

American Psychology Law Society



Winter Newsletter

Reflecting Back and Looking Ahead Dave DeMatteo, President, American Psychology-Law Society

As we enter a new year, it's a fitting time to look ahead to the many exciting opportunities and developments that await our Division in 2017. But before doing so, it's important to reflect upon the many accomplishments of our Division over the past year. In 2016, we had a successful annual convention in Atlanta and an outstanding conference program at the APA Convention in Denver. The AP-LS Annual Conference and the Division 41 program at the APA Convention were full of high-quality, informative, and timely presentations that cut across many areas of psychology and law. During 2016, we also undertook a comprehensive By-laws revision, assisted in the recertification of Forensic Psychology as an APA-recognized Specialty Area in professional psychology, enhanced our Division website, and staffed our committees with many members who had not previously been involved in AP-LS governance.

My presidential initiative, which is focused on enhancing the "L" in AP-LS, is also taking shape. Three developments are worth noting. First, I'm currently putting together a Presidential Task Force of scholars, practitioners, and students – both from inside and outside of AP-LS

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– who can offer suggestions on how to promote the “L” aspect of AP-LS. Second, in an effort to attract more law students to our annual conference, we are providing four scholarships of \$500 each to law students with a demonstrated interest in law-psychology research or practice. Third, the upcoming annual conference has a more enhanced focus on legally relevant topics, with many sessions offering Continuing Education and Continuing Legal Education credits.

As we look ahead to 2017, we eagerly anticipate our next annual conference, which will be held in Seattle, WA from March 16-18. The Conference Co-Chairs, Kathleen Kemp and Derek Hess, with administrative support from Kathy Gaskey, have put together an outstanding conference program. More detail on the annual conference can be found elsewhere in this Newsletter and on the AP-LS website (<http://ap-ls.wildapricot.org/APLS2017>), so I'll just mention a few highlights. We have three outstanding plenary sessions: Charles Ramsey (Former Philadelphia Police Commissioner and Co-chair of President Obama's Taskforce on 21st Century Policing), Adam Foss (Co-founder and President of Prosecutor Integrity), and the defense team from the Netflix documentary series Making a Murderer. Thanks to the Continuing Education Committee, chaired by Amanda Zelechoski, we have a number of half-day and full-day pre-conference workshops. The full-day workshops include sessions on the intersection of forensic psychology and U.S. immigration policies (Claudia Antuna, Philip Gibson, Leonora Cabrera, and Chris Strawn) and developments on risk assessment and risk reduction (Kirk Heilbrun). The half-day workshops include sessions on the ABA's Criminal Justice Mental Health Standards (Chris Slobogin), reducing bias in forensic evaluations (Dan Murrie and Tess Neal), sentencing proceedings per *Miller v. Alabama* (Susan Knight, Zoe Jones, and Laura Young), and developing a private practice in forensic psychology (Virginia Barber-Rioja, Jessica Pearson, and Chriscelyn Tussey). I look forward to seeing you in March!

-- Dave DeMatteo

Legal Update

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

Cut the Bull!

Media Portrayals of Social Science in the Law

By: Trisha E. Volpe, Barnes & Thornburg, LLP, ThemeVision LLC*

After watching a couple episodes of CBS' new hit show Bull, I'm left slightly confused about what Dr. Bull does for a living. He's supposed to be a jury consultant, a top notch psychologist who appears to predict jury behavior to the benefit of his clients. The show is based on the early career of Dr. Phil McGraw when he was a trial consultant.

However, Dr. Bull also appears to be a trial lawyer, police investigator, spy and mind reader, with a little jury tampering mixed in. He also happens to solve the mystery of the day in 42 minutes or less, not counting commercials. This professional combination has turned Dr. Bull into a fictional television legal superhero of sorts – at least the ratings seem to indicate that.

But Bull has also sparked some debate in the trial consulting and social science communities about how media depictions of the profession affect public perception of the role of psychologists and other social scientists in the legal system. Add to that, concern about client expectations and having to answer such questions as, "If Dr. Bull can read a juror's mind and tell me how the jury will decide the case, why can't you?" It has even gotten to the point where some of our trial consultant friends and colleagues are reporting hearing mock jurors discuss the show during deliberations in recent mock trials.

There are also those who have acted as myth-busters, 'calling bull' on Bull's inaccuracies and providing a reality check. For example, one author writes that while Bull presents jury consulting as fancy high-tech work, the reality is that most jury consulting is based on social science. And the biggest misnomer of all? Bull puts the jury consultant in charge of the case (Broda-Bahm, 2016). Anyone who works with lawyers knows better.

But the concern over Bull is tempered by another perspective. Others in the trial consulting community have said they appreciate how the attention of a television show being watched by millions of people is sparking curiosity about their profession and its role in the law. (Think about all of those people who wanted to be forensic scientists after watching CSI.) Others still, believe Bull is a great marketing opportunity and will make potential clients wonder whether they should engage a trial consultant of their own.

The history of professionals being portrayed in television shows and in movies follows a long and winding road. Bull is just the latest

in a list of generally inaccurate, exaggerated depictions that glorify certain professions and lead to scoffs by both the professionals whose job is on public display and media critics. Remember FBI agent-in-training Clarice Starling from Silence of the Lambs and her too-close-for comfort dealings with cannibalistic serial killer and psychiatrist Hannibal Lecter? Or Matlock? He was a pretty good trial lawyer. Television has also given us Law & Order, the Good Wife, ER and Chicago Fire, just to name a few.

Media experts and observers suggest producers are drawn to developing and backing shows like Bull because audiences seem to relate.

"Shows set amid these types of professionals come with built in life-and-death conflicts as well as an inherent respect in the mind of the average viewer - a level of respect that I think is missing from viewers' experience of plumbers, insurance salesmen and ... politicians," says Brian Lambert, a journalist who covers media issues for Minnesota publication MinnPost.

Lambert doesn't seem too concerned that these shows paint an inaccurate picture. The professionals shouldn't be too concerned either.

"No one whose opinion I value seems exactly confused about how long it takes to run a DNA test or how lawyers really dress. The crowd that thinks the hijinks of 'Gray's Anatomy' are SOP in their local hospital probably still believe in Santa Claus and campaign promises," Lambert says.

No matter where you land in the Bull debate, it does remind us that the use of social scientists as consultants in trial preparation and jury selection continues to be a point of controversy in both the legal and social scientific communities (Stolle, 1996; Kressel & Kressel, 2004). There is little doubt that the controversy has been sparked, at least in part, by the media.

Aside from fictional portrayals in television and film, the mainstream news media started shedding light on the trial consulting profession many years ago. The coverage of trial consultants came into its own during the O.J. Simpson case. More coverage has followed in the two decades since. One story quoted a trial consultant who described

herself as a "13th juror" (McDermott, 2004). Casey Anthony had a jury consultant (Hsieh, 2011) and in 2013, the Washington Times published a story about plans officials with the Securities and Exchange Commission had to hire a "mock trial firm" to help its lawyers get ready for big cases (McElhatton, 2013).

What has been said and written in the media about the role of trial consultants and other social scientists in the legal system has often focused on two aspects of the profession – the work itself and the ethics of the work. The first type of coverage sheds light on the science of predicting human behavior based on demographics, life experience and personal biases among other things and understanding how behavior changes when you put 12 people in a room together.

"Remember the movie *Twelve Angry Men*?" says Dr. John Tauer, a social psychology professor at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota. "A jury deliberation is a fascinating laboratory. Groups are dynamic and organic and sometimes a couple of outspoken people can play an inordinate role...There are dozens of factors that go into a jury's decision-making."

The second type of media coverage of the trial consulting profession focuses on the ethics of such work and concerns that juries can be bought and paid for with high-priced help, raising questions about whether jury behavior can really be predicted fairly, accurately and effectively. Some critics have expressed fear that the practice of trial consultation serves to threaten our system of justice (Myers & Arena, 2001).

Dr. Tauer believes that's an extreme response and that trial consulting and predicting jury behavior is a combination of both art and science.

"You can understand that taken to an extreme, there might be some concern," Dr. Tauer says. "The trial consultant's ability to read personalities is valuable...but there are variables that are uncontrollable to make it a perfect science."

Trial consultants have certainly thrived in the marketplace since O.J. Simpson. That success is reflected by the growing membership of organizations such as the American Society of Trial Consultants. ASTC Membership has grown from 19 in 1983 to a group 500 strong today. Some authors have concluded that market success is an indication that trial consulting is effective (Stolle, 1996).

Furthermore, when it comes to ethics, the use of trial consultants may be no less fair than other fundamental aspects of our legal system, such as expensive lawyers (Stolle, 1996). While effective consultation may place one side of a dispute at an advantage, this may also be true of virtually every other participant in the trial process. Attorneys, witnesses, experts, and judges all differ from case to case and allow for variations in the "justice" associated with a judgment (Myers & Arena, 2001). Given the renewed interest in the trial consulting profession ala Bull and the growing use of the

expertise of social scientists in high profile cases, the effectiveness and ethicality of trial consulting may warrant further study. Such research might examine the effect of public perception on the role of trial consultants and other social scientists in the legal system and the impact of public perception on fairness. It may also be appropriate to renew best practices for ensuring effective, accurate, fair and ethical trial consulting provided by highly-skilled professionals who don't promise to read minds.

While keeping audiences riveted, Bull and media coverage of the trial consulting profession has brought attention to the importance of strategic thinking about juries and how lawyers communicate to juries. We know trial consultants are not mind readers, but their expertise in social science and effective communication can help lawyers craft winning cases. And if nothing else, Bull certainly has all of the elements of a successful television show – drama, intrigue, conflict and quick conflict resolution. Perhaps Bull will even open more minds than it will close.

* Trisha Volpe is a practicing attorney, trial consultant and Emmy-award winning journalist.

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Expert Opinion

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

Bias-Free Language and Law-Psychology

By: Christopher M. King, J.D., Ph.D.
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For many reasons, being a good communicator (writer and speaker) is among the most critical of abilities—if not the most important of all—for a professional working at the intersection of law and psychology. The gift of gab provides a framework for the careful and sound thinking needed in all that we do, as well as the “style and grace” (Pinker, 2014, ¶ 2) called for in our frequent roles as educators and persuaders. Moreover, ours is a field made up of trainees and professionals of many different educational levels and disciplinary backgrounds, who carry with them assorted professional cultures and values. We engage in sometimes overlapping and sometimes unique professional roles, and we do so with a diverse body of research and service participants. With all this diversity, attending to language’s role in constructing “reality” (e.g., shared understandings, differences in attitudes) and as a social fabric within the field is warranted (cf. Jensen et al., 2013). As an example, in court, an attorney may refer to someone by his or her name, or a term like the defendant, with the intent to humanize or dehumanize the referent in the eyes of the fact-finder.

To this end, I have been taking notice lately of how we refer to the persons with whom we work in forensic psychology. First is the use of people-first language for certain groups (e.g., “persons with schizophrenia”) to avoid bias, stigma, and dehumanization, and acknowledge individuality (Jensen et al., 2013). Likewise, the introductory sentence in a forensic mental health assessment report identifying the individual who was evaluated uses the person-first form (e.g., “Mr. Smith is a 22-year-old Caucasian man who . . .”). Second is the use of characteristic-first language for other groups, with a positive or negative valence depending. Examples relate to the condition of some individuals (e.g., “psychopathic individuals” or “psychopaths”); adjudicated blameworthiness of others (“general offenders”); professional identity for still others (e.g., “lawyers”); and label for yet others (e.g., “plaintiff,” “forensic patients”). Third is the use of identity- and person-first language in the same breath (e.g., “justice-involved individuals with severe mental illness”).

In the pursuit of bias-free language, combining forms and suffixes are often problematic (see University of Chicago Press Staff, 2010,

which discusses the issue for gender bias). Examples common in our field include -path (“one suffering from a disorder (of such a part or system) <psychopath>”); -ic (“having the character or form of”); and -er (“person occupationally connected with . . . person or thing belonging to or associated with . . . one that does or performs (a specified action) . . . one that is”) (Merriam-Webster’s online dictionary, n.d.). I’ll focus on “-er labels” to illustrate. Referents who are justice-involved are the prototypical objects of such labels. My master’s thesis included the word offender in its title, the body of my dissertation contained no less than 114 instances of the label, and a review of my CV in December 2016 revealed 17 instances of the term in the titles of my publications and presentations. A Google Scholar search for articles published in Law and Human Behavior between 2010 and 2016 returned 265 results using the search string offender OR offenders OR prisoner OR prisoners OR “sexually violent predators.”

There are several concerns about the efficient -er terms that we continue to use to refer to persons involved in the criminal justice system. First, from a humane perspective, who is to say that the justice-involved condition to which we are referring first or exclusively with these words is less deserving than mental health conditions of efforts to avoid stigma where possible (e.g., owing to the contribution of socioeconomic disadvantage to each). Second, from a fairness or scientific precisionist’s perspective, the terms may be misleading in some cases. False arrests and convictions come to mind. Third, from a rehabilitationist’s perspective, such terms may be anti-therapeutic to the extent that they reinforce antisocial identities on the part of individuals who are justice-involved, and negative expectations on the part of others (e.g., service providers, politicians, the public). Fourth, the terms arguably give rise to cognitive dissonance when they are used only in the detached forum of academic communications, or otherwise “behind closed doors,” i.e., away from the people subject to justice system control. In the face-to-face communications of actual human service delivery, titles of politeness (e.g., “ladies and gentlemen”) and respect (e.g., “Mr.,” Ms.”) predominate. In sum, increasing the use of people-first language in our field may be an easy step toward professionalism and effectiveness, and actively minimizing

unprofessionalism and counterproductiveness. Interesting would be actual data concerning the people-first or condition-first language preferences of people who are justice-involved.

A seeming solution to this cognitive dissonance, one which I have been starting to practice in my teaching at least, has been to simply accept the increased wordiness of defaulting to person-first language. The people-first construction always takes the noun-adjective form “[individuals/people/persons] who are [condition/identity 1] and [condition/identity 2] . . . [condition/identity n]” (see University of Chicago Press Staff, 2010). To illustrate,

- “Offenders” becomes “persons who have offended.”
- “Sexually violent predators” becomes “people who have been adjudicated as sexually violent predators.”
- “Participants were African American prisoners” becomes “participants were individuals who were African American and imprisoned,” or “participants were African American individuals who were imprisoned” (some personal characteristics, such as ethnicity, are a source of pride, and hence call for identity-first language).
- “Juvenile sex offender risk assessment tools” becomes “risk assessment tools for youths adjudicated as juveniles [and perhaps also ‘or convicted as adults’] for sex offenses.

There are at least two ways to cope with verbosity. One is to just get used to it, endorsing the values of people-first advocacy as justifying the extra thoughtfulness and effort. In my own teaching, I practice defaulting to being wordy to model for my students. An alternative option is to utilize a lengthier people-first description initially, followed by a brief “hereinafter [short-hand term or phrase]” comment or note. This at least acknowledges the tension between respect for persons and communicative efficiency.

One may question whether my viewpoint is excessively politically correct or coddling. Thus, it is worth noting that the four above-mentioned concerns about characteristic-first nomenclature map on well to four general ethical principles for psychologists—respect for others, justice, beneficence and nonmaleficence, and integrity, respectively. The remaining ethical principle of fidelity and responsibility can serve to motivate likeminded psychologists to educate others about extending the logic of bias-free language from the disability arena to law-psychology generally.

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American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41

Common Ground

Sponsored by the AP-LS Student Committee

International Megan's Law: It's Not About What Works, It's About What Sells

By: Jennifer Kamorowski, J.D., Heather Ellis Cucolo, J.D., & Allison D. Redlich, Ph.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.

Individuals convicted of a sex-based crime in the United States are restricted by laws, regulations and policies that require registration and community notification, and limitations on where they can live and work (Bonnar-Kidd, 2010). Notification requirements and compliance with state and local laws can be exceptionally complex, and costly socially and monetarily, as those convicted of certain offenses are often required to provide extensive information about their residence, employment, contact information, vehicle registration information, and more (National Institute of Corrections and Washington College of Law, 2009). Several states (e.g., Florida, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, and West Virginia) require an annotation on the driver's license of individuals convicted of certain sex-related offenses (Bonnar-Kidd, 2010). In twenty states, the District of Columbia and under federal law, certain individuals deemed to be "sexually violent predators" or "sexually dangerous persons" are subject to an indefinite period of "civil commitment" following the end of their criminal sentence (Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, 2010). For the first time in U.S. history, registered sex offenders will be required to bear a "scarlet letter" on their official U.S. passports.

Individuals convicted of sex-based crimes against minors will be subject to additional requirements under "International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders," also known as "IML." Among other provisions, the law requires that the Secretary of State affix a "unique identifier" to passports issued to any person required to register as a sex offender for a crime against a minor in any jurisdiction (IML, 2016). The "unique identifier," which has yet to be announced by the Secretary of State, will be a "visual designation affixed to a conspicuous location on the passport indicating that the individual is a covered sex offender" (IML, 2016).

The initial version of the bill that passed through the House on January 26, 2015 did not contain a provision for any passport identifier (161 Cong. Rec. H542-546). On December 17, 2015, Senator Bob Corker proposed an amendment to the House bill and added the provision (section 8) for "unique passport identifiers for covered sex offenders" (162 Cong. Rec. H387-394). The bill passed both the House and Senate with the passport identifier amendment on February 1, 2016 and subsequently was signed into law by President Obama on February 8, 2016 (Library of Congress, 2015-2016). The proponent of the bill, Representative Chris Smith (R-NJ) in his statement to the House on February 1, 2016 said, "We know from

law enforcement and media documentation that Americans on the U.S. sex offender registries are caught sexually abusing children in Asia, Central and South America, Europe, and, frankly, everywhere" and "it is imperative that we take the lessons learned on how to protect our children from known child sex predators within our borders and expand those protections globally to prevent convicted U.S. sex offenders from harming children abroad (162 Cong. Rec. H390-393). Smith also cited a 2008 study by Oliver, Wong and Nicholaichuk that found that "untreated sex offenders were reconvicted for sexual crimes at a rate of 17.7% after 3 years, 24.5% after 5 years, and 32% after 10 years" (162 Cong. Rec. H390-393). No other proponents of the bill cited any statistics or evidence in support of the passage of the bill, or the provision for an identifying mark on passports.

This article will address Rep. Smith's contention that "Americans on the U.S. sex offender registries are caught sexually abusing children everywhere" and whether the "lessons learned" from U.S. sex offender laws should be expanded internationally. Rep. Smith also claims that the "passport identifier is only for those who have been found guilty of a sex crime involving a child and have been deemed dangerous enough to be listed on a public sex offender registry" (162 Cong. Rec. H390-393). However, many state registries are not based on risk, but rather on the offense, casting doubt on the claim that being on a public sex offender registry equates to being "dangerous."

This article will pose three arguments for why the passport identifier provision of IML is not justified in terms of increasing public safety when the provision is: 1) based on flawed arguments that sex offenders generally pose a high risk of re-offense either within or outside the United States, and an inaccurate understanding of the "typical" offender involved in child sexual victimization; 2) not narrowly tailored to achieve government interests; and 3) where the visible marking on an important identification document, in addition to other registration and notification requirements, arguably increase sanctions for targeted offenders to the point that they constitute punishment and should be subject to constitutional override. This article will conclude with recommendations for the implementation of IML that are more closely aligned with empirical evidence and international norms regarding balancing public safety and rights of the offender.

The perpetual myths of high rates of recidivism and the "typical offender"

Over the past 20 years, a tremendous body of research has found support again and again for the proposition that sex offense recidivism rates are lower than almost any other type of crime (e.g., Bench and Allen, 2013, finding an overall rate of new convictions of 10% over an average of 15.7 years; Tewksbury, Jennings and Zgoba, 2012, noting that across many studies, no sex offender subgroups had a sex-offense specific recidivism rate greater than 6%). Recidivism can be defined a number of ways, for example, as a new

arrest or a new conviction involving either a sexual or nonsexual offense. In terms of restrictions and legislation, we argue that a new conviction for a sexual offense should be the standard of measurement. What Representative Smith failed to mention about the study he cited is Oliver, Wong and Nicholaichuk examined moderate- to high-risk sex offenders treated in a high-intensity inpatient program in a Canadian federal maximum-security correctional treatment facility (2009). The purpose of the study was to measure the effectiveness of treatment in reducing sex-offense recidivism, and had nothing to do with registration requirements, risk of convicted offenders in the United States required to register under U.S. laws, or risk based on international travel.

Passage of IML appears to be based on two incorrect assumptions about sex offenses: the first is that recidivism rates are high for those convicted of a sex offense, and the second is that of the “typical offender” profile of a white, middle-aged pedophile. Both of these misconceptions are harmful and frankly subvert the passage of legislation that might truly impact local and international issues of child sexual exploitation.

Kunz (1997) notes that one of the strongest arguments in support of registration and notification is “the purportedly high recidivism rate among sexual offenders,” while also noting that “statistics conflict on this issue,” but that “recidivism rates for rape and pedophilia are far lower than the national average for other crimes” (p. 471-2). Newburn (2010) also notes that the force behind sex offender laws is the perceived high rate of recidivism and tragic events such as those involving Megan Kanka, Jacob Wetterling, Adam Walsh, and others. However, in 2003, prior to enactment of some sex offender legislation, a Bureau of Justice Statistics report found that, of 9,691 released sex offenders, just 5.3% were rearrested for a sex crime within three years of their release and, among male child molesters, 3.3% were arrested for another sex crime against a child within three years of release (Langan, Schmitt, & Durose, 2003).

There are many more recent studies (a quick search of an academic library online collection reveals over 900 articles on sex offender recidivism published between 2010 and 2016) to which Smith could have cited with recidivism rates that would have been far more applicable (and accurate) for the purposes of his argument. In fact, Tewksbury, Jennings and Zgoba (2012) conducted their study in Rep. Smith’s state (New Jersey) and specifically examined sex offender recidivism rates prior to and following implementation of sex offender registration and notification (SORN). They found that “with an overall low rate of sex offense recidivism, SORN status failed to predict which sex offenders would re-offend sexually,” and that SORN status failed to predict which offenders would re-offend with non-sexual offenses (p. 324). The study authors also note that “not only is sex recidivism extremely low among sex offenders regardless of SORN status, but that general recidivism trends are largely unaffected by SORN.” (Tewksbury, Jennings, & Zgoba, 2012, p. 324).

For decades, the mantra has been repeated often and with great success that those who commit a sex offense are at high risk to commit another sex offense. This argument carries weight with the public and with policymakers when framing arguments for ever-increasing restrictions and requirements to be levied against those convicted of a sex offense. Simply put, the best—albeit imperfect—means we have for determining an offender’s risk is through the use of empirically validated risk assessment instruments, not through an offense-based system that requires registration in a particular jurisdiction.

The issue of the “typical offender,” a “middle-aged, white, male pedophile from a wealthy (often Western) country” (The Protection Project, 2007, p. 107) should be debunked and put to rest when it comes to child sexual

exploitation. First, demand for child prostitutes in developing nations is local or regional throughout the world (The Protection Project, 2007). Hawke and Raphael (2016) report that sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT) is a mainly domestic and intra-regional crime, that situational and domestic offenders account for most cases of SECTT, and that the Global Study represents “a welcome shift from traditional approaches focusing solely on international preferential offenders” (p. 16). Second, the report emphasizes there is no “typical offender,” and highlights the fact that situational offenders (i.e., those with no prior history of child sex offenses), to include U.S. military service members, may find themselves in an environment where child exploitation is “acceptable” and there is little risk of being arrested. Further, while some offenders may be pedophiles, most are not. The report also notes that Western offenders may garner more attention in the media which may bias the perception of the prevalence of offenders who are traveling internationally with the intention of committing offenses against children in comparison to the number of children victimized by local and regional actors. Given that, in the United States, the vast majority of people who sexually abuse children are family members and acquaintances (between 25-32% and around 60%, respectively) (Snyder, 2000), it should come as no surprise that children worldwide are most often victimized by those closest to them.

The misconceptions of the high risk of sex offense recidivism and the myth of “stranger danger” have engendered most—if not all—of the laws regarding sex offenders in the United States. Very little critical analysis or up-to-date scientific research seems to underlie the primary forces driving legislation such as IML. While child sexual abuse and exploitation is, and should be, an important policy concern for lawmakers, it does little good to continue to enact laws and impose requirements such as a passport identifier where there is no evidence to suggest that such laws are effective in reducing the risk to those they aim to protect. Tewksbury, Jennings and Zgoba (2012) note that they are far from the first to question the utility of universal registration and notification requirements, but that despite the growing evidence against the efficacy of these laws, policymakers seem unconvinced that these practices are “costly, minimally effective, and potentially harmful public policy” (p. 325).

The law is not narrowly tailored to achieve government interests

The government may restrict the movement of certain individuals if there is a rational basis for the restriction. For example, The Secretary of State is authorized to restrict the passports of individuals in some circumstances, such as those who are subject to a criminal court order (22 C.F.R. § 51.60(b) (2)), individuals who are over \$2,500 delinquent in child support (42 U.S.C. § 652(k)), those who have an outstanding felony warrant (22 C.F.R. § 51.60(b) (1), (9)), and those who have used a passport or crossed an international border and committed an act for which they were subsequently convicted under the federal “sex tourism” statute for the period of time the individual is imprisoned or on parole or supervised release (22 U.S.C. § 212a), among other situations (United States Government Accountability Office, 2010, pp. 4-5). In each of these cases, the restrictions on passports are lifted once the individual has resolved their legal issues. With the new passport identifier provision of IML, an individual will be subject to the passport restriction as long as he is required to register as a sex offender, which for some will be a lifetime. As Moraff (2016) notes, IML “places unnecessary and burdensome scrutiny on classes of ex-offenders who pose no risk of abusing minors overseas, or were convicted of their crimes decades ago [...].”

In his comments in support of IML, Rep. Smith cited a 2010 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) that found “at least 4,500 passports were issued to registered sex offenders in fiscal year 2008 alone” (162 Cong. Rec. H390-393). The GAO report, titled “Current situation results in thousands of passports issued to registered sex offenders,” notes that

in 2008, 16 million U.S. passports were issued, 4,500 of which were to registered sex offenders. The report also focuses on 30 instances in which a passport was issued to a registered sex offender, noting that the cases were selected based on factors such as “severity of crime,” and that “the case studies cannot be generalized beyond the cases reviewed” (United States Government Accountability Office, 2010, p. 2). Interestingly, the report notes that in its written response, the Department of State (the agency that issues passports) said the “report and its title are misleading because they do not mention the low percentage of passports that were issued to registered sex offenders” (United States Government Accountability Office, 2010, p. 10). The Department of State also criticized the report for a lack of evidence to connect sex offenders to sex crimes overseas following their convictions, and that the report provided graphic details of offenses while suggesting that State should have taken action to prevent issuing a passport to particular offenders (United States Government Accountability Office, 2010, pp. 11-12). No information provided in the GAO report indicates how many (if any) of the 4,500 registered sex offenders issued a passport in 2008 were arrested or convicted of a new sex offense.

The sole voice in opposition to passage of IML is Representative Bobby Scott (D-VA), who raised a number of concerns regarding the proposed identifier on passports, while noting that provisions of the bill already provided for information-sharing among law enforcement in the United States and abroad. Scott’s concerns about the passport identifier are: 1) policy concerns over singling out one category of offense for this type of treatment; 2) that “treating all sexual offenders as one monolithic group ignores reality;” 3) that a traveler has no recourse if he is denied entry into another country based on the passport identifier; and 4) that a passport identifier “makes it obvious to not only law enforcement officials but any member of the general public viewing the passport” (162 Cong. Rec. H393). In fact, Rep. Scott’s first concern about singling out one category of offender finds support in what the Department of Homeland Security’s “Operation Predator” statistics bear out.

According to the Department of Homeland Security website, “Operation Predator” is a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) program to target child exploitation and sexual crimes in partnership with other federal agencies, law enforcement, foreign governments and Interpol. As of 2012, ICE had arrested 8,000 “child predators” nationwide, yet only 99 (just over 1%) of those arrests were made under the traveling child sex offender provisions of the 2003 Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today (PROTECT) Act (Department of Homeland Security, 2012). In addition, in a 2010 Department of Justice report to Congress, “The national strategy for child exploitation prevention and interdiction,” the National Drug Intelligence Center interviewed over a hundred prosecutors, investigators, and other experts in the field, over half of whom reported that their agency had not investigated or prosecuted any sex tourism cases, and 25% of whom said they encountered sex tourism cases very infrequently. These are just a few examples of statistics provided by federal law enforcement regarding the prevalence of “sex tourism” cases. While the implication here is not that child sexual exploitation is not a significant global issue, the point is that a very small percentage of cases are being prosecuted by the United States, and even of that small number, a tiny fraction can be connected to registered sex offenders. These facts support Rep. Scott’s concern expressed about singling out a specific subset of convicted offenders in hopes of effectively addressing the much larger issue.

To Rep. Scott’s second point that “treating all sex offenders as a monolithic group ignores reality,” this point was made previously regarding the absence of a “typical offender” and the prevalence of “situational offenders” who

have no prior history of sexual offenses. As Gonzalez (2015) points out, most people who engage in commercial sex with minors while on travel are situational offenders. Gonzalez (2015) cites reporting from Africa, which notes, “By continuing to narrowly frame research and analysis on the basis of out-dated modalities, such as the older European male sex tourist from a first world country traveling to impoverished locations to exploit very young children living in poverty, new and growing forms of this phenomenon may be overlooked and left unaddressed” (p. 116). Rep. Scott’s point is that not all individuals convicted of a sex offense are the same—this is true in terms of the nature of their offense, of their risk for recidivism, and in terms of the likelihood that they would engage in sexual exploitation while in a foreign country—so it makes little sense to treat all individuals convicted of a sexual crime against a minor as if they are a homogeneous group who represent a significant risk to children anywhere and everywhere. Gonzalez (2015) drives this point home by emphasizing that sex offenders are not a homogeneous group and vary in their characteristics and level of risk; therefore, she asserts that the best way to balance child protection and individual rights is to establish management systems that target efforts and resources through the identification of high-risk offenders.

Rep. Scott’s third and fourth points go to the discussion below regarding punishment. IML contemplates no recourse for an individual who is denied entry to a foreign country, regardless of his actual purpose for travel (e.g., business related to his employment). Between October 2013 and September 2014, Operation Angel Watch (now the Angel Watch Center under IML) notified more than 100 countries of the arrival of over 2,200 “child sex offenders.” Upon arrival, approximately 500 of these 2,200 (nearly 23%) were denied entry to their destination country (Gonzalez, 2015). Consider that at least some of those 500 people were traveling as a requirement of their job, or on a family vacation, or with travel companions; the costs of being denied admittance to one’s intended destination potentially go far beyond just the monetary expenses. These figures are based only on the notices provided by the Angel Watch Center; how those numbers will increase with implementation of the passport identifier is unknown. While the actual individual identifier on passports has yet to be determined, the provisions of IML make clear that the marking will be a “visual designation” in a “conspicuous location” on the individual’s passport (IML, 2016). The potential collateral consequences of this marking include denial of entry to a foreign country; risk of harassment, detention, or worse by foreign governments; and negative impacts to the individual that may go above and beyond that to which he is already subject as a result of being a registrant. These factors should be considered in conjunction with the punitive effects of the passport identifier provision of IML.

Passport markings may increase sanctions against certain offenders sufficiently to constitute punishment

The final consideration for the purposes of this article (although certainly not for consideration of the issues) is whether the requirement under IML for a “unique passport identifier” constitutes punishment for purposes of ex post facto or due process considerations. In *Kennedy v. Mendoza-Martinez* (1963), the Supreme Court outlined what came to be known as an “intent-effects test” to measure whether legislation should be considered criminal or civil in nature (*People v. Logan*, 1998). The U.S. Supreme Court in *Kansas v. Hendricks* (1997) considered whether the Kansas statute providing for the civil commitment of “sexually violent predators” constituted punishment and thereby violated either the double jeopardy or ex post facto provisions of the federal Constitution. The Court enumerated factors to consider in determining whether a state acted with punitive intent based on whether the state: 1) disavowed any punitive intent, 2) limited confinement to a small

segment of particularly dangerous individuals, 3) provided strict procedural safeguards, 4) directed that confined persons be segregated from the general prison population, 5) recommended treatment if such is possible, and 6) permitted immediate release upon a showing that the individual is no longer dangerous or mentally impaired (*Kansas v. Hendricks*, pp. 368-9). The most salient factors to consider here are whether the state disavowed any punitive intent, whether “confinement” was limited to a small segment of particularly dangerous individuals, whether strict procedural safeguards are in place, and whether individuals are “permitted release” upon a showing that the individual is no longer dangerous.

First, while Congress did not specifically disavow punitive intent in enacting IML, the stated purpose is “to protect children and others from sexual abuse and exploitation, including sex trafficking and sex tourism” (International Megan’s Law of 2016). It is unlikely that a challenge to the legislative intent as expressed here would be successful. By way of example, in *People v. Logan*, the Appellate Court of Illinois, Second District, considered the Hendricks “intent-effects” test in their analysis of an amended Illinois sex offender registration and community notification law. The Illinois court found that the legislature did not intend to impose punishment with enactment of the registration and notification law, but rather intended “to protect our children,” a statement that seemingly is accepted as dispositive of the issue about whether a legislative body had a punitive purpose. Courts seemingly support the notion that any legislation enacted ostensibly to “protect children” overrides any possible concerns about whether the law is overly punitive, at least with respect to intent.

The second part of the Kennedy “intent-effects” test contemplates factors that might be considered in the analysis of the punitive effect of a law. As to punitive effect despite a nonpunitive intent, the *Logan* court again found no punitive effect using the factors cited in *Hendricks*, including affirmative disability or restraint, whether the requirements were historically regarded as punishment, whether a statute requires proof of scienter, whether the law implicates the primary objectives of criminal punishment (i.e., retribution and deterrence), whether the law has an alternate remedial purpose, and the excessiveness of the requirements in relation to their purpose. In addition, the Supreme Court has upheld *ex post facto* and procedural due process challenges to sex offender registration laws in *Smith v. Doe* (2003) and *Connecticut Department of Public Safety v. Doe* (2003), respectively, as civil regulations that do not implicate punishment. Therefore, it is not likely that a challenge based on punitive intent or effects to IML would be successful.

The next possibility is to consider whether the legislation is limited to a “small segment of particularly dangerous individuals.” *Skenazy* (2016) notes that there are almost 850,000 Americans on the sex offender registry, and about one-quarter of those were put on the registry when they were juveniles. The tier system codified in the Adam Walsh Act is based solely upon the committed offense, in contrast to a risk-based classification system used by some states (King, 2011). Although—as of April 2014—the Justice Department reported that 17 states, three territories and 63 tribes had substantially implemented the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) that are part of the Adam Walsh Act (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2014), most states do implement an offense-based registry as contemplated under the Walsh Act rather than one based on assessed risk. The Adam Walsh Act also mandates a study of risk-based sex offender classification systems to focus on reducing threats to public safety and identifying the highest risk offenders, but the results of such a study were not available as of 2015 (*Gonzalez*, 2015).

In an expert paper published for End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) International, *Gonzalez* (2015) notes that travel bans, travel notifications and confiscation/notes of passport “should be directly linked with risk of reoffending arising from a proper risk management system” (p. 16) and that “every restrictive measure for convicted traveling sex offenders should be adopted on a case-by-case basis with the assessment of a multidisciplinary team (judicial staff, psychologists, police, etc.)” (p. 40). It is difficult to envision how passport identifiers for all individuals convicted of sex-based crimes against a minor is limiting the requirement to a “small segment of particularly dangerous individuals” where there is no individualized consideration or risk assessment performed in applying the requirement.

The next consideration is whether “strict procedural safeguards” are in place when applying the legal requirements of IML. While IML does allow for a complaint review process for erroneous notifications, and a requirement that the Angel Watch Center “make publicly available information on how an individual may submit a complaint” (IML of 2016, § 4(e)(7)), there is no information provided in § 8 “Unique passport identifiers for covered sex offenders” for any complaint process or procedures by which one might object to revocation of their passport or the requirement that they obtain a passport with a unique identifier. Therefore, at this point it can hardly be established that there are “strict procedural safeguards” in place where the only process is to lodge a complaint if an individual thinks he or she is the subject of an erroneous travel notification, and no process is identified through which to object to the issuance of a passport identifying oneself as a child sex offender.

Finally, we arrive at the factor of whether an individual is “permitted release” upon a showing that he or she is no longer dangerous. This factor clearly fails where the requirement for an identifying mark on one’s passport is not based on any assessment of risk, but rather is based on the nature of the underlying offense for which one has been convicted. The provisions of the IML include anyone who is a sex offender as defined in section 4(f) of IML and is currently required to register as a sex offender in any jurisdiction; therefore, an individual who may be subject to lifetime registration, or even for a lesser period of time, will be unable to demonstrate that he or she is no longer dangerous and therefore should not be covered under this section. By its construction, the law does not allow for risk-based determinations in deciding who is a “covered offender” for purposes of the requirements.

Based on the foregoing analysis, we may conclude that the legislative intent of IML is not punitive, or at the least would not be viewed as punitive by the courts; however, there are legitimate arguments to be made that the law is punitive in its effects where the legislation is not limited to a small group of particularly dangerous offenders, where there are minimal procedural safeguards in place to protect individuals who may inadvertently and incorrectly be identified as a sex offender under this law, and where there is no mechanism or process by which an individual can be relieved of the regulations upon showing that he or she is no longer dangerous.

Recommendations and Conclusion

This article has examined a number of factors that raise concerns about the anticipated efficacy, evidentiary basis and punitive effects of International Megan’s Law of 2016. While constitutional challenges of sex offender registration and notification schemes have largely failed, this can in part be attributed to the broad interpretations of the Supreme Court about what constitutes a ‘rational basis’ for a legitimate government interest, and their narrow interpretation of what constitutes punishment. It is worth noting that the U.S. ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and is bound by the right to privacy articulated in Article 17 of this covenant.

Article 17 reads in relevant part, “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation” (United Nations, 1966). Gonzalez (2015) notes that the standards of legality, necessity and proportionality apply to restrictions on all human rights, including the right to privacy, and that there should be a balance between public safety and the right to privacy of convicted sex offenders. Gonzalez (2015) concludes based on U.S. laws, statements by the courts, and the effects of sex offender registration and notification laws that the U.S. has “given much more weight and importance to the protection of children and many would argue that the laws do not pass the test of permissible infringements on the right to privacy established by international standards” (p. 15). While Gonzalez reflected favorably upon the legal provisions outlined in the 2010 version of IML passed by the House in 2010, we would note that the passport identification mark was not part of that bill.

While the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation is an important and legitimate government interest, there are more effective steps that may be taken than passage of additional registration and notification requirements that further burden an already ostracized group and have failed to live up to the promise of increasing public safety. Although such laws may be politically expedient, there are few positive effects that may be named in furtherance of the goal of keeping children safer.

To that end, we would make the following recommendations regarding U.S. efforts at home and internationally to curb child sexual abuse and exploitation: Strike section 8 requiring a “unique passport identifier” from IML of 2016. Establish a risk-based system to target individuals of the greatest concern for committing a new sex-based offense, and amend IML to apply to individuals deemed to be of most significant risk.

Continue to work within established international frameworks for tracking and monitoring individuals of concern (e.g., INTERPOL Green notices). The U.S. can likely make much more significant improvements by cooperating and collaborating with foreign partners to strengthen their legal and enforcement infrastructures, support economic growth and development of a legitimate economy, and provide increased opportunities for child education. Some of the cited primary causes of child sexual abuse and exploitation in developing countries are inadequate laws in those countries, ineffective law enforcement, lack of resources, corruption, immature legal systems, poverty, family breakdown, lack of employment opportunities and cultural traditions (Svensson, 2006). The Department of State 2016 Trafficking in Persons Report can be instructive in this respect as they provide a country-by-country analysis of the most pressing issues and drivers of human trafficking and sexual exploitation in those countries, as well as recommendations for how the situation can be improved.

Work with non-governmental organizations and civil and human rights organizations who are operating internationally and can provide direct services to child victims of sexual exploitation, and information regarding the nature and extent of such exploitation that might lead to practical and workable solutions.

Engage with U.S. companies engaged in the travel and tourism industry to seek cooperation in raising public awareness of U.S. and international laws prohibiting child sexual exploitation. These types of messages may be particularly relevant to “situational offenders” who may believe that cultural norms and prevalence of the sex trade in a foreign country remove prohibitions against engaging in sexual acts with minors.

This list of recommendations is not exhaustive, nor will their implementation “solve” the issue of child sexual abuse and exploitation. But for decades the U.S. has followed an ever-increasing punitive turn with respect to individuals

convicted of sex offenses, while almost completely neglecting any investment in research, treatment and rehabilitation efforts that may curb child sexual abuse in this country. We have seen the results that harsh, burdensome legislation has wrought—almost none of which are positive. Let us not continue to repeat this fruitless effort, nor export it to the rest of the world. While we are attempting to address many other aspects of our failed approach to criminal justice, let us not forget to include positive steps we can take to reverse the vicious trends in sex offender laws.

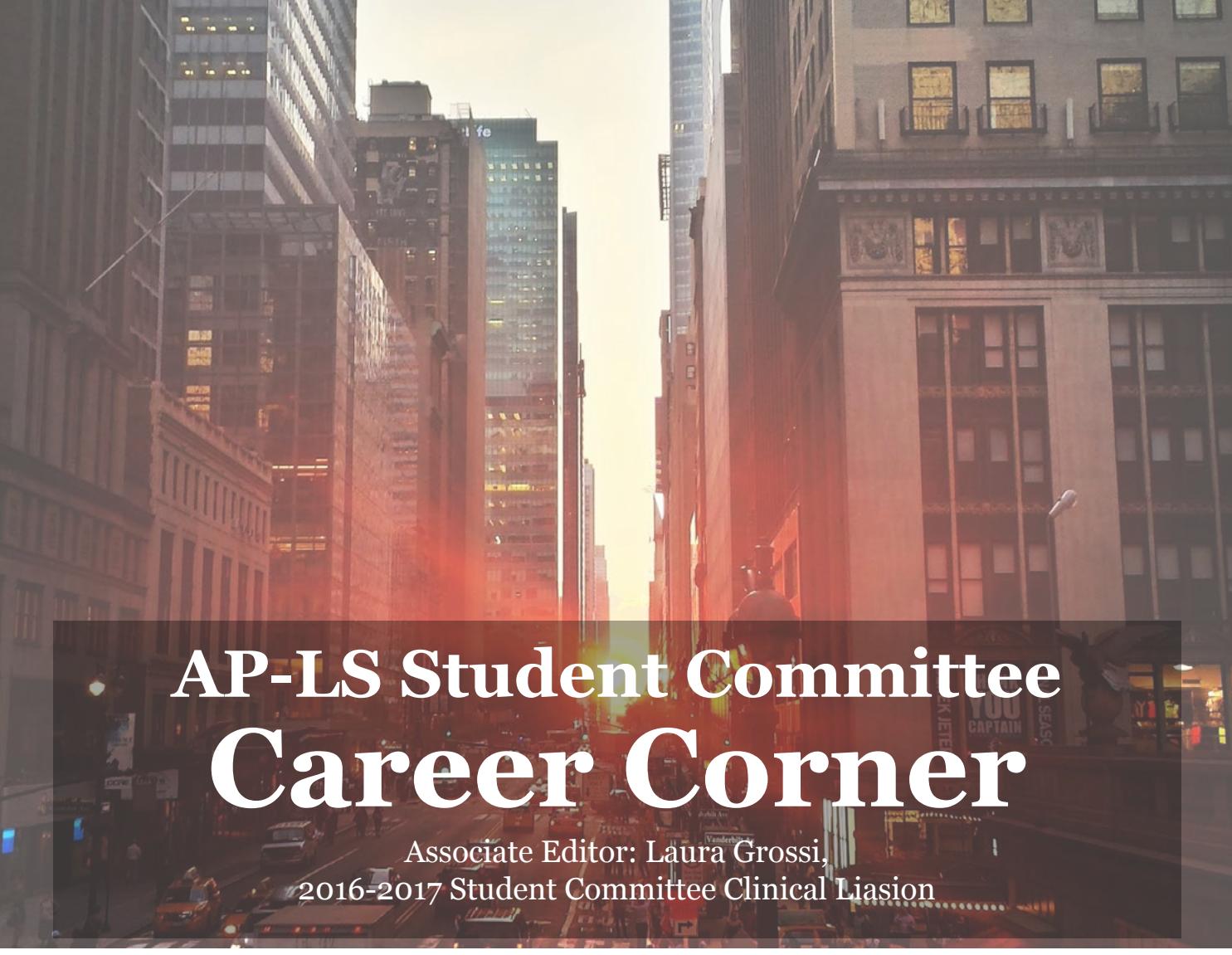
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AP-LS Student Committee Career Corner

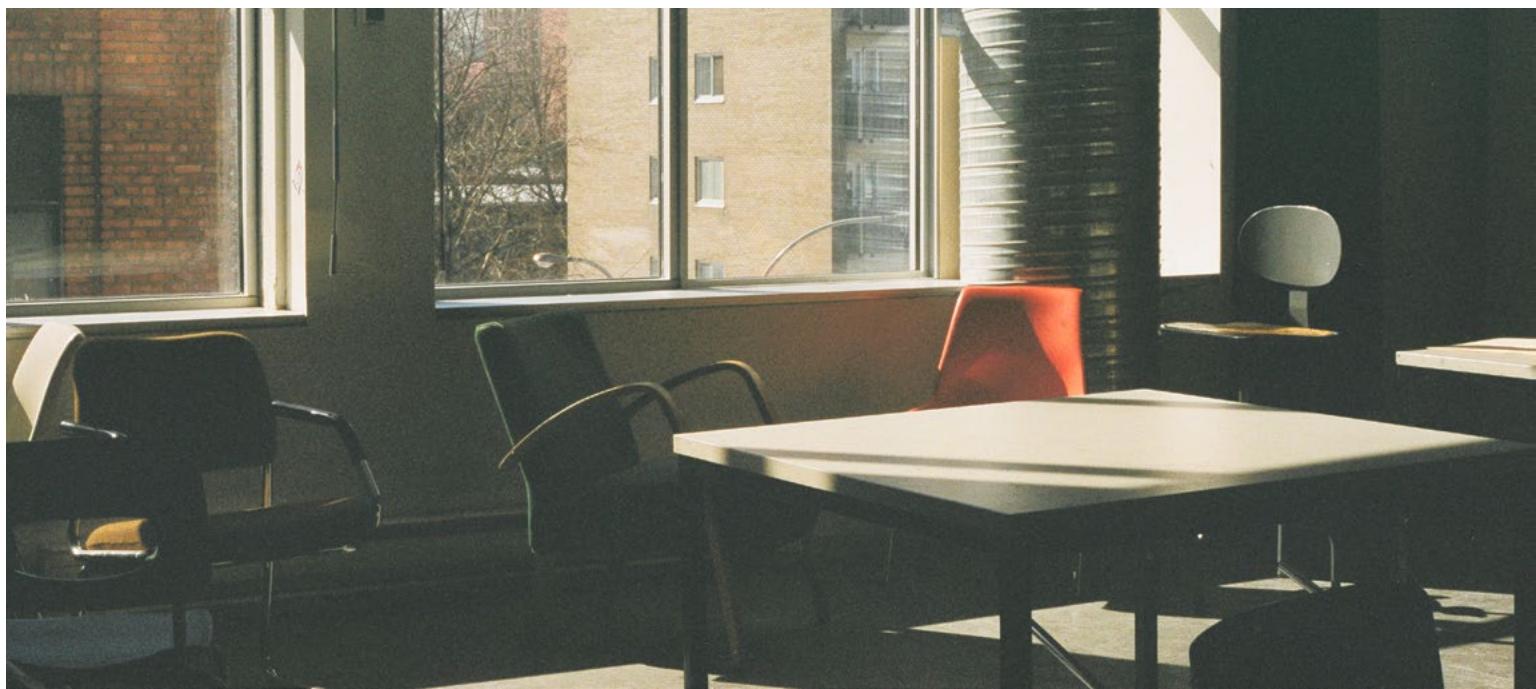
Associate Editor: Laura Grossi,
2016-2017 Student Committee Clinical Liaison

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 Robert A. Prentky, Ph.D., Professor of psychology and Director of the M.A. and B.A./M.A. Programs in Forensic Psychology at Fairleigh Dickinson University. Dr. Prentky's specialized area of practice includes the forensic assessment of sex offenders. His research interests include assessing risk of harm to others in juvenile sexual offenders; modeling proximal externalizing outcomes of early adverse life events in abuse-reactive children; attachment deficits, emotional detachment, and violence; internet child sexual victimization; and discriminating between high- and low-risk possessors of child pornography.

AP-LS Student Committee: Dr. Prentky, can you please describe your academic and clinical training, starting with your time as an undergraduate?

Dr. Prentky: I grew up in California, majored in geology, had a fantasy that I could spend my life working in the mountains, and wanted to be a forest ranger. I took lots of science courses in college, and in my junior year, I was swept up in politics around the Vietnam war. I started taking psychology courses because of my roommate, and ended up completing majors in geology and psychology—the two, of course, being highly related! I wasn't sure, for a long time, what I

wanted to do with these rather disparate majors, and so I worked for a number of years, decided on graduate school, and eventually applied to a school that I was directed to by Abraham Maslow, who was at Brandeis. I went to this school in San Diego that he recommended (Carl Rogers had just been hired there), started the program, was horrified by it, and the university told me that I couldn't come back to campus unless I got a haircut. I hired a lawyer, and they agreed to let me shift from their doctoral program to receiving a terminal master's degree, as long as I didn't come back to campus! I owe my career to that decision. This made my search for a graduate program more serious, and I ended up at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. My PhD is in experimental psychopathology. I completed a 3 year NIMH post-doctoral fellowship, being trained as a psychophysicologist doing research on high risk schizophrenia. My third post-doc year was at University of Rochester Medical School in psychiatry. While I was there I also completed a more-or-less traditional clinical psychology internship at Rochester General Hospital under the tutelage of Bernie Schwartz, a Harvard-trained psychoanalytic character. I completed my required contact hours and supervision hours for licensure as a psychologist, and stayed there doing research in psychophysiology for about 2 years. In the 1980's, I applied for academic positions, went on interviews, and while I was in Boston for an interview at Brandeis, I applied for a director of research position at a Massachusetts Treatment Center. They made me an offer, and I accepted the job somewhat



disingenuously, because it supported my relocation from the mid-West and I thought I would move on to an academic job. The job ended up being at a prison for sex offenders. I had never been in a prison or, to the best of my knowledge, ever met a sex offender. It happened to appeal to me given my very strong commitment to radical feminism. That, in combination with a windfall of grant money, kept me working there for about 13 years. We built up a large team, supporting as many as 15 people at a time doing research on sexual violence. While I was there, I sat for the licensing exam and became licensed as a psychologist. In all my years there, I was asked to do therapy with one inmate—the only person I ever saw in treatment there—and he went on to become a serial killer upon his release, so you can see what a successful therapist I was! Anyway, in those years formal training programs in forensic psychology were few and far between, so most of the people I know in forensic psychology entered the field by some serendipitous route.

AP-LS Student Committee: And can you please illustrate your career path?

Dr. Prentky: Sure. Within a number of years, I started receiving requests from attorneys to evaluate sex offenders under the sexually dangerous person (SDP) civil commitment law. Those requests began to mushroom in the early nineties, during a time when states all over country were adopting the new iteration of sexually violent predator (SVP) laws. I was traveling all around the country evaluating sex offenders. This was my first real exposure to practicing as a forensic psychologist and testifying in court. It was a steep uphill learning curve, to say the least. In those years, I relied overwhelmingly on a handful of cherished colleagues who supervised my early work, and were the very few people that I could find who had some experience working within the criminal justice system as experts. AP-LS didn't merge with Division 41 until the early eighties, and we didn't have our Specialty Guidelines or formal Ethical Guidelines until almost a decade after that. Between supervision, and my own reading, and eventually going to workshops, I educated myself about the world of forensic assessment.

APLS Student Committee: What was that experience like for you?

Dr. Prentky: As a feminist, I have always had a lot of trouble evaluating sex offenders. They were pretty alien creatures to me. The affect heuristic was my bane. Very early on I adopted a “scientific” approach to forensic assessment, and I believe that’s helped me throughout my career. I’ve treated every evaluation as a mini-study. I would translate legal questions into hypotheses, decide what data I needed to answer the hypotheses, and reach final opinions based on the data. In that way, I tried to hold clients and their offenses at arm’s length by treating them as a research study. I like to think it has made me a more independent evaluator, although in truth, over the past three and a half decades I have overwhelmingly been retained by the defense. I found that as I became better known in the field, I was increasingly hired to evaluate the worst of the worst, which frequently involved homicide. The affect heuristic was in these cases so profound that it became ever more important to me to try to hold these cases at some arm’s length, and not dwell upon about what the offender had “actually” done.

APLS Student Committee: You seem to have become invested in your work in the field?

Dr. Prentky: I’ve spent my life as a staunch feminist—I guess it sounds like a refrain, almost like an apologeta for having spent my life evaluating sex offenders. I prefer to think that I stumbled upon it, rather than it being epigenetic. Honestly, I had never really thought about being a forensic psychologist. My three dominant scholarly and research interests after graduate school were biological bases of normal personality—my first book, in 1979; creativity—my second book, in 1980; and high risk schizophrenia research. Evaluating criminals for the court never crossed my mind. However, the more high-risk schizophrenia research I did, the more I was convinced that schizophrenia would best be understood by behavioral geneticists, and that I was not likely to make a significant or meaningful contribution to the field. As much as I was fascinated by creativity, I didn’t think that I could sink my teeth into it;

it seemed so fraught with methodological problems. So, I turned to what I had been doing. Naively, I thought I could make a contribution to the scourge of sexual violence.

AP-LS Student Committee: Your career involves teaching, research, and clinical work. What do you find the most interesting and/or gratifying?

Dr. Prentky: I've always found my research and writing to be the most intellectually gratifying. Although I've spent 35 years evaluating criminals, I would infinitely prefer to spend time with my students. I don't know how to say it in a socio-politically correct way, but I love my students. They keep me young!

AP-LS Student Committee: What has it been like for you to wear all those different hats, and also be an adult person with your own family and personal life?

Dr. Prentky: I guess I've been criticized by Jackie more than once for devoting far too much time to my work, but I think I've only done it out of a genuine sense of intrigue, passion, and challenge. Research and writing is just not like a regular 9-5 job. Overall I've loved my working life, I've loved pretty much everything that I've done. I love my teaching, I love my students, and I've even enjoyed the opportunity and the challenge of trying to understand the psychopathology in offenders I evaluate—even when their psychopathology has nothing at all to do with the legal questions at hand. I guess it's just how I was trained as a graduate student. I recall spending eight hours talking to a man in a Missouri prison who had murdered three women. All of a sudden, like a proverbial light being lit, I understood where his madness came from. I will never forget that moment. Although I felt so gratified that I thought I figured out this puzzle, I knew bloody well it would be of no help to him—or the court. So, I must admit to you that my gratification has rarely

been from helping the court or the client, so much as discovering what motivated the client's behavior.

AP-LS Student Committee: Some would argue that doing clinical work as a forensic psychologist requires a clinical degree—students are often told this. What has it been like for you to move forward on this career path with your degree?

Dr. Prentky: I see forensic practice as a niche of clinical psychology. We do much the same things, have very similar skills, just different tools and different techniques. I do not believe, if this is what you are asking, that you need a Ph.D. as opposed to other doctoral degrees, such as a Psy.D. Never in 35 years have I been asked in court about my degree area not being clinical, or "was your internship APA approved?" Nor have I ever heard anyone on the stand being asked about their Psy.D. degree. What's essential is that you be licensed, so in addition to the requirements to sit for the licensing exam, you have to look at your state requirements for licensure—state licensure requirements are set by each state.

AP-LS Student Committee: Do you have any words of wisdom for students seeking a career in forensic assessment, academia, and research?

Dr. Prentky: The upside is it's an immensely intellectually stimulating and challenging field. The downside is that one walks a perilous path maintaining one's independence and objectivity. The court system in the US is among the most adversarial in the first world. Maintaining objectivity in that environment is very challenging to say the least. Acquiring a taste for cross-examination is like acquiring a taste for Limburger cheese. You would not believe the things that I have been asked on the stand—it requires a certain constitutional make-up.



American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41

Research Briefs

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COMMUNITY, CORRECTIONAL, & FORENSIC TREATMENT

Alexander, A. A., Welsh, E., & Glassmire, D. M. (2016). **Underdiagnosing posttraumatic stress disorder in a state hospital.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16, 448-459. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1234142

Although research has identified high rates of trauma in individuals with serious mental illness (SMI), PTSD tends to be underdiagnosed especially among forensic patients. Through a review of data taken from 1,508 patients with SMI from a forensic state psychiatric hospital, it was revealed that diagnoses of PTSD was significantly lower than expected when compared to established base rates, demonstrating that focus on SMI symptoms results in an underrepresentation of PTSD within this population.

Atkin-Plunk, C. A., & Armstrong, G.S. (2016). **An examination of the impact of drug court clients' perceptions of procedural justice on graduation rates and recidivism.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55, 525-547. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1229712
Building upon previous research, a convenience sample of drug court participants was surveyed to examine the relationship between perception of procedural justice, and long-term behavioral outcomes. Results indicated that participants generally felt as though they were treated in a procedurally just manner, and that this perception had no significant influence on the likelihood of recidivism or graduation from the drug court program.

Cornet, L. M., van der Laan, P. H., Nijman, H. I., Tollenaar, N., & de Kogel, C. H. (2016). **Does a cognitive skills training program for prisoners affect neurocognitive functioning and heart rate activity?.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1481-1504. doi:10.1177/0093854816643732

This study examined the neurobiological changes in prisoners who completed a cognitive skills program. Results yielded no difference in neurobiological indicators between the intervention and control group, as well as no behavior changes measured by trainers, prison officers, and prisoners. Researchers offer a discussion about the measures used, the content and duration of the cognitive skills program, and the prison setting as potential explanations. Recommendations for future research are offered.

Gill, M. E. (2016). **Predictors of drug court client graduation.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55, 564-588. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1229710

Longitudinally collected data was used in this descriptive study to evaluate the differences between drug court graduates, and dropouts and to identify variables that predict graduation. An analysis of data from the beginning, during, and end of the drug court process revealed that employment, being a Caucasian female with a high school diploma, and those who preferred alcohol had the strongest association with graduation. Likewise, limited education was related to low rates of graduation.

O'Grady, C. L., & Swartz, J. A. (2016). **The effects of insurance status and medical need on community-based health care access among jail detainees with serious mental illnesses.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1386-1405. doi:10.1177/0093854816642814

This study examined patterns of pre-incarceration medical service use and access among detainees with serious mental illness and substance use disorders. Results indicated that having insurance led to decreased emergency care use and increased access to routine medical care within this population. However, medical need was a more important determinant in the use of both routine and emergency medical care than was insurance status. Researchers conclude that these results support the expansion of Medicaid and its provisions for medical homes for offenders under the Affordable Care Act.

Raaijmakers, E. A. C., Keijser, J. W. de, Nieuwbeerta, P., & Dirkzwager, A. J. E. (2017). **Why longer prison terms fail to serve a specific deterrent effect: an empirical assessment on the remembered severity of imprisonment.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 23, 32-55. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1217333

Prison is only an effective deterrent if inmates remember it as aversive. The authors assessed how inmates remember the severity of their imprisonment following release, and how perceived severity during incarceration affects recollected aversiveness among a sample of released Dutch inmates ($n = 696$). Severity perceptions during incarceration are strongly related to remembered severity following release. Strikingly, length of imprisonment affected recollected aversiveness in the opposite direction than traditional deterrence research presumes.

Sampson, S., Edworthy, R., Völlm, B., & Bulten, E. (2016). **Long-term forensic mental health services: An exploratory comparison of 18 European countries.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 333-351. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1221484

This study examined forensic psychiatric experts in 18 European countries regarding long-term care. All experts acknowledged the issue of 'long-stay' in forensic psychiatry with patient characteristics including chronic mental disorder, treatment-resistance, and violent behavior. Eight experts stated that long-stay services are available in their country, and five others wished to develop these services. Experts shared common concerns in terms of political pressures to contain dangerous offenders to ensure public safety, as well as ethical debates regarding long-term care.

Walters, G. D. (2016). **From prison to the streets: Can importation work in reverse?** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 660-669. doi:10.1037/lhb0000213

This study utilized a sample of 951 male federal inmates to examine whether prison misconduct is capable of predicting rearrest and whether criminal thinking plays a role in this relationship. At the variable level, prison misconduct predicted arrests for more serious crimes but not for less serious crimes. At the person level, results suggested that prison can have a deterrent effect or a criminogenic effect after release from prison.

Whipple, C. R., Jason, L. A., & Robinson, W. L. (2016). **Housing and abstinence self-efficacy in formerly incarcerated individuals.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55, 548-563. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1229713

To examine the impact that different housing situations have on abstinence self-efficacy in formerly incarcerated individuals, this longitudinal study surveyed 270 participants from an inpatient substance abuse treatment center regarding their experiences with previous living situations, and their ability to main abstinence self-efficacy following release from prison or inpatient treatment. It was determined that increased time in recovery oriented situations supported the continuation of abstinence self-efficacious behavior, whereas unstable environments lead to a decrease in abstinence self-efficacy.

DELINQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Azar, S. T., Miller, E. A., McGuier, D. J., Stevenson, M. T., O'Donnell, E., Olsen, N. & Spence, N. (2016). **Maternal social information processing and the frequency and severity of mother-perpetrated physical abuse.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 308-316. doi: 10.1177/1077559516668047

To examine the predictive role of social information processing (SIP) factors during the course of abuse, a sample of 62 mothers with histories of committing physical abuse completed SIP measures. Data concerning the frequency and severity of child abuse was gathered from Child Protective Services (CPS). Increased frequency of physical abuse was related to poor problem solving capacities and increased severity of abuse was positively related to hostile attributions toward children. A relationship was observed between maternal SIP, and the course of physical abuse perpetration.

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, 341-349. doi: 10.1007/s10862-016-9535-0

The present study used data from Pathways to Desistance, a multi-site, longitudinal study of 1,170 serious juvenile offenders to explore relationships between psychopathic traits, exposure to violence (ETV), and violent offending. Results indicated that ETV predicted later engagement in violence, but there was some degree of reciprocity between ETV and violence over time. Respondents with increasing trajectories of ETV reported more instances of violent offending. Finally, psychopathic traits mediated the relationship between ETV and violent offending.

Research Briefs

Bueso-Izquierdo, N., Hidalgo-Ruzzante, N., Daugherty, J. C., Burneo-Garcés, C., & Pérez-García, M. (2016). **Differences in executive function between batterers and other criminals.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16, 321-335. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1219216

By using a comprehensive executive functioning battery, the neuropsychological profile of males sentenced for intimate partner violence was compared to those sentenced for other crimes. Results indicated that batterers demonstrated greater inflexibility, yet less impulsivity than other criminals.

Burt, G. N., Olver, M. E., Wong, S. C. P. (2016). **Investigating characteristics of the nonrecidivating psychopathic offender.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1741-1760.

The current study examined characteristics of nonrecidivating psychopathic offenders (NRPs) as compared to psychopathic offenders who do recidivate (RPs). In a sample of 123 offenders, all received a score of at least 25 on the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). Results indicated that NRPs were more likely to be older at release, have increased community support, and be at lower risk for violence. Additionally, NRPs had significantly lower PCL-R factor 2 scores and higher factor 1 scores. Researchers offer a discussion of these findings and the implications for the risk assessment and treatment of psychopathic offenders.

Clark, M., Crocker, A. G., & Morin, D. (2016). **Victimization history and aggressive behavior among adults with intellectual disabilities: The mediating role of mental health.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 301-311. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1228087

This study examined factors underlying the association between victimization history and risk for aggressive behavior among adults with intellectual disabilities (ID). A sample of 215 adults with mild or moderate ID living in the community and receiving services from specialized ID agencies participated. There was a significant association between victimization history and aggressive behavior. Mental health problems mediated this association.

Connell, C. M., Steeger, C. M., Schroeder, J. A., Franks, R. P., & Tebes, J. K. (2016). **Child and case influences on recidivism in a statewide dissemination of Multisystemic Therapy for juvenile offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1330-1346. doi:10.1177/0093854816641715

Researchers examined the effectiveness of Multisystemic Therapy (MST) in a sample of 633 juvenile offenders. Comparisons included statewide rearrest rates and the relation of the child, family, and case characteristics to rearrest rates post-MST intervention. Results indicated that 65% of youth experience a new arrest of any type within 12 months of MST; however, only 53% experienced arrest on a misdemeanor or felony charge. Researchers consider the variability in MST treatment effects in the context of specific child and case characteristics.

Fowler, D. R., Cantos, A. L., & Miller, S. A. (2016). **Exposure to violence, typology, and recidivism in a sample of domestic violence perpetrators.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 59, 66-77. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.07.007

Variables such as typology, recidivism, recidivism frequency, and violent behavior survival patterns were analyzed in a sample of 228 male self-reported domestic violence perpetrators to determine the predictive validity of exposure to violence in their family of origin, and patterns related to this exposure. Results demonstrated that individuals who had been exposed to interparental violence had a greater likelihood of being classified as Generally Violent offenders, and men who both witnessed violence and experienced physical abuse were more likely to recidivate.

Gill, P., & Corner, E. (2016). **Lone-actor terrorist target choice.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 693-705. doi:10.1002/bsl.2268

Utilizing a unique dataset of 111 lone-actor terrorists, these researchers examined whether different behavioral traits are apparent within a sample of lone-actor terrorists who plotted against high-value targets (including public officials) than within a sample of lone actors who plotted against members of the public. Results indicated that very little differentiates those who attack high-value targets from those who attack members of the public.

Jackson, D. B., & Beaver, K. M. (2016). **The interplay between neuropsychological deficits and adverse parenting in the prediction of adolescent misconduct: A partial test of the generalizability of Moffitt's theory.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1505-1521. doi:10.1177/0093854816651906

Using a sample of 7,155 from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class (ECLS-K), researchers examined whether race and SES impact the interactive effects of neuropsychological deficits and adverse parenting on adolescent misconduct. Results

indicate that the interactions for neuropsychological deficits and adverse parenting are particularly predictive of adolescent misconduct among privileged subsets of the sample (i.e., White, high SES). Researchers offer limitations and recommendations for future research.

Jhe Bai, G., Leon, S. C., Garbarino, J., & Fuller, A. K. (2016). **The protective effect of kinship involvement on the adjustment of youth in foster care.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 288-297. doi: 10.1177/1077559516669043

To investigate the long-term influence of child maltreatment and family dysfunction in the nuclear family of origin on a child's well-being, this study examined the presence of adjustment problems such as internalizing and externalizing using a sample of 171 children in foster care. Increased levels of dysfunction in the nuclear family of origin, and maltreatment were associated with increased adjustment problems. The influence of extended family (kinship) on adjustment was shown to be protective of externalizing adjustment problems.

Norair, K., Heide, K. M., Hummel,, E. V., Ingraham, M., & Rad, J. (2016) **Examination of long-term postrelease outcomes of juvenile homicide offenders.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 55, 503-524. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1229711

The post-incarceration behavior of 59 male juvenile homicidal offenders was tracked 30 years later to examine the relationship between previous incarceration in adult prison, and long-term recidivism. Demographics, prior history, index homicide offense, or incarceration related variables were evaluated to determine whether a correlation exists between these factors and reoffending in adulthood. Results indicated that nearly 90% of the released offenders were rearrested during the follow-up period, and that 60% were rearrested for violent offenses. Race, and time served was observed to play a significant role in post release violence.

Okano, M., Langille, J., & Walsh, Z. (2016). **Psychopathy, alcohol use, and intimate partner violence: Evidence from two samples.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 517-523. doi:10.1037/lhb0000192

This study examined the risk for interpersonal violence (IPV) perpetration by examining the consistency of the association between psychopathy and violence across levels of alcohol use and gender in a prospective clinical sample (n=703) and a university student sample (n=870). Psychopathy was associated with IPV across both samples ($R^2=.04-.08$), and mediated the relationship between alcohol use and IPV among the nonclinical sample. Psychopathy was associated with IPV; this relationship was small but robust.

Ray, J. V., Pechorro, P., & Gonçalves, R. A. (2016). **A comparison of self-report measures of callous-unemotional traits among incarcerated youth: Associations with aggression, conduct disorder, and offending behavior.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1293-1309. doi:10.1177/0093854815628027

This study compared the psychometric properties of four self-report measures of psychopathic traits in youth, including: Antisocial Process Screening Device Self-Report version (APSD-SR), the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI), Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory–Short version (YPI-S), and the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU). The sample included 221 male incarcerated youth. Results indicated generally good reliability and internal consistency. Specifically, the Callousness dimension of the ICU was the best predictor of aggression, conduct disorder, and crime seriousness. The Uncaring dimension of the ICU was the best predictor of age of crime onset. The implications for these measures and the assessment of CU traits are offered.

Rinehart, J. K., Armstrong, K. S., Shields, R. T., & Letourneau, E. J. (2016). **The effects of transfer laws on youth with sexual or robbery offenses.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1619-1638. doi:10.1177/0093854816659517

The current study investigated the effects of juvenile transfer on adjudication, incarceration, and recidivism. Results indicated differential effects based on juvenile offender type. For those charged with sex offenses, there was no significant effect of transfer on adjudication or incarceration. For those with robbery offenses, transfers negatively related to adjudication. Overall, transferred youth were less likely to be arrested for any new offenses. Researchers offer a discussion of the implications of these findings for juvenile transfer policy.

Saukkonen, S., Aronen, E. T., Laajasalo, T., Salmi, V., Kivivuori, J., & Jokela, M. (2016). **Victimization and psychopathic features in a population-based sample of Finnish adolescents.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 60, 58-66. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.09.008

The relationship between victimization experiences and psychopathic features was examined using a sample of 4,855 male and female adolescents from a Finnish school. The APSD-SR was utilized to assess psychopathy, and victimization was assessed through questions about experiences with violence throughout life and the last 12 months. Results revealed a significant relationship between victimization a in the past 12 months and psychopathic features particularly in females.

Research Briefs

Wallinius, M., Delfin, C., Billstedt, E., Nilsson, T., Anckarsäter, H., & Hofvander, B. (2016). **Offenders in emerging adulthood: School maladjustment, childhood adversities, and prediction of aggressive antisocial behaviors.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 551-563. doi:10.1037/lhb0000202

This study examined early predictors of aggressive antisocial behaviors in a sample of 270 Swedish, male violent offenders in emerging adulthood. Offenders demonstrated several early onset adversities and disruptive behaviors. Severe school adjustment problems, including bullying and truancy, were important and interrelated predictors of aggressive antisocial behaviors over the lifetime. Childhood adversities, including parental substance/alcohol abuse and repeated exposure to home violence, were interrelated predictors of aggressive antisocial behaviors.

Vahl, P., van Damme, L., Doreleijers, T., Vermeiren, R., & Collins, O. (2016). **The unique relation of childhood emotional maltreatment with mental health problems among detained male and female adolescents.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 62, 142-150. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.10.008

Detained adolescents (156 boys, 185 girls) completed self-report measures of maltreatment experiences and mental health problems. Data was used to examine the relationship between emotional maltreatment and mental health problems, particularly in terms of gender. Results revealed that girls reported higher levels of maltreatment than boys, and had increased rates of internalizing and externalizing mental health problems.

van Vugt, M. D., Kroon, H., Delespaul, P. A. E. G., & Mulder, C. L. (2016). **Assertive community treatment and associations with delinquency.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 93-97. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.08.001

The current study discusses the implementation of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) in a sample of 530 severely mentally ill (SMI) patients who met two of the following criteria: a period of homelessness during the past two years, approximately six outpatient contacts per month throughout the past year, a Global Assessment of Functioning score of 40 or less, or two admissions of fifty hospital days in the past year. Delinquency outcomes were evaluated three times over a two year follow up period, and while there was some improvement, it was not related to ACT model fidelity.

FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Boccaccini, M. T., Kan, L. Y., Rufino, K. A., Noland, R. M., Young-Lundquist, B. A., & Canales, E. (2016). **Correspondence between correctional staff and offender ratings of adaptive behavior.** *Psychological Assessment*, 28, 1608-1615. doi:10.1037/pas0000333

This study compared ABAS-II scores assigned by correctional staff to those assigned by probationers ($N = 56$) residing in a community corrections facility. Correctional staff assigned markedly lower scores than did probationers on many ABAS-II scales. Although none of the probationers qualified for a diagnosis of intellectual disability, 29% received a staff-report ABAS-II composite score that was more than 2 SDs below the normative sample mean, suggesting significant impairment.

Brand, B. L., Webermann, A. R., & Frankel, A. S. (2016). **Assessment of complex dissociative disorder patients and simulated dissociation in forensic contexts.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 197-204. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.10.006

This article emphasizes the need for forensic evaluators to receive training about the testing profiles of dissociative disordered (DD) individuals and DD simulators to improve their recognition of differential diagnoses. The testing profiles of DD individuals are compared to the profiles of DD simulators based on MMPI-2, PAI, SIRS, DES, and SCID-D-R. The authors conclude that the MMPI-2 and SIRS used in combination with the Trauma index is the most effective method of differentiating between individuals with legitimate DD, and those feigning DD.

Cook, N. E., Faust, D., Meyer, J. F., & Faust, K. A. (2016). **The impact of careless and random responding on juvenile forensic assessment: Susceptibility of commonly used measures and implications for research and practice.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16, 425-447. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1234146

This study addresses the gap in the literature regarding the implications of failing to detect careless and random responding (C/RR) on juvenile forensic assessments and assesses whether frequently used studies contain built in checks for identifying C/RR. Simulation studies using two assessments with, and without built in-checks revealed that randomly generated response protocols may be difficult to discern from genuine results.

Glassmire, D. M., Tarescavage, A. M., Burchett, D., Martinez, J., & Gomez, A. (2016). **Clinical utility of the MMPI-2-RF SUI items and scale in a forensic inpatient setting: Association with interview self-report and future suicidal behaviors.** *Psychological Assessment, 28*, 1502-1509. doi:10.1037/pas0000220

This study utilized a sample of 229 forensic inpatients to examine whether the 5 MMPI-2-RF Suicidal/Death Ideation (SUI) items would provide incremental suicide-risk assessment information after accounting for clinical interview questions. Patients who endorsed SUI items on the MMPI-2-RF concurrently denied conceptually related suicide-risk information during the clinical interview. The SUI scale added incremental variance to predictions of future suicidal behavior within 1 year of testing.

Glassmire, D. M., Tarescavage, A. M., & Gottfried, E. D. (2016). **Likelihood of obtaining Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (SIRS) and SIRS-2 elevations among forensic psychiatric inpatients with screening elevations on the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test.** *Psychological Assessment, 28*, 1586-1596. doi:10.1037/pas0000289

This study evaluated how often M-FAST screening elevations are associated with subsequent elevations on the SIRS/SIRS-2 utilizing a sample of 100 forensic psychiatric inpatients who obtained M-FAST Total Score elevations ≥ 6 during screening and were administered the SIRS/SIRS-2. Among this sample, 66% met standard SIRS feigning criteria, 42% met SIRS-2 criteria for feigning, and 81% obtained at least 1 SIRS/SIRS-2 elevation in the Probable Feigning range or higher.

Gottfried, E. D., Anestis, J. C., Dillon, K. H., & Carbonell, J. L. (2016). **The associations between the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form and self-reported physical and sexual abuse and posttraumatic symptoms in a sample of incarcerated women.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 15*, 323-332. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1228088

This study examined the impact of posttraumatic symptoms and self-reported abuse on the MMPI-2-RF among a sample of 212 female inmates. Posttraumatic symptoms were related to demoralization and internalizing dysfunction. MMPI-2-RF scales related to behavioral and externalizing problems, conduct problems, anxiety, anger, fear, guilt, unusual beliefs, somatic complaints, ineffectiveness, stress, family problems, and social isolation were associated with posttraumatic symptoms and abuse.

Gottfried, E., & Glassmire, D. (2016). **The relationship between psychiatric and cognitive symptom feigning among forensic inpatients adjudicated incompetent to stand trial.** *Assessment, 23*, 672-682. doi:10.1177/1073191115599640

This study examined the relationship between psychiatric and cognitive feigning strategies using the SIRS and TOMM among 150 forensic psychiatric inpatients adjudicated incompetent to stand trial. Individuals feigning cognitive deficits were 1.68 times more likely to feign psychiatric symptoms than those not feigning cognitive deficits. Likewise, individuals feigning psychiatric deficits were 1.86 times more likely to feign cognitive deficits than those not feigning psychiatric symptoms.

Heynen, E. J. E., Van der Helm, G. H. P., Stams, G. J. J. M., & Korebrits, A. M. (2016). **Measuring empathy in a German youth prison: A validation of the German version of the basic empathy scale (BES) in a sample of incarcerated juvenile offenders.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 16*, 336-346, doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1219217

To examine the construct validity and reliability of the German version of the Basic Empathy Scale (BES), data was gathered from a sample of 94 German male juvenile offenders. Coefficients for affective and cognitive empathy were found to be reliable using Cronbach's alpha, and concurrent validity of the BES was determined for cognitive empathy.

Kois, L., & Chauhan, P. (2016). **Forensic evaluators' self-reported engagement in culturally competent practices.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 15*, 312-322. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1228089

This study examined a sample of 100 forensic evaluators to explore issues related to cultural competence. Evaluators differed demographically from those they evaluate. Self-reported culturally competent practices varied, suggesting that evaluators do not always uphold practice guidelines. Evaluators who saw more racially and linguistically diverse evaluatees were more likely to participate in culturally sensitive case formulation practices.

Moeller, S. B., Novaco, R. W., Heinola-Nielsen, V., & Hougaard, H. (2016). **Validation of the Novaco Anger Scale–Provocation Inventory (Danish) with nonclinical, clinical, and offender samples.** *Assessment, 23*, 624-636. doi:10.1177/1073191115583713

This study evaluated the Novaco Anger Scale and Provocation Inventory (NAS-PI) using samples of 477 nonclinical, 250 clinical, 167 male prisoner, and 64 male forensic participants. NAS-PI was found to have high reliability, and its scores discriminated the samples. High scores amongst offenders demonstrated the feasibility of obtaining self-report anger assessments with this population. Retrospective and prospective validity of the NAS-PI were tested with the forensic patient sample regarding physically aggressive hospital behavior.

Pechorro, P., Ayala-Nunes, L., Oliveira, J. P., Nunes, C., & Abrunhosa Gonçalves, R. (2016). **Psychometric properties of the Socially Desirable Response Set-5 among incarcerated male and female juvenile offenders.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 17-21. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.003

To examine the psychometric properties of the Socially Desirable Response Set-5 (SDRS-5), which is used to assess the degree to which social desirability influences self-report responses, a Portuguese validated measure of the questionnaire was given to incarcerated male (n= 221) and female (n= 103) juvenile offenders. Results indicated that the implementation of SDRS-5 demonstrated good internal consistency, convergent validity, divergent validity, and factor structure which warrants it as an effective measurement tool for use in this population.

Rodriquez, C. M., Gracia, E., & Lila, M. (2016). **Multimethod prediction of child abuse in an at-risk sample of male intimate partner violence offenders.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 60, 27-35. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.09.006

To predict the likelihood of child physical abuse perpetration in a sample of 70 male intimate partner violence offenders, the current study utilized elements of Social Information Processing Theory, including pre-existing schemas of empathy, anger, and attitudes supportive of parent-child aggression. Multiple assessment measures were also used as well as analog tasks. Results demonstrated that anger did not independently predict child abuse risk yet preexisting approval of parent-child aggression, lower levels of empathy, and increased negative attributions toward child behavior acted as independent predictors abuse risk.

Schultz, I. Z., Law, A. K., & Cruikshank, L. C. (2016). **Prediction of occupational disability from psychological and neuropsychological evidence in forensic context.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 183-196. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.10.005

Literature regarding four common clinical issues presented to evaluators completing forensic assessments for occupational disability are discussed: musculoskeletal pain, depression, PTSD, and TBI. The authors recommend that evidence in the literature can be a better method for disability prognostication and may be a more effective method of evaluation than the use of judgement based approaches.

Tarescavage, A. M., & Glassmire, D. M. (2016). **Differences between Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (SIRS) and SIRS-2 sensitivity estimates among forensic inpatients: A criterion groups comparison.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 488-502. doi:10.1037/lhb0000191

This study examined concordance between SIRS and SIRS-2 classifications and sensitivity estimates using a sample of 263 criminal defendants admitted to a psychiatric hospital for CST restoration. In a subgroup of 39 presumed feigning patients, there were marked discrepancies between the sensitivity of the SIRS (.87) and SIRS-2 (.54). Differences were partially explained by a global interpretation discordance rate of 47%, resulting from SIRS-based feigning cases being classified as indeterminate on the SIRS-2.

van der Heide, D., & Merckelbach, H. (2016). **Validity of symptom reports of asylum seekers in a psychiatric hospital: A descriptive study.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 40-46. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.007

The current study examined the frequency of severe dissociative episode reporting in three samples of asylum seekers in a Dutch hospital as well as the degree to which symptoms were related to deviant performance on the Symptom Validity Test (SVT). The relationship between poor language proficiency and the possibility of incentives were also examined to identify any on exaggeration of symptoms to influence scores on SVTs. Results indicated that patients who reported dissociative symptoms had increased deviant scores on SVT items, and that deviant scores on SVT items were primarily correlated with incentives.

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, 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, 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, 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.

Jiang, S., Lambert, E. G., Zhang, D., Jin, X., Shi, M., & Xiang, D. (2016). **Effects of work environment variables on job satisfaction among community correctional staff in China.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1450-1471. doi:10.1177/0093854816633493

The current study took place in China. Using a sample of 225 community correctional officers, researchers examined job satisfaction and its predictors. Results indicated that the majority of participants were satisfied with their jobs and that role clarity, formalization, and perceived promotional capacity were predictive of satisfaction. In contrast to procedural justice being a consistent predictor of job satisfaction among correctional populations in the US, it was not a significant predictor in this setting.

Johnson, R. R., & LaFrance, C. (2016). **The influence of career stage on police officer work behavior.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1580-1599. doi:10.1177/0093854816657577

Researchers used a sample of 401 police officers to explore the relationship between career stage and three measures of work productivity, as well as constructs extrapolated from expectancy motivation theory. Results indicated curvilinear decreases in productivity with progressive career stages. Only performance-reward expectancy retained predictive value across all career stages and outputs. Implications concerning the need for intrinsic and informal extrinsic rewards in experienced police officers are discussed.

Johnston, S., Candelier, A., Powers-Green, D., & Johnston, G. (2016). **Attributes of true and deceptive statements made in evaluations of criminal defendants.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16, 347-373. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1219218

Participants ($n=127$) were asked to read and rate the truthfulness of four statements based on mental status and risk evaluations (two related to mental status, and two related to risk level) using the Forensic Assessment Client Truthfulness (FACT) measure, an 8-item measure derived from the CBCA and RM. Participants rated the mental status statement as significantly more false than the statement related to risk level.

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*, 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*, 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.

Lowrey, B. V., Maguire, E. R., & Bennett, R. R. (2016). **Testing the effects of procedural justice and overaccommodation in traffic stops: A randomized experiment.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1430-1449. doi:10.1177/0093854816639330

The current study utilized video clips of police traffic stops to examine the effects of procedural justice beliefs and overaccommodation on trust in police, willingness to cooperate, and obligation to obey police. Results indicated that procedural justice had a stronger effect than overaccommodation on trust and confidence in the officer and obligation and willingness to cooperate. However, procedural justice beliefs did not have an effect on general attitudes toward the police. A discussion concerning the implications of these findings is offered.

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*, 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*, 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/bls.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/bls.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/bls.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, 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, 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.

Wells, J. B., Minor, K. I., Lambert, E. G., & Tilley, J. L. (2016). **A model of turnover intent and turnover behavior among staff in juvenile corrections.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1558-1579. doi:10.1177/0093854816645140

The current study examined turnover predictors in a sample of youth worker staff. Race, age, tenure, input in decisions, and job stress significantly influenced job satisfaction, whereas gender, stress, and satisfaction significantly influenced organizational commitment. Satisfaction and commitment mediated the relationship between these variables and intent and actual turnover. Researchers discuss the implications of increasing job satisfaction and commitment in this population, thereby decreasing turnover. Further, they make recommendations for future research to examine the relation between intent and actual turnover since the two did not significantly correlate in the current study.

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*, 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.

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Davis, J. P., Lander, K., Evans, R., & Jansari, A. (2016). **Investigating predictors of superior face recognition ability in police super-recognisers.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 30*, 827-840. doi: 10.1002/acp.3260

Super recognizers ($n = 10$), police identifiers ($n = 36$), and lay controls ($n = 143$) participated in face and object recognition tests. Though there were no differences in accuracy between the super recognizers and police identifiers, both groups were more accurate than matched lay controls for familiar face recognition, unfamiliar face memory, and unfamiliar face matching tasks. No relations were found between face processing and object recognition tasks.

Ein-Dor, T., Perry-Paldi, A., Daniely, T., Zohar-Cohen, K., & Hirschberger, G. (2016). **Deciphering the riddle of human deceit detection: Groups comprising a higher number of anxious people are better at distinguishing lies from truths.** *Psychology, Crime & Law, 22*, 945–956. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1202251

We compared the ability of small groups to detect deception compared with individuals, and examined whether groups comprising more members high in attachment anxiety would show superior deception detection. 233 participants (40 groups and 113 individuals) watched clips of truth-tellers or liars and reported their perceptions of the speaker's honesty. Small groups with people high in attachment anxiety showed superior deceit-detection abilities.

Elliott, E., & Leach, A. (2016). **You must be lying because I don't understand you: Language proficiency and lie detection.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied, 22*, 488-499. doi: 10.1037/xap0000102

To test whether interviews of nonnative speakers lead to biased deception judgments, participants ($N=132$) were randomly assigned to watch interviews ($N=56$) comprised of four proficiency groups: native, advanced, intermediate, and beginner English speakers. Results suggested that people were the worst at discriminating between lie and truth tellers for beginner English speakers compared to any other group. Also, participants exhibited less of a truth bias for non-native English speakers than native English speakers.

Ewens, S., Vrij, A., Leal, S., Mann, S., Jo, E., Shaboltas, A., Ivanova, M., Granskaya, J., & Houston, K. (2016). **Using the model statement to elicit information and cues to deceit from native speakers, non-native speakers and those talking through an interpreter.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 30*, 854-862. doi: 10.1002/acp.3270

Native ($n = 60$) and non-native ($n = 186$) English speakers were interviewed in English or through an interpreter where they either lied or told the truth about a mock security meeting in both a free recall and again after being provided with a model statement (MS). Hearing the MS increased detail provided by native speakers and non-native speakers interviewed with an interpreter than non-native speakers interviewed without an interpreter.

Gerber, M. M., & Jackson, J. (2017). **Justifying violence: legitimacy, ideology and public support for police use of force.** *Psychology, Crime & Law, 23*, 79–95. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1220556

We assess some of the empirical links between police legitimacy, political ideology, and support for ‘reasonable’ and ‘excessive’ use of force. Analyzing data from an online survey with US participants ($n = 186$) we find that legitimacy is a positive predictor of reasonable but not excessive police use of force, and that political ideology predicts support for excessive but not reasonable use of force. Legitimacy places normative constraints around police power.

Greenspan, R., & Scurich, N. (2016). **The interdependence of perceived confession voluntariness and case evidence.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 650-659. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000200

Here, the authors used a coherence-based framework (CBR) to identify whether auxiliary case evidence impacts perceptions of confession evidence. Study one ($N=119$), revealed that when asked to evaluate confession and nonconfession evidence, participants considered evidence to be interrelated and either inculpatory or exculpatory, depending on their initial verdict. Participants also judged the confession to be involuntary if they acquitted or involuntary if they convicted. In a second study ($N=127$) the authors found that when nonconfession evidence was stronger, participant perceived the confession as more voluntary, despite the fact that the confession was held constant.

Henderson, K. S., & Levett, L. M. (2016). **Can expert testimony sensitize jurors to variations in confession evidence?** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 638-649. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000204

In this study, the authors tested whether participants would be less likely to convict if the confession was inconsistent with other facts of the case. The study demonstrated that inconsistent evidence condition, participants were only marginally less likely to convict than if the evidence was consistent and expert testimony did not change the outcome. However, when the content of the confession varied, jurors made their decisions based on the detail of the confession and case facts. Further, expert testimony helped jurors evaluate the quality of the confession.

James, D. V., & Farnham, F. R. (2016). **Outcome and efficacy of interventions by a public figure threat assessment and management unit: A mirrored study of concerning behaviors and police contacts before and after intervention.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 660-680. doi:10.1002/bsl.2255

A sample of 100 consecutive cases from the Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC) in the UK were investigated by measuring reduction in behaviors of concern and in police call-outs/stops. This study compared individuals over 12-month and 2-year periods before and after FTAC intervention. Results yielded significant reductions in numbers of individuals involved in, and number of actual incidents of, concerning communication and problematic approach, as well as police call-outs/stops.

Nahari, G. (2016). **When the long road is the shortcut: A comparison between two coding methods for content-based lie-detection tools.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22, 1000–1014. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1207770

Content-based lie detection tools evaluate the presence of specific criteria within statements. Evaluators either count the frequency of occurrence of the criteria (frequency counts; FC) or rate the intensity at which they appear (scale rates; SR). Fourteen coders coded true and false statements for perceptual and contextual details; each used FC and SR for two sets of 30 statements. Results suggest that FC should be preferred over SR coding.

Verschuere, B., Meijer, E., & Vrij, A. (2016). **Increasing pressure does not benefit lie detection: a reply to Ten Brinke et al. (2015).** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22, 915–920. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1202249

Ten Brinke, L., Khambatta, P., and Carney, D. R. recommend increasing pressure on interviewees as it would increase lie detection accuracy. We argue that these authors misinterpret the literature when concluding that lie detection benefits from increasing pressure on interviewees, and their data do not show that lie detection is more accurate when pressure is increased. In absence of such data, we recommend that increasing pressure on interviewees should be avoided.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING / JURY RESEARCH

Alvarez, M. J., & Miller, M. K. (2016). **Counterfactual thinking about crime control theater: Mock jurors' decision making in an AMBER Alert trial.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22, 349-361. doi:10.1037/law0000098

Researchers used data from a national random survey to explore community member beliefs and characteristics that lead to increased support for crime control theater (CCT) policies. Specifically, this study examined what influenced the belief that residence restrictions are effective in decreasing recidivism in sexual offending. Results indicated that being Catholic, being a parent of a minor, and believing in "stranger danger" myths increased support for residence restriction laws. Implications concerning the success of these laws and potential pathways to prevent their persistence are offered.

Budd, K. M., & Mancini, C. (2016). **Crime control theater: Public (mis)perceptions of the effectiveness of sex offender residence restrictions.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22, 362-374. doi:10.1037/law0000083

This study examined the influence of counterfactual thinking patterns and juror education on mock decision making in a trial that involved parents suing a law enforcement agency alleging a failure to rescue their abducted child. The larger aim of this study was to examine crime control theater (CCT) policies (e.g., AMBER alerts). Manipulations that encouraged counterfactual thinking (e.g., "if only" an AMBER alert was issued) resulted in greater certainty of the defendants' liability and higher damages. In contrast, juror education on the AMBER alert system resulted in lower certainty of the agency's role and nullified the effect of AMBER alert issuance in jury decision-making. Implications for CCT policies, counterfactual thinking, and decision-making are discussed.

Devine, D. J., Krouse, P. C., Cavanaugh, C. M., & Basora, J. C. (2016). **Evidentiary, extraevidentiary, and deliberation process predictors of real jury verdicts.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 670-682. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000209

The authors examined the relationship between jury verdicts and evidentiary, extra-evidentiary, and deliberation processes. With a sample of 114 criminal jury trials, the researchers collected data from judges, attorneys, and jurors using Web-based questionnaires. Evidentiary predictors included confession, eyewitness identification, physical evidence, and scientific test results. Extra-evidentiary predictors included pretrial publicity, trial complexity, jury diversity, and jury-defendant racial similarity. Deliberation process predictors included voting format, foreperson attitudes toward conviction and acquittal, and deliberation style. Results indicated that strength of the prosecution's evidence was strongly related to conviction. For extra-evidentiary and deliberation predictors, jury demographic diversity foreperson advocacy for acquittal were related to jury decision making.

Hughes, J. S., & Mcphetres, J. (2016). **The influence of psychosocial immaturity, age, and mental state beliefs on culpability judgments about juvenile offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1541-1557. doi:10.1177/0093854816655377

Researchers conducted a two-part study to examine the impact of psychosocial immaturity and mental state beliefs on assigned culpability for juvenile offenders. Results indicated that adolescents were assigned less blame when the inability to control impulses, weigh risks and benefits, and consider future consequences (i.e., psychosocial immaturity) was explained. However, mental state beliefs (i.e., beliefs about the consequences of the action) more significantly impacted judgments of culpability and responsibility. Researchers offer a discussion on the implications of these findings for juvenile justice and policy.

Irvine, B., Jack, F., & Zajac, R. (2016). **Preparing children for cross-examination: do the practice questions matter?** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22, 858–878. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1197224

Six- to 11-year-old children ($n = 132$) experienced a staged memory event, and were interviewed with analogues of direct-examination and cross-examination. One week before cross-examination, some children practiced answering cross-examination-style questions about an unrelated topic, and received feedback. For half of these children, the practice session included the same challenges they faced during cross-examination; for the others, there was no overlap. Practicing led to better performance during cross-examination, regardless of the degree of overlap.

Jones, A. M., & Penrod, S. (2016). **Can expert testimony sensitize jurors to coercive interrogation tactics?** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16, 393-409. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1232029

To determine the influence of preexisting individual differences and the presence of expert testimony on juror sensitization to confession evidence, 330 participants self-reported their likelihood of falsely confessing and read criminal trial transcripts in which the defendants confession and later recantation were held constant, and the presence of expert testimony and police use of coercive tactics were

varied. Results demonstrated that participants were not sensitive to variation of the variables, and that self-reported likelihood impacted their perception of the voluntariness of the confession.

Joubert, P. M., & van Staden, C. W. (2016). **Behaviour that underpins non-pathological criminal incapacity and automatism: Toward clarity for psychiatric testimony.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 10-16. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.04.007

In this article, the authors emphasize the need for psychiatrists to keep their assessments and testimonies regarding behavior separate from jurisprudential concerns as to whether the behavior constitutes automatism or mental illness. This will prevent confusion and a tainted testimony because of differing definitions of automatism and mental illness and will allow for the behavior to be assessed from a clinical and theoretical standpoint.

Kocsis, R. N., & Palermo, G. B. (2016). **Criminal profiling as expert witness evidence: The implications of the profiler validity research.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 55-65. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.011

This article explores the utility of criminal profiling as a form of expert witness through a discussion of research that tests the validity of criminal profiling and the extant legal principles regarding its evidentiary admissibility. Analysis of the research demonstrated that the validity of criminal profiling is in concordance with extant legal principles and that profiler validity researcher supports a discrete form of crime behavioral analysis.

Koehler, J. J., Schweitzer, N. J., Saks, M. J., & McQuiston, D. E. (2016). **Science, technology, or the expert witness: What influences jurors' judgments about forensic science testimony?** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22, 401-413. doi:10.1037/law0000103

Researchers examined factors that influence jurors' perceptions of forensic science and forensic experts in a two-part study (online, realistic jury simulation). Results indicated that jurors' place strong and consistent weight on expert background and experience for evidence-strength judgments. No effect was found for forensic technology sophistication and an inconsistent effect was found for scientific testing. A discussion surrounding the concerns of increased and undue influence of expert background on jurors' decisions is offered. Further implications for practice and policy are also offered.

Maeder, E. M., Yamamoto, S., & Zanella, L. (2016). **Putting negative attitudes on the agenda? Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act publicity and juror decision-making.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 154-159. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.08.010

To examine the effects of publicity on Canada's Not Criminally Responsible (NCR) Reform Act on juror decision making, 95 jury eligible members were assigned to read a positive or negative article regarding the NCR Act or an unrelated article. Participants were then asked to read a trial transcript, provide a verdict, and complete an insanity defence attitudes scale and a fairness perception measure. Results revealed that participants generally rendered a verdict of NCR, and that the article had no influence on verdict decisions or insanity defense attitudes. A significant difference was observed between the groups regarding the fairness of the Act with the positive article group and control (unrelated article) group viewing the act as fairer when compared to the negative article group.

Mossière, A., & Maeder, E. M. (2016). **Juror decision making in not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder trials: Effects of defendant gender and mental illness type.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 47-54. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.008

To examine the impact of defendant gender and mental illness on Canadian juror decision making, the current study manipulated gender (man, woman) and mental illness (substance abuse, bipolar, depression, schizophrenia) in a second-degree murder case that involved an insanity plea. Participants reviewed a trial transcript, gave a verdict of guilty or not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCRMD), and completed scales measuring attributional judgments, perception of the defendant, and perceived dangerousness. Results indicated that NCRMD was the primary choice in most of the cases, and that defendants diagnosed with substance abuse were viewed differently than the other mental illness groups. Further, defendant gender influenced the jurors' perception of internal attributes and stability of criminal behaviors.

Schmittat, S. M., & Englich, B. (2016). **If you judge, investigate! Responsibility reduces confirmatory information processing in legal experts.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22, 386-400. doi:10.1037/law0000097

This study sought to examine decision-making biases—specifically confirmatory information processing (CIP)—in a sample of judicial experts. Results indicated that judicial experts tended to evaluate information more positively when it confirmed their preliminary decision. However, domain-specific experts (e.g., criminal-law experts) showed less CIP than general experts (e.g., judges or prosecutors), who

did not differ from lay people. After inducing responsibility, levels of CIP across these groups were comparable. Implications concerning the difference in motivation between domain-specific and general experts are offered. Further, the advantages of utilizing specialized judges are discussed.

Socia, K. M., & Harris, A. J. (2016). **Evaluating public perceptions of the risk presented by registered sex offenders: Evidence of crime control theater?** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22, 375-385. doi:10.1037/law0000081

Using a sample of 1,000 adults, researchers explored mythic narratives about the risk posed by registered sex offenders (RSOs) who are on the public Internet registry. Participants were asked to estimate the proportion of RSOs who were pedophiles, sexual predators, strangers to victims, and their risk of committing six types of sexual and nonsexual offenses. Results indicated generally high levels of estimated risk. Estimates were highest among respondents who: never used the registry, believed it was effective and needed increased funding, believed sex crimes were increasing, and maintained that research evidence would not change their views about the registry. Implications of crime control theater policies are discussed.

Thompson, W. B., Dunkelberger, N., Vescio, S., & Elling, C. (2016). **Does a judicial warning improve defendant-culprit matching?** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 757-767. doi: 10.1002/acp.3251

Two experiments tested the effect of judicial warning on accuracy of comparing a defendant to a video of the culprit where the two targets were either a match or different. Undergraduates in Experiment 1 ($N = 140$) received either control, warning, or illustrated warning instructions, while MTurk participants in Experiment 2 ($N = 229$) only received a control or warning instructions. Overall, matching accuracy was poor, and warnings did not increase accuracy or caution.

Thorley, C. (2016). **Note taking and note reviewing enhance jurors' recall of trial information.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 655-663. doi: 10.1002/acp.3240

Mock jurors ($N = 144$) were evenly distributed into four conditions: control (no notes), note-takers, note-taking and mental review, note-taking and physical review. Free recall was used to assess memory of the trial. Note taking enhanced recall and review of notes further enhanced recall.

Woestehoff, S. A., & Meissner, C. A. (2016). **Juror sensitivity to false confession risk factors: Dispositional vs. situational attributions for a confession.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 564-579. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000201

Three experiments assessed jurors' ability to distinguish between coercive interrogation practices. In general, the authors found that participants were sensitive to false confession risk factors even without auxiliary information about the motivation for the confession, which participants learned about through experiment testimony or a defendant statement. When false confession risk factors were present, participants were less likely to convict and attributed the defendant's motivation to confess to situational factors.

RISK ASSESSMENT/COMMUNICATION

de Vries Robb  , M., de Vogel, V., Wever, E. C., Douglas, K. S., & Nijman, H. I. (2016). **Risk and protective factors for inpatient aggression.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1364-1385. doi:10.1177/0093854816637889

The current study sought to examine the validity of risk assessments (Historical Clinical Risk Management-20, HCR-20 and Structured Assessment of Protective Factors, SAPROF) in predicting inpatient aggression in a sample of 185 male and female forensic psychiatric inpatients. Both measures showed good overall predictive validity. However, predictive validities were best at later stages of treatment when less risk factors and more protective factors were present. Specifically, the combination of assessments was a good predictor of aggression for the following groups: patients with violent or sexual offending histories, patients with major mental illnesses or personality disorders, and patients with high levels of psychopathy. Researchers offer suggestions for future research and implications for the field.

Edens, J. F., Penson, B. N., Ruchensky, J. R., Cox, J., & Smith, S. T. (2016). **Interrater reliability of Violence Risk Appraisal Guide scores provided in Canadian criminal proceedings.** *Psychological Assessment*, 28, 1543-1549. doi:10.1037/pas0000278

This study examined the reliability of VRAG scores using a sample of 42 reported Canadian criminal cases that contained 2 or more scores that could be submitted to interrater reliability analyses. Overall, scores were skewed toward higher risk categories. The intraclass correlation (ICCA1) was .66, with pairs of forensic examiners placing defendants into the same VRAG risk "bin" in 68% of the cases. There was no evidence for adversarial allegiance in this sample.

Gallagher, J. M., & Ashford, J. B. (2016). **Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire: Testing alternative measurement models with assaultive misdemeanor offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1639-1652. doi:10.1177/0093854816643986

Researchers examined the fit of seven competing models of Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BP-AQ) in a sample of 246 men and women who pled guilty to aggressive offenses. Results indicated that two 12-item versions of the four-factor (physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, and hostility) BP-AQ outperformed other models. Researchers offer the implications and suggested use of the reduced-item measures and offer a discussion of reliability and other superior psychometric properties.

Hilton, N. Z., & Eke, A. W. (2016). **Non-specialization of criminal careers among intimate partner violence offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1347-1363. doi:10.1177/0093854816637886

This study examined the criminal trajectories of men who committed intimate partner violence (IPV) offenses. Using a sample of 93 males, researchers tested the hypothesis that many men arrested for IPV also commit general offenses. Results confirmed this hypothesis and indicated that 71% had pre-index offenses and 62% had post-index recidivism. Researchers offer a discussion surrounding the implications of these findings and suggest that IPV offenders should be assessed for general risk and recidivism, in addition to IPV risk.

Kimonis, E. R., Kennealy, P. J., & Goulter, N. (2016). **Does the self-report Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits predict recidivism?** *Psychological Assessment, 28*, 1616-1624. doi:10.1037/pas0000292

This study examined whether the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) predicted general and violent recidivism postinstitutional release among a sample of 227 juvenile justice-involved adolescent boys. Boys high on CU traits were faster to reoffend postrelease both nonviolently and violently. Further, the Uncaring subscale of the ICU predicted faster time to general recidivism, whereas the Callousness subscale predicted faster time to violent recidivism.

Lehmann, R. J. B., Thornton, D., Helmus, M., Hanson, R. K. (2016). **Developing nonarbitrary metrics for risk communication: Norms for the Risk Matrix 2000.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1661-1687.

The current study used a sample of 3,144 participants from England and Wales, Scotland, Germany, and Canada to present suggested numeric indicators for the risk assessment measure of Risk Matrix 2000. The results offered include: percentiles, risk ratios, and absolute recidivism estimates for assessing risk of sexual, non-sexual violent, and violent recidivism. Implications are offered in the context of advantages, disadvantages, and limitations.

Mendoza, N. S., Rose, R. A., Geiger, J. M., & Cash, S. J. (2016). **Risk assessment with actuarial and clinical methods: Measurement and evidence-based practice.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 61*, 1-12. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.09.004

This study provides a comparison of clinical and actuarial methods of risk assessments used by child welfare workers through an examination of association between clinical and actuarial dimensions, outcomes, and caseworker use. Actuarial methods may not be independently predictive of agency involvement in regards to substantiation and services. Used together, the methods can inform about the intensity of agency involvement.

Mori, T., Takahashi, M., & Kroner, D. G. (2016, October 24). **Can unstructured clinical risk judgment have incremental validity in the prediction of recidivism in a non-western juvenile context?** *Psychological Services*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1037/ser0000107

With a sample of 299 released youths, the relative accuracy of the actuarial predictor (Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory [YLS/CMI]) and unstructured clinical judgment (recommendation of placement by psychologists) was examined. Results show that an unstructured clinical judgment failed to add incremental variance to the actuarial measure in the prediction of future offenses. The current study results are similar to other studies from North America. Implications are discussed.

Pathé, M. T., Lowry, T. J., Haworth, D. J., Winterbourne, P., & Day, L. (2016). **Public figure fixation: Cautionary findings for mental health practitioners.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 34*, 681-692. doi:10.1002/bsl.2252

A sample of 400 consecutive referrals to a fixated threat assessment center in Queensland, Australia were examined, focusing on the mental health and risk profile of those engaging in inappropriate contact with public office holders. This sample featured a high proportion of delusional disorders, including identification and management by psychiatric services. The mental health response to this group and impediments to mitigating the risks posed by fixated persons is discussed.

Prell, L., Vitacco, M. J., & Zavodny, D. (2016). **Predicting violence and recidivism in a large sample of males on probation or parole.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 107-113. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.08.003

To examine the utility of the Iowa Violence and Victimization Instrument, the current study evaluated 1961 males over 30 months, immediately from admission to probation, or released from prison to parole supervision. Results indicated that the instrument had good predictive power for recidivism charges of violence or victimization, and chance power for drug offenses.

Skeem, J., Monahan, J., & Lowenkamp, C. (2016). **Gender, risk assessment, and sanctioning: The cost of treating women like men.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 580-593. doi:10.1037/lhb0000206

This study utilized a sample of 14,310 federal offenders to test the predictive fairness of the Post Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA), because it omits gender as a factor in risk assessment. The PCRA strongly predicted arrests for both genders, but overestimated women's likelihood of recidivism. Women obtained slightly lower mean scores on the PCRA than men ($d=.32$, 87% overlap in scores), a difference attributable to men's greater criminal history.

Tarescavage, A. M., Glassmire, D. M., & Burchett, D. (2016). **Introduction of a conceptual model for integrating the MMPI-2-RF into HCR-20^{V3} violence risk assessments and associations between the MMPI-2-RF and institutional violence.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 626-637. doi:10.1037/lhb0000207

This article examined associations between the MMPI-2-RF scales and future violence in a sample of 303 psychiatric patients adjudicated as not guilty by reason of insanity. MMPI-2-RF scales demonstrated significant, meaningful associations with a count of future violent acts at the hospital. The largest associations involved scales measuring emotional dysregulation and externalizing dysfunction, such that patients producing elevations were at 1.5-2.5 times greater risk of future violence.

Vincent, G. M., Guy, L. S., Perrault, R. T., & Gershenson, B. (2016). **Risk assessment matters, but only when implemented well: A multisite study in juvenile probation.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 683-696. doi:10.1037/lhb0000214

This study examined the impact on case processing of implementation of the SAVRY or Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory in 6 juvenile probation offices using a pre-post design and 1,694 propensity score-matched young offenders. There were significant changes to at least some areas of case processing in all but 1 site, including decreases in the amount of supervision youth received and in rates of out-of-home placement.

SEX OFFENDERS

Azizian, A., Hutton, S., Hughes, D., & Sreenivasan, S. (2016). **Cognitional impairment: Is there a role for a cognitive assessment in the treatment of individuals civilly committed pursuant to the Sexually Violent Predator Act?** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 755-769.

Researchers used a sample of 170 males diagnosed with pedophilia or paraphilia NOS, nonconsent who were detained or civilly committed to examine whether the groups differed in cognitive abilities. Assessments included Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS), Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI), and Wide Range Achievement Test 4 (WRAT4). Results indicated that those diagnosed with pedophilia and paraphilia NOS, nonconsent scored lower than matched controls; those with a diagnosis of pedophilia scored lower than those with paraphilia, NOS, nonconsent; and those with paraphilia and ASPD had generally lower IQ scores than those with paraphilia alone. Researchers suggest treatment interventions that target cognitive processes in a way that is consistent with client capabilities will be most successful.

Bryne, G., Bogue, J., Egan, R., & Lonergan, E. (2016). **"Identifying and describing emotions": Measuring the effectiveness of a brief, alexithymia-specific, intervention for a sex offender population.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 599-619.

This pilot study examined the effectiveness of an alexithymic-specific intervention in a sample of 32 males who committed sexual offenses. The intervention included mindfulness and mentalization treatment components with the goal of increasing emotional awareness and thus, engagement with treatment. Results suggested that the intervention was effective. Implications for clinical work are offered.

Burton, D., Demuynck, S., & Yoder, J. R. (2016). **Executive dysfunction predicts delinquency but not characteristics of sexual aggression among adolescent sexual offenders.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 707-721.

Researchers used self-report data of 196 male adolescents who committed sexual offenses to evaluate executive functioning and its relationship to delinquency and sexual crime. High rates of executive dysfunction were found in this sample. These deficits significantly

predicted general delinquency and felony theft, but not severity, frequency, or degree of force utilized in the commission of sexual offenses. Treatment and research implications are offered.

Cale, J., Smallbone, S., Rayment-McHugh, S., & Dowling, C. (2016). **Offense trajectories, the unfolding of sexual and non-sexual criminal activity, and sex offense characteristics of adolescent sex offenders.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 791-812.

The current study examined the offending trajectories of adolescents who committed sexual offences using a longitudinal design involving 217 participants. Trajectories were analyzed using semi-parametric group-based modeling, which compared adolescents according to non-violent/non-sexual, violent-non-sexual, and sex offense characteristics (i.e., onset, frequency, specialization, versatility). Results demonstrated distinct differences in the trajectories of sexual and non-sexual criminal activity. Further, heterogeneity was found in the sexual-offending trajectories based on the characteristics of the sexual offenses committed. Implications of these findings for the way in which we understand adolescent sexual offenses are discussed.

Harris, A. J., & Socia, K. M. (2016). **What's in a name? Evaluating the effects of the "sex offender" label on public opinions and beliefs.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 660-678.

Using a nationally stratified sample of 1000 participants, researchers examined whether the label of "sex offender" and "juvenile sex offender" impacted opinions toward policies differently than more neutral language (e.g., those who committed a sexual offense). Results indicated that the "sex offender" label yields stronger support for policies directed at those who have committed sexual crimes (e.g., public disclosure, residency restrictions, and social networking bans). Implications for policy and research, as well as media communication, are discussed.

Harris, A. J., Walfield, S. M., Shields, R. T., & Letourneau, E. J. (2016). **Collateral consequences of juvenile sex offender registration and notification: Results from a survey of treatment providers.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 770-790.

This study examined the potential impact of sex offender registration and notification policies on juvenile offenders across five domains: mental health, harassment and unfair treatment, school problems, living instability, and risk of reoffending. From a national sample of treatment providers, researchers concluded that there is an overall negative perception associated with registration and an even greater concern with notification across all five domains. These findings were consistent regardless of treatment providers' demographics, modalities, and profiles. The potential harm of these policies on juveniles, as well as policy implications, are offered.

Leclerc, B., Wortley, R., & Dowling, C. (2016). **Situational precipitators and interactive forces in sexual crime events involving adult offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1600-1618. doi:10.1177/0093854816660144

This study utilized 553 self-report surveys from adult males who committed sexual offenses to examine the role of situational precipitators in sexual offending in relation to physical injuries and penetration of the victim, as well as physical force used by the offender. Results indicated that 75.8% of the sexual offenses were precipitated. Further, they found interaction effects among precipitators and crime variables. Researchers suggest that understanding sexual offending through interaction analysis can increase our understanding of sexual offenses and further inform prevention policies.

Lehmann, R. J. B., Goodwill, A. M., Hanson, K., & Dahle, K.P. (2016). **Acquaintance rape: Applying crime scene analysis to the prediction of sexual recidivism.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 679-702.

This study utilized crime scene analysis (CSA) techniques to explore ways to enhance the assessment and predictive accuracy of risk assessments for those who commit sexual offenses. Using a sample of 247 males who committed acquaintance rape, researchers employed multidimensional scaling and Behavioral Thematic Analysis and found the crime scene themes of: hostility, criminality, and pseudo-intimacy. Hostility and pseudo-intimacy were significant predictors of sexual recidivism. Additionally, pseudo-intimacy increased the incremental validity of the Static-99 in predicting sexual recidivism. Researchers offer a discussion concerning the potential utility and validity of assessing crime scene behaviors in the risk assessment of those who have committed sexual offenses.

Morais, H. B., Joyal, C. C., Alexander, A. A., Fix, R. L., & Burkhart, B. R. (2016). **The neuropsychology of adolescent sexual offending.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 28, 741-754.

Researchers tested the hypotheses that adolescents with sexual offenses would present with similar levels of executive dysfunction as non-sexual offending peers, but that those with child victims would have more severe impairment in executive functioning. Results suggested no significant difference in executive functioning between juveniles who committed sexual offenses and those who committed

general offenses. However, unexpectedly, those with child victims had slightly higher levels of executive functioning than the other two groups. Researchers offer a discussion about future directions and implications of these findings.

Seto, M. C., Fedoroff, J. P., Bradford, J. M., Knack, N., Rodrigues, N. C., Curry, S., Booth, B., Gray, J., Cameron, C., Bourget, D., Messina, S., James, E., Watson, D., Gulati, S., Balmaceda, R., & Ahmen, A.G. (2016). **Reliability and validity of the DSM-IV-TR and proposed DSM-5 criteria for pedophilia: Implications for the ICD-11 and the next DSM.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 98-106. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.08.002

To test the inter-rater reliability and criterion-related validity of the DSM-IV-TR pedophilia diagnosis and the DSM-V proposed pedohebephilia diagnosis, 79 men who had committed child pornography offenses, contact offenses, or were referred because of possible pedophilic feelings, underwent assessment by two psychiatrists using an interview and questionnaire. Participants also underwent phallometric and visual testing. Results indicated that meeting the criteria for DSM-IV-TR diagnosis was significantly related with self-reported interest in children, and meeting the proposed DSM-5 diagnosis was related to self-report interest in children.

Taktak, Ş, Yılmaz, E., Karamustafaloğlu, O., & Ünsal, A. (2016). **Characteristics of paraphilics in Turkey: A retrospective study—20 years.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 22-30. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.004

To determine the frequency and characteristics of paraphilic behavior in Turkey, this study analyzed 101,208 cases sent to Istanbul Forensic Mental Health Institute between 1984 and 2004. An examination of the cases demonstrated that 307 were related to paraphilic acts, and were predominantly male perpetrators (97.4%) with prior victims (94.8%), who were primarily female (51.8%) and aged 6-10 (38.4%). Pedophilia was the most common paraphilia (60.3%).

Watson, S., Harkins, L., & Palmer, M. (2016). **The experience of deniers on a community sex offender group program.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 16, 374-392. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2016.1219219

To evaluate the success of treating individuals who deny their sexual offenses with mainstream treatment, the current study interviewed five deniers and five program facilitators from the Community Sex Offender Group (CSOG). Facilitators reported that deniers were successful in their integration, and participation in treatment. Deniers' largely reported success in CSOG, however, two of the five deniers reported their experience as difficult.

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

Researchers compared the Adam Walsh Act (AWA) classification tiers of risk assessment with actuarial risk assessment instruments and existing state classification schemes to examine the ability of each to identify those at high-risk to reoffend. Data from four states and 1,789 adults who committed sexual offenses indicated that the AWA classification system is a poor indicator of relative risk. Additionally, researchers found that when compared to Static-99R, the AWA is less effective at accurately predicting risk for recidivism.

VICTIMIZATION

Alvarez-Lister, M. S., Pereda, N., Guilera, G. (2016). **Psychopathological correlates of polyvictimization in young offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1710-1725.

Using a sample of 100 Spanish juvenile offenders, researchers explored the relationship between polyvictimization and the presence of psychopathology. Results indicated that polyvictims were more likely to have clinical levels of externalizing behavior and general impairment than those with less or no victimization. Implications for the way in which adolescent offenders are evaluated are discussed.

Benedini, K. M., Fagan, A. A., & Gibson, C. L. (2016). **The cycle of victimization: The relationship between childhood maltreatment and adolescent peer victimization.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 59, 111-121. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.08.003

Prospective data from 831 children and parents participating in the Longitudinal Studies on Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) was analyzed to examine the relationship between child physical and sexual abuse and gender as a potential moderator for these relationships. Results revealed that physical abuse prior to age 12 was related to an increased risk of intimidation and physical abuse by peers at age 16, and that a history of sexual abuse was predictive of physical abuse by peers but not intimidation. Gender did not act as a moderator in these relationships.

Briones-Robinson, R., Powers, R. A., Socia, K. M. (2016). **Sexual orientation bias crimes: Examination of reporting, perception of police bias, and differential police response.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1688-1709.

Using multi-year data from the National Crime Victimization Survey, this study examines victim-police interactions in LGBT hate crimes. Results indicate that victims of LGBT hate crimes continue to perceive the police as biased. However, crime reporting and police response did not differ based on hate crime status as compared to general crime. Implications for policing efforts and policies within the LGBT community are discussed.

Butcher, F., Holmes, M. R., Kretschmar, J. M., Flannery, D. J. (2016). **Polyvictimization across social contexts: Home, school, and neighborhood violence exposure.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1726-1740.

Researchers examined exposure to violence in a sample of 2,124 juveniles involved in the justice system. Three classes—low violence exposure, moderate and high home/school exposure, and violence exposure across home, school, and neighborhood—emerged. Further, distal outcomes in internalizing and externalizing problems were related to severity of class membership. Implications for understanding the relation between violence exposure and social context in justice-involved youth are discussed.

Clay-Warner, J., Bunch, J. M., & McMahon-Howard, J. (2016). **Differential vulnerability: Disentangling the effects of state dependence and population heterogeneity on repeat victimization.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43*, 1406-1429. doi:10.1177/0093854816636415

Researchers attempted to determine the nature of the relationship among repeat victimization, state dependence (i.e., elevated risk due to changes in victim or social environment post-victimization) and population heterogeneity (i.e., repeat victimization are isolated events). Using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey, researchers found that state dependence effects operate differently based on an individual's underlying risk of victimization. Further, the pattern of these effects differs based on victimization type (e.g., property versus violent). Implications of these findings are offered.

Gabrielli, J., Jackson, Y., & Brown, S. (2016). **Associations between maltreatment history and severity of substance use behavior in youth in foster care.** *Child Maltreatment, 21*, 298-307. doi: 10.1177/1077559516669443

This study sought to examine the influence of severe and chronic maltreatment history on substance use (SU) in youths in foster care using self-report measures regarding maltreatment history and substance abuse in a sample of 210 foster enrolled youth. Results revealed that the 31% of the youth had used substances in the past year, primarily cannabis (63.5%). The age of SU onset was 11.08, and youth who reported a history of SU behavior had higher maltreatment scores than those who did not report SU.

Goken, E. S., Duman, N. S., & Soylu, N. (2016). **Effects of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder on child abuse and neglect.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 62*, 1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.10.007

To determine whether children with a diagnosis of ADHD are a greater risk for child abuse and neglect, this study compared a sample of 104 children with ADHD to a sample of children without the diagnosis using the Abuse Assessment Questionnaire. Results indicated that children with ADHD had significantly greater increased rates of exposure to physical (96.2%) and emotional abuse (87.5%) when compared to controls (46.2%; 34.6%).

Hounmenou, C. (2016). **Exploring child prostitution in a major city in the West African region.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 59*, 26-35. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.07.003

Using a convenience sample of girls under age 18 (n=243) recruited from prostitution sites in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, this study sought to understand variables such as the profile of children in prostitution, factors of vulnerability to prostitution, prostitution practices, compensations, and related issues. Results of a 71-item closed-ended question survey revealed that children from Burkina Faso (63%) engaged in prostitution to support their families, and children from Nigeria (30%) practiced prostitution because they were victims of international sex trafficking.

Katz, L. S. (2016). **Efficacy of Warrior Renew group therapy for female veterans who experienced military sexual trauma.** *Psychological Services, 13*, 364-372. doi: 10.1037/ser0000103

This is a program evaluation of the Warrior Renew treatment protocol delivered in an outpatient therapy group for survivors of military sexual trauma (MST) at a Department of Veterans Affairs medical center. The group was delivered via a manualized protocol with 12 weekly topics. Findings revealed significant decreases in symptoms of anxiety, depression, posttraumatic negative thinking, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) all with large effect sizes.

Lahav, Y., & Elkut, A. (2016). **The cycle of healing-dissociation and attachment during treatment of CSA survivors.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 60, 67-76. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.09.009

To investigate the directionality of the relationship between attachment insecurities and disassociation in CSA survivors during treatment, the current study evaluated 407 female CSA survivors participating in outpatient treatment. CSA survivors were assessed at the beginning of treatment, as well as 6 months and 12 months into treatment. Results demonstrated a reduction in attachment insecurities and disassociation as treatment progressed and a reciprocal association between attachment insecurity and disassociation was observed.

Letson, M. M., Cooper, J. N., Deans, K. J., Scribano, P. V., Makoroff, K. I., Feldman, K. W., & Berger, R. P. (2016). **Prior opportunities to identify abuse in children with abusive head trauma.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 60, 36-45. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.09.001

This study evaluated a sample 232 children with abusive head trauma (AHT) to determine whether occurrences of prior opportunities to detect and describe abuse could be identified. Prior opportunities were defined as evaluations and/or referrals by medical or CPS services when the presence of symptoms could have been explained by abuse but either a diagnosis was not made or an alternative explanation was provided. Of the 232 children with AHT, 31% had a total of 120 prior opportunities with the most common prior opportunities defined as vomiting, prior CPS contact, and bruising.

Lund, J. I., Day, K. L., Schmidt, L. A., Saigal, S., & Van Lieshout, R. J. (2016). **Adult mental health outcomes of child sexual abuse survivors born at extremely low birth weight.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 59, 36-44. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.07.002

The present longitudinal study sought to examine the influence that child sexual abuse (CSA) had on adult psychopathology in 179 individuals born at extremely low birth weights (ELBW). Participants were evaluated at ages 22-26, at which point CSA was associated with clinically significant levels of internalizing behaviors, and again at age 29-36, at which point CSA was associated with an increased likelihood in non-substance use psychiatric disorders.

McDonnell, C. G., & Valentino, K. (2016). Intergenerational effects of childhood trauma: **Evaluating pathways among maternal ACEs, perinatal depressive symptoms and infant outcomes.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21(4), 317-326. doi: 10.1177/1077559516659556

This study sought to address the relationship between maternal adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and perinatal depressive symptoms or the intergenerational effect of maternal childhood trauma history on birth outcomes and infant functioning. Pregnant women (n=398) completed an ACE measure at a prenatal assessment, as well as a postnatal assessment, and provided birth outcome data. Maternal ACEs were predictive of prenatal depression whereas childhood maltreatment experiences were associated with postnatal depressive symptoms. Further, in terms of intergenerational associations, maternal child maltreatment was predictive of increased maladaptive infant socioemotional symptoms.

Meloy, J. R., & Amman, M. (2016). **Public figure attacks in the United States, 1995–2015.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 622-644. doi:10.1002/bls.2253

A sample of 56 public figure attack incidents was examined. Victim categories were most likely politicians, judges, and athletes. Attackers were males, often with a psychiatric disorder, grandiosity, and both a violent and nonviolent criminal history. The known motivations for the attacks were often angry and personal, the most common being dissatisfaction with a judicial or other governmental process (23%). Lethality risk during an attack was 55%.

Mengtong, C., & Ko Ling, C. (2016). **Parental absence, child victimization, and psychological well-being in rural China.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 59, 45-54. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.07.009

Cross-sectional data from 793 rural children in Sichuan Province analyzed the preceding year rates of seven forms of child victimization (physical assault, property crime, peer/sibling victimization, child maltreatment, sexual victimization, witnessing family violence, and exposure to community violence) as well as poly-victimization. Results revealed a positive correlation between childhood victimization and parental absence, and increased levels of depression in left-behind children.

Oxford, M. L., Spieker, S. J., Lohr, M. J., and Fleming, C. B. (2016). **Promoting first relationships: Randomized trial of a 10-week home visiting program with families referred to child protective services.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 267-277. doi: 10.1177/1077559516668274

Using a sample of 247 families with recent CPS visits, this study implemented a control trial the Promoting First Relationships (PFR) 10-week home visiting program. Families in the PFR group were educated about their children's social and emotional needs to work towards facilitating care taking behaviors that support the maintenance of a secure attachment. Compared to a control group who received

telephone based resource and referral, parents in the PFR condition scored higher on scales assessing parent understanding of child needs, and parent sensitivity. Further, children in the PFR condition were less likely to be in foster care through 1 year post intervention.

Queirós, A. N., & Vagos, P. (2016). **Measures of aggression and victimization in Portuguese adolescents: Cross-cultural validation of the Revised Peer Experience Questionnaire.** *Psychological Assessment*, 28, e141-e151. doi:10.1037/pas0000363

This study utilized a sample of 1320 adolescents to validate the Portuguese version of the Revised Peer Experience Questionnaire, which assesses aggression, victimization, and prosocial behavior. Confirmatory factor analysis confirms the measurement model of the instrument's bully and victim versions, as evaluating overt, relational, and reputational aggression/ victimization and providing/ receiving prosocial behavior, respectively. These results suggest that this instrument is a reliable, valid, and structurally sound measure.

Shenk, C. E., Noll, J. G., Griffin, A. M., Allen, E. K., Lee, S. E., Lewkovich, K. L., & Allen, B. (2016). **Psychometric evaluation of the comprehensive trauma interview PTSD symptoms scale following exposure to child maltreatment.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 343-352. doi: 10.1177/1077559516669253

To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Comprehensive Trauma Interview Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptoms Scale (CTI-PSS), the measure was completed by 343 female adolescents exposed to substantiated sexual abuse and by a non-maltreated population. Results indicated that the CTI-PSS is both valid and reliable in the measurement of PTSD symptoms, and overall is a useful measure for assessing PTSD symptoms in the child maltreatment population.

Stanley, N., Oram, S., Jakobowitz, Westwood, J., Borschmann, R., Zimmerman, C., & Howard, L. M. (2016). **The health needs and healthcare experiences of young people trafficked into the UK.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 59, 100-110. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.08.001

Data gathered from a health survey and qualitative interviews revealed that 29 young people being trafficked for sex work, domestic servitude, and labor exploitation had faced extensive sexual and physical violence, threats, restrictions with liberty, and deprivation yet had limited access to health care due to language barriers and failure to be taken seriously. High levels of psychological distress were present in two-thirds of these individuals. The findings from this study emphasize the need for practitioners to be cognizant of the healthcare needs of trafficked young people.

Swingle, J. M., Tursich, M., Cleveland, J. M., Gold, S. N., Tolliver, S. F., Michaels, L., Kupperman-Caron, L. N., Garcia-Larrieu, M., & Sciarrino, N. A. (2016). **Childhood disclosure of sexual abuse: Necessary but not necessarily sufficient.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 62, 10-18. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.10.009

This study sought to examine the influence that disclosure of sexual abuse during adulthood has on abuse cessation, and symptomology in adulthood. A sample of 301 participants, divided into three groups: Nondisclosure, Disclosure/Abuse ended, and Disclosure/Abuse Continued, completed the Impact of Event Scale (IES/IES-R) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II). Results demonstrated that individuals in the Disclosure/Abuse Continued group scored significantly higher than the Nondisclosure group, but no significant difference was observed between the Disclosure groups.

Tailleau, T. L., Brownridge, D. A., Sareen, J., & Afifi, T. O. (2016). **Childhood emotional maltreatment and mental disorders: Results from a nationally representative adult sample from the United States.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 59, 1-12. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.07.005

The relationship between childhood emotional maltreatment and the development of a mental disorder in adulthood was examined in a sample of 34,653 adults in the US. Results demonstrated that experiencing emotionally abusive acts were related to the increased odds of lifetime diagnoses of several Axis I and II disorders.

Villodas, M. T., Cromer, K. D., Moses, J. O., Litrownik, A. J., Newton, R. R., & Davis, I. P. (2016). **Unstable child welfare permanent placements and early adolescent physical and mental health: The roles of adverse childhood experiences and post-traumatic stress.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 62, 76-88. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.10.014

This study sought to examine the influence that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and PTSD reactions have on disruptions of permanent placement in the youth welfare system, as well as mental and physical health problems during adolescence. Results indicated that children without permanent placement had a greater likelihood of experiencing ACEs and post-traumatic stress reactions by late childhood and consequently had greater physical and mental health problems during the transition to adulthood.

Weltz, S. M., Armeli, S., Ford, J. D., & Tennen, H. (2016). **A daily process examination of the relationship childhood trauma and stress reactivity.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 60, 1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.chabu.2016.08.005

The current study sought to determine the degree to which interpersonal childhood trauma (specifically emotional abuse and neglect) impacts daily stress reactivity and negative affect in a sample of college students ($N=1634$, 53.7% women). Results illustrated that those with a more severe history of emotional abuse demonstrated stronger stress-reactivity for anxiety, and that neglect acted as a moderator in that those with extensive history of neglect demonstrated lower levels of anxiety to daily stress.

WITNESS ISSUES

Andrews, S. J., & Lamb, M. E. (2016). **How do lawyers examine and cross-examine children in Scotland?** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 953-971. doi: 10.1002/acp.3286

Trial transcripts from 56 5- to 17-year-old alleged sexual abuse victims were analyzed for differences between prosecutor and defense lawyer questioning. Defense lawyers used more suggestive prompts than prosecutors, which elicited less information than prosecutors favoring invitations, directives, and option-posing prompts. Lawyers' behavior altered little among ages of witnesses.

Carlson, C. A., Carlson, M. A., Weatherford, D. R., Tucker, A., & Bednarz, J. (2016). **The effect of backloading instructions on eyewitness identification from simultaneous and sequential lineups.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 1005-1013. doi: 10.1002/acp.3292

The effect of backloading was investigated for perpetrator-present and –absent simultaneous ($N = 532$) and sequential ($N = 780$) lineups. In the simultaneous condition, participants were informed they would view either 6 or 30 individuals; in the sequential condition, participants were told they would view either 30 individuals or not given a specific number. Backloading induced participants to be more conservative but did not affect d' .

Carlson, C. A., Young, D. F., Weatherford, D. R., Carlson, M. A., Bednarz, J. E., & Jones, A. R. (2016). **The influence of perpetrator exposure time and weapon presence/timing on eyewitness confidence and accuracy.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 898-910. doi: 10.1002/acp.3275

Undergraduate participants ($N = 1619$) were exposed to a short (3 vs. 10 seconds) mock crime where a gun was either present or absent before choosing a perpetrator from a perpetrator-present or perpetrator-absent lineup. No significant differences in eyewitness identification accuracy emerged, though participants had worse recall regarding the perpetrator when a weapon was present.

Charman, S. D., & Quiroz, V. (2016). **Blind sequential lineup administration reduces both false identifications and confidence in those false identifications.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40(5), 477-487. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000197

Using student-participants ($n=312$), the researchers randomly assigned participants to play the role of a lineup administrator or a mock crime witness. Lineup administrators were told the identity of the suspect or not. When the lineup was nonblind, administrators were more likely than blind administrators to smile when the crime witness viewed a photo of the suspect and after an identification was made. Nonblind administrations inflated false identifications and inflated confidence for incorrect identifications.

Colloff, M. F., Wade, K. A., & Strange, D. (2016) **Unfair lineups make witnesses more likely to confuse innocent and guilty suspects.** *Psychological Science*, 27, 1227-1239. doi: 10.1177/0956797616655789

Participants ($N = 8,925$) made identifications from one of either three fair-lineup techniques or an unfair lineup, where no effort was made to prevent distinctive subjects from standing out. Unfair lineups increased willingness to identify the suspect and impaired ability to distinguish between innocent and guilty suspects.

Hellmann, D. F., & Memon, A. (2016). **Attribution of crime motives biases eyewitnesses' memory and sentencing decisions.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 22, 957-976. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2016.1207768

In this paper, we present two experiments ($N = 209$) in which eyewitnesses were led to conclude that a perpetrator's motives for a crime were either dispositional or situational. As expected, misinformation consistent with an eyewitness' attribution of crime motives was typically falsely recognized as true whereas inconsistent misinformation was correctly rejected. Furthermore, a dispositional vs. situational attribution of crime motives resulted in more severe (mock) sentencing supporting previous research.

McAuliff, B. D., & Arter, J. L. (2016). **Adversarial allegiance: The devil is in the evidence details, not just on the witness stand.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 524-535. doi:10.1037/lhb0000198

A sample of 100 witness suggestibility experts reviewed a police interview of a 5-year-old female victim. Retaining party (prosecution, defense) and interview suggestibility (low, high) varied. Experts were more willing to testify for the prosecution when suggestibility was low. Despite an initial bias toward retaining party, experts' evaluations of child victim accuracy and police interview quality were lower in the high versus low suggestibility condition. Adversarial allegiance may be more likely in cases involving evidence that is not blatantly flawed.

Paulo, R. M., Albuquerque, P. B., Bull, R. (2016). **Improving the enhanced cognitive interview with a new interview strategy: Category clustering recall.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 775-784. doi: 10.1002/acp.3253

Two days after watching a mock robbery video, participants ($N = 59$) were interviewed using one of three versions of the enhanced cognitive interview (ECI): ECI, ECI with category clustering recall (CCR) replacing the change order mnemonic, or ECI with CCR used in conjunction with eye closure. Interviews with CCR increased information disclosure without compromising accuracy.

Price, E. A., Ahern, E. C., & Lamb, M. E. (2016). **Rapport-building in investigative interviews of alleged child sexual abuse victims.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 743-749. doi: 10.1002/acp.3249

Transcripts ($N = 94$) of interviews of 4- to 13-year-old alleged victims were analyzed based on interview type: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Protocol or the Memorandum of Good Practice (MoGP). Both utterance type and prompt content during rapport-building affected children's immediate productivity.

Smith, A. M., Lindsay, R. L., & Wells, G. L. (2016). **A Bayesian analysis on the (dis)utility of iterative-showup procedures: The moderating impact of prior probabilities.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 503-516. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000196s

The authors define an iterative-showup procedure as an identification technique in which police officers show a witness several suspects until an identification is made. The authors use Bayesian modeling to demonstrate that iterative identification procedures are associated with lower probative value and a disproportionate number of innocent identifications compared to culprit identifications. The authors argue that iterative-showup procedures reduce probative value because a witness is supplied a number of innocent persons despite there being one culprit.

Waterhouse, G. F., Ridley, A. M., Bull, R., La Rooy, D., & Wilcock, R. (2016). **Dynamics of repeated interviews with children.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 713-721. doi: 10.1002/acp.3246

Transcripts of 21 first and second interviews with child victims/witnesses were analyzed for question-type and child responses. The proportion of question type across interviews was consistent. Children were equally informative in their follow-up interviews, with new details being consistent with prior recall.

OTHER

Ayer, L., Woldetsadik, M. A., Malsberger, R., Burgette, L. F., & Kohl, P. L. (2016). **Who are the men caring for maltreated youth? Male primary caregivers in the child welfare system.** *Child Maltreatment*, 21, 278-287. doi: 10.1177/1077559516664985

A comparison of the characteristics of male (fathers) and female (mothers) primary caregivers in the child welfare system revealed that mothers and fathers did not drastically differ. Fathers and mothers were similar in parenting behaviors and levels of depression. Fathers tended to be older, were more likely to be employed, have a higher household income, have older children, and were less likely to have a substance use problem.

Backhaus, A., Gholizadeh, S., Godfrey, K. M., Pittman, J., & Afari, J. (2016). **The many wounds of war: The association of service-related and clinical characteristics with problems with the law in Iraq and Afghanistan veterans.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 49, 205-213. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.10.007

The current study aimed to evaluate the relationship between demographics, service-related, and clinical-characteristics, and self-reported legal problems in a sample of 1,250 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans. Four hundred and forty veterans reported having legal issues, and independent logistic regression revealed that veterans who screened positive for PTSD, MST, TBI, and clinical levels of pain had a greater likelihood of reporting problems with the law.

Brackmann, N., Otgaar, H., Sauerland, M., & Howe, M. L. (2016). **The impact of testing on the formation of children's and adults' false memories.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30, 785-794. doi: 10.1002/acp.3254

Memories of a mock crime were tested in children aged 7- to 15-years-old and adults ($N = 220$) using meaning or item-specific questions. The following day, test results replicated misinformation and testing effects, with testing increasing retrieval-enhanced suggestibility. The only group that benefitted from receiving meaning questions was adults.

Bohmert, M. N. (2016). **The role of transportation disadvantage for women on community supervision.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43, 1522-1540. doi:10.1177/0093854816654267

This study is the first to examine access to transportation in criminal justice samples. Using a sample of 366 women on probation and parole, researchers found four general themes related to transportation: women have extensive transportation deficits at the individual level (e.g., poor health); women rely extensively on social support for transportation; women have deficits at the community level (e.g., inaccessible living area); and women did not directly identify transportation as a barrier. Rather, they indirectly reported lack of access to transportation (42.6% reported transportation as a pressing concern). The implications of these findings are discussed.

Canada, K. E., & Ray, B. (2016). **Mental health court participants' perspectives of success: What key outcomes are we missing?.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 15, 352-361. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1230155

This study examined a sample of 26 mental health court participants and their perceptions of how mental health court impacted them. Participants identified four salient successes that they perceived to result from mental health court participation: improved psychiatric stability, sobriety, improved relationships, and increased engagement in life and mental health. Reduced substance use and "staying out of trouble" were also reported successes.

Cao, Y., & Maguire-Jack, K. (2016). **Interactions with community members and institutions: Preventive pathways for child maltreatment.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 62, 111-121. doi: 10.1016/j.chab.2016.10.012

Using data from the age 3 wave of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study, this study investigated how neighborhood processes and community participation influence parental internal control, and subsequent child maltreatment. Results indicate that community participation, and neighborhood processes are related to physical abuse, child neglect, and psychological aggression, however, these associations are largely due to their effect on internal control.

Redlich, A. D., & Shteynberg, R. V. (2016). **To plead or not to plead: A comparison of juvenile and adult true and false plea decisions.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 611-625. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000205

Redlich and Shteynberg analyzed plea decisions amongst juveniles and adults using hypothetical scenarios in which participants were asked to assume innocence or guilt. When asked to assume innocence in the hypothetical situation, juveniles were more likely to plead guilty than young adults. Further, findings revealed that juveniles were less likely to consider the short and long term consequences of their decisions. After controlling for age, legal knowledge was found to be weakly positively correlated with plea decisions – however, this relationship was only true for guilty participants.



American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41



AP-LS Committee News & Updates

&

**Winter 2017
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.carsonspencer.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

Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee

Call for Syllabi

The TTC Committee is continuing its efforts to collect syllabi for courses in Psychology and Law or closely related topics. There are already a number of syllabi that have been collected over the years on the AP-LS website. However, we would like to routinely post new syllabi. We would appreciate your assistance in providing us with a copy of your 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 files are preferred).



AP-LS Student Committee

The Student Committee has been creating new student resources and is continuing to update our existing resources. Keep up-to-date on the programming we offer via our website (aplss-tudents.org) and our social media accounts (@APLSsc on Twitter and American Psychology-Law Society Student Committee on Facebook). We recently launched a grants database listing funding opportunities likely to be of interest to student members of AP-LS; see <http://www.apls-students.org/funding.html> to access the database and to add additional opportunities relevant to psych-law research. Additionally, we are in the process of planning a series of webinars for 2017.

The Student Committee is continuing several popular conference events this year, including our welcome breakfast and student social. We are also hosting a student-led workshop on due process in criminal procedure contexts and a panel of legal professionals discussing how psychology-law research could better answer real-world psycho-legal questions. We have released the call for student presentation award submissions, with winners to be announced at the March conference; check our website for more information about submitting. Finally, the Student Committee is especially looking forward to the fifth annual 5K Fun Run. Make sure to register to participate in this great event and explore Seattle!

For any questions or suggestions about improving student member resources, please feel free to contact our chair, Emily Haney-Caron, at aplssstudents@gmail.com.

AP-LS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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Calls for Nominations & Papers

Announcements

Advertisements

&

Winter 2017

American Psychology-Law Society

Saleem Shah Award Recipient

Dear Colleagues,

It is my pleasure to inform you that Dr. Jessica Salerno has been selected for this year's Saleem Shah Award. This award recognizes early career excellence and is co-sponsored by AAFP and AP-LS. Such excellence does not come easily, as the award honoring Dr. Shah entails a broad range of qualities, including the passionate development of relevant research and its application to public service, practice, and mentoring. The selection committee for this award was impressed by the accomplishments of Dr. Salerno. The following paragraph is but a brief summary of her many achievements.

Dr. Salerno completed her doctoral degree in 2012 at the University of Illinois at Chicago doctoral program in Social and Personality Psychology. Currently she is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at Arizona State University. Dr. Salerno has made rapid and extensive contributions to the scientific literature in areas including, but not limited to: individual and group jury decision making, the role of moral emotions on blame and punishment, and differential effects of expressing anger for women and African Americans. Dr. Salerno is on the editorial boards of several journals, including Law and Human Behavior and Psychology, Public Policy, & Law. She is the recipient of numerous research grants and has 14 peer-reviewed article publications, 10 book chapters, law reviews, and other manuscripts. Dr. Salerno has also accepted prestigious invitations to present her findings at conferences and international events and has testified as an expert witness in court cases. Not surprisingly, her work has been cited on numerous occasions, including in several media outlets (e.g., National Geographic, BBC News, Huffington Post)

Congratulations Dr. Salerno!

Regards,

Robert Cochrane, Psy.D., ABPP
President, American Academy of Forensic Psychology

Behavioral Sciences and the Law: Special Issue on Criminal Mental States

Call for Papers

Behavioral Sciences & the Law announces a forthcoming special issue on *Criminal Mental States*, to be edited by Christopher Slobogin, J.D., LL.M., a newly appointed editor for the journal. Manuscripts that address the following issues are especially welcome: Original research reports, literature reviews and policy papers addressing: (1) the ability of forensic evaluators, judges or juries to discern mental states relevant to the insanity defense, mens rea and other mental state issues that arise in criminal trials or sentencing; (2) methods of operationalizing mental states such as intent, recklessness and negligence; (3) effective ways of communicating mental state information in the courtroom; (4) improvements on legal descriptions of mental states; (5) empirical investigation of “evil,” “depravity,” “culpability” and like concepts; (6) empirically-based arguments as to why mental states should or should not be considered legally relevant; (7) alternatives to legal regimes based on mental states; (8) perceptions of offenders, victims and/or the public about the importance of mental state requirements, as compared to a regime that focuses on antisocial conduct or future risk.

Manuscripts should be 20 to 30 doubled-spaced typewritten pages and should comply with the editorial and referencing style of the most recent edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* or the Harvard law Review’s *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (but not both). Specific stylistic requirements can be found in a recent copy of the journal, or can be obtained via direct communication with the journal’s editors (Chris Slobogin, Charles Ewing and Alan Felthous).

To expedite processing, submit your manuscript electronically. Authors should use e-mail attachment, with the manuscript readable in Windows-based MS Word or Word Perfect formats. Manuscripts must be received before **January 1, 2018**. Please submit electronically to:

Christopher Slobogin
Vanderbilt University Law School
131 21st Ave. South
Nashville, Tn. 37203
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Call for Papers-Special Issue on Guilty Pleas

Guest Editors: Miko Wilford and Allison Redlich

Psychology, Public Policy, and Law invites submissions for a forthcoming special issue on Guilty Pleas with publication anticipated summer 2018. The deadline for submission is **June 1st, 2017**.

In 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court recognized "... a whole new field of constitutionalized criminal procedure: plea-bargaining law" (Lafler v. Cooper, 2012, p. 1 of dissent). Although this statement was made in a dissent aimed at decrying the Court's majority opinion for expanding potential ineffective assistance of counsel claims in guilty plea cases, the underlying sentiment is nonetheless true. With this decision and two others (i.e., Padilla v. Kentucky, 2010; Missouri v. Frye, 2012), the Court turned a spotlight on plea-bargaining's domination of the justice system. Nearly all criminal convictions, in criminal and juvenile courts, are via guilty pleas. For years plea-bargaining matured in the shadows with little legal or empirical scrutiny. As noted by U.S. District Court Judge Rakoff (2014), in the age of mandatory minimums, prosecutors have unfettered discretion to secure plea convictions.

This special issue will assemble rigorous research and analytical articles that have the potential to deepen our understanding of guilty pleas (and related aspects) and/or influence policy and practice. We invite empirical and theoretical articles written from a psychological, legal, policy, or other relevant perspective that are germane to guilty pleas, related processes, and the actors involved in these decisions. Preference will be given to empirical articles with data. Questions of interest include, but are not limited to:

- What factors contribute to the decision to plead guilty? How do these factors relate to current plea procedures (e.g., overcharging, exploding offers that involve the enforcement of short deadlines for accepting or rejecting deals, etc.)?
- Are pleas entered knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily (as legally required)? What information do defendants/defense attorneys need to make a knowledgeable decision?
- What safeguards could be effective at preventing invalid pleas (i.e., false guilty pleas or pleas not entered knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily)?
- Does the magnitude of the plea discount (or trial penalty) impact plea outcomes?
- How do plea procedures vary by jurisdiction, state, and/or country?
- How frequently are plea offers rejected? Are multiple offers common?
- Are particular individuals or groups more vulnerable to entering false guilty pleas?
- How do bail and/or pretrial detention influence plea decision-making?

Psychology, Public Policy and Law is a highly regarded journal, published by the American Psychological Association since 1995. It is currently ranked among the top twenty law journals and consistently ranks among the top five psychology and law journals. All submissions will be subjected to the standard peer-review process, and should be prepared in accordance with *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* policies (<http://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/law/index.aspx?tab=4>). Although manuscripts are typically formatted in APA style, submissions in Bluebook style will also be accepted. Cover letters can be addressed to Dr. Miko Wilford and/or Dr. Allison Redlich.

The deadline for submission is **June 1st, 2017**. Articles should be submitted via the journal portal (<http://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/law/?tab=4>), with an indication that the articles are to be considered for the special issue on guilty pleas. For further information, or to express interest in serving as a special issue reviewer, please contact either Miko Wilford (Miko_Wilford@uml.edu) or Allison Redlich (aredlich@gmu.edu). Interested contributors are also welcome to send brief proposals or abstracts to either Guest Editor to determine fit with this special issue.

2017 AP-LS Conference Preview

Greetings AP-LS Members!

We are excited to provide these highlights for the upcoming AP-LS 2017 Conference. The program schedule will be completed in the coming weeks. For more information and to register for the conference, please visit ap-ls.wildapricot.org/APLS2017.

We look forward to seeing you all in Seattle!

Your conference co-chairs,

Kathleen Kemp & Derek Hess

Continued Source for Great CE & CLE credits!

AP-LS will continue to offer CEs for this year's conference through CONCEPT. We are hopeful that CLEs will also be available. Please frequent the conference website (ap-ls.wildapricot.org/APLS2017) for updated information.

Fantastic Pre-Conference Workshops – Wednesday, March 15th!

Please see the CE Committee's flyer for more details about the fantastic full and half-day workshops at this year's conference and sign up!

Cutting Edge Plenaries!

Thursday, March 16th – Charles H. Ramsey, Police Commissioner

Charles H. Ramsey is a former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department (D.C.), Commissioner for Philadelphia Police Department, and co-chair of President Obama's Taskforce on 21st Century Policing. Commissioner Ramsey will address various challenges and opportunities associated with community policing today, including police use of deadly force and mass incarceration. He will explore ways in which social science and legal professionals can better collaborate with law enforcement to develop more trusting relationships and effective interventions.

Friday, March 17th – Adam Foss, J.D., Co-founder and President of Prosecutor Impact

Adam Foss is a former Assistant District Attorney in the Juvenile Division of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office in Boston, MA, and a fierce advocate for juvenile justice reform and the importance of the role of the prosecutor in reforming the justice system. Adam's work aims to develop legal professionals, particularly district attorneys, to approach their work in a culturally-competent and evidenced-based manner that is informed by the latest developments in social, behavioral, and neurological science. His vision strives to unite legal and psychological professionals in innovative ways, and can be previewed in his February 2016 Ted Talk entitled, A Prosecutor's Vision for a Better Justice System. Follow Adam Foss on social media at @adamjohnfoss.

Saturday, March 18th – Making a Murderer: The Case of Brendan Dassey

In relation to the Netflix documentary series, Making a Murderer, persons integral to the defense and ultimate release of Steven Avery's nephew, Brendan Dassey, will discuss why Dassey was a vulnerable suspect; the interrogation tactics that were used to elicit and contaminate his confession; and the implications more generally for juvenile justice, police interrogations, and other matters of policy and practice. This presentation will be led by Steven Drizin, J.D., Dassey's Defense Attorney (Bluhm Legal Clinic, Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law); Laura Nirider, J.D., Dassey's Defense Attorney (Center on Wrongful Convictions of Youth, Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law); and Richard Leo, J.D., Defense-team's false confessions expert (University of San Francisco School of Law). False confessions expert, Saul Kassin, PhD (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) will be the Discussant. This is a unique opportunity to expand upon a series that captivated millions, and illustrates salient to false confessions today.

Exciting Committee Sponsored & Special Sessions!

Each year AP-LS Committees sponsor sessions related to their area of focus. Here is a preview of the expert presenters and panelists that will be presenting throughout the conference, as well as some other unique sessions at this year's conference. Check them out!

A Conversation with Amanda Knox

The prosecution of Amanda Knox for the murder of her British roommate in Italy captured worldwide attention from when she was arrested in 2007 to when she was exonerated in 2015. Saul Kassin, PhD will discuss the psychological factors that tainted the investigation and prosecution. Amanda Knox will then reflect on her entire experience and share the life she now lives. This is sure to be a must-see event!

Corrections – The Future of Corrections Reform

Dr. Nneka Jones-Tapia is the Executive Director of the largest psychiatric treatment facility in the USA – Chicago's Cook County Jail. She has worked to improve the mental health services for inmates while they are in custody, and fostered collaboration with the community and other components of the criminal justice system. Dr. Jones-Tapia will address the future of correctional reform and avenues for being a change agent within its complex system.

Early Career Professionals & Social Media – Professional Social Media Use

This interdisciplinary session will introduce how social media platforms can be used as a channel to help professionals build relationships, portfolios, and awareness. Patrick Gatien will discuss the pros and cons of the platforms available and give attendees tips on how to use their social media time wisely to reach their professional objectives. Ethical issues with social media use will also be reviewed.

Legal Scholars – Psychological Research in the Criminal Justice System

This session will be led by law professors interested in how psychological research is applied to the criminal justice system. Presentations will address the legal and empirical perspectives of: the role dangerousness should play in commitment and sentencing proceedings with Robert Schopp, Ph.D., J.D.; the scope of expert testimony in child sex abuse prosecutions with Clifford Fishman, J.D.; the potential advantages of mindfulness training for lawyers in the criminal justice system with Pamela Metzger, J.D.; and the relevance of mental disability in assessing whether consent is present in alleged rape cases with Jasmine Harris, J.D. The session discussant will be Christopher Slobogin, J.D, LL.M.

Professional Development of Women / Early Career Professionals / Teaching, Training, & Careers – Becoming a Successful Negotiator

Catharine Morrison, J.D. is an expert in negotiation, conflict management, and managing difficult conversations. She will address key concepts and frameworks for negotiation, including distributive and integrative negotiation, and tools and techniques to assist you in negotiation analysis, preparation, and engagement. The session will include two simulations where attendees will have the opportunity to practice what they learn and a question and answer portion. Registration for this event is strongly encouraged (but not required) in order to get access to the preparatory e-learning modules. Please contact Gina Vincent (gina.vincent@umassmed.edu) no later than March 6th to gain access to the modules.

Students – Conducting Research to Address Real-World Problems

Legal practitioners from different specializations will discuss how they utilize social science research in their work, and identify ways in which research could be applied more effectively in legal contexts and settings. This panel

is intended to further the conversation among psychologists and lawyers (including those in training) about how psychological research can be more targeted and effective in legal settings given the constraints of social science research.

Teaching, Training, and Careers – Social Justice Teaching & Training Techniques

This session will foster critical thought regarding the importance of social justice pedagogy, and provide specific strategies to address the cultural, socio-political, and economic realities of society. Özlem Sensoy, PhD will critique common practices of social justice education and provide solutions to the shortcomings and oppressive implications of traditional methods. Darlene Perry, PhD will provide a multi-faceted approach to understanding the social and political systems associated with oppression for graduate students to better serve diverse communities and effect system change. J.W. Wiley, PhD will challenge participants to rethink their perspectives and approaches towards leadership within a context of diversity & social justice by utilizing the emotional impact of film.

Awards & Honors!

Each year AP-LS honors various award winners with a special ceremony and opportunity to learn more about the amazing work our colleagues are engaged in. This year special presentations will occur for the following awards and honors. Recipients will be noted in the final conference program. Please see the final conference program for additional awards and ceremonies.

- Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law – **Jessica Salerno, Ph.D.**
- AP-LS Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law -- **Candyce Shields, Ph.D.**
- AAFP Distinguished Contributions to Forensic Psychology Award -- TBD

Receptions & Special Events!

Thursday, March 16th –

- Student Committee Welcome Breakfast – 9:00-9:30am
- Student Committee Workshop: *Due Process: Basics of Criminal Procedure Analysis* – 9:30-11:00am
- Conference Welcome Reception – 6:30-8:00pm

Friday, March 17th –

- Student Committee-sponsored 5K Fun Run – 7:00-7:50am
- Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon (Invitation only) – 12:20pm-1:30pm
- Lunch & Learn with APA: How to Publish – 12:30-1:30pm- NEW!
- Friday Evening Poster Session – 6:30-8:00pm
- Student Committee Cocktail Hour – 8:00-9:00pm
- Student Committee Puzzle Challenge (pre-registration required) – 9:00-10:30pm

Saturday, March 18th –

- Saturday Evening Poster Session – 6:30-8:00pm

*Additional University and AP-LS Committee Receptions will be held on all three nights of the conference. Please see the final schedule for official dates and times.

PRATO

Tuscany, Italy
4-6 October 2017

Safer Communities, Safer Relationships: Generating Solutions for Reducing Persistent Violence and Other Serious Offending

Persistent violence and other serious offending behaviour has a devastating effect on victims, family members, society and the perpetrators themselves. Finding effective solutions to reduce the incidence and severity of offending requires a cross-disciplinary focus. Only with a concerted and ongoing effort can we succeed in reducing the effects of these behaviours in our societies.

This international conference, co-hosted by Professor Rosemary Sheehan AM (Department of Social Work, Monash University) and Professor James Ogloff AM, brings together policy contributors, interdisciplinary practitioners, decision makers, advocates, and researchers to examine various aspects of serious offending and violence. The aim of the conference is to share research, practice and policy developments; to stimulate critical examination of the multifaceted causal issues; and to foster ongoing learning and collaborations.

The conference will give particular attention to the following themes:

- Understanding violence and other serious offences
- Desistance from crime and community reintegration
- Effective law and policy developments for managing and reducing offending
- Intimate partner and family violence
- Solutions for severe and persistent young offenders
- 'Crossover kids' – from protection to offending
- Origins of violence and its life course
- Neurobiology of violence
- Mental illness, substance misuse, disability and violence
- Effective interventions with perpetrators
- Family law
- Child protection

Abstracts are now invited on these themes and other relevant topics.

Instructions and a template are on the conference website.

Conference venue

The conference will be held at the Monash University Centre in Prato, in the beautiful 18th century Palazzo Vaj, just 20 minutes from Florence, in Tuscany, Italy.

Information

Conference website: www.swinburne.edu.au/prato2017

Further information about the conference will be posted on the website in the coming weeks. If you wish to be notified of updates, or have any queries please contact us on: info-cfbs@swin.edu.au

Keynote Speakers

Judge Tony Fitzgerald

Tony Fitzgerald was involved in the establishment of Te Kooti o Timatanga Hou (The Court of New Beginnings) in 2010 and has presided in that Court since then. It is a Solution Focussed Court in the adult jurisdiction for homeless people who have impaired decision making capacity due to mental illness, brain injury, cognitive impairment, alcohol, other drug or substance abuse.

Professor Danya Glaser

Danya Glaser is a Visiting Professor at UCL and honorary consultant child and adolescent psychiatrist at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London. Dr Glaser has taught, researched and written widely on various aspects of child maltreatment including sexual and emotional abuse, fabricated or induced illness; and the effects of child maltreatment on the developing brain.

Professor Paul Mazerolle

Paul Mazerolle is Pro Vice Chancellor of Arts, Education and Law at Griffith University and Director of the Violence Research and Prevention Program at Griffith University. He is also involved with the International Observatory on Justice Responses to Domestic Violence.

Emeritus Professor Mary McMurran

Mary McMurran is Emeritus Professor of Personality Disorder Research at the University of Nottingham's Institute of Mental Health. Her research interests include: the treatment of people with personality disorders, and alcohol-related aggression and violence; and enhancing engagement in treatment. A Fellow of the British Psychological Society, she received the Division of Forensic Psychology's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2005.

Professor James Ogloff AM

James Ogloff is Director, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, and Director, Psychological Services and Research, Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare). He has specific expertise in forensic psychology, forensic mental health, mental health law, and the assessment and management of offenders.

Professor Lindsay Thomson

Lindsay Thomson is Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the University of Edinburgh and Medical Director of the State Hospitals Board for Scotland and the Forensic Mental Health Managed Care Network. Her research interests include outcomes in mentally disordered offenders; risk assessment and management of harm to others; the impact of legislative change; and service design for mentally disordered offenders.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS
CLOSING DATE FOR ABSTRACTS: 30 JUNE 2017



Centre for Forensic
Behavioural Science



Book Release:

Justice in Life and Society

A member of AP-LS, Virginia Murphy-Berman, is pleased to announce the upcoming publication by Momentum Press of her new book on justice, *Justice in Life and Society: How We Decide What is Fair*. In this book a range of different types of justice issues is addressed. Topics examined include ideas of deservingness and privilege, notions of merit and fair rewards, definitions of just treatment, the importance of respect, perceptions of fair punishment, and divergent views about the nature of human rights. In addition to providing an introduction to these areas, numerous discussion questions and debate topics are included. The book is intended to serve as a rich and practical teaching resource. It will provide readers with conceptual tools and skills they can use to critically analyze everyday social justice problems and policies ranging from questions about who should have access to different types of healthcare services to considerations of the fairness of various types of death penalty laws.

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Justice in Life and Society *How We Decide What Is Fair*

Virginia Murphy-Berman

If somebody asked you whether life was fair, how would you respond? In this book, learn how to critically think about this question of justice in our lives. You will learn that people mean many different things when they talk of a just or fair outcome. For instance, have you gotten what you deserve? Have you been listened to and treated with respect? Have your rights been protected? Have you been unfairly privileged? Were you sufficiently rewarded for your contributions? Did you receive unjust punishment if you broke the law?

These are tremendously important topics to consider in the contentious times in which we live. In this book, you will be given new ways of thinking about these critical justice debates. In addition to getting up to speed on the research and literature in the area, you will have a chance to apply what you learn by analyzing topics like the right to free universal health care or the morality of the death penalty. This book is a tremendous resource for faculty teaching traditional or online classes on the topic of social justice, as well as for those general readers who are simply interested in learning more about the topic.

Virginia Murphy-Berman received her PhD in clinical psychology from Northwestern University, and she completed postdoctoral training in law and psychology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. She has published over 50 articles and books in the area of psychology, with a special interest in social justice. For the past 12 years, she has been a professor in the psychology department at Skidmore College where she regularly taught a seminar on the topic of psychological theories of social justice. She has just recently retired.

MURPHY-BERMAN

PSYCHOLOGY COLLECTION

Justice in Life and Society *How We Decide What Is Fair*

Virginia Murphy-Berman

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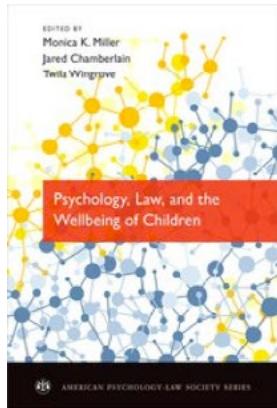
The APLS book series is published by Oxford University Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base.

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.

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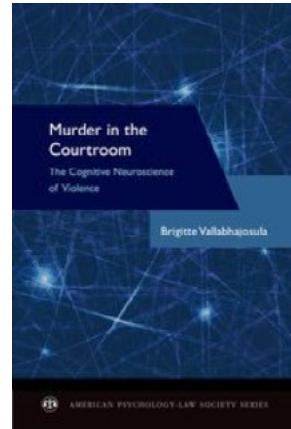


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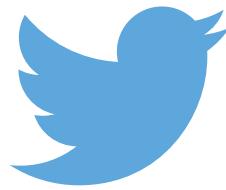
Edited by Monica K. Miller, Jared Chamberlain,
& Twila Wingrove (2014)

Murder in the Courtroom The Cognitive Neuroscience of Violence

Brigitte Vallabhajosula, Ph.D. (2015)



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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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