

# American Psychology Law Society Winter 2014 News

Division 41, American Psychological Association

## Table of Contents

Actual Innocence Research p. 1-6

Legal Update p. 7-9

Expert Opinion p. 10-12

Executive Committee  
and Chairs p. 13

Early Career  
Professionals p. 14-15

Getting Past "Yes" p. 16-17

Research Briefs p. 18-38

Forensic Journal Search  
Engine p. 39-43

Student Section p. 44-47

2014 Conference  
Information p. 48-53

Call for Applications p. 54-64

Grant Planner p. 65

Conference  
Announcements p. 66-69

## Actual Innocence Research

Allison D. Redlich and Robert J. Norris,  
Column Co-editors  
University at Albany, SUNY

**We strongly encourage others (particularly students) to be guest editors. If you would like to be a guest editor (or have questions), please email Allison at [aredlich@albany.edu](mailto:aredlich@albany.edu).**

We have known about wrongful convictions for a long time. Since the work of Edwin Borchard (1913) a century ago, scholars and journalists have described cases and the factors that contributed to those errors. Until recently, however, little was known about the aftermath of wrongful convictions. What happens to innocent prisoners once they are exonerated? What are the physical, mental, social, and emotional effects on exonerees? How do they reclaim their innocence and refocus their lives to become productive members of society after release? Recent research has begun to answer these questions and others (e.g., Campbell & Denov, 2004; Grounds, 2004; Westervelt & Cook, 2008, 2010, 2012), but there is still much to be done. This month's column discusses the case of Charles Chatman who, after being wrongly convicted and imprisoned, has dedicated time to being a positive force for change.

Our guest author is Ashley Nicole Miller. Ms. Miller received her Bachelor of Arts in Political Science with a Minor in Sociology from Baylor University and is currently a graduate student at Marymount University in the Department of Forensic Psychology. Her main research interests concern correctional psychology. Specifically, she is interested in the effects of the application of the practice of counseling psychology to the correctional system.



## AP-LS News Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief

Matthew Huss, Ph.D, M.L.S.  
mhuss@creighton.edu

Past Editor-in-Chief

Jennifer Groscup, J.D., Ph.D  
jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu

Associate Editors,  
Research Briefs

Maria Hartwig, Ph.D.  
mhartwig@jjay.cuny.edu  
Elizabeth Jeglic, Ph.D  
ejeglic@jjay.cuny.edu

Associate Editor,  
Legal Update

Dennis Stolle, J.D., Ph.D  
Dennis.Stolle@btlaw.com

Associate Editor,  
Expert Opinion

Chris Finello, J.D., Ph.D  
CFinello@pmhcc.org

Website Editor

Kento Yasuhara, Ph.D.  
kento.yasuhara@gmail.com

Senior Student Editor

Elizabeth Snyder

## Life after Exoneration

Ashley Nicole Miller  
*Marymount University*

For so long, the wrongfully convicted were thought of as criminals and accused of being such, until one day they were no longer. This sudden shift in identity poses new challenges for wrongfully convicted exonerees as they reenter society.

The case of Charles Chatman, the fifteenth man in Dallas County, TX to be freed by DNA evidence, serves as a prime example of wrongfully convicted exonerees and the challenges they face upon reentering society. Chapman served a total of 27 years behind bars, the longest term of wrongful imprisonment for any DNA exoneree in Texas and one of the longest in the United States.

### Case Overview

On January 15, 1981, a 52-year-old woman named Madalaine Magin was raped and burglarized. Magin described her attacker as a five-foot-seven African American male with black hair and facial hair, wearing a dark cap pulled down over his head. Although Magin usually wore glasses, she did not at the time of the offense. Magin was medically examined and DNA evidence was collected. The investigator had Magin view a lineup of six African American men, none of whom she recognized as her attacker. She then viewed another lineup, and this time identified Charles Chatman as her attacker. Two weeks later, she viewed a live lineup and again identified Charles Chatman.

Chatman was charged with aggravated rape and tried by a Dallas jury in August, who convicted and sentenced him to 99 years in prison. While in prison, Chatman became eligible for parole, but because he refused to acknowledge any involvement in the crime, he was denied.

Two decades later, in 2001, Texas passed a law that allowed inmates to seek DNA testing if it had the potential to prove their innocence. Chatman's petitions for access to DNA testing were granted in 2002, but it took two years to locate the evidence, which was then determined insufficient for testing at that time. Chatman's attorney asked the lab to hold the evidence until new technology could be used to conduct the testing, which came in 2007 in the form of Y-STR testing – an advanced form of DNA testing that could determine a profile from a small sample.



The results proved Chatman's innocence and his exoneration became official in 2008 after serving more than 26 years in prison and 7 months in jail for a crime he did not commit.

### **Life after Exoneration**

Life after exoneration poses a myriad of challenges for those wrongfully convicted. Outside prison, many things change, such as cars, clothes, culture, and the like. Inside prison, though, things mostly remain the same. Since 1981, Chatman had much to learn upon being exonerated, including new technology such as cell phones, ATMs, and computers, new highways and buildings, and new family members. Indeed, Chatman became a first-time father at the age of 49 after his exoneration (Carlton, 2009). However, Chatman was fortunate in one respect: he was convicted and exonerated in the state of Texas. Texas has one of the most generous exoneration compensation statutes (Norris, 2012), which now allows for \$80,000 for every year incarcerated and 120 hours of paid tuition at a public college. Chatman, who became a millionaire after receiving compensation funds, was quoted as saying that the money "will bring me some independence. Other people have a lot of control over my life" (Carlton, 2009).

Although Chatman does not "have the anger that [he] used to," he wants "this situation addressed" (Associated Press, 2008). He has stated that he wants to work with the Innocence Project of Texas because he believes that there are hundreds more wrongly convicted individuals like him who have yet to be exonerated (Associated Press, 2008). While Chatman succeeded in putting his anger and resentment aside to dedicate the rest of his life to helping others like him, many wrongfully convicted exonerees have not been as successful in this regard. Some proportion of wrongfully convicted exonerees do not benefit from state compensation packages like Chatman. In fact, studies have illustrated that state compensation mechanisms are either nonexistent or deficient (Bernhard, 2003; Norris, 2012). In 1999, only 14 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government had compensation laws (Bernhard, 2003). However, this dismal fact seems to be improving. A little over a decade later, just more than half of American states had compensation statutes for exonerees with the assistance varying tremendously from state to state (Norris, 2012). To date, 29 states and the District of Columbia have compensation statutes for the wrongfully convicted and exonerated (Norris, 2014). Despite this recent increase, state compensation mechanisms for the exonerated remain "excessively restrictive in identifying who will be compensated, and cap the amount of recovery at artificially low levels," with just three states offering meaningful post-release services such as reentry planning services (Chunias & Aufgang, 2008, p. 107).

Compensation is not the only area with room for improvement when it comes to helping wrongfully convicted exonerees reenter society. Post-release planning services could also be improved to benefit such persons in that many suffer psychological trauma as a result of their wrongful conviction(s). Studies conducted in the last decade have shed light on the harms resulting from erroneous prosecutions and convictions.

For example, one study interviewed individuals who were exonerated of capital crimes and concluded that their experiences were similar to "life-threatening traumas" (Westervelt & Cook, 2008, p. 35). Another study that interviewed this population concluded that "those released following wrongful conviction and imprisonment may have significant psychiatric and adjustment difficulties of the kind described in other groups of people who have suffered chronic psychological trauma" (Grounds, 2004, p. 178). An additional study of this population found similar results, indicating that a substantial portion of wrongfully convicted exonerees were suffering from clinical anxiety, depression, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), or a combination of the three (Wildeman et al., 2011). These psychological studies of samples of individuals released after wrongful conviction illustrate the psychological trauma experienced by this population and the need for further research (Simon, 1993).



In addition to psychological trauma, exonerees face requirements that often go unmet upon reentering society, including, but not limited to, housing, medical attention, employment and training, financial support, anger management, reconnecting with family and children, addressing drug or alcohol dependency, negotiating social rejection and stigma, expunging records, and seeking gubernatorial pardons (Westervelt & Cook, 2013).

### **Research Ideas**

It is evident that the harms of wrongful conviction are not fully understood nor adequately compensated. According to Grounds (2004), further research is needed regarding the psychological effects of being wrongfully convicted and imprisoned. In addition to the psychological effects, the impact of wrongful conviction on socioeconomic outcomes, emotions, and stigmatization also warrant further study. And finally, the perceptions of compensation laws among exonerees, and the actual impact of these policies, must be examined more closely.

To develop a more complete understanding of wrongful conviction aftermath, then, a multidisciplinary approach is necessary. The personal harms caused by an erroneous conviction must be systematically researched by psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and sociologists. Examinations of compensation policies can and should be conducted by all of the above, as well as political scientists and policy analysts. Such a multi-faceted approach will allow for a better determination of what post-release services, such as reentry planning services, are successful in lessening the severity of challenges faced by exonerees from a psychiatric, psychological, and sociological perspective. This is because more integrated approaches address the wide range of often interrelated social, economic, psychological, and mental health issues experienced by this population.

### **Conclusion**

While 29 states and the District of Columbia have compensation laws, many are inadequate in terms of helping wrongfully convicted exonerees get back on their feet upon reentering society after release. Although innocence projects are working to create programs and pass laws nationwide for fair compensation, as well as to provide services to assist in the reentry process, a multidisciplinary approach to studying this population is needed. Such an approach can help to determine the psychological trauma experienced by this population, creating the most beneficial post-release services to assist in a successful reentry process. Although the label of 'criminal' technically no longer applies to exonerated individuals, the stigma of the label may remain.



## References

- Associated Press. (2008). "DNA exonerates man in prison for 26 years." CBS News. Retrieved from <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/dna-exonerates-man-in-prison-for-26-years/>
- Bernhard, A. (2003). Justice Still Fails: A Review of Recent Efforts to Compensate Individuals Who Have Been Unjustly Convicted and Later Exonerated. *Drake L. Rev.*, 52, 703.
- Borchard, E. M. (1932). *Convicting the innocent*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Campbell, K., & Denov, M. (2004). The burden of innocence: Coping with a wrongful imprisonment. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 46, 139-164.
- Carlton, J. (2008). "Texas man freed after 26 years in prison." USA Today. Retrieved from [http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2008-01-02-3216986359\\_x.htm](http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2008-01-02-3216986359_x.htm)
- Carlton, J. (2009). Compensation to make Texas exonerees millionaires. Available at: [http://lubbockonline.com/stories/090509/sta\\_489894190.shtml](http://lubbockonline.com/stories/090509/sta_489894190.shtml)
- Chunias, J. L., & Aufgang, Y. D. (2008). Beyond monetary compensation: The need for comprehensive services for the wrongfully convicted. *BC Third World LJ*, 28, 105.
- Feldman, M. (2008). Life after exoneration. Retrieved from <http://www.dallasobserver.com/2008-02-07/news/life-after-dna-exoneration/full/>
- Gould, J., & Leo, R. (2010). One hundred years later: Wrongful convictions after a century of research. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 100(3).
- Grounds, A. (2004). Psychological Consequences of Wrongful Conviction and Imprisonment. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 165, 168-70.
- Norris, R. J. (2012). Assessing compensation statutes for the wrongly convicted. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 23, 352-374.
- Norris, R. J. (2014). Exoneree compensation: Current Policies and future outlook. In M. Zalman & J. Carrano (Eds.), *Wrongful conviction and criminal justice reform: Making justice*. New York: Routledge.
- Simon, R. (1993). The Psychological and Legal Aftermath of False Arrest and Imprisonment. *Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 21, 523-528.



The Innocence Project. (2008). *Know the cases: Charles Chatman*. Retrieved from [http://www.innocenceproject.org/Content/Charles\\_Chatman.php](http://www.innocenceproject.org/Content/Charles_Chatman.php)

The Innocence Project. *Know the cases: After exoneration*. Retrieved from <http://www.innocenceproject.org/know/After-Exoneration.php>

Westervelt, S. D., & Cook, K. J. (2008). Coping with innocence after death row. *Contexts*, 7(4), 32-37.

Westervelt, S. D., & Cook, K. J. (2010). Framing innocents: The wrongly convicted as victims of state harm. *Crime, Law, and Social Change*, 53, 259-275.

Westervelt, S. D., & Cook, K. J. (2012). *Life after death row: Exonerees' search for community and identity*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

Westervelt, S. D., & Cook, K. J. (2013). Examining the aftermath of a wrongful capital conviction. In Huff, C. R., & Killias, M. (Eds.), *Wrongful convictions & miscarriages of justice: Causes and remedies in North American and European criminal justice systems* (261-281). New York: Taylor & Francis

Wildeman, J., Costelloe, M., & Schehr, R. (2011). Experiencing Wrongful and Unlawful Conviction. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 50(7), 411-432.

# Legal Update

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

## Can Case Outcome Predictions Be Improved?

**By Christina A. Studebaker, Ph.D., M.L.S.**

ThemeVision LLC

At one time or another, we have probably all tried to predict the outcome of a case – maybe whether O.J. Simpson or Casey Anthony would be found guilty, or maybe whether Samsung would be found liable for infringing Apple’s intellectual property. Despite our involvement in the study of psychology and law, for most of us, whether our predictions about these cases turn out to be correct have little, if any, impact on our livelihood. Trial lawyers, however, routinely face the task of predicting case outcomes, and their reputation and success depends in part on how well they do it. The need for case assessment comes as early as the initial investigation into whether there are sufficient grounds on which to file (or defend) a lawsuit and can continue through trial, where settlement or a plea bargain is an option up until the time a verdict has been reached.

At every stage along the way, the lawyers on each side of a case have to consider the possible outcomes (e.g., summary judgment, settlement, plea bargain, jury trial, bench trial) and estimate the probability of a successful outcome for their client. A client’s decision about whether to proceed with litigation can be affected in large part by her lawyer’s predictions about case outcomes. For example, a lawyer in a civil lawsuit who predicts an unfavorable outcome at trial can strongly recommend and pursue pretrial settlement. An attorney who predicts a favorable trial outcome can recommend that a client accept or reject settlement offers in light of the expected damage award at trial.

Inaccurate predictions, both in terms of overconfidence and under-confidence, can be costly. A lawyer who overestimates the possible outcome of a case (e.g., winning at trial and/or receiving a large damage award) may advise a client to reject reasonable settlement offers. A lawyer who underestimates the possible outcome may advise a client to accept a settlement offer significantly lower than what could have been achieved through a favorable trial verdict.

A recent study of 481 trial lawyers from 44 states across the United States found that 68% of the lawyers were inaccurate in their predictions of the outcome that would be achieved in a particular case (Goodman-Delahunty, Granhag, Hartwig, & Loftus, 2010). More specifically, 44% of the lawyers were overconfident in their predictions (i.e., predicted case outcomes better than what was achieved) and 24% were under-confident in their predictions. The researchers hypothesized that overconfidence would be attenuated if lawyers were asked to generate reasons why they might not achieve their litigation goals at the same time they were asked to assess the probability of achieving a particular outcome or something better, but the results did not support this.

Alternative methods of prediction that involve aggregating the estimates or predictions of many individuals might yield more accurate case outcome predictions. Examples include prediction markets, the Delphi method, and simple averaging.

Prediction markets are futures markets (i.e., an auction market that require traders to buy or sell assets at a set price at a set date in the future) created for the purpose of making predictions. As described by Graefe and Armstrong (2011), “The idea is to set up a contract whose payoff depends on the outcome of an uncertain future event. This contract, which can be interpreted as a bet on the outcome of the underlying future event, can then be traded by participants. As soon as the outcome is known, the participants are paid off in exchange for the contracts they hold. Based on their individual performances, participants can win money. If one thinks that the current group estimate is too low (high), one will buy (sell) stocks. Thus, through the prospect of gaining money, the participants have an incentive to become active in the group process whenever they expect the group estimate to be inaccurate.” The Iowa Electronic Markets (“IEM”) is operated by the University of Iowa College of Business faculty as an educational and research project. The IEM’s contract payoffs depend on economic and political events such as elections. A comparison of IEM’s market predictions and 964 national opinion polls for the 1988 through 2004 Presidential elections showed that the market provided more accurate predictions 74% of the time (Berg, Nelson, & Rietz, 2008). For the 1988 through 2000 presidential elections, the markets predicted vote shares for the Democratic and Republican candidates in the week leading up to the election with an average absolute error of about 1.5 percentage points, whereas the final Gallup poll for each election provided forecasts with about 2.1 percentage points.

The Delphi method aggregates the opinions of experts over the course of an iterative process to achieve greater prediction accuracy than that of any single expert (Helmer, 1967). The Delphi method begins with a prediction/forecast question being posed individually to each member of a panel of experts who are physically dispersed and do not meet or communicate beyond what is necessary to complete the technique. The initial responses are analyzed, and the median and interquartile range (i.e., the interval containing the middle 50% of responses) are identified and summarized. A follow-up questionnaire is then provided to each participant along with the basic data summary of the initial set of responses. Each participant is then asked to reconsider their previous answer and is given the opportunity to revise it, if desired. Any participant who provides a second-round response that is outside the interquartile range is asked to provide an explanation of the response. In the third round, the median and interquartile range of the second-round responses is provided to participants along with a summary of the reasons provided in support of extreme positions. Participants are again asked to provide an answer (revised, if they so desire), and participants providing a response outside the interquartile range are asked to provide an explanation. A final fourth round of responses follows the established procedure. The median of the final responses is then taken as the group prediction. The Delphi method was found to result in more accurate responses than prediction markets in a laboratory study that compared responses to almanac-style questions such as estimating the population of Australia and estimating the percentage of the U.S. population that was age 65 or over in 2000 (Graefe & Armstrong, 2011).

Jacobson and colleagues (2011) examined whether a modified Delphi-type of procedure would increase the accuracy of predicting civil jury verdicts. In the study, law students and experienced plaintiff attorneys were provided basic summaries of actual civil cases (for which verdict awards were known) and asked to estimate the amount of non-economic damages awarded by jurors. Pairs of law students and pairs of attorneys were then shown the estimate provided by their partner, and each individual was given the opportunity to revise their initial estimate. In the



third round of the task, each dyad was given time to discuss and agree on a single joint estimate. In the fourth round, participants were again asked to provide individual estimates, that could be the same or different from the estimates they had agreed on with their partners. The accuracy of both law students and attorneys significantly improved after being presented with a partner's initial estimate and after agreeing on a joint estimate with a partner. However, the most accurate estimates were obtained when means were calculated for "statisticized groups" (i.e., randomly aggregating the estimates made by sets of participants into groups of 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on, up to the total available sample size). Aggregating estimates resulted in a reduction of error for both law students and attorneys. Aggregation, of course, reduces measurement error by reducing the impact of random error on the result. Interestingly, the aggregation of responses in the Jacobson, et al. (2011) study even made up for lack of real-world experience. The mean estimate of 15 law students was more accurate than that of a single experienced attorney.

Increasing the accuracy of case outcome predictions may also be able to be achieved by one or more techniques that aggregate the estimates of multiple individuals, most likely lawyers. The individuals need to have sufficient experience and expertise to be familiar with the range of possible outcomes. The individuals should also be diverse in their opinions and knowledge and be able to provide independent opinions.

Given the importance of accurately predicting case outcomes, psychology/law researchers should be studying ways to improve prediction. And, improvements in prediction may come from research and statistical methods that do not focus on underlying causal explanations. Reliably and accurately predicting outcomes is a worthwhile contribution to the field, in and of itself.

## References

- Berg, J. E., Forsythe, R., Nelson, F. D., & Rietz, T. A. (2008). Results from a dozen years of election futures market research. In C. A. Plott and V. L. Smith (Ed.) *Handbook of Experimental Economic Results*, Volume 1, 742-751.
- Berg, J. E., Nelson, F. D., & Rietz, T. A. (2008). Prediction market accuracy in the long run. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 24, 283-298.
- Goodman-Delahunty, J., Granhag, P. A., Hartwig, M., & Loftus, E. F. (2010). Insightful or wishful: Lawyers' ability to predict case outcomes. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 16, 133-157.
- Graefe, A., & Armstrong, J. S. (2011). Comparing face-to-face meeting, nominal groups, Delphi, and prediction markets on an estimation task. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 27, 183-195.
- Helmer, O. (1967). *Analysis of the future: The Delphi method*. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA.
- Jacobson, J., Dobbs-Marsh, J., Liberman, V., & Minson, J. A. (2011). Predicting civil jury verdicts: How to use (and misuse) a second opinion. *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, 8, 99-119.

# Expert Opinion

Editor: Christina M. Finello, JD, Ph.D.

## Recantation in Legal Contexts

**Lindsay C. Malloy, Ph.D.**

**Peter Molinaro, M.A.**

**Allison P. Mungo, B.A.**

**Jillian Rivard, M.A.**

**Florida International University**

In recent years, recantation (i.e., the “taking back of” previous claims) has captured the attention of psychologists, legal scholars, and popular media. When an eyewitness or victim recants, is it enough to halt an execution, lead to an exoneration, or influence prosecutors to drop a case? Does a recantation damage a victim/witness/suspect’s credibility or change the minds of fact finders? In September of 2011, national and international media outlets covered the potential execution of Troy Davis, a man who had been convicted of murdering a Georgia police officer in 1989. Protesters’ signs claimed, “Too much doubt!” The doubt was cast largely by seven of the nine eyewitnesses recanting their prior testimony against Davis. The recantations were not persuasive to the courts, and Troy Davis was given a lethal injection on September 21, 2011. The Davis case illustrates the challenges and uncertainty that may result when people change their stories and recant their statements in legal contexts.

When evaluating the veracity of individuals’ claims, legal professionals and fact finders would benefit from a more comprehensive understanding of recantation, including the factors that influence its likelihood. Furthermore, it is critical that empirical research be made available to expert witnesses so that appropriate conclusions can be drawn about recanted statements. In this article, we will (1) call for additional research on recantation; (2) describe briefly a few methodological difficulties associated with studying recantation; and (3) highlight the importance of being mindful of the various interpretations of, and potential motivations behind, recantations.

Given children’s increased vulnerability to suggestion and external influences, their recantation of prior allegations, especially the underlying reasons why they recant, has been the subject of much debate (see London, Bruck, Ceci, & Shuman, 2005; London, Bruck, Ceci, & Wright, 2008; Lyon, 2007, for reviews). In fact, much of the research on recantation has focused on child sexual abuse allegations and consists of archival reviews of children’s case files. Because corroborative evidence rarely exists in child sexual abuse cases, children’s statements often become the primary focus of investigations and prosecutions. If such critically important statements are recanted, there may be little evidence to support an allegation. However, as evidenced by the previously discussed case of Troy Davis, recantations occur in a variety of other case types. More research is needed; in particular, it is critical to examine the prevalence and predictors of recantation among various types of crimes. Recently, Gross and Gross (2013) published preliminary findings

concerning recantation from the National Registry of Exonerations. In their sample of 1,068 exonerations, 250 involved victim or witness recantations. Murder cases accounted for most of the recantations (55.6%;  $n = 139$ ) followed by child sexual abuse cases (26.8%;  $n = 67$ ). In addition to expanding the field research on recantation, it is imperative to conduct laboratory analogue studies, so that the underlying mechanisms of recantation and potential intervention strategies can be tested experimentally.

The limited research on recantation can be partially attributed to the methodological challenges inherent in examining it. For example, to study recantation in laboratory contexts, a minor act of wrongdoing (e.g., broken toy, cheating) must be committed and then disclosed by all participants. However, there may be individual differences in the rates or timing of initial disclosure which hinder the ability to draw firm conclusions about subsequent recantation. Furthermore, when examining “real world” cases in archival reviews, studies may differ in the specific definition of recantation and/or the length of time that cases are followed from initial disclosure (e.g., Bradley & Wood, 1996; Malloy, Lyon, & Quas, 2007). Currently, our lab is conducting a detailed analysis of substantiated child sexual abuse claims which were recanted during a dependency investigation ( $n=58$ ). We are interested in, for example, what occurred post-recantation (e.g., whether claims were reaffirmed suggesting that recantations represent just temporary inconsistencies in children’s reports). Although most children were interviewed again after recanting, in 29% of the cases ( $n=17$ ), no interviews were conducted post-recantation. Furthermore, children who were older, alleged more severe abuse, and had medical evidence consistent with abuse were significantly more likely to be interviewed again. Thus, it is possible that rates of reaffirmation are underestimated, and case or child characteristics may determine who has the opportunity to reaffirm.

It is important to consider the various interpretations of recanted statements and to be aware of how recantations are evaluated in different contexts and with different populations (Malloy & Lamb, 2010). For example, investigating child sexual abuse allegations, Malloy et al. (2007) found that children’s vulnerability to adult familial influences predicted recantation (i.e., those who were younger, had made accusations against a parent figure, and had nonoffending caregivers who reacted unsupportively to disclosure were more likely to recant). However, recantation was unrelated to whether children’s allegations were corroborated by external evidence (e.g., medical evidence, suspect admission) or to whether custody issues affected the involved parties. In other words, it appears that at least some children recanted true allegations of sexual abuse, seemingly due to familial pressures. It is imperative to be attentive to both concerns about the risk of false allegations as a result of children’s suggestibility, and the potential external pressures that may exist for children (and adults) to falsely deny or recant allegations of wrongdoing.

The underlying meaning of, and motivation for, recantation and the corresponding weights given to the original versus recanted statement by others may depend in part on the legal role of the speaker. For example, false confessors may be presumed to be telling the truth when confessing and only recanting to avoid punishment. Redlich, Kulish, and Steadman (2011) found that self-reported false confessors were more likely to have received prison sentences than self-reported true confessors. The authors speculated that perhaps false confessors had tried to recant their statements which resulted in more punitive sentences – an important question for future research. In our recent work (Molinaro & Malloy, 2013), we examined jurors’ evaluations of statements from young victims, witnesses, and suspects. For adolescent suspects, recantation neither impacted impressions of the perceived quality of their confession statements nor their overall blameworthiness (both of which were rated as high). In contrast, when jurors read recanted statements from victims, witnesses, and younger suspects (age 10), they rated the

quality of their initial statements as less compelling. This research further supports the premise that recantation is differentially evaluated based on both the juvenile's age and legal role. Despite the methodological challenges, more laboratory and field research is needed on the prevalence and predictors of recantation, including the potential differences across various types of crimes. Additionally, research should continue to examine jurors' and judges' perceptions of recantation.

## References

- Bradley, A.R., & Wood, J.M. (1996). How do children tell? The disclosure process in child sexual abuse. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 20, 881-891.
- Gross, A.E., & Gross, S.R. (2013). The National Registry of Exonerations witness recantation study: Preliminary findings. Retrieved from [http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Documents/RecantationUpdate\\_5\\_2013.pdf](http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Documents/RecantationUpdate_5_2013.pdf)
- London, K.L., Bruck, M., Ceci, S.J., & Shuman, D.W. (2005). Disclosure of child sexual abuse: What does the research tell us about the ways that children tell? *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*, 11, 194–226.
- London, K., Bruck, M., Wright, D. B., & Ceci, S. J. (2008). Review of the contemporary literature on how children report sexual abuse to others: Findings, methodological issues, and implications for forensic interviewers. *Memory*, 16, 29–47.
- Lyon, T.D. (2007). False denials: Overcoming methodological biases in abuse disclosure research. In M.E. Pipe, M.E. Lamb, Y. Orbach, & A.C. Cederborg (Eds.), *Child sexual abuse: Disclosure, delay, and denial* (pp. 41-62). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Malloy, L. C., & Lamb, M. E. (2010). Biases in judging victims and suspects whose statements are inconsistent. *Law and Human Behavior*, 34, 46-48.
- Malloy, L., Lyon, T. D., & Quas, J. A. (2007). Filial dependency and recantation of child sexual abuse allegations. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 46, 162–170.
- Molinaro, P. F., & Malloy, L. C. (2013, March). Statements from youth in legal contexts: The role of age, legal role, and consistency. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, Portland, OR.
- Redlich, A. D., Kulish, R., & Steadman, H. J. (2011). Comparing true and false confessions among persons with serious mental illness. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 17, 394–418.



# AP-LS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

## Voting Members

President	Jennifer Skeem	skeem@uci.edu
Past-President	William Foote	forpsych@aol.com
President-Elect	Patricia Zapf	patricia.zapf@gmail.com
Secretary	Jeremy Blumenthal	jblument@law.syr.edu
Treasurer	Eve Brank	ebrank2@unl.edu
Member-at-Large	Daniel Krauss	dkrauss@cmc.edu
Member-at-Large	Jennifer Eno Louden	jlenolouden@utep.edu
Member-at-Large	Lora Levett	llevett@ufl.edu
APA Council Rep	Brian Cutler	briancutler@mac.com
APA Council Rep	Dave DeMatteo	dsd25@drexel.edu
Student Section Chair	Christopher King	cmk98@drexel.edu

## Non-Voting Members

Budget & Investment Book Series Book Award	Patricia Zapf	patricia.zapf@gmail.com
Conference Advisory	Jeffrey Neuschatz	neuschaj@uah.edu
Continuing Education	Karen Galin	kgalin@geocareinc.com
Corrections	Sarah Manchak	manchash@ucmail.ec.edu
Dissertation Awards	Rachel Kalbeitzer	rkalbeitzer@hotmail.com
Grants-In-Aid	Maureen Reardon	mreardon@bop.gov
Early Career Professionals (ECP)	Laura Guy	laura.guy@umassmed.edu
Fellows	Dale McNeil	dalem@lppi.ucsf.edu
Governance	Dan Krauss	dkrauss@cmc.edu
<i>Law &amp; Human Behavior</i> - Editor	Margaret Bull Kovera	mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu
Legal Studies	Chris Slobogin	
Mentorship	Chriscelyn Tussey	chriscelynt@gmail.com
Minority Affairs	Diane Sivasubramaniam (co chair) Antoinette Kavanaugh (co chair)	dsivasubramaniam@groupwise.swin.edu.au antoinette@drkavanaugh.com
Newsletter Editor	Matthew Huss	mhuss@creighton.edu
Nominations & Award	William Foote	forpsych@aol.com
Practice	Randy Otto	otto@fmhi.usf.edu
Professional Development of Women (PDW)	Gina Vincent	gina.vincent@umassmed.edu
Research	Christian Meissner	cmeissner@utep.edu
Scientific Paper Review	Mark Costanzo	mark.costanzo@claremontmckenna.edu
Social Media	Joel Liberman	jdl@unlv.nevada.edu
Teaching, Training & Careers (TTC)	Garrett Berman	gberman@rwu.edu
Undergraduate Paper Award	Twila Wingrove	wingroveta@appstate.edu
Webpage Editor	Kento Yasuhara	kento.yasuhara@gmail.com
Division Administrative Officer	Kathy Gaskey	apls@ec.rr.com
2014 APLS Conference Co-Chairs	Allison Redlich Beth Caillouet	aredlich@albany.edu beth.caillouet@dbhds.virginia.gov
2014 APA Conference Co-Chairs	Pretti Chauhan Amanda Zelechowski	pchauhan@jjay.cuny.edu amanda.zelechowski@valpo.edu
2015 APLS Conference Co-Chairs		
2015 APA Conference Co-Chairs	Amanda Zelechowski	amanda.zelechowski@valpo.edu

# AP-LS Committee on Early Career Professionals

The AP-LS Committee for Early Career Professionals (ECPs) is pleased to provide an update on our recent activities and ongoing work related to the Grant-in-Aid program, conference events, and resources available to ECPs.

**Grant-in-Aid Program.** The Committee for ECPs administers a Grant-in-Aid program annually. In the most recent competition, we awarded four grants of \$5,000 to ECPs to assist with costs of conducting their research. The recipients for the 2013 Grant-in-Aid cycle are:

**Jacqueline Evans, Ph.D.**

Florida International University

*Detecting Deception in Non-native Speakers*

**Kathryn Monahan, Ph.D.**

The University of Pittsburgh

*Risks that Reward: Positive Risk-Taking Among Juvenile Offenders*

**Margaret C. Stevenson, Ph.D.**

University of Evansville

*Understanding Jurors' Discussions About Coerced Confession Evidence*

**Tarika Daftary-Kapur, Ph.D**

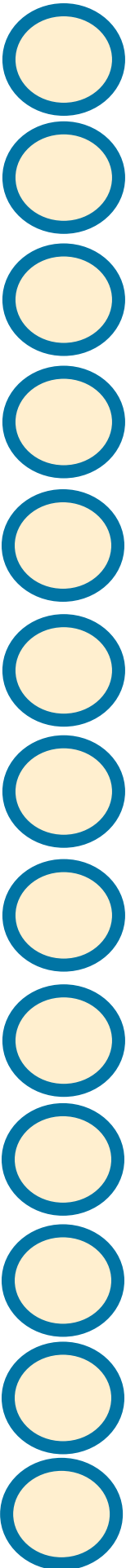
Fairleigh Dickinson University

**Tina Zottoli, Ph.D.**

St. Joseph's College

*Plea Decisions in Juvenile Offenders*

Congratulations to this year's awardees! We look forward to hearing about their results at a future AP-LS or APA conference. A critical component to the success of the Grant-in-Aid program is the numerous reviewers who volunteer their time to provide valuable feedback to applicants. We sincerely thank the following 58 individuals who served as reviewers during the 2013 Grant-in-Aid cycle:



Kevin Allan	Dana DeHart	Par Anders Granhag
Brian Bornstein	Sarah Desmarais	Gregory Greenberg
Ray Bull	Kevin Douglas	Edie Greene
Stephen Charman	Amy Bradfield Douglass	Thomas Grisso
Steve Clark	Joel Dvoskin	Michelle Guyton
Hayley Cleary	Paul Frick	Kirk Helibrun
Stephanie Covington	Fiona Gabbert	Linda Henkel
Keith Cruise	Stephen Golding	Lorraine Hope
Michael Daffern	Kamala London Newton	Luke Hyde
Rachel Kalbeitzer	Steven Penrod	Jennifer Skeem
Zoe Klemfuss	Allison Redlich	Sam Sommers
Amy-May Leach	Christina Riggs-Romaine	Nancy Steblay
Shannon Lynch	Jennifer Robbennolt	Lawrence Steinberg
Bradley McAuliff	Henry L. Roediger, III	Jessica Swanner
Robert McMahon	Robert Rosenheck	Rebecca Jackson
Dale McNiel	Kyle Scherr	Richard Johnson
Laura Melnyk	Nadja Schreiber	Gina Vincent
Monica Miller	Evan Selinger	Gary Wells
Kathryn Modecki		Jennifer Woolard
Bryan Myers		Patricia Zapf

Upcoming ECP Grant-in-Aid deadline: The next deadline is **October 15, 2014**. Details about the grant-in-aid program and application instructions are online at <http://www.ap-ls.org/grantsfunding/ECPGrantsInAid.php>

**2014 AP-LS Conference in New Orleans.** This year, the conference co-chairs are able to offer reduced conference fees again for ECPs who are within 3 years of their most recent degree (in addition, membership dues continue to be reduced for ECPs who are within 7 years of graduation).

The ECP committee is working with two AP-LS committees – Mentoring and Professional Development of Women - to co-host a workshop at the conference on “Finances and Funding.” We are very pleased to host two speakers who will offer different perspectives on practical strategies for managing business affairs. Eric Mart Ph.D., ABPP is a forensic clinical psychologist and author of a well-known book about starting a forensic clinical practice. Debra DePrato, M.D. is a child forensic psychiatrist who has developed several centers and programs offering juvenile justice consulting services. The speakers will use personal experiences to discuss considerations in starting a clinical practice or consulting service. The workshop has been scheduled for Friday, March 7 from 3 to 5pm. We will hear from Drs. Mart and DePrato during the first hour and then move to the conference hospitality suite for an informal Q&A session during the second hour.

The ECP Committee also will be hosting an evening reception during the conference, most likely at a venue away from the conference hotel, to promote socializing and networking opportunities. Please check the AP-LS Facebook page and conference program for time and location. All AP-LS members, regardless of ECP status, are welcome to attend!

**Please Contact Us.** If you have input for the ECP Committee on how best to support ECPs or if you would like to make a suggestion for a newsletter column or workshop topic, please contact the committee chair, Laura Guy ([laura.guy@umassmed.edu](mailto:laura.guy@umassmed.edu)), or any other member of the committee: Troy Ertelt ([troy@grandforkstherapy.com](mailto:troy@grandforkstherapy.com)), Charlie Goodsell ([goodselc@canisius.edu](mailto:goodselc@canisius.edu)), Kathleen Kemp ([kathleen.kemp@yahoo.com](mailto:kathleen.kemp@yahoo.com)), and Lauren Reba-Harrelson ([lauren.reba.harrelson@gmail.com](mailto:lauren.reba.harrelson@gmail.com)).

# Getting Past "Yes"

**Brian Cutler**

**University of Ontario Institute of Technology**

When I was President of the American Psychology-Law Society, which owns this impressive newsletter, I used my President's column as a pulpit to share my musings associated with faculty mentoring – a responsibility that I have always taken seriously but have done questionably. The newsletter's Editor, Dr. Matthew Huss, was obliged to publish those columns, so if you thought the columns were ridiculous and a waste of pdf space, it's on me. This column, however, was unsolicited, and, if published, was done so at Dr. Huss's discretion. So, if you recoil while reading this column, it's on Dr. Huss. Continuing with the theme of unsolicitation, this column is about how to think about unsolicited opportunities, why you should often say yes, and how to occasionally get past yes and say no.

The unsolicited opportunities to which I refer include activities such as reviewing for journals and grant agencies and serving on university committees that are about as close to your professional interests as cleaning the gutters. It's mid-September, perhaps the busiest time of year. You are launching your courses, helping new students, writing your AP-LS abstracts due at the end of the month, finishing the chapter and prospective journal article that you were supposed to complete during the summer, getting your kids settled in their school routines, and so on. Within two days you are invited to review a manuscript submitted to a peer-reviewed journal and a grant proposal, and your chair asks you to serve on committee to evaluate vendor presentations for the university's food service contract. Your immediate reaction is you have no time for any of this \$#%&.

Let me briefly review the reasons why you should say yes and then get to the heart of my message, when and how to get past "yes" when it is in your best interest to do so. First, the party line reason for saying yes: reviewing is a professional responsibility. You will want your work competently reviewed, so you should competently review others' work. This is a good enough reason to say yes, but we all know that reviewing is everyone's responsibility, so it is reasonable to ask why YOU should do it at THIS Time. If we value shared governance, committee work is everyone's responsibility. Like the bystanders in the Kitty Genovese tragedy, why not diffuse your responsibility and let another capable colleague handle the work? Well, with respect to reviews of manuscript submissions and grant proposals, there are some direct and indirect personal benefits in these activities for you. Reviewing others' work sharpens your research skills and will help you avoid pitfalls in your editing and writing. By doing good quality reviews you showcase your knowledge and skills to an editor – often a prominent scholar -- who might be in a position to refer you to others for productive research collaborations, publication opportunities, and prestigious editorial board appointments. The more people who know what you have to offer, the more opportunities may come your way. So why serve on the university committee? Well, you will learn some things about a new topic (that may not interest you but may help you in other walks of life or at least gives you valued insider knowledge that you can dispense in the right opportunity), and you will meet other university staff and make new connections. You might even make a new friend or even fall in love with the admissions officer similarly tasked with this ad hoc opportunity. Stranger things have happened. And in the end, most committee work doesn't take too much time. We spend



more time complaining about committee work than actually doing it. Notice that I did not say that this activity will positively impact your annual performance evaluation and merit increase. It won't, but include it on your annual activity report anyway.

There are times in which you really should not say "yes." Some of us have difficulty with the "n" word. Some of us just can't resist the opportunity to be helpful to others, even at our own detriment. Some of us are afraid to offend even a stranger who lives on another continent. Some of us don't know how to say "no" in a professional way. Let me try to help. You should say "no" when you really do not have the time to do the level of work required. A hastily constructed and superficial review of a manuscript or grant proposal will be of little help to the editor or review panel and may make matters worse. Your review might give an author the false impression that her work is better or worse than it actually is and cause her to feel that the editor or grant panel was misled or ignored the review, thus creating a sense of unfair treatment. Your fellow committee members will remember you as the team member who made more work for them. No one will know that in the period in which you performed this less than stellar work you were under the gun to complete your tenure file, recovering from surgery, or caring for an ill child, spouse or parent because you did not tell them, and they assume that when you accept a responsibility you will deliver. So if you do not have the ability to really do the work, let it go. Decline. Say "no".

So, how do you let it go and get past "yes"? The first rule is to decline as soon as possible after you receive the request. If an editor asks for your review within 30 days and you decline in day 21, you have seriously slowed down the review process and risk losing the editor's respect. Likewise, if you cancel on the day of the committee's first meeting, you may have derailed a time-sensitive and important process, and you will not feel the love from your colleagues on the committee. When the opportunity arrives in your email box, give it a full assessment based on what is on your plate, and make a decision within a day: commit in full or decline. If you must decline, give a reason – a lesson right out of script theory. People expect a reason and will devote more thought (possibly resentment) to your (non) response if you violate the script. You don't have to share personal details. It is fine to say you have some very pressing professional or personal obligations, or you can actually say what is occupying you, whatever makes you comfortable. If you have the time, offer help in another, less time-consuming way. For example, when declining an opportunity to review, provide a short list of other potential reviewers whom you know can do the work together and provide their email addresses. Suggest some other colleagues whom you know might be looking for university service opportunities or at least open to such considerations. These suggestions will be deeply appreciated. You can also commit to future assistance. A statement such as "by November my workload will ease up and I will be available for reviews" would be welcome and will keep you in good stead. And it's always a good idea to thank people for thinking of you because, actually, you should be thankful that people think of you for opportunities. People make requests of you because they have a positive opinion of you and your abilities. Be grateful for that reputation, and don't squander it by doing substandard work.

In sum, it is good to say "yes". Your reputation, however, will not be hurt by occasionally declining an opportunity, particularly if you decline professionally, kindly, and quickly and offer helpful alternatives and commitments for future assistance.

# APLS Research Briefs

Editors: Elizabeth L. Jeglic & Maria Hartwig

**Student Contributors: Laure Brimbal, Ginny Chan, Emily Edwards, Lauren Gonzales, Sarah Jordan, Emily Joseph, and Ashley Spada**

## COMMUNITY, CORRECTIONAL, & FORENSIC TREATMENT

Fedock, G., Fries, L., & Kubiak, S. P. (2013). **Service needs for incarcerated adults: Exploring gender differences.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 52, 493-508. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2012.759171

The authors investigated gender differences among 725 incarcerated male and female offenders at a Midwestern urban jail. The results indicated that women exhibited higher rates of homelessness prior to incarceration, severe mental illness, substance abuse disorders, and trauma histories, than their male counterparts. The authors note that given these findings, there is an increased need for social work interventions upon intake for women to assist with parenting, housing, and mental health treatment and to prevent future reoffending and incarceration.

Hiday, V. A., Wales, H. W., & Ray, B. (2013). **Effectiveness of a short-term mental health court: Criminal recidivism one year postexit.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 401-411. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000030.

The authors compared between a large sample of mental health court (MHC) participants and MHC-eligible arrestees with mental illness with regards to a one year recidivism follow-up. The study found that significantly less MHC participants were arrested after graduating from the program. There were also fewer rearrests on average and a longer time to rearrest. Support for the MHC program in reducing recidivism was indicated.

Holmes, M. R. (2013). **The sleeper effect of intimate partner violence exposure: Long-term consequences on young children's aggressive behavior.** *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 54(9), 986-995.

Examined whether early IPV exposure between birth and 3 years (n=107) compared with no exposure (n=339) affects development of aggressive behavior over 5 years using the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW). Children exposed to more frequent early IPV did not have significantly different aggressive behavior problems initially, but over time exhibited more aggressive behavior problems by age eight.

Jones, C. G. A., Kemp, R. I., & Chan, J. S. K. (2013). **The relationship between delay discounting, judicial supervision, and substance use among adult drug court clients.** *Psychology, Public*

*Policy, and Law*, 19(4), 454-465.

Authors examined the efficacy of intensive judicial supervision in terms of clients' delay discount rates and risk. Overall, results suggest supervision is most effective for clients with lower risk – less severe alcohol and drug problems, fewer antisocial peers, more meaningful leisure time – and low delay discount rates. However, it also appears effective for participants with criminogenic attitudes.

Kinlock, T. W., Gordon, M. S., Schwartz, R. P., & O'Grady, K. E. (2013). **Individual patient and program factors related to prison and community treatment completion in prison-initiated methadone maintenance treatment.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 52, 509-528.

doi: 10.1080/10509674.2013.782936

The authors investigated various patient and program factors and their influence on the effectiveness of a prison-initiated methadone maintenance treatment program among 67 male inmates with heroin addictions. Being employed prior to incarceration was significantly positively associated with completion of 1 year community treatment program, and increased frequency or urine screenings was significantly related to the number of days in community treatment.

Marco, A., Gellego, C., Tujols, J., Blanco, X. R., Argüelles, M. J., Puig, A., ... Pérez De Los Cobos, J. (2013). **Satisfaction with methadone treatment among prison inmates: Exploring predictive factors.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(10), 1163-1177. doi: 10.1177/0093854813486268.

Authors examine heroin-dependent inmates' satisfaction with methadone treatment. Overall, respondents reported slight satisfaction; approximately half reported they were not satisfied with methadone treatment. Basic interventions (e.g. information, doctors' skills) were generally considered more satisfactory than specific interventions (e.g. psychotherapy, psychologists' skills). The presence of HIV infection, number of treatment episodes initiated, and perceived influence on dose changes were independently associated with treatment satisfaction.

Martone, C. A., Mulvey, E. P., Yang, S., Nemoianu, A., Shugarman, R., & Soliman, L. (2013). **Psychiatric characteristics of homicide defendants.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 170(9), 994-1002. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2013.12060858

Examined rate of mental disorders and psychiatric factors associated with offense characteristics and court outcomes in defendants charged with homicide in a US urban county between 2001 and 2005. Fifty-eight percent had at least on axis I or II diagnosis (substance use disorder: 47%), and diagnoses were more common among defendants over 40 years. Only 8% with axis I disorders had outpatient treatment 3 months preceding the homicide, although 37% of the sample had received prior treatment. African Americans were less likely than non-African Americans to be in treatment, and African American males were more likely to use a firearm and have a male victim. Psychiatric factors did not predict multiple victims, firearm use in the crime, or a guilty verdict.

Opitz-Welke, A., Bennefeld-Kersten, K., Konrad, N., & Welke, J. (2013). **Prison suicides in Germany from 2000 to 2011.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 36, 386-389.

doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2013.06.018

Given that in many countries, suicide is the most frequent cause of prison deaths, the authors investigated suicides in German prisons from 2000 to 2011. The results indicated that the average number of prison suicides in Germany from 2000 to 2011 was approximately 106 per 100,000 male inmates and 55 per 100,000 female inmates. While the suicide rates for males declined from 2000 to 2011, the suicide rates for female prisoners unexpectedly increased. Further, there was a significant relationship between occupation density and suicide rates for

both genders.

Oram, S., Flynn, S. M., Shaw, J., Appleby, L., & Howard, L. M. (2013). **Mental illness and domestic homicide: A population-based descriptive study.** *Psychiatric Services*, 64(10). doi:10.1176/appi.ps.201200484

Gathered sociodemographic, clinical, and offense characteristics for convicted adult domestic homicide perpetrators in England and Wales between 1997 and 2008. In total, 1,180 were convicted of intimate partner homicide and 251 of homicide of an adult family member. In the year before the offense, 14% of intimate partner and 23% of adult family homicide perpetrators were in contact with mental health services; 20% of intimate partner and 34% of adult family homicide perpetrators had symptoms of mental illness at the time of offense. Those with symptoms of mental illness were less likely than those without symptoms to have previous violence convictions or history of alcohol abuse.

Tsai, J., & Rosenheck, R. A. (2013). **Homeless veterans in supported housing: Exploring the impact of criminal history.** *Psychological Services*, 10(4), 452-458.

Conducted cluster analyses on criminal histories of 1,160 homeless veterans over a 1 year period in the Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program. Before entering the program, 79% had at least one criminal charge, with the most common charges including disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and public intoxication. At entry, those with more extensive criminal histories showed poorer employment, housing, substance abuse, and quality of life status compared to those with minor or no criminal history. Once enrolled, there were no group differences in outcomes with all groups gaining substantial improvement in housing.

Van Dorn, R. A., Desmarais, S. L., Petrila, J., Haynes, D., & Singh, J. P. (2013). **Effects of outpatient treatment on risk of arrest in adults with serious mental illness and associated costs.** *Psychiatric Services*, 64(9). doi:10.1176/appi.ps.201200406

Examined effect of psychotropic medication and outpatient services on the likelihood of posthospitalization arrest in 4,056 adult Florida Medicaid enrollees with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder after discharge. In total, 1,263 (31%) participants were arrested at least once during follow-up. Monthly medication possession and outpatient services reduced likelihood felony and misdemeanor arrests. Prior justice involvement, minority status, and male sex increased risk, and older age decreased risk. Criminal justice and mental health care costs were significantly higher for justice-involved compared to non-justice involved participants.

Van Voorhis, P., Spiropoulos, G., Ritchie, P. N., Seabrook, R., & Spruance, L. (2013). **Identifying areas of specific responsivity in cognitive-behavioral treatment outcomes.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1250-1279. doi: 10.1177/0093854813494182.

Examined effectiveness of Reasoning and Rehabilitation (defined by reduction of recidivism) in the context of offenders' offense histories and psychological and demographic characteristics. While the treatment was not found to be successful in reducing recidivism overall, it was more successful for offenders identified as high risk, low anxiety, dependent personality type, White, and aged 28-32.

Yang, Y., Knight, K., Joe, G. W., Rowan-Szal, G. A., Lehman, W. E. K., & Flynn, P. M. (2013). **The influence of client risks and treatment engagement on recidivism.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 52, 544-564. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2013.840353

The authors examined pretreatment risk factors and treatment engagement and the relationship with recidivism (rearrests) among a sample of 653 offenders in four prison-based substance abuse treatment programs. The results indicated that a long history of criminal conduct had

a negative relationship with treatment engagement and a significant relationship to rearrests. Level of criminal involvement was positively related to rearrests, and the relationship between criminal history and rearrests was mediated by criminal thinking and treatment engagement. The authors suggest that interventions target criminal thinking and that treatment engagement be closely monitored.

### DELIQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Aebi, M., Plattner, B., Metzke, C. W., Bessler, C., & Steinhausen, H. C. (2013). **Parent- and self-reported dimensions of oppositionality in youth: Construct validity, concurrent validity, and the prediction of criminal outcomes in adulthood.** *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 54(9), 941-949.

Tested three-dimensional model (ODD-irritability, ODD-headstrong, ODD-hurtful) and two-dimensional model (ODD-irritability, ODD-headstrong/hurtful) using confirmatory factor analysis using items of Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and Youth Self Report (YSR) in 1,031 Swiss adolescents. CFA findings favored the three-dimensional model of ODD, and the ODD-irritability scale was related to concurrent self-reported depression, attention problems, and delinquent behavior. ODD-hurtful and headstrong/hurtful scales predicted adult criminal outcomes.

Burt, C. H., Simons, R. L. (2013). **Self-control, thrill seeking, and crime: Motivation matters.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1326-1348. doi: 10.1177/0093854813485575.

Authors examined self-control, thrill seeking, and delinquency in a sample of Black youth from extremely poor to middle class families. Results revealed a moderating relationship; among those rated low in thrill seeking, self-control correlated strongly with less offending. However, among those rated high in thrill seeking (more than 1 standard deviation above the mean), self-control was not associated with less offending

Coid, J. W., Ullrich, S., Keers, R., Bebbington, P., DeStavola, B. L., Kallis, C...& Donnelly, P. (2013). **Gang membership, violence, and psychiatric morbidity.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 170(9), 985-993. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2013.12091188

Cross-sectional survey of 4,664 men from 18-34 in Great Britain with random location sampling with questionnaires of gang membership, violence, use of mental health services, and psychiatric diagnoses. Men from areas with high levels of violence and gang activities were oversampled. Violent men and gang members had higher prevalence of mental disorders and use of psychiatric services but nonviolent men, with lower prevalence of depression. High levels of psychosis and anxiety disorders and service use in gang members were accounted for by violent ruminative thinking, violent victimization, and fear of further victimization.

Khodarahimi, S. (2013). **Impulsivity, aggression, and psychopathic deviation in a sample of Iranian adolescents and young adults: Gender differences and predictors.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 13, 373-388. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2013.829733

The author investigated whether a gender difference in impulsivity, aggression, and psychopathic deviation existed among 165 adolescents and 156 young adults from Shiraz, Iran, using a questionnaire. The results indicated no significant gender difference in impulsivity, aggression, or psychopathy. Impulsivity was positively correlated with psychopathy. Specifically, cognitive impulsivity and verbal aggression accounted for 5% of the variance in psychopathic deviation.

Lambie, I., Ioane, J., Randell, I., & Seymour, F. (2013). **Offending behaviors of child and adolescent firesetters over a 10-year follow-up.** *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 54(12), 1295-1307.

Assessed postintervention arson recidivism and other offending rates in 182 firesetting children and adolescents referred to the New Zealand Fire Awareness and Intervention Program (FAIP) over 10 year follow-up. Rates of general offending were high, with 59% committing at least one offense over follow-up, but arson recidivism rate was low (2%). Fifteen percent were classified as severe offenders, 40% as moderate, and 4% as minor, with 12.6% imprisoned during follow-up. Offending was predicted by history of abuse and previous firesetting behavior. Living with both parents decreased likelihood of future offending, and presence of family stress and ADD/ADHD diagnosis were associated with previous firesetting behavior. Involvement with family violence was associated with severity of offending behavior.

Manders, W. A., Dekovic, M., Asscher, J. J., van der Laan, P. H., Prins, P. J. M. (2013). **Psychopathy as predictor and moderator of multisystemic therapy outcomes among adolescents treated for antisocial behavior.** *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 41, 1121-1132. doi: 10.1007/s10802-013-9749-5

The authors examined whether psychopathic traits were predictive of and/or moderated the effectiveness of Multisystemic Therapy (MST) among 256 adolescents who were referred for conduct problems and randomly assigned to either MSD or Treatment as Usual (TAU). The results indicated MST was more effective than TAU in decreasing externalizing behavior for those with low callous/unemotional traits and low narcissism, but not for the high callous/unemotional traits and high narcissism group. Impulsivity was predictive of post-treatment externalizing behavior as rated by the adolescents, but not as rated by parents. Authors note the importance of adequately assessing psychopathic traits among adolescents referred for treatment of conduct problems/antisocial behavior.

Meade, B. & Steiner, B. (2013). **The effects of exposure to violence on inmate maladjustment.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1228-1249. doi: 10.1177/0093854813495392.

Examined predictive value of prior exposure to violence on inmate maladjustment during imprisonment. Overall, results of 12,332 inmates suggest exposure to violence predicts significantly greater levels of behavioral and mental health maladjustment. Childhood victimization and victimization by a known assailant produced greater effects than adult victimization and victimization by a stranger.

Moore, E., Gaskin, C., & Indig, D. (2013). **Childhood maltreatment and post-traumatic stress disorder among incarcerated young offenders.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 37, 861-870. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2013.07.012

The authors investigated the prevalence and relationship between child maltreatment and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among 291 young offenders between the ages of 13 in 21. One out of five offenders was diagnosed with PTSD, and 60% of offenders reported child abuse or neglect. Females were significantly more likely to have PTSD than males and to report three or more kinds of child maltreatment. Having three or more kinds of severe child maltreatment was significantly correlated with a diagnosis of PTSD. The authors highlight the importance of assessing child abuse and neglect among young offenders and to target appropriate interventions while incarcerated and post-release.

Salas-Wright, C. p., Olate, R., & Vaughn, M. G. (2013). **The protective effects of religious coping and spirituality on delinquency: Results among high-risk and gang-involved Salvadoran youth.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(9), 988-1008. doi:10.1177/0093854813482307.

Drawing from the social developmental model, the study examines religious coping, spirituality, social developmental factors, and delinquency in a community sample of gang-involved adolescents and young adults in El Salvador. Results suggest spirituality and, to a lesser extent,

religious coping serve as protective factors against involvement in delinquent behavior. Further, the relationship between spirituality and delinquency was mediated by social developmental factors (pro-/antisocial bonding and beliefs).

Schraft, C. V., Kosson, D. S., & McBride, C. K. (2013). **Exposure to violence within home and community environments and psychopathic tendencies in detained adolescents.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(9), 1027-1043. doi: 10.1177/0093854813486887.

The study examines potential environmental contributions to psychopathy by assessing adolescents (N = 147) at a detention center on childhood abuse and neglect, exposure to community violence, and psychopathy. Results suggest both childhood trauma and community experiences positively correlate with psychopathy scores. Exposure to community violence correlated with the interpersonal, behavioral, and antisocial factors of psychopathy while exposure to violence within the home correlated uniquely with the behavioral factor.

Woodsworth, M., Agar, A. D., & Coupland, R. B. A. (2013). **Characteristics of Canadian youth-perpetrated homicides.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(9), 1009-1026. doi: 10.1177/0093854813482309.

Authors examined youth offenders (N = 105) convicted of homicide in Canada between 1990 and 2008 to update previous findings (Meloff & Silverman, 1992) examining characteristics of this forensic subgroup. Overall, authors suggest an increase in goal-oriented homicides involving accomplices and perpetration toward strangers in comparison to earlier findings. Other characteristics, including weapon use, age, and ethnicity, are also discussed.

Wong, J. S. & Schonlau, M. (2013). **Does bully victimization predict future delinquency? A propensity score matching approach.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1184-1208. doi: 10.1177/0093854813503443.

The study examines the propensity for bully victimization during childhood to predict later delinquency using a propensity score matching technique. Ten delinquency/criminogenic outcomes were analyzed in comparison to previous victimization. Overall, bully victimization was associated with higher rates of theft, assault, vandalism, running away, selling drugs, and other property crimes, but not school suspension, carrying a handgun, gang participation, or arrest.

## FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Anderson, J. L., Sellbom, M., Wygant, D. B., & Edens, J. F. (2013). **Examining the necessity for and utility of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory—Revised (PPI—R) validity scales.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 312-320. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000018

The authors examined the utility of the Deviant Responding (DR) and Virtuous Responding (VR) validity scales in identifying overreporting and underreporting in both undergraduates and forensic psychiatric patients. Results suggested that both the DR and VR scales were able to identify over- and under-reporting protocols. Both the validity scales also demonstrated acceptable rates of sensitivity and specificity in differentiating between the different groups.

Claes, L., Tavernier, G., Roose, A., Bijttebier, P., Smith, S. F., & Lilienfeld, S. O. (2013). **Identifying Personality Subtypes Based on the Five-Factor Model Dimensions in Male Prisoners: Implications for Psychopathy and Criminal Offending.** *Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol*, 58, 41-58. doi: 10.1177/0306624X12462013

The authors investigated the five-factor model profiles of 110 Flemish male prisoners to determine if common personality profiles could be derived. The results indicated two main personality categories: emotionally stable/resilient offenders with a negative Neuroticism score and positive

scores on the other four factors and aggressive/under controlled offenders, with a positive Neuroticism score and negative scores on the other four factors. Aggressive/under controlled offenders scored significantly higher than the emotionally stable/resilient offenders on almost all MMPI-2 direct aggression scales, depressive scales, and drug abuse scales and committed more sexual offenses, suggesting the need for more research investigating the potential for two different pathways to criminal offenses.

Ferranti, J., McDermott, B. E., & Scott, C. L. (2013). **Characteristics of female homicide offenders found not guilty by reason of insanity.** *J Am Acad Psychiatry Law*, 41, 516-522.

The authors investigated gender differences in the characteristics of individuals who are psychotic and commit homicide motivated by psychosis among 47 females and 47 males found NGRI and hospitalized between 1991 and 2005 for their homicide offense. The results indicated that women who killed infants and children between ages 2 and 18 were more likely to exhibit religious delusions. Compared to men, women were more likely to have affective disorders and/or borderline personality disorder. The authors note that the findings may inform gender-specific clinical and forensic risk assessments among women with psychosis

Gfeller, J. D., & Roskos, P. T. (2013). **A comparison of insufficient effort rates, neuropsychological functioning, and neuropsychiatric symptom reporting in military veterans and civilians with chronic traumatic brain injury.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 31, 833-849. doi: 10.1002/bsl.2084

The authors examined differences in effort testing performance and neuropsychiatric status among military veterans with traumatic brain injury (TBI), civilians with TBI, and healthy civilians. Results suggested difference between veterans with TBI and both civilian groups in terms of higher rates of failure and more pronounced neuropsychiatric symptoms in the former group. Implications for evaluation in disability and litigation context are discussed.

Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., & Cormier, C. A. (2013). **Research and clinical scoring of the Psychopathy Checklist can show good agreement.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1349-1362. doi: 10.1177/0093854813492959

Given the widespread use of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) for forensic decision-making, authors assessed inter-rater reliability between clinicians (who employed scoring typical of forensic practice) and researchers (who employed file-only scoring) on scoring of the PCL-R. While scores assigned by researchers were significantly higher than those assigned by clinicians, overall, clinicians and researchers displayed good agreement. Agreement was best for Factor 2 and Facet 4 – components best predicting subsequent violence.

Kingston, D. A., Ahmed, A. G., Gray, J., Bradford, J., & Seto, M. C. (2013). **The assessment and diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in adult forensic psychiatric outpatients.** *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 35(3), 293-300.

Examined validity of commonly used ADHD scales in 120 patients assessed for dysfunctional anger and impulsive aggression at a hospital-based clinic. ADHD measures significantly differentiated individuals diagnosed with ADHD from those not diagnosed, excluding a computerized neuropsychological measure (IVA + Plus). Measures demonstrated good diagnostic utility with sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive power, and negative predictive power. Some measures demonstrated good classification accuracy with 91% sensitivity and 81% specificity.

Mears, D. P. & Cochran, J. C. (2013). **What is the effect of IQ on offending?** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1280-1300. doi: 10.1177/0093854813485736.

The study examines the relationship between IQ and self-reported offending in a sample of



White males (N = 3,253). Results suggest a curvilinear relationship between IQ and self-reported offending such that low and high IQs are associated with lower rates of offending than mid-level IQs. Authors also suggest socioeconomic status is a potential confound in this relationship given its uneven distribution across levels of IQ.

Mokros, A., Hollerbach, P., Vohs, K., Nitschke, J., Eher, R., Habermeyer, E. (2013). **Normative data for the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised in German-speaking countries: A meta-analysis.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(12), 1397-1412. doi:10.1177/0093854813492519.

Authors examined data from 25 published empirical studies (N = 4,254) to estimate norms on the PCL-R for male offenders in Austria Germany and the German-speaking parts of Switzerland. Resulting normative data were compared to North American norms; estimated norms PCL-R standard assessments and screening instrument were significantly lower for German-speaking offenders than North American offenders.

Olsen, S. A., Clapp, J. D., Parra, G. R., & Beck, J. G. (2013). **Factor structure of the dissociative experiences scale: An examination across sexual assault status.** *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 35(3), 394-403.

Examined DES factor structure and explored impact of sexual victimization on underlying components of the measure. Exploratory factor analysis suggested either a 1- or 2-factor structure using an unselected sample of college females, with a clear advantage of a 2-factor structure, irrespective of sexual assault status.

Price, S. A., Beech, A. R., Mitchell, I., & Humphreys, G. W. (2013). **Measuring deviant sexual interest using the emotional Stroop task.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(9), 970-987. doi: 10.1177/0093854813476264.

Sexually offending, nonsexually offending and nonoffending control participants were compared on reaction times to an emotional Stroop task which utilized a set of word stimuli meant to measure deviant sexual interests. Results suggest a processing bias in sexual offenders; sex offenders displayed response biases toward sexually-valenced words and emotional-personality words specified to sexual interests. Authors discuss the potential for the Stroop task to measure sexual interest in sexual abusers.

Warren, J. I., Chauhan, P., Kois, L., Dibble, A., & Knighton, J. (2013). **Factors influencing 2,260 opinions of defendants' restorability to adjudicative competency.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19(4), 498-508.

Authors examined potential factors influencing forensic evaluators' assessments of defendants' likelihood of competency restoration. In approximately half of assessments, evaluators concluded likely restoration of competence. Psychiatric diagnosis was most strongly associated with opinions these opinions. Briefly, affective or psychotic disorders were more likely to receive a likely / probable restoration in comparison to developmental, organic, substance-use, personality, and other disorders.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Guyll, M., Madon, S., Yang, Y., Lannin, D. G., Scherr, K., & Greathouse, S. (2013). **Innocence and resisting confession during interrogation: Effects on physiologic activity.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 366 –375. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000044

Both innocent and guilty participants (N = 132) were accused and interrogated for misconduct, and then pressured to confess. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP, DBP), heart rate (HR), respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA), and preejection period (PEP) responses quantified stress

reactions. The innocent showed smaller stress responses to interrogation for SBP, DBP, HR, and RSA than did the guilty. Innocents who refused to confess exhibited greater sympathetic nervous system activation (shorter PEPs), than did innocent or guilty confessors.

Jundi, S. Vrij, A., Mann, S., Hope, L., Hillman, J., Warmelink, L., & Garh, E. (2013). **Who should I look at? Eye contact during collective interviewing as a cue to deceit.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 661-671. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2013.793332

The authors examined eye contact in multiple person interviews. Participants (n = 86) acted as liars or truth tellers and were interviewed in pairs and eye contact with the other member and the interviewer were measured. Liars made more eye contact with the interviewer than their partners compared with truth tellers, who looked equally at both.

Reinhard, M.A., Greifeneder, R., & Scharmach, M. (2013). **Unconscious processes improve lie detection.** *Attitudes and Social Cognition*, 105, 721-739. doi: 10.1037/a0034352.

Five studies examined whether unconscious processing improves human lie detection abilities. Study 1 (N = 66) found that short periods of unconscious thought significantly increased lie detection accuracy over immediate judgments or a period of conscious thought. Study 2 (N= 116) replicated the findings of Study 1 with different stimulus materials. Using yet another set of stimulus materials, requiring immediate judgments and not informing participants of the deception judgment until after viewing the stimuli, Study 3 (N = 120) again replicated the findings of Studies 1-2. In Studies 4 (N = 83) and 5(N = 216) participants in the unconscious thought condition outperformed the other conditions. Implications are discussed.

Saykayl, C., Talwar, V., Lindsay, R. C. L., Bala, N. C., Lee, K., Bertrand, M. & Nugent, S. M. (2013). **Adults' ability to detect deception of stressful and non-stressful stories of children.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 865-879. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.700311

The authors examined lie detection ability for children's reports of stressful and non-stressful events. Participants (n = 48) in study 1 viewed videos of different children reporting events that varied on whether or not they were true and whether or not they were of stressful events. Participants (n = 72) in study 2 viewed similar videos, but they were all of the same child. Accuracy was above chance for non-stressful events when viewing the same child.

Sim, M. P. Y. & Lamb, M. E. (2013). **Children's disclosure of sexual abuse: How motivational factors affect linguistic categories related to deception detection.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 649-660. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.719621

The authors examined different factors that may relate to linguistic aspects of children's reports of sexual abuse. Transcripts (n = 97) from police interviews with children alleging sexual abuse were analyzed on several factors. Linguistic outcomes were most affected by age.

Sooniste, T., Granhag, P. A., Knieps, M., & Vrij, A. (2013). **True and false intentions: Asking about the past to detect lies about the future.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 673-685. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2013.793333

The authors examined planning and intentions on deception. Participants (n = 70) planned either a non-criminal act or a criminal act and were intercepted before they could complete them and were interviewed about their intentions and planning their intentions. Questions about planning intentions were perceived as more difficult to answer and truth tellers' responses to these questions were longer and more detailed.

Visu-Petra, G., Miclea, M., Bus, I., & Visu-Petra, L. (2014). **Detecting concealed information: The role of individual differences in executive functions and social desirability.** *Psychology, Crime*

& *Law*, 20, 20-36. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.736509

The authors examined individual difference effects on speed of deception. Participants (n = 47) participated in a mock crime scenario and were interviewed with a concealed information test (CIT); they also completed measures for executive function, personality, and social desirability. Individual differences in executive function and social desirability were associated with more time taken for deception compared to telling the truth.

### LEGAL DECISION-MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Esnard, C. & Dumas, R. (2013). **Perceptions of male victim blame in a child sexual abuse case: Effects of gender, age and need for closure.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 817-844. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.700310

The authors examined factors affecting perceptions of victim culpability in child sexual abuse cases. Mock jurors (n = 384) read scenarios of alleged child sexual abuse in 7 or 12 year old victims and that also varied by victim and perpetrator gender. Male participants were more likely to blame the victim. This effect was magnified when the victim was male and when the victim is male and the perpetrator female.

Farnum, K. S. & Stevenson, M. C. (2013). **Economically disadvantaged juvenile offenders tried in adult court are perceived as less able to understand their actions, but more guilty.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 727-744. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2013.793766

The authors examined the effect of socioeconomic status (SES) on perceptions of juvenile offenders. Participants (n = 115) read a case of a 15 year old male of low, medium or high SES charged with robbery and murder and who claims that he was coerced by older people. Participants rated the low SES juvenile as less mature, but also were more likely to convict him compared to the medium and high SES juvenile.

Molinaro, P. F., Arndorfer, A., & Charman, S. D. (2013). **Appearance-change instruction effects on eyewitness lineup identification accuracy are not moderated by amount of appearance change.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 432– 440. doi:10.1037/lhb0000049

Undergraduates (N = 315) were shown series of faces and lineups, some of which contained the target and some of which did not, and made identification decisions. Half of the participants received a standard appearance-change instruction (ACI) prior to each lineup. Targets varied with respect to the amount to which their appearance had changed. Results indicated that the ACI inflated false identifications without inflating correct identifications; effects were not dependent on the amount of appearance change undergone by the target.

Scurich, N. & John, R. S. (2013). **Mock jurors' use of error rates in DNA database trawls.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 424 – 431. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000046

Jury-eligible participants (n = 290) read a case from a database trawl where the DNA profile was tested against a multitude of profiles. Researchers manipulated description of the database ("medical" database, "offender" database, not specified) and error rate (one-in-10, one-in-1,000). Participants were nearly twice as likely to convict in the offender database condition compared to the condition not specified. Error rates did not affect verdicts. Results suggest that disclosure of an offender database to jurors might constitute prejudicial evidence.

Shaw, J. & Woodworth, M. (2013). **Are the misinformed more punitive? Beliefs and misconceptions in forensic psychology.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 687-706. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2013.793335

The authors examined the relationship of misconceptions of psycho-legal issues and punishment.

Participants (n = 256) were enrolled in introductory psychology and law classes and took measures of psycho-legal issues and give sentencing decision in four mock trial scenarios at the beginning and the end of the course. Misconception endorsement was significantly decreased between pre and post measures.

Wasarhaley, N. E., Golding, J. M., Lynch, K. R., & Keller, P. S. (2013). **The impact of abuse allegations in perceiving parricide in the courtroom.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 783-799. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.684056

The authors examined the effect of claims of abuse on perceptions of culpability of juvenile defendants. Mock jurors (n = 175) read a summary of a juvenile charged with murder that varied by whether the juvenile claimed they were sexually or physically abused or not abused. Claims of sexual or physical abuse were associated with a higher likelihood of a manslaughter compared to a murder conviction.

### RISK ASSESSMENT/COMMUNICATION

Baskin-Sommers, A. R., Baskin, D. R., Sommers, I. B., & Newman, J. P. (2013). **The intersectionality of sex, race, and psychopathology in predicting violent crimes.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(10), 1068-1091.

The study examined sex, race, and presence of antisocial personality disorder, psychopathy, and anxiety in a sample of 3,525 male and 1,579 female adult inmates. Results emphasize the importance of considering intersectionality in examining risk for violent behavior. Briefly, Black males and females with antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy were observed as more likely to commit violent crimes in comparison to their White counterparts.

Detrick, P., & Chibnall, J. T. (2013). **Revised NEO Personality Inventory normative data for police officer selection.** *Psychological Services*, 10(4), 372-377.

Collected normative data and facet scores for 288 police officer applicants in a large urban Midwest police department. Participants reported low Neuroticism and high Extraversion and Conscientiousness, which were highly and consistently correlated with the Positive Presentation Management (PPM) research validity scale. Extraversion and Agreeableness were moderately and less consistently correlated with PPM.

Holliday, S. B., King, C., & Heilbrun, K. (2013). **Offenders' perceptions of risk factors for self and others: Theoretical importance and some empirical data.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(9), 1044-1061. doi: 10.1177/0093854813482308.

Examined offenders' understanding of risk factors increasing likelihood of future criminal activity. Results suggest a discrepancy between offenders' ability to identify general risk factors and ability to perceive personal risk factors as individually relevant. Authors discuss this discrepancy in the context of forensic treatment.

Hove, M., McReynolds, L. S., & Wasserman, G. A. (2013). **The influence of psychiatric disorder on young adult recidivism.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(12), 1368-1382. doi: 10.1177/0093854813488106.

Using logistic regression analysis and a longitudinal design, authors examine the influence of adolescent psychiatric disorder on young adult recidivism. After controlling for both offense severity and demographic variables, adolescents with comorbid internalizing and disruptive behavior disorders were six times more likely to recidivate as a young adult compared to nondisordered controls.

Makarios, M. & Latessa, E. J. (2013). **Developing a risk and needs assessment instrument for prison inmates: The issue of outcome.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(12), 1449-1471. doi:10.1177/0093854813496240.

In general, assessments are able to predict either misconduct or recidivism, but not both, requiring correctional institutions to administer both assessments at intake. However, authors introduce a hybrid assessment to assess overall classification and case management of inmates at the cost of a minimal reduction in predictive validity. Results of this assessment, including comparison to other risk assessments are provided and discussed.

Mills, J. F., & Gray, A. L. (2013). **Two-tiered violence risk estimates: A validation study of an integrated-actuarial risk assessment instrument.** *Psychological Services*, 10(4), 361-371.

Validated the Two-Tiered Violence Risk Estimates instrument (TTV) by retrospective scoring of 78 incarcerated violent offenders over 12.4 years. TTV was equally predictive of violent recidivism compared with the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management-20 (HCR-20) and Lifestyle Criminality Screening Form (LCSF) and was highly correlated with each instrument.

Rettenberger, M., Haubner-Maclean, T., & Eher, R. (2013). **The contribution of age to the Static-99 risk assessment in a population-based prison sample of sexual offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(12), 1413-1433. doi:10.1177/0093854813494183.

The study examines the contribution of age to the predictive validity of German versions of the Static-99 and Static-99R. Authors examined archival data of Austrian prison-released sexual offenders (N = 1,077) assessed using the German version of the Static-99 and retrospectively calculated Static-99R scores. In contrast to prior findings, results suggest the original Static-99 better predicted sexual recidivism than the age-corrected Static-99R. The two assessments did not differ in their ability to predict violent recidivism.

Rezansoff, S. N., Moniruzzaman, A, Gress, C., & Somers, J. M. (2013). **Psychiatric diagnoses and multiyear criminal recidivism in a Canadian provincial offender population.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19(4), 443-453. doi: 10.1037/a0033907.

The study examined the influence of substance and non-substance mental disorders on subsequent recidivism using a large Canadian sample (N = 31,014). Substance use disorders and dual diagnoses (substance use disorder and non-substance mental disorder) were associated with an increased risk of recidivism. Individuals diagnosed with a non-substance mental disorder were not at a higher risk than those with no diagnosis.

Rice, M. E., Harris, G. T., & Lang, C. (2013). **Validation of and revision to the VRAG and SORAG: The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide – Revised (VRAG-R).** *Psychological Assessment*, 25, 951-965. DOI: 10.1037/a0032878

The study validated the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) using an updated sample (1261 offenders) and developed a revised version. The authors compared the predictive validity of the original VRAG and the revised, easier-to-score VRAG-Revision on violent recidivism and violent outcomes with high accuracy. Results suggested the utility of using the VRAG-Revision due to cost-effectiveness and high rates of accuracy.

Takahashi, M., Mori, T., & Kroner, D. G. (2013). **A cross-validation of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) among Japanese juvenile offenders.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 389-400. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000029

The study investigated the utility of using the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) in a sample of 389 youths who were followed for about 1.5 years. The authors found that the YLS/CMI total score significantly predicted recidivism and faster time to reoffend.

While adequate predictive utility was found for the total score, subscales were not empirically supported. Limitations of the YLS/CMI and implications for this sample are discussed.

Van der Put, C. E., van Vugt, E. S., Stams, G. J. J., Dekovic, M., & van der Laan, P. H. (2013). **Short-term general recidivism risk of juvenile sex offenders: Validation of the Washington State Juvenile Court Prescreen Assessment.** *Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol*, 57, 1374-1392. doi: 10.1177/0306624X12457775

The authors investigated whether the WSJCPA can be used to assess general recidivism risk among a sample of male and female juveniles convicted of misdemeanor or felony sex offenses, as compared to juvenile non-sexual offenders. The results indicated that the WSJCPA was equally predictive of general offending among the juvenile sexual offenders and the juvenile nonsexual offender groups, lending evidence supporting the usefulness of the WSJCPA.

Vose, B., Smith, P., & Cullen, F. T. (2013). **Predictive validity and the impact of change in total LSI-R score on recidivism.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(12), 1383-1396. doi:10.1177/0093854813508916.

The study examines the ability of the LSI-R to predict recidivism using a sample of 2,849 probationers and parolees assessed at two time points. Changes in LSI-R score were associated with a change in risk of recidivism, suggesting the LSI-R is a valid assessment instrument for predicting recidivism.

Wilson, C. M., Desmaris, S. L., Nicholls, T. L., Hart, S. D., & Brink, J. (2013). **Predictive validity of dynamic factors: Assessing violence risk in forensic psychiatric inpatients.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 377-388. DOI: 10.1037/lhb0000030

The authors investigated the predictive validity of dynamic factors in changes in risk (measured by institutional aggression) among 30 male forensic psychiatric inpatients for a 1-year period. Both static and dynamic factors were coded using two structure violence risk measures: Historical-Clinical-Risk Management—20 version 2 and Short-term Assessment of Risk and Treatability. Results obtained indicated additional utility in the use of dynamic factors in predicting institutional violence over static risk factors.

## SEX OFFENDERS

Boccaccini, M. T., Rufino, K. A., Jackson, R. L., & Murrie, D. C. (2013). **Personality Assessment Inventory scores as predictors of misconduct among sex offenders civilly committed as sexually violent predators.** *Psychological Assessment*, 25, 1390-1395. doi: 10.1037/a0034048

The study examined the predictive validity of scale scores on the Personality Assessment Inventory of treatment program violations among 76 civilly committed sexual offenders. Results indicated that the Borderline Features scale and Negative Relationships subscale scores significantly predicted misconduct (civil commitment and/or parole violation) and outperformed scores on antisocial and treatment amenability scales. The authors suggested that sex offender treatment would benefit from including treatment components for borderline personality disorder.

Caldwell, M. F. (2013). **Accuracy of sexually violent person assessments of juveniles adjudicated for sexual offenses.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(5), 516-526. doi:10.1177/1079063213480818.

The study examined the accuracy of expert opinions in support of civil commitment of juveniles adjudicated for sexual offenses. Results suggest such low accuracy to these assessments. Adolescents initially committed were not significantly more likely to sexually recidivate in comparison to adolescents not deemed eligible for commitment.

Dombert, B., Mokros, A., Brückner, E., Schlegl, V., Antfolk, J., Bäckström, A. ... Santtila, P. (2013). **The virtual people set: Developing computer-generated stimuli for the assessment of pedophilic sexual interest.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(6), 557-582. doi:10.1177/1079063212469062.

The study examines the validity of 108 computer-generated stimuli used in implicit assessment of pedophilic sexual interest using a series of three studies. Studies One and Two demonstrated the images to have good validity regarding age and biological maturity of persons depicted. Study Three replicated these findings using a sample of incarcerated child sexual offenders and a sample of normal controls as reporters.

Finkelhor, D., Ji, K., Mikton, C., & Dunne, M. (2013). **Explaining lower rates of sexual abuse in China.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 37, 852-860. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2013.07.006

The researchers investigated possible reasons for the low rates of child sexual abuse reported in China. They note that stigma and social desirability may contribute to the low rates of sexual abuse in Chinese populations, but the research from meta-analyses on this possibility have been mixed. Further, they note that the magnitude of the difference between rates reported in China as compared to international rates suggest that there truly may be a lower prevalence rate. Still other factors that may be influencing the low rates include Confucian family values, definitions of masculinity, and a protective, collectivist culture. They conclude that the evidence is equivocal and more research is needed.

Goldberg Edelson, M. (2013). **Why have all the boys gone? Gender differences in prosecution acceptance of child sexual abuse cases.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(5), 461-481. doi:10.1177/1079063212465900.

The study examined potential gender differences in acceptance of the District Attorney's Office to move forward with prosecution in cases of child sexual abuse. Overall, cases involving female victims were more likely to be accepted for prosecution than cases involving male victims. Possible case details which may explain this disparity are examined and discussed.

Hanson, R. K., Babchishin, K. M., Helmus, L., & Thornton, D. (2013). **Quantifying the relative risk of sex offenders: Risk ratios for Static-99R.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(5), 482-515. doi:10.1177/1079063212469060.

Authors attempt to quantify relative recidivism risk of sex offenders through calculation of a risk ratio using scores from the Static-99R. Each one-unit increase in Static-99R score was associated with an increased sexual recidivism risk of approximately 1.4. Authors discuss the potential for this risk ratio to aid in quantifying and communicating risk information between evaluators.

Harris, D. A. (2013). **Age and type of onset of offending: Results from a sample of male sexual offenders referred for civil commitment.** *Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol*, 57, 122-1247. doi: 10.1177/0306624X12448649

The author investigated the criminal histories of 751 men convicted of sexual offenses and referred for civil commitment to investigate the specific kinds of nonsexual crime patterns that occurred before instances of serious sexual offending. The results indicated that sex offenders whose first recorded offense was a property crime began offending at a significantly younger age than those whose "onset offense" was for a violent or sexual crime. Those with sexual onset crimes began offending latest. Property and violent onset offenders had more offenses than sexual onset offenders, with property onset offenders exhibiting the highest average number of charges. The author suggests that more research be conducted to understand pre-sexual offense criminal careers.

Hempel, I. S., Buck, N. M. L., Goethals, K. R., & van Marle, H. J. C. (2013). **Unraveling sexual associations in contact and noncontact child sex offenders using the single category – Implicit Association Test.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(5), 444-460. doi: 10.1177/1079063212464660

Authors compared child sex offenders, adult sex offenders, and nonoffending controls using the Single Category-Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT). Child sex offenders were found to have stronger child-sex associations than adult sex offenders and nonoffending controls. Though the SC-IAT was able to distinguish child sex offenders from nonoffenders, the sensitivity and specificity of this methodology was poor. Further, the SC-IAT did not find differences between contact and noncontact child sex offenders.

Holt, K. & Massey, C. (2013). **Sexual preference or opportunity: An examination of situational factors by gender of victims of clergy abuse.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(6), 606-621. doi:10.1177/1079063211425690.

The study examined situational factors surround male and female child abuse by members of the clergy. Results suggest the disproportional number of male victims may be due to opportunity rather than homosexuality. While male victims were more likely to meet the offender during church-related activities, female victims' families were more social with clerics in the home. Results suggest the importance of situational and opportunistic variables in understanding this form of child abuse.

Jung, S., Klayer, E., & Pham, A. (2013). **Pedophilia and its (non-) association with physical height among sex offenders.** *Abnormal Behavior*, 35, 323-331. doi: 10.1080/01639625.2013.848120

The authors investigated the relationship between physical height and pedophilia among a sample of 179 sex offenders, using the Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI; Seto & Lalumiere, 2001). The results indicated no significant relationship between pedophilic interests and physical height. The authors note that height may not be a relevant etiological factor for pedophilia, despite the fact that some previous research has suggested that developmental indicators like height may be related to the disorder.

Kleban, H., Chesin, M. S., Jeglic, E. L., & Calkins Mercado, C. (2013). **An exploration of crossover sexual offending.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(5), 427-443. doi: 10.1177/1079063212464397.

The study examines the stability of victim-type (specifically gender, age range, and victim-perpetrator relationship) in sex offenders either convicted of an offense against multiple victims or convicted for recidivating sexual offenses. Overall, it was rare for offenders to offend across genders and, to a lesser extent, age ranges. Offenders with less stability in relationship and gender of victims also tended to have higher Static-99 scores.

Koon-Magnin, S. & Ruback, R.B. (2013). **The perceived legitimacy of statutory rape laws: the effects of victim age, perpetrator age, and age span.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 43, 1918–1930. doi: 10.1111/jasp.12131.

Two studies investigated perceptions of statutory rape laws by systematically varying victim age, perpetrator age, and the age difference between the victim and perpetrator. In the Study 1 (N = 427), only victim age and perpetrator age effect perceptions of the law. Study 2 (N = 656) widened the range of the age variables and found the same influence of age—age difference in particular—on perceptions of the law. Overall, respondents were most critical of scenarios involving younger victims, older perpetrators and large age differences.



Ralston, C. A., & Epperson, D. L. (2013). **Predictive validity of adult risk assessment tools with juveniles who offended sexually.** *Psychological Assessment*, 25, 905-916. doi: 10.1037/a0032683

Investigated the utility in using juvenile-specific risk assessment instruments to predict recidivism among youths who offended sexually. The Minnesota Sex Offender Screening Tool – Revised and the Static-99 were scored on 636 juvenile offenders and compared with Juvenile-Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II and Juvenile Risk Assessment Scale. Recidivism data were collected over two time periods. Results indicated comparable accuracy in predicting juvenile recidivism but poor predictive validity in long term behavior.

Ragusa-Salerno, L. M., Ostermann, M., & Thomas, S. S. (2013). **Does the LSI-R have utility for sex offenders?** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(9), 952-969. doi: 10.1177/0093854813481667. Authors examine the potential for the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) to predict sexual and nonsexual recidivism outcomes in sexual offenders. Data of 21,298 male sex offenders released from correctional facilities between 2004 and 2006 were examined. Results suggest LSI-R scores were not able to increase ability to predict sexual recidivism, but did aid in prediction of nonsexual recidivism when used in combination with other validated risk assessments.

Sandler, J. C., Freeman, N. J., Farrell, P., & Seto, M. C. (2013). **Predicting institutional sexual misconduct by adult male sex offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(10), 1131 – 1148. doi: 10.1177/0093854813485574.

Authors examine the potential for the Static-99 and Static-99R to predict sexual, violent, nonviolent, drug-related, and any nonsexual misconduct of male sex offenders while incarcerated. Even when controlling for prior misconducts and history, the Static-99R proved to predict both overall and nonconsensual institutional sexual misconduct. Further, inmates receiving sexual disciplinary tickets were also more likely to receive violent, drug-related, and nonviolent tickets, suggesting general rule-breaking instead of specifically sexual deviance.

Socio, K. M. (2013). **Too close for comfort? Registered sex offender spatial clustering and recidivistic sex crime arrest rates.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(6), 531-556. doi:10.1177/1079063212469061.

Authors examine the relation between spatial distribution of registered sex offenders and recidivistic sex crime arrests. Results suggest that under certain circumstances, a modest positive association between registered sex offender clustering and an increase in recidivistic arrests exists. Authors discuss the implications on sex offender housing policies attempting to minimize recidivism.

Stroebel, S. S., Kuo, S., O’Keefe, S. L., Beard, K. W., Swindell, S., & Kommer, M. J. (2013). **Risk factors for father-daughter incest: Data from an anonymous computerized survey.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(6), 583-605. doi:10.1177/1079063212470706.

Data from 51 female participants having reported experiencing father-daughter incest were used to identify risk factors for father-daughter incest. Overall four risk factors were identified: (a) verbal or physical fighting between parents, (b) family acceptance of father-daughter nudity, (c) low maternal affection, and (d) living in homes headed by single-parent mothers or where divorce or death of the father resulted in a man other than the biological father living in the home.

#### WITNESS ISSUES

Brunel, M., Py, J., & Launay, C. (2013). **Cost and benefit of a new instruction for the**

**cognitive interview: The open depth instruction.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 845-863. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.684058

The authors examined a new open depth (OD) instruction for the cognitive interview in two studies. In study 1 (n = 60) and study 2 (n = 40) participants viewed a video of an armed robbery and completed the cognitive interview with an OD instruction (both studies) a change in perspective instruction (study 1), or a motivated recall instruction (study 2). The OD instruction was associated with more recall and no effect on accuracy.

Dietze, P. M., Sharman, S. J., Powell, M. B., & Thomson, D. M. (2013). **Does free recall moderate the effect of mental context reinstatement instructions on children's cued recall?** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 881-891. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.700312

The authors examined the effect of free recall on mental context reinstatement in the cognitive interview. Participants (n = 152) were 6, 9, and 11 year old children witnessed two adults arguing and were then interviewed after one and two weeks. At the one week interview, some of the children received the mental context reinstatement instruction and/or free recall before the cued recall. The results showed that these changes had no effect.

Harvey, A.J., Kneller, W., & Campbell, A.C. (2013). **The elusive effects of alcohol intoxication on visual attention and eyewitness memory.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 27, 617–624. doi: 10.1002/acp.2940

The authors used eye-tracking equipment to investigate the effect of alcohol on eyewitness identification of their participants (N = 120). Additionally, the use of eye-tracking equipment allowed the authors to investigate whether the number of fixations influenced the amount of information recognized and whether intoxicated participants spent less time looking at peripheral regions. Alcohol consumption did not statistically significantly effect visual attention or eyewitness memory.

Murrie, D.C., Boccaccini, M., T., Guarnera, L.A., & Rufino, K.A. (2013). **Are forensic experts biased by the side that retained them?** *Psychological Science*, 24, 1889-1897. doi: 10.1177/0956797613481812

Lending support to the concern that forensic experts are unable to remain objective, 108 forensic psychologists and psychiatrists scored the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) and Static-99R (Helmus, Thornton, Hanson, & Babchishin, 2012) differently when they believed they were retained by the prosecution rather than the defense. Participants' scores reflected an allegiance to their perceived retainers—with risk scores of offenders being higher for the prosecution and lower for the defense (d = .85).

Righarts, S., O'Neill, S., & Zajac, R. (2013). **Addressing the negative effect of cross examination questioning on children's accuracy: Can we intervene?** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 354–365. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000042

Five- and 6-year-olds (n = 77) and 9- and 10-year-olds (n = 87) took part in a staged event and were then interviewed with analogues of direct examination and cross-examination. When compared to control children, those who underwent a preparation intervention (involving practice and feedback with cross-examination questions) made fewer changes to their direct-examination responses under cross-examination, changed a smaller proportion of their correct responses, and obtained higher ultimate accuracy levels.

Stebly, N.K., Tix, R.W., & Benson, S.L. (2013). **Double exposure: The effects of repeated identification lineups on eyewitness accuracy.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 27, 644–654. doi: 10.1002/acp.2944

Witnesses to a videotaped crime (N = 130) identified a culprit from either a sequential or simultaneous lineup in which the suspect was either innocent or guilty on two separate occasions—separated by a two-week interval. Errors made during the first identification translated to errors at the second identification, with false identifications of innocent suspects increasing from the first to second identifications. Confidence levels were not significantly different at the second identification, regardless of whether participants chose the innocent or guilty suspect, and those who picked someone were significantly more confident than those who did not select anyone from the lineup.

Vredeveltdt, A. & Penrod, S. (2013). **Eye-closure improves memory recall for a witnessed event under naturalistic conditions.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 19, 893-905. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2012.700313

The authors examined the effect of eye closure on eyewitness interviews for an experienced event. Participants (n = 96) witnessed a verbal altercation and were interviewed either inside or outside on a busy street with either an eye closure instruction or no such instruction. Eye closure improved witness free recall for those interviewed inside and improved cued recall for both interview locations.

Wessel, E., Magnussen, S., & Melinder, A.M.D. (2013). **Expressed emotions and perceived credibility of child mock victims disclosing physical abuse.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 27, 611-616. doi: 10.1002/acp.2935

Videotapes of eight mock police interviews conducted with child actors recounting a tale of physical abuse were judged by jury-eligible lay people (n = 162) or child protective service (CPS) professionals (n = 154). Child witnesses—expressed angry, sad, neutral or positive emotions during the interview—were rated for credibility. Participants also assigned a probability that the child had been abused. Ratings for credibility and guilt were similar across the participant conditions, with CPS professionals typically rating higher than lay people. Credibility and guilt judgments were strongly correlated (r = .68).

#### OTHER

Chadee, D. & Ng Ying, N.K. (2013). **Predictors of fear of crime: general fear versus perceived risk.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 43, 1896-1904. doi: 10.1111/jasp.12207.

Using field interviews, 1, 197 Trinidadians were surveyed from 406 randomly selected districts. General fear was the strongest predictor of fear of crime, regardless of the sex, victim status, ethnicity, age, and area of residence of the respondent. The results of this study suggest general fear is more predictive of fear of crime than perceived risk of victimization. Explanations and future research are discussed.

Hackney, A. A., Glaser, J. (2013). **Reverse deterrence in racial profiling: Increased transgressions by nonprofiled whites.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 348-353. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000038

Participants (n =278) given a task involving extremely difficult anagrams were given the opportunity to cheat. White participants randomly assigned to a condition in which two Black confederates were obtrusively singled out for scrutiny by the study administrator cheated more than Whites in a White-profiling condition and a no-profiling control condition, and more than Black participants in all three conditions. Black participants cheated at comparable levels across the three experimental conditions.

Jackson, J., Huq, A. Z., Bradford, B., & Tyler, T. R. (2013). **Monopolizing force? Police legitimacy and public attitudes toward the acceptability of violence.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*,

19(4), 479-497.

The study examined the correlation between judgments about police legitimacy and judgments about acceptability of violence meant to achieve social control and social change. Results suggest a negative correlation between judgments of police legitimacy and attitudes toward violence. Further, negative (but not positive) contact with police was associated with legitimacy judgments.

Johnson, R. R. (2013). **Arrest as displaced aggression.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(10), 1149-1162. doi: 10.1177/0093854813484132.

The study examines officers' propensity to arrest as a function of negative or positive affect. After being primed to negative or positive affect, officers were provided a vignette of a drunk driver containing the minimum evidence necessary to justify an arrest. After controlling for personal characteristics, officers primed to negative affect (in comparison to officers primed to positive affect) were more likely to report they would make an arrest.

MacLean, C. L., Brimacombe, C. A. E., & Lindsay, D. S. (2013). **Investigating industrial investigation: Examining the impact of a priori knowledge and tunnel vision education.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 37, 441– 453. doi: 10.1037/lhb0000056

Tunnel vision in investigations was assessed by testing the effects of a priori information, human bias and the effectiveness of debiasing on undergraduates' (n = 153) and professional investigators' (n = 39). Participants engaged in a simulated industrial investigation exercise. Results showed that participants' judgments were biased and that a human bias was evident in participants' decision making. Bias was successfully reduced with "tunnel vision education." Professional investigators demonstrated a greater sophistication in their investigative decision making compared to undergraduates.

Ruedy, N.E., Moor, C., Gino, R., & Schweitzer, M.E. (2013). **The cheater's high: The unexpected affective benefits of unethical behavior.** *Attitudes and Social Cognition*, 105, 531-548. doi: 10.1037/a0034231.

Six studies examine the positive affect—"cheater's high"—attained after engaging in unethical behavior. Studies 1a (N = 290) and 1b (N = 137) examined affective predictions, finding that participants expected to experience more negative affect after dishonest behavior. Studies 2-5 (N = 179, N = 47, N = 161, N = 205) found that cheating resulted in more positive affect than not cheating, regardless of incentive or moral rationalizations. Limitations and implications are discussed.

Scott, A. J., Nixon, K., & Sheridan, L. (2013). **The influence of prior relationship on perceptions of stalking: A comparison of laypersons, nonspecialist police officers, and specialist police officers.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(12), 1434-1448. doi:10.1177/0093854813494183.

In a series of two studies, authors examined perceptions of stalking of laypersons, nonspecialist police officers, and specialist police officers. Vignettes presented scenarios in which a victim is being stalked by a stranger, acquaintance, or ex-partner. Nonspecialist officers and laypersons viewed the scenario as higher risk for violence the victim as less responsible when the stalker was a stranger. Specialist officers were less likely to be susceptible to common misconceptions.

Stinchcomb, J. B. & Leip, L. A. (2013). **Expanding the literature on job satisfaction in corrections: A national study of jail employees.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1209-1227. doi: 10.1177/0093854813489667.

Authors examine organizational and individual characteristics contributing to job satisfaction of employees of jails. Results suggest organizational, but not individual characteristics, significantly

predict job satisfaction. Overall work climate was the most powerful predictor of job satisfaction; good supervisory and managerial relationships, personal empowerment, autonomy, and appropriate salary and benefits were also significant predictors of high job satisfaction.

Terrill, W., Paoline, E. A. (2013). **Less lethal force policy and police officer perceptions: A multisite examination.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(10), 1109-1130. doi: 10.1177/0093854813485074.

Authors examine patrol officer perceptions of agency policy regarding use of force. Results from 990 officers in three agencies suggest officers working in departments using a loosely coupled nonlinear policy model perceive their agencies as providing inadequate guidance regarding proper procedure for dealing with passive and verbally resistant suspects. Alternatively, officers in departments utilizing a tightly controlled model perceive their agency as too restrictive, especially when dealing with physically resistant citizens.

van Pooijen, J.W., Coffeng, J., & Vermeer, M. (2013). **Power and retributive justice: How trait information influences the fairness of punishment among power holders.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 50, 190-201. doi: 10.1016/j.jesp.2013.10.004.

Four studies were conducted to investigate the influence of power on retributive justice judgments. Studies 1 (N = 77) and 2 (N = 235) found that having power—either through priming (Study 1) or position in an organization (Study 2)—assigned more severe punishment to offenders possessing negative character traits. Study 3 (N = 86) assigned either legitimate or illegitimate power—determined through a counting task—and found that legitimate power-holders were influenced by character traits. Study 4 (N = 86) included a control group and found that power influenced retributive justice even when no relevant trait information is given.

Visher, C. A., Bakken, N. W., & Gunter, W. D. (2013). **Fatherhood, community reintegration, and successful outcomes.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 52, 451-469. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2013.829899

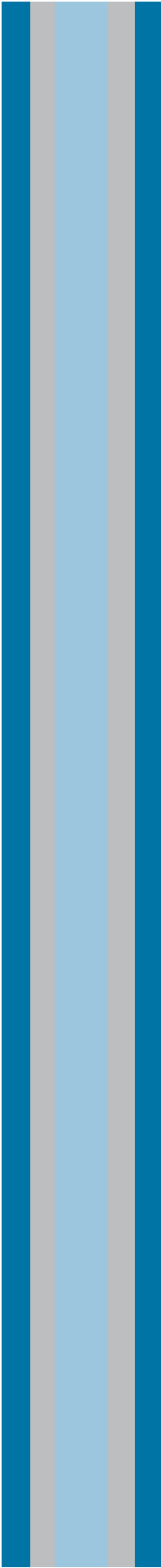
The authors investigated the relationship between fatherhood and successful reentry factors, including employment, substance abuse abstinence, and mental health. The results indicated that fathers who lived with children prior to incarceration and had regular contact with their children while incarcerated were more likely to be involved with their children after release and worked more hours per week, were less likely to abuse substances, and less likely to be rearrested or receive parole violations when interviewed eight months post-release.

White, M D. & Kane, R. J. (2013). **Pathways to career-ending police misconduct: An examination of patterns, timing, and organizational responses to officer malfeasance in the NYPD.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(11), 1301-1325.

Study analyzes personal and career histories of officers ending their careers with misconduct and of officers ending their careers honorably using a survival perspective. Overall, officers with red flags in their past and/or early on the job were at greatest risk of career-ending misconduct. Alternatively, older age at appointment, marriage with children, and job success (i.e. promotion) were protective factors against misconduct. Further analyses suggest factors have varying influences throughout officers' careers.

Wolff, N., Morgan, R. D., & Shi, J. (2013). **Comparative analysis of attitudes and emotions among inmates: Does mental illness matter?** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40(10), 1092 – 1108. doi:10.1177/0093854813488760.

The study utilizes self-report questionnaires of criminogenic thinking, aggression, self-control, and hopelessness in a group of soon to be released male and female inmates. Controlling for



demographic and criminal behavior variables, male inmates with mental illness or substance abuse problems had higher levels of criminogenic thinking, aggression, and hopelessness and decreased self-control. Results are discussed in the context of reintegration into society and treatment initiatives.

Yap, A.J., Wazlawek, A.S., Lucas, B.J., Cuddy, A.J.C., & Carney, D.R. (2013). **The ergonomics of dishonesty: The effect of incidental posture on stealing, cheating, and traffic violations.** *Psychological Science*, 24, 2281-2289. doi: 10.1177/0956797613492425.

Four experiments tested whether physical environments influenced dishonest behavior (N = 288). Expansive positions were related with keeping extra money, cheating, driving more recklessly, and double-parking than more contractive positions. Future research and implications are discussed.

# Creation of an internet search tool specific to open access, forensic psychology journals

Bruce Borkosky

When I am doing scholarly research, I find myself using both PsycINFO (PI) and Google Scholar (GS). Both have their strengths and weaknesses, and neither are perfect for researching forensic psychology. PI, on the one hand, is solely focused on psychology articles, making what results it does produce relevant to the topic I am searching. It also has a number of APA journal articles and book chapters that I can download and study. However, PI only indexes a small number of psychology-specific journals, and only APA books. Searches in the area of forensic psychology often yield disappointing results, because the field encompasses many related, but not specifically psychological areas.

Google Scholar, on the other hand, indexes a huge number of journals, books, and related material. I always find a greater number of relevant citations using GS than I do with PI. Because GS indexes almost all books in print, I am able to find and cite many relevant book chapters in my research. Similarly, many authors have uploaded a copy of their article to the internet (called self-archiving), making many more such articles available than does PI. However, GS's strength is also its weakness, because I often have to wade through dozens or hundreds of non-relevant articles to find the few I want. Further, GS does not index journals that do not meet its inclusion criteria, such as The Open Access Journal of Forensic Psychology (OAJFP), created by Greg DeClue (<http://www.forensicpsychologyunbound.ws>).

I have been compiling a list of journals related to forensic psychology, and I noticed that many are not indexed by PI. I placed several requests for journals to be added, in the past year, but it is a slow, bureaucratic process. Of the journals I requested to be added, I see only two that actually were added (<http://www.apa.org/pubs/databases/psycinfo/coverage-added.aspx>). GS does not index them all, either.

At the same time, in compiling my list of forensic psychology journals, I became aware of the growing movement toward making scholarly work more available to the general public, called "open access" ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open\\_access\\_journals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access_journals)). Open access is being enabled through a variety of mechanisms (such as by authors archiving their own works on the internet), but generally the works become available for anyone to download from the internet, free of charge. One prime example of this is OAJFP.

In my opinion, scholarly publishing is being transformed by the internet, in the same way that music, newspapers, magazines, and television are being transformed. Due to the much lower costs of entry and distribution for internet-based journals, publishers of print

journals are going to struggle for the next decade, until they find a model that enables them to succeed against the newcomers.

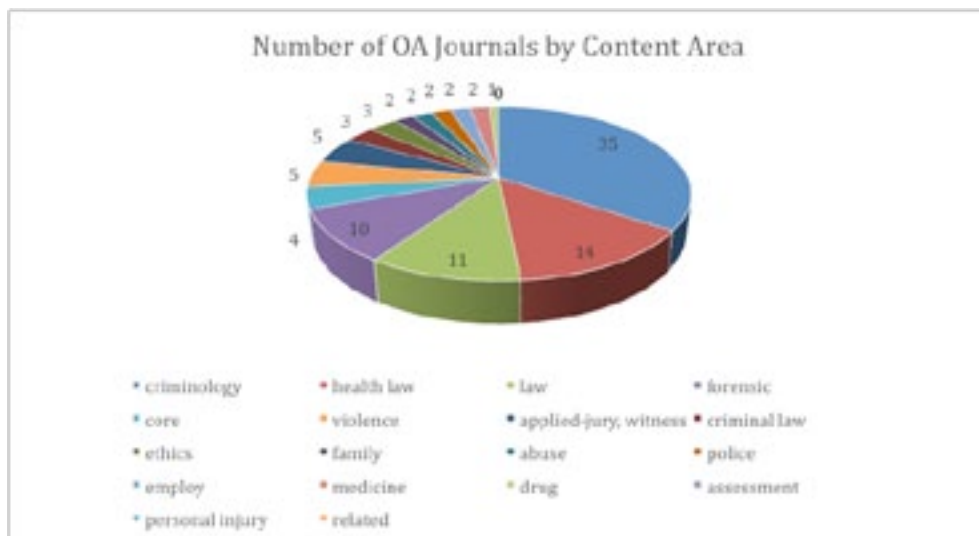
During my search for journals, I noticed that a number were open access journals, meaning that all the articles are available online. I utilized several directories of the many OA journals being created ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_open-access\\_journals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_open-access_journals)), in my searches, as well as aggregators such as EBSCO. Many of these OA journals are not indexed by PI, and worse, PI has no mechanism by which to download the articles once found.

Google Custom Search Engine (CSE) to the rescue! CSE (<https://support.google.com/customsearch/?hl=en>, <http://googlecustomsearch.blogspot.com/>) is a little known feature among the myriad of Google services. It allows you to create your own search engine, by specifying a limited subset of websites to search. It is simple to create – one simply enters each website to search into the form. However, one has carefully check each website, because many websites use a different URL to store their articles. In addition, the user may wish to limit the search to the specific subdomain that contains only the articles, to exclude nonarticle results (e.g., apa.org/monitor instead of apa.org). Finally, although Google is able to search, CSE does not appear to work with foreign websites (such as rjlmo.ro).

Therefore, I created a Google Custom Search engine for open access forensic psychology journals. The purpose was to compensate for the weaknesses in both PI and GS. To use the search, simply click on this link - <https://www.google.com/cse/publicurl?cx=012799325615104828548:1lmt-wjw6q4>, and then type your search into the bottom field (the one that says “google custom search”). Do not search in the top field that says, “Search in CSE home.” You can also use my website – [www.fl-forensic.com/search](http://www.fl-forensic.com/search).

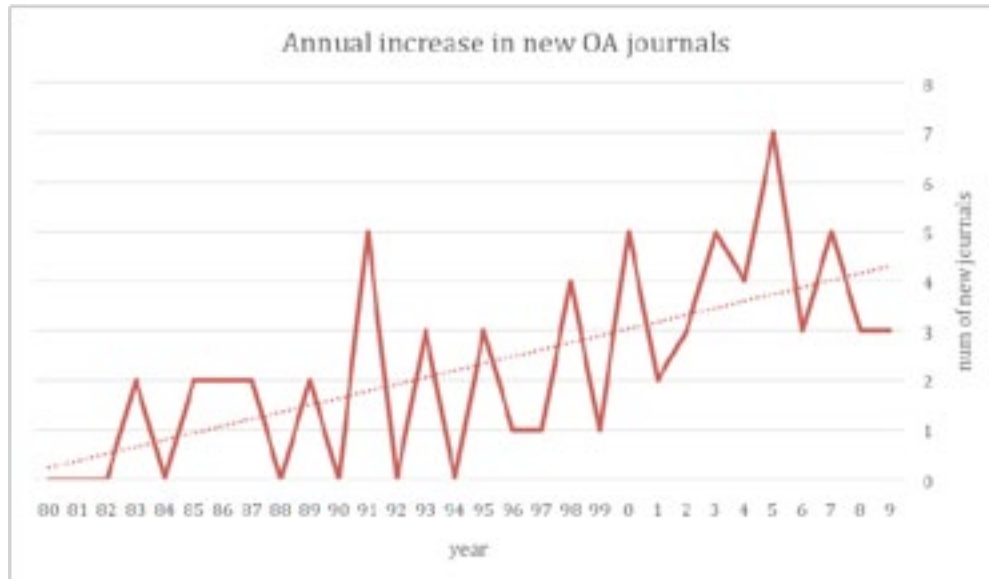
I added URLs for all of the following OA journals. I used those URLs that seemed to produce the most relevant results. In some cases, CSE does not seem to be able to search that website. I also added a few websites that were included highly relevant gray literature, such as U.S. and Canadian criminal justice websites. I also included a few OA law journals, as well. To date, there are almost 150 websites in the forensic psych CSE.

Similar to the print journal industry, the largest focus area is in criminal justice. However, while there are a relatively large number of print journals specific to forensic mental health, applied psychology and interpersonal violence, the most frequent categories of OA journal subject areas include law journals and medical forensics.





The number of new OA journals has declined during the recession, similar to the print journal industry. The most new journals occurred during the 1991 (6) and 2005 (7) boom years. However, even including the recession data, the trend is for an ever increasing number of new OA journals relevant to forensic psychology, annually. The current annual increase in new journals is about 4%. However, we are likely to see a further increase in new OA journals once the recession has run its course.



I expect this project to be a work in progress, and I will be continuing to improve it in the months ahead. I welcome all comments and criticisms. Please let me know about websites you would like to see added. I expect there will be broken links, as website managers change the formatting of their sites.

These are the journals included in the search:

- [Advance Directive](#)
- [African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies](#)
- [AGORA International Journal of Juridical Sciences](#)
- [Alaska Justice Forum](#)
- [American Criminal Law Review](#)
- [Anil Aggrawal's Internet Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology](#)
- [Annals of Health Law](#)
- [Annual Review of Law & Social Science](#)
- [Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice](#)
- [Behavior and Social Issues](#)
- [Beijing Law Review](#)
- [Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law](#)
- [Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law & Injustice](#)
- Champ Pe'nal
- [Conflict and Health](#)
- [Connecticut Public Interest Law Journal](#)
- [Crime and Justice Bulletin](#)
- [Crime Prevention & Community Safety](#)
- [Crime Science](#)
- [The Criminologist](#)
- [Criminology & Social Integration Journal](#)

- [Criminology, Victimology and Security Journal](#)
- [Developments in Mental Health Law](#)
- [Drug Court Review](#)
- [e-Journal of Applied Psychology](#)
- [European Journal of Probation](#)
- [European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context](#)
- [FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin](#)
- [Federal Courts Law Review](#)
- [Federal Probation](#)
- [Forensic Medicine and Anatomy Research](#)
- [FORUM on Corrections Research](#)
- [Frontiers in Psychiatry](#)
- [The Future of Children](#)
- [Hastings Law Review](#)
- [Health Matrix: Journal of Law-Medicine](#)
- [Houston Journal of Health Law & Policy](#)
- [Indian Internet Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology](#)
- [Indian Journal of Medical Ethics](#)
- [Indian Police Journal](#)
- [Indiana Health Law Review](#)
- [International Journal of Child Youth and Family Studies](#)
- [International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences](#)
- [International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory](#)
- [International Journal of Cyber Criminology](#)
- [International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction](#)
- [International Journal of Victimology](#)
- [International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy](#)
- [International Journal of Conflict and Violence](#)
- [International Journal of Criminal Investigation](#)
- [International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences](#)
- [Internet Journal of Criminology](#)
- [Internet Journal of Forensic Science](#)
- [Internet Journal of Law, Healthcare, & Ethics](#)
- [Irish Probation Journal](#)
- [Issues in Child Abuse Accusations](#)
- [Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology](#)
- [Journal of Criminology](#)
- [Journal of Health & Biomedical Law](#)
- [Journal of Health Care Law & Policy](#)
- [Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law](#)
- [Journal of Juvenile Justice](#)
- [Journal of Law & Health](#)
- [Journal of Law and Family Studies](#)
- [Journal of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine](#)
- [Journal of Mental Health Law](#)
- [Journal of Punjab Academy of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology](#)
- [Journal of Sexual Offender Civil Commitment](#)
- [Journal of the American Academy of Yia & the Law](#)
- [Journal of the Institute of Justice & International Studies](#)
- [Journal of Workplace Rights](#)



- [Journal of Military Medicine](#)
- [The Jury Expert](#)
- [Law and Contemporary Problems](#)
- [Litigation Magazine](#)
- [Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law](#)
- [Open Access Journal of Forensic Psychology](#)
- [Open Criminology Journal](#)
- [Open Forensic Science Journal](#)
- [Review of Law and Social Change](#)
- [Romanian Journal of Legal Medicine](#)
- [Romanian Journal of Bioethics](#)
- [SA Crime Quarterly](#)
- [Sexual Offender Treatment](#)
- [SIAK Journal of Police Science](#)
- [SLU Journal of Health Law & Policy](#)
- [Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice](#)
- [Sri Lanka Journal of Forensic Medicine, Science & Law](#)
- [Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice](#)
- [University of Denver Criminal Law Review](#)
- [UC Davis Journal of Juvenile Law & Policy](#)
- [Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law](#)
- [Web Journal of Current Legal Issues](#)
- [Western Criminology Review](#)
- [William and Mary Law Review](#)
- [Yale Journal of Medicine & Law](#)



# AP-LS Student Section Committee

AP-LS Members and Students,

## **OFFICER PROJECTS UPDATES**

---

The Student Section Committee (SSC) has been hard at work on a number of different projects, all focusing on enhancing the Division 41 experience for our student constituents. Status reports from each of the SSC officers are provided below. For more information about anything listed, check out our [section](#) of the AP-LS website or our [Facebook page](#), or e-mail the respective SSC officers by clicking their position titles.

### [Chair](#)

Chris has been busy assisting with other SSC officers' initiatives and coordinating conference preparations (e.g., student room share program, SSC-hosted student poster/paper awards, student conference survival guide, fun run course and t-shirts). He has also worked to develop two panels for AP-LS: one on the topic of early career success advice (featuring successful experimental and clinical ECPs); and the other about international collaboration featuring an ECP who has been particularly successful in this area. In addition, Chris co-developed two panel proposals for APA with the student leaders of division 19 on the topics of (1) military applications of forensic psychology and (2) high-profile policy issues at the confluence of law-psychology and the military. Besides conference preparations, Chris recently developed a FAQ about the conference travel awards and SSC-hosted awards and is coordinating ongoing updates to our [section](#) of the new Division 41 website. He has also been working to increase the contributions of the SSC to the APAGS Division Student Representative Network, promoting all that our division affords its student members and leaders in order to serve as an example for other APA divisions.

### [Chair-Elect](#)

Besides assisting the Chair and other SSC officers with their various initiatives, Casey has been focusing on coordinating various AP-LS conference events, including the student conference survival guide, 5k fun run, and SSC social. He has also been developing programming to connect students between conferences—stay tuned for future announcements about this!

### [Secretary](#)

Lauren has taken minutes for the two conference calls this year's SSC has had to date (which are now in Google Docs format in order to improve continuity of minutes from year to year). In addition, Lauren has been leading the charge on the room share program for student members attending this year's conference ([e-mail Lauren](#) for access), as well as assisting with fun run preparations (t-shirt orders) and student outreach (announcements about conference activities).

### [Campus Representative Coordinator](#)

Stephanie has been taking our successful [campus representative \(CR\) program](#) and really running with it. She created an online survey format for CR semester reports in order to streamline the manner in which those reports are submitted. She also compiled and sent out CR responses gleaned from a survey of CRs that she designed in order to give CRs a multitude of ideas about how to go about achieving their minimum semester goals. In addition, Stephanie designed a monthly newsletter for keeping CRs and their local constituents better apprised of SSC activities, and she has overseen the implementation of a faculty sponsor component of the CR program in order to improve CR continuity at local institutions. She also helped to develop a Facebook group program in which CRs can apply to have a “group page” set up for their use to better disseminate information to students at their local schools. Stephanie will next be developing more objective criteria for the CR of the month program from information gleaned from the CR semester reports for the Fall Term. She will also help in recognizing all of our CRs at the breakfast for first-time conference attendees and CRs at the conference in March.

### [Communications Officer](#)

We continue to have an active [Facebook page](#) (800+ followers), and Joanna has been busy updating our page at least once daily. The majority of our recent posts have reached well over 100 individuals. Joanna has also been reaching out to psychology undergraduate students and law students to encourage them to follow our Facebook page. Furthermore, she is working on increasing the frequency with which Division 41-affiliated professors give a plug for our Facebook page and website in their relevant courses.

### [Clinical Liaison](#)

Scholar has been working on maintaining and updating the AP-LS pre-doctoral internship listing, informing students of pertinent changes to internship listings via social media, relaying urgent APPIC updates pertinent to psychology-law internship listings, and updating students about changes to the APPIC match listing and changes regarding accredited sites. She has also been assisting other SSC officers with their assorted endeavors and conference preparations.

### [Experimental Liaison](#)

Erika has been updating and reformatting the current postdoc listings, which includes reaching out to psychology-law and forensic psychology researchers who are not currently represented on our postdoctoral listings but who might be interested in hiring postdoc students in the future. In addition, she has been designing a new listing document for undergraduate students interested in gaining additional research experience as post-baccalaureate fellows.

### [Law Liaison](#)

Emily has been identifying law school student organizations related to mental health law in order to reach out to those student groups with information about AP-LS, its conference, and the resources available through AP-LS and the SSC. She has also been putting together a list of legal summer internship opportunities that are especially relevant to mental health law. If anyone knows of a position that should be included on the list, please [e-mail her](#).

## NEW SSC WEBSITE LOCATION AND STUDENT RESOURCES

---

Division 41 recently changed its [web address](#) and the SSC's section of the website is located [here](#). We encourage students to peruse all of the resources we have available on our website, including:

- Our bylaws and policies and procedures (learn what we do and how we operate).
- Information about our CR program (whether you're an undergraduate or graduate student in any interested field, including a law student, consider getting involved and becoming a campus representative for you local institution).
- Text and video interviews with numerous law-psychology professionals (glean insights from prominent clinicians, researchers, and lawyers working in our field).
- Announcements and information about conference deadlines, awards, grants, etc. (be in the know and take advantage of all available resources).
- An up-to-date internship listing (with particularly relevant sites for division 41 students highlighted).
- A postdoctoral positions listing (updated on an ongoing basis).
- Information about careers in law-psychology (content that is of particular relevance to our undergraduate members).
- A listing of training programs (also relevant for our undergraduate students).
- Links to mentorship opportunities, recommended readings, teaching resources, and more (valuable information for students at all levels of training).

## NEXT STOP NEW ORLEANS!

---

Make sure you are following our [Facebook page](#) prior to (and during) the conference for the most current information about the SSC's conference resources, awards, and programming.

### *Resources and opportunities*

- Student room share program
- Student conference survival guide (featuring a new section with the inside scoop on New Orleans from students either from there or living there)
- SSC-sponsored awards for student first-authored posters and papers (keep an eye out on our Facebook page and website for more information about applying for these awards)

### *Programming events*

- First-time attendee and CR recognition breakfast
- Post-breakfast (open to all) presentation by Dr. Jay Singh on the topic of international collaboration, followed by an informal Q&A session
- SSC-hosted panel: *Advice on Early Career Success from Successful Early Career Professionals* (tentatively featuring three experimental ECPs and three clinical ECPs)
- SSC social (free drinks and food at the hotel, as well as a book raffle, followed by a migration to a jazz bar for more nighttime fun)

- 5k fun run (register here!)—the shirt this year is going to be very cool, featuring these designs (by Kasey Miller again this year) on the front and back, respectively:



We thank all of you for your continued support and look forward to seeing everyone in New Orleans!

**Christopher King, B.S.**  
Chair

**Casey LaDuke, M.S.**  
Chair-Elect

**Lauren Gonzales, M.A.**  
Secretary

**Stephanie Kline, M.A.**  
Campus Representative  
Coordinator

**Joanna Weill, M.S.**  
Communications Officer

**Scholar Colbourn, B.S.**  
Clinical Liaison

**Erika Fountain, B.A.**  
Experimental Liaison

**Emily Haney-Caron, B.A.**  
Law Liaison

**AP-LS Student Section Committee Officers**





# AP-LS 2014 Conference New Orleans, LA

March 6-8  
Sheraton New Orleans Hotel

Hello AP-LS Members,

The **2014 AP-LS Annual Meeting** will be held from \*March 6 to 8\* at the Sheraton Hotel in \*New Orleans, LA\*. For planning purposes, please be aware that Mardi Gras is Tuesday, March 4th, the day before the pre-conference workshops! Please visit the AP-LS webpage (<http://www.apadivisions.org/division-41/news-events/annual-conference.aspx>) for more information and links to registration and accommodations.

## PLENARY SPEAKERS

We had a large number of excellent submissions this year and are excited about the quality of the program. We plan to have an online version of the program available by end of January. In the meantime, we have lined up three premier plenary speakers for the main program events.

### March 6, 2014 Plenary

Introduction to the Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics, Bruce D. Perry, MD, PhD  
Dr. Perry is the Senior Fellow of The ChildTrauma Academy, a not-for-profit organization based in Houston, TX ([www.ChildTrauma.org](http://www.ChildTrauma.org)), and adjunct Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Feinberg School of Medicine at Northwestern University in Chicago. He serves as the inaugural Senior Fellow of the Berry Street Childhood Institute, an Australian based center of excellence focusing on the translation of theory into practice to improve the lives of children ([www.berrystreet.org.au](http://www.berrystreet.org.au)). Dr. Perry is the author, with Maia Szalavitz, of *The Boy Who Was Raised As A Dog*, a bestselling book based on his work with maltreated children and *Born For Love: Why Empathy is Essential and Endangered*. Over the last thirty years, Dr. Perry has been an active teacher, clinician and researcher in children's mental health and the neurosciences holding a variety of academic positions.



### **March 7, 2014 Plenary**

Plea Bargaining in Practice: Does the Supreme Court Have a Clue? The Honorable Jed Rakoff, J.D.

Jed S. Rakoff has been a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York since 1995. He holds degrees from Swarthmore (B.A.), Oxford (M.Phil.) and Harvard (J.D.). He currently co-chairs the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Scientific Approaches to Eyewitness Identification and previously served on the Governing Board of the MacArthur Foundation's Project on Neuroscience and the Law. He is an adjunct professor at Columbia Law School, where one of the four courses he teaches is on Science and the Courts, and he was a member of the Committee that prepared the 3rd edition of the federal judges' Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence. He is the co-author of 5 books and the author of over 115 published articles, many dealing with the interplay of science and the law. More about Judge Rakoff can be found here: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jed\\_S.\\_Rakoff](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jed_S._Rakoff)

### **March 8, 2014 Presidential Plenary**

Do High Callous-Unemotional Traits in Children Compromise Early Parenting Interventions to Prevent Antisocial Behaviour? What Can We Do About It? Mark Dadds, Ph.D.

Professor Mark Dadds is a Principal Research Fellow of the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, and Professor of Psychology and Director of the Child Behaviour Research Clinic at the University of New South Wales, Sydney Australia. He has developed and directed several national intervention programs for children, youth, and their families, at risk for mental health problems. He has served as National President of the Australian Association for Cognitive and Behavioural Therapy, Director of Research for the Abused Child Trust of Queensland, and a recipient of several awards including an Early Career Award from the Division of Scientific Affairs of the Australian Psychological Society and a Violence Prevention Award for the Federal Government via the Institute of Criminology. Professor Dadds has authored 4 books and over 200 papers on child and family psychology. He has won the Australian Psychological Society's awards for Early Career Research and the Ian Matthew Campbell Award for excellence in Clinical Psychology. His primary interest is in parenting and child development with particular reference to early detection and intervention strategies for preventing lifelong mental health problems and antisocial behaviour.

### **REGISTRATION**

#### **AP-LS 2014 registration is now open**

The early-bird registration price ends on Jan. 31, 2014.

Current registration costs are \$245 for Members, \$180 for Early Career Professionals, \$65 for Students, \$330 for Non-members, \$115 for Student non-members, and \$25 for an APLS Student Member who is a first author presenter.

The AP-LS Student Section Committee is hosting a room share to help with travel planning and costs for student members. For access to the room share, contact our Secretary, [Lauren Gonzales](#). Instructions will be provided on the conference website.

### **HOTEL**

#### **The 2014 conference will be held at:**

Sheraton New Orleans Hotel  
500 Canal Street  
New Orleans, LA 70130

The APLS 2014 hotel registration website is (<https://www.starwoodmeeting.com/StarGroupsWeb/booking/reservation?id=1310098333&key=E4CC5>)

The conference room rates are \$179/night, and include internet access in guest rooms.

### **STUDENT SECTION SPONSORED FUN RUN**

**Registration Deadline: Feb. 1, 2014**

Friday, March 7, 2014, at 7:00 a.m. (runners will meet in the hotel lobby)

Cost: \$25.00 (US currency only)

Explore New Orleans with colleagues on a 5k Fun Run, sponsored by the AP-LS Student Section Committee! Registration includes a custom designed dry fit T-shirt (available in sizes S, M, L, and XL). Download the registration form (DOC, 16KB) or [email us](#) for more details.

### **PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS: March 5, 2014**

#### **Workshop A**

*How to Rate the SAVRY and Use it for Risk Management*

Gina Vincent, PhD, Laura Guy, PhD

#### **Workshop B**

*Evaluation of Intellectual Disability in Capital Cases: Twelve Years Post Atkins*

Karen Salekin, PhD, and J. Gregory Olley, PhD

#### **Workshop C**

*Grant Writing 101 for Psychology and Law*

Christian Meissner, PhD

#### **Workshop D**

*Cultural Competence in Forensic Assessment*

Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, ABPP

To register for a pre-conference workshop, please download the workshop registration form (DOC, 23KB) and follow the instructions regarding payment and form submission.

### **NEW ORLEANS**

We are excited to see all of you in New Orleans! Here are some links to check out in advance of the trip:

<http://www.neworleanscvb.com/>

<http://www.neworleansonline.com/>

<http://www.neworleans.com/>

If you have any questions or comments about the conference, please contact the conference co-chairs using the conference email address: [apls2014conference@gmail.com](mailto:apls2014conference@gmail.com)

Thanks, and laissez les bon temps rouler (let the good times roll)!

Beth Caillouet

Allison Redlich

Hello Everyone,

Happy New Year! Listed below are **some very important details** and dates for you to remember. Please take note.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR 2014 MEMBERSHIP DUES, PLEASE DO SO.**

Members: \$50.00, ECPs (if you graduated in 2011, 2012 or 2013) the rate is \$15.00, and students \$15.00.

**AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY LAW SOCIETY 2014 ANNUAL CONFERENCE DETAILS AND DEADLINES**

Sheraton New Orleans Hotel  
500 Canal Street  
New Orleans, LA

**Remember:** Mardi Gras is Tuesday, March 4, 2014

**Early Bird Registration for Continuing Education workshops to be held on Wednesday, March 5, 2014 ends January 15, 2014** – after that date you can register for workshops at the higher rate.

**Full day workshops:**

- (A) *How to Rate the SAVRY and Use it for Risk Management; Gina Vincent, Laura Guy*  
(B) *Evaluation of Intellectual Disability in Capital Cases; Karen Salekin, J. Gregory Olley*

	<b><u>Before Jan. 15, 2014</u></b>	<b><u>On or after Jan. 16, 2014</u></b>
• Member	\$170.00	\$195.00
• Non Member	\$225.00	\$250.00
• Student member	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00
• Student non-member	\$105.00	\$115.00

**Half Day workshops:**

- (C) *Grant Writing; Christian Meissner*  
(D) *Cultural Competence in Forensic Assessment; Barry Rosenfeld*

	<b><u>Before Jan. 15, 2014</u></b>	<b><u>On or after Jan. 16, 2014</u></b>
• Member	\$ 90.00	\$100.00
• Non Member -	\$120.00	\$130.00
• Student member -	\$ 40.00	\$ 50.00
• Student non-member -	\$ 55.00	\$ 65.00

**Conference Registration fees are as follows:**

	<b><u>Before January 31, 2014</u></b>	<b><u>On or after Feb. 1, 2014</u></b>
Members:	\$245.00	\$275.00
ECPs	\$180.00	\$210.00
Student member	\$ 65.00	\$ 95.00
Non-student member	\$115.00	\$145.00
Non-member	\$330.00	\$400.00

Deadline for Registration to join in the student sponsored **Fun Run** is **February 1, 2014**

Student volunteers are still needed.

**All Details regarding membership and the upcoming 2014 conference can be found on the website [www.ap-ls.org](http://www.ap-ls.org) or contact me at [apls@ec.rr.com](mailto:apls@ec.rr.com).**

Thank you! Look forward to seeing you in New Orleans!

# AP-LS 2014 NEW ORLEANS FUN RUN—REGISTRATION FORM

*(Speedily) Explore New Orleans with colleagues on a 5k Fun Run, sponsored by the AP-LS Student Section Committee!*

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

AP-LS MEMBER?    Y                    N                    STUDENT:            Y                    N

T-SHIRT SIZE (UNISEX DRY FIT SHIRT)    S                    M                    L                    XL

## PAYMENT TYPE (\$25.00)

\_\_\_\_\_    **Check** (\$25.00 USD check payable to the American Psychology-Law Society)

\_\_\_\_\_    **Credit Card** (your card will be charged the \$25.00 USD registration fee)

CREDIT CARD TYPE (CIRCLE ONE):    VISA                    MC                    DISCOVER

CREDIT CARD NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPIRATION DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ 3-DIGIT SECURITY CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

CARDHOLDERS NAME AND ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SEND REGISTRATION FORM BY FEBRUARY 1, 2014, VIA EMAIL, FAX OR MAIL TO:**

Kathy Gaskey, Administrative Officer  
American Psychology-Law Society  
PO Box 11488  
Southport, NC 28461  
[apls@ec.rr.com](mailto:apls@ec.rr.com)  
910-933-4018 (phone/fax)

## **FUN RUN DETAILS**

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 2014

MEET IN LOBBY OF THE CONFERENCE HOTEL AT 7:00 AM

COST: \$25.00 – INCLUDES FUN RUN T-SHIRT

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 1, 2014 (NO EXECEPTIONS)**

\*\*\*WATER AND SNACKS WILL BE PROVIDED AFTER THE RACE\*\*\*

# Call for Applications:

## American Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Grants in Applied Law/Psychology

A committee of AAFP fellows reviews applications and grants will be awarded based on the following criteria:

- Potential contribution of the dissertation to applied law-psychology
- Methodological soundness/experimental design
- Budgetary needs, review of applicant's personal statement

Students in the process of developing a dissertation proposal and those collecting dissertation data as of March 31 are eligible for the grants for the coming year.\* To apply, students must submit electronic copies or a CD containing the following no later than March 31 (incomplete applications will not be considered):

- A letter from the applicant detailing:
  - His/her interest and career goals in the area of law and psychology
  - The proposed research and its time line
  - The dissertation budget, award amount requested, and how the award will be used
  - Current status of approval from the relevant committees and IRB (funds cannot be awarded until IRB approval is complete, if necessary).
- A current CV
- A letter (no longer than one page) from the applicant's dissertation chair/supervisor offering his/her support of the applicant, confirming that the dissertation proposal has been or is expected to be approved and will be conducted as detailed in the applicant's letter.

Submissions should be e-mailed (or postmarked if sending a CD) no later than March 31 to the President-Elect of the Academy. Applicants should receive a confirmation of receipt within five business days from the deadline. Questions or inquiries regarding the award competition or receipt of application should be directed to the President-Elect of AAFP. Contact information appears below.

\*Please note that this is a grant for original research, rather than an award for research that has been completed.

Anita L. Boss, Psy.D., ABPP  
President-Elect, AAFP  
1200 Prince St.  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703-299-2422  
[albosspsyd@comcast.net](mailto:albosspsyd@comcast.net)





# SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

## DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a tenure-track appointment at the Assistant Professor level starting July 1st, 2014. Candidates are expected to have a Ph. D. in Psychology or to be near completion of the degree. We seek an individual with applied interests in Forensic Psychology who can contribute to teaching and research in the areas of Cognitive, Personality or Human Sexuality. The successful applicant will join a growing, 22-member Department, which includes two Canada Research Chairs. As well as meeting their teaching responsibilities, the successful candidate will be expected to conduct and supervise research, collaborate with other department colleagues, and to contribute to the Department's programs.

The Department has an applied focus with major and honours curriculum and offers M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Industrial and Organizational Psychology and a certificate program in Human Resource Management. Department members also participate in the CN Centre for Occupational Health and Safety and in the Science Faculty's M.Sc. in Applied Science program. Candidates should present evidence, commensurate with experience, of their teaching ability and the courses they are interested in teaching, of their willingness to supervise both undergraduate and graduate students, and of their scholarly productivity.

Saint Mary's University is located in the historic port city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a vibrant, urban community of over 350,000 people. Halifax is a major educational centre for Atlantic Canada and is home to five universities. It is conveniently located close to recreational areas and to other major urban centres in Canada and the Northeastern United States. For additional information about the University and the Department please see our website at <http://www.smu.ca/academic/science/psych/>.

Although candidates of all nationalities are encouraged to apply, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents (all applicants should clearly indicate their status as a Canadian citizen or permanent resident). Saint Mary's University is committed to the principles of employment equity.

Applicants should furnish a curriculum vitae, copies of no more than three of their latest reprints, a letter describing their teaching and research interests, and the names and email addresses of three referees (the search committee will solicit letters directly from referees, as required) to Dr. Marc Patry, Chairperson, Department of Psychology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS B3H 3C3. Telephone: (902) 491-8605. Fax: (902) 496-8287. Email: [marc.patry@smu.ca](mailto:marc.patry@smu.ca). Review of applications begins immediately and will continue until the position is filled.



## **Clinical Service Leader (Psychologist), Provincial Child & Youth Forensic Services Halifax, Nova Scotia**

**We require a Clinical Service Leader to develop and drive positive changes in the IWK Provincial Child & Youth Forensic Services. As this Leader you have the passion and vision to revitalize the Mental Health and Addictions (MH&A) Forensics program and champion the implementation of the next stage of our strategic plan.**

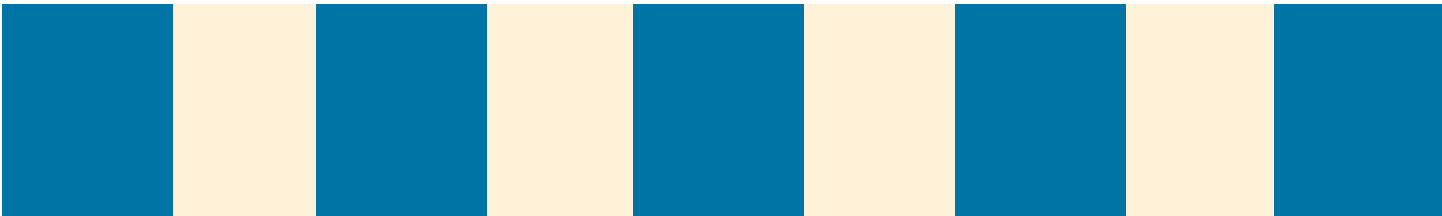
Located in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the [IWK Health Centre](#) provides quality care to women, children, youth and families in the Maritime Provinces and beyond. With over 220 acute beds and more than 3,000 employees, the IWK is the largest centre of its kind East of Montreal. The IWK is an academic health centre focusing on clinical care, research, teaching and advocacy.

As the fastest growing program at the IWK, the MH&A Program is one of the largest programs of its kind in Canada. We are the only Canadian child and youth mental health program to have an integrated approach to working with patients who have mental health and addiction problems and we are the only mental health program in the Maritimes dedicated to providing services to children and youth exclusively. In addition, we are the first Canadian child and youth mental health program to adopt the Choice and Partnership Approach ([CAPA](#)). CAPA is a best-practice clinical system whereby the patients and their families are actively involved in their own treatment plan.

The Youth Forensic team, operates within the MH&A Program and provides assessment and treatment services to youth who are involved with the criminal justice system. The service operates in partnership with the Nova Scotia Department of Justice. Youth Forensic Services is made up of a number of teams: Youth Forensic Assessment Services, Initiative for Sexually Aggressive Youth (ISAY), Forensic Complex Case Management, Mental Health Youth Court Liaison and Forensic Rehabilitation/Intervention Services.

Also under the Forensic Program is the Secure Care Unit (SCU) in Waterville. The SCU is a six bed inpatient Youth Forensics Unit where thirty day court ordered mental health assessments are performed to determine fitness for trial. The Secure Care Unit also serves as an inpatient rehabilitation unit for treatment of youth with mental illness deemed not criminally responsible (NCR) in a court of law.





Being the leader of an interdisciplinary team you have the ability and experience in training and mentoring other clinicians on best practice models. Candidates should have exceptional leadership skills, a PhD/PsyD Degree in Clinical Psychology, as well as a minimum of five (5) years of formal training and clinical experience in forensic psychology, including a minimum of three (3) years in a supervisory role.

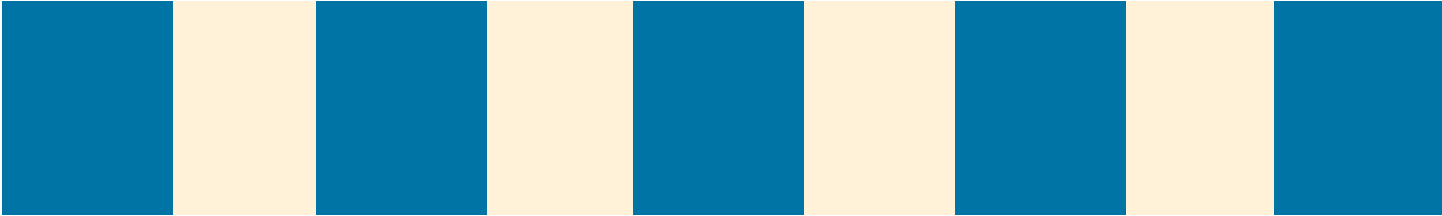
The successful candidate will have the opportunity to actively participate in training and mentor residents. As well, candidates with appropriate credentials may be considered for academic adjunct appointment in an appropriate university department at Dalhousie University.

As an academic and clinical leader, the successful candidate will be expected to develop research plans for the service team and to participate actively in research. Additionally, the role will include research supervision of students and (s)he will provide educational workshops/training opportunities for new learners.

In addition to an excellent group pension plan and family benefits package, IWK clinical staff enjoy accessible child care through our community partners, fantastic corporate rates for many local family fitness centres and for those relocating to Halifax, the IWK offers financial and non-financial assistance to help the incumbent and their families relocate to beautiful Halifax.

To be considered for this rewarding position, please send your resume referencing competition #290168 to [bruce@snowrecruit.com](mailto:bruce@snowrecruit.com) or to request a candidate information package for this position, please contact our recruitment partners, Snow Recruit:

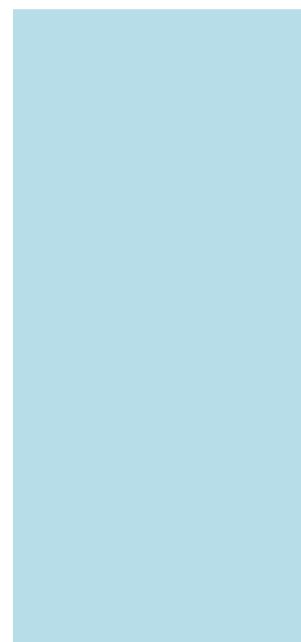
Bruce Snow  
Managing Partner  
Snow Recruit  
Tel 902.407.9494 | 888.577.SNOW





**AP-LS is now on Facebook!**  
**Follow us at**

[www.facebook.com/APLS41](http://www.facebook.com/APLS41)



**Submit your photos!**

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

Submit pictures by emailing them to [mhuss@creighton.edu](mailto:mhuss@creighton.edu)

# American Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Grants

Each year, the AAFP provides dissertation grants to graduate students based on the potential contribution of the dissertation to applied law-psychology, methodological soundness/experimental design, budgetary needs, and the applicant's personal statement. Applications are due by March 31 each year. Listed below are the 2013 grant recipients and the titles of their dissertations. Congratulations to all!

Christy L. Giallella, M.S.

Do crossover youth represent a distinct group? Comparing the mental health and substance use needs of crossover youth and delinquent-only youth

Christopher M. King

Tablet technology and offender assessment: An empirical study

Amy B. Perkosky, M.A.

Subgroups of Neuropsychological Profiles in an Offender Population

Lia N. Rohlehr, M.A.

The Moderating Effects of Resilience in the Relationship Between Childhood Physical Abuse, Criminal Behavior, and Antisocial Traits

Jennifer A. Steadham, M.S.

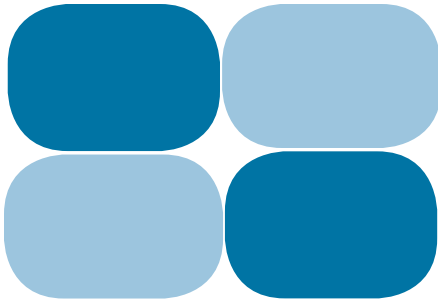
The Effects of Attributional Styles on Perceptions of Severely Mentally Ill Offenders: A Study of Police Officers' Decision-Making

Alexandra Tellez, M.A.

Mental Health, Acculturation and Factual Understanding of Immigration Court Proceedings in a Community Sample of Latino/a Immigrants

Jennifer K. Wilson, M.A.

Competence through Cognition: Cognitive Remediation and Restoration of Trial Competence



# Communicating the Risk of Violent and Offending Behavior

## *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*

---

Behavioral Sciences & the Law invites submissions for a forthcoming special issue on Communicating the Risk of Violent and Offending Behavior.

The communication of violence risk has been a subject of scholarly research for two decades. The literature includes experimental research, analyses of decision making practices, and recommendations for clinical practice or legal admissibility concerning offender and forensic patient risk. However, this emerging literature is as yet poorly integrated. This special issue of Behavioral Sciences & the Law aims to gather promising directions and methodologies in one volume and permit the field to move forward with an invigorated research agenda.

High quality research and review papers are sought on research studies, theoretical models, and systematic review papers that can inform clinical and correctional practice and developments in law and policy while highlighting areas for new research, including but not limited to:

- Overcoming challenges and new approaches to communicating violence risk
- Methods of reporting risk for specific purposes
- Applications of risk communication to non-violent offending behavior
- Innovative methods of assessing communication effectiveness
- Experimental studies of offender or offense factors
- Communicating change in measured risk
- Statistical concepts in risk
- Human perception of risk and related statistics
- Communicating risk to decision-makers, offenders or victims
- Evaluation of legislation and analysis of legal decision-making
- The interface of law and clinical practice
- Theoretical models informing approaches to violence risk communication
- Meta-analytic or systematic reviews on key concepts or findings in the literature

This special issue will be co-edited by Zoe Hilton, Ph.D., Nicholas Scurich, Ph.D., and Leslie Helmus, M.A. Papers should be no longer than 35 pages, including references and tables. **Please submit both a copy blinded for review as well as a paper identifying the submitting authors in Word. Papers cannot be reviewed if submitted only in a PDF file.** Papers are due no later than June 30, 2014 and may be submitted by email to [zhilton@waypointcentre.ca](mailto:zhilton@waypointcentre.ca). Please include with your submission the names and emails of at least 3 individuals you believe are appropriate as potential reviewers of your submission.

N. Zoe Hilton, Ph.D., C.Psych.  
Senior Research Scientist  
Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, University of Toronto

Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care  
Advancing Understanding. Improving Lives.  
500 Church Street  
Penetanguishene ON L9M 1G3  
(705) 549-3181  
[zhilton@waypointcentre.ca](mailto:zhilton@waypointcentre.ca)

# 2015 DISTINGUISHED PROFESSIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND STUDENT AWARDS CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

**Deadline: June 1, 2014**



---

APA's Board of Professional Affairs (BPA) seeks nominations for the APA Distinguished Professional Contributions awards. Please send nomination materials for all categories to Sheila Kerr at the APA address. You may also reach her by phone at (202) 336-5878 or email at [skerr@apa.org](mailto:skerr@apa.org). Email submissions strongly encouraged.

**Important Note:** We encourage you to share information on these Distinguished Awards through your personal networks and official communications channels. Qualified candidates only. Nominees must have excellent overall personal and professional reputations. Nominees should not have received disciplinary action from a state board of examiners in psychology and must have no history of ethical violations at the state or national level. Details on eligibility and awards descriptions are provided below:

**The APA Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Applied Research** is given to a psychologist whose research has led to important discoveries or developments in the field of applied psychology. To be eligible, this research should have led to innovative applications in an area of psychological practice, including but not limited to assessment, consultation, instruction, or intervention (either direct or indirect). Research involving the original development of procedures, methodologies, or technical skills that significantly improve the application of psychological knowledge and provide direct and immediate solutions to practical problem areas will be considered, as will research that has informed psychologists on how better to observe, define, predict, or control behavior. Original integration of existing theories or knowledge is also eligible for consideration.

*For additional information please visit:* <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/applied-research.aspx>

**Nomination Material:** 1. Narrative statement (less than 300 words) on the nature of the individual's contributions to the respective award category 2. Resume and bibliography. \*Endorsements from other individuals or groups are encouraged.

**The APA Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Independent Practice.** The award is intended to recognize outstanding independent practitioners in psychology. Nominations will be considered for psychologists working in any area of clinical specialization, health services provision, or consulting, and services provided to any patient population or professional clientele in an independent setting. Services provided to diverse client groups or patient populations, including but not limited to children/adolescents/adults/older adults; urban/rural/frontier populations; minority populations; and persons with serious mental illness will be considered. Contributions may be judged distinguished by virtue of peer recognition, advancement of the public's recognition of psychology as a profession, relevant professional association honors, or other meritorious accomplishments denoting excellence as a practitioner including advancement of the profession.

*For additional information please visit:* <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/private-sector.aspx>

**Nomination Material:** 1. Narrative statement (less than 300 words) on the nature of the individual's contributions to the respective award category 2. Resume and bibliography. \*Endorsements from other individuals or groups are encouraged.

**The APA Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Institutional Practice.** The award is intended to recognize outstanding practitioners in psychology. Nominations will be considered for psychologists working in a wide variety of institutional practice settings (e.g. schools, military, state hospital, Department of Veterans Affairs, etc.). Services provided to diverse client groups or patient populations, including but not limited to children/adolescents/adults/older adults; urban/rural/frontier populations; minority populations; and persons with serious mental illness will be considered. Contributions may be judged distinguished by virtue of peer recognition, advancement of the public's recognition of psychology as a

profession, relevant professional association honors, or other meritorious accomplishments denoting excellence as a practitioner including improvement of institutional service delivery systems or development of psychologically informed public policy.

For additional information please visit: <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/institutional-practice.aspx>

**Nomination Material:** 1. Narrative statement (less than 300 words) on the nature of the individual's contributions to the respective award category 2. Resume and bibliography. \*Endorsements from other individuals or groups are encouraged.

**APA/APAGS Award for Distinguished Graduate Student in Professional Psychology** is awarded on an annual basis by BPA and the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS) to a graduate student who has demonstrated outstanding practice and application of psychology. A qualified candidate must demonstrate exemplary performance in working with an underserved population in an applied setting or have developed an innovative method for delivering health services to an underserved population. Nominees may have received their doctoral degree at the time of nomination provided that accomplishments for the award were achieved while a graduate student. Eligible candidates are encouraged to apply from all psychology sub-specialties (e.g., clinical, counseling, organization, school, health) and can be self-nominated or nominated by an APA member. However, all self-nominations must be endorsed by an APA member who serves the function of a nominator.

For additional information, including details regarding nomination material please visit: <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/grad-profpsyc.aspx>

**Nomination Material:** 1. Summary regarding nominees work with an underserved population (less than 1,000 words) 2. Curriculum Vitae 3. letter of support from a member of APA (in the instance of a self-nomination)

Sheila Kerr | Governance Operations Assistant Governance Operations  
APA Practice Directorate  
American Psychological Association  
750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242  
Tel: 202.336.5878 | Fax: 202.336.5797  
email: [skerr@apa.org](mailto:skerr@apa.org) | [www.apa.org](http://www.apa.org)



## American Psychological Association 2014 APA Achievement Award for Early Career Professionals

The Committee on Early Career Psychologists is pleased to announce the achievement award program for early career members from all areas of psychology (education, practice, public interest and science) to attend the 2014 APA Annual Convention in Washington, DC, August 7–10 at the Washington Convention Center.

Forty award recipients will receive \$750 to be applied toward their 2014 APA convention expenses. The program is designed to encourage first time attendance and increase representation of early career members at the APA convention.

Criteria for applying are: an APA early career member (**within ten years receipt of their doctorate**) and a first-time convention attendee. In addition, preference will be given to those in independent practice, those in basic psychological science or those who will be presenting at the 2014 convention. The submission package must include the following information:

1. Brief statement (maximum one page) about your interest in attending the convention and how you will use this award to support your attendance. Please highlight any significant achievements in your career as well as any leadership positions you have held as an early career psychologist (within APA, other related scholarly or professional organizations such as state and local psychological associations) and indicate how you believe you would benefit from attending the convention. Also, please include in your statement if your primary work is in independent practice, basic psychological science, or if the 2014 convention will be your first APA convention and if you will be receiving other funding to help cover your expenses.
2. Please include an abstract of your presentation along with the title and the names of co-presenters that you will be presenting at the 2014 convention.
3. Include your Curriculum Vitae (**the year you were awarded a doctorate in psychology should be clearly stated**).

**Electronic submission instructions:** Please submit all materials in a single Word document. Put your name and the name of the award in the subject line (e.g. Jane Smith, Early Career Achievement Award).

**The deadline for submission of materials** is **March 3, 2014, 11:59 pm (EST)**. Email all materials to [earlycareer@apa.org](mailto:earlycareer@apa.org). Award winners will be notified in April 2014 and will be acknowledged during the Early Career Social Hour

sponsored by the Committee on Early Career Psychologists at the APA convention in Washington, DC.

Sonja B. Wiggins  
Assistant Director, Governance Affairs and Administration  
Public and Member Communications  
American Psychological Association  
750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242  
Tel: 202-336-5590 | Fax: 202-216-7628  
email: [swiggins@apa.org](mailto:swiggins@apa.org) | [www.apa.org](http://www.apa.org)

## Call for Proposals for the AP-LS Book Series

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

The editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to Dr. Patricia Zapf, Series Editor (E-mail: [pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu) or phone: 212-866-0608).

AP-LS members receive a 25% discount on any book in the series. The series books are available for purchase online from Oxford University Press online at: <http://www.us.oup.com/us/collections/apls/?view=usa>



# 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](http://www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx)



American Psychology-Law Society Grants-in-Aid  
Maximum award: \$750

Submission deadlines:  
January 31st and  
September 30th, yearly

For further information see [www.ap-ls.org/grantsfunding/GrantsFunding.php](http://www.ap-ls.org/grantsfunding/GrantsFunding.php)

## National Institute of Mental Health

Various

Submission deadline:  
Various

For information on NIMH funding for research on mental health see [www.nimh.nih.gov](http://www.nimh.nih.gov)

## National Science Foundation Law and Social Sciences Division Dissertation Improvement Grants

Submission deadlines:  
January 15th and  
August 15th, yearly

For further information see [www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov)

## American Psychological Association Early Career Awards 2014

Various awards compiled by the APA are available for ECPs

Submission deadline:  
Various

For further information see [www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx](http://www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx)

## American Psychological Association Student Awards

Various awards compiled by the APAGS are available for students

For further information see [www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx](http://www.apa.org/about/awards/index.aspx)



**FULL-DAY WORKSHOP**

**Early Bird rate before January 31, 2014**

**(all rates in U.S. Dollars)**

- Member - \$170.00
- Non Member - \$225.00
- Student Member - \$80.00
- Student Non Member - \$105.00

**On or After February 1, 2014**

- Member - \$195.00
- Non Member - \$250.00
- Student Member - \$90.00
- Student Non Member - \$115.00

**HALF-DAY WORKSHOP**

**Early Bird rate before January 31, 2014**

- Member - \$90.00
- Non Member - \$120.00
- Student Member - \$40.00
- Student Non Member - \$55.00

**Rates on or after February 1, 2014**

- Member - \$100.00
- Non Member - \$130.00
- Student Member - \$50.00
- Student Non Member - \$65.00

This form can be used for mail-in registration either by check, money order, or credit card. Registrations are accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis and will be confirmed by mail. In the case of remaining seats, on-site registration will be conducted at the hotel from 7:30 am – 8:30 am, Wednesday, March 5, 2014. See the APLS website ([www.ap-ls.org](http://www.ap-ls.org)) for cancellation/refund policy. The American Psychology Law Society is approved by the American Psychological Association to sponsor continuing education for psychologists. AP-LS maintains responsibility for this program and its contents. Participants receive certificates documenting either 3.5 or 7 hours of continuing education for each workshop attended in its entirety.

**If you are attending one of the Continuing Education workshops are you a licensed psychologist?**

**YES** \_\_\_\_\_ **NO** \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

Kathy Gaskey  
apls@ec.rr.com  
Phone/fax: 910-933-4018 or

Karen Galin  
kgalin@geocarellc.com

***CONTINUING  
EDUCATION***

***PRE-CONFERENCE  
WORKSHOPS***

***American Psychology-Law Society  
Division 41 of APA***

***March 5, 2014***

***New Orleans, Louisiana***



**Workshops held at:**

**Sheraton New Orleans Hotel  
500 Canal Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130**

**FULL DAY WORKSHOPS**

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 2014**

**8:30 AM – 4:30 PM / 7.5 CE'S**

**Workshop A**

**HOW TO RATE THE SAVRY AND USE IT FOR RISK MANAGEMENT**

This workshop is at the beginner/intermediate level. The workshop will: (1) Explain key developmental concepts relevant to assessing risk among youth; (2) Describe the structured professional judgment model of violence risk assessment; (3) Explain the research findings on the SAVRY; (4) Explain how to make presence ratings for each item consider the individual relevance of each item, develop risk scenarios, and make summary risk ratings; (5) Demonstrate how to use SAVRY risk assessment data to identify appropriate risk management strategies.

**PRESENTERS:** Gina Vincent, Research Associate Professor, at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, Department of Psychiatry.

Laura Guy, Assistant Professor at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, Department of Psychiatry.

**Workshop B**

**EVALUATION OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY IN CAPITAL CASES: TWELVE YEARS POST ATKINS**

This workshop is at the intermediate level. The workshop will (1) Describe issues in the assessment of ID in capital cases and the importance of making informed choices throughout the entire process; (2) Discuss the issues associated with the assessment of intelligence in the context of a capital case and how best to proceed; (3) Discuss issues related to the assessment of adaptive behavior in capital cases and how best to proceed; (4) Discuss the importance of educating attorneys and triers-of-fact on the topic of ID; (5) Present information two to address common pitfalls in the effective communication of findings to the trier of fact, including both testimony and report writing.

**PRESENTERS:** Karen Salekin, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Psychology & Law

J. Gregory Olley, Psychologist, Clinical Scientist, Carolina Institute for Developmental Disabilities and Clinical Professor, Division of Rehabilitation Psychology and Counseling, Department of Allied Health Sciences, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**HALF-DAY WORKSHOPS**

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 2014**

**1:00 PM – 4:30 PM / 3.5 CE'S**

**Workshop C**

**GRANT WRITING 101 FOR PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW**

This workshop is at the beginner level. The workshop will: (1) Develop a five-year research plan; (2) Locate funding opportunities and map their research interests to relevant funding agencies and mechanisms; (3) Generate successful background, motivation and significance sections; (4) Develop a cohesive set of goals, objectives, and activities; and; (5) Articulate the broader impact and educational aspects of their proposal.

**PRESENTER:** Christian Meissner, Professor, Department of Psychology, Iowa State University

**Workshop D**

**CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN FORENSIC ASSESSMENT**

This workshop is at the intermediate level. The workshop will (1) Describe the principles of cultural competence in psychological evaluations; (2) Identify forms of cultural biases that can impact forensic consultation; (3) List steps necessary before evaluating individuals of diverse cultural background; (4) Differentiate appropriate and inappropriate psychological tests that can be used with individuals of particular cultural backgrounds; (5) Competently interpret assessment and interview data in culturally diverse settings; (6) Participants will be capable of training and utilizing interpreters in forensic assessment; (7) Apply ethical standards to their cross-cultural practice.

**PRESENTER:** Barry Rosenfeld, Professor, Department of Psychology, Fordham University

**WORKSHOP REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

On-line registration, workshop and payment information can be found on our website:

[www.ap-ls.org](http://www.ap-ls.org)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Highest degree: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip/Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Division 41 Member: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

<b><u>WORKSHOP CHOICE</u></b>	<b><u>FEE</u></b>
Full-Day A ___ B ___	\$ _____
Half-Day ___ C ___ D	\$ _____
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$ _____
<b>Total Enclosed</b>	\$ _____
<b>(US dollars ONLY)</b>	

**For credit card payments:**

Credit Card #: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec.

Code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Payment**

For mail-in registration, send Check/Money Order made payable to:  
American Psychology-Law Society  
PO Box 11488  
Southport, NC 28461-3938



**The Community for  
Psychologists**  
in Independent Practice  
WWW.DIVISION42.ORG

*presents*

**2nd Annual Conference:**

**Forensic Psychological Assessment and Testimony**

**May 2-4, 2014**

**DoubleTree by Hilton | Chicago - Magnificent Mile, Chicago IL**

Entire conference as well as one day rates available – register early and save!

***7 CE credits available for full attendance per day***

New for 2014—Mentoring/Case Conceptualization for beginning forensic practitioners

This symposium brings together the leading national experts in the forensic field to focus on:

- New Developments in psychological testing, risk assessment, and malingering
- Forensic Ethics, Decision-making, and Resolving Dilemmas in Expert Testimony and Assessment
- Cultural Considerations in Forensic Assessment

Specific applications to clinical and legal settings involving:

- Psychological Testing
- Expert Testimony
- Ethics/Liability
- Malingering
- Suggestibility
- Risk Assessment
- Trauma
- Cross-cultural Issues
- Violence in America
- Case Conceptualizations

***Featured presenters:***

**Stanley Brodsky, Phillip Resnick, Irving Weiner, Steve Hart, Randy Otto, Neil Plisikin, Steve Behnke (APA Ethics Chair),  
Bruce Frumkin, Giselle Hass, Antoinette Kavanaugh, Michael Fogel**

**Registration will open January 2014**

Contact info: Jeannie Beeff  
at 602-284-6219  
or email at [div42apa@cox.net](mailto:div42apa@cox.net)



# CENTER *for* TERRORISM *and* SECURITY STUDIES



## Society for Terrorism Research 8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference



# Communication & Collaboration for Counter-Terrorism

The Society for Terrorism Research and the University of Massachusetts/Lowell and the University of Massachusetts/Boston announce a Save the Date for the 2014 STR 8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference – Communication & Collaboration for Counter-Terrorism.

### **Conference goals:**

- Highlight ongoing and emerging academic research in terrorism and counter-terrorism;
- Promote collaboration between academia, industry and counter-terrorism practitioners;
- Explore new ways of translating the results of research on terrorism for multiple audiences, agencies and communities.

### **Themes will include:**

Teaching and Training about Terrorism / Creativity & Innovation in the Conduct and Dissemination of Research / Translating Academic Research into Practice / How Counter-Terrorism Policy is Made / Operational Research Revisited / Collision or Collusion? The Boundaries of Engagement / Perspectives from Policy / Learning from Practitioners / Perspectives from Industry / Ethics Revisited / Cross-National & Comparative Studies of Counter-Terrorism Policies and Strategies

**Save the Date: 17-19 September 2014  
Boston, Massachusetts, USA**