

# Erratum

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The Publisher regrets for the following errors in chapter 3, 4 and 5.

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In chapter 3, incorrect line was printed on page 40 as :

“diagnostic names, as if the recounting had been rehearsed, which is often has.”

The correct line should be:

“diagnostic names, as if the recounting had been rehearsed, which it often has.”

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On p. 45, in Table 4.1, both column headings read Civil Justice System which was printed incorrectly.

The correct second heading should be “Criminal Justice System”.

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On page 63, incorrect line appeared as

For example patients with epilepsy or diabetes must take their medications and near-sighted

But, the correct version should be:

For example, patients with epilepsy or diabetes must take their medications and near-sighted

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The online version of the original book can be found at

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E1

**Table 4.1** The American Legal System

Civil Justice System	Criminal Justice System
Covers all aspects of civil law, such as wills and estate law, family law, contract law, personal injury, and Workers Compensation.	Covers all aspects of criminal law, such as homicide, sex offenses, robbery, financial crimes, and family violence.
The contest is between two private citizens or corporate or government entities (e.g., a citizen sues the US Post Office for losing a medical sample; a corporation sues a smaller company for copyright infringement; one neighbor sues another neighbor for damaging her property)	The contest is between a government entity, usually either the state or the federal government, and second party, the alleged criminal
In a civil action, such as a personal injury lawsuit, a <i>plaintiff</i> files a <i>lawsuit</i> for <i>damages</i> against a <i>defendant</i>	In a criminal action, the state/federal government, represented by the <i>state/federal attorney</i> or <i>prosecutor</i> , brings a <i>criminal charge</i> against a <i>defendant</i>
The <i>plaintiff's attorney</i> works on behalf of the plaintiff, and the <i>defense attorney</i> works for the defendant	The prosecutor represents the state or federal government (often termed “the people”), and the defendant is represented either by a <i>private defense attorney</i> , or, if indigent, by a court-appointed <i>public defender</i>
The evidentiary standard of proof in civil trials is <i>preponderance of the evidence</i> , i.e., the jury has to be only a little more certain than not (even 51/49% certain) that one side has the prevailing argument in order to render their verdict	The evidentiary standard of proof in criminal trials is <i>beyond a reasonable doubt</i> , i.e., the jury has to be much more certain than not (90–95% certain) of the defendant’s culpability in order to render a verdict of <i>guilty</i> , in which case the defendant has been <i>convicted</i>
<p>If the jury finds for the plaintiff, then the defendant is <i>liable</i> for some kind of <i>damages</i>, the nature and amount of which are usually determined by the same jury</p> <p>If the jury finds for the defendant, the defendant is not liable, but may still have incurred substantial costs in defending him or herself. In some jurisdictions, the loser pays the court costs of the winner</p>	If they jury cannot unanimously arrive at a guilty verdict by a preponderance of the evidence, then they will render a verdict of <i>not guilty</i> , in which case the defendant has been <i>acquitted</i>
If they believe that evidentiary or procedural violations have occurred during the trial, either side may <i>appeal</i> the verdict	If they believe that evidentiary or procedural violations have occurred during the trial, the defense side may <i>appeal</i> the guilty verdict. In the US, the prosecution cannot appeal a not guilty verdict (although, in some countries, they can)