

American Psychology Law Society

Summer Issue | June 2017
© Division Forty One
American Psychological Association
Access AP-LS online:
www.ap-ls.org



Summer Newsletter

Moving Forward as an Organization and as a Field

President Dave DeMatteo

The 2017 AP-LS Conference was a tremendous success. With an outstanding program put together by Kathleen Kemp and Derek Hess, and the incomparable support provided by Kathy and Clyde Gaskey, the 2017 AP-LS Conference in Seattle, WA attracted 1,023 registrants, making it one of the largest conferences in our organization's history. Those in attendance can attest to the high-quality programming, unique and timely plenary talks, outstanding special sessions, and well-attended poster sessions and social events. At least a dozen first-time conference attendees approached me with complimentary thoughts about their conference experience. In particular, several people attending our Annual Conference for the first time commented on how accessible the "big names" are in our organization. They were surprised and delighted that well-established and highly-accomplished people in AP-LS were willing to spend time talking with them, even though (as one person put it) "I'm only a student." One of the attributes of our organization that makes me most proud is the willingness and openness of our more senior and established members to be inclusive of students and early career professionals.

As my presidential term is nearing an end, I'd like to offer some thoughts on how we can move forward as an organization and as a field. In my presidential address, I outlined five challenges facing AP-LS and the field of psychology-law, which I'll briefly summarize.

- (1) Psychology – like several other areas of science – is facing a crisis in terms of what we actually know. The replication crisis, in particular, suggests that a good deal of what we think we know is likely false. With the "push to publish" and various "researcher degrees of freedom," our science is subject to numerous threats to validity and reliability. This should not be surprising given that the field of meta-science – the study of science itself – has uncovered many threats to efficiency in knowledge accumulation. There are, however, several ways that we can effectively address this challenge, including placing more focus on training, engaging in team science, encouraging transparency among researchers, focusing on replication studies and meta-analyses to consolidate what we know, examining the generalizability of our findings, and increased self-monitoring of our research efforts.

In This Issue

President's Column
p. 1-2

Law and Human Behavior
Update p. 3

Common Ground
p. 4-8

Research Briefs
p. 9-34

AP-LS Student Committee
Career Corner p.35-37

Committee News &
Updates Brief p. 38-46

Executive Committee &
Committee Chairs p. 47

Calls for Nominations,
Proposals, Announcements,
& Advertisements
p. 48-60

Grant Planner p. 61

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

Charles B. Stone, Ph.D.
chstone@jjay.cuny.edu
&

Rebecca A. Weiss, Ph.D.
rweiss@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.
cmfinello@buckscounty.org

Associate Editor, Career Corner

Adam Fine
finea@uci.edu

Website Editor

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

Senior Student Editor

Tara J. Ryan

- (2) Various field studies have shown that several well-validated and widely-used assessment measures do not function in the “real world” as they do in more sterile research contexts. This important line of research has obvious implications for forensic practice – and the thousands of offenders, inmates, and civil litigants who are affected by our forensic work – because it exposes threats to legally-relevant assessment validity, reliability, and credibility. As we continue to engage in tens of thousands of forensic mental health assessments each year, we need to examine how big of a problem this actually is because it strikes at the very core of our forensic assessment enterprise.
- (3) People our earning advanced degrees in psychology at a historically unprecedented rate, so we need to examine our training paradigms. This raises several questions. Do we have a strong, solid system in place for training new psycholegal scholars, researchers, and practitioners? Are employment options keeping pace with our graduation rates? Are there sufficient employment opportunities for those with terminal master’s degrees? Is there convincing evidence that joint-degree programs have sufficient utility to justify their continued existence? Are doctoral training programs adequately preparing students for employment in our current political and economic climate?
- (4) I believe the purpose of research is to influence practice and policy, but we need to disseminate research for it to have an effect. As an organization and field, we are doing well in some aspects of dissemination. For example, APA has utilized the expertise of several AP-LS members to write numerous amicus curiae briefs submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, which illustrates a very direct way to influence policy/law. As a field, we publish hundreds of articles per year and give thousands of presentations, but are they being seen by the right people – i.e., people who can actually influence policy and practice. One way we can most assuredly not effectuate wider change is to keep talking to ourselves. To echo the sentiment of Past-President Jen Woolard, we need to “widen our net” and talk more with legislators, policy-makers, and other people who can effectuate broad change
- (5) To have continued relevance and utility as an organization, we need to enhance our responsiveness. In particular, we need to improve our abilities to adapt and respond in a timely manner. Given our current political, economic, and scientific climate, we need to be proactive in promoting good science, addressing the needs of our members, advocating for social justice, and improving our ability to communicate with our members and stakeholders.

I take tremendous pride in being an AP-LS member. We are an organization of intelligent, energetic, and highly capable people who are in positions that can effectuate change for the better. To play your part, periodically ask yourself if you’re making the best use of your talents in this regard.

A reminder that the APA Convention will be held in Washington, DC from August 3-6. Our Division Co-Chairs, Monica Miller and Twila Wingrove, have worked exceptionally hard to put together an outstanding program that features many collaborative sessions. I look forward to seeing you there!

Before ending, let me express my deep thanks to Matthew Huss, his staff, and the many people who have been involved with the AP-LS Newsletter over the years. This may be the last issue of the Newsletter as we move to an e-News format. The Newsletter has taken amazing strides under Matt’s stewardship, and we all owe him a debt of gratitude.

Thank you for the privilege of serving as your President.

–Dave DeMatteo

Law and Human Behavior Update

Margaret Bull Kovera, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief



Law and Human Behavior (LHB) had another record year of submissions in 2016, receiving 264 new submissions—an increase of 9% over the previous year. Despite this increase, our average time to editorial decision for the first submission of a manuscript remains relatively low at just under six weeks. The editorial team thanks all of the reviewers for their uncompensated but much appreciated efforts in submitting excellent and timely reviews.

Other indices suggest that the journal is very healthy. Sixty original articles were published in 2016, an increase of 13% over the previous year. The rejection rate continues to hover around 80% and this selectivity in what we publish translates into our continued dominance among psychology and law journals. *Law and Human Behavior* is the highest impact psychology and law journal with an impact factor of 2.542. In comparison, the next highest impact journal is the APA-owned *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, with an impact of 1.986. *Law and Human Behavior* also ranks first among psychology and law journals in terms of its citations in Google Scholar. In addition, it is one of only two psych and law journals that has high impact in both psychology and in law (with the other being *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*), with the remaining journals either having impact in only one of the fields or in neither (see <http://lsprg.asu.edu/data.html>).

Recent Changes at the Journal

Two recent changes have been instituted at the journal. The first represents an attempt to communicate our research findings more effectively to a broader audience. When an article is accepted for publication, we now request that authors submit a **public significance statement** that summarizes the significance of the study's findings for a general audience in **one to three sentences**. The statement appears at the end of the abstract online and in print. Guidelines for preparing a public significance statement can be found at: <http://www.apa.org/pubs/authors/guidance.aspx?tab=2>

The second change is a program designed to recognize research that has been conducted in a manner consistent with newly evolving open science practices. Specifically, articles published in *LHB* are now eligible for **open science badges** recognizing publicly available data, materials, and/or preregistration plans and analyses. These badges are awarded on a self-disclosure basis. At acceptance, authors must confirm that criteria have been fulfilled in a signed badge disclosure form that will then be published with the article as supplemental material. For all badges, items must be made available on an open-access repository with a persistent identifier in a format that is time-stamped, immutable, and permanent. For the preregistered badge, this is an institutional registration system. Data and materials must be made available under an open license allowing others to copy, share, and use of the data,

with attribution and copyright as applicable. Available badges are:

Open Data: All data necessary to reproduce the reported results that are digitally shareable are made publicly available. Information necessary for replication (e.g., codebooks or metadata) must be included.

Open Materials: All materials necessary to reproduce the reported results that are digitally shareable, along with descriptions of non-digital materials necessary for replication, are made publicly available.

Preregistered: At least one study's design has been preregistered with descriptions of (a) the research design and study materials, including the planned sample size; (b) the motivating research question or hypothesis; (c) the outcome variable(s); and (d) the predictor variables, including controls, covariates, and independent variables. Results must be fully disclosed. As long as they are distinguished from other results in the article, results from analyses that were not preregistered may be reported in the article.

Preregistered+Analysis Plan: At least one study's design has been preregistered along with an analysis plan for the research—and results are recorded according to that plan.

Note that it may not be possible to preregister a study or to share data and materials. Applying for open science badges is optional.

A New Editor for *LHB*

As I near the end of my term as Editor-in-Chief of *LHB*, I am pleased with the state of the journal and am excited to be passing the journal off to the very capable, Dr. Bradley McAuliff of California State University-Northridge, who will be succeeding me as Editor. As you probably know, Brad has served since 2012 as an Associate Editor of the journal and has a record of timely, fair, and insightful decision making in that role. He will begin handling all new submissions to the journal starting January 1, 2018. In the coming months, he will be naming his team of Associate Editors and his Editorial Board members so you can expect to see announcements about his selections later this year. The current editorial team will continue handling any new submissions to the journal through the end of 2017 and continue to process any revisions that were invited prior to the end of 2017 through at least the first half of 2018. Brad and I will be working together to ensure a smooth transition in leadership and I know I am leaving you in more than capable hands.

Until then, feel free to contact me at mkovera@jjay.cun.edu with any questions you may have about the journal. And please continue to send us your best work!

Common Ground

Sponsored by the AP-LS Student Committee

The Issue of Indigenous Underrepresentation in Canadian Criminal Juries

By: Logan Ewanation, M.A., Evelyn M. Maeder, Ph.D., M.L.S., & Jane Dickson, Ph.D.

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

R v Kokopenace

On the night of April 28, 2007, a physical confrontation between Clifford Kokopenace and Taylor Assin took place in a residence on the Grassy Narrows First Nation Reserves, part of a small northern Ontario community known as Kenora. Assin was stabbed with a knife during the confrontation, and later died from his injuries. As a result, Kokopenace was charged with second-degree murder, and was eventually convicted of manslaughter in 2008 (*R v Kokopenace, 2013*). Following the trial, Kokopenace's legal counsel learned that although on-reserve residents accounted for more than one-third of the population in Kenora, they made up less than 5% of the jury roll. Unsurprisingly, as a result there were no on-reserve residents included in the final jury selected for the trial.

The *Juries Act* of Ontario (*Juries Act, 1990*) specifies the process for creating a jury. According to the Act, provincial officials are responsible for creating an annual jury roll for each county and district in Ontario, drawing upon the most recent municipal voters lists. To qualify as a juror, an individual must be a Canadian citizen residing in Ontario who is at least 18 years of age and has never been convicted of a serious (indictable) criminal offence. Officials randomly select individuals from the jury roll, who are then served with jury notices and summoned to the court to create jury panels. A specific "petit jury" is selected from the jury panel for each particular trial. Because enumeration does not include residents who live on reserves, the *Juries Act* permits municipal officials to use any available list of on-reserve residents from which to randomly select those who will be served with jury notices.

Kokopenace appealed his conviction to the Ontario Court of Appeals (*R v Kokopenace, 2013*), arguing that the jury selection process had yielded a jury that was not representative of the on-reserve Indigenous population in Kenora, thus contravening his right to an impartial jury (Section 11 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms). Upon hearing evidence about how the jury roll was compiled, the Court of Appeal concluded that Kokopenace's Section 11 rights under the Canadian Charter had been violated, and ordered a new trial.

The issue was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC), where it was ultimately decided that Ontario had made reasonable efforts to create a jury roll that was representative of Kenora District, and thus met its constitutional obligation—regardless of the racial composition of the final petit jury (*R v Kokopenace, 2015*). Kokopenace's conviction was thus reinstated. Writing for the majority, Justice Moldaver noted that an accused's right to a representative jury is only violated when the compilation of the jury roll is biased at the systemic level through deliberate exclusion of a particular group. The SCC argued that requiring Ontario to target a specific group for inclusion in the jury would radically depart from the traditional jury selection process in Canada.

Although the Kokopenace trial received a high degree of media coverage, it is by no means the only case in which the issue of Indigenous underrepresentation on Canadian juries has been raised (Jochelson, Bertrand, Lindsay, Smith, Ventola, & Kalmel, 2013). In fact, there are many other criminal cases in Ontario that have been delayed due to issues surrounding the validity of the province's jury selection process (Porter, 2015). The underrepresentation of Indigenous people on Canadian juries has also been noted in a number of government reports (e.g., Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, 1991; Iacobucci, 2013; Saskatchewan Indian Justice Review Committee, 1992). In a report on Indigenous people's experience with the Canadian criminal justice system, The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1996) stated that the underrepresentation of Indigenous people in Canada is "in stark contrast to their over-representation in the process."

Overrepresented Everywhere, Except the Jury

Indigenous people in Canada account for 25% of the individuals held in provincial and federal custody (Reitano, 2016), yet make up a mere 4% of the general population (Statistics Canada, 2013). The gravity of the problem is revealed more starkly in particular areas of Canada such as the prairie region, where several correctional institutions report inmate populations of which a majority are Indigenous (Sapers, 2015). Even when controlling for situational factors such as education level and employment status, young adults who are Indigenous are much more likely to be incarcerated compared to their non-Indigenous counterparts (Perreault, 2009). Unfortunately, these disproportional rates only seem to be growing; between 2005 and 2015, there was a 50% increase in Indigenous inmates, while the general incarcerated population increased by only 10% (Sapers, 2015).

Defendant Race

Although there are many factors contributing to the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in Canadian prisons, one potential contributor is racial bias in jury decision-making. The Canadian legal system requires that jurors evaluate relevant evidence presented at trial in an unbiased manner. Unfortunately, empirical research has indicated that jurors' decisions are often affected by irrelevant, extra-legal factors such as race (e.g., Devine & Caughlin, 2014; Maeder, Yamamoto, & Saliba, 2015; Maeder & Yamamoto, 2016). Many experimental studies conducted in both Canada and the United States have found that jurors demonstrate bias towards defendants belonging to a racial minority (e.g., Maeder & Burdett, 2013; Pickel, Warner, Miller, & Barnes, 2013; Schuller, Kazoleas, & Kawakami, 2009). Some of this research has specifically examined discrimination against Indigenous defendants.

For example, Maeder and Burdett (2013) observed that Canadian mock jurors who read a trial transcript describing a robbery case were more likely to render a guilty verdict if the defendant was Indigenous as compared to White. Similarly, Maeder, Yamamoto, and McManus (2015) found that mock jurors were more like to convict Indigenous or Black defendants compared to those who were White in a case involving the theft of an auto vehicle, regardless of whether racial issues were prominent during the trial. In a recent examination of defendant race-crime congruency, Maeder, Yamamoto, McManus, and Capaldi (2016) demonstrated that jurors were more likely to render convictions for an Indigenous defendant charged with auto theft as compared to fraud.

The literature on jurors' perceptions towards Indigenous defendants is not limited to Canadian research. For example, Struckman-Johnson, Miller, and Struckman-Johnson (2008) had participants read a trial transcript in which the race of the defendant was manipulated as either Native American or White. Additionally, half of the transcripts described the defendant as having an extremely high blood alcohol level (BAC) upon arrest. The authors found that participants rated the Native American defendant as more guilty when he was intoxicated compared to sober, yet there was no effect of intoxication for the White defendant.

In comparison to Maeder and Burdett (2013), Maeder et al. (2015), and Struckman-Johnson et al., (2008), Pfeifer and Ogloff (2003) found no difference in verdicts between English Canadian, French Canadian, and Indigenous Canadian defendants, but did observe that jurors rated Indigenous defendants more negatively on subjective guilt measures in the absence of legal instructions. One factor that may explain these contradictory findings regarding the race of the defendant is the race of the juror. If juror race does indeed have an influence on final verdicts, there are clear legal implications relating to the jury's racial composition.

Juror Race

A number of studies have demonstrated that jurors perceive defendants of the same race more positively than other-race defendants, leading to bias in individual verdict decisions as well as in sentencing recommendations (Devine & Caughlin, 2014; Sommers & Ellsworth, 2000; Ugwuegbu, 1979). This effect, known as the similarity-leniency bias, reflects components of social identity theory (SIT). A social identity is the aspect of an individual's self-concept that is related to membership in particular social groups (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). According to SIT,

one's self-esteem is influenced not only by personal attributes and characteristics, but also by the groups to which one belongs. Because of this, individuals tend to favour and prefer in-groups as a method of promoting their own perceived self-value. This inclination to favour in-groups can lead to the homogeneity out-group effect: a tendency to negatively evaluate people who belong to out-groups (Brown, 2000; Ostrom & Sedikides, 1992). In a jury decision-making context, SIT would predict that—as a method of promoting positive self-concept—individuals would be more lenient towards same-race defendants, and more punitive towards defendants belonging to a racial out-group. Recent meta-analyses have indeed confirmed the existence of a significant race effect on jury decision-making, such that jurors perceive same-race defendants to be guilty less often than defendants who are of a different race (Devine & Caughlin, 2014; Mitchell, Haw, Pfeifer, & Meissner 2005).

U.S. experiments concerning the relationship between juror and defendant race have also extended beyond individual verdicts to investigate the effects at a group level using simulated deliberations (e.g., Bernard, 1979; Perez, Hosch, Ponder, & Trejo, 1993; Sommers, 2006). There has yet to be an empirical examination of the impact of the jury's racial composition in trials involving Indigenous defendants in Canada.

Racial Composition of the Jury

In 1979, Bernard assigned participants to juries of various Black/White racial compositions (e.g., 100% white; 25% black, 75% white; etc.), while also manipulating the race of the defendant as either Black or White. Of the 10 juries included in the study, the only one to reach a conviction was the all-White jury with a Black defendant. Perez and colleagues (1993) observed similar results in their work examining bias directed toward Hispanic defendants. After watching a video depicting a simulated robbery trial with either a Hispanic or White defendant, groups of 6 participants were asked to deliberate until a unanimous decision was reached. Analyses revealed that White-majority juries were more likely to convict the Hispanic defendant compared to the White defendant, yet there was no effect of defendant ethnicity for Hispanic-majority juries.

The experimental findings using mock juries are mirrored in studies from the United States that have analyzed archival data from actual trials (e.g., Anwar, Bayer, & Hjalmarsson, 2012; Bowers, Steiner, & Sandys, 2001). Bowers and colleagues (2001) demonstrated that in capital cases involving a Black defendant and White victim the presence of at least five White men on the jury had a significant impact on the likelihood of a death sentence. Black defendants were sentenced to death 63% of the time when there were five or more White male jurors, compared to 23% of the time when there were only four White men. Similarly, the presence of a single Black male on the jury significantly reduced the likelihood of a death sentence in trials involving a Black defendant and White victim. In the absence of a Black male juror, defendants were sentenced to death 72% of the time. In comparison, when one Black man was on the jury, 43% of the defendants were given a death sentence.

Sommers (2006; 2007; 2008) has offered a number of reasons to explain why a jury's racial composition may have an effect on its final verdict. The "verdict split" explanation relates to the finding that a jury's final

decision typically matches the majority of individual pre-deliberation verdicts (Devine, Buddenbaum, Houpp, Stolle, & Studebaker, 2007; Kalven & Zeisel, 1966). Thus, the influence of racial composition may be tied to the pre-deliberation verdict split that is more likely to occur with a racially heterogeneous jury (Sommers, 2007; 2008). However, it may also be the case that such a jury would demonstrate a more diverse exchange and discussion of information during the deliberation process, as jury members relate a wider range of previous experiences, attitudes, and beliefs compared to those from a homogenous jury (Hans & Vidmar, 1982; Marder, 2002; Sommers, 2008). According to the information exchange explanation, the effects of jury racial composition can be primarily attributed to members of the jury who belong to a racial minority. Although we lack similar Canadian research, these U.S. studies suggest that a single Indigenous juror in a Canadian trial could and would make different contributions to the deliberation process than would a White jury member.

However, because non-White jurors often report feeling marginalized on White-majority juries (e.g. Bowers et al., 2001), a third explanation for the effect of racial composition—involving non-informational social processes—has been proposed. It may be the case that the mere presence of a minority member on the jury inhibits White jurors from demonstrating racial bias due to social desirability and a motivation to appear non-prejudiced (Hans & Vidmar, 1982). White members of diverse juries may also evaluate evidence in a more systematic fashion; Sargent and Bradfield (2004) propose that White jurors act as “watchdogs” against their own bias in situations involving stigmatized group members. Furthermore, expressions of racial prejudice likely elicit different responses in diverse juries compared to those that are all-White.

Sommers (2006) directly tested these explanations by coding the deliberation content of simulated juries that were either racially diverse or all-White. For every jury, the defendant was Black. Interestingly, racial composition had a significant effect on individual verdicts before deliberation even began; White jurors in diverse juries were less likely to render a guilty pre-deliberation verdict than were White jurors on all-White juries. Thus, the effect of jury composition cannot be strictly attributed to a more diverse exchange in information.

Furthermore, heterogeneous juries deliberated longer, covered a wider amount of information, and discussed more accurate information than juries that were homogeneous (Sommers, 2006). These differences were primarily due to the fact that White jurors discussed more facts about the case when serving on diverse as compared to all-White juries. However, Black jurors (on diverse juries) were also more likely to raise issues relating to race as compared to White jurors in homogeneous conditions. As such, there appears to be evidence to support the argument that racially diverse juries engage in a greater exchange of information.

Finally, White jurors in racially diverse juries made fewer inaccurate statements during deliberation than did Whites in the homogenous juries, even after considering the amount of information contributed (Sommers, 2006). This suggests that White jurors do indeed process information and evidence in a more thorough manner when they sit on a racially diverse jury. Thus, the results from Sommers' (2006) experiment indicate that there are a number of mechanisms shaping how and why the racial

composition of the jury influences its final verdict. Additionally, it seems that these processes are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but instead likely combine to interact with each other in a unique manner depending upon the context of the trial.

Other research has extended beyond the seated jury to investigate whether the racial composition of the jury pool has an impact on trial outcomes. In both Canada and the United States, potential jurors who are initially summoned to the courtroom are known as the jury pool. Examining data from felony trials in Florida, Anwar et al. (2012) found that juries created from all-White jury pools were more likely to convict Black defendants (81%) compared to those who were White (63%). However, there was no difference in conviction rates between Black and White defendants if the jury pool included at least one Black member (71% for Black defendants, 73% for White defendants). The authors speculate that there are two primary reasons as to why this effect occurs. First, and perhaps most obvious, is that including more Black members in the jury pool increases the likelihood of Black members on the final seated jury. Second, if the prosecution uses their peremptory challenges to strike Black jurors simply due to their race, they lose the opportunity to strike a White juror who has also expressed attitudes that are disagreeable to their side. In essence, another juror with similar beliefs will likely replace the struck Black juror.

Taken together, studies investigating the influence of race in the courtroom have convincingly demonstrated that a trial's outcome has the potential to be affected not only by the race of the defendant, but also by the racial composition of the jury. As Indigenous peoples are systemically underrepresented in Canadian juries (Iacobucci, 2013; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996; Saskatchewan Indian Justice Review Committee, 1992), these findings from the psychological literature are deeply concerning.

Reasons Contributing to the Underrepresentation

Although Indigenous underrepresentation on Canadian juries likely stems from a variety of complex socioeconomic issues that are outside the scope of this paper, there have indeed been a number of attempts to uncover a better understanding of the root causes of this problem. Scholars and legal professionals have identified a number of structural barriers that likely contribute to the underrepresentation. For instance, the *Report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba* (Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, 1991) noted that there were several issues with the summoning processes for potential Indigenous jurors. Summonses are typically mailed to prospective jurors who are then asked to telephone the courthouse to confirm they are able to act as a juror. In rural areas, Indigenous peoples are less likely to have regular post service or access to a telephone than the general population. Even when a summons is successfully delivered, Indigenous jurors in rural areas may not respond simply because they cannot understand or read it, as summonses are written in English and French (Israel, 2003). Government officials may also automatically exempt individuals who are not sufficiently fluent in English or French from the jury (Petersen, 1992). Relatedly, Indigenous persons living in urban areas tend to be more mobile and less likely to stay at a permanent residential address compared to non-Indigenous Canadians. Therefore, Indigenous peoples may be more difficult to

each during the summons process, as the addresses given on source lists may be outdated and no longer accurate.

In many northern jurisdictions, trials are held in a few specific courthouses, often located well away from Indigenous communities. Thus, the jury panels in these northern jurisdictions typically only reflect the district where the courthouse is located, completely ignoring the populations of the place where the crime was actually committed (Israel, 2003). When government officials do reach outside of the area immediately surrounding the courthouse, travelling from reserve communities to these urban centers can be extremely time-consuming and costly (Iacobucci, 2013). Similarly, accommodations for Indigenous jurors who are living away from their communities during the trial are quite lacking; hotels are substandard and the allowances offered for meals do not allow for healthy eating options. However, even if these structural barriers were removed, there are a number of other factors that may still obstruct Indigenous peoples in Canada from serving on the jury (Israel, 2003).

In a report written for the Government of Ontario, former Supreme Court Justice Frank Iacobucci (Iacobucci, 2013) observed that one of the biggest issues creating underrepresentation on juries relates to the conflict between the values of the criminal justice system and those of Indigenous culture. Because many Indigenous cultures do not believe in judging others' actions, Indigenous peoples may be unwilling to serve on a jury, as a primary duty is to decide upon the defendant's guilt. A related issue is that many Indigenous peoples feel victimized by the Canadian legal system, viewing it as a representation of pain and injustice. Because of this, to be asked to participate as a juror in Canada would be perceived by many Indigenous peoples as "contributing to their own oppression" (Iacobucci, 2013).

Iacobucci (2013) additionally identified systematic issues in which the names and contact information for potential jurors is currently collected. For instance, many Chiefs and Councillors were concerned about protecting the privacy of their citizens and were uncomfortable sharing this information with the government. Furthermore, many of the lists used by government officials when selecting the jury roll contain the names of all individuals belonging to that specific First Nation, regardless of whether they physically lived on or even near the reserve. At the end of his report, Iacobucci (2013) concluded that Ontario's justice system has failed Indigenous peoples in Canada through systematic lack of representation in criminal juries.

Conclusion

In sum, there is a great deal of evidence to indicate that Indigenous peoples are severely underrepresented on Canadian criminal juries. Because the psychological literature has demonstrated that the racial composition of a jury can indeed directly impact the outcome of a trial (e.g., Bowers et al., 2001; Perez et al., 1993), this systemic underrepresentation is gravely concerning. There have been a number of identified factors that might contribute to this issue; one thing that is clear, however, is that provincial officials must make additional efforts to ensure representative jury pools inform jury selection in trials involving Indigenous defendants. To do otherwise perpetuates yet another source of injustice against Indigenous citizens.

References

- Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, (1991). Report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba: The justice system and Aboriginal people. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Retrieved from: <http://www.ajic.mb.ca/volume.html>
- Anwar, S., Bayer, P., & Hjalmarsson, R. (2012). The impact of jury race in criminal trials. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 127(2), 1017-1055.
- Bernard, J. L. (1979). Interaction between the race of the defendant and that of jurors in determining verdicts. *Law & Psychology Review*, 5, 103-112.
- Bowers, W. J., Steiner, B. D., & Sandys, M. (2001). Death sentencing in Black and White: An empirical analysis of the role of jurors' race and jury racial composition. *Journal of Constitutional Law*, 3, 171- 275.
- Brown, R. (2000). Social identity theory: Past achievements, current problems and future challenges. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 30(6), 745-778.
- Devine, D. J., Buddenbaum, J., Houp, S., Stolle, D. P., & Studebaker, N. (2007). Deliberation quality: A preliminary examination in criminal juries. *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, 4(2), 273-303.
- Devine, D. J., & Caughlin, D. E. (2014). Do they matter? A meta-analytic investigation of individual characteristics and guilt judgments. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 20(2), 109-134.
- Hans, V. P., & Vidmar, N. (1982). Jury selection. In N. L. Kerr & R. M. Bray (Eds.), *The Psychology of the courtroom* (pp. 39–82). New York: Academic Press.
- Iacobucci, F. (2013). First Nations representation on Ontario juries. Ministry of the Attorney General. Retrieved from: [https://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/about/pubs/iacobucci/First Nations Representation Ontario Juries.html](https://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/about/pubs/iacobucci/First_Nations_Representation_Ontario_Juries.html)
- Israel, M. (2003). The Underrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples on Canadian Jury Panels. *Law & Policy*, 25(1), 37-62.
- Juries Act, Revised Statute of Ontario. (1990, c. J3). Retrieved from the Government of Ontario's website: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90j03>
- Jochelson, R., Bertrand, M. I., Lindsay, R. C. L., Smith, A. M., Ventola, M., & Kalmet, N. (2013). Revisiting Representativeness in the Manitoban Criminal Jury. *Manitoba Law Journal*, 37(2), 365-398.
- Kalven, H., & Zeisel, H. (1966). The American jury and the death penalty. *The University of Chicago Law Review*, 33(4), 769-781.
- Maeder, E. M., & Burdett, J. (2013). The combined effect of defendant race and alleged gang affiliation on mock juror decision-making. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 20(2), 188-201.
- Maeder, E. M., & Yamamoto, S. (2016). Attributions in the courtroom: the influence of race, incentive, and witness type on jurors' perceptions

- of secondary confessions. *Psychology, Crime & Law*. Advance online publication.
- Maeder, E. M., Yamamoto, S., & McManus, L. A. (2015). Race salience in Canada: Testing multiple manipulations and target races. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 21(4), 442-451.
- Maeder, E. M., Yamamoto, S., McManus, L. A., & Capaldi, C. A. (2016). Race- crime congruency in the Canadian context. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue canadienne des sciences du comportement*, 48(2), 162-170.
- Maeder, E. M., Yamamoto, S., & Saliba, P. (2015). The influence of defendant race and victim physical attractiveness on juror decision-making in a sexual assault trial. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 21(1), 62-79.
- Marder, N. S. (2002). Juries, justice & multiculturalism. *University of Southern California Law Review*, 75, 659-726.
- Mitchell, T. L., Haw, R. M., Pfeifer, J. E., & Meissner, C. A. (2005). Racial bias in mock juror decision-making: a meta-analytic review of defendant treatment. *Law and Human Behavior*, 29(6), 621-637.
- Ostrom, T. M., & Sedikides, C. (1992). Out-group homogeneity effects in natural and minimal groups. *Psychological Bulletin*, 112(3), 536-552.
- Reitano, J. (2016). Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2014/2015, Juristat, 36(1). Retrieved from Statistics Canada's website: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14318-eng.pdf>
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. (1996). Bridging the cultural divide: A report on Aboriginal people and criminal justice in Canada. Ottawa, Ontario.
- Perez, D. A., Hosch, H. M., Ponder, B., & Trejo, G. C. (1993). Ethnicity of defendants and jurors as influences on jury decisions. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 23(15), 1249-1262.
- Perreault, S. (2009). The incarceration of Aboriginal people in adult correctional services. Juristat, 29(3). Retrieved from Statistics Canada's website: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2009003/article/10903-eng.htm>
- Petersen, C. (1992). Institutionalized racism: The Need for reform of the criminal jury selection process. *McGill Law Journal*, 38, 147-179.
- Pfeifer, J. E., & Ogloff, J. R. (2003). Mock juror ratings of guilt in Canada: Modern racism and ethnic heritage. *Social Behavior and Personality: An International Journal*, 31(3), 301-312.
- Pickel, K. L., Warner, T. C., Miller, T. J., & Barnes, Z. T. (2013). Conceptualizing defendants as minorities leads mock jurors to make biased evaluations in retracted confession cases. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19(1), 56.
- R v Kokopenace. 389 Court of Appeals for Ontario. (2013). Retrieved from the Canadian Legal Information Institute's website: <http://www.canlii.org/en/on/onca/doc/2013/2013onca389/2013onca389.pdf>
- R v Kokopenace. 28 Supreme Court of Canada. (2015). Retrieved from the Supreme Court of Canada's website: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/15373/index.do>
- Sapers, H. (2015). Annual report of the office of the correctional investigator, 2014-2015. The Correctional Investigator Canada. Ottawa, Ontario. Retrieved from: <http://www.ocibec.gc.ca/cnt/rpt/pdf/annrpt/annrpt20142015-eng.pdf>
- Sargent, M. J., & Bradfield, A. L. (2004). Race and information processing in criminal trials: Does the defendant's race affect how the facts are evaluated? *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 30(8), 995-1008.
- Saskatchewan Indian Justice Review Committee. (1992). Report of the Saskatchewan Indian Justice Review Committee. Retrieved from: http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/miscpublications/Indian_Justice_Review_Comm.pdf
- Schuller, R. A., Kazoleas, V., & Kawakami, K. (2009). The impact of prejudice screening procedures on racial bias in the courtroom. *Law and Human Behavior*, 33(4), 320-328.
- Sommers, S. R. (2006). On racial diversity and group decision making: Identifying multiple effects of racial composition on jury deliberations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 90(4), 597-612.
- Sommers, S. R. (2007). Race and the decision making of juries. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 12(2), 171-187.
- Sommers, S. R. (2008). Determinants and consequences of jury racial diversity: Empirical findings, implications, and directions for future research. *Social Issues and Policy Review*, 2(1), 65-102.
- Sommers, S. R., & Ellsworth, P. C. (2000). Race in the courtroom: Perceptions of guilt and dispositional attributions. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 26(11), 1367-1379.
- Struckman-Johnson, C., Miller, M. G., & Struckman-Johnson, D. (2008). Effects of Native American race, intoxication, and crime severity on judgments of guilt. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 38(8), 1981-1992.
- Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1986). The social identity theory of intergroup behavior. In S. Worchel & W. Austin (Eds.), *Psychology of Intergroup Relations*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.
- Ugwuegbu, D. C. E. (1979). Racial and evidential factors in juror attribution of legal responsibility. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 15(2), 133-146.

Research Briefs

Associate Editors: Charles B. Stone, Ph.D. & Rebecca A. Weiss, Ph.D.

Student Contributors: Fabiana Alceste, Olivia Aveson, Kristyn Jones, Emily Joseph, Julianna Kalafut, Amanda Rosinski, & Elizabeth Toal

COMMUNITY, CORRECTIONAL, & FORENSIC TREATMENT

Barnes, G., Hyatt, J., & Sherman, L. (2017). **Even a little bit helps**. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(4), 611-630. doi: 10.1177/0093854816673862

The effects of a cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) program were explored in an urban community correctional program. 1,289 participants deemed high-risk using risk forecasting techniques were enrolled and randomly assigned to a CBT or control group. Individuals placed in the experimental treatment attended two-hour CBT sessions for 14 sequential weeks. The only treatment difference between the two groups was attendance in the classroom CBT program. At a twelve-month follow-up those who participated in the CBT program showed significantly less nonviolent reoffending. The authors argue that in light of increased community sentences for high risk offenders, CBT in community supervision programs should be encouraged and explored further.

Dopp, A. R., Borduin, C. M., White II, M. H., & Kuppens, S. (2017). **Family-based treatments for serious juvenile offenders: A multilevel meta-analysis**. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 84, 335-354. doi: 10.1037/ccp0000183

A meta-analysis of 28 studies was conducted to summarize research findings on the use of family-based treatments for juvenile offenders. The analysis showed that family-based interventions had a moderate initial effect; however, there were long-lasting treatment effects with evidence of treatment lasting an average of two and a half years post-intervention. Researchers acknowledged their estimate of treatment effects may have been inflated due to publication bias and outlier values.

Epperson, M.W., Thompson, J.G., Lurigio, A.J., & Kim, S. (2017). **Unpacking the relationship between probationers with serious mental illnesses and probation officers: A mixed-methods examination**. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56, 188-216. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2017.1290005

Using qualitative analyses this study sought to examine the relationships between a sample of 98 probationers with serious mental illness (SMI) and their probation staff in three contexts: mental health court, specialized mental health probation, and probation. Higher quality relationships were reported by probationers with probation staff in mental health court than those in standard probation. Caring was identified as a significant relational factor influencing the foundation of probationer-probation officer relationships, as was support in the development and maintenance of a therapeutic relationship.

Feinstein, R., & Magidson, M. (2017). **Challenges to implementing culturally specific models in juvenile corrections**. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56, 137-155. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1268234

To examine the challenges resulting from the implementation of culturally specific models within juvenile corrections in the United States, 16 staff members at a private incarceration facility were interviewed about their work with incarcerated youth. The interviews revealed that the primary difficulties faced by the staff involved the recognition of cultural differences among juveniles, promotion of an environment with an emphasis and encouragement of diversity, and the creation of a system that reflects the specific cultural needs of the incarcerated youth. Further, the results shed light on the U.S. criminal justice systems innate tendency to favor white juveniles over the culturally specific needs of youth of color.

Foster, E., Yasuhara, K., & Grisso, T. (2017). **An examination of the difference between forensic examiners and forensic therapists**. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice*, 17, 117-127. doi: 10.1080/24732850.2017.1283480

Graduate students and professionals (N=151) were surveyed about their career choice and preference (therapist vs. evaluator) in the forensic field to examine the trajectory of forensic psychologists' careers, and personality differences between forensic evaluators and therapists. Findings revealed that current graduate students decided to pursue a career in forensic psychology prior to beginning graduate school whereas current professionals made the decision while in the process of receiving their degree or already working in the field. Further, forensic evaluators seem to prefer rigidity while forensic therapists are content with uncertain situations.

Hansen, G.V. (2017). **“Fathers in Prison” program may create a basis for desistance among Norwegian prisoners.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56, 173-187. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2017.1290008

Fathers in Prison, a program created for incarcerated fathers in Norway, aims to provide its offender participants with a clearer perspective of the influence that their criminal behavior has on their children and family members, to motivate them to act in accordance with societal expectations, and to educate individuals with skills and attitudes that will permit them to improve their paternal abilities. An evaluation of the results of this program suggests that in an isolated setting, participants concern with their role as a father and awareness of the contradictory nature of criminal behavior to their role increased. Yet, lack of follow up with participants after the study concluded appeared to diminish the mitigating effects of the program.

Helmus, L. M., & Ternes, M. (2017). **Temporary absences from prison in Canada reduce unemployment and reoffending: Evidence for dosage effects from an exploratory study.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 23(1), 23-38. doi:10.1037/law0000104

This study assessed which individuals received temporary absences from prison and their subsequent effects in a sample of 27,078 offenders (6.2% women). The authors determined that the best predictor of receiving any temporary absence allowance was longer sentence length, however, moderate risk, motivation level, and better adjustment to institutional living were also found to be influential. Results indicated that those who participated in temporary absence programs demonstrated lower rates of unemployment and returns to custody after release. Furthermore, a dosage effect was found for this relationship. The authors suggest that these findings provide preliminary support for the efficacy of temporary absences in easing positive community reintegration.

Johnides, B. D., Borduin, C. M., Wagner, D. V., & Dopp, A. R. (2017). **Effects of multisystemic therapy on caregivers of serious juvenile offenders: A 20-year follow-up to a randomized clinical trial.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 85, 323-334. doi: 10.1037/ccp0000199

Researchers examined long-term outcomes, both criminal and noncriminal, for juvenile offender caregivers who participated in a clinical trial 20 years ago in which they were originally randomly assigned to multisystemic therapy (MST) or individual therapy (IT). Those in MST had 94% fewer felonies and 70% fewer misdemeanors than those in IT. MST participants were also sentenced to fewer days in incarceration and had fewer family-related civil suits.

Lynch, S., & Heath, N. (2017). **Predictors of incarcerated women’s postrelease, PTSD, depression, and substance-use problems.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56(3), 157-172. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2017.1290007

Through an examination of trauma and mental health assessments completed during incarceration, women were located and assessed regarding their postrelease mental health symptoms and the factors influencing their postrelease mental health. While mental health did not change postrelease, lifetime exposure to interpersonal violence and maladaptive coping skills were observed to be significantly related to increased postrelease PTSD, and a significant association was observed between adaptive and maladaptive coping and postrelease depression. Further, ethnicity, prior substance use dependence, postrelease PTSD and depression, interpersonal violence since release, and coping were identified as significant predictors of postrelease substance use and problems.

McCormick, S., Peterson-Badali, M., & Skilling, T. A. (2017). **The role of mental health and specific responsivity in juvenile justice rehabilitation.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41, 55-67. doi:10.1037/lhb0000228

This study investigated the relationships among mental health status, criminogenic needs treatment, and recidivism in a sample of 232 youth referred for court-ordered assessments and followed through their community supervision sentence. Youth with mental health needs were no more likely than youth without these needs to reoffend, regardless of whether those needs were treated. Youth who received mental health treatment also more frequently had their criminogenic needs matched across several domains.

Nhan, J., Bowen, K., & Polzer, K. (2017). **The reentry labyrinth: The anatomy of a reentry services network.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56, 1-19. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1257533

To gain further insight into the challenges faced by reentry programs that offer incarcerated individuals assistance upon reintegration into society, as well as the subsequent impact that these challenges may have on this population, the current study evaluated the number and nature of services available at a nonprofit regional reentry program in North Texas using a multi-methodological approach. Following a thematic content analysis of questionnaires with staff and clients at the reentry program, focus group interviews with clients, interviews with reentry stakeholders, and observations from a community council meetings, results suggested that the primary challenge faced

by the nonprofit organization is structural conflict with government agencies' bureaucratic organizations. The primary barriers faced by clients upon reentry included job preparedness, incarceration record, transportation, employment history, and housing.

Nijdam-Jones, A., Nicholls, T. L., Crocker, A. G., Roy, L., & Somers, J. M. (2017). **History of forensic mental health service use among homeless adults with mental illness.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 16*, 69-82. doi:14999013.2016.1255281
This study examined forensic service use, employing self-report interview data from 435 mentally ill homeless persons and administrative file review data. Of the study's participants, 41% had contact with forensic services, 40% had contact with community clinics, and 20% had been admitted to the forensic hospital. Forensic involvement was associated with age, gender, disorder, impulse control, and social network. Most participants with forensic contacts received services for minor, mostly poverty-related offenses.

Paat, Y-F., Hope, T. L., Lopez, L. C., Zamora, H., Jr., & Salas, C. M. (2017). **Hispanic exconvicts' perception of challenges and reintegration.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 56*, 87-109. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1268233

From the perspective of general strain theory, the challenges of postincarceration reintegration was examined in 17 Hispanic exconvicts from a federal halfway house in Southwestern Texas. Through intensive interviewing, participants described their cognitive functioning, stress, coping mechanisms and perception of discrimination as well as how these factors influenced their well-being and potential recidivism. Results revealed that the participants experience feelings of heavy burden regarding their past criminal history, and likewise have endured public penalties and economic consequences related to their incarceration.

Praetorius, R., Terry, L. F., & Burse, J. (2017). **"Thank you for letting it be about me": Women's perceptions of holistic programming in a jail.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 56*, 237-251. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2017.1294639

The frequent victimization of women in jail increases barriers to rehabilitation. Through an analysis of participant journals in a women's jail, the current study sought to understand perceptions of holistic jail programming targeting substance misuse, mental health, life skills, and community building.

Raggio, A.L., Hoffmann, N. G., & Kopak, A. M. (2017). **Results from a comprehensive assessment of behavioral health programs among rural jail inmates.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 56*, 217-235. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2017.1290006

Due to correctional system researchers' tendency to prioritize state and federal prison jail inmates, the current pilot study sought to examine the prevalence rates of mental health and substance use disorders in a local, rural jail population. Findings indicated that both prevalence and severity of behavioral health conditions were high among local jail inmates.

Schwartz, K., Alexander, A. O., Lau, K. S. L., Holloway, E. D., & Aalsma, M. C. (2017). **Motivating compliance: Juvenile probation officer strategies and skills.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 56*, 20-37. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1257532

To identify which juvenile probation officer-reported strategies (client-centered vs. confrontational) were most frequently employed to enforce youth compliance, as well as which strategies were most often associated with use of evidence-based motivational interviewing skills, 221 officers responded to scenarios illustrative of common challenges with youth probationers. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis demonstrated that officers use of client-centered strategies were not associated with contrasting use of motivational interview skills, however, officer use of confrontational strategies was less likely to be associated with use of motivational interviewing skills.

Ståhlberg, O., Boman, S., Robertsson, C., Kerekes, N., Anckarsäter, H., & Nilsson, T. (2017). **A 3-year follow-up study of Swedish youths committed to juvenile institutions: Frequent occurrence of criminality and health care use regardless of drug abuse.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 50*, 52-60. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.09.004

Using a sample of Swedish institutionalized adolescents with comorbid substance use disorders (SUD) and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), adolescents with SUD but no ADHD and adolescents with no SUD, the current study compared background variables, extent of criminality and criminal recidivism in the form of all court convictions, the use of inpatient care, and number of early deaths. Results indicated no significant differences between the three diagnostic groups, however, the SUD plus ADHD group displayed a somewhat more negative outcome with regard to criminality, and the non-SUD had very few drug related treatment episodes.

Tsai, J., Flatley, B., Kaspro, W. J., Clark, S., & Finlay, A. (2017). **Diversion of veterans with criminal justice involvement to treatment courts: Participant characteristics and outcomes.** *Psychiatric Services, 68*, 375-383. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201600233

Data from a sample of 22,708 participants was analyzed to compare characteristics and outcomes of veterans who were involved with veterans treatment courts, other treatment courts, or neither. Those in veterans treatment courts were found to have more DUI, drug, and public-order offenses; however, they also had better employment and independent living outcomes.

Viglione, J., Rudes, D.S., & Taxman, F.S. (2017). **Probation officer use of client-centered communication strategies in adult probation settings.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56, 38-60. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1257534

Probationers use of motivational, client-centered communication strategies, as well as their comfort with using these strategies in an adult probation setting were examined through the use of observational and survey data. Findings revealed that while probationers attempt to utilize motivational techniques in their interactions with probationers, directive but authoritarian strategies primarily characterize the interaction between probation officers and probationers.

DELINQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Dargis, M., & Koenigs, M. (2017). **Witnessing domestic violence during childhood is associated with psychopathic traits in adult male criminal offenders.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41, 173-179. doi:10.1037/lhb0000226

This study examined the relationship between witnessing domestic violence during childhood and psychopathic traits in adulthood in a sample of 127 incarcerated male offenders. Witnessing domestic violence was significantly associated with overall level of psychopathy, with a particularly strong relationship to the interpersonal/affective features of psychopathy. Importantly, this relationship held when controlling for the experience of domestic violence as a direct victim.

Fine, A., Cavanagh, C., Donley, S., Frick, P. J., Steinberg, L., & Cauffman, E. (2017). **Is the effect of justice system attitudes on recidivism stable after youths' first arrest? Race and legal socialization among first-time youth offenders.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41, 146-158. doi:10.1037/lhb0000229

This study used a sample of 1,216 first-time, male, juvenile offenders from the Crossroads Study, to explore racial/ethnic differences in the longitudinal patterns of youths' attitudes. The results indicated that White youths' attitudes remained largely stable, Black youths' attitudes became more negative, and Latino youths' attitudes became more negative but only among Latino youth who reoffended. After 2.5 years after their first arrest, attitudes no longer predicted offending or rearrests.

Khachatryan, N., Heide, K. M., Rad, J., & Hummel, E. V. (2016). **Post-incarceration recidivism of lone versus group juvenile homicide offenders.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 709-725. doi:10.1002/bsl.2257

This study followed up 30 years later on a sample of 59 juvenile homicide offenders (male murderers/attempted murderers) sentenced to adult prison to examine whether lone and group offenders differed on pre- and post-incarceration variables. Group offenders had a higher mean of pre-homicide arrests and were more likely to be Black, have a pre-homicide delinquent record, commit a crime-related homicide offense, and target a stranger. Post-homicide, group offenders were more likely to be released from prison and more likely to be rearrested.

Salihovic, S. & Stattin, H. (2017). **Psychopathic traits and delinquency trajectories in adolescence.** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment*, 39, 15-24. doi: 10.1007/s10862-016-9553-y

In an effort to determine which of the three psychopathic personality dimensions best predicts antisocial behavior, the present study included 811 adolescents from a longitudinal sample. Callous-unemotional traits were not found to be related to high levels and stable development of delinquency in adolescence; however, grandiose-manipulative traits and impulsive-irresponsible traits were both significant predictors.

Vaske, J., Gehring, K., & Lovins, B. (2017). **Gender differences in the measurement of criminal thinking.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(3), 395-415. doi: 10.1177/0093854816677311

The Criminogenic Cognitions Scale (CSS) and the Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M) were assessed for gender discrepancies in a sample of 375 male and female probationers from a Southern state. The data was assessed for differences in gender specific response styles and whether the latent level of criminal thinking was equitable between genders. While both men and women showed equal likelihood of demonstrating patterns of criminal thinking, there were notable differences in response styles particularly on factors involving Entitlement, Short-Term Orientation, Negative Attitudes Towards Authority, and Tolerance for Law Violators. The implications of these results on risk cutoffs for treatment planning are discussed.

FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Adjorlolo, S., Abdul-Nasiru, I., Chan, H. C., & Bentum, F. J. (2017). **Attitudes toward the insanity defense: Examination of the factor structure of Insanity Defense Attitude-Revised (IDA-R) scale in Ghana.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 16*, 33-45. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1235628

This study examined the internal structure of the IDA-R scale, as well as predictors of insanity defense attitude, in a Ghanaian sample. Using principal component analysis, three distinct latent factors were identified, two of which corroborate the findings of previous studies, and a unique factor-expression of sympathy. Participants who were highly involved in religious activities were more likely to be sympathetic.

Canales, E. J., Kan, L. Y., & Varela, J. G. (2017). **Forensic assessment with Hispanic and limited English-proficient Hispanic evaluatees: A survey of practice.** *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 48*(2), 122-130. doi:10.1037/pro0000112

Researchers surveyed 79 psychological professionals involved in forensic assessments regarding their practices in conducting evaluations of Hispanic and limited English-proficient Hispanic individuals. Despite 90% of respondents confirming having assessed at least 1 English speaking Hispanic individual and 55% claiming to have assessed a LEP-Hispanic individual, only 8 respondents reported feeling capable of conducting evaluations in Spanish. The use of ad hoc interpreters, trained interpreters, test usage, and measures of acculturation were also reported. Researchers offer suggestions for future research and clinical practice.

Chmielewski, M., Zhu, J., Burchett, D., Bury, A. S., & Bagby, R. M. (2017). **The comparative capacity of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory–2 (MMPI–2) and MMPI–2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) validity scales to detect suspected malingering in a disability claimant sample.** *Psychological Assessment, 29*, 199-208. doi:10.1037/pas0000328

This study expands on past research examining the comparative capacity of the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF overreporting validity scales to detect suspected malingering, as assessed by the M-FAST, in a sample of 742 public insurance disability claimants who were considered to have potential incentives to malingering. Results provide support for the capacity of both the MMPI-2 and the MMPI-2-RF overreporting validity scales to predict suspected malingering of psychopathology.

Dongen, J. D. M., Drislane, L. E., Nijman, H., Soe-Agnie, S. E., & Marle, H. J. C. (2017). **Further evidence for reliability and validity of the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure in a forensic sample and a community sample.** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 39*, 58-66. doi: 10.1007/s10862-016-9567-5

The current study sought to establish the validity and reliability of the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM) by comparing a community sample with a forensic psychiatric patient sample. The TriPM was found to have high reliability and good construct validity. Additionally, the test was better able to distinguish between the populations than other measures. Overall, results showed the TriPM can be used as an effective self-report measure.

Gordts, S., Uzieblo, K., Neumann, C., Van den Bussche, E., & Rossi, G. (2017). **Validity of the Self-Report Psychopathy Scales (SRP-III full and short versions) in a community sample.** *Assessment, 24*, 308-325. doi:10.1177/1073191115606205

This study compared the SRP-III and SRP-SF factorial construct validity and nomological network in a Belgian community sample. The four-factor model of psychopathy was evaluated and the SRP scales' relationship with various external correlates was examined. Both SRP versions demonstrated a good fit for the four-factor model and a considerable overlap with the nomological network of psychopathy. The SRP-SF provides a viable alternative to the SRP-III for assessment in the community.

Gottfried, E. D., Hudson, B. L., Vitacco, M. J., & Carbonell, J. L. (2017). **Improving the detection of feigned knowledge deficits in defendants adjudicated incompetent to stand trial.** *Assessment, 24*, 232-243. doi:10.1177/1073191115605631

This investigation utilized samples of 195 students instructed to feign mental illness or incompetence to stand trial and 130 state psychiatric hospital residents who had been adjudicated incompetent to stand trial to evaluate the ILK's ability to detect individuals who are feigning legal knowledge deficits. Classification utility statistics, including sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive power, and negative predictive power are provided for each cut-score on the ILK, beginning with a cut-score of 24.

Jeandarme, I., Edens, J. F., Habets, P., Bruckers, L., Oei, K., & Bogaerts, S. (2017). **PCL-R field validity in prison and hospital settings.** *Law and Human Behavior, 41*, 29-43. doi:10.1037/lhb0000222

This study investigated discrepancies in PCL-R scoring between hospital and prison settings. PCL-R information was collected from prison and hospital files, resulting in 224 total scores and 74 double scores. When examining repeated measurements, large individual differences were found together with an ICC of .42 for the total score. Discrepant results were found for Factor 2, with repeated scores within the same setting having an ICC of .28 versus .57 for repeated scores between settings.

Le, M., Woodworth, M., Gillman, L., Hutton, E., & Hare, R. (2017). **The linguistic output of psychopathic offenders during a PCL-R interview**. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(4), 551-565. doi: 10.1177/0093854816683423

Video recorded Psychopathy Checklist–Revised (PCL-R) interviews of 21 psychopathic and 45 other offenders were assessed using text analysis software. Computations run by Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) and Wmatrix programs were compared to individuals PCL-R scores and submitted to a regression analysis. The language of psychopathic offenders was found to use more filler words (e.g. “you know,” “I mean”) and pronouns relating to the self as well as less references to others than their non-psychopathic counterparts. The former group employed more affective words pertaining to anger and less words indicating feelings of anxiety or happiness than the non-psychopathic offender group. The authors believe that linguistic assessment tools and language markers may evolve to help identify psychopathic individuals during the interview process.

Pechorro, P., Ayala-Nunes, L., Nunes, C., Maia, Â., & Gonçalves, R. A. (2017). **The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale—11 among a Portuguese sample of female juvenile delinquents and community youths**. *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 16, 46-57. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1235627

This study examined the psychometric properties of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale version 11 (BIS-11) among a Portuguese sample of 377 female participants recruited from forensic and school contexts. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed the expected six-factor first-order structure, but not the three-factor second-order structure. Acceptable levels of internal consistency were mostly obtained, but some dimensions showed somewhat lower than expected values.

Rogers, R., Robinson, E. V., & Henry, S. A. (2017). **Feigned adjudicative incompetence: Testing effectiveness of the ILK and SAMA with jail detainees**. *Assessment*, 24, 173-182. doi:10.1177/1073191115605613

This study examined the effectiveness of the ILK and SAMA at detecting feigned incompetency within a sample of jail detainees. Results of the total ILK score raised concerns regarding the mischaracterization of genuine offenders as “suggestive of feigning.” Pending cross-validation, however, a Revised ILK proved highly effective, using a floor effect detection strategy. Several detection strategies on the SAMA appeared to be very promising within a broadened context of feigned incompetency.

Ruchensky, J. R., Edens, J. F., Donnellan, M. B., & Witt, E. A. (2017). **Examining the reliability and validity of an abbreviated Psychopathic Personality Inventory—Revised (PPI-R) in four samples**. *Psychological Assessment*, 29, 238-244. doi:10.1037/pas0000335

This study evaluated the internal consistency of the short-form scales in 4 samples previously administered the full PPI-R (3 U.S. college student samples and 1 U.S. forensic psychiatric inpatient sample) and examined a wide range of external correlates to compare the nomological nets of the short- and long-forms. Across all 4 samples, correlations between each short-form scale and its corresponding long-form scale were uniformly high (all r s > .75).

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Ariel, B., Sutherland, A., Henstock, D., Young, J., Drover, P., Sykes, J., Megicks, S., Henderson, R. (2017). **“Contagious accountability”**. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(2), 293-316. doi: 10.1177/0093854816668218

Seven police departments in two English speaking countries participated in this study assessing the use of body-worn cameras (BWCs). The authors used data that spanned 1,429,868 officer hours with shifts that were randomized for experimental use of BWCs or control shifts which did not use them. A 93% total reduction in complaints was discovered compared to the year prior to the implementation of the study with comparable results between sites. No significant difference in the number of complaints was found between the control and experimental shifts. The authors provide a description of “contagious accountability” as an explanation for the observer effects produced by BWCs in police departments more broadly.

Eisen, M. L., Smith, A. M., Olaguez, A. P., & Skerritt-Perta, A. S. (2017). **An examination of showups conducted by law enforcement using a field-simulation paradigm**. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 23(1), 1-22. doi:10.1037/law0000115

This study included three experiments involving a mock crime followed by a field-stimulation show up procedure. The first two experiments were culprit-present and culprit-absent and conducted in the field with law enforcement personnel. The last experiment occurred in a laboratory setting and was conducted by researchers only. During Experiment 1, the inclusion of an admonition that the culprit may or may not be present caused a reduction in innocent identifications only when the show up individual was physically different than the true culprit. During the culprit present field stimulation of Experiment 2 both innocent and guilty identifications increased. The lab stimulation of Experiment 3 found similar results. Analyses of confidence-accuracy calibrations are provided. Implications for policy on show-up instructions and admonitions are discussed.

Gongola, J., Scurich, N., & Quas, J. A. (2017). **Detecting deception in children: A meta-analysis.** *Law and Human Behavior, 41*(1), 44-54. doi:10.1037/lhb0000211

The authors conducted a meta-analysis to determine adult's ability to detect children's lies. The analysis included 45 experiments involving 7,893 adults and 1,858 children. A few important results emerged. First, adult's ability to discriminate between truths and lies was above chance level (54%). Adults were better at correctly classifying true statements as honest (63.8%) than classifying false statements as lies, in which they did not perform better than chance levels (47.5%). Professionals were more accurate than laypersons and children's age did not influence the results.

Houston, K. A., Russano, M. B., & Ricks, E. P. (2017). **'Any friend of yours is a friend of mine': Investigating the utilization of an interpreter in an investigative interview.** *Psychology, Crime & Law.* doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2017.1290091

The authors explored two interpreter-related variables – interpreter location and target-interpreter relationship – on target-interviewer rapport. Bilingual participants ($N = 125$) viewed a mock crime and were interviewed, via an interpreter (or not). Interpreter-participant rapport was either developed or not, and interpreters sat beside the interviewer or behind the target. Targets rated the interview less negatively when interpreter-target rapport was built. When the interpreter sat behind the target, the target viewed the interaction more negatively than when seated beside the interviewer.

Jeandarme, I., Wittouck, C., Laenen, F. V., Pouls, C., Heimans, H., Oei, T. I., & Bogaerts, S. (2017). **Critical incidents and judicial response during medium security treatment.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 50*, 54-61. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.12.001

Judicial response to inpatient incidents in three Flemish medium security inpatient units to evaluate what types of incidents were most prevalent (physical, verbal, and non-violent incidents) and to identify the frequency of prosecution and adjudication of crime-related incident reports. Non-violent incidents such as absconding and non-compliance to treatment were observed to be the most prevalent, accompanied by a low base rate of physically violent crimes. While there was a decreased frequency of crimes being prosecuted, or adjudicated, the resulting revocation and discontinuation of treatment was high.

Kahn, K. B., Steele, J. S., McMahon, J. M., & Stewart, G. (2017). **How suspect race affects police use of force in an interaction over time.** *Law and Human Behavior, 41*(2), 117-126. doi:10.1037/lhb0000218

The authors examined racial biases in policing outcomes as interactions unfold. The authors had coders break down 139 use of force case files from a large urban U.S. police department into discrete sequences. The sequences contained the suspect's action and the officer's response and were derived from case narratives. The case files were diverse and were comprised of 62 White, 42 Black, and 35 Latino suspects. Their findings revealed that Black and Latino suspects received more force in the beginning of the encounter, whereas Whites level of force escalated faster.

Krause, N., Pompedda, F., Antfolk, J., Zappalá, A., & Santtila, P. (2017). **The effects of feedback and reflection on the questioning style of untrained interviewers in simulated child sexual abuse interviews.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 31*, 187-198. doi: 10.1002/acp.3316

Eight interviews were conducted by untrained student/interviewers ($N = 59$) who were randomly assigned to a control, feedback, or feedback and reflection group. Feedback significantly increased use of recommended questions and retrieval of relevant details while reducing use of not recommended questions and retrieval of wrong details. Reflection did not further enhance performance.

Lawrence, H., Akehurst, L., Leach, A.-M., Cherryman, J., Vrij, A., Arathoon, M., & Vernham, Z. (2017). **'Look this way': Using gaze maintenance to facilitate the detection of children's false reports.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 31*, 69-80. doi: 10.1002/acp.3303

Children ($N = 85$) were instructed to provide a true or false report under instruction to look at the interviewer's face (IF), a teddy bear's face (TF), or were given no gaze instruction. Lie-tellers with gaze instructions provided fewer details than truth-tellers. Adult evaluators

($N = 192$) discriminated truths from lies more successfully for children in the IF than the TF condition.

Leach, A.-M., Snellings, R. L., & Gazaille, M. (2017). **Observers' language proficiencies and the detection of non-native speakers' deception.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 31*, 247-257. doi: 10.1002/acp.3322

Native or non-native English speakers ($N = 284$) watched videotaped interviews of native or non-native English speakers who were either lying or telling the truth. Accuracy was higher when judging native versus non-native speakers. Observers' with higher language proficiency were more likely to believe that interviewees were telling the truth, but language proficiency did not influence discrimination.

Madon, S., Guyll, M., Yang, Y., Smalarz, L., Marschall, J., & Lannin, D. G. (2017). **A biphasic process of resistance among suspects: The mobilization and decline of self-regulatory resources.** *Law and Human Behavior, 41*(2), 159-172. doi:10.1037/lhb0000221

Three hundred and sixteen students participated in a study to determine whether accused participants show a biphasic process of resistance. The results supported the authors hypotheses. When participants were accused of misconduct, they exhibited a mobilization response similar to fight or flight. Participants resisted the suggestive questioning more than participants who were not accused. When the questioning was prolonged, however, participants were less likely to maintain self-regulation and succumbed to suggestive questioning.

Morabito, M.S., Socia, K., Wik, A., & Fisher, W.H. (2017). **The nature and extent of police use of force in encounters with people with behavioral health disorders.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 50*, 31-37. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.10.001

Portland Police Bureau data from 4211 police use-of-force incidents was examined to address the lack of research in how police use-of-force by Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) trained officers differs across populations with mental illness, substance abuse disorders, and co-occurring disorders as compared to non-disordered populations. Results indicated that individuals perceived as having a co-occurring disorder were more likely to have force used against them and be perceived as violently resistant when compared to those perceived as having only a mental illness, substance abuse, or no disorder.

Nahari, T., Breska, A., Elber, L., Selle, N. K., & Ben-Shakhar, G. (2017). **The external validity of the Concealed Information Test: The effect of choosing to commit a mock crime.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 31*, 81-90. doi: 10.1002/acp.3304

Undergraduates ($N = 124$) were either assigned or allowed to choose to commit a mock crime or perform a computerized task before an experimenter conducted the Concealed Information Test (CIT). There were no significant differences in detection efficiency for electrodermal, respiration, or reaction time measures.

Oleszkiewicz, S., Granhag, P. A., & Kleinman, S. M. (2017). **Gathering human intelligence via repeated interviewing: Further empirical tests of the Scharff technique.** *Psychology, Crime & Law.* doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2017.1296150

Most human sources of intelligence are interviewed multiple times. Student participants ($N=66$) had incomplete information about an upcoming transgression. They were informed that they would be interviewed at least once. All were interviewed three times, half with the Scharff technique and half using a direct approach. Across interviews, the Scharff technique elicited more new information than the direct approach. Direct approach-interviewees overestimated how much new information they had revealed.

Orthey, R., Vrij, A., Leal, S., & Blank, H. (2017). **Strategy and misdirection in forced choice memory performance testing in deception detection.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 31*, 139-145. doi: 10.1002/acp.3310

Ninety-two participants were randomly assigned to either lie or tell the truth on a forced choice memory test about a mock crime executed either as a standard test or as a polygraph examination. Truth tellers tended to be honest or have no strategy; liars avoided correct information and provided a mixture of correct and incorrect answers. Additional strategies and theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Renden, P. G., Landman, A., Daalder, N. R., de Cock, H. P., Savelsbergh, G. J. P., & Oudejans, R. R. D. (2017). **Effects of threat, trait anxiety and state anxiety on police officers' actions during an arrest.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 22*, 116-129. doi:10.1111/lcrp.12077

Police officers ($N = 88$) had to control and arrest a non-cooperative suspect in either a low- or high-threat scenario. Higher levels of state anxiety impaired performance, communication, proportionality of applied force, and quality of skill execution.

Rhineberger-Dunn, G., Mack, K., & Baker, K. (2017). **Comparing demographic factors, background characteristics, and workplace perceptions as predictors of burnout among community corrections officers.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(2), 205-225. doi: 10.1177/0093854816666583

Demographic and background characteristics of probation/parole officers and residential officers were investigated as potential contributors to burnout. The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was used to assess degree of burnout on three scales; Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalization, and Personal Accomplishment. The results demonstrated that probation/parole officers reported higher levels of Emotional Exhaustion, yet the two groups showed similar levels of Depersonalization and Personal Accomplishment. A novel finding of gender as a significant predictor of Emotional Exhaustion was indicated. Differential influences of the variables educational training and schedule fit on the two groups were found. Researchers suggest that efforts ought to be made to mitigate the Emotional Exhaustion experienced by these professional groups.

Rush, E. B., Stolzenberg, S. N., Quas, J. A., & Lyon, T. D. (2017). **The effects of the putative confession and parent suggestion on children's disclosure of a minor transgression.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 60-73. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12086

Parents questioned their children ($N = 188$) about a minor transgression before the children completed a mock forensic investigative interviewer. Truthful disclosure of the transgression increased in both free recall and when asked yes/no questions when children were given a putative confession (i.e., an adult "told me everything that happened and he wants you to tell the truth").

Vredeveltdt, A., Knol, J. W., & van Koppen, P. J. (2017) **Observing offenders: Incident reports by surveillance detectives, uniformed police, and civilians.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 150-163. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12087

Civilians ($n = 46$), uniformed police officers ($n = 52$), and surveillance detectives ($n = 42$) watched a 15-minute video before reporting crime-relevant information and viewing target-present and target-absent lineups. Reports from law enforcement agents contained more crime-relevant information. Detectives were most accurate and were more likely to identify persons from the lineup.

Vrij, A., Fisher, R. P., & Blank, H. (2017) **A cognitive approach to lie detection: A meta-analysis.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 1-21. doi:10.1111/lcrp.12088

A meta-analysis ($N = 26$) compared the accuracy in truth, lie, and overall detection of the cognitive lie detection approach and a traditional standard approach. The cognitive lie detection approach produced superior accuracy across all measures of detection.

Walsh, D., King, M., & Griffiths, A. (2017). **Evaluating interviews which search for the truth with suspects: But are investigators' self-assessments of their own skills truthful ones?** *Psychology, Crime & Law*. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2017.1296149

Self-evaluating performance may engender professional development. Evaluation is used in the investigative interviewing of victims, witnesses and suspects. The present study observed how 30 real-life investigators evaluated their performance in interviews. Investigators' and an expert's ratings of the same sample of interviews were compared across a range of tasks and behaviours. In almost all the assessed behaviours, requiring of the investigators to provide a self-rating, their scores significantly outstripped those applied to the sample by the expert.

Willard, J., Gyll, M., Madon, S., & Allen, J. E. (2016). **Relationship closeness and self-reported willingness to falsely take the blame.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 767-783. doi:10.1002/bsl.2270

This study examined whether relationship closeness influences people's self-reported willingness to falsely take the blame. Participants were instructed to think of either a close or casual friend and read one of two scenarios that described a minor offense committed by the friend. Results showed that, in both scenarios, participants more often took the blame in the close friend condition than in the casual friend condition. Reciprocity and empathy mediated relationship closeness.

Yang, Y., Gyll, M., & Madon, S. (2017). **The interrogation decision-making model: A general theoretical framework for confessions.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(1), 80-92. doi:10.1037/lhb0000220

In this article, the authors present a new model—the *interrogation decision-making model*—to describe suspects' decisions during interrogations. The model uses utility theory to delineate the psychological mechanisms by which suspects decide to deny or confess in an interrogation setting and how these decisions change during questioning. The model proposes that suspects make decisions by comparing the utilities of their choices with the probabilities of the outcome associated with their choice.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Bell Holleran, L. L., Vaughan, T. J., & Vandiver, D. M. (2016). **Juror decision-making in death penalty sentencing when presented with defendant's history of child abuse or neglect.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 742-766. doi:10.1002/bsl.2271

This study examined the effect of defendant childhood physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect on the probability of a prospective juror preferring the death penalty. Defendant histories mitigated the probability that the hypothetical defendant received the death penalty, with sexual abuse having the most salient effect. The effects were conditioned by preference for the death penalty, such that larger mitigating effects were observed among individuals who favored the death penalty.

Bornstein, B. H., Golding, J. M., Neuschatz, J., Kimbrough, C., Reed, K., Magyarics, C., & Luecht, K. (2017). **Mock juror sampling issues in jury simulation research: A meta-analysis.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(1), 13-28. doi:10.1037/lhb0000223

A meta-analysis was conducted with 53 studies ($N=17,716$) to determine whether student mock jurors differ from non-student samples on criminal and civil case outcomes. Overall, the two samples did not differ on important trial outcomes such as guilty verdicts and damage awards. Sentencing and liability judgments revealed significant differences between the student and non-student samples but the effect sizes were small.

Cho, K., Barnes, C. M., & Guanara, C. L. (2017). **Sleepy punishers are harsh punishers: Daylight saving time and legal sentences.** *Psychological Science*, 28(2), 242-247. doi: 10.1177/0956797616678437

The effects of sleep deprivation on severity of sentences was investigated by examining 4,307 sentencing outcomes that occurred the Monday after daylight saving time ($n = 1,252$) versus the preceding and following Mondays ($n = 2,785$). Judges prescribed longer sentences when they were sleep deprived.

Cramer, R. J., Wevodau, A. L., Gardner, B. O., & Bryson, C. N. (2017). **A validation study of the Need for Affect-Questionnaire-Short Form in legal contexts.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 99, 67-77. doi: 10.1080/00223891.2016.1205076

Using three samples: undergraduate students (Sample I), jury-eligible community members (Sample II), and forensic clinicians (Sample III), the current study used scores from the Need for Affect-Questionnaire Short Form (NAS-Q) to evaluate its psychometric properties. In Sample I, results indicated that the 2-factor structure demonstrated good fit and internal consistency was found to be acceptable in both approach and avoidance scores. A strong correlation between approach scores and female gender and trait agreeableness scores in addition to a strong correlation between avoidance and trait agreeableness scores revealed construct validity patterns. Further, observations of approach scores demonstrating main effects on mock juror judgments in hate crimes, and forensic clinician judgments of violence estimation revealed criterion validity associations.

Dillon, M. K., Jones, A. M., Bergold, A. N., Hui, C. Y. T., & Penrod, S. D. (2017). **Henderson instructions: Do they enhance evidence evaluation?** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice*, 17, 1-24. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2017.1235964

The current study sought to evaluate the assumptions the of New Jersey Supreme Court that implementation of Henderson instructions, research based case-specific instructions given to the jury to assist them in assessing the reliability of eyewitness identification, will sensitize jurors to unreliable eyewitness testimony. A sample of 468 mock jurors were asked to render a verdict after viewing a trial simulation in which estimator variables, system variables and verdict instruction were manipulated. While instructions influenced juror perception of eyewitness testimony, it did not influence verdict decision making. Further, instructions resulted in juror skepticism rather than sensitization.

Fine, A., Donley, S., Cavanagh, C., Miltimore, S., Steinberg, L., Frick, P., . . . Lamb, Michael E. (2017). **And justice for all: Determinants and effects of probation officers' processing decisions regarding first-time juvenile offenders.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 23(1), 105-117. doi: 10.1037/law0000113

This study investigated the influence of extralegal factors on probation officers' assessment and decision making of processing decisions. 359 probation officer assessment interviews of male first time offenders were considered along with longitudinal self-report and official record data on subsequent crimes. Formal processing was found more often in cases where the individual refused to address the charge, the home life was perceived by the probation officer as problematic, or if the guardians were more disapproving of the individual's friends. Self-report indicated that formal and informal first offender charging resulted in the same rate of reoffending. Implications of processing decisions in the juvenile justice system are discussed.

McSwiggan, S., Elger, B., & Appelbaum, P. (2017). **The forensic use of behavioral genetics in criminal proceedings: Case of the MAOA-L genotype.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 50, 17-23. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.09.005

To examine the influence that behavioral genetic evidence has on excusing and mitigating criminal behavior, the following study examined 11 criminal proceedings that included MAOA-L evidence. Results revealed that MAOA-L evidence was admissible in one of two cases in the guilt phases, and may have aided in conviction of a lesser charge. In the four of five cases in which MAOA-L evidence was deemed admissible in the sentencing phase, one case had a lesser sentence. Further, in the post-conviction appeals cases in which MAOA-L was included, two cases resulted in sentence reductions.

Mosotho, N. L., Timile, I., & Joubert, G. (2017). **The use of computed tomography scans and the Bender Gestalt Test in the assessment of competency to stand trial and criminal responsibility in the field of mental health and law.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 50, 68-75. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.009

The current study sought to examine how Bender Gestalt Test results and the computed tomography scans are associated with outcomes in the assessment of competency to stand trial and criminal responsibility in individuals referred to the Free State Psychiatric Complex (FSPC) observation unit. The outcomes of criminal responsibility and competency to stand trial were not found to be significantly related to Bender Gestalt Test results, or the presence of a brain lesion.

Mowle, E. N., Edens, J. F., Clark, J. W., & Sörman, K. (2016). **Effects of mental health and neuroscience evidence on juror perceptions of a criminal defendant: The moderating role of political orientation.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 726-741. doi:10.1002/bsl.2251

Using a criminal case simulation, this study manipulated the presence of evidence concerning mental disorders and increasing levels of neuroscientific detail regarding a defendant's brain injury, and examined verdicts and sentencing recommendations in 400 persons attending jury duty. More negative reactions to defendants labelled as psychopaths were mainly consistent, whereas participants who identified as liberal were generally less punitive towards a defendant identified as schizophrenic than were conservative jurors.

RISK ASSESSMENT/COMMUNICATION

Abbiati, M., Azzola, A., Palix, J., Gasser, J., & Moulin, V. (2017). **Validity and predictive accuracy of the structured assessment of protective factors for violence risk in criminal forensic evaluations.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44, 493-510. doi: 10.1177/0093854816677565

This study investigated the validity and predictive accuracy of the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for Violence Risk (SAPROF). 94 violent and sexual violent offenders in the pretrial status of the Swiss justice system were assessed using this measure. The SAPROF was found to have good interrater reliability and good concurrent reliability with other dynamic risk measures like the HCR-20 and SVR-20. The predictive validity as measured by AUC values was fair, yet the subscales predictive values were poor or failing. SAPROF's place in forensic assessment is discussed.

Baglivio, M., Wolff, K., Piquero, A., Howell, J., & Greenwald, M. (2017). **Risk assessment trajectories of youth during juvenile justice residential placement.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44, 360-394. doi: 10.1177/0093854816668918

Following the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model of criminal justice, the authors investigated change during residential placement of juvenile offenders. Change was measured in 6,442 residential commitments using a "buffer score" (buffer score = promotive – risk). The results demonstrated that different buffer trajectories exist during residential placement which result in variable recidivism rates. Dynamic factors such as executive skills functioning were shown to be more influential on trajectory than static factors like demographics or criminal history. A discussion on implications for optimal residential treatment modalities is offered.

Gooding, P., Tarrier, N., Dunn, G., Awenat, Y., Shaw, J., Ulph, F., & Pratt, D. (2017). **Psychological characteristics and predictors of suicide probability in high-risk prisoners.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(3), 321-335. doi: 10.1177/0093854816650478

This study assessed levels of hopelessness, defeat, and entrapment, three factors typically associated with suicidal thoughts and behaviors, in 65 male inmates from a high-security prison. All participants had previously been identified as being at risk for suicide or self harm. Hopelessness and defeat scores, but not entrapment scores, significantly predicted suicide probability. An argument for the addition of measures of hopelessness and defeat in traditional suicide risk assessment practices is made.

Kennealy, P. J., Skeem, J. L., & Hernandez, I. R. (2017). **Does staff see what experts see? Accuracy of front line staff in scoring juveniles' risk factors.** *Psychological Assessment, 29*, 26-34. doi:10.1037/pas0000316

This study assessed the extent to which 78 staff members' scoring of juveniles on the California-Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (CA-YASI) agree with experts' criterion scores for those cases. At the total score level, only 59% of staff scores the tool with "good" accuracy. At the subscale level, practitioners' accuracy is particularly weak for treatment-relevant factors that require substantial judgment. Finally, practitioners' accuracy depended on their experience.

Matejkowski, J., Conrad, A., & Ostermann, M. (2017). **Does early onset of criminal behavior differentiate for whom serious mental illness has a direct or indirect effect on recidivism?.** *Law and Human Behavior, 41*, 68-79. doi:10.1037/lhb0000231

This study examined the direct and indirect relationship between SMI and criminal behavior. This research used a random sample of 379 inmates released from NJ Department of Corrections; 190 of whom had SMI and 189 of whom did not have SMI. Results indicated that criminal risk mediated the relationship between SMI and recidivism. This indirect effect was conditioned by whether the individual had a juvenile conviction.

Monahan, J., Skeem, J., & Lowenkamp, C. (2017). **Age, risk assessment, and sanctioning: Overestimating the old, underestimating the young.** *Law and Human Behavior, 41*, 191-201. doi:10.1037/lhb0000233

This study utilized 7,350 federal offenders to test the predictive fairness of the Post Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA), which includes the variable of age. The strength of association between PCRA scores and future arrests was similar across younger, middle, and older age groups. Arrest rates within each PCRA risk category were consistently lower for older than for younger offenders. PCRA scores overestimated recidivism rates for older offenders and underestimated rates for younger offenders.

Ralston, C., Sarkar, A., Philipp, G., & Epperson, D. (2017). **The Impact of using documented but uncharged offense data on JSORRAT-II Predictive Validity.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 29*(2), 186-202. doi: 10.1177/1079063215582011

This study investigated the inclusion of documented but uncharged sexual offenses in the scoring of the Juvenile Sexual Offender Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool – II (JSORRAT-II) for 1,095 juvenile offenders. The JSORRAT-II traditionally requires the inclusion of charged sexual offenses in item scoring, yet there is increased precedent for plea bargaining which may influence the predictive validity of this measure. Results showed that the inclusion of this additional data did not improve predictive validity. The implications of evolving judicial practices on the efficacy of risk assessment tools is discussed.

Witte, T. K., Holm-Denoma, J. M., Zuromski, K. L., Gauthier, J. M., & Ruscio, J. (2017). **Individuals at high risk for suicide are categorically distinct from those at low risk.** *Psychological Assessment, 29*, 382-393. doi:10.1037/pas0000349

The study examined suicide risk to determine whether it can best be understood as a categorical or dimensional entity, and to validate the nature of any obtained taxon. After conducting taxometric analyses of cross-sectional, baseline data from 16 independent studies with a sample of 1,773 military personnel with histories of suicidal behavior, the Comparison Curve Fit Index values for MAMBAC (.85), MAXEIG (.77), and L-Mode (.62) all strongly supported categorical structure for suicide risk.

SEX OFFENDERS

Alanko, K., Schmidt, A. F., Neutze, J., Bergen, E., Santtila, P., & Osterheider, M.(2017). **Male sexual interest in and offending against children: The abused-abuser hypothesis.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice, 17*,128-144. doi: 10.1080/24732850.2017.1286544

The current study sought to further examine whether experiences of childhood sexual abuse (ECSA) predict different types of sexual offending against children as well as how ECSA and childhood maltreatment may act as a risk factor for adult sexual interest in minors. Survey data from adult male participants revealed that mixed offenders (contact sexual offenses and child pornography offenses) reported the most ECSA when compared to either type of offender group separately. Further, childhood emotional abuse was seen to be related to adult sexual interest in below-16-year olds.

Budd, K., Bierie, D., & Williams, K. (2017). **Deconstructing incidents of female perpetrated sex crimes.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 29*(3), 267-290. doi: 10.1177/1079063215594376

Data from 21 years (1992-2012) of the National Incident-Based Reporting System were analyzed to help elucidate the characteristics of co-offending events by female sexual offenders (FSOs). Groups of offenders were categorized as solo FSOs (n=29,238) coed pairs

(n = 11, 112), all female groups (n = 2,669) and larger perpetrator groups which include three or more female perpetrators and a male perpetrator (n = 4,248). Crime characteristics of solo FSOs and all female groups were similar to one another and coed pairs and larger perpetrator groups demonstrated similar characteristics to each other. Specific differences regarding victim and crime characteristics are detailed. Directions for forwarding the literature on FSOs are discussed.

Cortoni, F., Babchishin, K., & Rat, C. (2017). **The proportion of sexual offenders who are female is higher than thought.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(2), 145-162. doi: 10.1177/0093854816658923

Researchers completed a meta-analysis comparing the official data of female perpetrated sexual offenses from 17 samples in 12 countries to that of victimization surveys. The fixed-effect meta-analytical average for the former was 2.2%, compared to the fixed-effect meta-analytical average of 11.6% for victimization self-report. Men (40%) were more likely than females (4%) to self-report victimization from a female offender. Sexual offenses were found to be more common in juvenile offenders than adult offenders. The implications of these results for the criminal justice system are discussed.

Fix, R., Cyperski, M., & Burkhart, B. (2017). **Disproportionate minority contact.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 29(3), 291-308. doi: 10.1177/1079063215601436

This study extends the literature on disproportionate minority contact, the finding that racial and ethnic minorities are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, to a juvenile sex offender (JSO) population. Race and ethnicity influences on registration and notification requirements were also explored. The study reviewed data from 849 male JSOs and 416 male non-JSOs in a juvenile detention facility. Disproportionate minority contact was found for both of these groups, yet slightly less so for the JSO sample. African-Americans were more likely to have been charged with violent sexual offending. The results did not indicate an influence of race or ethnicity on assigned risk level. The social implications of these results are discussed.

Grady, M., Edwards, D., & Pettus-Davis, C. (2017). **A longitudinal outcome evaluation of a prison-based sex offender treatment program.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 29(3), 239-266. doi: 10.1177/1079063215585731

The authors tracked sex offenders (n = 512) for 4 years to 14 years to determine recidivism rates. 297 of the participants had volunteered to complete a cognitive behavioral skills based treatment program while in prison. Following the methodological standards determined by the Collaborative Outcome Data Committee, the study results indicated no difference in recidivism between those who engaged in treatment and those who did not. The treatment group did demonstrate significantly lower rates for non-violent offenses. Implications for future research and treatment are discussed.

Lasher, M., & McGrath, R. (2017). **Desistance from sexual and other violent offending among child sexual abusers.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 44(3), 416-431. doi: 10.1177/0093854816670194

The authors compared change patterns of 563 child sexual abusers over the course of two years. At a five-year follow up, the characteristics of those who had not persisted in serious offenses were compared to those who had. The dynamic risk measure, Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS) was used to assess change in the two sample groups. The difference in SOTIPS total score change effect size between the two groups was not notable except for the social stability factor which was 60% greater for the desister group. The two groups showed different treatment improvement patterns. The implications of this research on appropriate treatment practices are discussed.

Perillo, A. D., Laake, A. W., & Calkins, C. (2017). **Understanding sexually abusive clergy as a unique offender subgroup: Risk-based comparisons across the course of offending.** *The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 16, 58-68. doi:10.1080/14999013.2016.1236304

This study compared offending trends of 1,428 sexually abusive clergy to 2,842 general sex offenders on risk measure items coded across the course of offending. Results suggest significant differences on most risk-relevant variables. Clergy were particularly more likely to have male victims, $V=.62$, 95% CI [.58, .65], and less likely to be married, $V=.59$, 95% CI [.56, .63], or use force, $V=.76$, 95% CI [.73, .79]. The magnitude of differences remained when matched on offense factors.

Sowden, J. N., & Olver, M. E. (2017). **Use of the Violence Risk Scale—Sexual Offender Version and the Stable 2007 to assess dynamic sexual violence risk in a sample of treated sexual offenders.** *Psychological Assessment*, 29, 293-303. doi:10.1037/pas0000345

This study provided an examination of dynamic sexual violence risk featuring the Stable-2007 and VRS-SO in a Canadian sample of 180 federally incarcerated sexual offenders who attended a high-intensity sexual offender treatment program. VRS-SO pre- and post-treatment dynamic scores demonstrated significant predictive accuracy for sexual, nonsexual violent, any violent, and general recidivism, while Stable-2007 pre- and posttreatment scores were significantly associated with the latter three outcomes.

Stinson, J., Becker, J., & McVay, L. (2017). **Treatment progress and behavior following 2 years of inpatient sex offender treatment.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 29(1), 3-27. doi: 10.1177/1079063215570756

The use of the manualized Safe Offender Strategies (SOS) treatment program in a forensic inpatient psychiatric setting was assessed for 156 sexual offenders. Treatment lasted for 6 months to 1 year and effects were measured by the Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS). SOS treatment resulted in decreases in sexual and other aggression and improvements in self-regulatory abilities and pro-social views. Compliance with supervision also improved during treatment. The implications of these results on the treatment and risk management of sexual offenders are discussed.

Watson, R., Daffern, M., & Thomas, S. (2017). **The impact of interpersonal style and interpersonal complementarity on the therapeutic alliance between therapists and offenders in sex offender treatment.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 29(2), 107-127. doi: 10.1177/1079063215580969

This study investigated the influence of therapist and offender interpersonal styles (IPS) and the interpersonal complementarity (IPS) on the therapeutic alliance (TA) in an offender rehabilitation program. After 3 weeks of treatment 75 sex offenders and their treatment providers reported on their TA and each other's interpersonal style. Offenders generally perceived the TA more positively than the therapists. TA was rated higher by both groups when the other was perceived as more affiliative, and more negatively when the other was perceived as controlling. Complementarity in IPS had no influence on TA. The implications of these results on therapeutic approaches in forensic populations is discussed.

VICTIMIZATION

Abajobir, A. A., Kisely, S., Maravilla, J. C., Williams, G., & Najman, J. K. (2017). **Gender differences in the association between childhood sexual abuse and risky sexual behaviours: A systematic review and meta-analysis.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 249-260. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.023

A systematic selection of literature examining the relationship between child sexual abuse and risky behaviors yielded eight studies that were used to conduct a meta-analysis that employed a sub-group analysis to explore gender differences. Results indicated that overall risky sexual behavior was found in increased rates in those sexually victimized as children and that this association was similar in males and females. Gender differences were revealed in substantiated cases of childhood sexual abuse with females having a greater likelihood of risky sexual behavior.

Adjei, J.K., & Saewyc, E.M. (2017). **Boys are not exempt: Sexual exploitation of adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 14-23. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.001

The current study analyzed data from the National Survey of Adolescents conducted in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, and Uganda to examine rates of sexual exploitation in adolescents, particularly in males. An analysis of factors associated with unmarried adolescent transactional sexual behavior revealed that despite higher rates of female reporting of sexual exploitation, the probability of trading sex was found increased in previously traumatized adolescent males (history of sexual and physical abuse).

Allroggen, M., Rau, T., Ohlert, J., & Fegert, J.M. (2017). **Lifetime prevalence and incidence of sexual victimization of adolescents in institutional care.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 66, 23-30. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.015

The prevalence of sexual victimization in child and adolescent institutional care was examined using a sample of 322 German adolescents (mean age 16.99, 43% female) in residential care facilities and boarding schools. Five percent of all adolescents were severely sexual victimized for the first time after their initial admission to the current institution, with same age adolescents acting as the major perpetrators.

Banyard, V., Hamby, S., & Grych, J. (2017). **Health effects of adverse childhood events: Identifying promising protective factors at the intersection of mental and physical well-being.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 88-98. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.011

The current study examined protective factors related to physical health using a rural community sample of adolescents and adults who had experienced high levels of adversity including childhood abuse. Self-report measures involving physical health, adversity, and a range of protective factors drawn from research on resilience were completed by 2565 participants, and data analysis revealed that participants reporting of a greater burden of childhood victimization and current financial strain had poor levels of physical health when compared to participants reporting strengths in emotion regulation, meaning making, community support, social support, and practicing forgiveness who reported better health.

Barlow, M. R., Goldsmith Turow, R. E., & Gerhart, J. (2017). **Trauma appraisals, emotion regulation difficulties, and self-compassion predict posttraumatic stress symptoms following childhood abuse.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *65*, 37-47. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.006

Self-report measures of childhood abuse, PTSD symptoms, trauma appraisals, emotion regulation difficulties, and self-compassion from 466 university students were analyzed to evaluate how the aforementioned processes interact and contribute to mental health following the trauma. PTSD symptoms, and childhood abuse exposure was observed to have a positive association with negative trauma appraisals and emotion regulation difficulties, and a negative association with self-compassion.

Bartlett, J. D., Kotake, C., Fauth, R., & Easterbrooks, M. A. (2017). **Intergenerational transmission of child abuse and neglect: Do maltreatment type, perpetrator, and substantiation status matter?** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *63*, 84-94. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.021

Using a study of adolescent mothers (n=417) and their children the current study examined the relationship between maltreatment type, perpetrator identity, and substantiation of CPS reports on intergenerational maltreatment. Results indicated that maternal experience of at least one maltreatment was associated with a 72% chance that they maltreated their children when compared to non-maltreated mothers, and an association between maternal history of substantiated neglect and multiple types of maltreatment and increased risk of child maltreatment.

Beckerman, M., van Berkel, S. R., Mesman, J., & Alink, L. R. A. (2017). **The role of negative parental attributions in the associations between daily stressors, maltreatment history, and harsh and abusive discipline.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *64*, 109-116. doi: /10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.12.015 0145-2134

Using a sample of 53 mothers the current study examined if the relation between daily stressors (i.e., low SES, parenting stress, partner-related stress) parents' own history of child maltreatment, and harsh and abusive parenting is mediated by negative parental attributions. Findings suggest that negative parental attributions mediate the relationship between parenting stress and harsh and abusive punishment.

Borschmann, R., Oram, S., Kinner, S. A., Dutta, R., Zimmerman, C., & Howard, L. M. (2017). **Self-harm among adult victims of human trafficking who accessed secondary mental health services in England.** *Psychiatric Services*, *68*, 207-210. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201500509

Using a clinical records database, researchers searched for human trafficking victims and examined the prevalence of self-harm while those individuals accessed secondary mental health services. Thirty-three percent of included participants engaged in self-harm prior to seeking services, while 25% engaged in self-harm while receiving care. These participants were less likely than nontrafficked patients to visit the emergency room, but were more likely to be admitted as a psychiatric inpatient.

Brown, A. & Shillington, A. M. (2017). **Childhood adversity and the risk of substance use and delinquency: The role of protective adult relationships.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *63*, 211-221. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.006

The moderating effect of protective adult relationships on cumulative adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and substance use and delinquency was examined in a sample of 1054 welfare involved youth (aged 11-17). Findings suggest that protective adult relationships seem to moderate ACEs and substance use, and that in lower-level protective relationships cumulative ACEs were associated with increased substance use.

Burrows, K. S., Bearman, M., Dion, J., & Powell, M. B. (2017). **Children's use of sexual body part terms in witness interviews about sexual abuse.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *65*, 226-235. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.001

The current study examined the terminology used by children to describe sexual body parts in field interviews as well as their responses to the interviewer when asked to clarify any unclear answers. Many children, even older teenagers, were observed to have had a difficult time using clear terminology for sexual body parts both initially and after asked for clarification.

Crouch, E., Strompolis, M., Bennet, K. J., Morse, M., & Radcliff, E. (2017). **Assessing the interrelatedness of multiple types of adverse childhood experiences and odds for poor health in South Carolina adults.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 204-211.

Through an analysis of data from the 2014 South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System the current study examined the influence of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and exposure to household violence on mental and physical health in SC adults. Results indicated that each type of childhood adversity was associated with increased risk of poor general health, and reports of three or more adverse experiences were associated with poor health, particularly frequent mental distress.

Daigneault, I., Vézina-Gagnon, P., Bourgeois, C., Esposito, T., & Hébert, M. (2017). **Physical and mental health of children with substantiated sexual abuse: Gender comparisons from a matched-control cohort study.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 66, 155-165.

doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.038

Using a matched-control cohort design, the current study sought to assess differences in physical and mental health between sexually abused boys and girls in comparison to those from the general population. Of the 222 males and 660 females with a substantiated sexual abuse report, females were 2.2 times more likely to seek medical consultation for physical health than boys, whereas boys were 2.3 times more likely to seek consultation for mental health. No differences were observed between the genders in the matched general population group.

Danese, A., Moffitt, T. E., Arseneault, L., Bleiberg, B. A., Dinardo, P. B., Gandelman, S. B., ... Caspi, A. (2017). **The origins of cognitive deficits in victimized children: Implications for neuroscientists and clinicians.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 174, 349-361. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2016.16030333

doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2016.16030333

Data from two cohort studies was examined to determine the significance of findings that claim those with a history of childhood violence have impaired brain function. Results revealed those previously victimized did have problems with cognitive functioning (ex. general intelligence, memory, processing speed, etc.). However, it was discovered that these deficits existed before victimization occurred and can be explained by preexisting vulnerabilities and effects of socioeconomic disadvantage.

Deblinger, E., Pollio, E., Runyon, M. K., & Steer, R. A. (2017). **Improvements in personal resiliency among youth who have completed trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy: A preliminary examination.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 132-139. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.12.014

The effectiveness of the completion of trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy on improvement of aspects of personality resiliency was examined in youth (7-17 years) who had experienced child sexual abuse. Participants completed the Resiliency Scales for Children and Adolescents (RSCA) pre-and post therapy, and significant correlations were observed between changes in resiliency and various residualized outcome scores for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression measures.

Drouineau, M-H., Guenego, E., Seville-Revain, V., Vrignaud, B., Balençon, M., Blanchais, T. . . Guen, C. G. (2017). **Do abused young children feel less pain?** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 248-254. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.002

The current observational prospective case control study sought to examine the frequency of doctor and nurse under recognition of acute pain in abused children when compared to children assessed for accidental injuries through a review of 78 cases in the emergency department. Cases consisted of children under age 6 with a bone injury or burn, unable to express his/her pain. The recognition of pain in abused children was significantly less when compared to children with accidental injuries.

Dube, S. R., & Rishi, S. (2017). **Utilizing the salutogenic paradigm to investigate well-being among adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse and other adversities.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 66, 130-141. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.026

Data from the 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data was analyzed to evaluate salutogenesis (well-being) among adult who experienced adversity as a child. Physical activity, smoking abstinence, educational level, social-emotional support) with positive health-related quality of life (HRQoL) was assessed in a sample of adults (n=12,032) who retrospectively reported child abuse or exposure to adversity, and separately for CSA survivors, and were found to be associated with positive outcomes.

Easton, S. D., & Kong, J. K. (2017). **Mental health indicators fifty years later: A population-based study of men with histories of child sexual abuse.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 273-283.

From the perspective of complex trauma theory, the current study sought to examine the effects of CSA on mental health outcomes (depressive symptoms, somatic symptom severity, hostility) in late life for men as well as how childhood adversities and masculine norms in the relationship moderate the relationship between CSA and the three mental health outcomes. History of CSA was found to be positively related to depressive and somatic symptoms, and increased the likelihood of hostility. Further, childhood adversity and masculine norms were positively related to the three mental health outcomes, with childhood adversity moderating depressive symptoms.

Gao, Y., Atkinson-Sheppard, S., & Liu, X. (2017). **Prevalence and risk factors of child maltreatment among migrant families in China.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 171-181. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.023

Prevalence rates of parental child maltreatment among migrant families in China as well as individual, family, and community-level contextual risk factors were examined through a survey of 667 migrants and 496 local adolescents. Results of the survey indicated that abuse of children by their parents was more prevalent in the migrant community, migrant adolescents' risk of psychological and physical maltreatment was increased by low academic performance, delinquent behavior, family economic adversity and low parent attachment, and neighborhood disorganization was associated with psychological aggression among migrant adolescents.

Gauthier-Duchesne, A., Hébert, M., & Daspe, M. E. (2017). **Gender as a predictor of posttraumatic stress symptoms and externalizing behavior problems in sexually abused children.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 64, 79-88. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.12.008

Using path analysis, the current study utilized a sample of 447 sexually abused children (319 girls and 128 boys), aged 6–12 to examine how gender acts as a predictor of posttraumatic symptoms. Results indicated that the female gender was associated with posttraumatic stress symptoms, and that being a male tended to predict externalization of problems and was associated with more severe abuse and subsequent post traumatic symptoms.

Karayianni, E., Fanti, K. A., Diakidoy, I. A., Hadjicharalambous, M-Z., Katsimicha, E. (2017). **Prevalence, contexts, and correlates of child sexual abuse in Cyprus.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 66, 41-52. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.016

Using a sample of 1,852 adolescents and young adults (aged 15-25), the current study sought to explore prevalence rates, contexts of occurrence, and correlates of child sexual abuse in Cyprus through the administration of an online questionnaire focused on sexual abuse, solicitation, and trafficking, as well as personality traits. Results from the questionnaire supported the European finding that 1 in 5 children, primarily females, will experience childhood sexual abuse or solicitation. Further, certain types of sexual abuse were more likely during adolescence than in differing developmental stages.

Kim, H. & Drake, B. (2017). **Duration in poverty-related programs and number of child maltreatment reports: A multilevel negative binomial study.** *Child Maltreatment*, 22, 14-23. doi: 10.1177/1077559516679512

Taking into account race, and baseline neighborhood poverty, the current study followed children from birth to age 15 to examine the relationship of a family's duration in poverty-related programs and the number of child maltreatment reports. Findings revealed an increase in child maltreatment reports as duration in poverty programs increased, consistent in both Whites and non-Whites. Controlling for duration in poverty programs revealed a significantly lower rate in child maltreatment reports for non-Whites.

Kobulsky, J. M., Kepple, N. J., Holmes, M. R., & Hussey, D. L. (2017). **Concordance of parent- and child-reported physical abuse following child protective services investigation.** *Child Maltreatment*, 22, 24-33. doi: 10.1177/1077559516673156

Using data from Wave I of the second National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, the current study examined parent-child concordance in physical abuse reporting and applied multivariate regression analysis to relate parent-child agreement in physical abuse to parent-reported and child-reported behavioral problems. A low parent-child concordance of physical abuse was observed and while an association was found between clinical-level parent-reported externalizing problems and coreporting of abuse, child-only reports of abuse were the only agreement category related to child internalizing problems.

Krahé, B., & Berger, A. (2017). **Gendered pathways from child sexual abuse to sexual aggression victimization and perpetration in adolescence and young adulthood.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 261-272. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.10.004

The current study employed a two wave (T1 & T2) longitudinal study with German college students to examine the pathways from child sexual abuse to sexual assault victimization and perpetration in adolescence and early adulthood, while using risky sexual behavior and lowered sexual self-esteem as moderator variable. Students reported sexual aggression victimization and perpetration since age 14 (T1) and again a year later regarding the past 12 months (T2).

Kubiak, S. P., Brenner, H. J., Bybee, D., Campbell, R., Cummings, C. E., Darcy, K. M., Fedock, G., Goodman-Williams, R. (2017). **Do sexually victimized female prisoners perceive justice in litigation process and outcomes?** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 23(1), 39-52. doi:10.1037/law0000100

This study surveyed 156 of the women involved in the class action suit, *Neal v. MDOC* (1998), which involved incarcerated women who had been sexually abused by correctional employees of Michigan prisons. The survey focused on the women's perception of justice and fairness with regards to the suit as well as their level of satisfaction with the outcome. Feelings of empowerment were associated with higher levels of perceived justice. Additionally, positive perceptions of prison improvement were associated with the belief that the corrections department was penalized. Differences in employment status influenced perception of the financial benefit of the suit. The authors discuss the importance of providing a legal voice to female incarcerated populations.

Kwok, S. Y. C. L., Gu, M., & Cheung A. P. S. (2017). **A longitudinal study of the role of children's altruism and forgiveness in the relation between parental aggressive discipline and anxiety of preschoolers in China.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 236-247. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.004

Using a stratified random sample of 368 parents of nursery school children in Hong Kong, China, the current study examined the predictive effects of parental corporal punishment, parental psychological aggression, preschoolers' altruism, and preschoolers' forgiveness on preschoolers' anxiety symptoms. Parental psychological aggression, preschoolers' altruism and preschoolers' forgiveness at Time 1 was found to significantly predicted preschoolers' anxiety at Time 2 using hierarchical regression analyses.

Leach, C., Powell, M.B., Sharman, S.J., & Anglim, J. (2017). **The relationship between children's age and disclosures of sexual abuse during forensic interviews.** *Child Maltreatment*, 22, 79-88. doi: 10.1177/1077559516675723

To provide further insight into the relationship between children age and disclosure of sexual abuse during forensic interviews, the current study modeled linear, quadratic, and interaction effects of age on disclosure. A review of child sexual abuse reports made by children, caregivers, or mandated reporters, showed that 81% of the 527 children (3-16 years) disclosed abuse during the interview. Results indicated that disclosure increased with age until 11 years, and the effect of age on disclosure was moderated by abuse-severity, child-suspect relationship, suspects' violence histories, delay of report to police and previous disclosures made by the child.

Lee, M-A., & Song, R. (2017). **Childhood abuse, personality traits, and depressive symptoms in adulthood.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 194-203. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.009

Drawing upon data from the 2012 Korean General Social Survey, associations of childhood abuse and adulthood personality traits and depressive symptoms were examined in addition to the Big 5 personality traits ability to mediate the effects of childhood abuse on depression. Results indicated that depressive symptoms in adulthood were significantly increased by childhood emotional and physical abuse, and that the Big 5 did act as a mediating factor with extraversion and emotional stability negatively associated with depressive symptoms and agreeableness positively associated with depressive symptoms.

Lee, Y., & Kim, S. (2017). **The role of anger and depressive mood in transformation process from victimization to perpetration.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 131-140. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.014

The objective of the current study was to examine the transformation from victimization to perpetration of violence using data from the Korean Child Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs). Based on the sample of 2,283 8th graders, anger was found to have a mediating effect on the association between victimization and perpetration as was depressive mood, except in cases of parental victimization.

Lin, P-Z., Bai, H-Y, Sun, J-W., Guo, W., Zhang, H. H., & Cao, F. L. (2017). **Association between child maltreatment and prospective and retrospective memory in adolescents: The mediatory effect of neuroticism.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 58-67. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.010

The mediating role of neuroticism was investigated in 662 children to examine the relationship between child maltreatment and prospective and introspective memory. Data analysis of the children's completed questionnaires (which comprised the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire, and the Neuroticism subscale of the NEO Five-Factor Inventory) indicated a positive association between severity of memory impairment (prospective and retrospective together) and severity of maltreatment. Higher levels of neuroticism were found in children exposed to maltreatment, and neuroticism appeared to fully mediate the relationship between child maltreatment and memory in boys with an effect size of indirect effect was 0.52.

Matthews, B., Bromfield, L., Walsh, K., Cheng, Q., & Norman, R. E. (2017). **Reports of child sexual abuse of boys and girls: Longitudinal trends over a 20-year period in Victoria, Australia.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *65*, 9-22. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.025
The current study employed a 20-year longitudinal time-trend analysis of government data to examine trends and outcomes in reporting for child sexual abuse (CSA) in AU from 1993-2012, while stratifying reporter status and child gender. Particularly for male children, a new sensitization to CSA observed, albeit an unstable trend. Significant change was observed in reporting trends between 2007-2012, likely influenced by social and political events. Over the 20-year period, the primary increase in reporting was observed in police and mandatory reporters.

Moran, K., McDonald, J., Jackson, A., Turnbull, S., & Minnis, H. (2017). **A study of Attachment Disorders in young offenders attending specialist services.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *65*, 77-87. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.009
The present cross-sectional study explored the Attachment Disorder symptoms and diagnoses in 29 young offenders as well as factors that may be related to mental health issues. Results demonstrated that 86% of the offenders had experienced some form of maltreatment, and rates of borderline Attachment Disorder were observed to be 52%.

Morris, M. C., Kouros, C. D., Janecek, K., Freeman, R., Mielock, A., & Garber, J. (2017). **Community-level moderators of a school-based childhood sexual assault prevention program.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *63*, 295-306. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.10.005
Using a randomized controlled trial the current study examined which community-level characteristics are related to the effectiveness of school based child sexual abuse prevention programs in a sample of 1177 students in grades 1-6. Results indicated that while child characteristics did not moderate intervention effects, effects were stronger for youth in lower income counties and for youth attending schools in counties with lower abuse/neglect rates.

Papalia, N. L., Luebbers, S., Ogloff, J. R. P., Cutajar, M., Mullen, P. E., & Mann, E. (2017). **Further victimization of child sexual abuse victims: A latent class typology of re-victimization trajectories.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *66*, 112-129. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.040
The current study sought to identify the existence of distinct temporal pathways of interpersonal re-victimization between the ages of 10–25 years among medically confirmed CSA cases, and whether abuse and re-victimization variables, and other adverse variables are associated with heterogeneity in re-victimization pathways. Using 2,759 medical record cases of contact child sexual abuse, researchers identified four latent pathways: Normative; Childhood-Limited; Emerging-Adulthood; and Chronic re-victimization trajectories. Inclusion in more difficult and persistent trajectories was associated with Older age at abuse, a criminal history, and mental health problems.

Papalia, N. L., Luebbers, S., Ogloff, J. R. P., Cutajar, M., & Mullen, P. E. (2017). **Exploring the longitudinal offending pathways of child sexual abuse victims: A preliminary analysis using latent variable modeling.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *66*, 84-100. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.005
The current study sought to identify the existence of distinct temporal pathways of criminal offending between the ages of 10–25 years among medically confirmed cases of child sexual abuse (CSA) and whether abuse variables, offense variables, and the presence of other adverse outcomes, were associated with heterogeneity in offending pathways among CSA survivors. Using a sample of 283 offending individuals, researchers identified four latent pathways among sexually abused perpetrators: Early-Onset/High-Risk/Adolescence-Limited; Intermediate-Onset/Low-Risk/Adolescence-Limited; Late-Onset/Low-Risk/Slow-Declining; and Early-Onset/High-Risk/Persistent offenders.

Poole, J.C., Dobson, K. C., & Pusch, D. (2017). **Childhood adversity and adult depression: The protective role of psychological resilience.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *64*, 89-100. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.12.012 0145-2134/
This study recruited a sample of 4006 adult participants from primary care clinics to explore the associations between ACEs, depression, and resilience. Self-report questionnaires measuring retrospective childhood adversity, presence/severity of major symptoms of depression; and resilience indicated that both ACEs and resilience independently predicted symptoms of depression. Specifically, the association between ACEs and depression was stronger among Relative to those participants with high resilience, the association between ACEs and depression was stronger in participants with low resilience.

Reidy, T. J., & Sorenson, J. R. (2017). **Prison homicides: A multidimensional comparison of perpetrators and victims.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice*, *17*, 99-116. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2017.1278148

Through a review of data from a Northwest Prison system spanning a 30-year period, the current study identified 14 occurrences of prison homicide, and sought to explore the characteristics of these homicides as well as victim and perpetrator characteristics. Results suggested the homicide perpetrator is an older (36.6) career criminal or gang-affiliated inmate, serving a long sentence for a violent offense or previous murder. Victims were also older and serving a sentence for a lengthy offense but were not particularly weak or vulnerable.

Sánchez, F. C., & Wolff, N. (2017). **The association between substance use and physical victimization among incarcerated men in Spanish prisons.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 50, 9-16. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.09.006

To fill in the gap in current research regarding whether a relationship exists between substance use and physical victimization between inmates, the current study examined the absolute and relative association between substance use (prior to, during, and both prior to and during incarceration) and physical victimization of 2484 men incarcerated in Spain. Self-report questionnaires revealed that the frequency and likelihood of being physically victimized was greater for inmates using substances any time when compared to substance non-users. Further, inmates who used substances exclusively during incarceration or both prior to and during incarceration.

Séguin-Lemire, A., Hébert, M., Cossette, L., & Langevin, R. (2017). **A longitudinal study of emotion regulation among sexually abused preschoolers.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 307-316. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.027

The emotional regulation abilities of sexually abused children as well as their emotional lability and negativity were assessed in a sample of 47 sexually abused children (aged 3-7) shortly after disclosure of the abuse and one year later and compared to 74 non-abused children. Parents reported increased emotional lability/negativity in sexually abused children, and increased difficulties at the follow up when compared to the non-abused children. Educators reported lower emotional regulation abilities in sexually abused children with emotional lability/negativity lessening over time.

Sierau, S., Brand, T., Manly, J. T., Schlesier-Michel, A., Klein, A.M., Andreas, A., Garzón, L. Q., Keil, J., Binsler, M. J., von Klitzing, K., & White, L. O. (2017). **A multisource approach to assessing child maltreatment from records, caregivers, and children.** *Child Maltreatment*, 22, 45-47. doi:10.1177/1077559516675724

To examine the issue of inconsistent reporting of child maltreatment between sources the current study used a sample of 686 participants in early childhood from two CPS sites and the community. Researchers established three components within a factor-analytic approach: the shared variance between sources on presence of maltreatment (convergence), nonshared variance resulting from the child's own perspective, and the caregiver versus CPS perspective. Results indicated that information from different sources reporting on maltreatment is the best indicator of risk of child maltreatment.

Solomon, D. T., Niec, L. N., & Schoonover, C. E. (2017). **The impact of foster parent training on parenting skills and child disruptive behavior: A meta-analysis.** *Child Maltreatment*, 22, 3-13. doi: 10.1177/1077559516679514

To examine the effectiveness of foster parent training, the current study conducted a meta-analysis of sixteen studies on (FPT) outcomes between 1984-2014. Results suggested that (on average) foster parents who underwent the trainings reported lesser instances of child behavioral problems and higher levels of skills and knowledges after the training when compared to parents who did not receive FPT training.

Stambach, T. F., Hawes, D. J., & Meredith, P. (2017). **Child maltreatment and emotion socialization: Associations with executive function in the preschool years.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 64, 1-12. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.12.004

Using a sample of pre-school aged (4-5 years) children (n=107) exposed to maltreatment, the current study sought to examine how maltreatment influenced the executive functioning of the children as well as if the relationship between maltreatment and executive functioning can be moderated by their caregiver's emotional socialization-related practices. Results indicated an association between reduced capacity for executive functioning in the children and that exposure to substantiated maltreatment.

Steine, I. M., Winje, D., Krystal, J. H., Bjorvatn, B., Milde, A. M., Grønli, J., & Nordhus, I. H. (2017). **Cumulative childhood maltreatment and its dose-response relation with adult symptomatology: Findings in a sample of adult survivors of sexual abuse.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 65, 99-111.

Using a sample of 278 adult survivors of sexual abuse, the present study explored the examined the role of cumulative childhood maltreatment experiences for several health-related outcomes in adulthood, including symptoms of psychological distress as well as

perceived social support and hardiness. Results revealed a significant dose-response relation between cumulative childhood maltreatment scores and a host of self-reported symptoms some of which include posttraumatic stress (PTSS), anxiety, depression, eating disorders, dissociation, insomnia, nightmare related distress, and physical pain on a measure of symptom complexity.

Tanaka, M., Suzuki, Y. E., Aoyama, I., Takaoka, T., & MacMillan, H. L. (2017). **Child sexual abuse in Japan: A systematic review and future directions.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 66, 31-40. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.02.041

The current study sought to examine the epidemiology of child sexual abuse (CSA) in Japan through a review of literature on lifetime prevalence of CSA in Japan in non-clinical samples. The prevalence of contact CSA was found to be 10.4%-60.7% in females, and 4.1% in males. Penetrative CSA was found at lower rates, 1.3%-8.3% in females, and 0.5%-1.3% in males.

Tishelman, A. C., & Fontes, L. A. (2017). **Religion in child sexual abuse forensic interviews.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 120-130. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.025

To examine the role of religion in the sexual victimization of children and how it affects the willingness of children to disclose the experience, this qualitative study surveyed 39 child forensic interviewers and child advocacy center (CAC) directors about their experiences with religious influence on child sexual abuse, the child relationships with the CAC, and the child's disclosure in the forensic setting. Mixed interactions with religiously observant children were reported, and themes of conversation were related to abuse in religious contexts, religious justification for abuse, clergy and religious support for disclosure and suppression as well as how CACs deal with religious diversity and form collaborations with the clergy.

Tonmyr, L., & Shields, M. (2017). **Childhood sexual abuse and substance abuse: A gender paradox?** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 284-294. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.004

The current study examined the association between childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and substance abuse, whether mental indicators act as mediators, and how associations differ by gender using data from the 18–76 years from the 2004–2005 Canadian Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS). Of the 14,063 respondents (aged 18-76), CSA was reported by 14% of women and 5% of men, and was found to be associated with heavy drinking, and use of drugs. When controlling for mental health indicators, associations were marginally weakened, and gender differences were negligible.

Turner, S., Taillieu, T., Cheung, K., & Afifi, T. O. (2017). **The relationship between childhood sexual abuse and mental health outcomes among males: Results from a nationally representative United States sample.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 66, 64-72. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.01.018

Using data from the 2004–2005 National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), limited to males 20 and above (n=14,564), the current study examined the associations between childhood sexual abuse (CSA), co-occurrence with other types of maltreatment and adult mental health outcomes. The most common forms of maltreatment found to co-occur with CSA included emotional abuse, physical abuse and exposure to interpersonal violence. An increased likelihood of mental disorders and suicide attempts was associated with a history of CSA and CSA with co-occurring forms of maltreatment when compared to a history of maltreatment without CSA.

Turney, K., Wildeman, C. (2017). **Adverse childhood experiences among children placed in and adopted from foster care: Evidence from a nationally representative survey.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 64, 117-129. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.12.009

An analysis of data from the 2011–2012 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) was used to estimate the association placement in foster care and exposure to a host of adverse childhood experiences. Results indicated that children placed in foster care or adopted from foster care had a greater likelihood of experiencing parental divorce or separation, parental death, parental incarceration, parental abuse, violence exposure, household member mental illness, and household member substance abuse than their counterparts and more likely to experience ACEs than children across both different thresholds of socioeconomic disadvantage and different family structures.

Vertommen, T., Kampen, J., Schipper-van Veldhoven, N., Wouters, K., Uzieblo, K., & Van Den Eede, F. (2017). **Profiling perpetrators of interpersonal violence against children in sport based on a victim survey.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 172-182. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.029

The current study examined the characteristics of perpetrators of interpersonal violence against children in sport using retrospective data from 4043 adults who completed online surveys about their experiences in youth sport. Results indicated that in all types of interpersonal violence perpetrators were primarily males peer athletes operating as part of an impromptu group, and coaches tended to be less severe perpetrator of physical abuse but more severe in sexual abuse.

Vidal, S., Prince, D., Connell, C. M., Caron, C. M., Kaufman, J. S., & Tebes, J. C. (2017). **Maltreatment, family environment, and social risk factors: Determinants of the child welfare to juvenile justice transition among maltreated children and adolescents.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 7-18. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.013

Transition from the child welfare system into the juvenile justice system is examined in this study through a review of risk patterns, including severity and chronicity of maltreatment, adverse family environment, and social risk factors among 10,850 maltreated children. Nearly three percent of children and adolescents received their first juvenile adjudication within an average of six years of their first CPS visit. Further, significant predictors of risk for transition into the juvenile justice system included an older age at initial CPS visit, male gender, and Black and Hispanic race/ethnicity.

Wamser-Nanney, R., & Steinzor, C.E. (2017). **Factors related to attrition from trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 66, 73-83. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.031

The current study evaluated a sample of 122 children (aged 3-18) who had participated in Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to identify risk factors in attrition, defined as clinician-rated dropout and whether the child received an adequate dose (12 or more sessions of treatment). Clinician rated dropout was found to be associated with demographic factors, number of traumatic events, and children's caregiver-rated pretreatment symptoms whereas few factors were related to attrition defined as inadequate dosage.

Wood, J. N., Griffis, H. M., Taylor, C. M., Strane, D., Harb, G. C., Mi, L., Song, L., Lynch, K. G., & Rubin, D. M. (2017). **Under-ascertainment from healthcare settings of child abuse events among children of soldiers by the U.S. Army Family Advocacy Program.** *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 63, 202-210. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.007

Through the use of substantiated reports with the Family Advocacy Program (FA) the current study sought to provide an estimation of the percentage of U.S. Army dependent children with child maltreatment as diagnosed by a military or civilian medical provider. Results indicated the need for further regulation of FAP reporting requirements given the finding that 20.3% of 5,945 medically diagnosed treatment reports were substantiated with the FAP.

WITNESS ISSUES

Carol, R. N., & Compo, N. S. (2017). **Other People: A child's age predicts a source's effect on memory.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 74-87. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12078

One week after watching a video, children and adolescents ($N = 110$) were interviewed using yes/no questions during which the source of outside information (peer, adult, no source) and veracity (correct, incorrect) were manipulated. Information from adult sources was more detrimental than peer or no source. Older children made more accurate source attributions for adult sources.

Cash, D. K., & Lane, S. M. (2017). **Context influences interpretation of eyewitness confidence statements.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(2), 180-190. doi:10.1037/lhb0000216

The authors examined people's use of contextual information in their interpretation of witnesses' confidence judgments. In experiment 1 ($N=163$) participants were randomly assigned to receive a confidence statement only or a confidence and "featural justification" statement, in which the witness pointed to a feature on the suspect. Participants were also randomly assigned to view a distinctive or non-distinctive suspect in the lineup and a high confidence statement or moderate confidence statement. When participants received a distinctive lineup with a featural justification, their evaluations of confidence were the same as those who only received a confidence statement. When participants received a non-distinctive lineup with the featural justification, however, their evaluations of confidence were lower than confidence-only participants. Study 2 was identical to the first but used only non-distinctive lineups and asked participants to provide their perceived accuracy of the witness. The results generally replicated the findings from Study 1 and showed that confidence and accuracy ratings were correlated.

Charman, S. D., Reyes, A., Villalba, D. K., & Evans, J. R. (2016). **The (un)reliability of alibi corroborators: Failure to recognize faces of briefly encountered strangers puts innocent suspects at risk.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 18-36. doi:10.1002/bsl.2264

This research utilized a novel alibi corroboration paradigm in which undergraduate students (representing innocent suspects who would later provide an alibi) interacted with naïve university employees (representing potential alibi corroborators). Employees were presented 24 hours later with either a single photograph of the student or a six-person array containing a photograph of the student and were asked if they recognized anyone. The majority of employees failed to make a correct recognition of the student.

Dodson, C. S. & Dobolyi, D. G. (2017). **Judging guilt and accuracy: Highly confident eyewitnesses are discounted when they provide featural justifications.** *Psychology, Crime & Law*. doi: 10.1080/1068316X.2017.1284220

Here the authors documented a counter-intuitive effect: when eyewitnesses identified a suspect from a lineup with absolute certainty ('I am completely confident') and justified their confidence by referring to a visible feature of the accused ('I remember his nose'), participants judged the suspect as *less* likely to be guilty than when eyewitnesses identified someone with absolute certainty but offered an unobservable justification ('I would never forget him') or no justification at all. Their results support their Perceived-Diagnosticity account.

Goodwin, K. A., Hannah, P. J., Nicholl, M. C., & Ferri, J. M. (2017). **The confident co-witness: The effects of misinformation on memory after collaborative discussion.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 31, 225-235. doi: 10.1002/acp.3320

Undergraduates ($N = 185$) were randomly assigned to hear post-event information that was correct, misleading, or neutral and corroborated by a co-witness with high or low confidence. Highly confident co-witnesses increased disclosure of both correct and incorrect information. Participants' confidence mirrored the confidence expressed by their co-witness.

Helm, R. K., Ceci, S. J., & Burd, K. A. (2016). **Can implicit associations distinguish true and false eyewitness memory? Development and preliminary testing of the IATe.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 803-819. doi:10.1002/bsl.2272

This study created a seven-step procedure based on the IAT to gauge implicit biases in eyewitness identification (the IATe). This study revealed that identification errors may result from unconscious bias caused by implicit associations evoked by a given face, and that implicit associations between negative attributions such as guilt and eyewitnesses' final pick from a line-up can help to distinguish between true and false memory.

Key, K. N., Wetmore, S. A., Neuschatz, J. S., Gronlund, S. D., Cash, D. K., & Lane, S. (2017). **Line-up fairness affects postdictor validity and 'Don't Know' responses.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 31, 59-68. doi: 10.1002/acp.3302

Students from three southern and midwestern universities ($N = 818$) viewed a mock crime video before making an eyewitness identification from either a showup or a fair or biased line-up. Participants with fast and confident responses were equally accurate for showups and fair line-ups, but performance decreased when lineups were biased.

Kim, I.-K., Kwon, E. S., & Ceci, S. J. (2017). **Developmental reversals in report conformity: Psycho-legal implications.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 31, 128-138. doi: 10.1002/acp.3309

Children ($n = 40$), younger adults ($n = 40$), and older adults ($n = 40$) watched a video in four-person groups where the scene appeared differently to one group member. Immediately after viewing, participants publicly answered 12 recall questions. Three days later, recall was tested privately. Majority members' public reports influenced minority members' reports for both adult samples, but not for children. Answer changes were higher for minority members for all three ages.

Mansour, J. K., Beaudry, J. L., Kalmét, N., Bertrand, M. I., & Lindsay, R. L. (2017). **Evaluating lineup fairness: Variations across methods and measures.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(1), 103-115. doi:10.1037/lhb0000203

In a large-scale experiment ($N=1,010$) the researchers examined whether lineup fairness measures provide valid and reliable information about unbiased lineups. Participants randomly received a description from one or more eyewitnesses and received both target absent and present lineups. The results demonstrate that lineup fairness measures were moderately reliable and discriminant validity differed across measures. In addition, target absent lineups were considered fairer than target present lineups. The authors posit that researchers measuring lineup fairness should report the description presented, the amount of detail provided, and whether the lineup was target present or absent.

Marion, S. B., & Burke, T. M. (2016). **Altruistic lying in an alibi corroboration context: The effects of liking, compliance, and relationship between suspects and witnesses.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 37-59. doi:10.1002/bsl.2269

To investigate when and why individuals lie for one another, two studies were conducted in which witnesses' support of a false alibi was observed. Results indicated that participants were more likely to lie for the confederate when the latter explicitly asked participants to

conceal his/her whereabouts during the time of the theft (Study 1). Participants lied for a confederate more often when the latter was a friend rather than stranger (Study 2).

Palmer, M. A., Sauer, J. D., & Holt, G. A. (2017). **Undermining Position Effects in Choices From Arrays, With Implications for Police Lineups.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 23(1), 71-84. doi:10.1037/xap0000109

In study 1, the authors analyzed data from two large field studies, which demonstrated that people exhibit edge-aversion and bias to choose from the top row when selecting suspects from lineups. In the next four studies, the authors experimentally manipulated information participants received about a lineup and the presentation shape of the lineup. When the only information given was location cue, edge aversion occurred regardless of biased or fair instructions and people were more likely to select from the top row in the biased but not in the fair condition. Edge-aversion emerged even when participants were told that the lineup order was generated randomly by a computer. Instructions did change participants' choices when the lineup was in a titled circle shape: when participants learned that the order was randomly generated, they did not exhibit position effects and there was minimal edge-aversion.

Price, H. L., & Dahl, L. C. (2017). **Investigator sensitivity to alibi witness inconsistency after a long delay.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 60-74. doi:10.1002/bsl.2276

In two studies, mock investigators conducted a computer-based investigation of a crime involving an alibi witness who varied in the consistency of his statements taken 5 years apart. Investigators showed evidence of skepticism of alibi witness statements in which major contradictions were present, and some skepticism of statements in which minor details were contradictory. Entirely consistent statements were judged favorably.

Sakrisvold, M. L., Granhag, P. A., & Mac Giolla, E. (2017). **Partners under pressure: Examining the consistency of true and false alibi statements.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 75-90. doi:10.1002/bsl.2275

This study examined how to discriminate between honest and deceptive alibi statements from the perspective of group deception. Pairs of truth-tellers provided honest testimonies. Pairs of liars were divided into perpetrators and alibi witnesses. Statements of lying pairs were considerably more consistent than the statements of truth-telling pairs. In addition, both truth-tellers and liars showed lower levels of within-group consistency when recalling less salient details about an event.

Schreiber Compo, N., Carol, R. N., Evans, J. R., Pimentel, P., Holness, H., Nichols-Lopez, K., & Furton, K. G. (2017). **Witness memory and alcohol: The effects of state-dependent recall.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(2), 202-215. doi:10.1037/lhb0000224

The authors tested the effect of alcohol on memory for a witnessed mock crime. They recruited 249 undergraduate students who were randomly assigned to three encoding states: alcohol, placebo, or control. After participants witnessed the crime, those in the immediate recall condition provided details about the crime, while still in their encoding state. Participants in the delayed recall condition provided details about the crime one week later where they were randomly assigned to alcohol, a placebo, or control. Intoxicated witnesses provided less accurate information in both the immediate and delayed conditions but performed better in the immediate condition relative to all 1 week later conditions. State-dependent retrieval did not enhance memory performance.

Smith, A. M., Wells, G. L., Lindsay, R. L., & Penrod, S. D. (2017). **Fair lineups are better than biased lineups and showups, but not because they increase underlying discriminability.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(2), 127-145. doi:10.1037/lhb0000219

The authors address the use of ROC analyses to compare lineups and argue that ROC curves do not measure discriminability because they do not account for eyewitnesses who make a filler identification. In the article, the authors demonstrate lineups do not have better discriminability than showups nor do fair lineups have more discriminability than biased lineups. Instead of discriminability, they posit that "differential filler siphoning" or spreading false filler picks away from the innocent suspect makes fair lineups have more forensic value.

Theunissen, T. P. M., Meyer, T., Memon, A., & Weinsheimer, C. C. (2017). **Adult eyewitness memory for single versus repeated traumatic events.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 31, 164-174. doi: 10.1002/acp.3314

Participants ($N = 65$) watched a video of a road traffic accident; half watched two additional aversive films. During a one-week period, participants filled out the Self-Administered Interview on the target film twice. Adults who witnessed multiple reported events were less accurate at reporting accurate details from the target film than those in the control condition. Implications are discussed.

OTHER

Ahern, E. C., Stolzenberg, S. N., McWilliams, K., & Lyon, T. D. (2016). **The effects of secret instructions and yes/no questions on maltreated and non-maltreated children's reports of a minor transgression.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34, 784-802. doi:10.1002/bsl.2277

This study examined the effects of secret instructions and yes/no questions on 262 maltreated and non-maltreated children's reports of a minor transgression. Over two-thirds of children failed to disclose the transgression in response to free recall. The secret instruction increased disclosures early in free recall, but was not superior to no instruction. Yes/no questions specifically asking about the transgression elicited disclosures from almost half of the children who had not previously disclosed.

Barringer, A., Hunter, B. A., Salina, D. D., & Jason, L. A. (2016). **Empowerment and social support: Implications for practice and programming among minority women with substance abuse and criminal justice histories.** *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, 44, 75-88. doi:10.1007/s11414-016-9499-6

This study investigated resource knowledge, social support, and empowerment among 200 minority women in substance abuse recovery who had recent criminal justice involvement. Results indicated that resource knowledge was related to empowerment and belonging social support marginally moderated this relationship. In addition, education level increased and current involvement in the criminal justice system decreased empowerment.

Bentley, K. J. & Casey, R. C. (2017). **Incarcerated women's experiences and beliefs about psychotropic medication: An empirical study.** *Psychiatric Services*, 68, 384-389. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201600078

The present study asked incarcerated women about their experiences with psychotropic medication. Researchers found that 77% of the women surveyed were currently on psychotropic medication, with antidepressants being most common. Most women associated medication with positive effects seen in therapy and their personal lives. Additionally, locus of control was found to be a significant predictor of stigma and personal agency.

Crum, K. I., Cornacchio, D., Coxe, S., Greif Green, J., & Comer, J. S. (2017). **Conduct problems among Boston-Area youth following the 2013 Marathon Bombing: The moderating role of prior violent crime exposure.** *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology*, 46, 343-352. doi: 10.1080/15374416.2015.1077450

In order to examine connections between conduct problems and children's exposure to violence, researchers surveyed Boston caregivers about their children after the bombing in 2013. One in six children were found to have clinically elevated conduct problems. When asking about the manhunt following the bombing, researchers found significant problems in those from an area characterized by prior, medium to high violent crime.

Dickinson, J. J., & Poole, D. A. (2017). **The influence of disclosure history and body diagrams on children's reports of inappropriate touching: Evidence from a new analog paradigm.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 41(1), 1-12. doi:10.1037/lhb0000208

The authors tested a new paradigm to elicit child disclosure. The researchers asked the children to be "germ detectives" and to not let "Mr. Science" put his skin on their skin to keep germs from passing. In the event, Mr. Science attempted twice to touch each child. Six days later the researchers contacted the parents and spoke to the children on the phone. Children who had disclosed in the lab or had a reported a attempted touch were assigned to receive questioning about the touch. Children who had no documented disclosures were randomly assigned to a questioning or no questioning phone call. Then, a final interview was conducted where children were randomly assigned to a conventional-first or diagram-first interview. The diagram made it easier for researchers to elicit disclosures from children 5 years and older and for children who had not previously disclosed.

Drake, K. E., & Egan, V. (2017). **Investigating gender differences in the factor structure of the Gudjonsson Compliance Scale.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 88-98. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12081

The Gudjonsson Compliance Scale (GCS) was administered to females ($n = 441$) and males ($n = 250$) and analyzed using 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-factor solutions. The 3-factor solution best fit the male GCS data, while a 4-factor solution best fit the female GCS data. Implications regarding gender differences in compliance are discussed.

Quickel, E.J., Demakis, G.J., & Reeve, C.L. (2017). **Which information matters? Using policy capturing to understand civil competency decisions.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice*, 17, 61-78. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2017.1256146

To examine how various factors influence legal decision makers' determination of civil competency, the current study employed a policy capturing methodology in which legal decision makers and community members rated vignettes to evaluate civil competency. Results of this analysis indicate that the most influential factor for decision making was the psychologists recommendation in the vignette. Medical records and collateral family testimony were also observed to be significantly influential.

Reich, E. (2017). **An exception to the rule: Belief in redeemability desistance signals and the employer's decision to hire a job applicant with a criminal record.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 56,110-136. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2016.1268235

To examine whether employment outcomes for exoffenders are associated with employers' subjective belief in redeemability, mediated through exoffenders' objective desistance signals, 367 employers completed an online factorial vignette survey inquiring about their hiring decisions in the context of exoffender job applicants. An analysis of survey results indicated that belief in redeemability and desistance signals had both a positive and significant influence on predicting the hiring decisions of employers, and that the objective desistance signals of exoffenders' mediated both factors.

Spruin, E., & Siessma, B. (2017). **The emotional experience of mentally disordered offenders (MDO): An exploratory study using Smallest Space Analysis (SSA).** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice*, 17, 79-98. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2017.1277678

The current study surveyed 56 mentally disordered offenders (MDO) to gain a deeper comprehension of the emotions experienced by the (MDO) population during the commission of a crime, as well as how specific mental disorders may influence an MDOs emotional experience. The use of Smallest Space Analysis revealed that two emotional regions exist within the MDO population: pleasure (most likely to be experienced by those with Axis II diagnoses) and displeasure (most likely to be experienced by those with Axis I diagnoses).

Tonkin, M., & Woodhams, J. (2017). **The feasibility of using crime scene behaviour to detect versatile serial offenders: An empirical test of behavioural consistency, distinctiveness, and discrimination accuracy.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 99-115. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12085

Crime scene data ($N = 749$) from robberies and burglaries were used to create linked ($N = 2,231$) and unlinked ($N = 273,422$) crime pairs. Measures of similarity for geographical, temporal, and modus operandi were calculated for each pair. Linked and unlinked crime pairs could be distinguished with a high level of accuracy (AUCs $> .90$).

van Ginneken, E. F. J. C., Sutherland, A., & Molleman, T. (2017). **An ecological analysis of prison overcrowding and suicide rates in England and Wales, 2000–2014.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 50,76-82. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2016.05.005

Through a review of data from Ministry of Justice for adult prisons in England and Wales from 2000 to 2014, the current study sought to examine how prison characteristics such as population size (overcrowding), function, security level, and turnover rates may contribute to increased rates of suicide. Increased rates of suicide were found to be associated with larger population size, higher security and public management, and higher turnover rates, yet when these factors were controlled for higher rates of suicide were not found to be associated with overcrowding.

Wagland, P., & Bussey, K. (2017). **Appreciating the wrongfulness of criminal conduct: Implications for the age of criminal responsibility.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 22, 130-149. doi: 10.1111/lcrp.12090

One hundred thirty-two participants from four age groups (8, 12, 16, 18+) listened to a series of vignettes where transgressions varied from childish mischief to criminal conduct and rated wrongfulness and outcome expectations. Participants from all age groups evaluated criminal conduct more negatively than mischievous conduct.



American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41



AP-LS Student Committee Career Corner

Associate Editor: Adam Fine,
2016-2017 Experimental Liason

The Career Corner is intended to highlight the individuals who work at the intersection of law and psychology, where they come from, how they got there and how their experiences influence their research, teaching and/or practice. This edition of Career Corner profiles Robert A. Prentky, Ph.D., Benjamin van Rooij, Ph.D., the John S. and Marilyn Long Professor of U.S.-China Business and Law and director of the UCI Long U.S.-China Institute at University of California, Irvine, School of Law. Dr. van Rooij's research focuses on implementation of law in comparative perspective. Since 2000 he has studied the implementability of legislation, regulatory law enforcement and compliance, and rights invocation and legal empowerment. A central theme is how implementation of law can be improved in the context of emerging markets where weak enforcement and widespread violations of law create a vicious circle undermining compliance. Using insights from sociology of law, criminology, political science and social psychology he uses anthropological methods to study compliance behavior and motivations and public and private enforcement practices. He uses innovative fieldwork data both to seek improvement to persistent implementation problems as well as to reorient existing regulatory, criminological and socio-legal theories that so far

have yet to adapt to data from countries such as China. Currently he is working on a popular science book about compliance.

APLS Student Committee: Thank you for speaking with us today, Dr. van Rooij. Can you please describe your academic training, starting with your time as an undergraduate?

Professor Van Rooij: In Holland where I was born and raised, you begin studying law directly out of high school, so I went to law school at the age of 17. I found the first year to be very easy, so I decided I wanted to add on another degree. That is, until I found out that the 2nd year was much harder. I postponed my second degree ideas for a few years and focused on finishing law school. After 4 years of law school, in 1995, I started studying Chinese language and culture. I finished my law degree in 1997 and went to practice law for a year. After a year, I decided I wanted to finish my humanities degree, so I practiced law while taking more classes towards that degree. Beginning in 2000, I enrolled in a PhD program, where I received interdisciplinary training in qualitative methods from anthropology, social science theories, criminology, and public administration, all with a focus on China.

APLS Student Committee: For those of us who might not be



familiar, could you please explain how a PhD program differs in Europe than in the U.S.?

Professor Van Rooij: The PhD program in Holland is very different. Your job is still to teach classes and do research, but there is no compulsory coursework, and you don't have to take the GRE to get in. You actually meet your supervisor very infrequently and it's mostly a self-directed program. You only enroll in the classes that you need for your research and spend much of your time doing field work. For instance, 2 weeks after I started my PhD, I was already in Beijing doing my first round of field work. Just a few weeks in, I had to set up a training program for Chinese government and law enforcement, so very early on, I began working with officials to set up training and study law enforcement of environmental law. In my second year, I did a couple other trips to China so that I could do a longer-term study in a different province interviewing local government officials. After coming back to Holland, I spent 2 years writing everything up before defending my thesis in 2006.

APLS Student Committee: Were you also teaching courses?

Professor Van Rooij: Yes, at that time, I was also teaching Law and Anthropology. I soon became the coordinator of the teaching program and got to teach multiple courses. My experience was more like being a junior assistant professor rather than a graduate student. The Dutch PhD experience is very different than what happens in the U.S. At times, it feels a little like being thrown in the deep end of the pool.

APLS Student Committee: Do you think there are advantages to each style?

Professor Van Rooij: Absolutely. For me, by the time I got into the PhD program, I had already done 8 years of higher education.

I wouldn't have wanted to do an American-style PhD program because I wasn't interested in sitting in classes. At the same time, the upside of American system is that you get far more training in research methods and theory, even if they are compulsory.

A second big difference other than the level of independence and compulsory coursework is that you aren't really in a cohort in the European model. You don't really have "year-mates" like you would in the US.

Finally, there's a very different speed. In the US, students broadly search and search the literature and then eventually derive their project. The PhD is often separated, then, into the pre-dissertation proposal research life, and then your 1-2 year post-proposal research life. In America, it's like a before and after. But you have less time to actually do the project. In the Dutch system, it's all about finding your research question early and answering it through solid research over time. You often end up with a more in-depth, book-length project. But, it is just one project. So they both have pros and cons.

APLS Student Committee: Do you have any advice to give students who are considering pursuing a PhD?

Professor Van Rooij: First and foremost, make sure you that you *really* want to do this. I see two main reasons to get a PhD. The primary reason, I think, is to become an academic. But the academic lifestyle can be difficult, particularly if you don't love it. I advise my students to have a layered process to help themselves recognize if they really want that life. For me, I decided early on that I would take the first year to decide if I was good enough and if I enjoyed the lifestyle. At the end of the first year, I evaluated myself. Had I decided that it wasn't for me or if I didn't think I would make it, I would have left immediately to begin a judges

training program in Holland. But I put this decision in my own hands. Advisors won't always know if the program and degree are right for you. You must be ready to pull yourself out of the program if the PhD isn't for you. You have to be honest with yourself and don't just chase degrees. They are a means to an end, so make sure you want that end.

Second, some people get their PhDs in order to gain better academic skills to use the degree for other things. I do think that's more of a gamble. You have to be certain how you want to use the degree. There are some jobs where it will be an advantage, but don't be fooled—it isn't always an advantage.

APLS Student Committee: One of the most challenging things is to maintain a healthy work-life balance while getting a PhD or a JD. Do you have any advice for students already in programs?

Professor Van Rooij: Joseph Weiler, former President of the European University Institute in Florence and Professor at NYU Law, recently gave a great presentation about PhD programs. What I learned from him is that in a PhD, you have a job. You're not just a student, so you cannot operate as a stereotypical college student "working" all hours. If you work 9am-5pm—and actually truly do work those hours—you can get a lot done. I believe in that. I know some people have their own schedules and methods, but if you treat it as a 9-5 job, it will ensure you have free time at night for family and friends.

The second piece of advice I have is that it's also just a PhD. It's not who you are. A PhD is not the end of your life. It's truly just the start of your academic career. Some people are over-anxious about it and it carries into their private, personal life. The best advice I can give is that you often get the best ideas when you're not working. If you're constantly going, those ideas won't come.

APLS Student Committee: The job market can be remarkably daunting. Do you have any advice for those of us about to go on the job market?

Professor Van Rooij: The job hunt doesn't just start with your applications. It's a great idea to begin building your professional network while in the PhD program. Practically speaking, that means go to events early and stay late (but not uncomfortably late). That's when the interesting conversations happen. That's when you meet speakers. Of course the good questions during the actual talks and presentations add to the conversation, but talking to speakers and professors afterwards and not being afraid to talk to them is important.

Second, this may be an overstatement, but finding good titles for your papers and talks is critically important. Thinking of how to package your work to people outside your field is really important. Having a public persona and using your science to get into public sphere is critical.





AP-LS Committee News & Updates



**Summer 2017
American Psychology-Law Society**

Teaching, Training, and Careers (TTC) Committee

Call for Syllabi

The TTC Committee is continuing its efforts to collect syllabi for courses in Psychology and Law or closely related topics. There are already a number of syllabi that have been collected over the years on the [AP-LS website](#). However, we would like to routinely post new syllabi. We would appreciate your assistance in providing us with a copy of your syllabi. If you have not already provided one, please do so in the following way: Send a copy of your syllabi to Wendy Heath (heath@rider.edu). Soft copies may be submitted as e-mail attachments (Word or ASCII files are preferred).

Contact Us

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

AP-LS Student Committee

The Student Committee is continuing to develop programming of interest to AP-LS student members, and we are particularly excited to highlight the resources we offer to students on our website. The Student Committee maintains a **clinical internship database**, listing internship programs with a substantial forensic component. For students more focused on research, we created a **grants database** listing funding opportunities relevant to AP-LS student members. We also have **clinical and research postdoc databases**, and we welcome training directors to send us listings for postdocs we do not yet have included. For our law students, we have a **list of legal internships** relevant to the intersection of psychology and law. Of interest to all students, we have **recordings of our past webinars**, on a variety of psycholegal topics. To view these and other resources, check out our website at <http://www.apls-students.org/>. You can also keep up-to-date on the programming we offer via our social media accounts ([@APLSsc](#) on Twitter and [American Psychology-Law Society Student Committee](#) on Facebook).

If contributing to creating these resources interests you, consider running for a Student Committee position! Self-nominations will be accepted through July 1. Check out <http://www.apls-students.org/elections.html> for elections-related announcements and to find out more about each position.

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



American Psychology-Law Society

STUDENT COMMITTEE

2017 Division 41 APA Highlights

Greetings!

Welcome to Washington D.C. and the 2017 APA convention! Division 41 is proud to bring you quality and diverse programming and events during the convention.

Everyone is invited to attend the Division 41 social hour on Thursday evening and the business meeting beforehand. Several of our AP-LS committees and affiliates are sponsoring special sessions, including the American Academy of Forensic Psychology and the AP-LS Student Committee. In addition, this year we are especially excited to offer programming addressing sexual violence on campus (Sexual Violence on Campus: Changing dialogue, changing culture), addiction (Re-humanizing Addiction through Education, Policy, and Practice), and the relationship between criminal justice and gender (The Justice System's Response to Women: The Influence of Socioeconomic Status, Gender, and Race).

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to AP-LS President David DeMatteo for his essential assistance and great ideas throughout the convention planning process. We also would like to thank all of the proposal reviewers that volunteered their time to provide reviews and feedback.

Please don't hesitate to contact either of us if you have any questions or concerns.

We hope you enjoy the convention!

[Monica Miller](#) & [Twila Wingrove](#)

Division 41 APA Conference Co-Chairs

A Message from the AP-LS President Dave DeMatteo

Welcome to the 125th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association!

Our Division 41 Co-Chairs, Monica Miller and Twila Wingrove, have worked exceptionally hard over the past year to put together an outstanding program that showcases a wide range of topics in the field of psychology-law. Choosing presentations from among the numerous proposals that were submitted is a challenging task, particularly when the content areas are so diverse, but I think you'll agree that Monica and Twila have assembled a program that has something for everyone. This year's Division 41 schedule features collaborative programming, Division 41 co-sponsored events, a book signing, Division 41 events, and numerous posters, talks, and symposia.

Although I hope to see you at events and sessions that involve Division 41, the APA Annual Convention provides an opportunity to attend non-Division 41 sessions that address topics that have some relevance to our field, even if those sessions would not fall under the Division 41 umbrella. Attending those types of sessions has numerous potential benefits, including helping us to think broadly and more creatively about our research, enabling us to see the bigger picture of how diverse research fits together, and establishing research collaborations that can further Division 41's mission.

In addition to thanking Monica and Twila for their enthusiastic and creative programming, please say "thank you" to Kathy Gaskey, our tireless, dedicated, and hard-working Administrative Officer.

I look forward to seeing old friends and colleagues and meeting new people over the next few days.

Enjoy the Convention!

Dave DeMatteo
President, American Psychology-Law Society

Program Highlights

AP-LS Division Events

- **Business Meeting:** All are welcome and encouraged to attend the business meeting on Thursday 8/3 from 5:00-5:50pm.
- **Social Hour:** All are welcome and encouraged to attend the social hour on Thursday 8/3 from 6:00-7:50pm.
- **Poster Sessions:**
 - Poster Session I: Thursday, August 3; 1:00-1:50pm
 - Poster Session II: Friday, August 4; 11:00-11:50am
 - Poster Session III: Saturday, August 5; 2:00-2:50pm

AP-LS Division Programming Highlights

- Ethics in Forensic Psychology
 - American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) & AP-LS Joint Symposium
 - Thursday 8/3: 10:00-10:50am
 - Presenters: Anita Boss, Lisa D. Piechowski, David DeMatteo
- Taking it Outside the Ivory Tower: Using Social Science Research to Impact Public Policy and Law
 - AP-LS Student Committee Symposium
 - Thursday 8/3: 9:00am-9:50am.
- Ethical and Legal Challenges Confronting Psychologists Working in Correctional Settings
 - COLI/Ethnics Committee Symposia
 - Saturday 8/5: 12:00-1:50pm
 - Presenters: Virginia Barber-Rioja, Linda K. Knauss, Trent Evans, Anthony Waters, Patricia L. Watson

APA Collaborative Programming involving AP-LS Div. 41

- TED Talk Learning Lounge: An Interactive Guide to Neuroimaging in Psychology
- The Walk a Mile Experience: A Families Living in Poverty Awareness Session
- Systematic Intervention to Reduce Sexual Violence on Campus: What Do We Know? How Do We Impact?
- The Early Career Compass: A Professional Mentorship Workshop
- Consultation and Ethical Practice: Dilemmas in Forensic, National Security and Consulting Psychology
- Carrots Taste Better Than Sticks: Positive Reinforcement for Behavior Change
- Strategies for Promoting Positive Mental Health Outcomes for Youth of Color
- New Frontiers in Bullying of Youth with Disabilities: Research, Social Policy/Law, and Practice

Div. 41 Co-Sponsored Division Programs

- **Working Towards LGBT Equality: The State of the Science, Practice, and Policy**
 - Conversation Hour (co-sponsored by Div 9)
 - Friday 8/4: 10:00-11:50am
 - Presenters: Stephenie Chaudoir, Shelley Craig, Roddy Flynn, Erik Girvan, Beverly Greene, John Pachankis
- **Re-humanizing Addiction through Education, Policy, and Practice**
 - Symposium (co-sponsored by Div 30)
 - Saturday 8/5: 8:00-9:50am
 - Presenters: Lindsey B Hopkins, Sarah A. Raskin, Scott Kellogg, Douglas B. Marlowe, Laura J. Holt, Rebecca Schacht
- **Police-Community Relations in Crisis: How Psychology-Law Enforcement Partnerships Can Help**
 - Symposium (co-sponsored by Div 54)
 - Saturday 8/5: 10:00-11:50am
 - Presenters: Rebecca Fix, Wendy N. Gray, Elizabeth Getzoff Testa, Vanessa A. Edkins, Hassan Aden
- **Sexual Violence on Campus: Changing Dialogue, Changing Culture**

Committee News & Updates

- Saturday 8/5, 8:00-9:50am (co-sponsored by Div 9)
- Presenters: Mitch Abrams, Andrew L. Stewart, Zoë D. Peterson, Kristen Jozkowski, Merranda R. Marin
- Chairs: Monica Miller, Twila Wingrove
- **Continuing Education Proposed by Div 41 (draft: CE credit approval pending)**
 - Ethical and Legal Challenges Confronting Psychologists Working in Correctional
 - Settings (Saturday, August 5)
 - Proactive Corrections Reform—Examples from Across the Nation (Friday, August 4)
 - Ethics in Forensic Psychology (Thursday, August 3)
 - The Justice System's Response to Women—The Influence of Socioeconomic Status, Gender and Race (Sunday, August 6)
- **Special Events**
 - Book Signing
 - Gender, Psychology, and Justice: The Mental Health of Women and Girls in the Legal System, edited by Corinne C. Datchi and Julie R. Ancis
 - Saturday 8/5: 3:00-4:00pm
 - AP-LS hospitality suite
 - Corinne and Julie will be giving a presentation at the convention that is directly related to the book
- **Announcements**
- AP-LS Hospitality Suite
 - AP-LS will have a hospitality suite for gatherings, committee meeting(s), informal social time, etc.
 - The suite will have some light snacks and beverages.
 - If you would like to schedule an event in the hospitality suite, please contact Kathy Gaskey apls@ed.rr.com
- **Convention Room-Sharing**
 - If you would like to decrease your costs by sharing a room at the APA Convention, you can use the link below to post your request for hotel room-sharing and/or browse through requests made by others.
 - <http://www.apa.org/convention/register-housing/shared-housing/index.aspx>

Collaborative Programming Sponsored by AP-LS

- TED Talk Learning Lounge: An Interactive Guide to Neuroimaging in Psychology -
- The Walk a Mile Experience: A Families Living in Poverty Awareness Session
- Systematic Intervention to Reduce Sexual Violence on Campus: What Do We Know? How Do We Impact?
- The Early Career Compass: A Professional Mentorship Workshop
- Consultation and Ethical Practice: Dilemmas in Forensic, National Security and Consulting Psychology
- Carrots Taste Better Than Sticks: Positive Reinforcement for Behavior Change
- Strategies for Promoting Positive Mental Health Outcomes for Youth of Color
- New Frontiers in Bullying of Youth with Disabilities: Research, Social Policy/Law, and Practice

Co-listed Programming Supported by AP-LS

- Understanding the Struggles of Immigrants Seeking Asylum: How Psychologists Can Help
- Promoting Racial Reconciliation for Black, Brown, and White Citizen
- From Courts To The Community: How Psychology Is Transforming Gender-Responsive Justice For Women
- Understanding and Treating Marginalized Men: The Men's Center Approach (focus on incarcerated men)
- The Social and Political Implications of Moral Conviction
- "What's a Nice Psychologist Like You Doing in a Place like That?" Diverse Roles in Public Policy
- The Wage Gap: Reporting Compensation Data in a New Era
- Child and Family Well-Being and Homelessness: Integrating Research into Practice and Policy
- How Review of Research on Corporal Punishment Can Influence Policy Decisions
- Parental Incarceration as an Adverse Childhood Experience: New Data from Minnesota and Virginia
- College Student Sexual Victimization and Risky Sexual Relationships

Committee News & Updates

- Policing Race, Policing Disorder: The Impacts of Broken Windows
- The Psychology of Religion/Spirituality & Mass Shootings
- Validation of the Battered Woman Syndrome Questionnaire
- Ethical Issues in Death Penalty Cases and Intellectual Disability
- Saul Kassin, The Psychology of Wrongful Convictions: Implications for Policy and Practice
- John Wixted, Master Lecturer (Cognition and Perception): Psychology's Wrongful Conviction of Eyewitness
- Memory Comparison of Male and Female Rape Myth Scripts
- Future Direction of Gender Based Violence Research
- First Victims of Conflict: Transforming Global Violence Against Women
- New Frontiers in LGBT+ Psychology: Research, Policy, and Practice
- Poverty and mental wellbeing among LGBT people: Research, practice and policy
- Community Psychology in the Policy Arena: Policy Influence Pathways, Challenges & Future Directions
- Cultural correlates of intimate partner violence among Latinos/as
- New Frontiers in Measurement of Victimization and Resilience
- Violence Against Teachers: Assessment, Intervention, and Recommendations
- College Student Sexual Victimization and Risky Sexual Relationships
- Students and Licensure Applicants with Previous Misdemeanors or Felonies
- Clinical Practice Considerations: Taking Steps to Avoid and Respond to Client Complaints/Grievances
- Responding to Hate on Campus
- 125 Years of Psychology as Science Within APA
- Teaching Research Ethics in the Age of the Hoffman Report
- Campus Activism: Counseling, Spirituality, Sexual Assault, Black Lives Matter, and Love is Love
- Predictors of and Outcomes Related to Sexual Violence: Implications for Prevention
- #Blacklivesmatter Attitudes and Activism: Exploring Current Empirical Research and Experiences
- Transnational Perspectives on Violence Against Women
- Managing Ethical Dilemmas in Clinical Practice: How to Avoid the Ethical "Hot Seat"
- Justice for All: Exploring Police Interactions with Marginalized Populations
- National Violence Summit: Police Chiefs and Leading Psychologists Discuss Policing and Community
- Threat and Compassion: Entering the Mind and World of the Police Patrol Officer I & II
- How to Legally & Ethically Practice Over State Lines
- Intimate Partner Violence: Socio-Emotional Factors and Long-Term Prevalence

Co-listed Programs of Interest to Students

- Alternative Career Paths with a Doctorate in Psychology
- Introduction to the R Statistical System
- Internship Workshop
- Systemic and Individual Responses to Microaggressions: An Interactive Skill-Building Session
- Post-Doc Talk: Tips for the Postdoc Search and Interview
- Financial Literacy for Graduate Students
- Procuring Federal Funding for Your Research
- Meet and Greet with Internship Training Directors
- Future Directions of LGBT and Public Policy: The Impact on the Graduate Training Experience
- How to Master the Internship Application Process
- Life Outside of the Psychology Department: Alternative Careers in Psychology

American Psychology-Law Society

Executive Committee Meeting Minutes

August 3, 2016

Denver, CO

The meeting was called to order at 4:03 p.m.

I. Attending: Eve Brank, Jennifer Groscup, Patricia Zapf, Dave DeMatteo, Daniel Krauss, Gina Vincent, Margaret Kovera, Kento Yasuhara, Jennifer Woolard, Monica Miller, Megan Galloway, Kathleen Kemp, Jennifer Hunt, Nick Druhn, Joel Lieberman, Vanessa Edkins Tom Grisso, Emily Haney-Crone, Derrek Hess, Tess Neal, Amanda Zelechowski, Matthew Huss, Jason Cantone

II. Introductory (Wollard): Wollard called to order at 4:03pm. Introductions were made around the room of the attendees. Wollard thanked Kathy Gaskey and the Conference Co-Chairs for their hard work planning the Conference. Wollard noted that there was a revised budget for DeMatteo's Presidential Initiative, to be discussed later.

III. Minutes (Groscup): Minutes from the March 9, 2016 meeting were presented for corrections. There were no comments on the minutes. Wollard moved to approve. All voted in favor of approval.

IV. AP-LS Updates (Gaskey): Gaskey reported that she and the Co-Chairs are going to Seattle to tour the hotel for the conference which will be held March 16-18th. Gaskey reported on membership numbers. We have 3263 total active (all paid) members, 1603 non-active (not paid) members for this year. Members are receiving three reminder emails to pay dues and two lapsed membership emails to remind after dues date has passed. Most lapsed members are students. For 2018 conference planning, Gaskey reported that Charlotte, NC was no longer an option because some members are not allowed to get reimbursed for travel there. In Nashville, Gaskey reported that there is one hotel that would be big enough for us, but it is already booked. In Memphis, the Peabody is available with affordable rooms, but the Food & Beverage minimums are too high. Gaskey will negotiate with them and report back.

V. Governance Committee – By-laws Changes (Krauss): Krauss reported on the proposed AP-LS by-laws changes. In March, a procedural issue was raised that required a change to the by-laws. In that instance, we needed to appoint a new APA Council Member to replace the Council Member who needed to rotate out of that position early. There was no clear answer in the by-laws about the process for this appointment, therefore a by-laws amendment was required. The Governance Committee then examined all of the by-laws for other areas in need of revision. Examples of amendments include making the by-laws consistent with APA and DC laws because APA is governed by DC law and adding standing committees. The by-laws contained only five standing committees, but we have twenty-five, so the others were added. Two potential areas of by-laws changes need to be discussed by the EC: whether to keep Members-at-Large tasked with specific duties and how many research committees we should have. Discuss appears in point VI. Below. After that discussion, Krauss requested that EC comments should be sent to Krauss and Neal (who takes over as Governance Committee Chair at the end of this meeting) by September 15th. Committee chairs are also encouraged to look closely at the proposed changes and send comments by the 15th. Krauss will call for an email vote on the final proposed by-laws. A unanimous email vote in favor of the revisions will be required to the amendments to the membership for a vote. If the EC votes in favor unanimously, an announcement about the by-laws revision vote will go in the Winter News by October. An online vote by the membership will occur early in 2017.

VI. Governance Committee – Structural Changes (Krauss): Two areas of the by-laws that require discussion include the structure of the Members-at-Large duties and the number and structure of the research committees. Krauss reported that a few years ago under the organizational structure developed by Cutler and the EC, each Member-at-Large position was assigned to lead a different area of the organization: administration, special interests, and research/practice. Krauss requested that the EC discuss the effectiveness of these assignments. Discussion indicated that there was agreement that the separate duties for each Member-at-Large was a good idea, that more structure would be good in terms of what roles are, that it has been a good way to increase communication, that we should consider designating duties for overseeing specific committees to make sure they are functioning effectively. Yasuhara will send out organizational structure developed by Cutler to the EC for review and will make it available in the Newsletter and on the website. There was discussion of tasking the MAC or the PDW with overseeing LGBTQ+ issues, and those committees and the Member-at-Large overseeing them will consider the issue and report back to the EC. Overall, there was support for continuing the current Member-at-Large structure.

VII. ECP Survey (Cantone and Kemp): Cantone and Kemp reported that at the last APA Convention, there was an excellent presentation on the graduate student survey on graduate training. The ECP Committee will conduct a similar survey of ECPs to extend the information on perspectives on training. The goals of the survey are to examine how ECPs experience the workforce after grad school and to understand why members are dropping out at the ECP level. The ECP looked at surveys done by ECP groups from other divisions and incorporated their questions. ECP committee has reviewed and commented on survey draft. The ECP is asking the EC for feedback on the survey and approval to do the survey. The EC supported sending out the survey and will send any comments on content to Kemp and Cantone.

VIII. Presidential Communications Initiative Update (Zapf): Zapf reported on progress made on the Presidential Communications Initiative. Zapf thanked all contributors to the project. Zapf reported that the committee did a competitive analysis about allied organizations and how they share information with their members, how they can share information about our organization with their members, and how we can get information from them to disseminate to our members. APA Legal Council encouraged us to have our logo trademarked. The committee had a designer create a new logo a year ago. Zapf asked the EC to discuss if we want to do that because there might be a fee. Zapf will do some additional research on this issue. The committee has also been considering the best mode of communication with our members about Division activities. In the survey previously conducted by the committee, members indicated that emails, listserves, and preconferences would be modes of communication they would like.

Zapf reported reviewing policies and procedures for posting on social media. Website editor will have power to make decisions about what will be on the website, which is the primary source for information about the Division. Zapf reported that all revisions to the website that were received from committees and based on the communications survey have been made. The committee also created an information repository in a Dropbox folder with subfolders for all AP-LS committees. The next step for the committee is to task someone with maintaining and updating the Dropbox folders. Maintenance includes tasks such as uploading Committee reports, granting access to incoming committee members, and removing access for people rotating off of committees. The committee will be considering a marketing plan for the organization, for the conference, and for the CE workshops at the conference next.

Zapf brought proposals to the EC for consideration: 1) Starting monthly e-blasts to members that would be brief, timely overviews of Division-relevant information with links to the content and opportunities to get involved. 2) Establishing a Communications Officer, who could be a new person on the EC, a new person not on the EC, or could be a Member-at-Large. Zapf proposed that the organization needs one person who coordinates the flow of information and has the power to make decisions about information flow (i.e., e-blast, AP-LS News, EC, etc.).

A discussion of a Communications Officer followed. It was suggested that we try making it a duty of a Member-at-Large at first and revisit later to see if it needs to be its own position. Neal will take on that role as a Member-at-Large. The e-blast format was discussed next. The relationship between the e-blasts, the website, and the AP-LS News were discussed. DeMatteo proposed that we keep the AP-LS News in its current format, have the Member-at-Large do the e-blasts, and reassess to figure out any transitions that need to be made. Zapf suggested a two year transition into e-blasts so that we can resolve any issues and make a decision about the relationship between the e-blasts and the newsletter. Vincent suggested having some evaluation of the e-blasts to track how they are working. Yasuhara noted that we will be able to tell who opens the e-blast emails, who clicks on links, what links are clicked on, etc. Yasuhara will conduct the same analysis for the newsletter for comparison. Neal will start e-blasts immediately, and Yasuhara will track usage. All will report back to the EC at the next meeting.

IX. Law and Human Behavior (Kovera): Kovera reported that LHB had 2.542 impact factor this year, up 2.6%. APA reported that print subscriptions for LHB are down, PsychArticles are up, and the net revenue is higher, however, LHB revenues are still not meeting the minimum contract payment from APA. Kovera raised two issues. The first issue is the end of the contract with APA for publishing LHB. Kovera is talking to Jesse Rabin (council at APA) about how to proceed with the contract issue. Kovera and Wollard will be having informational meetings with APA and other publishers to bring information back to the EC for consideration. The second issue is about open science considerations for LHB. Kovera raised the option of offering “badges” to authors who do things non-required things like submit datasets, etc. Kovera reported that APS has been offering badges on their publications, and it increased downloads and citations for those articles. Adding badges would not affect acceptance rates or publication decisions. Kovera will talk to APA about it, gather other information about it, and report back to the EC.

X. Psychlaw Evidence Database (DeMatteo): DeMatteo presented a proposal for AP-LS to fund the development of the Psychlaw Evidence Database. The PLED is a web-based, searchable database that is intended to be a comprehensive resource for psychlaw research. Requesting money to get it going on a larger scale: 3 years of \$10,300 per year for a total of \$30,900. There will be metrics built in to see if and how it is being used. If year 1 is not successful, there will be no request for year 2 and 3. The database currently contains summaries of articles with Prisa ratings. The creators are trying to get summaries out to policy makers and to lawyers in a format that is digestible for them. Currently there are 200 users, about half from US, 20% from Canada, and the rest from other countries. Most users are students, 30% professionals, and others are policy makers. Discussion of the project included what role AP-LS would play in the database, what kind of oversight the database would require, the writing style of the summaries (and whether there would need to be multiple versions of the summaries for various types of users), and from where in the budget we could support the database development. DeMatteo volunteered to provide oversight of the project. Galloway suggested collaborating with grad student interns at APA Policy Directorate because one of them might have the skills to do the writing and have connections to do it. Wollard asked for a motion. DeMatteo moved to approve one year of funding if 1) a target audience was clearly identified – including that there should be two plans if separately targeting lawyers and policy makers, 2) the proposal included training for the graduate student writing the summaries, 3) a maintenance plan was developed, 4) the metric for determining success was expanded to include more than a count of users after a year, 5) a dissemination plan was developed, and 6) if the next budget proposal was submitted during the regular budget cycle. Wollard moved for vote on DeMatteo’s motion. 8 voted in favor, 1 abstention. The motion passed, and Brank added the amount to fund year 1 of the project to the proposed budget.

XI. Committee Terms of Reference (Wollard): Wollard reported on updates to the committee terms of reference and called for votes to approve changes in the committee terms of reference. The Book Award Committee added a Co-chair and a succession plan to their terms of reference. Wollard called for discussion. There was no discussion. Wollard called for a vote. Unanimous vote in favor. The Professional Development of Women Committee updated their terms of reference to increase membership to a Chair plus five members, changed their terms of reference language to be consistent with the APA Committee on Women, and removed language about surveying members. Wollard called for discussion. There was no discussion. Wollard called for a vote. Unanimous vote in favor. The Social Media Committee updated their terms of reference to include that the Chair will be appointed by the committee and that the Website Editor will be a permanent member of the committee. Wollard called for discussion. The EC recommended changing the language about appointing a Chair to making a recommendation to the President for appointing a Chair because it is the President’s job to make committee Chair appointments. No more discussion. Wollard called for a vote. Unanimous vote in favor. The Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee proposed to add a student member and modify terms for appointing a Chair so that the nomination for Chair will be sent to the President and other minor changes. Wollard called for discussion. Corrections were suggested to the language about meetings. There was no other discussion. Wollard called for a vote. Unanimous vote in favor.

XII. Annual Conference Items

- a. **Monetary award for Distinguished Contributions Award (DeMatteo):** DeMatteo reported that there is no monetary award for the Distinguished Contributions Award, and the majority of awards we give have some money associated with them. As a comparison, AAFP gives a \$1,000 award for theirs. DeMatteo moved to attach a \$1,000 award to any Distinguished Contribution Award. A vote was taken with 8 in favor and 1 abstention. Brank will add \$1,000 to the budget for this year. The Nominations and Awards Committee will have to submit a budget request next year if an additional Distinguished Contribution Award is developed.

- b. **Finance Committee – Honoraria and Conference Program Time (Brank and Wollard):** Brank introduced the agenda item by reminding the EC that several years ago, the Finance Committee developed guidelines for speaker honoraria which made budget proposals for honoraria more consistent across Committees. When committees propose to invite a speaker, they are also asking for conference time, which is not in the purview of the Finance Committee. This year, the Finance Committee pulled all of the proposed speaker fees (\$27,000) out of the respective committees' budget proposals into one conference speaker line in the budget to consider them together without reducing any committee's proposed budget. An issue for the EC to consider is how decisions should be made about these speaker fees and time at the conference. Wollard volunteered to become a liaison to the CAC in the future to come up with guidance for the committee to give to other committees about using conference time and budget. Wollard been in touch with Steve Clark, current CAC Chair. Wollard would like CAC to come back to the EC with some proposals.
- c. **Professional Development of Woman Committee Proposal for Child Care at the Conference (Vincent):** Vincent reported that the PDW is looking into ways we can support women and families at the conference in terms of child care. There are a range of options done by other organizations, and the PDW requests permission to survey members about which of those options might be most helpful before further investigating their feasibility for our conference. Several suggestions were made about options to consider, and concern was raised over options that might incur liability for the Division. Wollard requested that people give their suggestions to Vincent. Wollard called for a vote on survey. Unanimous vote in favor of conducting the survey.

XIII. AP-LS Annual Conference Programming (Hess and Kemp): Hess and Kemp reported that the Division needs to make a decision about the submission platform for the conference. They recommended that we keep the current platform. They proposed that we only retain the submission part of the platform and not the program planning part of the platform. Last year, the Co-Chairs tried the program planning part of the platform, which cost additional money, and they had a very negative experience with it. Brank reported we got our money back for that portion of the cost of the platform. The conference submission deadline is planned for the first week of October, 2016. Kemp raised issue of getting a poster making service that would make posters with competitive prices and ship to the conference. Wollard suggested that would be an item for the Conference Advisory Committee to discuss. Wollard will ask the CAC to put it on their agenda.

XIV. APA Conference Programming (Druhn and Miller): Druhn and Miller reported that it was very helpful to involve new Co-chairs early in the planning process. They revised the APA Convention Co-chair manual, which will be an asset for APA Chairs going forward. Most revisions related to the conference portal. They reported that proposals at the APA Convention for the Division have historically had high acceptance rates, but they were lower this year and the program is strong. There was not a specific theme this year, which may have expanded submissions, and the Co-chairs are not planning to have a theme next year either. The Co-chairs solicited programming from AP-LS committees and encouraged committee Chairs to submit programming in the future. The Co-chairs asked the EC to consider whether we want to continue inviting speakers for APA because it is expensive and they are generally poorly attended. This year they have a co-sponsored speaker about the school-to-prison pipeline, which should be successful. They received \$1,500 from APA to offset costs for that talk. Miller reported that they are putting together some collaborative programming for next year. So far, programming includes the theme of "rehumanizing addiction," and we may present something on drug courts. Under the theme of "history of divisions," the Co-chairs have asked Grisso to speak on our Division. Under "promoting positive outcomes for minority youth," the Co-chairs proposed to have Eric Gervan from Oregon speak about disparities in legal system and school discipline. Send ideas about other potential programming to Miller. Wollard thanked both Co-chairs for their hard work.

XV. APA Science Directorate (Heather Kelly & Amber Story): Story (Associate Executive Director for Scientific Affairs) and Kelly (a lobbyist in the Science Directorate overseeing Veterans' Affairs, NSF, NIJ, and others) reported that the Directorate has a lot of awards and internships relevant to psychology and law. On lobbying side, Kelly reported that policing and race issues are getting a lot of attention. Wollard informed Kelly about the developing PsychLaw Evidence Database. Contact Kelly if you have any questions.

XVI. Treasurer's Report (Brank): Brank reviewed the activities of the Finance Committee in reviewing budget requests prior to approval by the EC. The Finance Committee specifically talked about the new research award and its amount for this year and in the coming years. The Finance Committee decided it should be paid out of the interest. The rounded average available is \$40,000 for this year, and it is projected to be \$45,000 next year. The Finance Committee also removed all of the proposed honoraria from all budgets, inserted a conference speaker line on budget, and put all of the requested money there without reducing the amount so that they could be considered together. Brank reported changing the Awards and Dissertation Prizes line in the budget to Awards and Sponsorships to give the Division the flexibility to sponsor project requests from within and outside the Division. Brank reported making changes during the meeting to the submitted budget to include \$1,000 for the Distinguished Award and \$10,000 for PsychLaw Evidence Database in the new Awards and Sponsorships budget line. Brank reported that the Division has a \$69,500 projected net for 2017. Wollard moved to approve the budget. All voted in favor.

XVII. Hoffman Report Update (DeMatteo): APA is proposing a resolution stating that forensic psychologists should not be involved in any capacity in death penalty cases (i.e., evaluations for competence to be executed), in any forensic context in which informed consent is not provided (i.e., court-ordered evaluations), or in domestic interrogations. DeMatteo requested that we discuss making a statement or not. Lieberman reported there was discussion at Council about preventing psychologists providing mental health care to military detainees. Wollard noted that the Division should have a process to decide whether and how we respond to issues like this and other time-sensitive situations, and she will look into creating one in the next year. There was discussion about the concerns over not saying anything and concerns over acting in an advocacy role. The EC will continue to consider this issue over email.

XVIII. Adjournment

Wollard called to adjourn the meeting at 7:57pm. Meeting adjourned.

AP-LS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Voting Members

President	Dave DeMatteo	dsd25@drexel.edu
Past President	Jennifer Woolard	jennifer.woolard@gmail.com
President Elect	Eve Brank	ebrank2@unl.edu
Secretary	Jennifer Groscup	jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu
Treasurer	Vanessa Edkins	vedkins@fit.edu
Member-at-Large	Tess Neal	tneal6@asu.edu
Member-at-Large	Jennifer Hunt	huntjs@buffalostate.edu
Member-at-Large	Gianni Pirelli	gianni.pirelli@gmail.com
APA Council Rep	Joel Lieberman	jdl@unlv.nevada.edu
APA Council Rep	Thomas Grisso	thomas.grisso@umassmed.edu
Student Section Chair	Emily Haney-Caron	ehh29@drexel.edu

Non-Voting Members

Budget & Investment	Vanessa Edkins	vedkins@fit.edu
Book Series	Patty Zapf	patricia.zapf@gmail.com
Book Award	Mark Fondacaro	mfondacaro@gmail.com
Conference Advisory	Steven Clark	steven.clark@ucr.edu
Continuing Education	Amanda Zelechowski	amanda.zelechowski@valpo.edu
Corrections	Sarah Miller	mlmiller@crimson.ua.edu
Dissertation Awards	Lindsay Malloy	lmalloy@fiu.edu
Grants-In-Aid	Jessica Klaver	drjessicaklaver@gmail.com
Early Career Professionals (ECP)	Lauren Reba-Harrelson	laurenrebaharrelson@gmail.com
Fellows	Dick Rogers	rogersr@unt.edu
Forensic Specialty Council / Governance	Dan Krauss	dkrauss@cmc.edu
Law & Human Behavior – Editor	Margaret Bull Kovera	mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu
Legal	Christopher Slobogin	c.slobogin@vanderbilt.edu
Interdisciplinary Grant	Nick Schweitzer	njs@asu.edu
Minority Affairs Co-Chairs	Michelle Hoy-Watkins Jorge Varela	mhoy@thechicagoschool.edu jgv002@shsu.edu
Newsletter Editor	Matthew Huss	mhuss@creighton.edu
Nominations & Award	Jennifer Woolard	jennifer.woolard@gmail.com
Practice	Nicholas Druhn	druhn@icloud.com
Professional Development of Women (PDW)	Angela Crossman	crossman.angela@gmail.com
Research		
Scientific Paper Review	Mark Costanzo	mark.costanzo@claremontmckenna.edu
Social Media	Sara Appleby	appleby_sc@mercer.edu
Teaching, Training & Careers (TTC)	Alana Cook	alanac@sfu.ca
Undergraduate Paper Award	Meredith Allison	mallison5@elon.edu
Webpage Editor	Kento Yasuhara	kento.yasuhara@gmail.com
Division Administrative Assistant	Kathy Gaskey	apls@ec.rr.com ckgaskey@gmail.com
2017 APA Conference Co-Chairs (Washington, DC)	Monica Miller Twila Wingrove	mkmiller@unr.edu wingroveta@appstate.edu
2017 APLS Conference Co-Chairs (Seattle, WA)	Kathleen Kemp Dereck Hess	kkemp@lifespan.org derekthess@gmail.com
2018 APA Conference Chair (San Francisco, CA)	Twila Wingrove	wingroveta@appstate.edu



**Calls for Nominations & Papers
Announcements
Advertisements**



**Summer 2017
American Psychology-Law Society**

2017 AP-LS Award for Best Undergraduate Paper

The AP-LS Award for Best Undergraduate Paper recognizes an outstanding undergraduate research paper focused on the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law.

Deadline: June 30, 2017

To be eligible for an award, the student must be the major contributor to a project on a topic relevant to psychology and law (i.e., the student had primary responsibility for initiating and conducting the project even though the project will usually be conducted under the supervision of a mentor). Data collection should be complete. Winners will be encouraged to submit their work for presentation at the AP-LS Conference (as first authors). Students may submit their work during their first post-undergraduate year as long as the work was conducted during their undergraduate career.

For more information, please go to:

<http://www.apadivisions.org/division-41/awards/undergraduate.aspx>



APS and APA Make Awards to AP-LS Fellows Wells and Kassin

APLS members Gary Wells and Saul Kassin will be honored with major awards from the American Psychological Association and the Association for Psychological Science. Wells will receive the James McKeen Cattell Fellow Award for lifetime outstanding contributions to applied psychological research at APS's annual convention in Boston in May 2017. Kassin will receive the APA Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy award at APA's convention in Washington, DC in August 2017. Both are scheduled to give major addresses after accepting their awards.

There are remarkable parallels in the careers of Wells and Kassin. Both began their careers doing research in attribution theory examining how people use consensus information but soon turned their attention to the interface of psychology and law. Both have been prolific contributors to Law and Human Behavior, both have received the Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law Award from AP-LS, and both are past presidents of AP-LS. Moreover, Wells was the lead author on the first APLS "white paper" (which was on eyewitness identification) and Kassin was the lead author on the second APLS white paper (which was on confessions). Wells holds the title of Distinguished Professor at Iowa State University and Kassin holds the title of Distinguished Professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY.

AP-LS Dissertation Awards

Dr. Skye Stephens is our 1st place dissertation award winner. Her dissertation, entitled "Hebephilic Sexual Interests in Sexual Offenders," was a series of three studies designed to investigate the validity of hebephilia in a sample of over 2000 sexual offenders. The committee reviewers described her dissertation as a "well-defined and justified investigation" and one that "strongly and thoroughly covers a timely issue." Discussing the contribution of the dissertation, reviewers further noted, "Overall, this is the type of comprehensive, multi-faceted, empirically sound investigation that is likely to receive notice from future DSM and ICD committees when it comes time to consider revisions to sexual disorder diagnoses related to pedophilia and hebephiliac." Skye completed her dissertation at Ryerson University under the supervision of Drs. Michael C. Seto and Alasdair M. Goodwill.

Dr. Laura M. White is our 2nd place dissertation award winner. Her dissertation, entitled "Mental Health and Substance-Related Treatment Utilization, Dropout, and Continuity of Care among Detained Adolescents: A 14-Year Longitudinal Study" examined treatment utilization and longitudinal treatment patterns of over 9000 detained adolescents. Committee reviewers commented on the novelty and need for this "extensive" study. The committee reviewers described Laura's dissertation as a significant contribution to the field indicating that the findings concerning quality of care is "crucial in understanding the efficacy of treatment for juveniles in detention. Laura completed her dissertation at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis under the supervision of Drs. John H. McGrew and Matthew C. Aalsma.

Dr. Alana C. Krix is our 3rd place dissertation award winner. Her dissertation, entitled "Obtaining information from eyewitnesses: Effects of retrieval support in eyewitness interviews" examined the beneficial effects of retrieval support (i.e., techniques that help witnesses get access to their recollections) when witnessing conditions were suboptimal, and the effects of retrieval support through repeated interviewing. Reviewers commented on the "thorough," "rigorous," and "well executed" series of experiments noting that "There is enough material here for two PhDs!" Alana completed her dissertation at Maastricht University under the supervision of Drs. Harald Merckelbach & Melanie Sauerland.

2016 Request for Proposals: The Drs. Rosalee G. and Raymond A. Weiss Research & Program Innovation Grants

About the American Psychological Foundation (APF)

APF provides financial support for innovative research and programs that enhance the power of psychology to elevate the human condition and advance human potential both now and in generations to come. Since 1953, APF has supported a broad range of scholarships and grants for students and early career psychologists as well as research and program grants that use psychology to improve people's lives.

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

About the Grants

The Drs. Rosalee G. and Raymond A. Weiss Program and Innovation Grant supports innovative research, education, and intervention efforts that advance psychological knowledge and application in

- Understanding the connection between behavior and health.
- Reducing stigma and prejudice
- Understanding and preventing all forms of violence
- Addressing long-term psychological needs in the aftermath of disaster

Preference will be given to pilot projects that, if successful, would be strong candidates for support from major federal and foundation funding agencies, and "demonstration projects" that promise to generalize broadly to similar settings in other geographical areas and/or to other settings.

Amount - Up to \$1,000

For grants and scholarships that are \$10,000 or more, APF will make the award to your institution. APF does not allow institutional indirect costs or overhead costs. Applicants may use grant monies for direct administrative costs of their proposed project.

Eligibility Requirements

Applicants must:

- Be a graduate student or early career researcher (no more than 10 years postdoctoral).
- Be affiliated with a nonprofit charitable, educational, or scientific institution, or governmental entity operating exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.
- APF will NOT consider the following requests for grants to support:
 - political or lobbying purposes

- entertainment or fundraising expenses
- anyone the Internal Revenue Service would regard as a disqualified group or individual
- localized direct service
- conference/workshop expenses
- Have demonstrated competence and capacity to execute the proposed work
- IRB approval must be received from host institution before funding can be awarded if human participants are involved

Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated on:

- Innovative and potential impact qualities
- Quality, viability, and promise of proposed work
- Clear and comprehensive methodology
- Practicality of budget

Proposal Requirements

- Please include the following sections in your proposal (no more than 7 pages; 1 inch margins, no smaller than 11 point font):
 - Description of proposed project to include goal, relevant background, target population, methods, anticipated outcomes. Format: not to exceed 5 pages (1 inch margins, no smaller than 11 point font)
 - Timeline for execution (1 page)
 - Full budget and justification (1 page)
- Current CV
- Applicants affiliated with a nonprofit must attach the organization's IRS determination letter certifying nonprofit status.

Submission Process and Deadline

Please submit an application online by **September 15, 2017** at
<http://www.apa.org/apf/funding/weiss.aspx>

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

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

Behavioral Sciences and the Law:

Special Issue on Risk Factors: Empirical and Legal Concerns

Call for Papers

Behavioral Sciences & the Law announces a forthcoming special issue on *Risk Factors: Empirical and Legal Concerns*, to be edited by Christopher Slobogin, J.D., LL.M. In recent years, scholars, courts and most prominently, former Attorney General Eric Holder, have called into question the legitimacy of risk assessments that rely on static risk factors, risk factors over which the individual has little or no control, and risk factors that may be “proxies” for traits such as race or class. This call for papers seeks original research reports, literature reviews and policy papers addressing: (1) the lawfulness of relying on particular risk factors in particular contexts; (2) the extent to which suspect variables such as race, class or gender can be avoided in fashioning useful risk assessment instruments (i.e., whether/how concerns about an instrument’s predictive fairness across groups can be balanced against mean score differences across groups relevant to disparate impact); (3) the difficulty of assessing the risk of a particular individual based on group-derived data; (4) comparisons of the usefulness of risk assessment techniques that seek to rely primarily on dynamic risk factors or factors that reflect blameworthy choices with risk assessment techniques that rely primarily or substantially on historical factors or factors that are “innocent” on their face (such as marital or employment status); and (5) related matters.

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

To expedite processing, submit your manuscript electronically. Authors should use e-mail attachment, with the manuscript readable in Windows-based MS Word or Word Perfect formats. Because the goal is to publish the special issue before the end of the year, manuscripts must be received before **July 1, 2017**. Please submit electronically to:

Christopher Slobogin
Vanderbilt University Law School
131 21st Ave. South
Nashville, Tn. 37203
c.slobogin@vanderbilt.edu

American Association of Forensic Psychologists (AAFP) Dissertation Grant Winners

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) awards grants to outstanding graduate students conducting dissertations in applied areas of law and psychology, with preference shown for dissertations addressing clinical-forensic issues. Grants are awarded based on the potential contribution of the dissertation to applied law-psychology, the methodological soundness of their experimental design, as well as budgetary needs and a review of applicant's personal statement. The recipients of the 2017 AAFP Dissertation Grants are:

Elizabeth Gale-Bentz

Drexel University

Emily Haney-Caron

Drexel University

Kelsey Laxton

Sam Houston State University

Lucy Guarnera

University of Virginia

Laura Grossi

Fairleigh Dickinson University

APF Walter Katkovsky

Research Grants

Up to \$20,000 APF Walter Katkovsky Research Grants on the general topic of combining psychotherapy and psychoactive medications where medication is an adjunct to psychotherapy and not the primary intervention.

Research should not be on the medication per se but rather on conditions that may be associated with decisions to introduce or discontinue a medication in the treatment plan and with the outcomes of combining these treatments.

Examples include but are not limited to the following:

- Individual differences in patient variables that may favor or contraindicate combining psychotherapy and psychoactive medication.
- In-therapy variations in goals, structure, methods, theoretical orientation, therapist/patient interactions, and expected frequency and duration of meetings as they affect the appropriateness of combined treatments;
- Research to establish recommendations on process variables on how best to introduce alternatives that may include changing or discontinuing a medication;
- Research on comparing the effectiveness of psychoactive medications alone vs. with psychotherapy for specific conditions.

Three \$20,000 grants and three \$10,000 grants are available.

This grant is open to doctoral level researchers.

The deadline for proposals is **November 1, 2017.**

See our website for more information:

<http://www.apa.org/apf/funding/katkovsky-research-grants.aspx>

To apply for this grant:

<https://www.grantinterface.com/Home/Logon?urlkey=apa&>

Request for Proposals CEMRRAT2 Task Force

Implementation grants fund for ethnic minority recruitment, retention, and training in psychology

Deadline August 28, 2017

The American Psychological Association (APA) Commission on Ethnic Minority Recruitment, Retention and Training in Psychology II (CEMRRAT2) Task Force is pleased to announce its Request for Proposals (RFPs) for the 2017 APA CEMRRAT2 Task Force Implementation Grants Fund (IGF) for Ethnic Minority Recruitment, Retention, and Training in Psychology. As in previous years, the APA's Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs (OEMA), housed within the Directorate, is tasked with the management and implementation of this and other Task Force related projects/activities. The five goals of APA's CEMRRAT Plan are: (a) promote and improve multicultural training in psychology, (b) increase ethnic minority faculty recruitment and retention in psychology, (c) increase ethnic minority student recruitment, retention and graduation in psychology, (d) provide national leadership for diversity and multiculturalism in education, science and human services, and (e) promote data collection, research, and evaluation on ethnic minority recruitment, retention, education, graduation and training.

As in previous years, the CEMRRAT2 TF's IGF intends to serve as a source for "seed funding" to energize, empower, and support interested individuals, organizations, and educational institutions committed to enhancing and/or increasing ethnic minority recruitment, retention and training in psychology. Eligible applicants for these grant funds are state psychological associations, APA divisions, departments/schools of psychology, APA boards and committees, other entities of organized psychology, and individuals. Applicants must be APA members at the time funding awards are made/approved.

Unlike the process of rolling submissions used in the past, ALL proposals must be received by OEMA on or before August 28, 2017. It is anticipated that approximately two to four proposals will be funded from any of the seven priority areas listed below. Proposals will be funded up to a maximum of \$10,000.

The CEMRRAT2 TF's established funding priorities for FY2017 are:

Current Initiative: Racial/Ethnic Minority Health Disparities—For activities that serve to increase the number of prospective and early career ethnic minority psychology faculty committed to the multiple issues addressing racial/ethnic minority health disparities in research and scientific inquiry, and who will contribute to scientific educational experiences and role modeling in academic settings. Examples of projects include technical assistance workshops in grant application skills or publication processes. We are also interested in increasing the representation of ethnic minority psychologists in academia and teaching careers. We recognize that efforts to launch such activities may exceed available funding; therefore, highest consideration will be given to proposals that present a cash match as part of the funding request. Examples of projects include workshops for teaching doctoral students in learning styles, and/or development of course exams and preparing future faculty. [Please note: This funding priority area is not designed to support research projects, faculty salary or post-doctoral fellowship supplements, or dissertation research.]

Training: Professional Development/Linguistic Minorities— For activities that promote development of training programs (and associated professional development of faculty) that improve services to linguistic minorities. Examples of such activities include: (a) collecting, publishing and disseminating model programs that focus on training for services with linguistic minority populations, (b) designing, documenting, and evaluating mental health services, research and professional psychology training programs focused on linguistic minorities, and (c) establishing practicum or mental health services research training in settings serving linguistic minorities.

Students: Undergraduate/Graduate Innovation — To support projects/ activities for undergraduate and graduate departments and professional schools related to developing innovative strategies for recruitment, retention, and graduation of ethnic minority students in psychology. Applications should propose support of educational transition from high school, to college, to graduate school.

Students: STEM — To support projects/ activities for individuals, organizations, and educational institutions that are committed to identifying, demonstrating, documenting, or disseminating innovative tools and strategies that define psychology as a STEM discipline.

Students: Indigenous Approaches — To support projects/ activities that promote outreach, applied experiences, and service learning for ethnic minority students across the educational pipeline.

Faculty Development — To support projects/ activities that serve to promote increased levels of multicultural competence in teaching, practice, and research among a program's/department's psychology faculty. Individual professional development will be considered only if applicant presents evidence of limited institutional support or resources for such activities.

Monitoring & Assessment of Ethnic Minority Representation and Participation in Psychology – To support data collection, research, and evaluation on ethnic minority recruitment, retention, education, graduation, leadership development, training, and diversity in psychology. In addition to projects that are informative to the developmental process and institutional procedures associated with effective ethnic minority recruitment, retention, and training.

There is a standard cover sheet that must accompany the application. Successful applications (in no more than five pages) should describe: (a) problem to be addressed and what is to be done (goals and activities), (b) how these goals are to be accomplished (procedures), and (c) expected outcomes or findings. The application should also include (d) a justified budget for the funding amount requested, (e) supporting documentation of any additional support/funding which has been offered and/or secured for the proposed project (i.e., in-kind contributions, matching funds, etc.), (f) information and/or details of a possible contingency plan which would be activated/engaged should the proposed project not be funded or receive reduced funding and (g) a rationale specifying how the proposed effort is consistent with the CEMRRAT2 TF funding priorities and aligns with the provisions of the CEMRRAT Plan. Also, in accordance with CEMRRAT2 TF practice, no more than 25% of the total proposed budget can be used for personnel costs, this includes honoraria/stipends to invited speakers and/or funds to support faculty release time. However, the Task Force is willing to consider exceptions (e.g., if such funding is directly linked/connected to students' support and/or participation) on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, such requests should be provided as an addendum to the proposed project's budget. Moreover, CEMRRAT2 TF grant funds may NOT be used to support indirect or overhead costs. Similarly, funding to support travel and/or independent research/study will NOT be considered for support unless a compelling justification can be made for such funding as integral to the proposed project's objectives. Such exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

It is hoped that those activities that receive funding will serve as demonstration models. Therefore, a detailed timeline must be submitted with a proposed project end date prior to starting. Progress reports will be expected to be submitted annually by December 1, and a final report must be submitted within 60 days of completion of the funded project. Information and materials required for submission can be found at: <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/pubint-cemrrt.aspx>. All materials/information must be received by OEMA on or before August 28, 2017. Please direct all inquiries and submissions (e-mail, fax, or regular mail) to:

American Psychological Association
Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs
ATTN: CEMRRAT2 TF IGF
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
(202) 336-6029 -
(202) 336-6040 Fax
oema@apa.org

Sherry T. Wynn | Senior Program Associate
Public Interest | (202) 336-6029 | swynn@apa.org

American Psychological Association
www.apa.org

Call for Proposals for the AP-LS Book Series

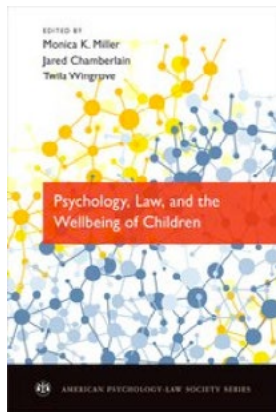
The APLS book series is published by Oxford University Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base.

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

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

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

Other Recent Books in the AP-LS Series

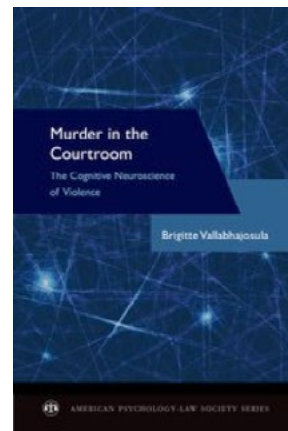


Psychology, Law, and the Wellbeing of Children

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

Murder in the Courtroom The Cognitive Neuroscience of Violence

Brigitte Vallabhajosula, Ph.D. (2015)



Call for Proposals: 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 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:

<https://global.oup.com/academic/content/series/a/american-psychology-law-society-series-plp/?cc=ca&lang=en>

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



Submit your photos!

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

Submit pictures by emailing them to

mhuss@creighton.edu

Grant Planner

American Psychological Association

Various awards compiled by the APA are available for psychologists

Submission deadlines: Various

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

National Institute of Mental Health

Various Awards

Submission deadline: Various

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

National Science Foundation

Various Awards

Submission deadlines: Various

For further information see: www.nsf.gov

American Psychological Association

Student Awards

Various awards compiled by the APAGS are available for students

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

American Psychology-Law Society Grants-in-Aid

Maximum award: \$750

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

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

American Psychological Association

Early Career Awards

Various awards compiled by the APA are available for ECPs

Submission deadline: Various

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



American Psychology-Law Society

APA DIVISION 41