPS tracking for individuals with sex crime convictions:

“In studies on the use of GPS with sexual offenders, research studies have demonstrated no significant reductions in sexual recidivism for those on electronic monitoring (Bonta, Wallace-Capretta, & Rooney, 2000; Gies et al., 2012; TBPP, 2007; Turner et al., 2007), or in the rate of violent crime and rape in jurisdictions utilizing this strategy (Button, DeMichele, & Payne, 2009).”

34. Another example includes Turner et al.’s (2015) pilot study of GPS tracking for individuals with sex crime convictions in San Diego, California during the first 12 months after release from incarceration. While not a randomized experiment, and despite some differences between the 94 sex offender parolees monitored by GPS and the 91 sex offender parolees monitored via specialized sex offender caseloads, they concluded that “the cost of monitoring sex

offenders on GPS may outweigh these benefits, given the fact that GPS sex offenders were no more likely to commit a new sexual offense compared to their comparison group counterparts.” (Turner et al., 2015, p. 19).⁶ Specifically, both the GPS and the control group had a 1.1% rate of sex crime recidivism over the first year of release.

35. Surprisingly, there is little research on the efficacy of GPS tracking in Wisconsin, nor into the cost effectiveness of GPS tracking, despite the WI DOC having years of criminal history records at their disposal. As noted by Lacy (Dep. 45-47), the WI DOC has not undertaken any comparative analysis of the costs of conducting evaluations to determine GPS monitoring provisions. As noted by the Director of Research and Policy at WI DOC (Baumgart Dep. 25-27), WI DOC has not conducted research on the efficacy of GPS monitoring in reducing recidivism, in solving crimes, nor in helping to exonerate or rule out suspects in crimes. Further, there appears to be no plans for WI DOC to conduct such assessments in the future because, as Baumgart (Dep. 32) states, “there hasn’t been a specific ask of need to look into it as far as my unit has understood it.”

36. Thus, despite using GPS monitoring for hundreds of individuals, imposed by the statute for a minimum of 20 years, and having access to these data, the state has conducted no research on whether GPS monitoring is even effective at reducing recidivism. Without knowing whether such a policy is even effective, it seems hard to defend the current statute, especially as it is not an evidence-based policy, nor designed in light of the extensive existing body of research

⁶ Despite the title of Turner and colleagues’ (2015) study suggesting it examined ‘high risk sex offenders’, the average Static-99R score of the sample was 3.7, which only indicates an average to above average risk, and the sample contained offenders with Static-99R scores in the low, medium, *and* high categories. Thus, this appears to be a study of sex offenders *generally*, rather than being specific to *high risk* sex offenders (Static-99R scores of 4 or greater). Further, study participants “were typically recidivists, who had prior records that included arrests for criminal acts other than sex offenses” (Turner et al., 2015, p. 12).

on sexual recidivism risk.

Opinion 3

37. Mandating GPS tracking for 20 years or longer, especially when the policy is applied without incorporating any actual risk assessment (static or dynamic), represents an immense waste of resources with no discernable public safety benefits. Specifically, requiring monitoring for a minimum of 20 years is inconsistent with a large body of research that demonstrates that the vast majority of individuals with prior sex offense convictions will pose no greater risk of sexual offending than a non-sexual offender and/or a member of the public after much less time spent offense free in the community.

38. For instance, Hanson and colleagues (2018) provide an important point relating to the continued management of individuals with sex crime convictions after returning to the community. They suggests that for this population, “a plausible threshold for desistance is when their risk for a new sexual offense is no different than the risk of a spontaneous sexual offense among individuals who have no prior sexual offense history but who have a history of nonsexual crime. If we are going to manage the risk of an individual with a history of sexual crime differently from an individual with a history of nonsexual crime, then their risk of sexual offending should be perceptibly different.” (Hanson et al., 2018, p. 49). In other words, when the continued risk of sexual recidivism cannot be reliably distinguished between “sexual offenders” and “non-sexual offenders,” it does not make intuitive sense to continue to devote resources to monitoring this population.

39. In terms of what the baseline comparison of “low risk” might look like, Kahn and colleagues’ (2017) review of 11 studies, accounting for 543,024 individuals, found a 1% to 2% rate of sexual offending among *nonsexual* offenders after 5 years. Hanson and colleagues (2018,

p. 49) similarly suggest that a “sexual recidivism rate of less than 2% after 5 years is also a defensible threshold below which individuals with a history of sexual crime should be released from conditions associated with the sexual offender label. From a risk management perspective, resources that may be spent on these very low risk sexual offenders would be better spent on higher risk offenders, prevention of sexual crime, and victim services.” Thus, Hanson and colleagues (2018) are suggesting that spending resources to monitor low-risk sexual offenders, meaning those who are no more a risk for sexual offending than similar to non-sexual offenders, is not only an ineffective policy, but wastes resources better spent on other preventative measures that would have a greater impact on public safety (see also Harris and Hanson, 2004).

40. The next logical question from this line of reasoning is *when* would this “defensible threshold” of removing specific “sex offense” conditions occur? This depends on a number of factors, but Hanson and colleagues’ (2018, p. 57) study of more than 7,000 sexual offenders followed over 25 years concluded that “within 10 to 15 years, the vast majority of individuals with a history of sexual crime will be no more likely to commit a sexual crime than individuals who have been convicted of a nonsexual crime and who have never been previously convicted of a sexual crime.”

41. Hanson and colleagues’ (2018, p. 55) graphically demonstrate this in the figure below. Specifically, they separate out individuals based on their scores from a validated actuarial risk instrument (the Static-99R, already in use by the WI DOC), which shows both the dramatic variation of time at risk among ‘sex offenders’, as well as how quickly some achieve a risk of recidivism that is no different than non-sexual-offenders:

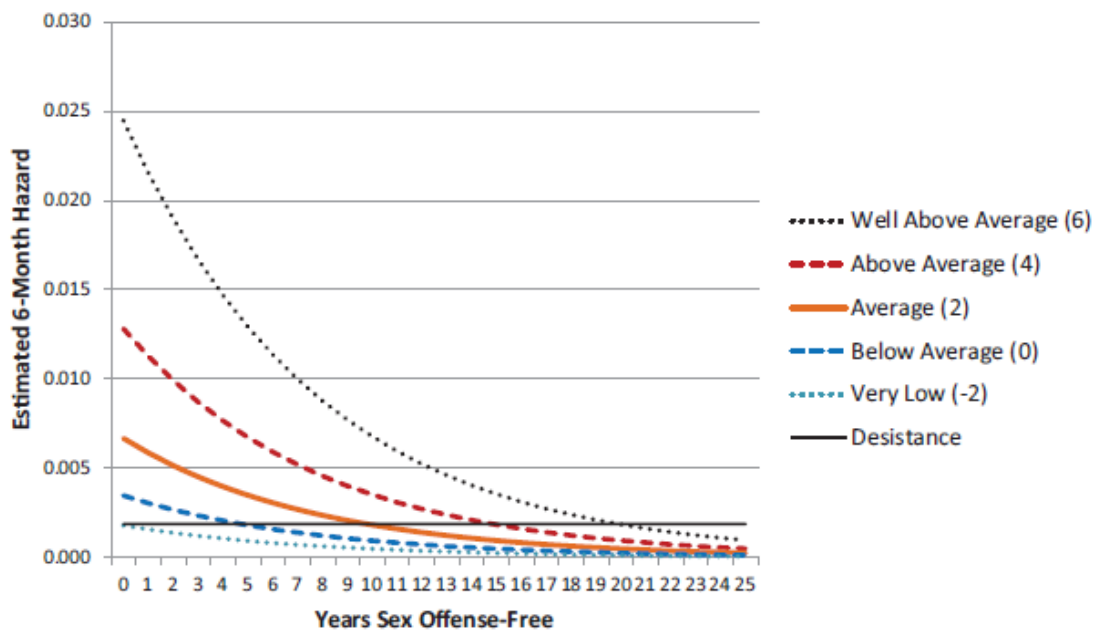


Figure 2. Years to desistance according to initial risk level based on selected Static-99R scores. Estimated hazard rates based on Model 5 ($n = 7,225$) for routine/complete samples. See the online article for the color version of this figure.

42. Indeed, the lowest risk individuals in the sample were at this “desistance threshold” *at their time of release*, while those who were “below average” risk hit the threshold between 3 and 6 years after release, and those who were “average risk” hit the threshold between 8 and 13 years (Hanson et al., 2018). Note that these risk estimates were based on an individual’s Static-99R score, and while that is not a dynamic “fourth generation” risk assessment instrument, it is at the very least more relevant and accurate at predicting risk than the statute’s blunt use of crime of conviction and/or history of multiple convictions.

43. Thus, mandating GPS tracking for 20 years or longer, *especially* when the policy is applied without incorporating any actual risk assessment (static or dynamic), represents an immense waste of resources with no discernable public safety benefits, and inflicts severe collateral consequences on the individuals subjected to the GPS monitoring. This is further reinforced by the mixed evidence that GPS tracking actually affects sexual recidivism *at all*, and

the lack of any research conducted by WI DOC on their own GPS and recidivism data.

44. In short, the overall risk of sexual recidivism is quite low to begin with, and existing research is conflicted on whether GPS monitoring even works to reduce sexual recidivism. Particularly troubling is that Wisconsin applies this (costly) monitoring as a blanket policy based only on two limited pieces of criminal history, and *by design* completely ignores the use of validated risk assessment instruments. This means that many (if not most) of the individuals who are subject to this invasive monitoring policy quickly become no more at risk of sexual offending than non-sexual offenders, and yet remain subject to the GPS provisions for *at least* 20 years, if not longer.

45. Indeed, Hanson and colleagues (2018, p. 56) found that “only individuals with Static-99R scores of 7 or higher (<4% of the initial cohort) would have a risk of sexual recidivism perceptibly higher than the desistance threshold given that they have remained sexual offense-free for 21 years in the community. No individuals who remained sexual offense-free for 18 years would be considered an above average risk.” In other words, only 4 out of every 100 individuals in their sample would have a risk of sexual recidivism above a “desistence” level after 21 years. Even then, these few individuals who were deemed the absolute highest risk *upon release* (using a validated risk assessment tool) would still have no more than an “average” risk after 18 years offense-free in the community.

46. Thus, *even if we assume that GPS monitoring is effective* (which research does not definitively indicate), it is quite clear that imposing a 20-year minimum term is an incredible waste of resources for all but perhaps the smallest proportion of individuals who represent the absolute highest risk. Yet the way that the Wisconsin statute mandates lifetime GPS monitoring means that the state imposes an overly restrictive policy without evidence of effectiveness, by blindly

applying to a population of individuals who have not been assessed for risk, for a period of time that is not evidence-based, and can be many years (if not *decades*) longer than these individuals would even represent any type of increased risk of sexual recidivism *were* risk assessments taken into account ... which they are not.

Conclusions

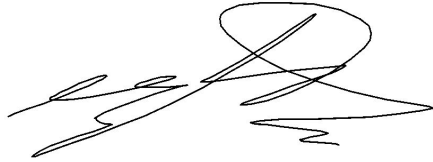
47. In conclusion, Wisconsin's statutory mandate of GPS monitoring is not evidence-based, has no research supporting its use, is wasteful and ineffective, inflicts severe collateral consequences on individuals for decades after their release, and *by design* excludes the consideration of any validated risk assessments. It is the equivalent of a blindfolded politician using a sledgehammer to conduct brain surgery on everyone who walks into the Emergency Room, even though there are trained neurosurgeons with MRI machines and scalpels standing around being ignored (i.e., psychologists with validated risk assessment instruments). Given the complete lack of research justifying either the statutes underlying provisions or its efficacy, and the overall lack of effort to even attempt such research, it boggles the mind that anyone would consider the statute worthy of defending for any reason other than the public and policymakers are scared of "sex offenders" and believe a lot of unsubstantiated myths regarding their risk of recidivism (see Hanson and Harris, 2018; Harris and Socia, 2016; Levenson et al., 2007).

Statement of Compensation

48. I am being compensated at a rate of \$250/hour for the work in researching and writing this report. For court testimony or deposition time that may occur in the future, my rate is \$350/hour, with reimbursement of reasonable travel expenses as required.

Oath and Signature

49. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly M. Socia', written over a horizontal line.

Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.
Professor
School of Criminology and Justice Studies
University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Kelly_Socia@uml.edu

Report Signed and Submitted: December 18, 2023

References

- Baldwin, K. (2023) *Chapter 6: Sex Offender Risk Assessment*. SMART Office: Washington, DC. Available at: <https://smart.ojp.gov/somapi/chapter-6-sex-offender-risk-assessment>
- Bartosh, D. L., Garby, T., Lewis, D., & Gray, S. (2003). Differences in the predictive validity of actuarial risk assessments in relation to sex offender type. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 47(4), 422-438.
- Bonta, J., Wallace-Capretta, S., and Rooney, J. (2000) Can electronic monitoring make a difference? An evaluation of three Canadian programs. *Crime and Delinquency*, 46(1), 61–75.
- Garton, N. (2023) Wisconsin releases sex offenders from GPS bracelets after court ruling. *The Cap Times*. (August 8). Available at: https://captimes.com/news/government/wisconsin-releases-sex-offenders-from-gps-bracelets-after-court-ruling/article_f399b2d4-3250-530d-964f-798eef014db5.html
- Bogue, B., Woodward, W., & Joplin, L. (2006). *Using a proxy score to pre-screen offenders for risk to reoffend*. Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence: Boulder, Co.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). (2023). *History of Risk Assessment* Public Safety Risk Assessment Clearinghouse. Bureau of Justice Statistics: Washington, DC. Available at: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/psrac/basics/history-risk-assessment>
- Button, D.M., DeMichele, M., & Payne, B.K. (2009). Using electronic monitoring to supervise sex offenders: Legislative patterns and implications for community corrections officers. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 20(4), 414–436.
- Desmarais, S., & Singh, J. (2013). *Risk assessment instruments validated and implemented in correctional settings in the United States*. Council of State Governments Justice Center.

Available at: <https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Risk-Assessment-Instruments-Validated-and-Implemented-in-Correctional-Settings-in-the-United-States.pdf>

Geis, S. V., Gainey, R., Cohen, M. I., Healy, E., Duplantier, D., Yeide, M., ... & Hopps, M.

(2012). *Monitoring high risk offenders with GPS technology: An evaluation of the California Supervision Programme*. Final Report. National Institute of Justice: Washington, DC.

Hanson, R. K., & Anderson, D. (2021). Chapter 6: Static-99R. Handbook of Violence Risk Assessment. Douglas and Otto, eds. Routledge: New York, NY.

Hanson, R.K., Bourgon, G., Helmus, L., & Hodgson, S. (2009). *A Meta-Analysis of the Effectiveness of Treatment for Sex Offenders: Risk, Need, and Responsivity*. Public Safety Canada: Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Hanson, R. K., & Bussière, M. T. (1996). *Predictors of Sexual Offender Recidivism: A Meta-analysis. User Report 1996*. Department of the Solicitor General of Canada: Ottawa, Canada. Available at: www.ps-sp.gc.ca/res/cor/rep

Hanson, R. K., & Bussière, M. T. (1998). Predicting relapse: A meta-analysis of sexual offender recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 66, 348_362.

Hanson, R. K., Harris, A. J., Letourneau, E., Helmus, L. M., & Thornton, D. (2018). Reductions in risk based on time offense-free in the community: Once a sexual offender, not always a sexual offender. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 24(1), 48-63.

Hanson, R. K., Lunetta, A., Phenix, A., Neeley, J., & Epperson, D. (2014). The field validity of Static-99/R sex offender risk assessment tool in California. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*, 1(2), 102.

- Harris, A. J. R., & Hanson, R. K. (2004). *Sex offender recidivism: A simple question* (Vol. 3). Ottawa, Ontario: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
- Harris, A. J. R., & Hanson, R. K. (2010). Clinical, actuarial and dynamic risk assessment of sexual offenders: Why do things keep changing?. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 16(3), 296-310.
- Harris, A. J., & Socia, K. M. (2016). What's in a name? Evaluating the effects of the "sex offender" label on public opinions and beliefs. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 660–678. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1079063214564391>
- Jones, M., & Rogers, J. (2014). *Recidivism after Release from Prison*. Performance Measurement Series. Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Office of the Secretary, Research and Policy Unit: Madison, WI. Available at: <https://doc.wi.gov/DataResearch/ArchivedReports/Recidivism/0614RecidivismAfterReleasefromPrisonUpdated.pdf>
- Kahn, R. E., Ambroziak, G., Hanson, R. K., & Thornton, D. (2017). Release from the sex offender label. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 46, 861-864.
- Levenson, J. S., Brannon, Y. N., Fortney, T., & Baker, J. (2007). Public perceptions about sex offenders and community protection policies. *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy (ASAP)*, 7, 137–161. [http:// dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1530-2415.2007.00119.x](http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1530-2415.2007.00119.x)
- Lobanov-Rostovsky, C. (2015). *Adult sex offender management*. NCJ 248951. Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative: Washington, DC. Available at: <https://smart.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh231/files/media/document/adultsexoffendermanagement.pdf>

- Payne, B. K., DeMichele, M., & Button, D. M. (2008). Understanding the electronic monitoring of sex offenders. *Corrections Compendium*, 33(1), 1-5.
- Phenix, A., & Epperson, D. L. (2016). Overview of the development, reliability, validity, scoring, and uses of the Static-99, Static-99R, Static-2002, and Static-2002R. Sexual offending: Predisposing antecedents, assessments and management. Phenix & Hoberman, eds., Springer: New York, NY.
- Phenix, A., Fernandez, Y., Harris, A. J., Helmus, M., Hanson, R. K., & Thornton, D. (2017). *Static-99R coding rules, revised-2016*. Public Safety Canada.
- Przybylski, R. (2015) *The Effectiveness of Treatment for Adult Sexual About SOMAPI Offenders*. SMART Office: Washington, DC. Accessed December 3, 2023 from:
<https://smart.ojp.gov/somapi/chapter-7-effectiveness-treatment-adult-sex-offenders>
- Smid, W., Kamphuis, J., Wever, E., & Van Beek, D. (2014). A comparison of the predictive properties of nine sex offender risk assessment instruments. *Psychological Assessment*, 26(3), 691-703.
- Tatar II, J. R. & Jones, M. (2016) *Recidivism after Release from Prison*. Performance Measurement Series. Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Office of the Secretary, Research and Policy Unit: Madison, WI.
- Tatar II, J. R., & Streveler, A. (2015). *Sex Offender Recidivism after Release from Prison*. Performance Measurement Series. Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Office of the Secretary, Research and Policy Unit: Madison, WI.
- Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole (TBPP). (2007). *Monitoring Tennessee's Sex Offenders Using Global Positioning Systems: A Project Evaluation*. Available at:
<http://state.tn.us/bopp/Press%20Releases/BOPP%20GPS%20Program%20Evaluation,%20April%202007.pdf>.

Tully, R. J., Chou, S., & Browne, K. D. (2013). A systematic review on the effectiveness of sex offender risk assessment tools in predicting sexual recidivism of adult male sex offenders. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 33(2), 287-316.

Turner, S., Chamberlain, A. W., Jannetta, J., & Hess, J. (2015). Does GPS improve recidivism among high risk sex offenders? Outcomes for California's GPS pilot for high risk sex offender parolees. *Victims & Offenders*, 10(1), 1-28.

Turner, S., Jannetta, J., Hess, J., Myers, R., Shah, R., Werth, R., & Whitby, A. (2007). *Implementation and Early Outcomes for the Sex Diego High Risk Sex Offender (HRSO) GPS Pilot Program*. Retrieved from:
http://ucicorrections.seweb.uci.edu/files/HRSO_GPS_Pilot_Program.pdf.

Wisconsin Department of Corrections. (2014) *DOC-1356 (Rev.) Administrative Directive# 13-11, GPS Tracking Fees*. Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections: Madison, WI. Available at:
https://doc.wi.gov/GuidanceDocumentsV2/DCC/DCC_AD13-11_GPS%20Tracking%20Fees.pdf

Wisconsin Department of Corrections. (2022). *Primary Programs Report*. Office of Program Services, Research and Policy Unit: Madison, WI. Available at:
https://doc.wi.gov/DataResearch/RecidivismReincarceration/Primary%20Program%20Report_2022_FINAL.pdf

Wisconsin Department of Corrections. (2021). *Recidivism after release from prison: 2000-2018*. Performance Measurement Series. Office of the Secretary, Research and Policy Unit: Madison, WI. Available at:

<https://doc.wi.gov/DataResearch/RecidivismReincarceration/0821RecidivismAfterReleaseFromPrison.pdf>

Zgoba, K. M., Miner, M., Levenson, J., Knight, R., Letourneau, E., & Thornton, D. (2016). The Adam Walsh Act: An examination of sex offender risk classification systems. *Sexual Abuse, 28*(8), 722-740.

Appendix A: Comprehensive C.V. of Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.

Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.

School of Criminology and Justice Studies
University of Massachusetts, Lowell
HSSB 483, 113 Wilder Street, Lowell, MA 01854
Kelly_Socia@uml.edu

Academic Employment

Professor, Fall 2023 - Present

School of Criminology and Justice Studies, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Assistant Director, Faculty Research Projects, Center for Public Opinion, 2022-Present

Associate Professor, Fall 2017 – Summer 2023

School of Criminology and Justice Studies, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Assistant Professor, Fall 2012 – Summer 2017

School of Criminology and Justice Studies, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Assistant Professor, Fall 2011 – Summer 2012

Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico

Research Support Specialist, Summer 2011

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (University at Albany, SUNY)

Education

University at Albany, Albany, NY

Ph.D., Criminal Justice, 2011

Dissertation: *Residence Restriction Legislation, Sex Crime Rates, and the Spatial Distribution of Sex Offender Residences.*

Committee Members: Dr. Alan Lizotte (Chair), Dr. Jill Levenson, Dr. Steven Messner, Dr. Greg Pogarsky, Dr. Janet Stamatel

M.A., Criminal Justice, 2008

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY

B.S. with Highest Honors, Business Administration: Management Information Systems, 2005

Minor: Criminology

Peer Reviewed Publications

✂ *Denotes student co-author*

Byrne, James M., Kras, Kimberly R., Hummer, Don, **Socia, Kelly M.**, ✂Rapisarda, Sabrina S. (*in press*) “Community Participatory Research on Veterans in Specialized Programming: Project Overview and Initial Findings” *Victims and Offenders*.

Hummer, Don, Byrne, James M., ✂Rapisarda, Sabrina S., **Socia, Kelly M.**, Kras, Kimberly R. (*in press*). “No Veteran Left Behind? Perspectives on VTC Eligibility Criteria for Justice-Involved Veterans in Multiple Jurisdictions Across the United States” *Victims & Offenders*. doi:10.1080/15564886.2023.2288963

Socia, Kelly M., ✂Rapisarda, Sabrina S., Kras, Kimberly R., Hummer, Don, Byrne, James M., Taxman, Faye. (*in press*) “‘God, I hope it doesn’t fade out’: Team Member Perspectives on the Future of Veterans Treatment Courts” *Victims and Offenders*. doi:10.1080/15564886.2023.2276321

Kras, Kimberly R., ✂Rapisarda, Sabrina S., Hummer, Don, **Socia, Kelly M.**, Byrne, James M., Taxman, Faye. (*in press*). “At Risk and Underserved: Veterans Treatment Court Team Member Perspectives on Service Delivery Challenges” *Victims and Offenders*. doi:10.1080/15564886.2023.2275195

✂Rapisarda, Sabrina S., Kras, Kimberly R., ✂LeMoyne, Grace, Hummer, Don, **Socia, Kelly M.**, Byrne, James M. (*in press*) “Veterans treatment courts: A nationwide review of U.S. enacting and eligibility state statutes” *Victims and Offenders*. doi:10.1080/15564886.2023.2263451

Rydberg, Jason, **Socia, Kelly M.**, Dum, Christopher P., and ✂Cole, Katrina. (*in press*). “Shooting the Messenger: How expert statements on stigmatized populations impacts perceived credibility” *Justice Quarterly*. doi:10.1080/07418825.2023.2267633

✂Novick, Rachel, **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Pickett, Justin T. (2022) “Asymmetric Compassion Collapse, Collateral Consequences, and Reintegration: An Experimental Study” *Justice Quarterly*. 39(7), 1475-1498. doi:10.1080/07418825.2022.2119157

Socia, Kelly M., Stone, Rebecca, Palacios, Wilson, and Cluverius, John. (2022) “Too harsh for me but not for thee? Threat control, personal freedom, and perception of pandemic policy” *Justice Quarterly*. 39(7), 1592-1617. doi:10.1080/07418825.2022.2117238

Socia, Kelly M. (2022) “Driving public support: Support for a law is higher when the law is named after a victim.” *Justice Quarterly*. 39(7), 1449-1474. doi:10.1080/07418825.2022.2064329

Dum, Christopher P., **Socia, Kelly M.**, ✂Bengt, George, and ✂Neiderman, Halle. (2022) “The Effect of Reading Prisoner Poetry on Stigma and Public Attitudes: Results from a multigroup survey experiment” *The Prison Journal*. 102(1), 3-24. doi:10.1177/00328855211069127

- Socia, Kelly M.**, Stone, Rebecca, Palacios, Wilson, Cluverius, John. (2021) "Focus on Prevention: The public is more supportive of 'Overdose Prevention Sites' than they are of 'Safe Injection Facilities.'" *Criminology & Public Policy*, 20(4), 729-754. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12566
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Rydberg, Jason, and Dum, Christopher P. (2021) "Punitive Attitudes Towards Individuals Convicted of Sex Offenses: A Vignette Study" *Justice Quarterly*. 38(6), 1262-1289. doi:10.1080/07418825.2019.1683218
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Morabito, Melissa M., Bond, Brenda J., and Nader, Eli S. (2021) "Public Perceptions of Police Agency Fairness and the Willingness to Call Police" *The American Review of Public Administration*. 51(5), 360-373. doi:10.1177/02750740211005699
- §Thompson, Lisa, Rydberg, Jason, Cassidy, Michael, **Socia, Kelly M.**, (2020) "Contextual Influences on the Sentencing of Convicted Sex Offenders" *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 32(7), 778-805. doi:10.1177/1079063219852936
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Grady, Melissa D., Bolder, Tess, Cronin, Kelli, Hurt, Christi, Vidrine, Sarah (2020) "Perceptions of Individuals Who Commit Sexual Offenses and Related Policies: A Group Comparison" *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 31(7), 1059-1094. doi:10.1177/0887403419873126
- Dum, Christopher P., **Socia, Kelly M.**, §Yarrison, Fritz, and §Long-Yarrison, Brooke L. (2020) "Would God Forgive? Attitudes Towards Sex Offenders in Places of Worship." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 32(5), 567-590. doi:10.1177/1079063219839498
- Powers, Ráchael A., §Khachatryan, Norair, and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2020) "Reporting Victimization to the Police: The Role of Racial-Dyad and Bias Motivation" *Policing & Society*. 30(3), 310-326. doi:10.1080/10439463.2018.1523164
- Stone, Rebecca, and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2019) "Boy with Toy or Black Male with Gun: An analysis of online news articles covering the shooting of Tamir Rice." *Race and Justice*. 9(3), 330-358. doi:10.1177/2153368716689594
- Powers, Ráchael A. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2019) "Racial Animosity, adversary effect, and hate crime: Parsing out injuries in intraracial, interracial, and race-based offenses" *Crime & Delinquency*. 65(4), 447-473. doi:10.1177/0011128718779566
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Dum, Christopher P., and Rydberg, Jason. (2019) "Turning a Blind Eye: Public Support of Emergency Housing Policies for Sex Offenders." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 31(1), 25-49. doi:10.1177/1079063217720925

- Brown, Elizabeth K., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and §Silver, Jason R. (2019) “Conflicted Conservatives, Punitive Views, and Anti-Black Racial Bias 1974-2014” *Punishment & Society*. 21(1), 3-27. doi:10.1177/1462474517736295
- Rydberg, Jason, Dum, Christopher P., and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2018) “Nobody Gives A #%&! : A Factorial Survey Examining The Effect Of Criminological Evidence On Opposition To Sex Offender Residence Restrictions” *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. 14(4), 541-550. doi:10.1007/s11292-018-9335-5
- Rydberg, Jason, Cassidy, Michael, and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2018). “Punishing the wicked: Examining the correlates of sentence severity for convicted sex offenders” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. 34(4), 943-970. doi:10.1007/s10940-017-9360-y
- Brown, Elizabeth K. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2017) “Twenty-First Century Punitivity: Social Sources of Punitive American Views Reconsidered.” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. 33(4), 935-959. doi:10.1007/s10940-016-9319-4
- Dum, Christopher P., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Rydberg, Jason. (2017) “Public support for emergency shelter housing interventions concerning stigmatized populations: Results from a randomized experiment.” *Criminology & Public Policy*. 16(3), 835-877. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12311
- Socia, Kelly M.** and Brown, Elizabeth K. (2017) “Up in Smoke: The Passage of Medical Marijuana Legislation and Enactment of Dispensary Moratoriums in Massachusetts.” *Crime & Delinquency*. 63(5), 569-591. doi:10.1177/0011128714557024
- §Walfield, Scott M., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Powers, Ráchael A. (2017) “Religious Motivated Hate Crimes: A Multilevel Analysis of the Factors Related to Arrest.” *American Journal of Criminal Justice*. 42(1), 148-169. doi:10.1007/s12103-016-9349-3
- Morabito, Melissa M., **Socia, Kelly M.**, §Wik, Amanda, and Fisher, William. (2017) “The Nature and Extent of Police Use of Force in Encounters with People with Behavioral Health Disorders.” *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*. 50(1), 31-37. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.10.001
- §Briones, Rhissa R., Powers, Ráchael A., and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) “Sexual Orientation Bias Crimes: Examination of Victim Reporting, Perceptions of Police Bias, and Police Response.” *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. 43(12), 1688-1709. doi:10.1177/0093854816660583
- Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2016) “Evaluating public perceptions of the risk presented by registered sex offenders: Evidence of Crime Control Theater?” *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*. 22(4), 375-385. doi:10.1037/law0000081
- Harris, Andrew J. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) “What’s in a Name? Evaluating the Effects of the ‘Sex Offender’ Label on Public Opinions and Beliefs.” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 28(7), 660-678. doi:10.1177/1079063214564391

- Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) "Examining the Concentration of Registered Sex Offenders in Upstate New York Census Tracts." *Crime & Delinquency*. 62(6), 748-776.
doi:10.1177/0011128714526563
- Levenson, Jill S. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) "Adverse Childhood Experiences and Arrest Patterns in a Sample of Sexual Offenders." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 31(10), 1883-1911. doi:10.1177/0886260515570751
- Socia, Kelly M.** and Brown, Elizabeth K. (2016) "'This Isn't About Casey Anthony Anymore': Political Rhetoric and Caylee's Law." *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 27(4), 348-377.
doi:10.1177/0887403414551000
- Pattavina, April, **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Zuber, Malgorzata (2016) "Economic Stress and Domestic Violence: Examining the Impact of Mortgage Foreclosures on Incidents Reported to the Police 2005 to 2009" *Justice Research and Policy*, 16(2), 147-164.
doi:10.1177/1525107115623938
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., and Harris, Andrew J. (2015) "'Brothers Under the Bridge': Factors Influencing the Transience of Registered Sex Offenders in Florida" *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 27(6), 559-586. doi:10.1177/1079063214521472
- Morabito, Melissa S. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2015) "Is Dangerousness a Myth? Injuries and Police Encounters with People with Mental Illness." *Criminology and Public Policy*. 14(2), 253-276. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12127
- Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2015) "Where for art thou? Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions." *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 26(4), 319-344. doi:10.1177/0887403413512326
- Socia, Kelly M.** (2015) "State Residence Restrictions and Forcible Rape Rates: A Multi-State Quasi-Experimental Analysis of UCR Data." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 27(2), 205-227. doi:10.1177/1079063213509412
- Socia, Kelly M.** (2014) "Residence Restrictions are Ineffective, Inefficient, and Inadequate: So Now What?" *Criminology & Public Policy*. 13(1), 179-188. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12071 [Policy Essay]
- Socia, Kelly M.** (2013) "Too Close for Comfort? Registered Sex Offender Spatial Clustering and Recidivistic Sex Crime Rates." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 25(6), 531-556. doi:10.1177/1079063212469061
- Socia, Kelly M.** (2013) "Residence Restrictions and the Association with Registered Sex Offender Clustering." *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 24(4), 441-475.
doi:10.1177/0887403412445613

Socia, Kelly M. (2012) “The Efficacy of County-Level Sex Offender Residence Restrictions in New York” *Crime & Delinquency*. 58(4), 612-642. doi:10.1177/0011128712441694

Socia, Kelly M. and Stamatel, Janet P. [equal contribution] (2012) “Neighborhood Characteristics and the Social Control of Registered Sex Offenders.” *Crime & Delinquency*. 58(4), 565-587. doi:10.1177/0011128711420111

Socia, Kelly M. (2012) “The Implementation of County Residence Restrictions in New York.” *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*. 18(2), 206-230. doi:10.1037/a0024993

Socia, Kelly M. (2011) “The Policy Implications of Residence Restrictions on Sex Offender Housing in Upstate, NY.” *Criminology & Public Policy*, 10(2), 351-389. doi:10.1111/j.1745-9133.2011.00713.x

“Overview of ‘The Policy Implications of Residence Restrictions on Sex Offender Housing in Upstate, NY.’” *Criminology & Public Policy*, 10(2), 349-350. doi:10.1111/j.1745-9133.2011.00724.x

Socia, Kelly M. and Stamatel, Janet P. (2010). “Assumptions and Evidence Behind Sex Offender Laws: Registration, Community Notification, and Residency Restrictions.” *Sociology Compass*. 4(1), 1-20. doi:10.1111/j.1751-9020.2009.00251.x

✿Freeman, Naomi J., ✿Sandler, Jeffrey C., and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2009). “A Time-Series Analysis on the Impact of Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification on Plea Bargaining Rates.” *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law, and Society*. 22(2), 153-165. doi:10.1080/14786010902975424

✿Sandler, Jeffrey C., ✿Freeman, Naomi J., and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2008). “Does a Watched Pot Boil: A Time-Series Analysis of New York State's Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law.” *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*. 14(4), 284-302. doi:10.1037/a0013881

Book Chapters and Other Scholarly Products

Socia, Kelly M. (2021) *The Ancillary Consequences of SORN*, (pp. 78-101). Book chapter in Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Laws: An Empirical Evaluation. Logan, Wayne A. and Prescott, J.J. (eds). Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 9781108328425

Rydberg, Jason, **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Cassidy, Michael. (2018). “Community-Level Influences on the Sentencing of Convicted Sex Offenders, Pennsylvania, 2004-2010.” Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2018-08-07. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36593.v1> [Dataset]

Socia, Kelly M. (2017). “Sex Offender Civil Commitment Policies in Context.” [Editorial Introduction]. *Criminology & Public Policy*. 16(3), 909-911. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12329

Socia, Kelly M. (2016). "Sex Offender Housing Options in Fort Lauderdale, FL, Under a Residence Restriction Law. A Report for the American Civil Liberties Union of Florida (ACLU FL) and the Broward Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union"

Socia, Kelly M. and Rydberg, Jason. (2016). *Sex Offender Policy and Legislation*. (pp. 187-202). Book chapter in Advancing Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy. Blomberg, T., Mestre Brancal, J., Beaver, K., and Bales, W. (eds). Routledge. ISBN: 978-1138829237

Socia, Kelly M. and Maroun, Rimonda R. (2016). "*Sex Offender Policies and Legislation*." In Oxford Bibliographies in Criminology. Ed. Beth M. Huebner. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780195396607, doi:10.1093/OBO/9780195396607-0169
-Revision and update posted February, 2019.

In *Sex Offender Law Report*:
(2015)

Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J.
"Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions." *16*(1) 3-4, 12-13.

(2013)

"From the Literature." *14*(5), 69-70, 80.

"Department of Defense Releases FY 2012 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military." *14*(5), 72.

"From the Literature." *14*(4), 51-52, 63-64.

"From the Literature." *14*(3), 40-43.

"Texas Says 'No' to Federal Registry Standards." *14*(3), 39.

"From the Literature." *14*(2), 25-28.

"Seventh Circuit Rules Indiana DOC Sex Offender Registry Error Policy Violates Due Process." *14*(2), 23-24.

"Changes to California's Three-Strikes Law Do Not Affect Many Ex-offenders." *14*(2), 19-20.

"From the Literature." *14*(1), 5-8.

(2012)

"Legal Challenge to State Residence Restriction Law in Rhode Island." *13*(6), 83, 95-96.

"From the Literature." *13*(6), 85-88.

"Evaluating Community-Based Management Practices." *13*(5), 65, 78-79.

"From the Literature." *13*(5), 71-74.

Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2014).
"Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions in Florida" *Report to the Florida Action Committee*. Lake Monroe, FL: Florida Action Committee.

Socia, Kelly M. (2011). *The Obama Administration* in The Encyclopedia of Drug Policy. (Kleiman, M. and Hawdon, J., eds.) SAGE Publications.

Socia, Kelly M. (2008). *Spam* in The Encyclopedia of Cyber Crime. (McQuade, S. C., ed.) Greenwood Press.

Socia, Kelly M. and McCarthy, Kevin J. (2008). *Online Addiction* in The Encyclopedia of Cyber Crime. (McQuade, S. C., ed.) Greenwood Press.

Newman, Graeme R., with the assistance of **Kelly Socia**. (2007). *Sting Operations*. Problem-Oriented Guides for Police, Response Guide No. 6. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Conference Presentations (Last 5 years)

© Denotes conference presentation given by a co-author

Shields, R.T., Zgoba, K., ten Benschel, T., Dum, C., and **Socia, K.M.** “Roundtable: Advice for Surviving and Succeeding in a Tenure Track Position, and Beyond” American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA., Scheduled November 2023

Shields, R.T., Alexander, A., Helmus, M., and **Socia, K.M.** “Workshop: Finding And Building An Academic Career: Practical Advice For Graduate Students And Junior Scholars” Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Annual Conference, Aurora, CO. Scheduled September 2023

©§ Rapisarda, S.S., Kras, K.R.; Hummer, D., and **Socia, K.M.**, and Byrne, J. “Stakeholder Perspectives within 20 Veterans Treatment Courts Nationwide: VTC Participant Eligibility and Service Delivery” Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Conference, National Harbor, MD., March 2023.

©§ Novick, R., **Socia, K.M.**, and Pickett, J.T. “Asymmetric Value Collapse, Collateral Consequences, and Reintegration: An Experimental Study.” American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Atlanta, GA. November 2022.

Socia, K.M., Stone, R., Palacios, W.R., and Cluverius, J. “Beyond framing: How respondent characteristics and experiences influence support for safe injection facilities in the United States.” Howard League Crime, Justice, & Social Harms Conference. Oxford, UK. September 2022

© Shields, R.T. Kras, K.R., **Socia, K.M.**, and § Cole, K. “Examining public support for child sexual abuse prevention efforts.” American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Chicago, IL. [Presentation cancelled due to Covid-19]

Socia, K.M., Palacios, W.R., and Stone, R. “The influence of message framing on support for safe injection facilities in the United States.” Annual Meeting of the Criminology Consortium, Online conference. November 2020.

Socia, K.M., Shields, R.T., and § Burke, C. “Getting Lucky or Getting Abused: A Content Analysis of Public Comments on News Articles About Sexual Abuse” [Poster session](#). Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Annual Conference, Online, October 2020.

Socia, K.M., Palacios, W.R., and Stone, R. “*The influence of respondent characteristics on support for safe injection facilities in the United States.*” American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Washington, DC. [2020 conference cancelled due to Covid-19]

Socia, K.M., Palacios, W.R., and Stone, R. “*The influence of message framing and respondent characteristics on support for safe injection facilities in the United States.*” Howard League Crime, Justice, & Social Harms Conference. [2020 conference cancelled due to Covid-19]

Socia, K.M., Rydberg, J., and Dum, C.P. “*Punitive Attitudes Towards Individuals Convicted of Sex Offenses: A Vignette Study.*” Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Annual Conference, Atlanta, GA, November 2019.

© Rydberg, J., **Socia, K.M.,** and Dum, C.P. “*Shooting the Messenger: Experimental Evidence for How Knowledge Claims on Punitive Responses to Sex Offenders Impacts Perceived Expert Credibility.*” American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA, November 2019.

Grants and Contracts Received

PI, “Establishing the UMass Lowell Crime, Justice, and Security Poll (CJSP)” (with co-PIs Joshua Dyck, Andrew Harris, Jason Rydberg), Internal Seed Grant, *University of Massachusetts, Lowell*, \$10,000 (2021)

Consultant, “Community Participatory Research on Veterans in Specialized Programming, JCOIN Coordination and Translation Center” (PI James Byrne), Subaward under 5U2CDA050097-02, *National Institute of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse* (PI Faye Taxman) (2021-2023)

PI, “Addressing COVID-19 public health misinformation” (with co-PIs Wilson Palacios and John Cluverius), Internal Seed Grant, *University of Massachusetts, Lowell*, \$10,000 (2020)

Co-I, “Improving Identification, Prevalence Estimation, and Earlier Intervention for Victims of Labor and Sex Trafficking” (with PI Ryan Shields), 2019-VT-BX-0037, *National Institute of Justice*, \$499,483 (2019)

Co-PI, “[Community-level influences on the sentencing of convicted sex offenders](#)” (with PI Jason Rydberg), 2015-R2-CX-0039, *National Institute of Justice*, \$39,997 (2015)

PI, “Analyzing Indicators of Disorder, Community Structure, and Crime in Lowell, MA” (with PI Melissa Morabito [equal contribution]), Internal Seed Grant, *University of Massachusetts, Lowell*, \$8,000 (2014 – 2015)

PI “Predictors of Injury and Reporting of Intraracial, Interracial, and Racially-Biased Nonsexual Assaults” (with PI Ráchael A. Powers [equal contribution]), 2013-R2-CX-0033, *National Institute of Justice*, \$39,995 (2013). Data published as ICPSR36236-v1. Ann Arbor, MI: ICPSR [distributor], 2018-05-16.
<http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36236.v1>

PI, “Neighborhood Conditions and Registered Sex Offender Recidivism” Research Allocation Committee Large Grant Competition, *University of New Mexico*, \$7,995 (2011 – 2012)

Travel Grant, 11th Crime Mapping Conference, *National Institute of Justice* (2011)

Graduate Research Fellowship, “Residence Restriction Legislation and Sex Offender Residential Locations in New York” 2010-IJ-CX-0004, *National Institute of Justice*, \$25,000 (Sept. 2010 – May 2011)

Travel Grant, ICPSR Summer Program (*Conducting Research on Recidivism and Reentry*),
University of Michigan, \$1,250 (July 2010)

Travel Grant, ICPSR Summer Program (*Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice*), University of Michigan, \$3,500 (June – July, 2010)

Travel Grant, 10th Crime Mapping Conference, *National Institute of Justice* (2009)

Awards and Honors

Teaching Award, School of Criminology and Justice Studies, 2013-2014
President’s Award for Excellence in Teaching (Teaching Assistant), University at Albany (2010)
Medal for Exceptional Civilian Service, Office of the Secretary of Defense (2006)
Certificate of Appreciation as Student Crime Analyst, RIT Campus Safety (2005)
2004 APICS D.W. Fogarty International Undergraduate Student Paper Competition,
First Place, Regional Level; Second Place, Society Level
RIT Presidential Merit Scholarship, A.H. Clark Scholarship

Courses Taught

Advanced Research Design (Ph.D.)
Advanced Criminological Theories (Ph.D.)
Descriptive and Inferential Statistics (Graduate, Online)
Sex Crimes and Offenders (Graduate, Online)
Criminology
Honors Criminology
Criminal Justice Research Methods (Online, Hybrid)
Causes of Crime and Delinquency (Classroom and Online; University of New Mexico)
American Criminal Courts (University at Albany, SUNY)

Fellowships, Assistantships, Internships, and Workshops

Graduate Research Fellowship, National Institute of Justice, Fall 2010 – Spring 2011

Funded Workshop Participant, ICPSR Summer Program, University of Michigan

Conducting Research on Recidivism and Reentry, July 2010

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice, June – July 2010

Research Assistantship, University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant, Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, Spring 2010 – Fall 2010

Research Assistant for Dr. Janet Stamatel, Summer 2008 – Fall 2008

Graduate Intern, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Spring 2007 – Summer 2007

Research Assistant for Dr. Graeme Newman, Fall 2006

Teaching Assistantship, University at Albany, SUNY

Instructor, American Criminal Courts (RCRJ 353), Summer 2008 – 2010; Fall 2009

Discussion Leader, Criminology (RCRJ 203), Fall 2007; Spring 2008, 2009

Graduate Internship, NY OMH, Sex Offender Risk Assessment & Record Review, Summer 2008

Ph.D. Fellowship, University at Albany, SUNY, Fall 2006 – Spring 2007

Student Internship, Rochester N.Y. Secret Service Office, Winter 2004

Service to the Profession/Community

School Board Member [Elected Position], New Boston School District, SAU-19, NH
Member, Publication Committee, *ASC Division of Public Opinion & Policy*, 2022 – Present

Associate Editor & Editorial Board Member, *Victims and Offenders*, 2020 – Present
External Reviewer, Tenure and Promotion

Sam Houston State University, 2023

University of Nebraska, Omaha, 2023

Loyola University New Orleans, 2022

University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 2022

Florida International University, 2021

University of Texas at Tyler, 2018, 2020

Grant Reviewer, *Swiss National Science Foundation*, 2020

Grant Reviewer, *Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada*, 2019

Editorial Board Member, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 2017 – Present

Executive Board, *Sex Offender Policy Research (SOPR) Working Group*, 2015 – Present

Faculty Mentor, *ASC Mentoring Program*, 2011 – Present

Grant Reviewer, *National Institute of Justice*, 2011 – 2017

Membership Committee, *American Society of Criminology*, 2012 – 2013

Co-Editor (with Andrew Harris), *Sex Offender Law Report*, 2012 – 2013

Editorial Assistant, *Journal of Criminal Justice and Popular Culture*, 2006 – 2011

Invited Keynotes, Plenaries, and Discussant Sessions

- Keynote Speaker “How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Keynote Talk, *Minnesota Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (MNATSA) Annual Conference*, Scheduled April, 2024
- Keynote Speaker “How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Keynote Talk, *Massachusetts Society for a World Free of Sexual Harm by Youth (MASOC) Annual Conference*, Scheduled September 14, 2023
- Invited Speaker “Using language to avoid landmines: How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths when discussing stigmatized populations.” Workshop Presentation, *Advocacy and Training Alliance 19th Annual Conference*, Scheduled August 24, 2023
- Keynote Speaker “Using language to avoid landmines: How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Online Presentation, *Wisconsin Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (WI ATSA) Annual Conference*, June 9, 2023
- Keynote Speaker “Using language to avoid landmines: How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Keynote Talk, *New York State Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (NYS ATSA) Annual Conference*, May 24, 2023
- Invited Speaker “Conveying scientific facts and cutting through myths when discussing stigmatizing topics.” Online Presentation. *McMaster University: International Forensic Psychiatry Lecture Series*, May 16, 2023.
- Invited Speaker “Using language to avoid landmines: How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Online Presentation, *Continuum Conference for Adolescents Who Have Sexually Offended*, May 1, 2023
- Invited Speaker “Law and Mental Health: Using language to avoid landmines: How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Online Presentation. *UNM Dept. of Psychiatry & Behavioral Health, Division of Community Behavioral Health (CBH)*, February 21, 2023.
- Plenary Speaker “Using language to avoid landmines: How to convey scientific facts and cut through myths.” Plenary Talk, *Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) National Conference*, October 28, 2022
- Invited Discussant, *Adoption of URE 404(b). Character Evidence; Crime or Other Acts*. Utah Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Evidence, October 13, 2020
- Plenary Speaker, “Perception, Awareness, and Actions Regarding Child Abuse, Sex Offenders, and Public Policy” Plenary Talk, *New York State Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (NYS ATSA) and the Alliance Association Annual Conference*, May 2016
- Invited Discussant, *Roundtable to Examine Sex Offender Residency Restrictions*, New York State Assembly, Standing Committee on Correction, May 2015
- Keynote Speaker, “Perception, Awareness, and Actions Regarding Child Abuse, Sex Offenders, and Public Policy” Closing Keynote, *Virginia Sex Offender Treatment Association (VSOTA) Annual Conference*, March 2015

Service to the University/College

Massachusetts Society of Professors (Faculty Union)
Grievance Officer, 2023–Present
Social Sciences Representative [Elected Position], Executive Board, 2020–Present
MSP Education and Engagement Team (MEET), 2021 – Present
College of Education Impact Bargaining Team, 2022 – Present
Contract Action Team Member, 2020 – 2022
Department Representative, 2020-2021
UML Center for Public Opinion,
Assistant Director of Faculty Research Projects, 2022–Present
Fellow, 2014 – Present
Search Committee, FAHSS Associate Dean for Research & Grad Programs Search, 2023
Workshop Co-Host, “Academic Publishing” *UML Center for Program Evaluation*, 2021
Faculty Mentor, *Emerging Scholars Program*, 2015-2016; 2020-2021
Official Representative, *ICPSR*, 2013 – Present
Grant Reviewer, *UML Seed Grant Program*, 2019
Faculty Attendee, *UML Open House*, Fall 2012; Fall 2014; Spring 2016, Fall 2016
Research Member, *University Crossing Impact Study*, 2014 - 2016
Ally Space Member, *UMass Lowell Ally Space*, 2014 – Present

Service to the School/Department

Faculty Mentor, Advancement of Mentoring Practice Program (AMPP), 2023
Personnel Committee, 2017 – Present
Chair, 2018-2020
Search Committees, 2015, 2016, Chair 2017, co-Chair 2022
Undergraduate Committee, 2012-2014; 2018-2020
Graduate Committee, 2012 – 2020
Qualifying Exam Committee, 2014 – Present
Co-Wrote Proposal to Revise the Qualifying Exam, 2016
Graduate Admissions Committee, 2014-2015
Organizer & Panel Participant, ‘The Academic Job Market Brown Bag’, 2014, 2016
Organizer & Panel Participant, ‘The NIJ Graduate Dissertation Fellowship’, 2014, 2016
Research Committee, 2014-2015; 2020-Present
Undergraduate Committee, *UNM Sociology Department*, 2011 – 2012
President, SCJ Graduate Student Association, *University at Albany*, 2008 – 2009

Dissertations and Theses Committees

Dissertation Chair:
Corrie McCue, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies*
Vera Yakovchenko, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies*
Eli Nader, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2019)
Trevor Fronius, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2019)

Dissertation Committee Member:

Presley McGarry, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2023)
Meridith Spencer, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2019)
Rimonda Maroun, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2017)
Scott Walfield, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2016)

Thesis Chair:

Alexander Jaramillo, MA Thesis, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2023)
Isabella Perez, Honors Thesis, *UML Honors College* (Defended 2021)
Rachel Miller, Honors Thesis, *UML Honors College* (Defended 2020)
Casey Jo Calabrese, Honors Thesis, *UML Honors College* (Defended 2020)

Thesis Committee Member:

Shaina Ionin, Master's Thesis, *UML Criminology & Justice Studies* (Defended 2021)
Dylan Lambert, Honors Thesis, *UML Honors College* (Defended 2018)

Journal Reviewer, by year of first review for journal

2023: *Current Research in Behavioral Sciences; European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*
2022: *Health & Justice; International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*
2021: *Forensic Science International: Mind and Law; International Review of Victimology; International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology; Policing*
2020: *Contemporary Drug Problems; Social Justice Research; International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice; Law & Policy*
2019: *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse; Trauma, Violence, and Abuse; Archives of Sexual Behavior; Housing, Care, and Support; BMC Medical Research Methodology; Justice Policy Journal*
2018: *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology; Law & Social Inquiry; Preventive Medicine*
2017: *Punishment & Society; Social Science Research*
2016: *Journal of Sexual Aggression*
2015: *Journal of Quantitative Criminology; Race and Justice; Victims and Offenders; Justice Quarterly*
2014: *Aggression and Violent Behavior; Social Forces; Journal of Criminal Justice; Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society; Journal of Policy Analysis and Management; Journal of Experimental Criminology; Criminal Justice Studies*
2013: *Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy; Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*
2012: *American Journal of Criminal Justice; Criminal Justice Policy Review*
2011: *Criminology; Crime & Delinquency; Albany Law Review (Special Issue)*
2010: *Criminology & Public Policy*

Affiliations (Past and Present)

ASC Division of Public Opinion & Policy
Crime and Justice Research Alliance

Sex Offender Policy Working Group
Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA)
Sex Offense Policy Research (SOPR)
American Psychology-Law Society
National White Collar Crime Center
American Society of Criminology
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Expert Witness Activities (by initial year retained)

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2023

Antrim v. Carr, 19-cv-396 – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2023

Kansas v. Rogers, 2021-CR-431 – District Court of Butler County, Kansas

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2022

Doe v. Dean – Kentucky Mercer Circuit Court, Western District of Missouri

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2022

Jane Doe I et al. v. Eric Olson et al., No. 2:21-cv-04102 – Western District of Missouri

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2021

Does III v. Whitmer Case No. 2:22-cv-10209-PDB-KGA – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2019

National Association for Rational Sexual Offense Laws; NC RSOL; and John Does #'s 1 and 2 v. Stein, Attorney General of the State of North Carolina; Erik A. Hooks, Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety; et al. Case No. 1:17-cv-53 – U.S. District Court, Middle District of North Carolina

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2019

Does v. Swearingen, 1:18-CV-24145-KMW – Southern District of Florida

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2019

State v. William Wright, 2018-CO-352 – 4th Judicial Circuit, Nassau County, FL

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2019

Layfield v. Southwest Ranches, CACE19-019498 – 17th Judicial Circuit, Broward County, FL

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2017

Does vs. Miami-Dade County – U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2015

In Re Honor – Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2015

Ft. Lauderdale vs. Anderson & Ford – 17th Judicial Circuit, Broward County, FL

Expert Witness/Subject Matter Expert, 2014

Martin v. Houston – U.S. District Court, Middle District of Alabama

Expert Consultant, 2015

Miami-Dade Public Defender's Office

Professional Experience

Technology Consultant, 2011 – 2015

NY State Alliance of Sex Offender Service Providers (NYSASOSP), Albany, NY

Technology Consultant, 2008 – 2015

NY State Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (NYSATSA), Albany, NY

Management Analyst, 2005 – 2006

Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), Washington, DC

Medal for Exceptional Civilian Service

Student Patrol Officer/Crime Analyst, 2003 – 2005

Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) Campus Safety, Rochester, NY

Certificate of Appreciation as Student Crime Analyst

Appendix B: Expert Witness Qualifications and Publications (last 10 years)

Dr. Socia is one of the leading experts in the world regarding the impact of sex crime policies, as well as on public opinion regarding sex offenders and sex offenses. He has been previously qualified as an expert witness by courts that include the Superior Court of the State of California (San Mateo County), the County Court for the 17th Judicial Circuit (Broward County, Florida), and the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of Florida. He currently has over 50 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, the majority of which relate to sex crimes and sex crime policies, in addition to other publications and scholarship on sex crime legislation and policy. His work has been cited approximately 2,354 times according to Google Scholar, and his research has been referenced in multiple court cases across the country. He has previously served as co-editor to *Sex Offender Law Report*. He has given multiple keynotes at state and local conferences for organizations such as the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA), and was a plenary speaker at the 2022 national ATSA conference. Below is a list of relevant publications over the last 10 years.

Journal Publications, Book Chapters, and Reports Since 2011 (Relating to Sex Crimes, Registrants, Sex Crime Policy, and Public opinion about such matters)

Peer-Reviewed Journal Publications

Socia, Kelly M., Rydberg, Jason, and Dum, Christopher P. (2021) “Punitive Attitudes Towards Individuals Convicted of Sex Offenses: A Vignette Study” *Justice Quarterly*. 38(6), 1262-1289. doi:10.1080/07418825.2019.1683218

Thompson, Lisa, Rydberg, Jason, Cassidy, Michael, **Socia, Kelly M.**, (2020) “Contextual Influences on the Sentencing of Convicted Sex Offenders” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 32(7), 778-805. doi:10.1177/1079063219852936

Socia, Kelly M., Grady, Melissa D., Bolder, Tess, Cronin, Kelli, Hurt, Christi, Vidrine, Sarah (2020) “Perceptions of Individuals Who Commit Sexual Offenses and Related Policies: A Group Comparison” *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 31(7), 1059-1094. doi:10.1177/0887403419873126

- Dum, Christopher P., **Socia, Kelly M.**, Yarrison, Fritz, and Long-Yarrison, Brooke L. (2020) "Would God Forgive? Attitudes Towards Sex Offenders in Places of Worship." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 32(5), 567-590. doi:10.1177/1079063219839498
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Dum, Christopher P., and Rydberg, Jason. (2019) "Turning a Blind Eye: Public Support of Emergency Housing Policies for Sex Offenders." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 31(1), 25-49. doi:10.1177/1079063217720925
- Rydberg, Jason, Dum, Christopher P., and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2018) "Nobody Gives A #%&!: A Factorial Survey Examining The Effect Of Criminological Evidence On Opposition To Sex Offender Residence Restrictions" *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. 14(4), 541-550. doi:10.1007/s11292-018-9335-5
- Rydberg, Jason, Cassidy, Michael, and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2018). "Punishing the wicked: Examining the correlates of sentence severity for convicted sex offenders" *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. 34(4), 943-970. doi:10.1007/s10940-017-9360-y
- Dum, Christopher P., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Rydberg, Jason. (2017) "Public support for emergency shelter housing interventions concerning stigmatized populations: Results from a randomized experiment." *Criminology & Public Policy*. 16(3), 835-877. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12311
- Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2016) "Evaluating public perceptions of the risk presented by registered sex offenders: Evidence of Crime Control Theater?" *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*. 22(4), 375-385. doi:10.1037/law0000081
- Harris, Andrew J. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) "What's in a Name? Evaluating the Effects of the 'Sex Offender' Label on Public Opinions and Beliefs." *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 28(7), 660-678. doi:10.1177/1079063214564391
- Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) "Examining the Concentration of Registered Sex Offenders in Upstate New York Census Tracts." *Crime & Delinquency*. 62(6), 748-776. doi:10.1177/0011128714526563
- Levenson, Jill S. and **Socia, Kelly M.** (2016) "Adverse Childhood Experiences and Arrest Patterns in a Sample of Sexual Offenders." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 31(10), 1883-1911. doi:10.1177/0886260515570751
- Socia, Kelly M.**, Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., and Harris, Andrew J. (2015) "'Brothers Under the Bridge': Factors Influencing the Transience of Registered Sex Offenders in Florida" *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 27(6), 559-586. doi:10.1177/1079063214521472

Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2015) “Where for art thou? Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions.” *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 26(4), 319-344. doi:10.1177/0887403413512326

Socia, Kelly M. (2015) “State Residence Restrictions and Forcible Rape Rates: A Multi-State Quasi-Experimental Analysis of UCR Data.” *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 27(2), 205-227. doi:10.1177/1079063213509412

Socia, Kelly M. (2014) “Residence Restrictions are Ineffective, Inefficient, and Inadequate: So Now What?” *Criminology & Public Policy*. 13(1), 179-188. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12071 [Policy Essay]

Relevant Book Chapters, Reports, and Other Publications in the last 10 years

Socia, Kelly M. (2021) *The Ancillary Consequences of SORN*, (pp. 78-101). Book chapter in Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Laws: An Empirical Evaluation. Logan, Wayne A. and Prescott, J.J. (eds). Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 9781108328425

Rydberg, Jason, **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Cassidy, Michael. (2018). “Community-Level Influences on the Sentencing of Convicted Sex Offenders, Pennsylvania, 2004-2010.” Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2018-08-07. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36593.v1> [Dataset]

Socia, Kelly M. (2017). “Sex Offender Civil Commitment Policies in Context.” *Criminology & Public Policy*. 16(3), 909-911. doi:10.1111/1745-9133.12329

Socia, Kelly M. (2016). “Sex Offender Housing Options in Fort Lauderdale, FL, Under a Residence Restriction Law. A Report for the American Civil Liberties Union of Florida (ACLU FL) and the Broward Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union” ACLU Florida.

Socia, Kelly M. and Rydberg, Jason. (April 2016). *Sex Offender Policy and Legislation*. (pp. 187-202). Book chapter in Advancing Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy. Blomberg, T., Mestre Brancal, J., Beaver, K., and Bales, W. (eds). Routledge. ISBN: 978-1138829237

Socia, Kelly M. and Maroun, Rimonda R. (2016). “*Sex Offender Policies and Legislation*. ” In Oxford Bibliographies in Criminology. Ed. Beth M. Huebner. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780195396607, doi:10.1093/OBO/9780195396607-0169
-Revision and update posted February, 2019.

Levenson, Jill S., Ackerman, Alissa R., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2015) Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions. *Sex Offender Law Report*, 16(1) 3-4, 12-13.

Levenson, Jill S, Ackerman, Alissa R., **Socia, Kelly M.**, and Harris, Andrew J. (2014).
“Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions in Florida” *Report to the Florida
Action Committee*. Lake Monroe, FL: Florida Action Committee.

Appendix C: List of Other Relevant Expert Witness Cases

The cases that Dr. Socia has served as an expert witness or similar duties for in the last 4 years include:

Kansas v. Rogers, 2021-CR-431 – District Court of Butler County, Kansas

Doe v. Dean – Kentucky Mercer Circuit Court, Western District of Missouri

Harper v. Swearingen, 4:21-cv-00085-RH-MJF – U.S. District Court, Northern District of Florida

Jane Doe I et al. v. Eric Olson et al., No. 2:21-cv-04102 – Western District of Missouri

Does III v. Whitmer Case No. 2:22-cv-10209-PDB-KGA – U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division

National Association for Rational Sexual Offense Laws; NC RSOL; and John Does #'s 1 and 2 v. Stein, Attorney General of the State of North Carolina; Erik A. Hooks, Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety; et al. Case No. 1:17-cv-53 – Middle District of North Carolina

Does v. Swearingen, 1:18-CV-24145-KMW – Southern District of Florida

State v. William Wright, 2018-CO-352 – 4th Judicial Circuit, Nassau County, FL

Layfield v. Southwest Ranches, CACE19-019498 – 17th Judicial Circuit, Broward County, FL

Dr. Socia is also a signatory on Brief of Amici Curiae in cases that include: *State or New York v. Cotto* (APL-2022-00129) before the Court of Appeals of the State of New York; *In re Gadlin* (No. S254599) before the Supreme Court of the State of California; *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Torsilieri* (37 MAP 2018) before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; *Haymond v. United States* (No. 17-1672) and *Vasquez v. Foxx* (Illinois, No. 18-386), both before the Supreme Court of the United States.