

American Psychology Law Society



Fall Newsletter

President's Column

Dave DeMatteo, President, American Psychology-Law Society

It's a great pleasure for me to serve as President of the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS). Serving the organization in this capacity is a tremendous personal and professional privilege, and I was fortunate to follow in the footsteps of Past-President Jen Woolard, who was an outstanding leader and role model. I'm also appreciative of the many other former AP-LS Presidents who have offered their thoughts and guidance.

AP-LS is a vibrant and growing organization with more than 3200 active members – students and professionals; researchers, scholars, and practitioners – who share an interest in the intersection of psychology and law. We are fortunate to have an outstanding Administrative Officer (Kathy Gaskey), a dedicated Executive Committee, and many hard-working committees who seek to advance the science of psychology-law and the translation of psychology-law knowledge into practice and policy. The collective efforts of our leadership and members contribute to the core mission of AP-LS, which is to enhance well-being, justice, and human rights through the science and practice of psychology in legal contexts.

Building upon the impressive work of our two immediate Past-Presidents – Jen Woolard's focus on engaging in issues of social justice; and Patty Zapf's focus on enhancing the dissemination of information about AP-LS and our field – my presidential initiative is focused on increasing the "L" in AP-LS. As an interdisciplinary organization, it is imperative that we pay attention to both the "P" and "L" in our Division. Although we are in great shape as a Division in terms of the number of mental health professionals and students who are actively engaged in AP-LS, we have a good deal of work to do to attract more law students, legal practitioners, and legal scholars. As such, there are four components to my presidential initiative to increase the "L" in AP-LS.

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First, I would like to see an increase in the presence, contribution, and influence of law students, legal scholars, and legal practitioners in AP-LS. Without a fair and balanced representation of legally trained students and professionals, our Division is at risk of losing its interdisciplinary focus. Along these lines, the Legal Scholars Committee, under the guidance of Chris Slobogin, has done an outstanding job of promoting the recruitment and retention of legal scholars in AP-LS. We also plan to attract legal professionals and law students by including more law-based presentations at our Annual Conference and offering Continuing Legal Education credits for some presentations.

Second, I plan to promote the research being conducted by our members to legislators, policymakers, and administrators. A quick glance at previous AP-LS Conference programs reveals that many of our members are conducting high-quality research that has important implications for policy and practice. As Past-President Jen Woolard would attest, AP-LS is in a position to engage in issues of social justice externally in the realms of policy, advocacy, and practice. It is therefore imperative that we promote our research to individuals who are in positions to effectuate change. After all, one litmus test of good research is that it influences policy and practice.

Third, I plan to keep AP-LS members informed about legal developments that are relevant to our membership, which is in line with former President Patty Zapf's communication initiative, the outstanding work being done by former President Margaret Bull Kovera in her stewardship of *Law and Human Behavior*, and AP-LS Webmaster Kento Yasuhara. Keeping our membership informed about recent developments in the law that are relevant to our collective research, practice, and scholarly interests is a high priority – and one that I hope will pay dividends in the form of increased activity and participation by our members.

Fourth, I would like AP-LS to continue to encourage a research focus on topics that require combined psychology-law expertise and that have implications for policy and practice. AP-LS has an active grants program that provides financial support for students and professionals who conduct psychology-law research, and I will encourage an expansion of these efforts.

It will take the collective efforts of many people to accomplish these four objectives. The support of the AP-LS Executive Committee and the hard work of the many AP-LS committees will be instrumental, but we need more help. So I welcome input from all AP-LS members, and I encourage you to contact me at david.dematteo@drexel.edu if you have ideas for accomplishing these goals or if you would like to get involved in any way.

Finally, let me extend an invitation to attend the next AP-LS Conference, which is being held in Seattle, WA from March 16-18, 2017. The Conference Co-Chairs, Kathleen Kemp and Derek Hess, are hard at work in putting together an outstanding program. Attending the annual conference provides a great opportunity to hear about the most recent psychology-law research, present your own research, and otherwise contribute to furthering the dialogue about important mental health and legal issues that affect policy and practice. I look forward to seeing you there!

-- Dave DeMatteo

Legal Update

Associate Editor: Dennis P. Stolle, J.D., Ph.D.

Predatory Publishing:

Implications for Lawyers and Social Scientists

By: Christina Studebaker, Ph.D., ThemeVision LLC

The Internet has dramatically expanded the opportunities to publish scholarly and academic research. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, increasing numbers of scholars and academics began to push for “open access” to scholarly research, which provides online publication of research articles that anyone can access without charge.

Advantages of open-access publishing include substantially lower operating costs, broader reach, and potentially greater impact of the research. Rather than relying on subscription fees charged to libraries (as publishers of traditional, printed journals do), open-access publishers typically charge authors fees to publish their articles and sometimes for just submitting an article for consideration. However, some open-access publishers have been accused of charging author fees without providing legitimate editorial and publishing services. Such groups have been labeled “predatory publishers.” Many scholars are concerned that predatory publishers are motivated to publish as many articles as possible in order to make as much money as possible, giving little regard to the quality of the underlying research. Such a practice would have obvious negative implications for preserving the quality and integrity of published research findings in the social sciences, as well as other fields. Further, because expert witness opinions often rely in whole or in part on published research findings, such a practice would complicate the admissibility analysis of such opinions.

The publishing practices and standards of open-access publishers were tested in 2013 when journalist John Bohannon submitted a “fake but credible” research manuscript with obvious scientific flaws to hundreds of open-access journals (Bohannon, 2013; see <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/342/6154/60.full>). The extent and nature of the flaws were intended to be easily identifiable by a competent peer reviewer and to make the manuscript “unpublishable.” The manuscript was sent to 304 journals operated by open-access publishers. Specifically, 167 of the 304 journals were listed on the Directory of Open Access Journals, which claims to use quality control standards and to certify only journals that support principles of best practice

in scholarly publishing (see <https://doaj.org/>). In addition, 121 appeared on a notable list of journals published by predatory publishers, and 16 appeared on both the DAOJ and predatory publisher lists. Among the 255 journals that made a publishing decision, 62% accepted the manuscript. Although 82% of the journals operated by predatory publishers accepted the manuscript, it is also notable that 45% of the journals that are believed to use quality control standards accepted the manuscript. Furthermore, about 60% of the decisions (acceptance or rejection) occurred with no sign of peer review. Bohannon reported that “Only 36 of the 304 submissions generated review comments recognizing any of the paper’s scientific problems. And 16 of those papers were accepted by the editors despite the damning reviews.”

In 2014 a Canadian news agency submitted a paper consisting of “a garbled blend of fake cardiology, Latin grammar and missing graphs” to *Experimental & Clinical Cardiology*, a Canadian medical journal that had been well-respected in the past and then sold to offshore owners in 2013. The article was accepted for publication, and an authors’ fee of \$1,200 USD was charged (see <http://ottawacitizen.com/technology/science/respected-medical-journal-turns-to-dark-side>). Surely, there have been other, similar instances of open-access journals publishing seriously flawed research.

The bottom line is that publication of an article no longer serves as a reasonable basis for assuming that the underlying research meets or exceeds certain minimum standards of research practice. For social scientists, this means a familiarity with predatory publishing practices is important for protecting one’s own research findings as well as for assessing the quality of other publications. For attorneys, this means cross-examinations of expert witnesses in the social sciences and other fields should include questions about whether the expert has ever: (1) published an article in an open-access journal, or (2) paid author fees to have a research article published. Knowing the details surrounding either of those circumstances will help attorneys evaluate the expert’s published research and general qualifications. Attorneys can also independently review an expert’s list of publications and compare

Legal Update

the journals in which the expert has published to lists of journals operated by “potential, possible, or probable” predatory open-access publishers.

Lists of “potential, possible, or probable” predatory open-access publishers and associated journals are compiled and published annually by Jeffrey Beall, an academic librarian at the University of Colorado Denver - see <https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/> and <https://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/>, respectively. In addition, in light of the ongoing proliferation of open-access publishers and journals, Beall has developed 54 criteria to consider when attempting to determine whether an open-access publisher is “predatory” (see <https://scholarlyoa.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/criteria-2015.pdf>). The criteria include:

- The publisher’s owner is identified as the editor of each and every journal published by the organization.
- The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board.
- No academic information is provided regarding the editor, editorial staff, and/or review board members (e.g., institutional affiliation).
- The journal has an insufficient number of board members, (e.g., 2 or 3 members).

- There is little or no geographical diversity among the editorial board members, especially for journals that claim to be international in scope or coverage.
- The publisher demonstrates a lack of transparency in publishing operations.
- The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author’s paper and later sending an unanticipated “surprise: invoice.
- The publisher lists insufficient contact information which does not reveal its address and/or has a “Contact Us” page that only include an email address or web form.
- The publisher publishes journals that are excessively broad (e.g., Journal of Education) in order to attract more revenue from author fees.

A recent examination of open-access predatory publishers between 2010 and 2014 indicated that the fields associated with the highest number of published articles are engineering, biomedicine, and social science. Raising awareness of this issue among legal psychologists, as well as among social scientists more broadly, will help to protect the integrity of our field, as well as the integrity of judicial opinions that may rely upon the results of publications within our field.



Expert Opinion

Associate Editor: Christina M. Finello, J.D., Ph.D.

Conceptualizing and Teaching Professional Ethics Post Hoffman

By: Robert A. Beattey, J.D., M.A.

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It has been a little more than a year since the Report to the Special Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Psychological Association: Independent Review Relating to APA Ethics Guidelines, National Security Interrogations, and Torture was released (Hoffman Report; Hoffman, et al., 2015). One of the findings of the report was that “APA officials engaged in a pattern of secret collaboration with DoD officials to defeat efforts by the APA Council of Representatives to introduce and pass resolutions that would have definitively prohibited psychologists from participating in [national security] interrogations...” (Hoffman, et al., 2015, p. 9). Regardless of one’s position on psychologists’ participation in national security interrogations, this finding highlights a key point for those who wish to practice ethically inasmuch as it demonstrates that a professional code of ethics can be influenced by agendas other than ethics. A true understanding of ethical behavior requires recognition that ethical conduct and following the letter of an ethics code are not necessarily coextensive undertakings. While regulations, laws, and professional codes of ethics and rules of professional responsibility are important, they are not definitive with respect to what is, and what is not, ethical behavior.

Behavioral science research has demonstrated that, for many individuals, scant justification can suffice to promote behavior that departs from ethical standards (Milgram, 1963). The findings of the Hoffman Report (2015) suggest that national security concerns can also prompt ethically questionable behavior. There seems to be little risk in speculating that there have always been and will always be situations that an individual finds so monstrous or so important that an exception to an ethical principle can be justified.

Both lawyers and behavioral scientists frequently find themselves in high-stakes situations involving extremes of human behavior and, too often, great depths of human suffering. Such involvement is not without its risks and costs. As Nietzsche (1886/1907) famously cautioned, one “who fights with monsters should look to it that he himself does not become a monster. And when you gaze long into an abyss the abyss also gazes into you” (p. 97). This is why behaving ethically must be a first principle for both psychologists and legal professionals. A core commitment to the ethical practice

of one’s profession serves as some protection from the abyss.

Trying to convince students (and practitioners, it must be said) of the merits of studying professional ethics, however, presents some challenges. I recently finished teaching a graduate course on professional ethics for the forensic mental health practitioner, and the course evaluations were telling. A representative student comment was “the professor made the class bearable.” This suggests that the student’s expectation and experience with ethics was not especially positive.

It is not altogether clear why students and practitioners blanch at the mere mention of professional ethics, but it may have something to do with the impression that professional ethics involves memorizing a collection of legalistic codes and guidelines and then mechanically applying them to every professional situation encountered. Couple that with the siege mentality which results from a minefield-like conceptualization of professional ethics, in which one false step can end a career, and it is no wonder that many people find the whole topic aversive and would prefer to avoid thinking about it altogether.

The danger is that this approach to professional ethics can discourage professionals from consciously integrating ethical procedures into their practice, and a failure to do so is what is actually most likely to lead to ethical problems, not one misstep. In fact, I would argue that there are serious perils inherent in legalistic rule-following as a crutch in conceptualizing, to say nothing of discharging, ethical obligations to patients, clients, examinees, and students. Laws and codes can even be antithetic to the core ethical principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence; fidelity and responsibility; integrity; justice; respect for people’s rights and dignity that psychologists must strive to ensure (American Psychological Association, 2010). The juxtaposition of legalistic decision-making (i.e., conflating compliance with an ethical code with ethical behavior) with the professional obligation to always act in the patient’s best interest highlights the danger of a clinician relying upon legalistic analysis in assessing his or her ethical obligations. Legal sufficiency is not the same as ethical sufficiency.

They are related, but independent obligations. Regulations, laws, and ethical standards are, at best, tools to help in determining how to fully discharge the prime obligation to do no harm. There is one thing, in the end, that is required for a professional to be truly ethical, and it will never be captured and reduced to a regulation, law, or ethical standard: it is the courage to do what is right for clients, patients, students, research participants, and examinees, even when it is difficult to do so and may come at a personal cost.

Conveying the importance of ethical practice in an engaging manner remains a challenge. This led my colleagues, Gianni Pirelli and Patricia A. Zapf, along with myself to edit a book which is entitled *The Ethical Practice of Forensic Psychology: A Casebook* (Pirelli, Beattey, & Zapf, in press). The book, which will be published by Oxford University Press in November, highlights the ethical standards and guidelines set forth in APA's Ethical Principles of Psychologist and Code of Conduct (American Psychological Association, 2010) and the more recently published Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychology (American Psychological Association, 2013), but it goes beyond reviewing these rules and the academic literature about them. The book provides readers with a practical review of ethical principles and professional guidelines in the context of forensic case vignettes that are accompanied by commentary about the ethical issues raised, authored by leaders in the field. Multiple expert commentators, many of whom are household names in the forensic psychology and psychology and law worlds, respond to each of the vignettes in the style of a consultation with a close colleague. There are few definitive answers offered, and, on occasion, the experts disagree somewhat with one another in their discussion of what course of action might be pursued given the issues raised in a particular vignette.

The new book highlights what my co-editors believe to be true of professional ethics. At its best, professional ethics represents

an ongoing conversation that we have with ourselves and with each other. By interweaving an ongoing ethical conversation into the core of our practice, we ensure that it informs everything that we do, and that is the hallmark of a true professional.

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- Note: The link to the book on Oxford's site is <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-ethical-practice-of-forensic-psychology-9780190258542?cc=us&lang=en&>. You can pre-order now and save 30% with discount code ASPROMP8.



American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41

Common Ground

Sponsored by the AP-LS Student Committee

Perpetual Punishment: The Collateral Consequences of Criminal Convictions and Records – A Review of Existing Interventions and Some Thoughts for Moving Forward

By: Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo, B.A., David DeMatteo, J.D., Ph.D., & Michael Lee, J.D.

Common Ground, sponsored by the AP-LS Student Committee, is a new Newsletter series designed to foster collaboration among lawyers, psychologists, and students in AP-LS. It seeks to highlight the unique contributions each group can make to the field of law-psychology. Each article will be co-authored by a student, a psychologist, and a legal professional in order to explore relevant issues from each perspective.

The United States criminal justice system has long been the world's most overburdened. Driven largely by the War on Drugs and the rise in harsh sentencing laws, the rate of incarceration in the United States has more than quadrupled since 1972 (Travis, Western, & Roburn, 2014). Arrest and incarceration statistics in the United States are staggering: one in three adults has been arrested by age 23, approximately 2.2 million Americans currently populate American jails and prisons, and between 70 and 100 million Americans possess criminal records. Disconcertingly, these statistics are disproportionately concentrated in minority populations, with the starker disparities between Caucasians and African-Americans—though Latino, LGBT, and HIV-positive individuals are also disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system (Vallas & Dietrich, 2014).

The preservation, dissemination, and accessibility of criminal records can have dire consequences for those affected. Criminal records bring a host of collateral consequences that can impede individuals' personal, social, and economic development. Further, few mechanisms exist through which to mitigate these collateral consequences, leaving most individuals with criminal records facing a sort of "perpetual punishment."

This article (1) provides a brief overview of a criminal record is, the collateral consequences that individuals with criminal records face, and the existing avenues by which these collateral consequences might be addressed; (2) provides suggestions as to how these interventions might be strengthened; and (3) offers alternative solutions for addressing the criminal record crisis in the United States.

Criminal Records

Criminal records are compilations of an individual's history of arrests and criminal dispositions (U.S. Dept. of Justice, 2014), and

they encompass three types of offenses: felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions (sometimes known as summary or non-indictable offenses). Though varying by jurisdiction, traditionally felony offenses are serious offenses punishable by at least 1 year of incarceration in state prison. Misdemeanor offenses are lesser crimes punishable by less than 1 year of incarceration in county jail. Infractions are the least serious category of offenses, typically punishable by fines (ADP, Inc., 2007).

Arrests and criminal dispositions are recorded at the local, state, and federal government levels, and are tracked regardless of whether the arrest results in a finding of guilt. To that end, dispositions vary widely, but are recorded and tracked equally; examples of dispositions include convictions (findings of guilt by a judge or jury); not guilty findings (findings of an absence of guilt by a judge or jury); guilty pleas (admissions of guilt by the defendant); withdrawals/nolle prosequi (prosecutor decides not to pursue the charges); and dismissals by a judge. Criminal records may also contain information regarding an individual's sentence. For example, in Pennsylvania, Criminal Court Summaries indicate if a defendant was sentenced to a term of confinement or probation (or both).

Notably, criminal records only contain identifying information about an individual and the administrative information regarding his/her offenses—they do not contain any information regarding the circumstances surrounding the offenses or alleged offenses. Criminal records are used in a variety of contexts in the United States. Unsurprisingly, criminal records are used at multiple points in the criminal justice process. For example, criminal records may be consulted by criminal justice personnel in setting bail, determining plea offers, and imposing sentences. Criminal records are also commonly consulted in vetting people for jobs, occupational licenses and educational programs, and for determining eligibility for public benefits such as welfare and housing (Hancock, 2012; Jacobs & Crepe, 2008). Additionally, criminal records may be consulted in vetting individuals for security clearances, adoption, and international travel/immigration permissions.

Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records

Collateral consequences are those consequences that are not imposed directly by the court as the result of a criminal conviction, but which stem automatically from the creation of a criminal record

itself (Smyth, Jr., 2009). Individuals with criminal records are subject to numerous collateral consequences, many of which undermine reentry efforts. Several such collateral consequences will be explored here: voter disenfranchisement, difficulty obtaining employment, difficulty accessing public assistance resources, and social stigma. Other notable collateral consequences not explored here include being restricted from carrying firearms or serving on juries, having a more difficult time than individuals without criminal records in custody disputes, and registration and community notification for sex offenders (Jain, 2016); criminal records may also impact immigration by reflecting poorly on moral character, thus rendering the individual a less desirable immigration candidate (Jain, 2015).

Before exploring the collateral consequences individuals with criminal records may face, it is first helpful to identify factors conducive to success in offender risk reduction and reentry, two matters of chief concern as individuals transition out of jails, prisons, and other forms of judicial oversight. The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model is a widely accepted model in conceptualizing risk (Bonta & Andrews, 2007). The “risk” principle states that the level of service an offender receives should match his or her risk to reoffend; the higher the risk, the greater the intensity of the intervention. The “need” principle states that risk is best managed by assessing and targeting an individual’s dynamic, or changeable, risk factors for reoffending, alternately known as their criminogenic needs. The “responsivity” principle states that to be maximally effective, interventions targeting criminogenic needs should be appropriately tailored to the “learning style, motivation, abilities, and strengths of the offender” (Bonta & Andrews, 2007, p. 1). The RNR model posits that there are eight major criminal risk domains: criminal history, education/employment, family/marital, leisure/recreation, companions, alcohol and drug problems, procriminal attitudes, and antisocial personality pattern. All of these domains save criminal history are dynamic or changeable, meaning that functioning can be improved and risk level in that domain diminished via intervention.

Appropriate interventions vary according to the domain. Regarding education/employment, individuals with needs in this domain should be provided with academic and vocational skills training, as well as work to develop and sustain interpersonal relationships in both school and occupational settings. Concerning family/marital, individuals with needs in this domain should be provided with parenting training and counseling to increase their levels of warmth and caring towards their children. Considering leisure/recreation, the old adage is that “idle hands are the devil’s workshop.” To limit their free time to engage in antisocial activities, individuals with needs in this domain should be encouraged to participate in organized, prosocial activities that both provide them with structure and a chance to interact with positive peers. Regarding companions, individuals are more likely to engage in criminal activity the more negative friends and associates they keep; they are less likely to engage in criminal activity if they limit exposure to negative peers as well as make efforts to associate with and befriend prosocial individuals. Relating to substance use, crime and substance use go hand-in-hand—curtailing and eliminating problematic substance use is associated with a drop in criminal activity and recidivism. Considering procriminal attitudes, individuals

with needs in this domain rationalize their involvement in crime and have aversive relationships with law enforcement and the legal system. Lastly, concerning antisocial personality pattern, individuals with needs in this domain require held developing skills for management of both anger specifically and themselves more generally (Bonta & Andrews, 2007).

Unfortunately, the collateral consequences of criminal records can undermine risk reduction and reentry efforts. Several such collateral consequences and their impact on intervention for select criminogenic needs mentioned above will be explored here. First, felony convictions curtail an individual’s right to vote. Nearly every state, with the exception of Maine and Vermont, disenfranchise individuals with a criminal record in some fashion (Manza & Uggen, 2004). Currently, 48 states and the District of Columbia deny current prisoners the right to vote, 34 states restrict parolees from voting, 30 states prevent individuals on probation from voting, and 12 states prevent all or select categories of ex-felony offenders from voting altogether or for a select number of years after completing their sentence (The Sentencing Project, 2016). Further, while mechanisms exist in many jurisdictions for ex-offenders to regain their right to vote, these procedures are underutilized due to their difficult and tedious nature (The Sentencing Project, 2014). The result? Approximately 5.85 million adult Americans cannot vote, even though the right to vote is constitutionally guaranteed, is considered by many legal scholars to be a fundamental right (but see Douglas, 2008, for an analysis of the Supreme Court’s somewhat ambiguous approach to voting rights), and is considered by the American public to be the single-most or one of the most important rights in a democracy (Pinaire, Heumann, & Bilotta, 2003). By denying them the right to vote, disenfranchisement has the effect of alienating ex-offenders, communicating a message to them and to the public that they are less deserving and acting as a form of government-sponsored stigma, undermining social support for reentering offenders. Further, disenfranchisement policies actually may not reflect public opinion, as research indicates that the American public does favor permanent felon disenfranchisement (Pinaire et al., 2003).

Another key area in which criminal records—regardless of conviction—impact individuals is employment. Most states have laws allowing employers to consider criminal records—regardless of conviction status—in hiring and firing decisions, often with very little guidance as to how these records should be considered (Legal Action Center, 2004). Additionally, survey research indicates that approximately 70% of employers conduct criminal background checks before hiring (Society for Human Resource Management, 2012). These employers often pass over individuals with criminal records due to perceptions that such individuals are likely to have future run-ins with the law and are less likely to be productive and honest employees, and over concerns of being exposed to liability through negligent hiring suits. While such concerns are valid and likely true in some cases, over inclusivity hurts job prospects for the many ex-offenders for whom these concerns are not valid. Denying them opportunities to provide for themselves or to put any vocational training they might receive to productive use. Further, individuals with criminal records are often denied occupational licenses, which places desirable occupational alternatives out of reach (Executive Office of the President of the

United States, 2016). This has the impact of denying ex-offenders the opportunity to obtain gainful employment, provide themselves with structure and reduce leisure time, instill in themselves a sense of responsibility, take advantage of vocational training, and expose themselves to prosocial peers—all risk-reducing interventions.

Individuals with criminal records also face struggles obtaining public assistance resources. Public housing authorities (PHAs) have become increasingly selective in evaluating applicants in an effort to promote community prosperity. One way that PHAs promote prosperity is excluding applicants with criminal histories or substance abuse histories. A 2013 survey of the PHAs of 40 states indicated that 31 PHAs banned individuals with nonviolent criminal activity resulting in a previous eviction from living in public housing, while 27 banned individuals with “unspecified” minor criminal activity from living in public housing (Curtis, Garlington, & Schottenfeld, 2013). Further, 34 PHAs banned individuals with a record of “unspecified” violent activity from living in public housing, with a number of PHAs also specifically identifying select categories of violent crime, such as homicide or sex crimes, that result in a public housing ban (Curtis et al., 2013). Given the housing needs of ex-offenders, such bans have the effect of withholding valuable housing resources from one of the populations that needs it most and creates unstable housing situations for ex-offenders, increasing their risk for future criminal activity.

Two other types of social services to which individuals with criminal records have restricted access or which are underutilized by such individuals are welfare and health care. Regarding the former, federal law bans individuals with a drug conviction from being eligible for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits or food stamps. States can choose to opt out of or modify the ban. Though a handful of states have opted out, many states have either modified the ban (for example, by requiring individuals to go to treatment, submit to drug tests, or wait a certain period of time before becoming eligible again) or adopted it whole-cloth (Mukamal & Samuels, 2003). Similar to the housing scenario above, this leaves many individuals who are in need of financial assistance unable to obtain it, including an estimated 180,000 women (The Sentencing Project, 2015). Additionally, although not expressly prohibited from utilizing health care services, individuals with criminal records often underutilize such services due to having experienced discrimination by healthcare workers based on their criminal record (Frank, Wang, Nunez-Smith, Lee, & Comfort, 2014). This undermines the ability of ex-offenders to meet their basic needs, something that should be a central focus for successful reentry.

Yet another area in which individuals with criminal records face difficulty is in higher education. Criminal records may place education out of reach for many individuals. Citing concerns over public safety, 71% of colleges and universities in the United States request an individual to provide some information about their criminal history during the application process (U.S. Department of Education, 2016). Most of these institutions require this information from all prospective students, but a limited subset require this information selectively. That schools should be concerned about the safety of their students is

not surprising; however, no conclusive evidence exists to show that requesting criminal history information during admissions results in safer campuses. Research does indicate, however, a substantially higher rate of application attrition among individuals with a criminal history (approximately 67%) compared to the general attrition rate for all college applications (21%). Further, some individuals with criminal records, namely those receiving a drug conviction while they were a student, may have suspended eligibility for federal student aid, making education cost-prohibitive even if a school accepted them (U.S. Department of Education, 2016). Similar to the effect that lack of employment opportunities has on risk reduction and re-entry, difficulty accessing higher education denies ex-offenders academic training that might help them obtain gainful employment, provide them with structure and fill their leisure time, instill in them a sense of responsibility, and expand their network of prosocial peers.

A final collateral consequence to be reviewed is that of social stigma. Individuals who are convicted of crimes face some degree of judgment from their peers and the community; the preceding paragraphs have shed light on the extent of such stigma among employers, health-care providers, institutions of higher learning, and the state and federal governments. However, when that stigma extends significantly beyond the duration of individuals’ criminal justice involvement and hampers their community mental health functioning, such stigma becomes problematic. Research suggests that ex-offenders who perceive others to hold stigmatized attitudes against them tend to have poorer levels of community adjustment than those who do not perceive such attitudes, even though perceived stigma is not associated with deleterious outcomes such as recidivism and substance abuse (Moore, Stuewig, & Tangney, 2016). Additionally, the distress stemming from community stigma affects individuals regardless of the severity or length of their criminal histories: research suggests that individuals with extensive criminal histories and with minor criminal histories both face difficulty overcoming stigma and distress over the impact their criminal records will have on their lives (Ipsa-Landa & Loeffler, 2016). This perceived social stigma undermines ex-offenders’ ability to reconnect with family members, resume relationships with existing positive peers, and extend their prosocial support network, all key facets of successful reentry.

Mechanisms to Mitigate Collateral Consequences

As outlined above, the one static risk domain in the RNR model, criminal history, has lasting negative reverberations for the other domains in which functioning can ostensibly be improved to reduce recidivism and help individuals with criminal records re-integrate into society. Currently, two mechanisms exist to address and diminish these negative reverberations: expungements and pardons. Expungements are akin to “sealing” a criminal record—once an expungement is granted, the record is no longer publicly accessible, which essentially restores individuals to their former legal status (Kessler, 2015). Expungements take two forms: expungements and redactions. Expungements refer to the removal of a full case record, while redactions refer to the partial removal of a case record. It is important to note, however, that an expungement does not erase

all traces of a criminal record; while the record may no longer be publicly accessible, it is still available to law enforcement personnel (Kessler, 2015).

Expungements are civil law processes that vary by jurisdiction. For example, at the federal level, Congress has never recognized a right to expungement via statute; individuals seeking expungement of federal charges are reliant upon creative district and circuit court arguments (Diehm, 2012). In contrast, every state allows for criminal records to be sealed to at least some degree, with a wide range of variability (Love, 2016). However, the right to expungement is extremely limited in those jurisdictions that permit it. For example, Pennsylvania allows for all non-conviction records to be sealed upon petition, but only allows convictions to be sealed in the following five limited situations: [1] the conviction was pardoned by the Governor; [2] the individual has not been arrested in the past 10 years and is over 70 years of age; [3] the individual being petitioned for has been deceased for at least three years; [4] the offense being petitioned for is a summary offense and the individual petitioning has not been arrested for or convicted of any charges in the past five years; and [5] the charge being petitioned for is an underage drinking charge and the individual petitioning is now over 21 years of age (18 Pa. Code § 9122).

Additionally, these offenses are not automatically expungable; rather, the court decides whether to expunge an individual's charges by weighing the interest of the individual in sealing the record against the interest of the State in maintaining the record. Factors that the court may consider include how strong the case was against the individual, arguments by the State for why the record should remain accessible, the temporal distance between when the expungement petition was filed and when the petitioner was initially arrested, the individual characteristics of the petitioner, and the collateral consequences facing the petitioner (*Commonwealth v. Wexler*, 1981).

In contrast to expungements, which serve as judicial remedies to the collateral consequences of criminal records, pardons function as an executive remedy. Pardons, extended by either the President or by state governors, absolve individuals of their convictions, thus restoring any rights that person lost as a result of the conviction (Bach, 2005). This power is vested in the Executive Branch in the United States Constitution (*U.S. Const. art. II, § 2*) and in every state constitution (Love, 2007). Historically, pardons are the most utilized avenue of relief for individuals with criminal records, and in many jurisdictions it is the only remedy for individuals with more serious charges; however, a disturbing trend in recent years has seen the number of pardons declining, at least at the state level (Love, 2007). Further, obtaining a pardon can be quite a complex and tedious process. For example, the pardon process in Pennsylvania requires the individual seeking the pardon to complete an application that must be requested from the Board of Pardons, obtain his or her criminal history from the state police (which may take up to 6 months), obtain a driving record and current passport photo, obtain copies of court documents from the courthouse in the county where they were convicted and obtain positive references.

All of these steps may cost money that the applicant does not have; the cost of application and the filing fee combined totals \$33.00. After filing the application, the applicant is interviewed by a state parole agent, has his or her application reviewed by the Board of Pardons, has a hearing in the state capitol, and then waits for the Board to vote on the application and make a recommendation to the governor. This is not the end of the process, however, as a pardon only absolves the applicant; it does not seal his or her record (Community Legal Services, 2013). What happens next? See above—if the individual wants the pardoned conviction to be sealed, he or she must petition for an expungement. In total, this process may take 3-4 years to complete (Philadelphia Lawyers for Social Equity, n.d.b).

A Look Towards the Future: Suggestions for Tackling the Criminal Record Crisis

Thus far, this article has defined and explained criminal records, explored their collateral consequences, and reviewed the two predominant interventions for diminishing collateral consequences. The last section of this article provides some concluding thoughts on positive directions in which jurisdictions might progress in the future.

First, the existing remedies for collateral consequences, expungements and pardons, should be made more accessible to individuals in need of such services. Both processes require individuals to pay filing or application fees, and expungement may involve legal representation, which makes these processes prohibitively expensive for many. Additionally, due to their restrictive nature, only a limited number of individuals have charges that qualify for expungement. Some community groups, such as the Pardon Me Clinic in Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Lawyers for Social Equity, are championing these causes, but change needs to occur at the state level to have lasting positive reverberations. If states would like to more effectively address the collateral consequences facing individuals with criminal records, steps must be taken to allow more individuals to take advantage of existing mechanisms. For example, states might amend legislation to allow expungement for low-level misdemeanor offenses (particularly drug possession offenses), or put in place a system for records to be expunged for certain lower-level offenses automatically after a certain period of time if individuals have not been rearrested.

Second, greater emphasis should be placed on the community's responsibility in helping individuals with criminal records to reintegrate into society, instead of placing the onus for success solely on that individual. Some of the biggest keys to successful reentry are for individuals to have strong social support, solid employment prospects, stable housing, healthcare, and to have their basic needs covered (La Vigne, Davies, Palmer, & Halberstadt, 2008). Therefore, policies that restrict individuals with criminal records from accessing public housing, that allow employers to become biased against hiring an individual based on convictions that may be completely unrelated to the duties of the job for which he or she applied, and that allow the public to access an individual's criminal justice information at the click of a button may be misguided.

Lastly, it is important to recognize that the collateral consequences of criminal records are matters of growing concern to policymakers and to lawyers with an interest in social justice, and that there have been recent laudable efforts to increase focus on and combat the problem. For example, Senators Corey Booker (D-NJ) and Rand Paul (R-KY) are leading a bipartisan effort to reform the criminal justice system via the Record Expungement Designed to Enhance Employment (REDEEM) Act. If passed, this law would automatically seal a number of non-violent juvenile records and make it easier for adults to petition for expungement and limit the information that employers receive when they conduct FBI background checks (Kim, 2014). Similarly, a number of states, while not sealing an individual's record, have begun issuing certificates of recovery, which are designed to communicate to employers that individuals are appropriate for employment and to prevent employers from not considering an individual based solely on his or her conviction (Subramanian, Moreno, & Gebreselassie, 2014).

Additionally, the American Bar Association, in conjunction with the National Institute of Justice, has undertaken a comprehensive study of the collateral consequences of conviction and made the data publicly available and easily accessible (see www.abacollateralconsequences.org). Further, in 2015, President Obama issued an executive order to delay questions about criminal history until later in the hiring process for federal jobs, citing studies indicating that employers who are aware of an applicant's criminal history at the outset of the application process often eliminate these individuals from consideration without reviewing their applications (Melber, 2015). Although progress is being made, there is still *much* room for growth. It is easy to become passionate about an issue; it is another thing to maintain that passion. Criminal record reform cannot simply be a flavor-of-the-month topic. It needs to be a sustained effort to make sure that punishment ends when an individual is found not guilty, when an individual's charges are dismissed, or when the individual completes his or her sentence—it should not extend perpetually.

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Research Briefs

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COMMUNITY, CORRECTIONAL, & FORENSIC TREATMENT

Alevizopoulos, G. & Igoumenou, A. (2016). **Psychiatric disorders and criminal history in male prisoners in Greece.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 171-175. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.04.003

This study explored the psychopathology of the Greek male prisoner population and the relationship between psychiatric disorders and the criminal history of the subjects. The prevalence of mental disorders in Greek prisoners was higher than in the general population. Personality disorder was the most common type of mental disorder and the only psychiatric diagnosis related to violent crime, highlighting the need for screening for mental disorders and the need for therapeutic provision within the prison setting.

Batastini, A. B., & Morgan, R. D. (2016). **Connecting the disconnected: Preliminary results and lessons learned from a telepsychology initiative with special management inmates.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 283-291. doi: 10.1037/ser0000078

The authors implemented a telepsychology intervention designed to offer group therapy to high-security, segregated inmates. Preliminary results revealed that, although evidence indicated telepsychology was less preferred than in-person sessions, differences on measures of psychological functioning and criminal thinking were not found across 3 conditions (telepsychology, in-person, control group). Limitations associated with the study suggest that results should not be used to discount the use of telepsychology as a treatment option.

Bosker, J., & Witteman, C. (2016). **Finding the right focus: Improving the link between risk/needs assessment and case management in probation.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(2), 221-233. doi:10.1037/law0000075

Two samples of nearly 300 case management plans were compared to examine the quality of probation plans and the effectiveness of offender supervision. In the first sample, decision making about case planning was not structured (RISc2-sample). In contrast, the second sample received structured decision making about the case management plan (RISc-3 sample). Results indicated that quality of the structured plans was significantly better than in the RISc2-sample. This included a better match between criminogenic needs and goals, a better match between goals of the offender and goals in the plan, more focus on strengthening social bonds, and a better match between risk of recidivism and intensity of the plan. Suggestions for improved probation practices are offered.

Caulfield, L.S., Wilkinson, D.J., & Wilson, D. (2016). **Exploring alternative terrain in the rehabilitation and treatment of offenders: Findings from a prison-based music project.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55(6), 396-418. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1194943

This study presented data from semistructured interviews with 18 men who took part in a music-based project while incarcerated. Participants of the art-based projects comment on changes they believe to have derived from participating in the project, particularly relating to emotions, self-esteem, self-confidence, communication and social skills. An exoffender sample of participants reported that participation in art projects provide experiences that promote beneficial skills for post prison life.

Chavira, C., Botello, T., & Lagomasino, I. T. (2016). **From prison to the community: The AB109 experience in Los Angeles County.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 460–474. doi: 10.1002/bls.2216

California's Assembly Bill (AB) 109 allowed transfer of responsibility for low-level offenders from the state to local counties. This qualitative pilot study examined the experiences of 10 mentally ill individuals on AB109 probation in Los Angeles County. AB109 probationers reported encountering several barriers that negatively impacted their ability to access and utilize mental health services, including lack of education about AB109; problems with housing, transportation, and funding; and lack of social support.

Churcher, F. P., Mills, J. F., & Forth, A. E. (2016). **The predictive validity of the Two-Tiered Violence Risk Estimates Scale (TTV) in a long-term follow-up of violent offenders.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 232-245. doi: 10.1037/ser0000073

The TTV was retrospectively scored on a sample of violent offenders and compared with the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG), the Statistical Information of Recidivism Scale-Revised (SIR-R1), and the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). Approximately 53% of the sample reoffended violently. Although the VRAG was the strongest predictor of violent recidivism in the sample, the Actuarial Risk Estimates (ARE) scale of the TTV produced a small, significant effect.

Collier, S., & Friedman, S. H. (2016). **Mental illness among women referred for psychiatric services in a New Zealand women's prison.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 539–550. doi: 10.1002/bsl.2238

This exploratory study describes the characteristics of women prisoners referred to the forensic psychiatry service of the largest women's prison in New Zealand. More than one-third of the referred female inmates were diagnosed with psychotic disorders, and one-fifth were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. The majority of women also reported prior substance use and a history of family violence, highlighting the need for secondary prevention and rehabilitation for female inmates.

DeCou, C. R., Lynch, S. M., Dehart, D. D., & Belknap, J. (2016). **Evaluating the association between childhood sexual abuse and attempted suicide across the lifespan: Findings from a nationwide study of women in jail.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 254-260. doi: 10.1037/ser0000096

Participants included a randomly selected subsample of women drawn from a larger sample who completed Life History Calendars, which were coded for the presence/absence of attempted suicide and childhood sexual abuse across life history stages. Results indicated that women with histories of childhood sexual abuse perpetrated by an adult or a peer were significantly more likely to have attempted suicide across the life span, including increased risk in adulthood.

de Vogel, V., & Louppen, M. (2016). **Measuring feelings of staff members towards their most complex female and male forensic psychiatric patients: A pilot study into gender differences.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 174–185. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1170741

This pilot study utilized a sample of 146 staff members working in a gender-mixed forensic psychiatric hospital to investigate the theory that female patients are more difficult to work with than males. Overall, it was found that staff members felt more helpful, accepting, strong, relaxed, affectionate, sympathetic, and receptive towards their most complex female forensic patient and more anxious, threatened, and overwhelmed by their most complex male forensic patient.

Farabee, D., Calhoun, S., & Veliz, R. (2016). **An experimental comparison of telepsychiatry and conventional psychiatry for parolees.** *Psychiatric Services*, 67(5), 562-565. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201500025

The authors compared the effectiveness of telepsychiatry and in-person psychiatric sessions (treatment as usual) among 71 parolees receiving outpatient psychiatric treatment over a six-month period. Findings revealed high satisfaction with telepsychiatry overall and no significant group differences in medication adherence or psychological functioning. However, telepsychiatry patients reported lower levels of therapeutic alliance at follow-up. Telepsychiatry appeared to be an acceptable and effective approach for providing psychiatric care for this population.

Folk, J. B., Disabato, D. J., Daylor, J. M., Tangney, J. P., Barboza, S., & Wilson, J. S. (2016). **Effectiveness of a self-administered intervention for criminal thinking: Taking a chance on change.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 272-282. doi: 10.1037/ser0000079

Participants consisted of inmates in segregated housing at state correctional institutions who self-administered cognitive-behavioral interventions targeting criminal thinking. Reductions in criminal thinking, as assessed by the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Styles-Simplified Version, were found in the general criminal thinking scores as well as the proactive and reactive composite scores. Examination of demographic predictors revealed older and more educated participants decreased in criminal thinking more than younger and less educated participants.

Gowensmith, W. N., Frost, L. E., Speelman, D. W., & Therson, D. E. (2016). **Lookin' for beds in all the wrong places: Outpatient competency restoration as a promising approach to modern challenges.** *Psychology, Public Policy, And Law*, 22(3), 293-305. doi:10.1037/law0000088

This study examined the prevalence and effectiveness of outpatient competency restoration programs (OCRPs) in comparison to inpatient restoration for those found incompetent to stand trial. Researchers compare and contrast current OCRPs and suggest that they are a rapidly developing alternative to traditional inpatient restoration programs, especially with regard to high restoration rates, low program failure rates, and significant cost savings.

Hsieh, M-L., Woo, Y., Hafoka, M., van Wormer, J., Stohr, M.K., & Hemmens, C. (2016). **Assessing the current state of juvenile probation practice: A statutory analysis.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55(5), 329-354. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1181693

This study employed a statutory analysis to examine the differences between the legally prescribed roles of juvenile probation officers and the "balanced and restorative justice" model across 50 states and the District of Columbia. Results indicated that even with significant reforms and statutory changes overtime, juvenile probation practices still fall short of meeting the basic tenets of restorative justice.

Jeandarme, I., Habets, P., Oei, T.I., & Bogaerts, S. (2016). **Reconviction and revocation rates in Flanders after medium security treatment.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 45-62. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.033

This study examined the effect of conditional release on recidivism of forensic patients receiving conditional release or unconditional release. 7.4% of discharged patients were reconvicted or received a new 'not guilty by reason of insanity' (NGRI) verdict for a violent offence and 1/4 had their conditional release revoked. Reconviction rates were higher after unconditional release in comparison to conditional release. Results suggest that the court supervision of NGRI patients is effective in protecting the community from further offending.

Research Briefs

Kuokkanen, R., Lappalainen, R., Repo-Tiihonen, E., Tiihonen, J., & Aho-Mustonen, K. (2016). **Cognitive Insight, Clinical Insight, and Reasoning in Schizophrenia: A Pilot Study in a Forensic Setting.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16(4), 253-267. doi:10.1080/15228932.2016.1192337

This study of chronically ill male inpatients with schizophrenia and a history of violence investigated the relationships between cognitive insight, clinical insight, reasoning, and symptoms in a forensic setting. 75% of patients with schizophrenia made hasty decisions based on a small amount of information. Furthermore, the more information patients gathered, the more clinical insight they had and the less distressed they were by symptoms.

LePage, J. P., Lewis, A. A., Crawford, A. M., Parish, J. A., Ottomanelli, L., Washington, E. L., & Cipher, D. J. (2016). **Incorporating individualized placement and support principles into vocational rehabilitation for formerly incarcerated veterans.** *Psychiatric Services*, 67(7), 735-742. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201500058

Participants with a history of felony convictions and a substance use disorder or mental illness or combination were recruited from a VA hospital. Veterans were assigned to either the About Face program (AF) or to that program plus a modification of IPS (AF+IPS). Rates of employment were significantly higher for those receiving AF+IPS. Those receiving AF+IPS worked more hours and earned more wages than those receiving AF alone.

Martin, K., & Martin, E. (2016). **Factors influencing treatment team recommendations to review tribunals for forensic psychiatric patients.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 551–563. doi: 10.1002/bls.2244

This study examines factors predictive of forensic treatment teams' recommendations for patients under the care of the Ontario Review Board (ORB). Factors differ depending on level of security. Decisions on medium secure units were influenced by the presence of active symptoms and patients' overall violence risk level, and decisions made on minimum secure units were influenced by the number of critical incidents that occurred within the recommendation year.

Morgan, R. D., Mitchell, S. M., Thoen, M. A., Campion, K., Bolanos, A. D., Sustaita, A. D., & Henderson, S. (2016). **Specialty courts: Who's in and are they working?** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 246-253. doi: 10.1037/ser0000085

Participants were probationers who were involved in 1 of 3 specialty court programs (i.e., drug, driving while intoxicated [DWI], or reentry courts) or a matched sample of probationers not in specialty court services. Results indicated that, with few exceptions, specialty courts did not have differential referral rates based on offender demographics including race, ethnicity, SES, or attorney status. Results examining the effectiveness of the specialty courts were mixed.

Muller, E., & Kempes, M. (2016). **Gender differences in a Dutch forensic sample of severe violent offenders.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 164–173. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1166464

This study utilized a sample of 140 female offenders and 140 male matched-controls from a Dutch forensic assessment center to investigate the impact of gender on forensic treatment. Female offenders were more often depressed, more often had traits of a borderline personality, were more often sexually and physically abused and emotionally neglected, showed more self-harming behavior, and had a lower self-esteem.

Nagtegaal, M. H., & Boonmann, C. (2016). **Conditional release of forensic psychiatric patients consistent with or contrary to behavioral experts' recommendations in the Netherlands: Prevalence rates, patient characteristics and recidivism after discharge from conditional release.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 257–277. doi: 10.1002/bls.2224

This research sampled 447 Dutch forensic psychiatric patients on conditional release (CR) to measure factors associated with behavioral experts' recommendations on CR readiness, and characteristics of forensic psychiatric patients on CR imposed consistent with or contrary to behavioral experts' recommendations. Patients on CR consistent with or contrary to the behavioral experts' recommendations did not differ in demographic background variables and psychopathology, but differed in judicial background and violent behavior outcomes.

Norko, M. A., Wasser, T., Magro, H., Leavitt-Smith, E., Morton, F. J., & Hollis, T. (2016). **Assessing insanity acquittee recidivism in Connecticut.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 423–443. doi: 10.1002/bls.2222

Over the last 30 years, 365 insanity acquittees in Connecticut have been supervised by the Psychiatric Security Review Board. During this time, 177 individuals have achieved conditional release (CR), and 215 acquittees have been discharged. Of those discharged, 16% were rearrested. For discharged acquittees, community supervision on CR prior to discharge had a statistically significant effect on decreasing the risk of subsequent rearrest, demonstrating the value of community supervision.

Novosad, D., Banfe, S., Britton, J., & Bloom, J. D. (2016). **Conditional release placements of insanity acquittees in Oregon: 2012–2014.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 366–377. doi: 10.1002/bls.2218

This study assessed the demographic and housing placement characteristics of the population of 200 insanity acquittees placed on conditional release (CR) in Oregon between 2012 and 2014. In general, once CR occurs, individuals tend to stay in their initial placement without moving to less structured levels of care. Those individuals who are conditionally released to less structured settings have a higher rate of revocation back to the hospital.

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O'Reilly, R., Corring, D., Richard, J., Plyley, C., & Pallaveshi, L. (2016). **Do intensive services obviate the need for CTOs?** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 74-78. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.038

This study determined the frequency of community treatment orders (CTO) use for patients on assertive community treatment (ACT) teams and reasons why patients receiving ACT services are placed on CTOs. 17% of ACT team patients had an active CTO, and ACT alone had been tried for 57% of patients before a CTO was introduced. Psychiatrists cited refusal of treatment and unavailability for follow-up as primary reasons why ACT alone was ineffective. Patients described CTOs as coercive while noting benefits.

Salem, L., Crocker, A. G., Charette, Y., Earls, C. M., Nicholls, T. L., & Seto, M. C. (2016). **Housing trajectories of forensic psychiatric patients.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 352-365. doi: 10.1002/bls.2223

Disposition and housing status were coded for 934 Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) patients over a 36-month follow-up period. There were four distinct trajectories: detention in hospital, conditional discharge in supportive housing, conditional discharge in independent housing, and absolute discharge to unknown housing. Likelihood of a supportive housing placement compared with detention significantly decreased for individuals with a higher index offense severity.

Shannon, L.M., Jones, A.J., Perkins, E., Newell, J., & Neal, C. (2016). **Examining individual factors and during-program performance to understand drug court completion.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55(5), 271-292. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1181130

This study compared individual factors and during-program data to understand drug court program completion among 534 Kentucky Drug Court (KDC) participants. Logistic regression showed that older age and receiving outpatient referrals were associated with completion. Factors associated with reduced odds of completion included Non-White race, being married, lower educational level, increasing number of psychological/emotional treatment episodes, increasing number of positive drug tests, receiving incarceration and warrant sanctions, and prior criminal justice involvement.

Spruit, A., Wissink, I.B., & Stams, G.J.J.M. (2016). **The care of Filipino juvenile offenders in residential facilities evaluated using the risk-need-responsivity model.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 181-188. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.04.005

This study evaluated the residential care of Filipino juvenile offenders using the risk-need-responsivity model. Juvenile offenders had a high risk of re-offending, high aggression, difficulties in making pro-social friends, and a delayed socio-moral development. The psychological programs in the residential facilities were evaluated to be poor. The availability of the psychological care in the facilities did not comply with the risk-need-responsivity model. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

Van Vugt, E., lanctôt, N., & Lemieux, A. (2016). **Can institutionalized adolescent females with a substantiated history of sexual abuse benefit from cognitive behavioral treatment targeting disruptive and delinquent behaviors?.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(7), 937-950. doi:10.1177/0093854815624513

This study explored the potential benefits of cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) targeting disruptive and delinquent behaviors in a sample of 104 females with substantiated histories of sexual abuse. Results indicated that CBT interventions yielded stronger decreases in trait anger and anger expression, as well as less proclivity for trading sex, in females with histories of sexual abuse than those without. Implications for effective interventions are discussed.

Vigesaa, L.E., Bergseth, K.J., Jens, K.R. (2016). **Who participates in reentry programming? An examination of women offenders in a midwestern state.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 55(5), 308-328. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1181131

Research on reentry programming has focused primarily on male inmates, with less attention paid to female inmates. This study examines the relationship between demographic, social, and criminal history variables and participation in one of three prison release mechanisms: direct release to parole, reentry programming, and halfway house. Results indicate the three groups differ in important ways that are likely to impact programmatic efforts and reentry outcomes. Study implications suggestions for future research are discussed.

Walker, S.C. & Bishop, A.S. (2016). **Length of stay, therapeutic change, and recidivism for incarcerated juvenile offenders.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55(6), 355-376. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1194946

This study examined the influence of length of stay in therapeutically oriented institutional placements for high-risk juvenile offenders across 14 secure and community placements implementing the integrated treatment model. Length of stay was not predictive of felony recidivism at 12 months postrelease despite a trend for reduced recidivism at 9 months. Skills acquisition was positively associated with older age, not having a special education designation, parent contact, and a reduction in felony recidivism 12 months postrelease.

Wilson, C. M., Nicholls, T. L., Charette, Y., Seto, M. C., & Crocker, A. G. (2016). **Factors associated with Review Board dispositions following re-hospitalization among discharged persons found not criminally responsible.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 278–294. doi: 10.1002/bls.2220

This study examined a sample of 1,367 persons found Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) in Canada to determine if being re-hospitalized during a conditional discharge impacts the factors associated with the subsequent Review Board disposition. The greater

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presence of clinical items resulted in a greater likelihood of a hospital detention decision at the next hearing, and this effect was larger for the re-hospitalized group.

Woldgabreal, Y., Day, A., & Ward, T. (2016). **Linking positive psychology to offender supervision outcomes: The mediating role of psychological flexibility, general self-efficacy, optimism, and hope.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*(6), 697-721. doi:10.1177/0093854815620816

This study examined the relationship between various offender supervision outcomes and dimensions of positive psychological states (PPS). Researchers found that offenders with increased PPS were likely to have fewer criminogenic risk factors, as well as less likely to be violated, charged, reconvicted, or imprisoned. Implications for policy, practice, and correctional theory are discussed.

Zortman, J.S., Power, T., Hiester, M., Klunk, F.R., & Antonio, M.E. (2016). **Evaluating reentry programming in Pennsylvania's Board of Probation & Parole: An assessment of offenders' perceptions and recidivism outcomes.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 55*(6), 419-442. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1194945

Pennsylvania's Board of Probation & Parole recently developed a reentry program that provides intensive supervision and oversight to offenders during their reintegration back into the community. The present analysis examined findings gathered from 261 surveys and 226 interviews with program participants across four counties in Pennsylvania. Results indicate short-term effectiveness with diminished returns overtime. The authors suggest that improvements to the program are needed to ensure better long-term outcomes.

Zwets, A. J., Hornsveld, R. J., Muris, P., Kanders, T., Langstraat, E., & van Marle, H. C. (2016). **Psychomotor therapy as an additive intervention for violent forensic psychiatric inpatients: A pilot study.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 15*, 222–234. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1152613

A sample of 37 forensic psychiatric inpatients participated in psychomotor therapy (PMT) as an additional component to Aggression Replacement Training (ART). The combined group (experimental and control group) showed clinically significant improvements on observed social behavior, observed aggressive behavior, and self-reported anger, but there were no differences in treatment effects between the experimental group and the control group on primary outcome measures.

DELINQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Amemiya, J., Monahan, K. C., & Cauffman, E. (2016). **Leaders and followers in juvenile offending: Distinguishing correlates and adjustment to incarceration.** *Criminal Justice And Behavior, 43*(7), 899-922. doi:10.1177/0093854815622660

This study examined the characteristics of leader and follower youth offenders across offense, demographic, intraindividual, contextual, and social domains. Results indicated that leaders tended to be older, have more criminal experience, and report higher levels of contextual risk and lower levels of social isolation when compared with followers. Researchers suggest that leaders and followers have distinct profiles and may require differential intervention during juvenile detention.

Baskin-Sommers, A. R., & Baskin, D. (2016). **Psychopathic traits mediate the relationship between exposure to violence and violent juvenile offending.** *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 38*(3), 341-349. doi: 10.1007/s10862-016-9535-0

The present study assessed exposure to violence (ETV) and psychopathic traits in serious juvenile offenders. Results indicated that ETV predicted later engagement in violence, but there was some degree of reciprocity between ETV and violence over time. Additionally, respondents with stable high or increasing trajectories of ETV reported more instances of violent offending. Finally, psychopathic traits mediated the relationship between ETV and violent offending.

Barrett, J. G., & Janopaul-Naylor, E. (2016). **Description of a collaborative community approach to impacting juvenile arrests.** *Psychological Services, 13*(2), 133-139. doi: 10.1037/ser0000066

The city of Cambridge, Massachusetts has developed the Safety Net Collaborative, a multiagency integrated model of preventive services for at-risk youth involving mental health providers, police officers, schools, and the department of youth and families. Youth are referred to this program by schools, courts, and parents. Arrests have decreased by more than 50% since implementing this model. These findings support greater utilization of integrated, preventive service models for at-risk youth.

Belciug, C., Franklin, C., Bolton, K. W., Jordan, C., & Lehmann, P. (2016). **Effects of goal commitment and solution building on the completion rates for a juvenile diversion program.** *Criminal Justice And Behavior, 43*(7), 923-936. doi:10.1177/0093854815626753

Researchers used goal-setting theory to investigate the effects of goal commitment and solution building on program completion in a juvenile diversion program. Using a sample of 159 violent first-time offenders, researchers found that high goal commitment and solution building were significant predictors of program completion. Furthermore, solution building fully mediated the impact of goal commitment on program completion. Implications for working with at-risk youth are discussed.

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Berkout, O.V. & Kolko, D.J. (2016). **Understanding child directed caregiver aggression: An examination of characteristics and predictors associated with perpetration.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 56, 44-53. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.04.004

The current study examined background and clinical variables in a sample of help-seeking caregivers who were at risk for or had been identified as having engaged in child directed aggression or abuse. Caregivers who did report severe child-directed aggression had poorer parenting and reported more drug use. Having a recent allegation of child physical abuse based on official child welfare records was unrelated to parenting, drug and alcohol use, negative affect, parenting stress, or neglect.

Brooks, M., Evans, M., & Woodward, V. (2016). **Social and Psychological Factors of Rural Youth Sexting: An Examination of Gender-Specific Models.** *Deviant Behavior*, 1-16. doi:10.1080/01639625.2016.1197020

The current study examined how delinquency, social, and psychological factors were associated with sexting behavior in a sample of rural, high school students. Results demonstrated that property delinquency, bully-victimization, alcohol, marijuana use, and bullying increased odds of sending and receiving nude photos. Females who sexted were more likely to report using alcohol and being a victim of bullying, while males were more likely to report using marijuana and being a perpetrator of bullying.

Clarke, M., Yanson, I., Saleem, Y., Edworthy, R., & Khalifa, N. (2016). **Staff experience of harassment and stalking behavior by patients.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 247–255. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1166465

A sample of 590 staff from one National Health Service (NHS) Trust in England evaluated their experience of intrusive behaviors from patients. Overall, 150 were classified as being stalked (25.4%) and 172 harassed (29.2%). There were no differences in staff characteristics between the two groups. Staff from forensic services and nursing staff were particularly susceptible to these intrusions, which took many forms.

Colins, O. F. (2016). **The clinical usefulness of the DSM-5 specifier for conduct disorder outside of a research context.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 310–318. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000173

This study scrutinizes the clinical usefulness of the DSM-5's limited prosocial emotions (LPE) specifier. In a sample of 380 detained boys, boys with conduct disorder (CD) that met criteria for the LPE specifier did not significantly differ from CD boys without LPE, suggesting that incorporating the LPE specifier into CD is of restricted usefulness to discriminate between detained boys with varying levels of psychiatric problems and antisocial behavior.

Dolitzsch, C., Schmid, M., Keller, F., Besier, T., Fegert, J.M., Schmeck, K., & Kolch, M. (2016). **Professional caregiver's knowledge of self-reported delinquency in an adolescent sample in Swiss youth welfare and juvenile justice institutions.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 10-17. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.026

Adolescents at residential care facilities in Switzerland were surveyed about past acts of delinquency, and their responses were compared to those of their professional caregivers to see how well they correlated. 86.1% of residents reported having committed at least one offense. The overall rate of agreement between the residents and their caregivers was 77.2%. Agreement was substantially higher for offenses that were serious than for those that were minor or moderate.

Khodarahimi, S. & Fathi, R. (2016). **Mental Health, Coping Styles, and Risk-Taking Behaviors in Young Adults.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16(4), 287-303.

doi:10.1080/15228932.2016.1196101

This study investigated the relationships among mental health, coping styles, and risk-taking behaviors; as well as the roles of mental health and coping styles in the prediction of risk-taking behaviors. The results data indicated that mental health and coping styles had significant relationships to risk taking. Coping styles explained 11% of the total risk-taking behavior variability in this sample. Men had significantly higher scores than women in the confrontive coping style and risk-taking behavior constructs.

Kuay, H.S., Lee, S., Centifanti, L.C.M., Parnis, A.C., Mrozik, J.H., & Tiffin, P.A. (2016). **Adolescents as perpetrators of aggression within the family.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 60-67. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.035

The present study examined the prevalence of family aggression as perpetrated by youths from clinic-referred or forensic samples. The forensic sample had greater instances of family violence than the clinical sample and was more likely to use a weapon. Examining only the aggressive groups, there was more perpetration of aggression toward parents than toward siblings.

Pinna, F., Tusconi, M., Dessi, C., Pittaluga, G., Fiorillo, A., & Carpinello, B. (2016). **Violence and mental disorders. A retrospective study of people in charge of a community mental health center.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 122-128. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.015

The present study evaluated prevalence of violent events in patients in charge of a community mental health center. A significant association of lifetime violence was found with male gender, younger age, low education, unemployment, living with parents, schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, mental retardation, and comorbidity between psychiatric disorders. Violence was associated with early age at onset and at first psychiatric treatment, longer duration of the disorder, previous hospital admissions, and previous violent events.

Reid, S.E. (2016). **The (Anti)Social Network: Egocentric Friendship Networks of Incarcerated Youth.** *Deviant Behavior*, 1-19. doi:10.1080/01639625.2016.1196962

Egocentric networks were collected from incarcerated youth to examine the composition and structure of youth's friendship networks during periods of incarceration and to test the relationship between friendship and institutional misconduct. Youth networks report more diversity across both racial/ethnic categories and gang membership than expected from non-network research about inmate organization and youth who stated they had no close friendships within the facility had a lower rate of institutional misconduct post-interview compared to those who nominated peer friendships.

Roettger, M. E., Boardman, J. D., Harris, K. M., & Guo, G. (2016). **The association between the MAOA 2R genotype and delinquency over time among men: The interactive role of parental closeness and parental incarceration.** *Criminal Justice And Behavior*, 43(8), 1076-1094. doi:10.1177/0093854816629184

This study sought to examine the potential moderation of parent-child closeness by paternal incarceration on the relationship between the 2R MAOA genotype and delinquency. In line with prior research, results suggested that a direct relationship between the MAOA 2R genotype and delinquency, regardless of parental incarceration and closeness. Researchers discussed the implications of these findings and suggested that 2R-delinquency association is best characterized as a social control Gene x Environment interaction, as opposed to it being due to passive gene-environment correlation.

Seruca, T., & Silva, C. F. (2016). **Executive functioning in criminal behavior: Differentiating between types of crime and exploring the relation between shifting, inhibition, and anger.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 235–246. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1158755

A general sample of 42 offenders was tested using a battery of executive functioning measures and compared with a group of 28 non-offenders. Offenders performed worse than non-offenders on mental flexibility and planning measures, and pairwise analysis revealed differences in the executive functioning of the offender subgroups – property offenders had poorer performance on mental flexibility measures, while violent offenders performed worse on planning measures.

Shepherd, S. M., Luebbers, S., & Ogloff, J. P. (2016). **The role of protective factors and the relationship with recidivism for high-risk young people in detention.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(7), 863-878. doi:10.1177/0093854815626489

Researchers examined the prevalence of protective factors (identified using The Protective Domain on the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth [SAVRY]) in association with client risk level and future offending. A sample of 177 Australian youth yielded a low mean of protective factors, generally. Results indicated that youth with pro-social involvement and school engagement were least likely to reoffend. Overall, clients who reoffended were significantly less likely to present with five out of the six SAVRY protective items. Researchers provide a discussion surrounding these findings and the implications for client risk management.

Sitney, M. H., Caldwell, B. M., Caldwell, M. F. (2016). **The longitudinal relationship between African American status, psychopathic traits, and violent recidivism in juvenile offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 43(9), 1190-1203. doi:10.1177/0093854816645619

Using 257 delinquent boys, researchers explored the relation between psychopathic traits, racial identity, and violent behavior. The PCL:YV was used to determine whether the presence of psychopathic features in adolescence predicted violent recidivism in adulthood. Results indicated that overall, African American youth obtained significantly higher PCL:YV scores and rates of violent recidivism than did Caucasian youth. Implications for the use of the PCL:YV, as well as the need for more research concerning psychopathic traits in minorities are discussed.

Sörman, K., Edens, J. F., Smith, S. T., Clark, J. W., Kristiansson, M., & Svensson, O. (2016). **Boldness and its relation to psychopathic personality: Prototypicality analyses among forensic mental health, criminal justice, and layperson raters.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 337–349. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000176

This study investigated adaptive traits as conceptualized in the Triarchic model of psychopathy, specifically the relevance of boldness to constructs of psychopathic personality, utilizing three samples (forensic mental health practitioners, probation officers, and a layperson community sample). Across samples, higher composite Boldness ratings predicted greater endorsement of adaptive traits (e.g., social skills) as characteristic of psychopathy.

Trägårdh, K., Nilsson, T., Granath, S., & Sturup, J. (2016). **A time trend study of Swedish male and female homicide offenders from 1990 to 2010.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 125–135. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1152615

This study examined all homicide cases in Sweden from 1990 to 2010 ($N = 1,570$). Adult victims of female offenders were more often male, intimate partners, intoxicated at the time of the offense, and killed by sharp force injuries. Previous violence between victim and offender was more common in cases with female offenders, and they committed homicide-suicide less often. There were less differences between male and female homicide offenders with child victims.

Thomson, N. D., Towle, G. J., & Centifanti, L. C. M. (2016). **The habitual female offender inside: How psychopathic traits predict chronic prison violence.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 257–269. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000178

This study utilized a sample of 182 female offenders to prospectively predict violent and nonviolent misconducts over a 9-month period using

official records of prior violent criminal history, and self-report measures of psychopathy, impulsivity, and empathy. Results indicated that violent criminal history, and callous and antisocial psychopathic traits were predictors of violent misconducts, whereas antisocial psychopathic traits and impulsivity best predicted nonviolent misconducts. Empathy was not a significant predictor of either misconduct.

Van Damme, L., Colins, O. F., & Vanderplasschen, W. (2016). **The limited prosocial emotions specifier for conduct disorder among detained girls: A multi-informant approach.** *Criminal Justice And Behavior, 43*(6), 778-792. doi:10.1177/0093854815613104

Researchers examined the clinical utility of the DSM-5 specifier "with Limited Prosocial Emotions" (LPE) in a sample of 85 detained girls. Diagnostic information was obtained from multiple informants (i.e., self-report and parental report). Results indicated that the LPE specifier only enabled identification of higher levels of proactive aggression and antisocial traits through self-report; parental information did not result in differentiation between conduct disorder and LPE.

Vahl, P., Colins, O.F., Lodewijks, H.P.B., Lindauer, R., Markus, M.T., Doreleijers, T.A.H., & Vermeiren, R.R. (2016). **Psychopathic traits and maltreatment: Relations with aggression and mental health problems in detained boys.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 46*, 129-136. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.006

This study aimed to examine mental health problems and aggression in detained delinquent youths with various levels of psychopathic traits and maltreatment. Findings indicated that compared to the low psychopathic traits groups, high psychopathic traits groups had markedly higher levels of externalizing mental health problems, proactive and reactive aggression, but not of internalizing mental health problems. Mental health problems in boys with a low level of psychopathic traits increased with the number of types of maltreatment in their history.

Vuk, M. (2016). **Parenting Styles and Gang Membership: Mediating Factors.** *Deviant Behavior, 1-20.* doi:10.1080/01639625.2016.1197011

This study examines how multidimensional parenting styles affect gang membership, and which factors mediate this relationship. Logistic regression models indicate a negative relationship between authoritative parenting and gang involvement, and a positive relationship between authoritarian, neglectful, and permissive parenting and gang membership. The analyses show that delinquent peers, self-control, rationalizations, and guilt are complete or partial mediators of parenting styles and gang membership.

Walters, G.D. (2016). **Reactive Criminal Thinking as a Consequence of Low Self-Control and Prior Offending.** *Deviant Behavior, 1-11.* doi:10.1080/01639625.2016.1196951

The purpose of this study was to determine if low self-control and prior serious offending serve as antecedents to reactive criminal thinking in male and female members of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Results showed that low self-control and prior serious offending were equally predictive of reactive criminal thinking.

FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Buitelaar, N. L., Ferdinand, R. F., Posthumus, J. A., & Buitelaar, J. K. (2016). **Screening for ADHD among offenders of intimate partner violence.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 15*, 256–264. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1160962

This research utilized a sample of 150 forensic mental health outpatients to assess the screening capacity of the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale-Version 1.1 (ASRS-V 1.1), the ultra short questionnaire for ADHD (UKV) and the ADHD DSM-IV Rating Scale for adults (ADHD RS) among offenders of intimate partner violence in forensic psychiatry. Diagnostic accuracy ranged from moderate to high across measures.

Chu, C. M., Goh, M. L., & Chong, D. (2016). **The predictive validity of SAVRY ratings for assessing youth offenders in Singapore: A comparison with YLS/CMI ratings.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*(6), 793-810. doi:10.1177/0093854815616842

The present study explored the predictive validity of the SAVRY (i.e., ratings for violent and general recidivism) with the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) in a Singaporean context. Total scores, as well as subscale scores, were compared. Overall, researchers found that the SAVRY appears fit for assessing risk of violent and general recidivism in young offenders. However, the SAVRY was not better at predicting risk than the YLS/CMI.

Culhane, S.E., Hildebran, M.M., Mullings, A., & Klemm, J. (2016). **Self-Reported Disorders Among Serial Homicide Offenders: Data From the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 16*(4), 268-286. doi:10.1080/15228932.2016.1196099

This project reports the results of 60 male serial homicide offenders' profiles on the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III (MCMII-III). Results showed that the majority of murderers sampled had at least one Axis I classification and nearly half had more than one. All participants had either features or traits of an Axis II disorder, with slightly more than half having met the cutoff for a diagnosed disorder.

Farrell, A. D., Sullivan, T. N., Goncy, E. A., & Le, A. H. (2016). **Assessment of adolescents' victimization, aggression, and problem behaviors: Evaluation of the Problem Behavior Frequency Scale.** *Psychological Assessment, 28*, 702–714. doi: 10.1037/pas0000225

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This study utilized a sample of 5,532 adolescents from 37 schools at 4 sites to evaluate the Problem Behavior Frequency Scale (PBFS). Confirmatory factor analyses supported a 7-factor model that differentiated among 3 forms of aggression (physical, verbal, and relational), 2 forms of victimization (overt and relational), drug use, and other delinquent behavior. Support was found for strong measurement invariance across gender, sites, and time.

Ireland, J.L., Ireland, C.A., Lewis, M., Jones, C., & Keeley, S. (2016). **Initial development of an implicit and explicit approach to assess psychopathy.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 46, 117-128. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.008

This study outlined the ACL (Affective, Cognitive and Lifestyle) assessment, a new means of assessing psychopathy capturing implicit and explicit functioning in students, young prisoners, and forensic psychiatric patients. It was predicted that the ACL affective, cognitive and interpersonal components would positively correlate with the interpersonal factor of the PCL-SV, whereas the ACL Lifestyle component would correlate with the criminal history/lifestyle component of the PCL-SV. Directions for future research are indicated.

Reidy, T. J., Sorensen, J. R., & Davidson, M. (2016). **Testing the predictive validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) in relation to inmate misconduct and violence.** *Psychological Assessment*, 28, 871–884. doi: 10.1037/pas0000224

This study utilized a sample of 15,546 imprisoned offenders to examine the predictive and incremental validity of the PAI in a correctional setting. The 3 scales most strongly related to general rule infractions were Antisocial Features (ANT), Aggression (AGG), and the Violence Potential Index (VPI). These scales were shown to add incremental validity to the classification of four types of disciplinary infractions ranging from 2 to 4 percentage points.

Royer-Gagnier, K., Skilling, T. A., Brown, S. L., Moore, T. E., & Rawana, J. S. (2016). **The Strengths Assessment Inventory–Youth Version: An evaluation of the psychometric properties with male and female justice-involved youth.** *Psychological Assessment*, 28, 563–574. doi: 10.1037/pas0000199

The Strengths Assessment Inventory–Youth Version (SAI-Y) is a self-report measure of personal strengths, self-concept, and emotional functioning that was administered to 230 male and female adolescent offenders. Confirmatory factor analyses revealed that the SAI-Y's factor structure demonstrated an acceptable fit overall, and the results suggest it is an appropriate measure for use with both male and female justice-involved young persons in detention and in the community.

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Cleary, H. D., & Warner, T. C. (2016). **Police training in interviewing and interrogation methods: A comparison of techniques used with adult and juvenile suspects.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(3), 270-284. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000175

The authors assessed training and interrogation techniques in a diverse (N=340) national sample of American police officers. Results show that officers used similar techniques for juvenile and adult suspects and that officer training was strongly correlated with usage of those methods. Officers trained with the Reid Technique were significantly more likely to use pre-interrogation strategies and manipulation techniques than officers without Reid training. Implications for law enforcement training with juveniles and adults are discussed.

Davis, D., Soref, A., Villalobos, J. G., & Mikulincer, M. (2016). **Priming states of mind can affect disclosure of threatening self-information: Effects of self-affirmation, mortality salience, and attachment orientations.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(4), 351-361. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000184

In a series of studies, Israeli Jewish participants were primed with five different states of mind to elicit or hinder one's willingness to disclose information. Participants primed with self-affirmation were more likely to disclose sensitive information, whereas participants primed with self-disaffirmation were less likely to disclose such information. The morality salience prime facilitated disclosure of hostile thoughts and behavior toward an out-group but hindered disclosure of socially undesirable and criminal behavior.

Donner, C. M., Fridell, L. A., & Jennings, W. G. (2016). **The relationship between self-control and police misconduct: A multi-agency study of first-line police supervisors.** *Criminal Justice And Behavior*, 43(7), 841-862. doi:10.1177/0093854815626751

Using the Gottfredson and Hirshi's original version of self-control, as well as Hirshi's revised version, this study sought to examine the relationship between self-control and police misconduct. Data from 101 first-line police supervisors from various agencies suggested that self-control was significantly related to prior engagement in police misconduct and the likelihood of future misconduct. Researchers discuss the implications for theory and policy.

Ewens, S., Vrij, A., Mann, S., & Leal, S. (2016). **Using the reverse order technique with non-native speakers or through an interpreter.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 242-249. doi: 10.1002/acp.3196

Chinese ($n = 40$), Korean ($n = 40$), and Hispanic ($n = 30$) participants were asked to lie or tell the truth while being interviewed using the reverse order technique while speaking in English or in their native language (through an interpreter). Two cues to deceit (details and commissions) were revealed using the reverse order technique with an interpreter, but no cues emerged when interviewees spoke in English.

Gawrylowicz, J., Fairlamb, S., Tantot, E., Qureshi, Z., Redha, A., & Ridley, A. M. (2016). **Does practice make the perfect liar? The effect of rehearsal and increased cognitive load on cues to deception.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 250-259. doi: 10.1002/acp.3199

A driving simulator was used to increase cognitive load of 90 undergraduates who told the truth, an unrehearsed lie, or a rehearsed lie about something they had supposedly done. Truth-tellers drove more slowly whereas unrehearsed liars drove faster than their respective baselines. Truth-tellers had faster reaction times and included more auditory details than liars.

Karaffa, K. M., & Koch, J. M. (2016). **Stigma, pluralistic ignorance, and attitudes toward seeking mental health services among police officers.** *Criminal Justice And Behavior, 43*(6), 759-777. doi:10.1177/0093854815613103

This study explored the tendency of police officers to avoid seeking mental health services. Using a sample of 248 police officers, researchers found that public stigma and self-stigma were negatively correlated with officers' attitudes toward receiving mental health services. The relationship between public stigma and attitudes toward seeking psychological help was mediated by self-stigma. Additionally, officers' perceptions of other officers' willingness to seek services tended to be lower than it actually was.

Kelly, C. E., Miller, J. C., & Redlich, A. D. (2016). **The dynamic nature of interrogation.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*(3), 295-309. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000172

This study observed behavior of suspects and police investigators during interrogations. To assess the dynamic relationship between investigators and suspects, footage of interrogations were divided into 5-min intervals and coded for interrogation techniques and suspect cooperation. Rapport and relationship building methods positively influenced suspect cooperation, while presenting evidence and confrontation methods negatively influenced suspect cooperation. The authors stress the importance of studying interrogations using a dynamic—rather than static—approach.

Oberlader, V. A., Naefgen, C., Koppehele-Gossel, J., Quinten, L., Banse, R., & Schmidt, A. F. (2016). **Validity of content-based techniques to distinguish true and fabricated statements: A meta-analysis.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*(4), 440-457. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000193

The validity of criteria-based content analysis (CBCA) and reality monitoring (RA)—two content-based deception detection techniques—were examined in a meta-analysis of English- and German-language studies. 56 studies were included in the analysis with an effect size of $g=1.03$. No significant difference between CBCA and RA emerged. CBCA with complete criteria was better than CBCA with incomplete criteria. Furthermore, non-published studies had higher effect sizes than those published.

Palmer, M. A., Button, L., Barnett, E., & Brewer, N. (2016). **Inconsistencies undermine the credibility of confession evidence.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 21*, 161-173. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12048

Participants ($N = 129$; $N = 116$) acting as jurors made judgments about a crime where the consistency of the confession with the crime and an alternative explanation for the confession were manipulated. Confessions inconsistent with the crime resulted in fewer guilty verdicts than consistent confessions.

Price, H. L., Connolly, D. A., & Gordon, H. M. (2016). **Children who experienced a repeated event only appear less accurate in a second interview than those who experienced a unique event.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*(4), 362-373. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000194

This paper investigated children's consistency in recalling a repeated event across multiple interviews. In three studies, children either experienced 1 or 4 activity sessions followed by an initial memory test and a second memory test after a delay. The researchers analyzed the children's memory, consistency, and accuracy during the interviews. Children who experienced multiple activity sessions were less consistent than children who experienced a single session. The authors concluded that the inconsistencies were a result of differences in recall.

Rogers, R., Sharf, A. J., Clark, J. W. III, Drogin, E. Y., Winningham, D. B., & Williams, M. M. (2016). **One American perspective on the rights of accused: An initial survey of Miranda rights in a broader context.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 34*, 477–494. doi: 10.1002/bl.2240

This research utilized a sample of 619 participants, recruited from jury pools, to assess knowledge of Miranda warnings, as well as the European Union's much more all-encompassing safeguards, as delineated in the EU's 2012 Directive and Letter of Rights. Participants believed that Miranda afforded arrestees many more protections than it actually does. Nearly all (>90%) agreed that the accused should be given accurate information coupled with an absence of police deception.

Rogers, R., Steadham, J. A., Carter, R. M., Henry, S. A., Drogin, E. Y., & Robinson, E. V. (2016). **An examination of juveniles' Miranda abilities: Investigating differences in Miranda recall and reasoning.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 34*, 515–538. doi: 10.1002/bl.2243

This research assesses the Miranda-related comprehension recall and reasoning of legally involved juveniles, comparing two levels of complexity for Miranda warnings with three modalities (oral, written, or combined) of administration. Three juvenile groups were operationalized: impaired, questionable, and likely-adequate. The impaired and questionable groups possessed significantly lower verbal abilities than the likely-adequate group. The likely-adequate group exhibited the strongest appreciation of the adversarial context in which Miranda waiver decisions are rendered.

Scherr, K. C., Alberts, K. M., Franks, A. S., & Hawkins, I. (2016). **Overcoming innocents' naiveté: Pre-interrogation decision-making among innocent suspects.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 34*, 564–579. doi: 10.1002/bl.2247

This study tested the ability of two strategies to overcome innocent suspects' willingness to waive their rights. One strategy was based on the social influence of scarcity, and the other focused on disrupting individuals' cognitive fluency during the decision-making process. Disrupting innocent individuals' cognitive fluency increased their willingness to invoke their rights and was not qualified by interactions with any other factors. However, scarcity did not influence individuals' pre-interrogation decision-making.

Scurich, N., Gongola, J., & Krauss, D.A. (2016). **The biasing effect of the “sexually violent predator” label on legal decisions.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 109-114. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.002

This study tested whether the mere label of “sexually violent predator” affects legal decisions. Venire jurors were asked to vote on parole for an individual either labeled as a sexually violent predator or a convicted felon who had been incarcerated for 16 years. Jurors were over twice as likely to deny parole to an SVP compared to a felon. These findings suggest that the mere label of “sexually violent predator” induces bias into the decision making process.

Sheridan, L., Scott, A. J., & Nixon, K. (2016). **Police officer perceptions of harassment in England and Scotland.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 1-14. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12049

English ($n = 135$) and Scottish ($n = 127$) police officers read and responded to vignettes where the relationship of a stalker and victim were manipulated to be strangers, acquaintances, or ex-partners. Ex-partner stalkers were perceived as less dangerous by both samples, but Scottish officers were less susceptible to these biases than English officers.

Tekin, S., Granhag, P. A., Stromwall, L. A. & Vrij, A. (2016). **How to make perpetrators in denial disclose more information about their crimes.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22(6), 561-580. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1168425

Two Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) techniques were compared to an Early Disclosure of Evidence (EDE) technique. Participants ($N=75$) performed a three-phase mock crime before being interviewed. In the SUE conditions, statement-evidence inconsistencies were obtained by strategic interviewing for Phases 1 and 2. The suspects in the SUE-Confrontation condition (vs. the suspects in the EDE) disclosed more admissions about Phase 3.

Trinkner, R., Tyler, T. R., & Goff, P. A. (2016). **Justice from within: The relations between a procedurally just organizational climate and police organizational efficiency, endorsement of democratic policing, and officer well-being.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(2), 158-172. doi:10.1037/law0000085

This study examined the potential influence of a procedurally fair organizational climate on an officer's organizational behavior, commitment to democratic policing, and well-being. Results indicated that when officers were in a procedurally fair department, they were more likely to trust their supervisors, obey their supervisors, and less likely to be psychologically and emotionally distressed, as well as to be cynical and mistrustful about the communities they police. Additionally, these effects were associated with greater endorsement of democratic forms of policing, increased organizational efficiency, and officer well-being. Implications for the importance of procedurally just working climates are discussed in relation to improving police job performance, well-being, and relationships to the communities in which they serve.

Zottoli, T. M., Daftary-Kapur, T., Winters, G. M., & Hogan, C. (2016). **Plea discounts, time pressures, and false-guilty pleas in youth and adults who pleaded guilty to felonies in New York City.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(3), 250-259. doi:10.1037/law0000095

This study examined the prevalence and circumstance surrounding plea bargains. Using interviews with individuals who pled guilty to felonies in New York City, researchers found that a sizable portion of youth and adults who took plea bargains claimed they were completely innocent (27% and 19%, respectively) or that they were not guilty of what they were charged with (20% and 41%, respectively). Additionally, participants reported low levels of contact with their attorneys before accepting plea deals. Results suggest that the plea-bargaining system may undermine voluntariness of some defendants. Implications are discussed.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Appleby, S. C., & Kassin, S. M. (2016). **When self-report trumps science: Effects of confessions, DNA, and prosecutorial theories on perceptions of guilt.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(2), 127-140. doi:10.1037/law0000080

A series of three studies were completed to pit confessions against DNA evidence. The first suggested that DNA is generally a far more trusted source of evidence than self-report, which included defendant confessions. However, the second and third studies suggested that in cases where the defendant had confessed to police but was later exculpated by DNA, prosecutorial theories spun to reconcile the contradiction attenuated the power of exculpatory DNA. This significantly increased perceptions of the defendant's culpability, the rate of conviction, and the self-reported influence of the confession. Implications and suggestions for reform are offered.

Bradfield Douglass, A., Ray, J. L., Hasel, L. E., & Donnelly, K. (2016). **Does it matter how you deny it?: The role of demeanor in evaluations of criminal suspects.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 141-160. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12042

Two experiments examined the influence of both demeanor (Experiment 1; $N = 60$) and presence of a coerced confession (Experiment 2; $N =$

147) on guilt ratings. Flat demeanor and presence of a confession bias judgments against defendants more so than emotional demeanor or no confession evidence, respectively. Emotional demeanor paired with a confession is equally as incriminating as flat demeanor.

Cappon, L. (2016). **Who decides? The decision-making process of juvenile judges concerning minors with mental disorders.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 46, 7-19. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.022

Previous research on juvenile judges' decision-making process has neglected the role of the different actors involved in judicial procedures. This study sought to gain insight into the role of all actors in the juvenile judge's decision-making process in cases relating to minors with mental disorders. Findings indicated that the judge's decision was the result of an interaction between the juvenile judge, the social services investigator and the youth psychiatrist. Other professional actors, minors, and parents had only a limited role in the decision-making process.

Charman, S. D., Carbone, J., Kekessie, S., & Villalba, D. K. (2016). **Evidence evaluation and evidence integration in legal decision-making: Order of evidence presentation as a moderator of context evidence.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 214-225. doi: 10.1002/acp.3181

College students ($n = 382$) were presented with DNA evidence (incriminating or exonerating) and an ambiguous alibi in one of two orders (or just the alibi), and then evaluated how strongly the alibi incriminated the suspect and the suspect's likelihood of guilt. Undergraduates ($N = 382$) evaluating a mock case were presented with only an alibi or an alibi presented either before or after inculpating or exculpating DNA evidence. When participants were presented with both alibi and DNA evidence, half were provided an opportunity to ruminate on the first piece of evidence before introduction of the second. While rumination had no moderating effect, integration of evidence exhibited recency effects, and alibi evaluation exhibited context effects.

Eastwood, J., Snook, B., & Au, D. (2016). **Safety in numbers: A policy-capturing study of the alibi assessment process.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 260-269. doi: 10.1002/acp.3200

University students ($n = 65$), law enforcement students ($n = 21$), and police officers ($n = 11$) judged the believability of an alibi, the suspect's guilt, and whether they would arrest the suspect after reading each of 32 statements. Participants relied on the number of corroborators, the suspect-corroboration relationship, and the age of the corroborator when assessing the alibi. Implications are discussed.

Greene, E., Sturm, K. A., & Evelo, A. J. (2016). **Affective forecasting about hedonic loss and adaptation: Implications for damage awards.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(3), 244-256. doi: 10.1037/lhb000018

In two studies, laypeople's perception of hedonic loss or loss of enjoyment of life was examined to determine whether perceptions of hedonic loss are congruent with findings from longitudinal studies on subjective well-being. With samples consisting of community members, students, and rehabilitation professionals, results indicated that both laypersons and professionals were not attuned to the fact that hedonic loss is domain specific. Rather, participants attributed greater loss to people suffering physical injuries and underestimated hedonic loss to people with chronic pain or psychological disorder.

Hoffman, R., Hirdes, J., Brown, G.P., Dubin, J.A., & Barbaree, H. (2016). **The use of a brief mental health screener to enhance the ability of police officers to identify persons with serious mental disorders.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 28-35.

doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.031

This paper describes the development of a new brief mental health screener (interRAI Brief Mental Health Screener) designed to assist police identification of persons with serious mental disorders. Results revealed that the variables associated with being taken to hospital by police included performing a self-injurious act in the past 30 days, and others being concerned over the person's risk for self-injury. Variables significantly associated with being admitted included abnormal thought process, delusions, and hallucinations.

Jordan, K. L., & McNeal, B. A. (2016). **Juvenile penalty or leniency: Sentencing of juveniles in the criminal justice system.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(4), 387-400. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000186

A juvenile sample of convicted offenders ($n=3,381$) and adult sample of convicted offenders ($n=6,529$) were compared to investigate the impact of being juvenile on likelihood of incarceration, jail length, and prison length. Using hierarchical linear modeling, the researchers detected that juveniles received greater leniency when judges decided whether or not to sentence an offender to jail. But for sentencing lengths, juveniles received longer sentences than adults for both jail and prison. Attribution theory is used to describe how judges decide legal decisions concerning juvenile culpability.

Lieberman, J. D., Krauss, D. A., Heen, M., & Sakiyama, M. (2016). **The good, the bad, and the ugly: Professional perceptions of jury decision-making research practices.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 495–514. doi: 10.1002/bsl.2246

This research examined professional standards regarding acceptable and unacceptable research practices by assessing the perceptions of individuals involved in conducting, reviewing, and publishing jury research. A sample of 74 participants placed greater weight on internal rather than ecological validity, and rated the utilization of theory to guide research as the most important factor.

Lim, L. & Day, A. (2016). **An examination of stakeholder attitudes and understanding of therapeutic jurisprudence in a mental health court.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 46, 27-34. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.024

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Mental health courts represent a key component of contemporary responses to mental illness and disability in the criminal justice system. This paper reported an analysis of interviews with court. Data revealed considerable support for diversionary mental health court programs of this type and professional confidence that this type of program is effective. However, the analysis also highlighted conflict in the practice frameworks of the different professional groups who regularly contribute to the operations of the court.

Lundrigan, S., Dhami, M. K., & Mueller-Johnson, K. (2016). **Predicting verdicts using pre-trial attitudes and standard of proof.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 95-110. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12043

To examine the influence of pre-trial attitudes and standard of proof on verdicts, jury-eligible British adults ($N = 113$) completed the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire-23 (RLAQ-23), Juror Bias Scale (JBS), Pre-trial Juror Attitudes Questionnaire (PJAQ) and two measures of interpretations of beyond reasonable doubt (BRD) before rendering a verdict on a mock-burglary case. JBS, PJAQ, and both BRD measures independently predicted verdicts. Implications are discussed.

Mellsop, g., Choi, W.K., Every-Palmer, S., Green, B., Heffernan, E., Kachaeva, M., Shiina, A.K., & Wang, X. (2016). **Drug driven psychoses and legal responsibility or insanity in six Western Pacific nations.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 68-73.

doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.037

This study collected information on legislative basis and current practice concerning the relationship between legal insanity, intoxication and drug induced psychosis in Russia, China, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand. In none of the legislative bases was the issue of drug-induced psychosis specifically addressed. The authors suggest that nations consider developments in scientific and clinical knowledge to support their interpretations of the relationship between altered mental states as a result of substance use and the legal construct of insanity.

Morrison, M., DeVaul-Fetters, A., Gawronski, B. (2016). **Stacking the jury: Legal professionals' peremptory challenges reflect jurors' levels of implicit race bias.** *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 48(8), 1129-1141. doi: 10.1177/0146167216651853

The current research shows that legal professionals are adept at identifying jurors with levels of implicit race bias that are consistent with their legal interests. Using a simulated *voir dire*, professionals assigned to the role of defense lawyer for a Black defendant were more likely to exclude jurors with high levels of implicit race bias, whereas prosecutors of a Black defendant did the opposite.

Oeberst, A., & Goeckenjan, I. (2016). **When being wise after the event results in injustice: Evidence for hindsight bias in judges' negligence assessments.** *Psychology, Public Policy, And Law*, 22(3), 271-279. doi:10.1037/law0000091

This study sought to investigate whether judges' perceptions of negligence are impacted by hindsight bias (i.e., the tendency to perceive past events are more foreseeable once outcome knowledge is accessible). Results indicated that judges with outcome knowledge were affected by hindsight bias and perceived the occurred harm as significantly more foreseeable, which involved significantly more rulings of negligence. Findings are discussed with a focus on implications for potential countermeasures.

Paradis, C.M., Owen, E., Solomon, L.Z., Lane, B., Gulrajani, C., Fullar, M., Perry, A., Rai, S., Lavy, T., & McCullough, G. (2016). **Competency to stand trial evaluations in a multicultural population: Associations between psychiatric, demographic, and legal factors.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 79-85. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.039

Data were examined from an archival sample of Competency to Stand Trial (CST) reports of 200 pre-trial defendants. Approximately half of the defendants were given a primary diagnosis of a psychotic disorder and over half were deemed not competent. Compared to those deemed competent, defendants deemed not competent had significantly higher rates of prior psychiatric hospitalization and diagnosis of psychotic illness at the time of the CST evaluation but lower rates of reported substance abuse.

Peck, J. H., & Jennings, W. G. (2016). **A critical examination of 'being Black' in the juvenile justice system.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(3), 219-232. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000180

This paper conducted an analysis of the role of race in juvenile court outcomes. With a random sample ($N=68,188$) of delinquent referrals from 2000 to 2010, the researchers used logistic regression and propensity score matching to create comparable White and Black samples. Findings demonstrate that the Black sample received harsher treatment during the intake and judicial disposition stages. However, Whites received harsher treatment during the adjudication process.

Safer, M.A., Murphy, R.P., Wise, R.A., Bussey, L., Millett, C., & Holfield, B. (2016). **Educating jurors about eyewitness testimony in criminal cases with circumstantial and forensic evidence.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 86-92. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.041

This study investigated whether the Interview-Identification-Eyewitness factors (I-I-Eye) educational aid could sensitize mock jurors to the quality of eyewitness evidence in criminal cases containing strong or weak eyewitness evidence. I-I-Eye participants were approximately 3x more likely than the control participants to enter guilty verdicts in the strong case than in the weak case. The authors thus conclude that the I-I-Eye method provides a valuable analytical framework for evaluating eyewitness evidence in criminal cases.

Scurich, N., Gongola, J., & Krauss, D.A. (2016). **The biasing effect of the "sexually violent predator" label on legal decisions.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 109-114. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.002

Research Briefs

This study tested whether the mere label of “sexually violent predator” affects legal decisions. Venire jurors were asked to vote on parole for an individual either labeled as a sexually violent predator or a convicted felon who had been incarcerated for 16 years. Jurors were over twice as likely to deny parole to an SVP compared to a felon. These findings suggest that the mere label of “sexually violent predator” induces bias into the decision making process.

Smalarz, L., Madon, S., Yang, Y., Guyll, M., & Buck, S. (2016). **The perfect match: Do criminal stereotypes bias forensic evidence analysis?** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 420–429. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000190

This study utilized a sample of 225 participants to examine the hypothesis that stereotypes bias evaluations of forensic evidence. Participants most often perceived the fingerprints to match a fingerprint recovered at a mock crime scene when the suspect fit the criminal stereotype, even though the prints did not actually match. Moreover, participants appeared to be unaware of the extent to which a criminal stereotype had biased their evaluations.

RISK ASSESSMENT/COMMUNICATION

Childs, K. K., & Frick, P. J. (2016). **Age differences in the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY).** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 211–221. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1152618

This study utilized a sample of 177 juveniles placed on probation to examine age difference in the SAVRY. The SAVRY measured “risk” similarly across age (i.e., invariant latent structures), and structured judgments of risk corresponded with the empirically-derived measure across both age groups. However, findings regarding the predictive validity of the SAVRY for probation outcomes were mixed.

Desmarais, S. L., Johnson, K. L., & Singh, J. P. (2016). **Performance of recidivism risk assessment instruments in correctional settings.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 206–222. doi:10.1037/ser0000075

The authors identified 53 studies (72 samples) conducted in U.S. correctional settings examining the predictive validity of 19 risk assessment instruments. For most instruments, predictive validity had been examined in 1 or 2 studies conducted in the United States. Only 2 studies reported on interrater reliability. No instrument produced the “most” reliable and valid risk assessments. Findings suggest the need for continued evaluation of recidivism risk assessment instruments.

Eriksen, B. M. S., Bjørkly, S., Færden, A., Friestad, C., Hartvig, P., & Roaldset, J. O. (2016). **Gender differences in the predictive validity of a violence risk screening tool: A prospective study in an acute psychiatric ward.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 186–197. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1170740

This study explored gender differences between 230 men and 284 women regarding the predictive validity of the Violence risk screening-10 (V-RISK-10). The predictive validity was significant for both genders, with ROC-AUCs of .79 for males and .80 for females. Scoring at cut-off or beyond indicated a two-fold increased risk of becoming violent for men and a three-fold risk for women.

Grimbos, T., Penney, S. R., Fernane, S., Prosser, A., Ray, I., & Simpson, A. I. (2016). **Gender comparisons in a forensic sample: Patient profiles and HCR-20:V2 reliability and item utility.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 136–148. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1152617

This study compared 292 male and 68 female forensic psychiatric patients on an array of demographic, clinical, behavioral, and legal variables. More women carried a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder, whereas antisocial personality disorder, substance use problems and extensive criminal histories were more often noted in men. These clinical differences were reflected in the distribution of HCR-20 item and subscale scores across gender.

Goldstein, D. A., Cantos, A. L., Brenner, L. H., Verborg, R. J., & Kosson, D. S. (2016). **Perpetrator type moderates the relationship between severity of intimate partner violence and recidivism.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(7), 879–898. doi:10.1177/0093854815616841

Using a sample of 328 men sentenced to probation, the present study examined the utility of violence severity ratings on recidivism, specifically based on behavioral subtypes (i.e., family-only violent and generally violent) of intimate partner violence (IPV). Victim accounts and perpetrator accounts were used to investigate the relationship between ratings of violence severity in the arresting event and domestic violence recidivism for a 3-year period. Results indicated a significant main effect for violence severity. Behavioral subtype moderated the relationship between violence severity and recidivism. Specifically, a positive association was found for generally violent men. Implications for the usefulness of assessing violence severity at the arresting event were discussed.

Hilton, N. Z., Simpson, A. I., & Elke, H. (2016). **The increasing influence of risk assessment on forensic patient review board decisions.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 223–231. doi: 10.1037/ser0000068

Among review board hearings pertaining to patients found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder, dispositions were most strongly associated with psychiatrists’ testimony. However, dispositions were associated with scores on the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG), such

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that transferred patients had a lower risk of violent recidivism than detained patients. An association between clinical opinions and risk assessment results was also evident and significantly larger than in previous research.

Hogan, N. R., & Olver, M. E. (2016). **Assessing risk for aggression in forensic psychiatric inpatients: An examination of five measures.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*, 233–243. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000179

This research utilized the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management-20^{V3}, Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability, Violence Risk Scale, Violence Risk Appraisal Guide-Revised, and Psychopathy Checklist-Revised to examine risk for inpatient aggression, including treatment-related changes in risk. In their sample of 99 adult forensic inpatients from Canada, pretreatment scores on the HCR-20^{V3}, START, and VRS each demonstrated predictive accuracy for inpatient aggression, whereas the PCL-R and VRAG-R did not.

Hom, M. A., Joiner Jr., T. E., & Bernert, R. A. (2016). **Limitations of a single-item assessment of suicide attempt history: Implications for standardized suicide risk assessment.** *Psychological Assessment, 28*, 1026–1030. doi: 10.1037/pas0000241

This study utilized a sample of 100 undergraduate students to examine differences in reporting a suicide attempt via single-item self-report survey, multi-item self-report survey, and clinical interview. Even though 100% of participants endorsed a suicide attempt history on the single-item survey, only 67% reported having made a suicide attempt on the multi-item survey. During the clinical interview, 60% of participants qualified for a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-defined suicide attempt.

Johnson, K. L., Desmarais, S. L., Grimm, K. J., Tueller, S. J., Swartz, M. S., & Van Dorn, R. A. (2016). **Proximal risk factors for short-term community violence among adults with mental illnesses.** *Psychiatric Services, 67*(7), 771-778. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201500259

This study examined the role of static indicators and proximal, clinically relevant indicators in the prediction of short-term community violence in a large, heterogeneous sample of adults with mental illnesses across 5 different studies. When all variables were entered, current alcohol use, recent violence, and recent victimization were positive predictors of subsequent violence, even after the analysis controlled for participant characteristics.

Luallen, J., Radakrishnan, S., Rhodes, W. (2016). **The predictive validity of the Post-Conviction Risk Assessment among federal offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior 43*(9), 1173-1189. doi:10.1177/0093854816650481

This study evaluates the Post-Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA) to determine whether it is a useful tool for evaluating risk among federal offenders on probation. Overall, results suggest the PCRA is an effective tool for classifying offenders and has predictive validity comparable to similar measures. Researchers found that the PCRA performed particularly well for drug, violent, and property offenses. However, its predictive validity decreased as time under supervision increases.

McCafferty, J.T. (2016). **The importance of counties: Examining the predictive validity of a state juvenile risk assessment instrument.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 55*(6), 377-395. doi 10.1080/10509674.2016.1194944

To explore inconsistency in the predictive validity of risk assessment tools, this study investigated the predictive validity of a juvenile risk assessment across 33 counties in Ohio. The results indicated that while the tool was predictive at the state level, there was significant variation across the counties. Further analyses showed that the instrument could predict recidivism in counties on which it was not originally designed and that it performed significantly better in counties with higher crime rates.

Penney, S. R., Marshall, L. A., & Simpson, A. I. F. (2016). **The assessment of dynamic risk among forensic psychiatric patients transitioning to the community.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*, 374–386. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000183

This study investigates the predictive validity and clinical utility of modifiable risk factors for violence in a sample of 87 forensic psychiatric patients found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) transitioning to the community. Results indicated that, while controlling for baseline level of risk, fluctuations in dynamic risk factors predicted the likelihood of violence and hospital readmission most consistently (hazard ratios = 1.35–1.84).

Ricks, E. P., Eno Louden, J., & Kennealy, P. J. (2016). **Probation officer role emphases and use of risk assessment information before and after training.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 34*, 337–351. doi: 10.1002/bls.2219

This study examined 152 probation officers to determine how probation officers use risk information about offenders, and how its use is affected by what aspects of their role they emphasize. Officers' role emphases were related to how they perceived low-risk offenders' likelihood to reoffend, but not for offenders at other risk levels. Differences in practice did not appear to be systematic, and most officers' risk perceptions were more realistic post-training.

Schmidt, N., Lien, E., Vaughan, M., & Huss, M.T. (2016). **An Examination of Individual Differences and Factor Structure on the LS/CMI: Does This Popular Risk Assessment Tool Measure Up?** *Deviant Behavior, 1*-12. doi: 10.1080/01639625.2016.1197003

The Level of Service/Case Management Index (LS/CMI) is the most commonly used case management tool among frontline criminal justice officials and literature suggests significant differences on Level of Service Inventory (LSI) and LSI-Revised subcomponents and total scores among various

offender populations. This study examined the records of 200 probationers for demographic information, criminal history, most recent crimes, mental health issues, substance use and abuse, and their LS/CMI scores for both offender group differences and factor structure.

Scott, C. K., Grella, C. E., Dennis, M. L., & Funk, R. R. (2016). **A time-varying model of risk for predicting recidivism among women offenders over 3 years following their release from jail.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 43(9), 1137-1158. doi:10.1177/0093854816632551

This study examined predictors of recidivism in a sample of 477 women released from a county jail. Analysis yielded 12 significant protective factors (e.g., custody of one's children and environmental support) and eight variables associated with increased recidivism (e.g., type of crime and past-year trauma). Researchers suggest that the results indicate a need for the development of post-release re-entry services tailored for female offenders, which include both gender-responsive and gender-neutral criminogenic risk factors.

Viljoen, S., Nicholls, T. L., Roesch, R., Gagnon, N., Douglas, K., & Brink, J. (2016). **Exploring gender differences in the utility of strength-based risk assessment measures.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 149–163. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1170739

This research utilized a sample of 102 civil psychiatric patients to investigate strength-based risk assessments. There were numerous gender differences in the predictive validity of the START, HCR-20^{V2}, and SAPROF. Findings are generally supportive of the use of established Structured Professional Judgement risk assessment measures with male civil psychiatric populations, and with the exception of the START, caution is warranted when using these measures with female civil psychiatric patients.

Vitacco, M. J., Tabernik, H. E., Zavodny, D., Bailey, K., & Waggoner, C. (2016). **Projecting risk: The importance of the HCR-20 Risk Management Scale in predicting outcomes with forensic patients.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 308–320. doi: 10.1002/bls.2221

This research examined 116 forensic inpatients who completed the Historical, Clinical, Risk-20 (HCR-20) as part of an opportunity to receive a conditional discharge. In the sample, 58 were never released, 39 were released and returned to a hospital, and 19 were released and never returned. Higher scores on the HCR-20 risk management (R) scale were associated with a greater likelihood of not being released from or returning to a forensic facility.

Walters, G. D., & Cohen, T. H. (2016). **Criminal thought process as a dynamic risk factor: Variable- and person-oriented approaches to recidivism prediction.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 411–419. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000185

This research examined whether an increase in criminal thought process predicted elevated risk for recidivism in a community sample of 35,147 male and 5,254 female federal probationers and supervised releases. A rise in criminal thought process was an incrementally valid predictor of time until first arrest in both men and women after controlling for age, criminal history, and race/ethnicity.

Walters, G. D., & Lowenkamp, C. T. (2016). **Predicting recidivism with the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) in community-supervised male and female federal offenders.** *Psychological Assessment*, 28, 652–659. doi: 10.1037/pas0000210

This study utilized a sample of 81,881 male and 14,519 female offenders on federal probation or supervised release to investigate whether the PICTS is capable of predicting general recidivism. The PICTS General Criminal Thinking, Proactive, and Reactive scores and 6 of the 7 thinking style scales predicted recidivism in follow-ups of 6 or more months, 12 or more months, and 24 or more months with effect sizes in the low-moderate to medium range.

SEX OFFENDERS

Blasko, B. L., & Jeglic, E. L. (2016). **Sexual offenders' perceptions of the client-therapist relationship: The role of risk.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(4), 271-290. doi:10.1177/1079063214529802

With a sample of 202 incarcerated male inmates who committed sexual offenses, researchers examined whether clients' perceptions of client-therapist relationship varied by risk for sexual or general recidivism. Results indicated a significant negative relationship between risk for sexual recidivism and bond formation. However, high-risk offenders perceived poorer bonds with female therapists than with male therapists. Researchers discuss implications for sex offender treatment and responsivity of clients.

Clevenger, S. L., Navarro, J. N., & Jasinski, J. L. (2016). **A matter of low self-control? Exploring differences between child pornography possessors and child pornography producers/distributors using self-control theory.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(6), 555-571. doi:10.1177/1079063214557173

This study sought to explore the differences between those arrested for child pornography (CP) possession, CP production/distribution, or an attempted/completed sexual exploitation of a minor (SEM) that involved the internet in some capacity. Results suggested these groups are largely heterogeneous. Specifically, CP producers/distributors were more likely to engage in a greater number of low-self-control behaviors (e.g., drugs/alcohol and prior violence) than CP possessors. Further implications for the tenets of self-control theory and these sexual offense subtypes are discussed.

DeSorcy, D. R., Olver, M. E., & Wormith, J. S. (2016). **Working alliance and its relationship with treatment outcome in a sample of aboriginal and non-aboriginal sexual offenders.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(4), 291-313. doi:10.1177/1079063214556360

Research Briefs

Using the Horvath and Greenberg's Working Alliance Inventory (WAI), this study investigated therapeutic alliance in a sample of 423 men who committed sexual offenses. Results suggested that higher self-report ratings on the WAI and the task, bond, and goal subscales were correlated with lower rates of treatment non-completion and longer time in treatment. Researchers examined the differences between Aboriginal men and non-Aboriginal men, finding that Aboriginal men scored significantly lower on the bond subscale. Total scores, as well as subscale scores, were not significantly correlated to post-program recidivism. Researchers offered implications for client engagement and discussed the risk-needs-responsivity model.

Ennis, L., Buro, K., & Jung, S. (2016). **Identifying male sexual offender subtypes using cluster analysis and the Static-2002R.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(5), 403-426. doi:10.1177/1079063214527481

Researchers sought to identify clinically meaningful subgroups of adult males convicted of sexual offenses. Based on the scores of the Static-2002R, a sample of 345 offenders were reliably clustered into three subgroups. These groups were then compared on four domains, including criminal history, psychosexual development, sexual attitudes and interests, and recidivism. Results suggested significant differences among the groups. Researchers offer a discussion surrounding the implications for risk, treatment, and supervision.

Healey, J., Beauregard, E., Beech, A., & Vettor, S. (2016). **Is the sexual murderer a unique type of offender? A typology of violent sexual offenders using crime scene behaviors.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(6), 512-533. doi:10.1177/1079063214547583

Using a sample of 342 males, the current study simultaneously explored the utility of the idea that the sexual murderer is a unique type of offender hypothesis and the sexual homicide is a differential outcome of sexual assaults hypothesis. Crime scene indicators, modus operandi, situational factors, and offender characteristics of each group were investigated. Researchers found that both hypotheses are supported due to situational, intention, offending behavior differences.

Kanters, T., Hornsveld, R. J., Nunes, K. L., Huijding, J., Zwets, A. J., Snowden, R. J., & ... van Marle, H. C. (2016). **Are child abusers sexually attracted to submissiveness? Assessment of sex-related cognition with the implicit association test.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(5), 448-468. doi:10.1177/1079063214544330

This study sought to examine whether child abusers are sexually attracted to submissiveness. Using the Implicit Association Test (IAT), researchers found that child abusers have a stronger sexual preference for submissiveness than rapists. Additionally, results indicated that submissive-sexy associations have incremental value over child-sex associations in differentiating child abusers from other types of offenders. However, those abusers with stronger child-sex associations yielded higher levels of interpersonal anxiety, aggression, and risk. Researchers assert that more research on implicit cognition is necessary for better understanding sexual offending.

Kanters, T., Hornsveld, R. J., Nunes, K. L., Zwets, A. J., Buck, N. L., Muris, P., & van Marle, H. C. (2016). **Aggression and social anxiety are associated with sexual offending against children.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 265-273. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1193073

This study investigated differences in self-reported aggression, anger, hostility, social anxiety, and social skills between 28 child sexual abusers, 36 rapists, and 59 nonsexual violent offenders who were detained under hospital order. Child sexual abusers reported themselves as lower on the aggression-related measures and as higher on social anxiety than nonsexual violent offenders. Inpatient child sexual abusers reported lower levels of aggression, anger, hostility, and social anxiety than the outpatient child sexual abusers.

Lee, S. C., & Hanson, R. K. (2016). **Recidivism risk factors are correlated with a history of psychiatric hospitalization among sex offenders.** *Psychological Services*, 13(3), 261-271. doi: 10.1037/ser0000081

The current study examined the correlates of psychiatric hospitalization and its relevance for risk assessment in a sample of sexual offenders on community supervision. A history of psychiatric hospitalization significantly increased the rate of sexual recidivism. After controlling for well-established risk factors, however, the association was no longer statistically significant. The association between psychiatric symptoms and recidivism was mediated by criminogenic needs (e.g., poor general self-regulation, loneliness, and social rejection).

Levenson, J. S., Willis, G. M., & Prescott, D. S. (2016). **Adverse childhood experiences in the lives of male sex offenders: Implications for trauma-informed care.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(4), 340-359. doi:10.1177/1079063214535819

This study used the Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) scale to explore the prevalence of childhood trauma in a sample of 679 males who committed sexual offenses. Those who committed sexual offenses were three times more likely to have experienced childhood sexual abuse, 13 times more likely to have experienced verbal abuse, four times more likely to have experienced emotional neglect, and nearly twice as likely to have experienced physical abuse than the general population. Results also indicated that nearly half of the sample experienced four or more ACEs. Higher rates of ACEs were also associated with higher risk scores. Implications for sex offender treatment and trauma-informed interventions are offered.

Lichev, V., & Wolfradt, U. (2016). **Alexithymia and depersonalization in child sex offenders: The role of emotion regulation.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 274-282. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1193074

This study utilized a sample of 40 child sex offenders and 59 matched control subjects to examine the constructs of alexithymia and depersonalization. The child sex offenders reported significantly more depersonalization experiences than the control subjects. Moreover, the child sex offenders showed also higher levels of alexithymia than the control group. They were less capable of describing and regulating their feelings.

Research Briefs

Nunes, K. L., Pettersen, C., Hermann, C. A., Looman, J., & Spape, J. (2016). **Does change on the MOLEST and RAPE scales predict sexual recidivism?** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(5), 427-447. doi:10.1177/1079063214540725

This study aimed to investigate whether change on the MOLEST and RAPE scales predicted sexual recidivism in a sample of 146 adult males who committed sexual offenses and participated in high-intensity treatment while incarcerated. Results indicated that the MOLEST and RAPE scales did not significantly predict sexual recidivism across pre-treatment scores, post-treatment scores, and change scores. Researchers suggest that more rigorous research should be done before drawing absolute conclusions because these findings do not support the current literature, which posits that these measures assess dynamic risk factors for sexual recidivism.

O'Halloran, D. M., O'Reilly, G., Travers, O., Quinn, P., Stack, J., Cartin, M., & ... Ewart-Boyle, S. (2016). **Exploring client and therapist experiences of sexual offender intervention: Developing a model of 'significant events'.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(4), 314-339. doi:10.1177/1079063214535815

Researchers utilized a qualitative design to examine the therapeutic events viewed as significant by client who committed sexual offenses and therapists who provided treatment. A total of 25 clients and nine therapists completed Significant Aspects of Therapy Form and the Significant Aspects Follow-Up Interview at the conclusion of each treatment module. Results suggested a high amount of overlap between the experiences of clients of sexual offender therapy and general psychotherapy across six domains and 18 themes. Additionally, researchers found overlap between clients and therapists reported experiences. They offer a discussion concerning effective service development and evaluation.

Pettersen, C., Nunes, K. L., & Cortoni, F. (2016). **Does the factor structure of the Aggression Questionnaire hold for sexual offenders?** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(6), 811-829. doi:10.1177/0093854815618692

This study examined whether the four-factor model of The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) fit a sample of 293 sexual offenders. Researchers found inconsistent support for the four-factor structure of both the full and short versions of the AQ. Specifically, only the physical aggression subscale was associated with risk of sexual recidivism. Researchers discuss the implications of these findings and the limited utility of other AQ subscales for sexual offenders.

Ralston, C. A., Epperson, D. L., & Edwards, S. R. (2016). **Cross-validation of the JSORRAT-II in Iowa.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(6), 534-554. doi:10.1177/1079063214548074

Researchers found that the validity of the JSORRAT-II was significant in predicting juvenile sexual recidivism. Additionally, the age of the juvenile at the time of the index sexual offense and time at risk outside secure facility placements interacted significantly with JSORRAT-II scores to predict juvenile sexual recidivism. Implications for the use of this tool, as well as practice and research, are discussed.

Sigre-Leiros, V., Carvalho, J., & Nobre, P.J. (2016). **Early parenting styles and sexual offending behavior: A comparative study.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 46, 103-109. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.042

The current study examined the relationship between early parenting styles and different types of sexual offending. Results showed that rapists were less likely to remember their fathers as being emotionally warm and pedophilic offenders perceived their mothers as having been less emotionally warm to them. Overall, results showed that certain developmental experiences with parents were able to distinguish between subtypes of offenders. These findings may have important implications for early intervention and prevention of sexual crimes.

Smid, W. J., Kamphuis, J. H., Wever, E. C., & Van Beek, D. J. (2016). **A quasi-experimental evaluation of high-intensity inpatient sex offender treatment in the Netherlands.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(5), 469-485. doi:10.1177/1079063214535817

The current study investigated whether treated sex offenders would show lower recidivism rates than untreated sex offenders of the same risk level. The Static-99R risk levels of 266 offenders were retrospectively analyzed, suggesting significant lower failure rates regarding sexual recidivism for treated high-risk offenders only, and significantly lower failure rates regarding violent and sexual recidivism for treated sex offenders of moderate-high and high-risk levels. No treatment effects were found for low and low-moderate risk offenders. Implications for the RNR model are offered.

Turner, D., Rettenberger, M., Yoon, D., Klein, V., Eher, R., & Briken, P. (2016). **Risk assessment in child sexual abusers working with children.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(6), 572-596. doi:10.1177/1079063214564390

The current study evaluated the predictive performance of risk assessment instruments on predicting violent and sexual recidivism in child sexual abusers working with children (CSA-W) in comparison with extra-familial child sexual abusers (CSA-E) and intra-familial child sexual abusers (CSA-I). Results indicated that the Static-99 yielded the most accurate assessment of sexual recidivism, with CSA-W most frequently recidivating with a sexual offense. Risk, as well as potential protective factors, are discussed.

Westlake, B.G., Bouchard, M., & Girodat, A. (2016). **How Obvious Is It? The Content of Child Sexual Exploitation Websites.** *Deviant Behavior*, 1-12. doi: 10.1080/01639625.2016.1197001

Little is known about the structure of child sexual exploitation (CE) websites. This study investigates whether websites take steps to hide their purpose, and, if so, what steps are taken to cloak content, by analyzing 634 websites directly or indirectly and comparing findings to an automated examination of the same websites. Implications for understanding cybercriminal processes are discussed.

Wevodau, A. L., Cramer, R. J., Gemberling, T. M., & Clark, J. I. (2016). **A psychometric assessment of the Community Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders (CATSO) Scale: Implications for public policy, trial, and research.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(2), 211-220. doi:10.1037/law0000066

The present study examined the Community Attitudes Toward Sex Offenders (CATSO) scale factor structure, as well as explored construct and predictive utility in a community sample. Results suggested a two-factor model including capacity to change and social isolation. Results also indicated the identification of validity patterns between capacity to change beliefs with political ideology, attribution of blame, and sentencing decisions. The utility of capacity to change beliefs was significant in predicting sentencing recommendation, placement decisions, and blame attribution. Implications for sex-offender biases, as well as the use of the CATSO, are offered.

VICTIMIZATION

Alden, B., Timmer, S.G., & Urquiza, A.J. (2016). **Parent–Child Interaction Therapy for sexual concerns of maltreated children: A preliminary investigation.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 56, 80-88. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.008

This study examined whether Parent–Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for externalizing behavior problems reduced sexual concerns among children with maltreatment histories. Results indicated significant improvement among the group with sexual concerns, with 63.6% of children no longer displaying clinically significant sexual concerns at post-treatment. In addition, these children showed a decline in general externalizing problems. These findings suggest that evidence-based parent training interventions, specifically PCIT, may successfully reduce sexual concerns among children who experienced maltreatment.

Andretta, J. R., Woodland, M. H., Watkins, K. M., & Barnes, M. E. (2016). **Towards the discreet identification of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) victims and individualized interventions: Science to practice.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(3), 260-270. doi:10.1037/law0000087

The present study sought to develop a system to objectively discern Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) victims, to be further examined through a referral process. Researchers propose an objective, quantitative decision-making system for determining CSEC risk: Sex-Trafficking Assessment Review (STAR) based on a codebook developed from 901 arrested youth. Using Item Response Theory, three CSEC risk statuses emerged: High, Moderate, Low. Consistent with current literature, STAR scores were associated with depression, other clinical symptoms, gender, and typical perceptions of those with a history of CSA. Implications for the measure, as well as the juvenile court system, are discussed.

Baiden, P., Tarshis, S., Antwi-Boasiako, K., & den Dunnen, W. (2016). **Examining the independent protective effect of subjective well-being on severe psychological distress among Canadian adults with a history of child maltreatment.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 129-140. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.017

This study examined the protective effect of subjective well-being on severe psychological distress among adults with a history of child maltreatment. Results revealed that emotional and psychological well-being had a significant effect on severe psychological distress. For each unit increase in emotional well-being, the odds of severe psychological distress were predicted to decrease by a factor of 28% and for each unit increase in psychological well-being, the odds of severe psychological distress were predicted to decrease by a factor of 10%.

Cain, C. M., Steiner, B., Wright, E. M., & Meade, B. (2016). **Nonstranger victimization and inmate maladjustment: Is the relationship gendered?** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(8), 992-1017. doi:10.1177/0093854816647408

This study investigated gender differences in the relationships between experiencing various forms of nonstranger victimization prior to prison and inmate maladjustment. Overall, results indicated broad similarities in the effects of nonstranger victimization on prison adjustment with some gender differences. Researchers suggest that based on these findings, nonstranger victimization should be considered an important piece of understanding male prison maladjustment, as well as female.

Caravaca-Sánchez, F., & Wolff, N. (2016). **Prevalence and predictors of sexual victimization among incarcerated men and women in Spanish prisons.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(8), 977-991. doi:10.1177/0093854816656895

Using a sample of 2,709 inmates from eight prisons in Spain, researchers sought to examine the prevalence of sexual victimization and current substance use in prisons. Sexual victimization was significantly correlated with substance use in prison, as well as history of sexual victimization. Estimated rates of sexual victimization were 12% for females and 6.1% for males over a six-month period. Researchers discuss the treatment implications of these findings and discuss ways to strengthen prevention interventions.

Christensen, L.S., Sharman, S.J., & Powell, M.B. (2016). **Identifying the characteristics of child sexual abuse cases associated with the child or child's parents withdrawing the complaint.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 57, 53-60. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.05.004

The aim of the current study was to determine the case characteristics associated with complaint withdrawal in child sexual abuse cases by the child or his or her parents once a report has been made to authorities. Five predictors significantly added to the prediction of case outcome: child

age, suspect gender, suspect age, child–suspect relationship, and abuse frequency. These results should contribute to the design of interventions in order to reduce complaint withdrawals not in the child's best interests.

Daquin, J. C., Daigle, L. E., & Listwan, S. J. (2016). **Vicarious victimization in prison: Examining the effects of witnessing victimization while incarcerated on offender reentry.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*(8), 1018-1033. doi:10.1177/0093854816650479

Researchers investigated the effects of vicarious victimization (i.e., witnessing victimization) on post-release outcomes using a sample of 1,613 men residing in halfway houses. Findings suggested that those offenders who witnessed victimization were at greater risk of experiencing at least one negative criminal justice outcome (e.g., parole violation or rearrest). Researchers discuss implications for the way in which offenders' experiences are considered.

Daray, F.M., Rojas, S.M., Bridges, A.J., Badour, C.L., Grendas, L., Rodante, D., Puppo, S., & Rebok, F. (2016). **The independent effects of child sexual abuse and impulsivity on lifetime suicide attempts among female patients.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 58*, 91-98. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.011

This study aimed to understand the relations among childhood sexual abuse, impulsivity, and frequency of lifetime suicide attempts among female patients admitted for suicidal behavior. CSA and impulsivity were associated with the number of previous suicide attempts. However, impulsivity was not significantly associated with CSA. Thus, CSA and impulsivity are independently associated with lifetime suicide attempts among female patients with recent suicidal behavior.

Dogangun, B., Gonultas, B.M., Uzun-Oguz, E., Orald, G., & Ozturk, M. (2016). **Psychological complaints reported by sexually abused children during criminal investigations: Istanbul example.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 56*, 53-61. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.010

This study described the psychological complaints reported by the victims of sexual abuse as a part of the criminal investigation process, without attempting at reaching a medical diagnosis and discussed the relation of these reports with variables such as victim's gender, age and relation to the offender, type and duration of abuse, and parental marital status of the victim. Statistical analyses yielded significant relations between the psychological complaints and children's parental marital status.

Fan, A.Z., Kress, H., Gupta, S., Wadonda-Kabondo, N., Shawa, M., & Mercy, J. (2016). **Do self-reported data reflect the real burden of lifetime exposure to sexual violence among females aged 13–24 years in Malawi?** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 58*, 72-79. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.05.003

Data from a sample of females aged 13–24 years in Malawi were analyzed to determine exposure to sexual violence (SV). SV was defined as unwanted touching or attempted, pressured, or physically forced sex. The risk of experiencing SV during their lifetime was three times greater for younger than that for older age females. Among females who had experienced SV, older age females were more likely to report forced or pressured sex (41.2%) as their initial SV experience than younger age females (17.8%).

Fangstrom, K., Bokstrom, P., Dahlberg, A., Calam, R., Lucas, S., & Sarkadi, A. (2016). **In My Shoes – Validation of a computer assisted approach for interviewing children.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 58*, 160-172. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.022

The computer-assisted interview In My Shoes (IMS) is an aid that potentially offers a way for young children to provide accounts of their experiences. This study examined the validity of IMS, by comparing it with a forensic best practice interview approach. In My Shoes interviews were as good as best practice interviews on all accuracy measures, suggesting that the IMS approach can be used as an alternative aid in child interviews.

Fava, N.M., Simon, V.A., Smith, A., Khan, M., Kovacevic, M., Rosenblum, K.L., Menke, R., & Muzik, M. (2016). **Perceptions of general and parenting-specific posttraumatic change among postpartum mothers with histories of childhood maltreatment.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 56*, 20-29. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.007

This study examined general and parenting-specific posttraumatic change (PTC) among 100 postpartum women with (childhood maltreatment) CM histories. General PTC were more likely to include negative and positive changes; parenting PTC were more likely to be exclusively positive. Indicators of more severe CM (parent perpetrator, more CM experiences) were related to parenting but not general PTC. Concurrent demographic risk moderated associations between number of CM experiences and positive parenting PTC was associated with stronger positive parenting PTC.

Fergus, T. A., & Bardeen, J. R. (2016). **Main and interactive effects of mental contamination and tolerance of negative emotions in relation to posttraumatic stress symptoms following sexual trauma.** *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 38*, 274-283. doi:10.1007/s10862-015-9511-0

Main and interactive effects of mental contamination and tolerance of negative emotions were examined in relation to PTS symptoms, including specific symptom clusters, in a sample of women who experienced sexual trauma. Tolerance of negative emotions moderated the association between mental contamination and PTS symptoms. These results indicate that difficulties tolerating negative emotions may be a necessary condition for mental contamination to relate to PTS symptoms following sexual trauma.

Forsman, H., Brannstrom, L., Vinnerljung, B., & Hjern, A. (2016). **Does poor school performance cause later psychosocial problems among children in foster care?** Evidence from national longitudinal registry data. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 57, 61-71.
doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.006

This study examined the hypothesized causal effect of foster children's poor school performance on subsequent psychosocial problems, conceptualized as economic hardship, illicit drug use, and mental health problems, in young adulthood. Results showed that poor school performance has a negative impact on later psychosocial problems net of observed background attributes and potential selection on unobservables, suggesting that the estimated effects allow for causal interpretations.

Goemans, A., van Geel, M., & Vedder, P. (2016). **Psychosocial functioning in Dutch foster children: The relationship with child, family, and placement characteristics.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 56, 30-43. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.006

These authors examined the extent to which three clusters of characteristics, those akin to the foster child, the foster family, or foster placement, were related to foster children's functioning at the time of research. All three clusters of foster care characteristics were significantly related to foster children's functioning. Foster placement characteristics, in particular interventions aimed at foster children, explained the largest amount of variance in behavior problems. Children receiving interventions had more externalizing and internalizing problems.

Imperatori, C., Innamorati, M., Lamis, D.A., Farina, B., Pomili, M., Contardi, A., & Fabbricatore, M. (2016). **Childhood trauma in obese and overweight women with food addiction and clinical-level of binge eating.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 180-190. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.023

This study assessed the association between childhood trauma (CT), food addiction (FA), and binge eating (BE) in overweight and obese women. Co-occurrence of FA and BE was associated with more severe CT as well as with more severe psychopathology (anxiety and depressive symptoms) and higher BMI. The authors suggest that clinicians carefully assess the presence of CT in individuals who report dysfunctional eating patterns.

Isumi, A. & Fujiwara, T. (2016). **Association of adverse childhood experiences with shaking and smothering behaviors among Japanese caregivers.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 57, 12-20. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.05.002

This study investigated the association of adverse childhood exposures (ACE) with shaking and smothering among caregivers of infants in Japan. Only witnesses of intimate partner violence had a significant association with shaking of infants. The total number of ACEs was not associated with either shaking or smothering, suggesting that shaking and smothering in response to crying can occur regardless of ACEs.

Jaschek, G., Carter-Pokras, O., He, X., Lee, S., & Canino, G. (2016). **Association of child maltreatment and depressive symptoms among Puerto Rican youth.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 63-71. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.016

This article compared the predictive strength of types of child maltreatment and the effect of youth support from parents, youth coping, youth self-esteem, and place of residence on depressive symptoms among Puerto Rican youth. Youth who experienced 'sexual abuse only', 'multiple maltreatment' (2 or more types of maltreatment), 'physical abuse only' had a significant increase in depressive symptoms; and place of residence, exposure to violence, and mental disorders were significant risk factors.

Kaltiala-Heino, R., Frojd, S., & Marttunen, M. (2016). **Sexual harassment victimization in adolescence: Associations with family background.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 56, 11-19. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.005

This study examined the role of socio-demographic family factors and parental involvement in adolescents' personal life for experiences of sexual harassment among 14–18-year-old population of girls and boys. All types of sexual harassment experiences were more common among girls than boys. Parental unemployment, not living with both parents and low parental education were associated with higher likelihood of reporting experiences of sexual harassment, and parental involvement in the adolescent's personal life was associated with less reported sexual harassment.

McDonald, S.E., Shin, S., Corona, R., Maternick, A., Graham-Bermann, S.A., Ascione, F.R., & Williams, J.H. (2016). **Children exposed to intimate partner violence: Identifying differential effects of family environment on children's trauma and psychopathology symptoms through regression mixture model.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 1-11. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.010

The authors examined the differential effects of severity of intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure, yearly household income, and number of children in the family on posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTS) and psychopathology symptoms among school-age children. A regression mixture model identified three latent classes that were primarily distinguished by differential effects of IPV exposure severity on PTS and psychopathology symptoms: asymptomatic with low sensitivity to environmental factors, maladjusted with moderate sensitivity, and highly maladjusted with high sensitivity.

Mathews, B., Lee, X.J., & Norman, R.E. (2016). **Impact of a new mandatory reporting law on reporting and identification of child sexual abuse: A seven year time trend analysis.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 56, 62-79. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.009

This study explored the impact of a new legislative mandatory reporting duty for child sexual abuse in Western Australia over seven years. Results indicated that the number of reports by mandated reporters of suspected child sexual abuse increased by a factor of 3.7 and number of investigated

reports increased threefold. The number of substantiated investigations doubled, indicating twice as many sexually abused children were being identified.

Pasalich, D.S., Cyr, M., Zheng, Y., McMahon, R.J., & Spieker, S.J. (2016). **Child abuse history in teen mothers and parent-child risk processes for offspring externalizing problems.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 56, 89-98. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.04.011

This study examined whether child abuse history in teen mothers impacts offspring externalizing problems. Compared with mothers with no abuse history, mothers with a history of sexual and physical abuse were more likely to have an insecurely attached infant, which predicted higher externalizing problems in preschool, which in turn predicted subsequent increases in externalizing problems in Grade 3. Furthermore, mothers with a history of sexual and physical abuse showed more hostility toward their child at preschool, which predicted elevated externalizing problems in Grade 3.

Pasalich, D.S., Fleming, C.B., Oxford, M.L., Zheng, Y., & Spieker, S.J. (2016). **Can Parenting Intervention Prevent Cascading Effects From Placement Instability to Insecure Attachment to Externalizing Problems in Maltreated Toddlers?** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 175-185. doi:10.1177/1077559516656398

This study conducted secondary data analysis of a randomized controlled trial to examine whether a relationship-based intervention, Promoting First Relationships[©] (PFR), reduced risk for a maladaptive cascade from placement instability to less secure attachment to elevated externalizing problems. Results revealed that PFR attenuated the association between multiple placement changes and less security, and that the indirect effect of placement instability on greater externalizing problems via less security was evident only in toddlers in the comparison condition.

Powers, A., Fani, N., Cross, D., Ressler, K.J., & Bradley, B. (2016). **Childhood trauma, PTSD, and psychosis: Findings from a highly traumatized, minority sample.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 111-118. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.015

The goal of this study was to determine specific associations between exposure to childhood abuse, PTSD symptoms, and current psychotic disorder. Both child abuse and current PTSD were statistically significant predictors of psychotic disorder beyond the effects of lifetime trauma load. Avoidance and numbing symptoms showed unique association with psychotic disorder independent of demographic variables and trauma exposure. The authors suggest a particularly important role of PTSD symptoms in relation to psychotic disorder in the presence of early life trauma.

Reid, J. A. (2016). **Entrapment and enmeshment schemes used by sex traffickers.** *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research And Treatment*, 28(6), 491-511. doi:10.1177/1079063214544334

This study identified a series of scripts used by sex traffickers to entrap and entangle their victims using 43 cases of sexual exploitation and 10 semi-structured interviews with social service providers. Scripts involved boyfriend/lover, debt bondage, threats, and coerced co-offending. The findings suggest the need for victim-centered intervention and implications for prevention efforts are discussed accordingly.

Sampasa-Kanying, H., Chaput, J.-P., Hamilton, H.A., & Larouche, R. (2016). **School bus travel is associated with bullying victimization among Canadian male, but not female, middle and high school students.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 141-148. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.021

The purpose of this study was to investigate the association between school travel mode and report of bullying victimization among middle and high school students. Females were more likely than males to be victims of school bullying. School bus travel to and from school was associated with greater odds of bullying victimization among males, but not females. These findings suggest that school travel mode should be considered when considering risks for bullying victimization.

Sapiro, B., Johnson, L., Postmus, J.L., & Simmel, C. (2016). **Supporting youth involved in domestic minor sex trafficking: Divergent perspectives on youth agency.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 99-110. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.019

20 in-depth interviews were conducted with key stakeholders whose work provides them with a unique vantage point on the needs and experiences of survivors of Domestic-minor sex trafficking (DMST) in New Jersey. Findings suggest that professionals from diverse backgrounds may disagree about the extent to which youth involved in DMST possess agency in their decision-making capacities as adolescents. Implications for the many different professionals and systems that must work together in providing services to this population are discussed.

Scourfield, J., Culpin, I., Gunnell, D., Dale, C., Joinson, C., Heron, J., & Collin, S.M. (2016). **The association between characteristics of fathering in infancy and depressive symptoms in adolescence: A UK birth cohort study.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 119-128. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.013

This study used the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children to examine which paternal attitudes towards and experiences of childcare in infancy are most strongly associated with depressive symptoms in adolescence. Parental reports indicating potential paternal abuse when children were toddlers were associated with a 22% increased odds of depressive symptoms at age 16. For children living in higher social class households an increase in the potential abuse scale increased the odds of depressive symptoms by 31%.

Solomon, D., Asberg, K., Peer, S., & Prince, G. (2016). **Cumulative risk hypothesis: Predicting and preventing child maltreatment recidivism.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 80-90. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.012

Child Protective Services (CPS) aim to prevent further maltreatment in cases of child abuse and neglect, yet recidivism is common. The current study hypothesized that cumulative risk (the total number of risk factors) would predict maltreatment recidivism above and beyond intervention variables and that therapy for the parent would be related to a reduced likelihood of recidivism. Both hypotheses were supported and an additional factor, psychotherapy for the child, also was related to reduced chances of recidivism.

Tashjian, S.M., Goldfarb, D., Goodman, G.S., Quas, J.A., & Edelstein, R. (2016). **Delay in disclosure of non-parental child sexual abuse in the context of emotional and physical maltreatment: A pilot study.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 149-159. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.020

This study sought to identify predictors of delays in child sexual abuse (CSA) disclosure, specifically whether emotional and physical abuse by a parental figure contributes to predicting. Experiencing both emotional and physical abuse by a parental figure was uniquely predictive of longer delays in disclosure of CSA perpetrated by someone other than a parental figure. Victim-CSA perpetrator relationship type and sexual abuse duration also significantly predicted CSA disclosure delay.

Vaillancourt-Morel, M.-P., Godbout, N., Bédard, M.G., Charest, E., Briere, J., & Sabourin, S. (2016). **Emotional and Sexual Correlates of Child Sexual Abuse as a Function of Self-Definition Status.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 228-238. doi:10.1177/1077559516656069

These authors examined whether identifying oneself as having experienced childhood sexual abuse (CSA) was associated with more severe abuse, negative emotional reactions toward the abuse, and current sexual reactions. Those who identified themselves as CSA survivors were abused more frequently, were more likely to report a male aggressor, and more often described abuse by a parental. Further, self-defined CSA was associated with more negative post-abuse reactions and sexual avoidance, whereas those not identifying as sexually abused were more likely to report sexual compulsion.

Witt, A., Munzer, A., Ganser, H.G., Fegert, J.M., Goldbeck, L., & Plener, P.L. (2016). **Experience by children and adolescents of more than one type of maltreatment: Association of different classes of maltreatment profiles with clinical outcome variables.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 57, 1-11. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.05.001

This study aimed to identify meaningful classes of maltreatment profiles and to associate them with short-term clinical outcomes. Participants could be categorized into three meaningful classes according to history of maltreatment: experience of multiple types of maltreatment excluding sexual abuse (63.1%), experience of multiple types of maltreatment including sexual abuse (26.5%), and experience of predominantly sexual abuse (10.3%). Exposure to multiple types of abuse was associated with poorer outcomes.

Zhu, J., Yu, C., Zhang, W., Bao, Z., Jiang, Y., Chen, Y., & Zhena, S. (2016). **Peer victimization, deviant peer affiliation and impulsivity: Predicting adolescent problem behaviors.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 58, 39-50. doi:10.1016/j.chabu.2016.06.008

The current study examined whether deviant peer affiliation mediated the association between peer victimization and problem behaviors and whether the direct and indirect associations were moderated by impulsivity. Peer victimization was significantly associated with more problem behaviors, and this association was mediated by deviant peer affiliation. These associations were especially stronger for adolescents with higher impulsivity. Implications for an integrative framework of theory and prevention are discussed.

WITNESS ISSUES

Crossland, D., Kneller, W., & Wilcock, R. (2016). **Intoxicated witnesses: Testing the validity of the Alcohol Myopia Theory.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 270-281. doi: 10.1002/acp.3209

Testing the effects of alcohol on eyewitness recall was examined in two experiments. Study 1 ($N = 88$) tested recall of a staged video theft viewed while sober (control or placebo), above, or below the UK driving limit; intoxication did not reduce recall accuracy. In Study 2, participants ($N = 54$) watched the same video with high or low blood alcohol concentrations (BACs). High BACs impaired free recall but not recognition.

Dodson, C. S., & Dobolyi, D. G. (2016). **Confidence and eyewitness identifications: The cross-race effect, decision time and accuracy.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 113-125. doi: 10.1002/acp.3178

Participants ($N = 1656$) saw same- and cross-race faces before completing a series of target-present and target-absent lineup identifications using one of nine confidence scales. Accuracy was higher for same- than other-race faces. Calibration of confidence to accuracy was higher for choosers than nonchoosers. Choosers with relatively fast and confident decisions displayed roughly 90% accuracy.

Fitzgerald, R. J., Oriet, C., Price, H. L. (2016). **Change blindness and eyewitness identification: Effects on accuracy and confidence.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 189-201. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12044

To investigate the influence of change blindness on identification accuracy and confidence, participants ($N = 180$) watched a video of an innocent person walking through a building where another, similar-looking individual committed a theft before selecting the culprit from a target-present or target-absent line-up. Identification accuracy significantly decreased as a result of change blindness.

Gurney, D. J., Ellis, L. R. & Vardon-Hynard, E. (2016). **The saliency of gestural misinformation in the perception of a violent crime.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22(7), 661-665. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1174860

Two studies investigate the salience of suggestions provided nonverbally, and how these compare to those made verbally. In Experiment 1, participants viewed a crime scene and were questioned using one of two gestures. Gestures influenced responses, and participants altered their interpretation according to the gesture. Experiment 2 compared gestural influence to verbal influence. Gestural misinformation caused participants to alter their interpretation of the crime and elicited the same effects as verbal misinformation.

Koller, C. I., Wetter, O. E., & Hofer, F. (2016). **'Who's the thief?' The influence of knowledge and experience on early detection of criminal intentions.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 178-187. doi: 10.10002/acp.3175

To examine whether people are able to recognize thieves based on nonverbal behavior prior to the crime, students ($n = 50$), police recruits ($n = 40$), inexperienced police officers ($n = 129$), experienced police officers ($n = 51$) and criminal investigators ($n = 45$) watched closed-circuit television footage of authentic thefts committed at an international airport. Criminals display nonverbal behavior usable by observers for early recognition of criminal intention.

Krix, A. C., Sauerland, M., Raymaekers, L. H., Memon, A., Quaedflieg, C. W., Smeets, T. (2016). **Eyewitness evidence obtained with the Self-Administered Interview is unaffected by stress.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 103-112. doi: 10.1002/acp.3173

Participants ($N = 127$), who were either stressed or in a control condition, viewed a live mock crime before recalling information using free recall or the Self-Administered Interview (SAI). Stress did not influence memory performance; interview-type did not influence accuracy. However, SAI participants recalled more correct verifiable event details and both correct and incorrect perpetrator details than free recall participants.

Leach, A., Ammar, N., England, D. N., Remigio, L. M., Kleinberg, B., & Verschueren, B. J. (2016). **Less is more? Detecting lies in veiled witnesses.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(4), 401-410. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000189

Court decisions in the U.S., U.K., and Canada have ruled that witnesses may not wear a face veil when testifying because it obstructs one's ability to detect deception. The present study tested whether wearing a niqab or hijab would actually impair lie detection ability. Counter to legal decisions, participants were more accurate at detecting lies when a witness wore a face veil. Consistent with prior detection research, the authors posit that a face veil enables one to focus on more diagnostic indicators of deception, like verbal content.

McGuire, M., & Pezdek, K. (2016). **Birds of a feather get misidentified together: High entitativity decreases recognition accuracy for groups of other-race faces.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 202-211. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12066

One hundred and ninety White participants viewed slides containing three same- or cross-race faces and were told that the entitativity of each group was high or low before being tested on 16 old and 16 new, individually presented faces. Increasing group entitativity decreased recognition accuracy for cross-race faces but increased recognition accuracy for same-race faces.

Migueles, M., García-Bajos, E., & Aizpurua, A. (2016). **Initial testing does not necessarily affect eyewitness recall assessed by specific questioning.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 294-300. doi: 10.1002/acp.3205

Eighty undergraduates watched a short video of a bank robbery before writing a summary of what they had seen, answering 15 questions about actions from the event, answering 15 questions about details of the event, or completing a filler task. Later, participants responded to questions regarding eight event actions and eight details. Accuracy was higher for event actions than details. Initial testing affected neither recall nor confidence.

Reavey, P., Wilcock, R., Brown, S.D., Batty, R., & Fuller, S. (2016). **Legal professionals and witness statements from people with a suspected mental health diagnosis.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 46, 94-102. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.040

Twenty legal professionals, including police officers, judges, magistrates and detectives were involved in a semi-structured interview to examine their knowledge and experience of working with individuals with mental health problems. A thematic analysis was conducted on the data and specific themes relevant to the overall research question are presented including, dilemmas and deficiencies in knowledge of mental health, the abandonment of diagnosis and barriers to knowledge such as time restrictions, silence, professional identity and fear.

Sauerland, M., Raymaekers, L. H. C., Otgaar, H., Memon, A., Waltjen, T. T., Nivo, M., ... Smeets, T. (2016). **Stress, stress-induced cortisol responses, and eyewitness identification performance.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 34, 580–594. doi: 10.1002/bls.2249

In this study, 123 participants witnessed a live staged theft while being exposed to a laboratory stressor that reliably elicits autonomic and glucocorticoid stress responses or while performing a control task. Salivary cortisol levels were measured to control for the effectiveness of the stress induction. One week later, participants attempted to identify the thief from target-present and target-absent line-ups. Stress did not have robust detrimental effects on identification performance.

Todd, A. R., Thiem, K. C., & Neel, R. (2016). **Does seeing faces of young black boys facilitate the identification of threatening stimuli?** *Psychological Science*, 27(3), 384-393. doi: 10.1177/0956797615624492

Four experiments ($N = 64$; $N = 63$; $N = 68$; $N = 82$) examined whether stereotypes linking Black men with violence and criminality extend to young Black boys (5-year-olds). Participants had less difficulty identifying threatening (versus nonthreatening) stimuli after seeing Black (versus White) faces. This automatic bias was equally strong following adult and child faces.

Zajac, R., Dickson, J., Munn, R., & O'Neill, S. (2016). **Trusht me, I know what I sshaw: The acceptance of misinformation from an apparently unreliable co-witness.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 127-140. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12032

Participants ($N = 100$) watched a clip of two simulated thefts with a confederate who either appeared sober or intoxicated. The confederate introduced two pieces of misinformation before the participants were interviewed and completed a target-absent line-up task. Misinformation, regardless of co-witness intoxication, impaired verbal reports and line-up performance.

OTHER

Abeling-Judge, D. (2016). **Different social influences and desistance from crime.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 43(9), 1225-1241. doi:10.1177/0093854816652639

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the current study examined desistance from crime, specifically considering the individual and combined impact of marriage and employment on arrest. Results and implications are discussed as they pertain to arrest and the acknowledgement of social events on desistance.

Barker, L.F., Ireland, J.L., Chub, S., & Ireland, C.A. (2016). **Sleep and its association with aggression among prisoners: Quantity or quality?** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 47, 115-121. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.02.014

This study examined the association between self-reported sleep quality and quantity and aggression in a male prisoner sample. Sleep quantity and indicators of sleep quality were not associated with aggression whereas the perception of poor sleep was. Those perceiving poor sleep quality were more likely to report perpetrating aggression in the previous week and to report higher levels of implicit aggression. Poor sleep quality was associated with lower prosocial attribution tendencies and higher levels of reactive and proactive aggression.

Burgess-Proctor, A., Huebner, B. M., & Durso, J. M. (2016). **Comparing the effects of maternal and paternal incarceration on adult daughters' and sons' criminal justice system involvement: A gendered pathways analysis.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43(8), 1034-1055. doi:10.1177/0093854816643122

This study used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health to examine the effect of parental incarceration on respondents' arrest, conviction, and incarceration after age 18. Researchers found that both maternal and paternal incarceration significantly increased offspring adult NJS involvement, specifically in same-sex gender dyads (i.e., paternal incarceration increases sons' CJS involvement). Additional gendered similarities, differences, and pathways are discussed. The importance of utilizing gendered and developmental frameworks are discussed as implications.

Donley, A.M. & Gualtieri, M.C. (2016). **"Homeless Killer": An Analysis of the Media's Portrayal of the Victims of a Serial Killer.** *Deviant Behavior*, 1-14.doi: 10.1080/01639625.2016.1196976

There is no research examining homeless homicide victims even though homeless individuals are more susceptible to being victims of violent crimes. This study examines the online media coverage of four homeless homicide victims murdered by a serial killer in 2012 to ascertain how housing status impacts media coverage through content analysis of coverage homeless individuals receive and how they are portrayed. Findings suggest that housing status is a salient characteristic in the newsworthiness of victims.

Fast, A. A., Olson, K. R., & Mandel, G. N. (2016). **Experimental investigations on the basis for intellectual property rights.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(4), 458-476. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000187

In two experiments, participants ($N=572$) recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk were randomly assigned to read an argument about intellectual property (IP) protection and asked to indicate their support for IP protection. Results showed that learning about the basis for IP protection can shape beliefs of IP rights. Namely, arguments about public commons and plagiarism led to less support of IP protection. However, in general women and older adults were more supportive of IP rights.

Khoshnood, A. & Fritz, M.V. (2016). **Offender Characteristics: A Study of 23 Violent Offenders in Sweden.** *Deviant Behavior*, 1-13. doi:10.1080/01639625.2016.1196957

Offenders convicted of homicide or attempted murder/manslaughter, and their respective crimes, were examined to identify common characteristics. Offenders were often single, had no psychiatric diagnoses, used a knife or sharp weapon, and the most common homicide typology was domestic disputes/disputes between friends or acquaintances. Based on a cluster analysis, two profiles emerged: one with so-called traditional criminals and another profile over-represented with offenders who commit domestic crimes.

Kimble, K. K., Farnum, K. S., Wiener, R. L., Allen, J., Nuss, G. D., & Gervais, S. J. (2016). **Differences in the eyes of the beholders: The roles of subjective and objective judgments in sexual harassment claims.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(3), 319-336. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000182

To test the current objective tests and subjective tests used to determine sexual harassment claims, the researchers had male confederates administer objectifying gazes and comments to female participants, while observing the female participants' negative emotion and task performance. The female experiencers then provided judgments of sexual harassment. In a subsequent study, observers (participants who viewed a recording of the initial interaction) and predictors (participants who read a summary about the interaction) provided information similar to the initial female experiencer. Experiencers and observers made similar judgments while predictors made more negative judgments about the harassment.

Kolivoski, K. M., Shook, J. J. (2016). **Incarcerating juveniles in adult prisons: Examining the relationship between age and prison behavior in transferred juveniles.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 43(9), 1242-1259. doi:10.1177/0093854816631793

The current study examined the relation between age and prison behavior among transferred juveniles. Using a sample of 763 juveniles, researchers found that those who were committed to prisons at younger ages and/or for property or weapon offenses, had mental health issues, and had more extensive CJS involvement, accumulated more misconducts, especially than those who enter at later ages. Implications for policy and practice are offered.

Leins, D. A., & Charman, S. D. (2016). **Schema reliance and innocent alibi generation.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 21, 111-126. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12035

Two experiments ($N = 49$; $N = 61$) examined factors influencing innocent alibi generation. Introducing a time cue—either alone or paired with a location cue—increased schema reliance and yielded lower accuracy rates than a location cue alone. Accuracy increased when whereabouts were schema consistent than schema inconsistent. Confidence was high irrespective of accuracy.

Lippel, K., Vezina, M., Bourbonnais, R., & Funes, A. (2016). **Workplace psychological harassment: Gendered exposures and implications for policy.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 46, 74-87. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.001

This study provided a portrait of exposure to psychological harassment, and exposure to other psychosocial factors in the workplace associated with exposure to psychological harassment. Results showed associations between exposure to psychological harassment and negative health measures including psychological distress, symptoms of depression, traumatic work accidents, musculoskeletal disorders and negative perception of health status. Prevention strategies that take into consideration the gender composition of the workplace are discussed.

Ly, V., von Borries, A. K. L., Brazil, I. A., Bulten, B. H., Cools, R., & Roelofs, K. **Reduced transfer of affective value instrumental behavior in violent offenders.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 125(5), 657-663. doi: 10.1037/abn0000166

The authors assessed the degree of affective biasing of instrumental aggression in a group of violent offenders with psychopathic tendencies and healthy controls using a validated affective decision-making task. Instrumental behavior in violent offenders was not influenced by the affective stimuli. This finding suggests that reduced affective biasing of instrumental behavior may underlie the behavioral anomalies observed in violent offenders with psychopathic tendencies.

Osborne, N. K., & Zajac, R. **An imperfect match? Crime-related context influences fingerprint decisions.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 126-134. doi: 10.1002/acp.3180

Two experiments investigated the influence of contextual influence on fingerprint interpretation. In Experiment 1, participants ($N = 319$) made match/non-match interpretations of fingerprint evidence. When preceded by crime-related photographs, more matches were made than when preceded by neutral or no photographs. Participants in Experiment 2 ($N = 301$) were given an "unsure" option, and crime related context decreased non-matches but did not influence matches.

Putkonen, H., Amon, S., Weizmann-Henelius, G., Pankakoski, M., Eronen, M., Almiron, M. P., & Klier, C. M. (2016). **Classifying filicide.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 198–210. doi: 10.1080/14999013.2016.1152616

This binational, register-based study examines all cases of filicide and their perpetrators in Austria and Finland in the years 1995–2005. The following variables emerged as differentiating factors: gender, age of victim and offender, circumstances before and during the offence, the offender's socioeconomic and criminal background, and childhood conduct disorder. Latent class analysis was utilized to identify five filicide profiles.

Rhineberger-Dunn , G., Mack, K.Y., & Baker, K.M. (2016). **Secondary trauma among community corrections staff: An exploratory study.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 55(5), 293-307. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1181132

Characteristics that predict secondary trauma among probation/parole and residential officers, including demographic factors, background characteristics, and workplace perceptions, were examined. Results suggested that probation/parole officers were more likely to report secondary trauma than residential officers and that officers who reported better health, better job training, and fewer contact hours with offenders were less likely to report secondary trauma. This information may be utilized by the department of corrections to minimize symptoms of secondary trauma among community corrections staff.

Scherr, K. C., Agauas, S. J., & Ashby, J. (2016). **The text matters: Eye movements reflect the cognitive processing of interrogation rights.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 30*, 234-241. doi: 10.1002/acp.3195

The eye movements of 60 juveniles were tracked as they read different versions of *Miranda* warnings. Text characteristics were associated with processing difficulties, which, in turn, strongly correlated with *Miranda* warning comprehension. Total fixation time and total number of fixations were negatively associated with comprehension accuracy.

Sherretts, N., Boduszek, D., & Debowska, A. (2016). **Exposure to criminal environment and criminal social identity in a sample of adult prisoners: The moderating role of psychopathic traits.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*, 430–439. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000188

This study utilized a sample of 501 incarcerated offenders to investigate the role of period of incarceration, criminal friend index, and four psychopathy factors in criminal social identity (CSI). Results indicated no significant direct association between period of incarceration and CSI or between criminal friend index and Measure of Criminal Social Identity (MCSI). However, a significant moderating effect of interpersonal manipulation on the relationship between period of incarceration and MCSI was observed.

Snoot, B., Luther, K., Eastwood, J., Collins, R., & Evans, S. (2016). **Advancing legal literacy: The effect of listenability on the comprehension of interrogation rights.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 21*, 174-188. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12053

Two studies ($N = 76$; $N = 80$) examined the influence of listenability on comprehension of interrogations rights during a mock interrogation. Participants who received the modified (versus standard) caution were better able to recall and comprehend interrogation rights. Implications are discussed.

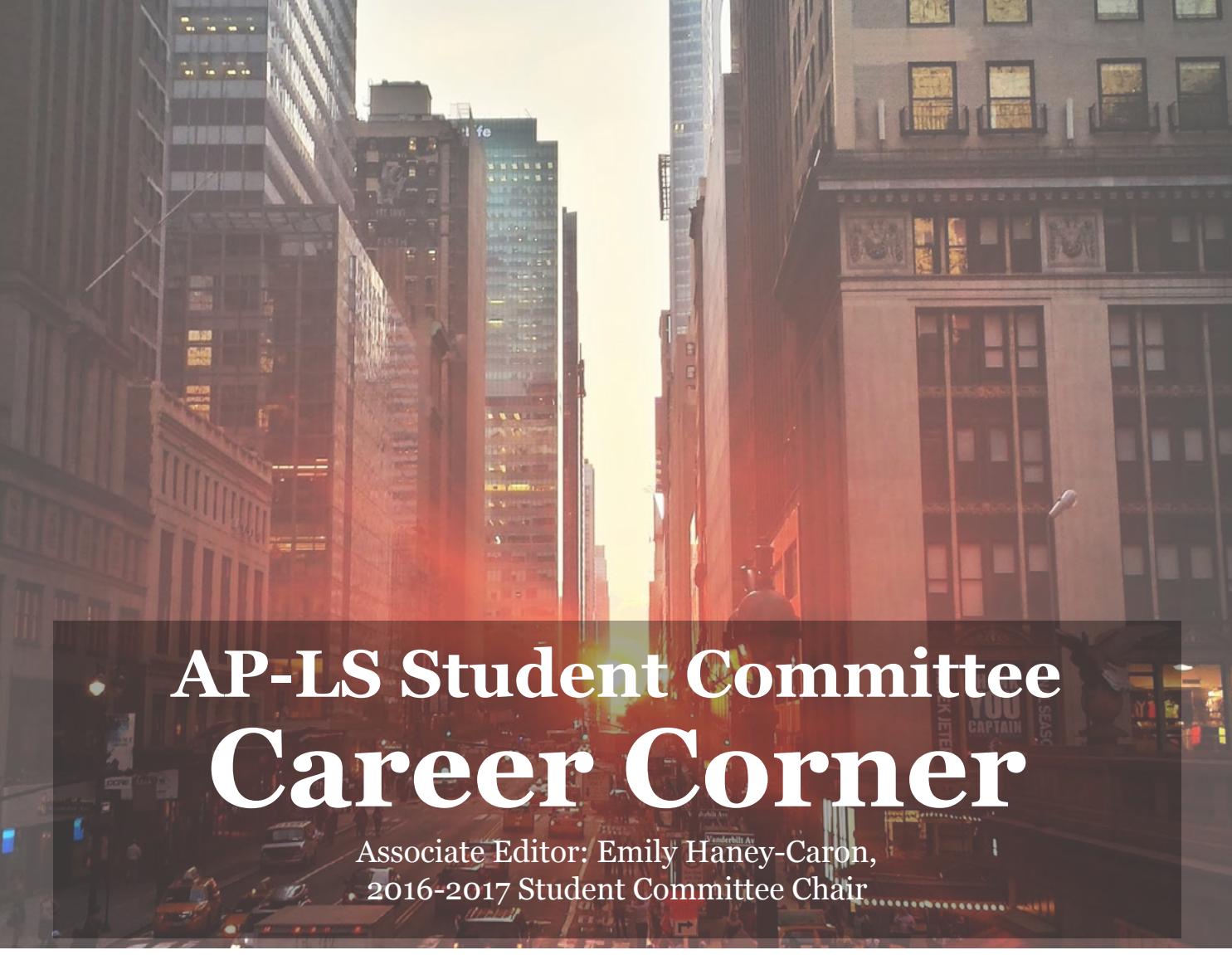
Van Damme, L., Hoeve, M., Vermeiren, R., Vanderpasschen, W., & Colins, O. F. (2016). **Quality of life in relation to future mental health problems and offending: Testing the good lives model among detained girls.** *Law and Human Behavior, 40*, 285–294. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000177

This study utilized a sample of 95 detained girls to examine their quality of life (QoL) in relation to future mental health problems and offending, thereby testing the strength-based good lives model of offender rehabilitation (GLM). Findings did not support GLM's direct negative pathway from QoL to offending, but did provide support for GLM's indirect negative pathway via mental health problems to future offending.



American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41



AP-LS Student Committee Career Corner

Associate Editor: Emily Haney-Caron,
2016-2017 Student Committee Chair

The Career Corner is intended to highlight the individuals who work at the intersection of law and psychology, where they come from, how they got there, and how their experiences influence their research, teaching, and/or practice. This edition of Career Corner profiles Dr. David DeMatteo, Associate Professor of Psychology & Law at Drexel University, Director of Drexel University's JD/PhD Program in Law & Psychology, and current AP-LS President.

AP-LS Student Committee: Dr. DeMatteo, could you please briefly describe your career trajectory?

Dr. DeMatteo: Sure. I have an undergraduate degree in psychology from Rutgers University, I have a Master's degree and a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from M.C.P. Hahnemann University, and I have a law degree from Villanova Law School. I spent my first four years after finishing graduate school at the Treatment Research Institute, which is a non-profit institute loosely affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania, and I've been at Drexel since 2006.

AP-LS Student Committee: How did you become interested in working at the intersection of law and psychology?

Dr. DeMatteo: I was initially interested in law, but quickly realized that the day-to-day practice of law was not what interested me. What interested me was the intersection where we could use social

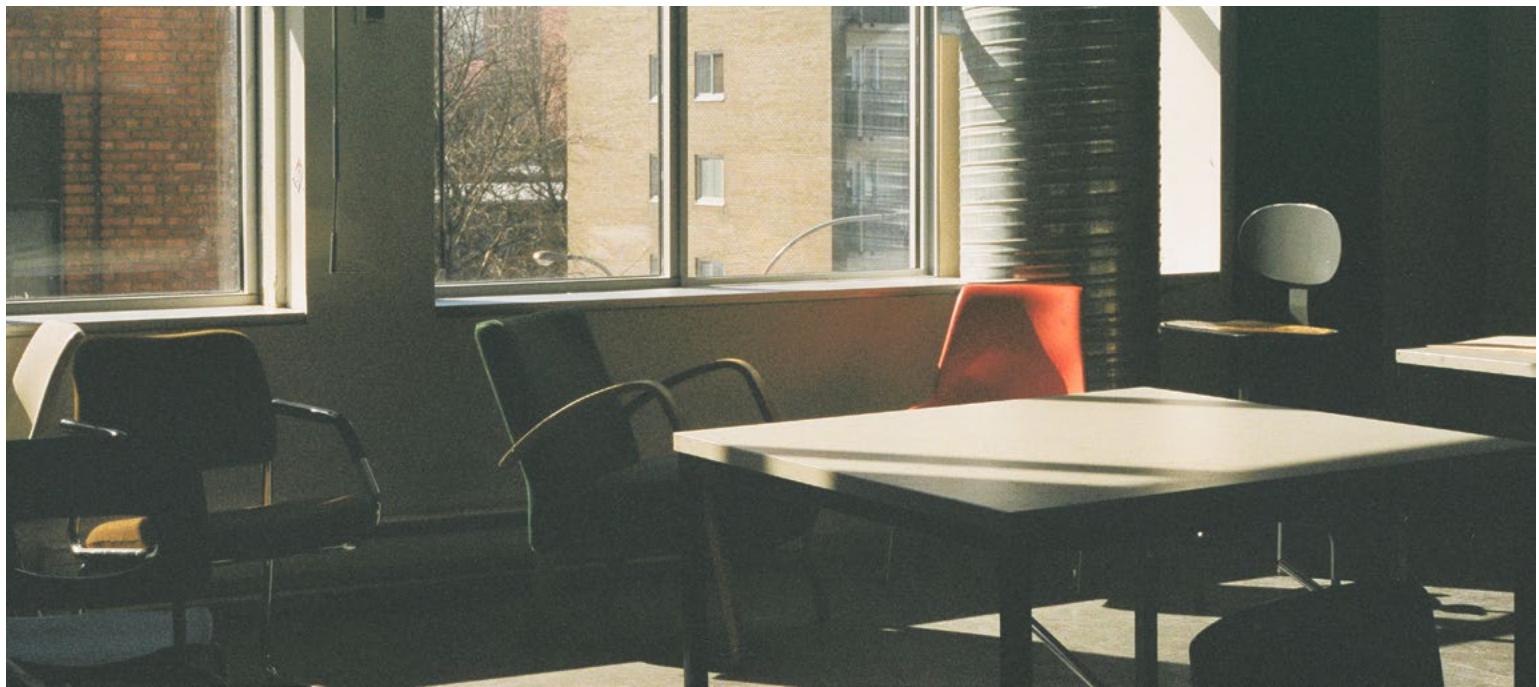
science research to try to address legal problems, which enables us to influence practice and policy.

AP-LS Student Committee: Right now you wear many different hats. What part of your job is most satisfying and most challenging?

Dr. DeMatteo: I like wearing a lot of different hats. It adds a lot of variety to my schedule, so sometimes I'm teaching, sometimes I'm doing research, sometimes I'm doing forensic evaluations, or I'm doing administrative tasks. My favorite part of the job is working with the students, trying to mentor and help out the next generation. That's the most rewarding aspect of my work. And I'd say the most challenging aspect is some of the administrative things that we need to work on in an academic institution.

AP-LS Student Committee: You started in a faculty position in the psychology department, and now you have a dual appointment in the psychology department and the law school. What do you see as the differences between teaching in a law school and in a psychology department?

Dr. DeMatteo: The psychology side has a lot more emphasis on experiential learning. So the whole program is designed to minimize time in the classroom and maximize time in the field. Law school is mostly about classroom learning, although the Thomas R. Kline



School of Law at Drexel does a great job in providing students with field experience, too.

AP-LS Student Committee: You are the director of Drexel's JD/PhD program, and you are also now serving as AP-LS President. What do you wish you had known before taking on these service/leadership positions?

Dr. DeMatteo: I felt pretty informed before taking these positions. One of the benefits of being involved both with the JD/PhD Program and with AP-LS for so many years is that I got to see first-hand what it's like to be in a leadership position. So I saw Don Bersoff for many years as director when I was his co-director, and it was on-the-job training for me for when I took over. Same for AP-LS; I've been involved with the Executive Committee since 2008, so I've gotten to know some of the former presidents pretty well. I felt like I had a pretty good grasp of what was needed for each role.

AP-LS Student Committee: Is there any advice you'd give to students who want to take on leadership or administrative roles in the future?

Dr. DeMatteo: Volunteer. Increase your visibility. AP-LS is always looking for people to sit on committees and to help out with other things, and I think sometimes students just don't feel confident enough to volunteer because they don't trust their abilities enough. But AP-LS is a pretty nurturing organization, and if people want to get involved there is usually a way to do it. You start with committees, and then eventually you chair some committees, then you might run for an Executive Committee position, and you just work your way up.

AP-LS Student Committee: Tell us a little bit about some of the research you've been working on more recently.

Dr. DeMatteo: Broadly the research that we do here is not ivory tower research; the value of research, as far as I'm concerned, is in affecting practice and policy. So for all of the research that we do here, the hope is that through the iterative process of research, eventually we will

influence practice and policy. A good deal of our recent focus has been on working with offenders who are mentally ill and/or drug-involved. We know that both of those groups are vastly over-represented in the criminal justice system. Fortunately, over the past 20 years the criminal justice system has developed some effective ways to deal with the rising numbers of these types of offenders, so a lot of our work has been not only in researching the effectiveness of these programs, but in applying these programs, training police officers and others in how to work more effectively with those populations.

AP-LS Student Committee: From the perspective of the areas you research, what do you think are the biggest challenges over the next 10 years that need to be worked through?

Dr. DeMatteo: Funding is always a challenge, particularly for certain kinds of research. Also, we are still in a phase where people want to see punishment. It is difficult sometimes to get your research funded when it is not focused on punishment but instead on some other way to deal with offenders. Another challenge of this type of research is the stereotypes and myths surrounding offenders who are mentally ill, and not just among the public but among professionals as well.

AP-LS Student Committee: You have a lot on your plate with research, teaching, clinical work, and service. What have you learned about maintaining a work-life balance with all of those things on your plate?

Dr. DeMatteo: You have to look at risks and rewards whenever you are presented with an opportunity. You have to engage in a thoughtful analysis. There are going to be times when your work-life balance will be thrown off, and my view is that that's ok if it's short-term and if the gain or reward outweighs the risk that you're taking. But you do need to be very protective of your time.

AP-LS Student Committee: Thanks so much for taking the time to talk with us!



AP-LS Committee News & Updates

&

**Fall 2016
American Psychology-Law Society**

Corrections Committee Update

This year at the APA Convention in Denver, the Corrections Committee presented a symposium on Suicide Risk and Prevention for Correctional Practitioners. The panelists shared their experiences in developing approaches to intervention with correctional and other law enforcement staff who are at remarkably increased risk of suicide compared to the general population. Each presenter included useful resources during their talks, which we would like to pass along to all who could not be in attendance.

Dr. Caterina Spinaris is the founder of Desert Waters Correctional Outreach (<http://desertwaters.com/>), a non-profit corporation with the mission of promoting the well-being of public safety workforce through support, resources, and data driven solutions. She shared findings on correlates with an even higher risk of suicide compared to other correctional staff, including those who work in higher security institutions, 10 or more years on the job, mental health conditions (with 25% of staff exhibiting comorbid PTSD and depression), and moral injury.

Dr. Sally Spencer-Thomas is the CEO and Co-Founder of the Carson J. Spencer Foundation (<http://www.carsonjspencer.org/>), which was created with the mission of delivering innovative and effective suicide prevention programs for working aged people. Her talk focused on the concept of “upstream prevention,” including the importance of changing the culture to one where suicide prevention is a priority rather than simply an annual training.

Lt. John Coppedge of the Denver Police Department is a member of one of the nation’s first peer support programs for police. He spoke about the collaboration between the Denver PD, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Carson J. Spencer Foundation in developing an educational video about the importance of suicide prevention for law enforcement (you can watch the video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-mDvJIU9RI>).

The committee is excited to share these great resources with AP-LS members and the larger community of psychologists. If you are interested in learning more about the Corrections Committee initiatives or upcoming openings for new members, please contact the Chair, Sarah Miller, at smliller@crimson.ua.edu.

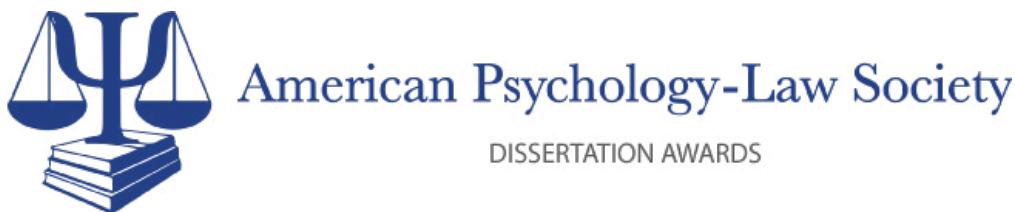


American Psychology-Law Society

CORRECTIONS COMMITTEE

Dissertation Awards Committee

The American Psychology and Law Society (AP-LS, Division 41 of APA) Dissertation Awards Committee is inviting nominations and self-nominations for committee membership. This committee is charged with reviewing dissertations in January of each year and awarding prizes to the top three dissertations at the annual AP-LS conference each March. Individuals from a variety of disciplines, including clinical, social, and experimental, are welcome to apply. Committee membership is a 3-year commitment. To apply, please submit a CV and short biographic sketch (3-5 sentences) ASAP indicating your interest in being a part of this committee to Lindsay Malloy, Ph.D. at lmalloy@fiu.edu, Dissertation Committee Chair.



AP-LS Student Committee

The Student Committee is thrilled to welcome the 2016-2017 Student Committee officers, who will continue the Committee's tradition of providing our student members with programming throughout the year. Returning to the committee are Emily Haney-Caron – Chair (formerly Chair-Elect), Dana Formon – Communications Officer, and Meghann Galloway – Past-Chair (formerly Chair). Joining the Student Committee as new officers are Amanda Reed – Chair-Elect, Tiffany Clomax – Secretary, Marina Mukhin – Student Representative Coordinator, Laura Grossi – Clinical Liaison, Adam Fine – Experimental Liaison, and Katherine Hazen – Law Liaison.

The Student Committee is planning exciting programming for the next year, both throughout the year and at the AP-LS Conference and APA Convention. Keep up-to-date on the programming we offer via our [website](#) (apls-students.org) and our social media accounts ([@APLSsc](#) on Twitter and [American Psychology-Law Society Student Committee](#) on Facebook). We are excited to announce the launch of updated [internship](#) and [post-doc](#) databases on our website, and will be offering new [webinars](#) and [blog posts](#) periodically. Finally, we're hoping to expand our Campus Representative program over the next year; to learn more about the program, find the Campus Representative at your school, or apply to become a Campus Representative, check out to the [CR page](#) on our website. You are also welcome to [contact us](mailto:aplsstudents@gmail.com) (aplsstudents@gmail.com) at any time.

For one of our first official activities of the year, the incoming Student Committee Chair, Emily Haney-Caron, interviewed one of her mentors and AP-LS's President, Dr. David DeMatteo, for the next installment of our Career Corner. Additionally, our outgoing Law Liaison, Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo, recruited a psychologist and an attorney to co-author the first column in a new Student Committee series, The Intersection: Where Psychology and Law Meet. Each column in this series will be co-authored by a student, a psychologist, and an attorney. This first edition of the Intersection discusses criminal records and collateral consequences. We hope these columns are enjoyable and informative.

Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee

Update Guide for to Graduate Programs in

Forensic and Legal Psychology 2016-2017 Now Available

Members of the Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee (TTC) have updated their guide to assist students interested in psychology and law graduate programs. The latest version of the guide can be found on the AP-LS website: http://ap-ls.wildapricot.org/resources/Documents/2016_2017GuidetoGraduateProgramsinForensicPsych.pdf.

Call for Syllabi

The TTC Committee has updated syllabi for courses in Psychology and Law or closely related topics. We are always routinely collecting and posting new syllabi. If you have not already provided one, please do so in the following way: Send a copy of your syllabi to Wendy Heath (heath@rider.edu). Soft copies may be submitted as e-mail attachments (Word Perfect, Word, or ASCII files are preferred).

Call for "Teaching Techniques" Column Submission

We are interested in hearing from those in the field about novel and/or effective teaching techniques you are using with your students and trainees in our Teaching Techniques column for the next AP-LS Newsletter. If you are interested in contributing please contact Jessica Salerno (jessica.salerno@gmail.com).

Contact Us

Please contact us if you have input for the TTC Committee on how best we can serve our membership (Contact TTC Chair Alana Cook [alanac@sfu.ca]).



American Psychology-Law Society

TEACHING, TRAINING, AND CAREERS COMMITTEE

AP-LS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Voting Members

President	Dave DeMatteo	dsd25@drexel.edu
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Treasurer	Vanessa Edkins	vedkins@fit.edu
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Member-at-Large	Jennifer Hunt	huntjs@buffalostate.edu
Member-at-Large	Gianni Pirelli	gianni.pirelli@gmail.com
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2017 APLS Conference Co-Chairs (Seattle, WA)	Kathleen Kemp Derek Hess	kkemp@lifespan.org derekhess@gmail.com
2018 APA Conference Chair (San Francisco, CA)	Twila Wingrove	wingroveta@appstate.edu

The By-Laws of the American Psychology-Law Society

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

Article I: Name and Purpose

1. The name of this organization shall be: The American Psychology-Law Society (Society)/Division 41 of the American Psychological Association (Association).

2. The purposes of the Society shall be to:

a. Advance the contributions of psychology to the understanding of law and legal institutions through basic and applied research;

b. Promote the education of psychologists in matters of law and the education of legal personnel in matters of psychology, including the appropriate use of psychologists in the legal system; and

c. Inform the psychological and legal communities and the general public of current research, educational, and service activities in the field of psychology and law.

Article II: Membership

1. There shall be eight categories of members in the Society:

a. Full Members shall be those with doctorate degrees in Psychology who join both the Association and the Society.

b. Associates shall be those with master's degrees in Psychology who join both the Association and the Society. Associates are eligible to vote after five consecutive years of Association membership (referred to as Five-Year Voting Associates).

c. Fellows shall be Full Members who have been granted Fellow Status by the Association and Society.

d. Full Affiliates shall be those with terminal degrees who join the Society but do not join the Association.

e. Distinguished Members shall be Full Affiliates who have been granted Distinguished Member status by the Society.

f. International Affiliates shall be Full Affiliates who join the Society and reside outside the United States.

g. Student Affiliates shall be undergraduate or graduate students who join the Society.

h. High School Teacher Affiliates of the Association who wish to join the Society may do so as High School Teacher Affiliates of the Society.

2. Members from all eight categories of membership are eligible to serve on Society committees.

3. Full Members nominated for Fellow in the Society must provide evidence of unusual and outstanding contributions in the area of psychology and law. All candidates for Fellow must be endorsed by at least two Fellows of the Society. In addition, all candidates for Fellow must meet the requirements of the by-laws of the Association. Full Affiliates nominated for Distinguished Member in the Society must provide evidence of unusual and outstanding contributions in the area of psychology and law. All candidates for Distinguished Member must be endorsed by at least two Fellows or Distinguished Members of the Society.

4. Minimum membership dues are set by vote of the Executive Committee and may be imposed on all members. Non-payment of dues for two consecutive years shall be considered as equivalent to resignation from the Society.

Article III: Officers and Voting Members of the Executive Committee

1. The officers of the Society and voting members of the Executive Committee shall consist of a President, a President-Elect, an Immediate Past-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, three Members-at-Large, Division Representatives to the Council of Representatives of the Association (in numbers permitted by the Association), and a Student Committee Chair. Each shall perform the usual duties of the respective office and specific duties provided elsewhere in these By-Laws or assigned by the Executive Committee (see Article IV, Section 2 of these By-Laws).

a. President:

The President shall be the principal officer of the Society and shall in general supervise all of the business and affairs of the Society. The President shall preside at all meetings of the membership and of the Executive Committee and in general shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. The President shall be elected for a three-year term, serving the first year as President-Elect, the second year as President, and the third year as Immediate Past-President. Full Members and Full Affiliates are eligible to serve as President. Full Members, Full Affiliates, and Five-Year Voting Associates are eligible to vote in the election of President.

In the absence of the President or in the event of the President's inability to act, the President-Elect shall perform the duties of the President and, when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. The President-Elect shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the President or by the Executive Committee.

b. Treasurer:

The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds of the Society, receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the Society, deposit all such monies in the name of the Society in such banks or other depositories as shall be selected by the Executive Committee, prepare an annual financial report and a budget for the upcoming year for the Society, and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the President or by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall serve for a five-year term of office, this term being staggered with the term of the Secretary in such a manner as to provide continuity for the Executive Committee and the Society.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to bar collection by the Association or any other entity designated by majority vote of the Executive Committee of funds due and payable to the Society. When such collection occurs, the Treasurer shall have charge of ensuring ultimate deposit of such funds in the accounts of the Society and maintaining appropriate accounting of their receipt. Full Members and Full Affiliates are eligible to serve as Treasurer. Full Members, Full Affiliates, and Five-Year Voting Associates are eligible to vote in the election of Treasurer.

c. Secretary:

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, be the custodian of the Society records, secure and review evidence concerning the qualifications of all candidates for membership or changes in membership status in the Society, maintain an annually-updated membership list, disseminate information regarding the Society's activities to the membership, and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the President or by the Executive Committee. The Secretary shall submit a budget for necessary operating expenses to the Executive Committee for approval, and shall have the authority to hire an Administrative Assistant according to the amount approved for such expenses. The Secretary shall serve for a three-year term of office, this term being staggered with the term of the Treasurer in such a manner as to provide continuity for the Executive Committee and the Society. Full Members and Full Affiliates are eligible to serve as Secretary. Full Members, Full Affiliates, and Five-Year Voting Associates are eligible to vote in the election of Secretary.

d. Members-at-Large:

One Member-at-Large shall oversee Research, Teaching, and Practice committees, which include: Research, Grants-in-Aid, Interdisciplinary Grants, Conference Advisory, Scientific Review Papers, Teaching, Training and Careers, Practice, and Continuing Education. One Member-at-Large shall be responsible for representing the Special Interest committees, which include: Minority Affairs, Early Career Professionals, Professional Development of Women, Student Corrections, and Legal Scholars. One Member-at-Large shall be responsible for managing the Administration, Awards, and Communication committees, which include: Governance, Finance, Book Award, Dissertation Award, Nomination and Awards, Fellow, Social Media, Publications and Communications, and the Undergraduate Paper Award. Members-at-Large may also take on other duties as assigned by the President, in consultation with the Executive Committee. Members-at-Large shall be elected by Society membership and shall serve terms of three years, these terms being staggered so that one Member-at-Large is elected each year. Full Members and Full Affiliates are eligible to serve as Members-at-Large. Full Members, Full Affiliates, and Five-Year Voting Associates are eligible to vote in the election of Members-at-Large. In the event that a Member-at-Large is unable to complete his/her term, the President may appoint, with consultation of the Executive Committee, a member to complete the unexpired term of the predecessor in that office.

2. There shall be Divisional Representatives to the Council of Representatives (Council) of the Association in numbers permitted by the Association. Representatives shall be elected for a three-year term of office. In the event that there is more than one Divisional Representative allotted by the Association, their terms will be staggered in such a manner as to provide continuity in representation to the Council. Full Members are eligible to serve as Divisional Representatives. Full Members and Five-Year Voting Associates are eligible to vote in the election of Division Representatives. In the event that a Divisional Representative is unable to complete his/her term, the President may appoint, with consultation of the Executive Committee, a member to complete the unexpired term of the predecessor in that office.

3. The Student Committee Chair is elected by the Student Affiliates in accordance with procedures set in the Student Committee By-Laws.

Article IV: Committees

1. The Committees of the Society shall consist of standing committees as provided by the By-Laws. The President, in consultation with the Executive Committee, may establish ad hoc committees and task forces to carry out the business of the Society or to accomplish particular tasks. No committee

or task force shall have the authority of the Executive Committee in reference to amending, altering, or repealing the By-Laws; electing, appointing, or removing any officer of the Society; or amending or repealing any resolution of the Executive Committee; nor shall the appointment of any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority relieve the Executive Committee or any individual Executive Committee member of any responsibility imposed upon it by these By-Laws. In accordance with Article V, Section 7 of the By-Laws of the Association, all committees shall be subject to a review by the Association's Board of Directors.

2. Executive Committee:

a. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Society, consisting of the President, the President-Elect, the Immediate Past-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Divisional Representative(s) to the Council, three Members-at-Large, the newsletter editor, web page editor, the editors of the Society's journals, the book series editor, and the chair of the Student Committee of the Society. The newsletter editor, the editor of the Society's journals, the web page editor, and the book series editor are non-voting, ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. All chairs of Society committees are invited to attend Executive Committee meetings. Any vacancy occurring in the Executive Committee shall be filled by an appointment of the President, in consultation with the Executive Committee, to fill the unexpired term of the predecessor in that office.

b. In the conduct of Society business, the Executive Committee shall follow the procedural rules of Keesey's Modern Parliamentary Procedure.

c. For voting purposes, a quorum shall consist of more than 50% of the voting members of the Executive Committee.

d. The Executive Committee shall set and amend Society policy by majority vote of a quorum. Because the Association is organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, the Association and its divisions, including the Society, cannot make decisions in settings other than those in which all of the board members (or Executive Committee members) can hear one another speak on the topic to be decided. As such, Society business should be carried out using face-to-face, telephone, or web-based meetings whenever possible. If the Society conducts a vote over email, unanimous approval is required; unanimous approval means that every eligible voting member must respond and everyone must agree.

e. The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice annually at the Association's annual convention and the Society's annual conference. Other meetings may be held on the call of the President, by consensus of the Secretary and Treasurer, or by consensus of a simple majority of the Executive Committee. All outgoing and incoming members of the Executive Committee should be present at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee (held in conjunction with the Association's annual convention). With the consideration of new business, the President-Elect shall assume the office of President and the incoming Executive Committee shall take office. All members of the Executive Committee should also be present for the annual meeting of the Executive Committee held in conjunction with the Society's annual conference.

f. Executive Committee members, other than the journal editors and book series editor, shall not be paid for their services to the Society. Executive Committee members will be reimbursed for travel to Society executive meetings according to the reimbursement policies then in effect. For good cause shown, and with the prior approval of the President, an Executive Committee member shall be considered present at a meeting, and eligible to vote, if participating by conference call or other remote means.

3. Fellows Committee:

The Committee on Fellows shall include Fellows of the Division appointed by the President. The Fellows Committee shall review all nominations for Fellow and Distinguished Member status, collect and consider such supporting materials as necessary, and recommend nominees for Fellow and Distinguished Member status.

4. Nomination and Awards Committee:

The Nomination and Awards Committee shall consist of the Immediate Past-President as Chairperson, the current President, and three other non-Executive Committee members appointed by the President.

a. The Nomination and Awards Committee shall nominate two persons for each office for which election is being held, taking care to ensure broad representation in the administration of the Society. In addition, any Member, Member-at-large, or Fellow of the Society who gains the support of 25 members of the Society on a petition for nomination shall be nominated for the office. Membership of the Society shall be reminded of this option in a timely manner, 60 days prior to the holding of elections. The Nomination and Awards Committee shall ascertain whether Members, Members-at-large, or Fellows so nominated meet requirements for office as specified in the By-Laws and are willing to serve if elected. The Nomination and Awards Committee shall also nominate, in consultation with the Publications and Communications Committee, candidates to assume editorial duties of Society publications as openings occur.

b. The Nomination and Awards Committee shall present nominations for any awards offered by the Society to the Executive Committee, which will select recipients of these awards by a majority vote.

5. Conference Advisory Committee:

The Conference Advisory Committee is responsible for helping plan and administer an annual conference. Committee membership consists of (but is not limited to) past and present conference co-chairs.

6. Student Committee:

a. The Student Committee shall work to further the participation of students in the activities of the Society, promote and support psycholegal research and practice efforts of students, enhance communication between students interested in the interface of psychology and law, and assist in the professional development of students in careers involving psychology and law.

b. Officers of the Student Committee of the Society shall be elected according to the provisions for such elections established in the Student By-Laws, such guidelines and any modifications thereto subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The Chair of the Student Committee shall participate in the Executive Committee of the Society as an ex-officio, voting member.

c. The Student Committee shall be appropriated a budget to further its prescribed activities. The Student Committee shall prepare an annual budget for review, revision, and approval by the Executive Committee at its annual meeting. The Student Committee also shall submit, at the annual meeting, a formal written accounting of the past year's expenditures in light of the established budget for the previous year.

7. Publications and Communications Committee:

The Publications and Communications Committee should include: the editor of *Law and Human Behavior* (Chair), the editors of other journals published by the Society, the editor of the Society newsletter, the editor of the Society

web page, and the editor of the Society book series. This committee shall: be responsible for publication of the Society's newsletter, journals, and book series; advise the Nominations and Awards Committee on candidates to assume editorial duties of Society publications as openings occur; oversee such journals, newsletters, books, book series, pamphlets, and other materials as will inform the psychological and legal communities and the public about research and practice in the area of law and psychology; and make recommendations to the Executive Committee to ensure that the membership receives all communication and information relevant to Society affairs to the maximum extent feasible.

8. Book Awards Committee:

The Book Awards Committee is responsible to consider, on an annual, rotating basis, either authored or edited books published during the preceding two years that have been nominated to receive the AP-LS Book Award. Nominations may be made by anyone, and self-nominations are encouraged. The award is given to the author(s) or editor(s) of a book that makes an outstanding contribution to the field of law and psychology (broadly defined). The winner of the award receives an award plaque and is invited to deliver an address at the AP-LS annual conference. Committee members review the nominations received and the books nominated, and determine the winner(s) of the award.

9. Continuing Education Committee:

The Continuing Education (CE) Committee is responsible for planning workshops that are the primary vehicle for the American Psychology-Law Society's vision of translation of knowledge into practice. Through CE workshops, AP-LS conference participants receive in-depth exposure to important developments and innovations in psychology-law and skills training that they can use in practice and/or can pass along to students and colleagues. The society's core values of knowledge and application based on methods of science, outstanding service to its members and society, and continual pursuit of excellence are the driving force behind the CE workshops on psychology-law presented to our members.

10. Corrections Committee:

The Corrections Committee is responsible for increasing the presence of correctional practice and research within the Society. To this end, the committee: (1) invites distinguished practitioners and researchers to deliver addresses on topical issues at the annual AP-LS conference, (2) co-sponsors an outstanding student research in corrections award with the AP-LS Student Committee, (3) sponsors practitioner-oriented panels for the APA conference, and (4) offers networking opportunities for researchers and practitioners who do work relevant to corrections.

11. Early Career Professionals Committee:

The Early Career Professionals (ECP) Committee is responsible for: (1) developing and maintaining programs that address needs typically encountered by ECPs; (2) working with other AP-LS committees in pursuing agendas of relevance to ECPs; and (3) acting as a liaison to the APA Committee on Early Career Psychologists. A primary responsibility of the AP-LS ECP Committee is to oversee the peer-reviewed ECP Grants-in-Aid program. The ECP Committee also hosts workshops or other skills-advancing events at the annual AP-LS conference, and facilitates social and networking events at the annual AP-LS and APA conferences.

12. Dissertation Awards Committee:

The Dissertation Award Committee is responsible for selecting each year's top dissertations. Committee members review submitted dissertations and rate them based on four criteria: originality, quality, contribution, and presentation. At each

annual conference, the first-, second- and third-place award winners are invited to present their research.

13. Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee is responsible for advising on both the long-term investments and the annual budget. The committee advises the EC on the recruitment and retention of an investment firm to handle APLS investments; monitors the performance of the investment firm; and serves as a liaison between the investment firm and the EC.

14. Governance Committee:

The Governance Committee is responsible for continually assessing organizational alignment and improve efficiency and effectiveness of the governance structure and operations. Its membership consists of one Member-at-Large tasked with Administration, Awards, and Communications, two additional full members of the society, and one student member.

15. Grants-in-Aid Committee:

The Grants in Aid Committee is responsible for encouraging research across a range of psycholegal research topics. The committee consists of psychological professionals across various backgrounds. Committee members are employed across both academic and non-academic settings in order to promote research in underdeveloped areas of basic and applied research.

16. Interdisciplinary Grants Committee:

The Interdisciplinary Grant Committee is responsible for providing seed money to fund research that connects psychology and law (taken together) with other disciplines that is likely to lead to larger funding opportunities. Committee membership varies depending on the expertise needed to evaluate the grants submitted.

17. Legal Scholars Committee:

The Legal Scholars Committee is responsible for promoting the recruitment and retention of legal scholars in the society, and including legal scholars in conference programs.

18. Minority Affairs Committee:

The Minority Affairs Committee is responsible for facilitating activities and developing opportunities within the Society that embrace, respect and value diversity. The committee is dedicated to the recruitment and retention of culturally and linguistically diverse students into psychology and law related doctoral programs, and faculty into psychology and law related academic and professional positions. The committee is comprised of individuals representing a diversity of backgrounds and expertise in the field (e.g., academicians, researchers, clinicians, practitioners, graduate and doctoral students).

19. Practice Committee:

The Practice Committee is responsible for providing guidance to the Executive Committee, editors, and committee chairs concerning broad issues about practice, such national and international trends affecting the psychology-law practice and the development and dissemination of information that is useful for psychology-law practitioners.

20. Professional Development of Women Committee:

The Professional Development of Women Committee is responsible for promoting the professional development of women, particularly during early to later career transitions. In keeping with the APA's Committee on Women in Psychology, the committee intends to ensure that women in all their diversity achieve equality within the psychological community and in the larger society, nationally and globally in order that all human resources are fully actualized. By identifying and addressing potential obstacles to career advancement, the committee hopes to promote better representation of women at top levels of academic and professional rank (full professors; diplomates) and greater recognition of women's achievement in APLS and AAPP.

21. Research Committee:

The Research Committee is responsible for providing guidance to the Executive Committee, editors, and committee chairs concerning broad issues about research, such as the promotion of research funding for psychology-law issues, national and international research trends, ethics in research, evidence-based approaches to practice and policy, and mentoring in research.

22. Scientific Paper Review Committee:

The Scientific Paper Review Committee is responsible for overseeing the process by which scientific review papers (or white papers) are prepared, reviewed and approved. Only topics that are approved by the Executive Committee of AP-LS will be considered for a white paper. The committee chair is responsible for appointing the lead author, working with the lead author, and approving additional members of the writing group. The committee chair will ensure that the process involves extensive opportunities for wide input from AP-LS members, which will normally include postings of a draft for AP-LS member comments, presentation of the paper at an AP-LS annual conference meeting, and targeted reviews by experts solicited by the committee chair in consultation with the Executive Committee of AP-LS. The manuscript will be submitted to Law and Human Behavior for publication and requires approval of the Executive Committee of AP-LS before it becomes an official scientific review paper of AP-LS.

23. Social Media Committee:

The Social Media Committee is responsible for investigating the appropriateness of various social media outlets for an AP-LS presence, making recommendations to the Executive Committee for establishing appropriate presences, and launching and maintaining the social media outlets. The Social Media Committee also coordinates with the Student Committee.

24. Teaching, Training, and Careers:

The Teaching, Training and Careers Committee is responsible for helping further the careers of junior- and senior-level professionals in the field of psychology and law. The Committee focus is broad, targeting professionals at teaching institutions to those at research intensive universities and private companies to clinicians in forensic practice. The committee has developed several helpful guides for prospective and current students, and also promoted the teaching of psychology and law by sponsoring several annual awards, and by collecting and disseminating sample syllabi and other teaching materials.

25. Undergraduate Paper Award:

The Undergraduate Paper Award Committee is responsible for coordinating yearly recognition for high-quality mentored undergraduate research in psychology and the law. The committee is composed of faculty members from different areas of psychology and the law who advertise the award, review submissions, and make award decisions.

Article V: Activities

1. There shall be an annual Society conference at which scientific papers shall be presented and professional matters in the field of the Society's interest shall be discussed. In addition, the Society will prepare programming as Division 41 for the annual Association convention.

2. The Society shall publish a newsletter and maintain a web page for purposes of coordinating and disseminating news relevant to the membership of the Society.

a. As a part of its mandate, the newsletter or web page shall publish the minutes of each Executive Committee meeting, the annual budget for the Society, announcements of the petition process as outlined in Article IV, Section 4(a) of these By-Laws, and final nominations for Society offices.

b. The editors of the newsletter and web page shall be nominated by the Nominations and Awards Committee, in consultation with the Publications and Communications Committee, such appointment subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The editors shall be appointed to three-year terms and shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the Executive Committee. By mutual consent of the newsletter editor or web page editor and the Executive Committee, the appointments may be extended for one additional three-year term, for a maximum of six years.

3. The Society shall publish journals with the goal of disseminating results of research and scholarly writing in the area of psychology and law. The Editor of a Journal shall be nominated by the Nominations and Awards Committee, in consultation with the Publications and Communications Committee and the (Outgoing) Editor. The Nominations and Awards Committee shall provide a list of two or three eligible candidates to the Executive Committee for consideration. The appointment of an Incoming Editor is subject to the approval of the Executive Committee and shall be made at least 18 months prior to the end of an Editor's term. Beginning in January of an (outgoing) Editor's final year, the appointed candidate serves as an Incoming Editor for a one-year period. An Incoming Editor may appoint Incoming Associate Editors. An Incoming Editor receives all new submissions and is mentored by the Editor. Following the one-year term as an Incoming Editor, an Editor serves a six -year term. In the last of this six-year term, an Editor serves as a mentor to the new Incoming Editor. An Editor assumes all Editor responsibilities during the six-year term. An Editor's term is non-renewable but may be extended for up to two-years by majority vote of the Executive Committee. The extension should occur only under extenuating circumstances. An Editor may resign early through written notification to the President or may apply to the Executive Committee for a leave-of-absence. An Editor's responsibilities include appointing the Associate Editors, Editorial Board, and Ad-Hoc Reviewers; soliciting manuscripts; managing the peer-review and publication processes; serving as a liaison with the publisher; reporting to the Executive Committee; representing the journal to all constituencies; and coordinating all other journal operations. An Editor takes a lead role in publication contract negotiations that occur during the Editor's term (all contracts must be approved by the Executive Committee, however). An Editor manages the journal's Editorial Budget and in so doing gives consideration to the needs of the Associate Editors and Incoming Editor. Editors shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the Executive Committee. In the year in which there is both an Incoming and Outgoing Editor, the Outgoing Editor serves as the ex-officio, non-voting member of the Executive Committee.

4. The Society shall publish a book series with the goal of disseminating results of research and scholarly writing in the area of psychology and law. The editor of the book series shall be nominated by the Nominations and Awards Committee, in consultation with the Publications and Communications Committee, such appointment subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The Editor shall be appointed for a five-year term and shall serve as a non-voting, ex-officio

member of the Executive Committee. By mutual consent of the book series Editor and the Executive Committee, the appointment may be extended for an additional five-year term, for a maximum of ten years.

Article VI: Amendments

1. Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed by a majority vote of the Executive Committee or by a majority vote of the membership present at any annual meeting. Ratification of the proposed amendment requires a two-thirds majority of those of the membership voting, or by a two-thirds vote of those members attending any annual meeting. In either case, notice of the vote on the proposed By-Law Amendment must be published and made widely available to the membership prior to when the vote on the proposed By-Law Amendment occurs.





**Calls for Nominations & Papers
Announcements
Advertisements**

&

**Fall 2016
American Psychology-Law Society**

AERA Minority Dissertation Fellowship in Education Research - Now Accepting Applications

Deadline: November 1, 2016

The American Educational Research Association (AERA) is pleased to announce the AERA Minority Dissertation Fellowship in Education Research. The Council of the AERA established the fellowship program to provide support for doctoral dissertation research, to advance education research by outstanding minority graduate students, and to improve the quality and diversity of university faculties. This fellowship is targeted for members of racial and ethnic groups historically underrepresented in higher education (e.g., African Americans, Alaskan Natives, American Indians, Asian Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders). This program offers doctoral fellowships to enhance the competitiveness of outstanding minority scholars for academic appointments at major research universities. It supports fellows conducting education research and provides mentoring and guidance toward the completion of their doctoral studies.

Award Period

Each fellowship award is for 1 year, beginning July 1, 2017 or later, and is nonrenewable. This fellowship program is intended as a write-up fellowship. Fellowships are awarded for doctoral dissertation research conducted under faculty sponsorship in any accredited university in the United States.

Eligibility

Eligible graduate students for the AERA Minority Dissertation Fellowship in Education Research will be at the writing stage of their dissertation by the beginning of the fellowship. The dissertation study should focus on an education research topic such as high stakes testing; ethnic studies/curriculum; tracking; STEM development; measurement of achievement and opportunity gaps; English language learners; or bullying and restorative justice. Applicants can come from graduate programs and departments in education research, the humanities, or social or behavioral science disciplinary or interdisciplinary fields, such as economics, political science, psychology, or sociology.

Fellows are required to provide proof of advancement to candidacy at the beginning of the award period. Applicants must work full-time on their dissertations and course requirements and should be in the writing stage of their dissertation. This program is open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are members of racial and ethnic groups historically underrepresented in higher education, specifically, African Americans, Alaskan Natives, American Indians, Asian Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders.

Direct any questions about the AERA Minority Dissertation Fellowship in Education Research, eligibility requirements, or submission process to fellowships@aera.net or 202-238-3200. The application deadline is November 1, 2016.

Visit the [AERA Minority Dissertation Fellowship in Education Research](#) for the Call for Proposals and the online application.

**AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM**

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
MFP Training Advisory Committee**

The American Psychological Association's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) is seeking nominations for **two** new members for the Training Advisory Committee (TAC) of its Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (MHSAS) and Services for Transition Age Youth (STAY) Fellowship programs. The term of service is three years, beginning February 2017, with the possibility of serving a second term consecutively.

Both programs aim to identify, select, and support the training of psychology students who plan to work as behavioral health service providers, helping reduce health disparities among ethnic minorities in the United States. The MHSAS Fellowship is designed for doctoral students and postdoctoral trainees whose career goals and prior experience clearly suggest they will make significant contributions to the mental health and substance abuse services needs of ethnic and racial minorities. The STAY Fellowship guides students in terminal master's programs in providing leadership for mental health services delivered primarily to transition age youth (ages 16-25) who are racial/ethnic minorities.

The TAC plays a key role in selecting new Fellows and advising the MFP office regarding policy and program issues. Committee members make policy and program recommendations; review fellowship and related applications; review Fellows' progress reports; mentor Fellows; and plan, attend, and assist with MFP activities at the APA Convention and other conferences. Members also perform other duties as requested by the MFP director or TAC chair.

The TAC seeks ***one person with lived experience of a mental health condition to serve on each TAC section (MHSAS or STAY). These individuals must be active in the community and demonstrate professional experience in ethnic minority behavioral health treatment, prevention or training.*** Eligible applicants are not required to be psychologists. A stipend of \$1,500 for each year of service will be provided and meeting travel expenses will be covered.

Selected candidates are required to participate in two committee meetings per year, our Psychology Summer Institute in July of each year, and conference calls as needed. Winter meetings are convened at the APA headquarters in Washington, DC, and fall meetings are hosted by TAC members at their institutions.

Nomination materials should include **the nominee's letter of interest and qualifications** (including a statement of applicable experience and a demonstration of relevance to SAMHSA's mission and priorities as well as a commitment to serve the entire term on the TAC if appointed), **a current curriculum vita**, and **at least one letter supporting the candidate's nomination**. Candidates may not submit more than two letters of support. Self-nominations are encouraged.

Nominations and supporting materials should be submitted no later than **October 20, 2016** at <http://mfp.TAC-Nominations-Lived-Experience-Only.sgizmo.com/s3/>. Nominees and recommenders may use this link to submit materials separately. **Nominees will be notified of their status in November.**

For more information on the Minority Fellowship Program, visit our website at <http://www.apa.org/pi/mfp>.

Mark Your Calendars for the 2017 APA Conference

The 2017 APA Annual Meeting will be held from August 3-6 in Washington, DC. The submission deadline will be **December 1, 2016**. The official call for proposals will be distributed this fall. AP-LS will be accepting submissions for papers, symposia, and posters. We encourage all members to consider submitting!

We will also be soliciting volunteer reviewers. Please consider volunteering a few hours of your time to help us make the AP-LS programming at APA the best it can be.

Sincerely,

Monica Miller and Twila Wingrove, co-chairs





AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

Call for Nominations Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award

About the American Psychological Foundation (APF)

APF provides financial support for innovative research and programs that enhance the power of psychology to elevate the human condition and advance human potential both now and in generations to come.

Since 1953, APF has supported a broad range of scholarships and grants for students and early career psychologists as well as research and program grants that use psychology to improve people's lives.

APF encourages applications from individuals who represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, and sexual orientation.

About the Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award

The Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award recognizes significant career contributions of a psychologist who has a proven track record as an exceptional teacher of psychology.

Funding Specifics

- \$2,000 award
- \$1,000 travel stipend and round-trip airfare to APA convention
- Plaque presented at the APA convention
- Awardees are invited to give a special address at the APA convention

Eligibility Requirements & Evaluation Criteria

Nominees should demonstrate and will be rated on the following dimensions:

- Have demonstrated achievement related to the teaching of psychology

- Exemplary performance as a classroom teacher
- Development of innovative curricula and courses
- Development of effective teaching methods and/or materials
- Teaching of advanced research methods and practice in psychology
- Administrative facilitation of teaching
- Research on teaching
- Training of teachers of psychology
- Evidence of influence as a teacher of students who become psychologists

Nomination Requirements

- Nomination cover letter outlining the nominee's contributions to the teaching of psychology
- Current CV and bibliography
- Up to ten supporting letters from colleagues, administrators, and former students
- An appendix of no more than two to three supporting documents
- A one to three page statement of teaching philosophy from the nominee
- All nomination materials must be gathered by the nominator and submitted online.

Submission Process and Deadline

Submit a completed application online by **December 1, 2016**

Please be advised that APF does not provide feedback to applicants on their proposals.

<http://www.apa.org/apf/funding/brewer.aspx>

Please contact Erin Carney, Program Officer, at ecarney@apa.org with questions.



AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

Request for Proposals: Trauma Psychology Grant

About the American Psychological Foundation (APF)

APF provides financial support for innovative research and programs that enhance the power of psychology to elevate the human condition and advance human potential both now and in generations to come.

Since 1953, APF has supported a broad range of scholarships and grants for students and early career psychologists as well as research and program grants that use psychology to improve people's lives.

APF encourages applications from individuals who represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, and sexual orientation.

About APF's Fund for Trauma Psychology

The Fund for Trauma Psychology supports an annual grant for innovative work to alleviate trauma.

Funding Specifics

One grant of up to \$4,000.

APF does not allow institutional indirect costs or overhead costs. Applicants may use grant monies for direct administrative costs of their proposed project.

Eligibility Requirements

Applicants must:

- Be an early career psychologist (no more than 10 years post-doctoral).
- Be affiliated with nonprofit charitable, educational, and scientific institutions, or governmental entities operating exclusively for charitable and educational purposes
- Have a demonstrated knowledge of trauma and trauma research.
- Have demonstrated competence and capacity to execute the proposed work.

- Have IRB approval from host institution before funding can be awarded if human participants are involved.

Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated on:

- Quality, viability, and potential impact of the proposed project.
- Originality, innovation and contribution to the field of trauma.
- Applicant's demonstrated competence and capability to execute the proposed work.

Proposal Requirements

- Please include the following sections in your proposal (no more than 7 pages; 1 inch margins, no smaller than 11 point font)
 - Description of proposed project to include goals, relevant background, target population, methods, anticipated outcomes, evaluation, and dissemination plans for how the results of the effort will be evaluated and reported.
 - Timeline for execution
 - Full budget and justification
- CVs of all major personnel
- Two letters of recommendation

Submission Process and Deadline

Submit a completed application online by **February 15, 2017**.

Please be advised that APF does not provide feedback to applicants on their proposals.

<http://www.apa.org/apf/funding/trauma-psychology-grant.aspx>

Please contact Erin Carney, Program Officer, at ecarney@apa.org with questions.

AP-LS Book Award

The American Psychology-Law Society Book Award is given to a scholarly book devoted to psychology and law issues. The award is intended to recognize outstanding scholarship in psychology and law.

Changed from a biennial to an annual award: Beginning in 2014, the Book Award is given separately for authored and edited books on an annual, rotating basis.

Eligibility: This year, AUTHORED BOOKS published in 2014 and 2015 will be considered for the award presented at the upcoming AP-LS conference in March 2017. Edited books published in 2015 and 2016 will be considered for the award presented at the AP-LS conference in 2018.

Deadline: The deadline for nominations of authored books is November 1, 2016.

Nomination letters should include: Title and publisher of the book, month and year of publication, and the names and addresses of all authors. Self nominations are strongly encouraged.

Please send nomination letters electronically to: Mark Fondacaro, J.D., Ph.D., Chair, Book Award Committee, mfondacaro@gmail.com

Please send one and preferably two copies of the nominated book to:

Mark Fondacaro, J.D., Ph.D., Chair, Book Award Committee
John Jay College, City University of New York
Department of Psychology
524 W 59th Street
10th Floor, Room 10.63.08
New York, NY 10019

The winner of the award will be presented with a plaque, and invited to give an award address, at the 2016 meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society.

Nominations Sought for Book Award Chair

Nominations (including self-nominations) are sought for the position of Chair of the AP-LS Book Award Committee. The position involves a 3-year term (2017-2020). Please send all nominations via email to the current Chair, Mark Fondacaro (mfondacaro@gmail.com).



Join Our Team!



Clinical Psychologists

The California Department of State Hospitals (DSH) is the largest forensic mental health hospital system in the world. Our staff of over 11,000 provides quality mental and health services and support to over 6,000 patients in five free-standing facilities and three prison psychiatric programs. We are currently looking for qualified licensed and pre-licensed clinical psychologists to work at all of our diverse locations throughout the state of California.

Annual Salary

Free-Standing Hospitals

- Pre-licensed: \$83,784–\$91,092
- Licensed: \$98,904–\$110,400

Prison Psychiatric Programs

- Pre-licensed: \$87,972–\$95,628
- Licensed: \$103,848–\$115,932

Benefits

- Relocation options available
- Supervision, reimbursement, and CEU's available for licensure

- Excellent benefits package
- Paid vacations and holidays
- Generous retirement package
- Reimbursement for interview expenses
- Training program

Job Requirements

- PhD or PsyD from accredited university
- Pre-doctoral internship
- Experience with severe mental illness
- Pre-Licensed paid opportunities
(must secure a valid license within three years of an appointment)



Contact Us! The DSH Recruitment team is ready to answer all your questions and guide you through the application process. Get in touch with us today!

916) 654-2609

DSH.Recruitment@dsh.ca.gov

www.dsh.ca.gov/jobs



Call for Proposals for the AP-LS Book Series

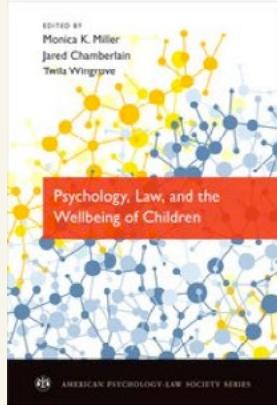
The APLS book series is published by Oxford University Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base.

The editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to Dr. Patricia Zapf, Series Editor, patricia.zapf@gmail.com.

AP-LS members receive a 25% discount on any book in the series.

[The series books are available for purchase online from Oxford University Press online.](#)

Other Recent Books in the AP-LS Series

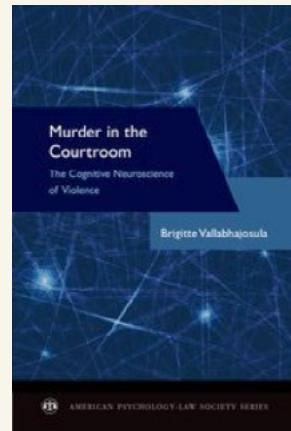


Psychology, Law, and
the Wellbeing of Children

Edited by Monica K. Miller, Jared Chamberlain,
& Twila Wingrove (2014)

Murder in the Courtroom
The Cognitive Neuroscience of Violence

Brigitte Vallabhajosula, Ph.D. (2015)



**AP-LS is on Facebook & Twitter
Click below to follow us!**



Submit your photos!

Help us make the newsletter more exciting by submitting your pictures. Pictures taken at research presentations, conferences, and other gatherings would be a great addition to future newsletters!

**Submit pictures by emailing them to
mhuss@creighton.edu**



Grant Planner

American Psychological Association

Various awards compiled by the APA are available for psychologists

Submission deadlines: Various

For further information see: www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx

National Institute of Mental Health

Various Awards

Submission deadline: Various

For information on NIMH funding for research on mental health see: www.nimh.nih.gov

National Science Foundation

Various Awards

Submission deadlines: Various

For further information see: www.nsf.gov

American Psychological Association

Student Awards

Various awards compiled by the APAGS are available for students

For further information see: [APA Student Awards](#)

American Psychology-Law Society Grants-in-Aid

Maximum award: \$750

Submission deadlines: January 1st and September 30th, yearly

For further information see: [Grants-in-Aid](#)

American Psychological Association

Early Career Awards

Various awards compiled by the APA are available for ECPs

Submission deadline: Various

For further information see: [Early Career Awards](#)



American Psychology-Law Society

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