



A M E R I C A N
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NEWS

American Psychology-Law Society, Division 41, American Psychological Association

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AP-LS 2011 International Congress on Psychology and Law Hyatt Regency, Miami, FL March 3rd – March 5th, 2011

The 2011 American Psychology-Law Society annual conference will be held in conjunction with the 4th International Congress on Psychology and Law at the Hyatt Regency in Miami, FL. Miami is located on the east coast of Florida and is home to beautiful beaches, a vibrant social scene, and a unique ecosystem. The deadline for the submission of proposals has passed and proposals have been sent to reviewers for evaluation. If you have agreed to review submissions for the conference, please remember that all reviews must be submitted by 10/29/10. Authors should be notified about whether their submission has been accepted by 11/24/10. A preliminary draft of the conference program should be available on the conference website in late December. The main conference website is the place to go for the most up to date information available about the conference (see <http://www.ap-ls.org/conferences/apls2011/index2011.html>). Through the website, you will be to register for the conference and pre-conference workshops, reserve your hotel room, read about special sessions that are planned for the conference, and view a draft of the conference program when it becomes available.

The hotel reservation website is open for booking your room; you can find the link to the reservation system (https://resweb.passkey.com/Resweb.do?mode=welcome_gi_new&groupID=2643219) on the conference website. When booking your hotel rooms, please be reminded that, we have expanded programming to include full-day programming on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. You will want to arrive in Miami on Wednesday (if you are not coming early to take advantage of pre-conference workshops, which will run all day on Wednesday, March 2nd). Remember that March is prime tourist season in Miami and we have been warned that the hotel will be fully booked during that week. We have arranged for a block of hotel rooms at the rate of \$209/night for a single or double occupancy. The rooms in this block are going fast so we urge you to make your reservations sooner rather than later. Once the rooms in the block are gone, you will be unable to book a room at the conference rate.

Registration for the conference is also open (<https://cyberstore1.apa.org/cyb/cli/casinterface1/aplsreg>). In addition to the scholarly programming, we have arranged for an exciting social event on the first night of the conference: a three-hour sunset cruise of Biscayne Bay aboard a luxury yacht with heavy hors d'oeuvres and an open bar. We will accept reservations for this event until capacity of the yacht is reached, so be sure to register early if you want to ensure a spot on the cruise.

This year, we will be offering several pre-conference, Continuing Education workshops on Wednesday March 2nd. Scheduled workshops include full-day workshops on: *Assessment, Treatment, & Risk Management of Sexual Offenders* by **Robin J. Wilson**; *Assessing High Risk Youth* by **Lorraine Johnstone**; *Treating Offenders with Mental Illness* by **Robert Morgan, Daryl Kroner, and Jeremy Mills**; and *Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality* by **David Cooke, Caroline Logan, and Stephen Hart**

Half-day workshops will also be offered on: *Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments* by **Naomi Goldstein, Heather Zelle, and Alan Goldstein**; and *Causal Inference Using Propensity Scores* by **Thomas Loughran**

You can register for workshops at the same time as you register for the conference.

We look forward to seeing you in Miami!
 Margaret Bull Kovera and Patricia Zapf, Co-Chairs

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AP-LS News Editorial Staff

Editor-In-Chief
Jennifer Groscup, J.D., Ph.D.
jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu

Past Editor-In-Chief
Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D.
rosenfeld@fordham.edu

Associate Editors, Research Briefs
Maria Hartwig, Ph.D.
mhartwig@jjay.cuny.edu

Associate Editor, Legal Update
Jeremy Blumenthal, J.D., Ph.D.
jblument@law.syr.edu

Associate Editors, Expert Opinion
Matthew Huss, Ph.D., M.L.S.
mhuss@creighton.edu
Eric Elbogen, Ph.D.
eric.elbogen@duke.edu

Website Editor
Kevin O'Neil
webmaster@ap-ls.org

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For information regarding editorial policies contact the Editor, Jennifer Groscup, Department of Psychology, Scripps College, 1030 Columbia Ave. #4088, Claremont, CA 91711 or jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu. Advertising inquiries should be directed to Kathy Gaskey, AP-LS Administrative Assistant at apls@ec.rr.com.

Address changes for APA members should be directed to APA Membership Dept., 750 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; for non-APA members, student members, or members-at-large to Kathy Gaskey, AP-LS Administrative Assistant at apls@ec.rr.com.

Presidential Column

An Editorial by Patty Griffin, Div. 41 President

It's a pleasure to begin my first column as your President. I really appreciate the honor you've given me with this election.

One of my goals during my presidential year is to develop a description of our membership and examine recent AP-LS membership trends. This has turned out to be more difficult than expected for a variety of reasons, including various and sometimes conflicting data sources along with changes in databases. I expect this will become a project that will take most of the year to complete. But it's important we do this so that we can better understand our membership, track our growth, and plan for the future.

Our current records indicate that our membership as of August 2010 is 3763, with 2245 members and 1518 student members. That's a large increase from the 2578 members we had in 2009 and our 2807 members in 2008. What could account for such an increase?

Many of our members are also members of APA. But we are one of the APA divisions that has always maintained some members who are not in APA. Also, given the many changes that have occurred during the last decade in our members' decreasing attendance at APA conventions and increasing attendance at our annual AP-LS conference, we don't know how stable our APA membership segment will be. APA reports that our APA/AP-LS member numbers declined 14% from 2005 to 2009. However, our early 2010 indicators suggest that we have since significantly increased not only APA/AP-LS members but APA only members and student members. The most recent numbers from APA suggest that about 70% of our members are also members of APA.

But this may change as our organization matures. Perhaps some of those who were instrumental in establishing and running AP-LS in our early days were more likely to have been APA members; younger members and student members, by contrast, are perhaps less so.

How has the age of our membership changed? What portion of our membership is female? Minority? Students? In the first decade of their careers? There are two surveys that are currently being disseminated to AP-LS members on these questions. Our Professional Development of Women Committee is surveying the membership on questions related to gender. Several other members (Tom Grisso, Jim Ogloff, David Cooke, and Kirk Heilbrun) are collaborating on a survey of the respective memberships of AP-LS and our organizational counterparts in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. I hope we can learn more about the results of these surveys in Miami, when we all get together for our annual conference in March.

We're getting better about tracking this kind of information. Kathy Gaskey, the Administrative Assistant for AP-LS, has expanded the information that is requested from individuals who join AP-LS or renew their membership. Please help her out by providing that information so that we have an improved picture of our entire membership. And please stay tuned to future columns, as I hope to give you expanded and clarified information on this topic in the future. In the meantime, let me know what you think about this information and the implications for the future of AP-LS.

Patty Griffin

Division 41 - American Psychological Association

Law and Human Behavior Updates: Indicators of Journal Health

Margaret Bull Kovera, Associate Editor

As our Law and Human Behavior contract with Springer expires in 2011, now is a good time to reflect on the health of our society's journal. One familiar indicator of the health of a journal is its impact factor, which is the average number of citations that papers published in the journal received in the two previous years. Specifically, the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) calculated Law and Human Behavior's 2009 impact factor using the following formula: X/Y with

X = the total number of citations to articles published in Law and Human Behavior in 2007 or 2008 by articles appearing in journals indexed by ISI

Y = the total number of "citable items" published in Law and Human Behavior during 2007 and 2008. Citable items include articles but exclude other published matter like editorials.

In 2009, Law and Human Behavior's impact factor was 2.63, the highest score in eight years. ISI ranks LHB in two categories: social psychology and law. Based on its impact factor, LHB is ranked 5th among 50 social psychology journals (exceeded only by Personality and Social Psychology Review, Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, and Journal of Personality). Among 116 law journals, LHB is ranked 7th with only the law reviews from prestigious schools like Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, Georgetown, and Virginia ranking higher. LHB has never ranked higher among law journals.

LHB's impact factor also compares favorably against other general outlets for psychology and law scholarship. For example:

Law and Human Behavior	2.63
Psychology, Public Policy, and Law	2.14
Annual Review of Law and Social Science	1.58
Behavioral Sciences and the Law	1.13
International Journal of Law & Psychiatry	1.10
Legal and Criminological Psychology	1.02
Psychology, Crime, and Law	0.77

Thus, LHB's impact factor indicates that the journal is quite healthy, at least as measured by the number of citations to articles published in the journal. There is another indicator of journal health that may be less familiar to scholars and practitioners, but is very important to librarians and publishers: usage, which is measured by the number of times an article is downloaded from the internet. The usage statistics from the Springerlink website suggest that interest in the content in LHB continues to grow, with downloads doubling from 2006 (50,856) to 2009 (104,651). The early usage data for 2010 also look strong, with downloads for the first half of 2010 up 9% compared to the same time period in 2009.

Librarians monitor usage at their own university websites to determine which content they are interested in purchasing. Libraries now purchase subscriptions to bundles of electronic material rather than individual journals and LHB is just one of many journals in a given bundle. Given this new subscription model, higher usage rates do not translate directly into institutional subscriptions to LHB; however, librarians are unlikely to drop subscriptions to bundles that contain journals that are heavily used by members of their university community.

Why do these usage statistics matter? Good usage statistics make the journal attractive to publishers, ensuring that we can negotiate a good journal contract for AP-LS. And of course, increased subscriptions—even in the form of bundled electronic content—mean increased revenues for the society. These revenues fund programs like grants-in-aid to students and early career professionals and allow the society to keep dues relatively low. How can you help ensure that your library continues to carry LHB (and AP-LS continues to receive the royalties associated with that subscription)? If you have access to LHB through a university or other library (and I realize that not everyone does), please download material through that site rather than from the AP-LS members' website. Librarians don't pay attention to general usage statistics, only the usage that originates on their own websites. So next time you need to download an article, consider downloading it from your library website and help keep LHB healthy!

Law and Human Behavior: Online First

LHB is now a member of Springer's Online First program. In this program, manuscripts accepted for publication in LHB are immediately placed in the production cue and soon thereafter published online. It is important to note that, once these manuscripts are published online, they are published. They are not "in press," but "published." Each article published online is assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Sometime later, the article is then published (again) in print. This is a very exciting development for LHB, for it means that we can greatly reduce the time between acceptance of manuscripts and (online) publication.

How do I access Online First articles? AP-LS members have the benefit of full-text access to LHB articles (including back issues of published journals) through Springerlink. To obtain this access, however, members must first log onto the AP-LS web page and then navigate to Springerlink through the AP-LS page (you will find a convenient link). Many university faculty members and students also have the option of logging on through their library networks.



Legal Update

PIP: Psychology and Intellectual Property

Editor: Jeremy Blumenthal, J.D., Ph.D.

Author: Jeremy Blumenthal, J.D., Ph.D.

Syracuse University College of Law

One emerging sub-discipline in psychology and law, moving away from the traditional research agendas, investigates psychological theory's relationship with property law (e.g., Blumenthal, 2009). Even this move, however, has largely been focused on conventional topics such as real property, possessions, or psychological perspectives on ownership. Few have studied *intellectual property* (IP): property in ideas or intangibles—specifically, patents, copyright, and trademarks—or connected IP doctrine to existing knowledge in psychology.

Much IP doctrine, however, is specifically grounded in psychological terms or on psychological questions. As a Constitutional matter, for instance, Congress is given jurisdiction over patent and copyright issues in psychological (motivational) terms: the Copyright Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 8) empowers Congress “to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.” The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the goal of this Clause is to stimulate inventors toward creativity and innovation by conferring (limited) ownership rights. In trademark law, the typical question is whether there has been some infringement on a registered and established trademark. This often turns on showing that the public may be or has been confused by the infringing mark, thus potentially or actually harming the mark holder's business, profits, or reputation. Indeed, some of the earliest use of psycholegal research in the courts involved social scientists constructing and conducting surveys to address such confusion (e.g., Paynter, 1920).

Another aspect of the IP-psychology juncture, to which legal scholars are recently turning, is the psychology of creativity (e.g., Fromer, in press). Psychologists (Robert Sternberg and Teresa Amabile, among many others) have studied creativity for some time, but legal scholars have recently begun to use insights from empirical research to elucidate differences in different IP doctrines. Patent law and copyright law, for instance, require different levels of originality before affording protection to a creative work—patent law has a substantially higher standard; copyright requires quite little. Fromer (in press) reviews psychological literature on creativity to suggest that these requirements, and the attendant different protection of the two doctrines, stimulates different sorts and amounts of creativity:

[The] psychology of creativity demonstrates that patent law shields, thereby motivating scientific creativity, and that copyright law protects, thereby stimulating artistic creativity. Scientific creativity, particularly in producing inventions, is typified by both an emphasis on problem solving and a large degree of newness. By contrast, artistic creativity is characterized by both an emphasis on problem finding and some, but not too much, newness.

Mandel (in press) makes similar arguments, but suggests further that IP doctrine in fact does not do enough to encourage creativity. He emphasizes the potentially distorting stereotypes—scientists use the “left brain” and artists the “right brain,” for instance—about creativity to which traditional legal doctrine subscribes, and argues that, these stereotypes themselves retard proper IP doctrine, in the joint creator context in particular (see also Reuveni, 2007, pp.296-297 for a similar discussion of psychological motivations). In this vein, Goodenough and Decker (2007) have perhaps the most extended discussion of a relationship between psychology and IP. Their discussion uses the relationship as a vehicle not only for investigating why ordinarily law-abiding people are so willing to pirate or illegally download music and other media, but also to develop what they call a “cognitive jurisprudence,” a means of testing the process of decision-making “on issues of respect for property and the person, moral judgment and punishment” (Goodenough and Decker, 2007).

Other commentators also connect IP doctrine with literature on judgment and decision-making biases. For instance, Hyde (2003, pp.88-89) cites mid-twentieth century economist (1952) to suggest that over-optimism among inventors and entrepreneurs might spur innovation. Specifically, a patent-holder or other monopolist who is pessimistic, and believes that competition is about to enter the market at any minute, will not engage in the sort of innovation and research and development that furthers productivity, progress, and development that the IP regime intends. On the other hand, an optimistic entrepreneur will overestimate the time to, and underestimate the ease of, other competitors' market entry. As a result, according to the economic model, the entrepreneur will pursue improvement and innovation (Hyde, 2003, citing Machlup, 1952).

Little direct examination of such assumptions has been pursued by empirical psychologists. Perhaps another fruitful discussion would address how, and whether, to induce such perceptions and even biases among entrepreneurs in order to optimally spur both their creativity and their business use of any intellectual property that results. Some legal scholars incorporate psychological literature on motivation (e.g., Fisher, 2010; Fromer, 2010), but this is still atypical—despite, again, the basic incentive structure of so much of the patent and copyright doctrines.

Finally, as I have reviewed elsewhere (Blumenthal, 2009), research by psychologists explicitly in the IP context is just developing. As suggested above, much of it concerns attitudes toward, and efforts to find effective deterrents to, illegal pirating of music and similar media (e.g., Levin et al., 2007; see also Goodenough & Decker, 2007). Other recent empirical work relating to intellectual property has examined lay perceptions about art and both artists' *Continued on p. 7*

Expert Opinion

Editors: Matthew Huss & Eric Elbogen

Treating Offenders with Mental Illness: Criminalness in an Integrated Treatment Program

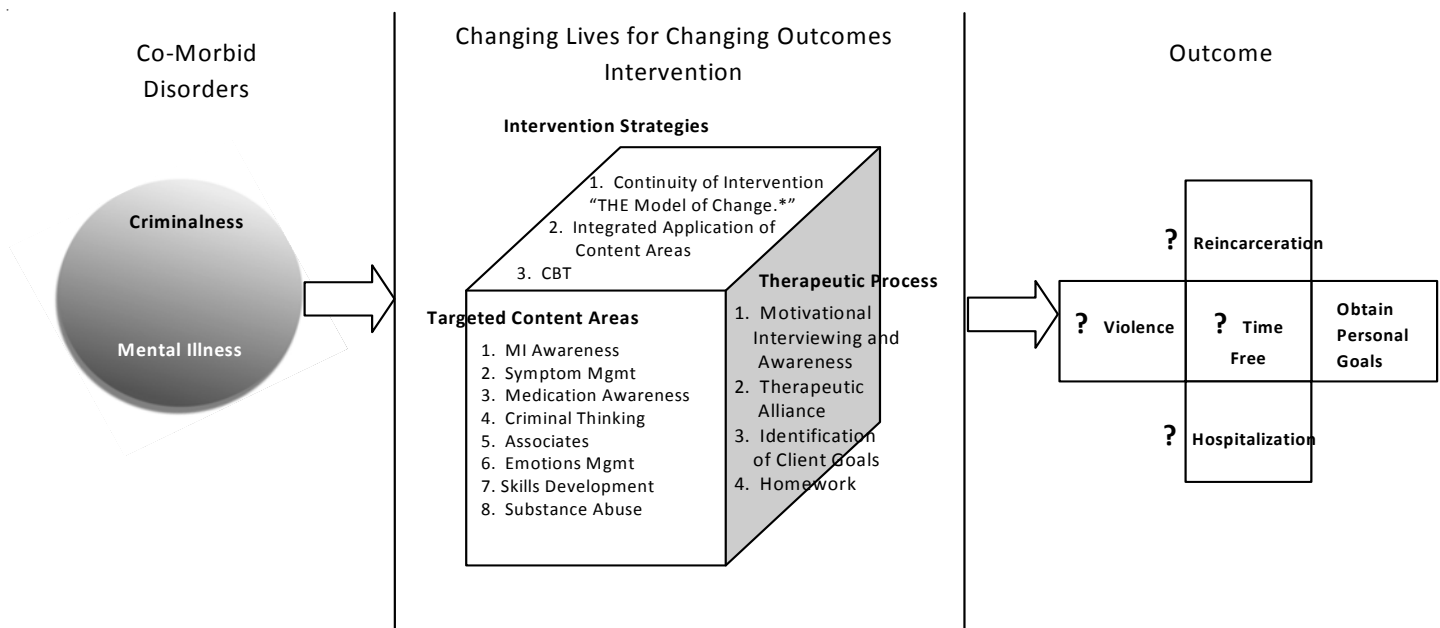
Christopher J. Romani, Nicole R. Gross, Brendan R. McDonald, & Robert D. Morgan
Texas Tech University

Persons with mental illness (PMI) are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system (Human Rights Watch, 2003), and many have attributed this prevalence to their mental illness (see Draine, Salzer, Culhane, & Hadley, 2002 for a critical review of the issue of criminalization of the mentally ill). However, it is increasingly recognized that mental illness alone does not lead to incarceration rather that offenders with mental illness (OMI) present with criminogenic risk factors comparable to offenders not suffering from mental illness (Bonta, Law, & Hanson, 1998). In fact, recent findings support the notion of co-occurring issues as OMI evidence psychiatric symptoms similar to non-offender psychiatric populations and criminal thinking consistent with non-mentally ill offender populations (Morgan, Fisher, Duan, Mandraccia, & Murray, 2010). Collectively, these findings suggest that OMI are not criminals because of their mental illness, but are criminals who happen to be mentally ill. Therefore, it is imperative that treatment of OMI target dual issues of mental illness and criminogenic risk (Draine, Salzer, et al., 2002; Hodgins, Müller-Isberner, et al., 2007; Morgan, Steffan, Shaw, & Wilson, 2007).

Unfortunately, current treatment programs are not addressing the dual issues of mental illness and criminogenic risk (Bewley & Morgan, in press; Morgan, Flora, et al., 2010). In fact, services for OMI have seen minimal advances in the last 30 years (Snyder,

2007). As a field, it appears we continue to erroneously believe that to keep PMI out of the criminal justice system we simply need to provide better mental health care. It is increasingly clear, however, that providing better mental health care, while beneficial with regard to psychiatric outcomes, offer no substantive benefit with regard to criminal outcomes. If we want to improve criminal justice outcomes, we must provide services that treat criminality. Several groups are vigorously attacking this current deficit.

Jennifer Skeem has shown that a service oriented approach, that is, developing a collaborative relationship built on respect and care for the offender, significantly improves outcomes for OMI in community supervision (Skeem, Eno Loudon, Polaschek, & Camp, 2007). Jeff Draine and colleagues recently developed an innovative and comprehensive multi-disciplinary treatment team model integrating criminal justice, mental health, and social service professionals to facilitate incarcerated OMI re-entry (Draine, Wolff, Jacoby, Hartwell, & Duclos, 2005). Specifically, Draine and colleagues identified stigma and other barriers to recovery (e.g., difficulties obtaining work, homelessness) and it is the service provider's responsibility to identify and coalesce resources, and to facilitate a relationship between the individual offender and society. It is postulated that reintegration has occurred when an offender believes he or she is part of society which is when rein-



tegration has truly occurred and thus recidivism will be reduced. Along somewhat similar lines, and consistent with Draine, Salzer et al.'s (2002) recommendation to integrate crime theory into the mental health services for OMI, colleagues and I (Morgan) developed an intervention designed to concurrently improve criminal and psychiatric outcomes for incarcerated offenders.

Specifically, Morgan, Kroner and Mills developed a treatment program for OMI that uses a bi-adaptive model that targets dual (bi) criminogenic and psychiatric symptoms with emphasis on improved quality of life (adaptive). This program is a comprehensive and integrated treatment model with two basic components. Part I (Treating the Illness in Mentally Ill Offenders) has four modules devoted to mental illness awareness, medication maintenance and compliance, coping skills, and skill development. Part II (Treating the Criminal in Mentally Ill Offenders) has four modules devoted to criminal attitudes and cognitive processes, criminal associates, emotion management, and substance abuse. The protocol is a structured intervention that outlines the theoretical model for each treatment module as well as presents a structured treatment plan for each treatment session. The protocol was structured in a manner so that it is easily administered by any clinically trained graduate level mental health professional (e.g., psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, license professional counselor). Although developed for use in groups it is flexible to allow for individual administration as necessary.

A construct central to the treatment model and introduced above is criminalness which assists in defining and explaining criminal behavior. Criminalness is not the same as criminogenic risk. Criminalness is defined as behavior that is antisocial, non-productive by avoiding responsibility, and which violate the rights and well-being of others (Morgan et al., 2010). Such behavior may or may not lead to arrestable offenses. Criminalness is a trait that can vary in degree over time, can present in numerous ways (e.g., burglary or abusing sick leave), and can be found in varying levels in all members of society.

In addition, current constructs that label offenders (i.e., ASPD, psychopathy) do not contribute to the treatment of offenders. Criminalness is a construct that bridges this gap by offering a treatment target. Furthermore, criminalness is differentiated from ASPD and psychopathy because of the emphasis on irresponsible behavior that prevents the individual from achieving prosocial, productive, and satisfying life goals – it is not purely the abatement of bad behavior. The necessity of goals in the treatment of OMI is tied to the concept of recovery in the psychiatric rehabilitation literature and motivational interviewing with offenders. Recovery in the psychiatric rehabilitation literature does not refer to remission of one's mental illness, rather recovery refers to a return to pre-illness levels of independence and prosocial functioning with significant improvements in quality of life (Corrigan, Mueser, Bond, Drake, & Solomon, 2008). Recovery also refers to PMIs ability to control and manage their symptoms while overcoming deficits resulting from mental illness (Corrigan, 2003). Criminalness hinders the OMI ability to achieve recovery as it prevents the development of productive and satisfying life goals as well as the behaviors necessary to achieve such goals.

Perhaps more importantly, criminalness is generalizable to the mental health treatment of PMI. It is theorized that many set-backs in the treatment of PMI (e.g., medication noncompliance, poor attendance of mandated psychotherapy, failure to utilize social resources as discussed in treatment planning) are acts of criminalness. Therefore, the authors believe that criminalness will give clinicians added utility in explaining, defining, and predicting rehabilitation success in OMI and general psychiatric populations. This has a superior utility in the treatment of OMI because one construct can predict success of treatments and potential roadblocks to the completion of that treatment.

Examples of criminalness from our work with OMI abound; however, one case example exemplifies the impact of criminalness on psychiatric and criminal outcomes. John was an offender in a residential treatment facility participating in our treatment program. John was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and was incarcerated for theft and drug possession. While participating in the group John discussed his desire to remain free from the criminal justice system but conflicting desires of maintain a lifestyle of living in the fast lane and self-medicating his mental illness. He expressed the sentiment that illicit substances better soothed his symptoms without the negative side-effects of psychotropic medications. During a recent pass from the facility, John, and other members of the treatment group were eating at Burger King but prohibited from ordering a fountain beverage (i.e., they ordered water). John was provided a water cup and, like any good offender, took advantage of the opportunity to fill his cup with Sprite rather than water (note: this behavior was labeled as criminalness by the other offenders from John's treatment group and became a point of emphasis in John's treatment and part of the larger therapeutic process). Criminalness was pervasive in John's behaviors and opposed to productive, prosocial, satisfying life goals of maintaining his freedom. Criminalness in John's case was evidenced in his desire to self-medicate his symptoms rather than following his prescribed treatment regimen as well as his desire to maintain a fast and care free life style regardless of the risk it placed him in for further criminal justice involvement. Furthermore, his behaviors were criminal in that he continued a pattern of theft when he encountered an opportunity to do so. To provide John mental health treatment specifically targeting issues of mental illness or criminal justice oriented interventions targeting his criminal behavior misses the totality of John's situation. John was both mentally ill and a criminal and he evidenced a pattern of irresponsible behavior that violates the rights and wellbeing of others and prevents the individual from obtaining productive, prosocial and satisfying life goals.

Criminalness is hypothesized to have utility in other specialized populations as well (e.g., athletes) since certain groups may have higher levels of criminalness than the general population. Investigations are currently being developed to examine how criminalness differs from current diagnostic labels, as well as relevance of a construct of criminalness to PMI that are and are not criminally justice involved. Although in the preliminary stages of development, we are optimistic about the intervention briefly described above as well as the potential overlapping influence of criminalness in the criminal justice and mental health system. Given the developmental phase of this construct, we are eager to hear of others thoughts and responses to this introduction, albeit brief,

of the construct of criminalness. Please share your thoughts, criticisms, or general reactions with Chris Romani (christopher.romani@ttu.edu) and Bob Morgan (robert.morgan@ttu.edu).

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Legal Update Column, Continued from p. 4

and purchasers' rights once a work of art is purchased (Spellman & Schauer, 2009). These authors found that such perceptions broadly track the rights afforded under the federal Visual Artists' Rights Act, but they also highlighted the malleability of such perceptions based on what a respondent thought about any message conveyed by a painting, as well as the degree to which the respondent was involved in artwork.

Intellectual property—patents, copyrights, and trademarks—has been one of the most important doctrinal areas for legal scholars, courts, and policy-makers. Courts and commentators are beginning to incorporate some of what is known about aspects of creativity, incentives, and motivation into law and policy; psycholegal scholars could have a significant effect on law and policy by continuing to conduct and refine primary empirical research in such areas.

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Note: A previous newsletter inadvertently listed Blumenthal as a co-author, with Nina Kohn, of the column, "The Criminal Justice System's Response to Elder Abuse: Law Psychology Research to the Rescue?" Prof. Kohn was the sole author of that column.



Actual Innocence Research

Robert J. Norris and Allison Redlich, Column Editors
University of Albany, SUNY

Researching Forensic Misconduct

Author: Catherine L. Bonventre, University of Albany, SUNY

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

Foreword by the Editors:

One would be hard-pressed to deny that advances in scientific technology, specifically DNA testing, have significantly altered our criminal justice system. The investigation and prosecution of criminal behavior has been affected, as has post-conviction review of cases. Now, more than ever, criminal justice professionals have tools at their disposal that allow them to determine with greater certainty the guilt or innocence of some suspects. Indeed, one look at the Innocence Project's website (<http://www.innocenceproject.org>) highlights the benefit of such tools, as more than 250 individuals have been exonerated through DNA testing after being wrongfully convicted. Such powerful technology must also be regarded with some caution, however. Our topic this month calls attention to one such concern: forensic misconduct. Our guest author discusses the case of North Carolina exoneree Gregory Taylor, who was wrongly convicted in part because of forensic misconduct. She describes the types of errors made, and calls for research into the attitudes and motivations of forensic analysts who engage in such behaviors.

Our guest-author this month is Catherine Bonventre. Catherine is currently a doctoral student in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Albany. She holds a J.D. from Albany Law School and an M.S. in Forensic Molecular Biology from the University at Albany. Her research interests include wrongful convictions, forensic science, and the lower courts. Catherine also volunteered at the Arizona Justice Project.

Article:

The wrongful conviction of Gregory Flint Taylor is remarkable because it represents the first exoneration by the nation's first state-sponsored innocence review commission, the North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission (NCIIC). It is an interesting coincidence that the NCIIC rendered its decision in the Taylor case almost a year to the date after the National Research Council released a report that brought critical issues concerning the practice of forensic science in the United States to national attention. One issue the National Research Council report ("NRC Report") raised concerned the independence of crime laboratories. The NRC report stated that, "[t]he best science is conducted in a scientific setting as opposed to a law enforcement setting. Because foren-

sic scientists often are driven in their work by a need to answer a particular question related to the issues of a particular case, they sometimes face pressure to sacrifice appropriate methodology for the sake of expediency" (p. 24). This column will discuss the forensic misconduct that contributed to Taylor's wrongful conviction and the role that forensic science plays in wrongful convictions more generally.

Case Overview¹

Gregory Taylor and a companion, Johnny Beck, spent the evening of September 25 and the early morning hours of September 26, 1991 smoking cocaine and driving around Raleigh, North Carolina, in Taylor's Nissan Pathfinder. The night concluded with a crack smoking session when the Pathfinder became stuck in a ravine just off of a deserted cul-de-sac. As Taylor and Beck left the cul-de-sac on foot, they saw what they thought might be a body, but continued on their way.

At approximately 7:30am, a police officer found the body of a partially clad woman lying in the street of the cul-de-sac. She had been severely beaten and stabbed. When Taylor returned to the cul-de-sac about an hour later to retrieve his vehicle, he was met by investigators who asked Taylor to accompany them to the police station for questioning. Within an hour and half of his arrival at the cul-de-sac, the police accused Taylor of the murder of Jacquetta Thomas, the woman whose body was found. Within 12 hours of his return to the cul-de-sac, Gregory Taylor was arrested for the murder of Jacquetta Thomas, along with Johnny Beck. Once the arrests were made, the police failed to further investigate whether there might be other possible suspects. Throughout their respective interactions with investigators, both Taylor and Beck maintained their innocence—their own and each other's.

In April 1993, a jury found Taylor guilty of the first degree murder of Thomas and the court sentenced him to life in prison.² The prosecution's theory at trial was that Taylor and Beck had been driving around smoking crack with Thomas, and when she rejected their sexual advances, they killed her. The evidence used against Taylor represents a number of known contributing causes to wrongful convictions including forensic misconduct. Specifically, investigators at the scene where Jacquetta Thomas' body was found used a presumptive test to determine that there was blood on the fender of Taylor's vehicle.³ Presumptive forensic tests on evidence will indicate the possible presence of a bodily fluid such as blood, saliva, or semen, but also react to other non-human substances. For example, one of the chemicals used to

detect the presence of blood on Taylor's vehicle, phenolphthalein, will react with the hemoglobin present in blood, but will also react with the chemical peroxidase present in certain types of vegetation. Thus, this test will alert the analyst that blood may be present, but will not indicate whether its origin is human. More specific confirmatory tests must be conducted to establish the presence of *human* blood. An analyst with the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation Crime Laboratory (SBI Crime Lab) later performed more specific confirmatory tests on the stains from Taylor's vehicle. The results of the confirmatory tests were negative—the stains lifted from Taylor's vehicle were not from human blood. These results were favorable to Taylor and likely would have helped in his defense, especially since there was no other physical evidence that connected Taylor to Thomas. However, the SBI analyst who conducted this test did not include the negative confirmatory test results in his report. His final report indicated that blood was present in the stains collected from Taylor's vehicle—in contradiction to the actual test results. The local investigator who testified at Taylor's trial as to the contents of the SBI analyst's report testified essentially that blood was present on Taylor's vehicle and the jury never heard that more specific tests for human blood were negative.

During the course of evidentiary hearings held before the NCIIC, the original prosecutor in Taylor's case became aware of the discrepant lab notes and brought them to the attention of the NCIIC. This discrepancy played an important role in Taylor's exoneration. On February 17, 2010, a panel of three judges to whom Taylor's case was referred by the NCIIC, ruled that Taylor had proved by clear and convincing evidence that he was innocent of the murder of Jacquetta Thomas. Gregory Taylor is now a free man, having spent 17 years incarcerated for a murder he did not commit.

Research Ideas

An analysis of the first 200 DNA exonerations revealed that 57% of those wrongful convictions were supported by forensic evidence (Garrett, 2008). To be sure, researchers have recently attended to understanding sources of error in the forensic sciences that could lead to wrongful convictions. These sources can be found in the science itself, its practitioners, and its organizational context. First, as observed in the NRC Report and by many scholars, the scientific basis of some of the forensic science disciplines is questionable. Disciplines that rely heavily on examiner experience to discern the uniqueness of patterns in evidence such as fingerprints, handwriting, or bloodstain patterns, for example, are subjective and lack extensive scientific validation (Saks & Koehler, 2005; National Research Council, 2009). Second, cognitive biases can affect an examiner's analysis, particularly when the evidence is ambiguous or the analysis is of a subjective nature (Risinger, et al., 2002). Thus, there is an emerging body of research concerning the effects of cognitive biases in forensic analysis—for example, experimental work that investigates the biasing effects of contextual information on subjective analyses such as fingerprint identification (Dror, Charleton, & Peron, 2006). Third, because many crime laboratories are associated with law enforcement agencies, scholars have questioned the ability of analysts to remain objective in light of the working relationships they share with members of law enforcement and the prosecution (Thompson, 1997;

Giannelli, 1997). Indeed, the NRC Report recommended that all public crime laboratories be made independent by removing them from the administrative control of law enforcement agencies and district attorneys' offices.

An investigation of the SBI Crime Lab commissioned by the North Carolina Attorney General in the wake of Gregory Taylor's exoneration indicated that it was not clear whether the SBI analyst's suppression of the negative (and therefore favorable) evidence was intentional. The investigation reviewed over 15,000 lab files and found 230 in which the results of positive presumptive tests were reported but the results of more specific confirmatory tests were omitted in various ways—for example, by failing to even mention that more specific tests were conducted. There were five cases, however, in which the results of the confirmatory test that were given in the lab report did not represent the actual results transcribed in the analyst's lab notes. This was the scenario in Gregory Taylor's case. All five of these cases were handled by the same SBI analyst involved in Taylor's case.

The conduct of the forensic analyst in the Taylor case highlights the need for more scholarly attention to intentional misconduct in forensic science. There are over 11,000 crime laboratory employees in the United States (Durose, 2008). No doubt most forensic analysts conduct their work conscientiously and ethically. Most of the errors that arise in forensic analysis are probably not intentional. However, the case of the SBI analyst who misreported lab results is not isolated. Well known cases of forensic misconduct have been chronicled elsewhere (see Giannelli, 2007). Forensic analysts have lied on the witness stand, withheld exculpatory test results, and reported results of tests they never conducted. And cases of misconduct continue to arise. One recent example comes from the controlled substances lab in the Monroe County, NY Public Safety Laboratory. The analyst in this case failed to properly conduct the tests on a drug testing instrument that would show the instrument was functioning as it should. However, the analyst manipulated the results of the instrument reading to appear as though she had conducted the tests.

Intentional misconduct is often attributed to a pro-law enforcement or pro-prosecution bias (Whitman & Koppl, 2010; Giannelli, 1997; Moennsens, 1993). This bias is characterized by a preference for, or a cooptation of, the goals of law enforcement (Thompson, 1997; Whitman & Koppl, 2010). Such preferences might arise because the forensic analyst views herself "as part of the law enforcement team" (Thompson, 1997, p. 1115). Yet, what motivates forensic analysts to engage in misconduct likely stems from a variety of reasons. Pro-law enforcement bias may or may not explain an analyst's falsely reporting the results of tests never performed, as in the Monroe County case. The lab analyst might assume that the suspects are probably guilty anyway; or the analyst might be overwhelmed by a heavy workload. Pro-law enforcement bias may explain the suppression of exculpatory test results as happened in the Taylor case. The point is that survey or interview research into the motivations or attitudes of forensic analysts—towards their jobs, towards the criminal justice system, and towards the prevalence of wrongful convictions—will provide a more nuanced picture of why forensic analysts engage in misconduct.



Conclusion

Even if the proportion of forensic analysts who engage in intentional misconduct is small, the reach of their misconduct may well be far. Understanding what motivates such conduct could be quite helpful in determining how best to structure the practice of forensic science in the United States and reduce the risk of wrongful conviction.

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?navkeyword=gregory+taylor. Others are cited in the reference section.

- ² The district attorney had previously dropped charges against Johnny Beck.
- ³ It is interesting to note that the forensic evidence against Taylor included evidence that Sadie, a bloodhound untrained in picking up scents from cadavers, identified Jacquetta Thomas' scent on Taylor's vehicle. The extent to which dog scent evidence employs any science at all is an issue unto itself and is not discussed here.

(Endnotes)

- ¹ The information for this overview was culled from court documents, news reports, video recordings of the evidentiary hearing before the Three-Judge Panel to which the NCIIC referred Taylor's case, and the report of the independent investigation of the SBI Crime Lab. Some of these materials can be found at <http://www.wral.com/news/local/page/6985906/>

Division 41/American Psychology-Law Society

Executive Committee (EC) Meeting Minutes

San Diego, CA August 11, 2010

I. Attending: Ed Mulvey, Kathy Gaskey, Eve Brank, Don Bersoff, Ron Roesch, Antoinette Kavanaugh, Jennifer Groscup, Patty Griffin, Brad McAuliff, Sara Manchak, Nancy Ryba, Lora Levett, Patty Zapf, Margaret Bull Kovera, Daryl Kroner, Allison Redlich, Bruce Frumkin, Chris Meissner, Randy Otto, Bill Foote, Chris Finello, and Brian Cutler (by telephone)

II. Ed Mulvey called the meeting to order at 4:10 PM

III. Heather O'Beirne Kelly and Micah Haskell-Hoehl from the Science Directorate visited the executive committee to provide updates from the Science Directorate. Heather noted that they may have some post-doctoral positions of interest to some of our members. They also have Congressional Fellowships, student research and travel funding that should be of interest. The Science Directorate is available for conference training or university training sessions; they have budgets allotted for such activities. Please see the Directorate's website for more information and contact information. Micah reported that the Public Interest Government Relations Office has been active in working with OJJDP concerning mental health in the juvenile justice system and within OJJDP.

IV. Introduction and meeting procedures:

A. President Mulvey welcomed the EC to the meeting and thanked the co-chairs Lora Levett and Nancy Ryba for their work on the convention programming and their innovative strategies that achieved more Division 41 member interest in presenting at and attending APA.

B. President Mulvey reviewed meeting procedures and policies. Voting members for the current meeting are those people who hold the following positions (current, not the ones taking office this upcoming year): President, Past-President, President-Elect, Treasurer, Secretary, Members-at-large, Student section president, and APA representative.

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C. Griffin motioned to approve minutes and addendum. Meisner seconded. Unanimous approval of minutes.

V. Meeting information:

A. Current conference: Co-chairs Ryba and Levett reported that the Division 41 programming at APA 2010 includes sessions focusing on juvenile justice in addition to the usual broader focus. Three of the Division 41 sessions were approved for CE credits. Division 41 received 17 substantive programming hours and 7 non-substantive programming hours from APA. Programming hours are calculated based on the number of members in our division and division attendance at the past three APA conventions (measured by the number of people who indicated Division 41 as their primary division during registration). Division 41 also received an additional substantive programming hour from the APA membership board as a vehicle to increase general APA membership. Overall, the review process was relatively selective for Division 41 programming at APA (53% of symposiums/workshops/conversation hour proposals were rejected; 49% of paper submissions were accepted as posters; one paper rejected; and 25% of posters were rejected).

B. AP-LS, Miami 2011: Co-chairs Zapf and Kovera reported that they recently did a hotel visit. They have chartered a yacht for the welcome event that will be an "opt-out" event as part of the registration fee. This event will be similar to the welcome events that have been held in the past at the other International conferences.

The All Academic system has been configured so that the co-chairs plan to use expert reviewers to aid with conference programming decisions.

The EC meeting will be Wednesday afternoon as the conference programming begins Thursday morning to accommodate the additional attendees from the international organizations.

Please see Treasurer's report and New Business items for additional information regarding AP-LS 2011.

C. Future Conferences:

1. Gaskey reported that AP-LS 2012 will be in Puerto Rico. AP-LS 2013 location has not yet been determined. Gaskey has been unsuccessful in finding a hotel in Las Vegas that can accommodate our budgetary restraints. Suggestions from the EC for other potential places were: Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; and San Diego, CA. Discussion was had about the complexities of hotel contracts and that we need to be focusing not only on the room rates, but also the Food and Beverage minimums and the general food costs (if that information is available at the time of contracting).

2. Griffin reported that APA 2012 will be in Washington, D.C. and the AP-LS theme will be Veterans in the Criminal Justice System. Please let convention co-chairs, Levett and Finello know if you have thoughts or suggestions for the convention programming. The call for proposals will be released soon with a submission deadline of December 1, 2010.

VI. Treasurer's Report: McAuliff reported that the Society is in excellent financial state. Dues income remains steady (\$94k) compared to this time last year (\$92k). The rate of dues should be acceptable for the upcoming year, but a dues increase may be necessary in the next year. Per the Springer Law and Human Behavior contract, AP-LS receives 80% of net revenue with a guarantee of no less than \$100,000 and payments are always a year behind. This year we earned \$345,000 for 2009, which is slightly higher than the \$300,000 we received in 2008. The Oxford book series contract paid \$995.

McAuliff signed a new three-year contract with All Academic (conference programming website) at the fixed rate of \$3500 per year.



Interest income is up slightly compared to last year (\$450 versus \$50), but remains significantly less than in years past (\$19,000 in 2008 and \$29,000 in 2007). Additionally, for the past three years, we have had conferences that have had expenditures higher than revenues.

McAuliff reported that because the association's investment returns have reduced significantly, the EC voted this summer to contract with High Tower Advisors Investment. Our 1.2 million that was in an Institutional Money Market Fund will be redistributed to the following: \$150k in a checking account, \$250k in a non-fee cash account (mostly treasury bills and CDs), and the remaining 1 million allocated to a 60% stock and 40% bond investment strategy. High Tower's fee for managing the balanced investment account is 1%. We will receive both monthly account statements from Schwab and quarterly reports from High Tower. In addition, our High Tower contact, Dennis Paul, is willing to set up conference calls with members of the EC as needed. See below for new business item concerning a Financial Planning Committee.

The Springer contract for LHB will expire on 12/31/2011 and requires written notice to terminate 180 days prior to the expiration date. See LHB report below concerning a call for proposals.

Kathy Gaskey, administrative assistant, signed a new two-year contract effective April 1, 2010.

All budget item requests were approved as reported with minimal discussion unless noted within specific topic areas below. To note, Zapf and Kovera informed the EC that the Miami hotel for AP-LS 2011 has higher costs for Food and Beverage by approximately 20% over last year. Although the EC would like to see committees continuing to be good stewards with their allotted budgets, the EC does not want the committees to be precluded because of the hotel costs from doing the events they normally do at the annual conference. Additionally, it should not fall upon the conference co-chairs to monitor the committee costs. McAuliff motioned to increase the anticipated food/beverage expenses for each committee by 20% over their initial requests.

This would be done specifically for Miami and should not be considered a recurring budgetary increase. Brank seconded. Unanimous approval. McAuliff and Gaskey will work with the committee chairs to inform them of the higher food and beverage rates and the one-time increase in budgets.

Meissner moved to accept the proposed budget (with the 20% increase in certain items as noted above). Foote seconded. Unanimous approval.

VII. New Business:

A. Conference co-chair terms: McAuliff asked that the EC consider whether it is wise to have AP-LS conference co-chairs serve two-year terms as was suggested through email. Discussion was had about the difficulty of junior faculty — the traditional conference co-chairs — to take two years out of the tenure process to plan the conference. It was noted that Kathy Gaskey has added a great deal of stability and assistance to the process, but the time commitment for the programming portion of the conference planning is still quite laborious. One compromise raised was to request the future co-chairs be more involved at the actual conference prior to their conference in order for them to get an idea of the process. Griffin will work with Conference Advisory Committee Chair, David DeMatteo about developing a fair and reasonable way to appoint future conference co-chairs.

B. Student award/waivers for international conference: Conference co-chairs Zapf and Kovera asked that the EC decide if our traditional student award/waivers will apply to all student authors or only AP-LS student authors. Discussion was had about the benefits of being more inclusive of the international organizations. The EC recommended that student authors from the international organizations be treated in an equitable way to the students from AP-LS.

C. 2011 AP-LS Conference registration fees: Conference co-chairs Kovera and Zapf noted that they felt it necessary to increase the conference registration fees for the Miami conference. Due to the higher rates from the hotel and increased demands on the budget as a result of this being an International Conference (i.e., more food and beverages at breaks, addi-

tional sessions). The EC agreed that it seemed necessary for this year, but discussion was had about the need for cost containment and the need to keep these increases only for the current year.

D. CONCEPT: Zapf, as Concept owner, reported that approximately 40 people received CE credits through CONCEPT at Vancouver. Zapf received positive feedback from attendees. Zapf asked to be permitted to again offer the CONCEPT services to the AP-LS membership during the AP-LS conference in Miami (not as part of the pre-conference workshops). Discussion was had about the benefits to AP-LS members of having this service and EC members encouraged Zapf to widely advertise for the service. Otto moved that we permit CONCEPT to provide CE credits during AP-LS 2011, McAuliff seconded. Unanimous approval. Griffin asked that Zapf provide a report to the EC again next year.

E. CAPP: Frumkin liaison reported that he would like to work at developing joint ventures with Division 42 (Independent Practice) and Division 41. Frumkin believes there to be mutually beneficial tasks that the two groups can do that will be useful to members from both organizations. As a first step, Frumkin will work with Newsletter Editor, Groscup, on a newsletter column.

F. Collaboration with American Academy Psychiatry and the Law: Mulvey reported that he has been given programming time at AAPL and would like to extend the invitation to AAPL similarly. Mulvey will work with AAPL to submit a symposium through the normal conference programming channels for review.

G. NSF Law and Social Sciences Program: Meissner reported that he has just started his new position as rotating program officer for the Law and Social Sciences program of the National Science Foundation. This position will not interfere with his position as member-at-large, except that he will not be able to accept any financial reimbursements from AP-LS during his time in this position. Meissner noted that he is available for visits to universities to discuss funding with faculty and students. Meissner noted that the program receives less dissertation improvement grants in Psychology and Law than in other areas and he encourages psychology and law

graduate students to consider this mechanism for potential support. Meissner also noted a few changes (i.e., allowing post-doctoral support, working with mid-career funding). In addition, another association has applied and been awarded training for graduate student stipends. AP-LS could similarly apply for such funding so long as it fits the basic research requirements of NSF.

H. Financial Planning Committee: During the EC discussion of our new investment strategies and accounts, discussion was had about the great responsibility this creates for the treasurer and president. Kovera noted that in Division 9 there is an audit and finance committee that includes the Treasurer, President, and two members from outside the EC and that group is responsible for monitoring the association's investments and reporting back to the EC. Cutler noted that this group should also consider the organizational goals (i.e., what are our goals with our savings). Foote moved to have a sub-committee (including at least the president, treasurer, and two outside EC members) to develop such association goals and to review and monitor the investments. Such group would report back to the EC on a twice a year basis. Redlich seconded the motion. All in favor except one abstention. Griffin and McAuliff will work to develop such a committee and report back to the EC in March.

VII. Committee Reports

A. Conference Advisory Committee (CAC): DeMatteo submitted a report for the committee. The CAC has recently focused on identifying co-chairs for upcoming AP-LS and APA conferences and put out a "call for co-chairs". The CAC is composed of the conference co-chairs from the last two annual meetings and a student member. We are currently looking for a new graduate student member. Ideally, this should be someone who would be an appropriate future conference co-chair. Eve Brank, Tonia Nicholls, and Kevin O'Neil have completed their terms of service on the CAC and will be rotating off of the committee. The most recent AP-LS conference co-chairs – Matt Scullin, Sam Sommers, and Jodi Viljoen – will be joining the CAC.

The CAC will again choose Student Travel Award winners for the upcoming AP-LS Conference. The budget for travel awards is

\$10,000 with any additional money from sponsoring organizations being added to that amount. Last year the committee awarded 20 awards at \$500 each and the EC discussed and was fine with continuing the same or some similar way. International students from the two international organizations will also be eligible for the awards. The EC trusts the CAC and co-chairs to make the awards in a fair and equitable way.

B. APA Council Representatives: Otto and Foote, council representatives, reported that APA is predicting a \$4 million surplus this year out of a \$100 million budget and next year a balanced budget. The Council struck the former policy of increasing dues with cost of living. Council also changed the council meeting to Wednesday and Friday instead of Wednesday and Sunday during APA convention. Council will reconsider during the second portion of their meeting at this convention how council membership is apportioned.

C. Continuing Education: Karen Galin, committee chair, submitted a report indicating that APA granted AP-LS two year preliminary approval as an APA CE sponsor. The CE committee will submit a status report to APA next April and a new CE sponsor application in April 2012. There is a \$300 annual fee. The CE committee is in the process of planning continuing education preconference workshops for Miami. The following four workshops are currently planned with contracts being prepared: Introduction to the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (Drs. Cooke, Hart, and Logan); Designing and implementing forensic mental health services for juveniles (Dr. Johnstone); Assessment and treatment of sex offenders (Dr. Wilson); and Treating offenders with mental illness (Dr. Morgan).

D. Development of Women Committee: Committee member, Meissner, reported that the committee held an event at the March conference with guest speaker Dr. Suzanna Rose, Senior Associate Dean for the Sciences and Professor of Psychology & Women's Studies in the College of Arts & Sciences at Florida International University. Dr. Rose gave a motivating presentation on how notable women in science and related fields have approached career risks to achieve career

goals. The event was relatively well-attended (with approx. 40-50 participants, both male and female).

The committee has launched a listserv, open to men and women, to discuss issues related to professional development in psychology and law such as managing professional relationships with more senior colleagues, balancing work and family, and promoting oneself. The listserv is moderated by Jennifer Eno Loudon.

The committee will host a new invited speaker at the 2011 AP-LS meeting to be held as a 2-hour pre-conference breakfast. The invited speaker will address career advancement issues facing women.

The committee has completed development of a web-based survey for AP-LS members. The survey is derived in part from the NSF "ADVANCE" initiative and in part on Dr. Rose's research. It is designed to assess issues that include gender-related gaps in pay and promotion, differences in academic and professional climates, and difficulties in balancing work with family. Three forms of the survey have been developed: faculty, non-faculty professional, and student. The committee plans to distribute the survey to AP-LS membership in the fall of 2010 and should have preliminary data ready by early 2011, in time to present at the beginning of the 2011 conference event. The purpose of the survey is to identify and target any barriers to professional advancement for women. The results of the survey will not be used for scientific publication, but will be disseminated to AP-LS likely through the newsletter. Because a one-time budget item of \$2000 was added in order to provide incentives, discussion was had about how this survey would yield anything different from the ADVANCE survey and whether incentives were needed to get a representative sample (e.g., the Early Career Psychologists did not use incentives in a similar survey). McAuliff motioned to allow this one-time extra budget item for whatever use the committee deems necessary to conduct this survey, but the EC encourages the committee to try to do it without the incentives. Seconded by Kavanuagh, all in favor except two abstentions.



E. Student Section: Manchek, chair, submitted a report that elections will be taking place throughout August and close at the end of the month. The new cabinet will begin working on initiatives in September. Student Section and Corrections Committee will meet soon to determine the logistics of having a student liaison between the two committees. Student Section will be in contact in very near future with other relevant APA committees (e.g., Minority Affairs, Women's, & ECP) to establish collaborations for the 2011 conference

F. Forensic Specialty Guidelines: Otto reported that in late February 2010 the committee received comments from APA's various boards and committees (e.g., Committee on Legal Issues, Ethics Committee) about the SGFP draft revision previously submitted to APA. The SGFP Revision Committee met at the March 2010 AP-LS meeting in Vancouver and agreed to revise the SGFP draft in light of the many recommendations made by these various groups. These various edits have been made and a revised draft has been submitted to APA so that the various committees and boards can review the changes and discuss them at their October consolidated meetings. It is hoped that these groups will offer their approval at or around that time, after which APA will then post the revised draft for a period of public comment, which will likely be followed by additional revisions and ultimately acceptance by APA's Council of Representatives.

Otto will provide the AP-LS Webmaster with a pdf file with the most recent draft (8/1/10) so that it can be posted on the AP-LS website.

G. Corrections Committee: Kroner, committee chair, reported that the committee been active for 3 years. Members are: Joel Dvoskin, Patty Griffin, Robert Morgan, Ira Packer, Jennifer Skeem, and Sarah Manchak (student member). Invited address speaker, Patricia VanVoorhis delivered the well-attended corrections invited address in 2010. The session focused on women offenders and their unique characteristics within the criminal justice system. The committee plans to invite an internationally recognized expert in correctional mental

health to deliver the invited address at AP-LS 2011 and then lead a round table discussion with committee members and conference participants.

The committee proposed a student award (\$150) specific to corrections, which will be managed by the student committee.

The committee proposes the use of a corrections expert review committee for the 2011 conference and the ratings of experts on that panel to inform corrections programming. Expert ratings would inform a rank ordering of symposia, papers and posters that the review chairs would submit to the AP-LS conference chairs. Final decisions rests with the co-chairs.

H. Dissertation Award Committee: DeMatteo, committee chair, submitted a report indicating a call for the next round of awards will be in the next AP-LS Newsletter. The committee is composed of 15 members, each of whom agreed to serve a 3-year term. The following five committee members have completed 3 years of service and are rotating off of the committee: DeeDee Falkenbach, Jessie Klaver, Amy Leach, Jessica Meyer, and Gina Vincent. To remain at full strength (15 members), five new committee members will be recruited over the next few months. After identifying potential committee members, all requests for new appointments will be presented to the AP-LS President for approval.

I. Committee on Early Career Psychologists: Levett, committee chair, reported the members of the committee to be Kevin Douglas, Laura Guy, Lisa Hasel, and Margaret Bull Kovera. To date, the committee has gathered ideas from ECPs at AP-LS 2008, conducted a survey of the membership, organized workshops and socials for ECPs, created a newsletter column, and created an AP-LS ECP Grants-in-Aid program.

The committee requested renewing their budget for the ECP Grants-In-Aid program (\$20,000). Similar to last year, the grant solicitation will be advertised in the AP-LS newsletter, through emails to the psych-law and early career psychologist list-servs, through emails to the division membership and to early career members, and on the AP-LS website. Last year, the committee awarded four applications

\$5,000. Because of complications with some of those awards, the committee is considering a change to require IRB approval upon submission of the grant proposals. Similar to last year, applicants will be encouraged to seek matching funds from their university for the grant, and all applications will be reviewed by at least two external reviewers. Applications will be evaluated on overall quality, originality, and potential contribution.

At AP-LS 2010 the ECP Committee presented a workshop titled 'How I survived my first years: Tales of success as an early career professional'. The workshop was attended by approximately 50-75 people and included panelists from several different areas of psychology and law who achieved success early in their careers. For the next AP-LS/International Congress on Psychology and Law, the committee is working on setting up a workshop on writing or on presentation skills.

The ECP social at AP-LS 2010 was very well-attended. The committee requested an increase in the budget for the 2011 social to account for the larger number of conference attendees (and therefore, larger number of ECPs) and to be able to reach out to the international organizations and their ECPs.

Levett noted that she has an email list she maintains in which she can send solicitations for committee positions, etc that might be appropriate for early career psychologists.

2010-2011 will be Levett's last year in rotation as committee chair. As such, a new committee chair will need to be appointed for a term beginning August 2011.

J. Interdisciplinary Research Grant Committee: Barbara Spellman, committee chair, submitted a report for the committee. The committee consists of Candice Odgers and Fred Schauer. In 2009, the committee received five proposals and made one \$5000 award. The grant was awarded to Gina Vincent, PhD, and Jean King, PhD, for their proposal: "fMRI Study of Adolescents with CU-CD and Co-Morbid Drug Abuse". The committee can make up to two awards but there were serious problems with all of the other submissions. One consistent problem is

that the proposals are not novel; another is that they are not truly interdisciplinary. (Note that no awards were made in 2008 by Committee Chair Gail Goodman for those reasons.) The committee has revised the language on the website and in the newsletter ads to emphasize those criteria. In addition, each of the four proposals that did not receive an award was sent a detailed letter explaining the decision. Based on a request by Brad McAuliff, Treasurer, the submission date was moved from November 1st to October 15th so that awards could be made the year of the submission.

The call for proposals for the award has, at different times, said that the research must be presented (at some stage) at either an APA or AP-LS meeting. Dr. Vincent and Dr. King, the winners of this year's award, have expressed intent to present their research at the next AP-LS meeting

Discussion was had about the viability of this program. Kovera noted that the purpose of the Interdisciplinary Grants was to bring in new people and new ideas into AP-LS, but the committee has often struggled getting proposals that met that requirement. Griffin will be appointing a new chair for this committee (with Mulvey's assistance), but the EC should give this program some thought and discuss at the March 2011 meeting the wisdom of continuing it.

K. Grants-in-Aid Committee: Judith Platania, (outgoing) Chair submitted a report of the committee. The current committee consists of Fran DiCataldo (incoming chair), Stephen Ross, Maureen Reardon, and Lisa Hasel. The Committee received 13 proposals in Spring 2010, 12 were funded.

L. Minority Affairs Committee (MAC): Jenn Hunt, chair, submitted a report for the committee. The current committee is comprised of the following members: Diane Sivasubramaniam, Sam Sommers, Michelle Hoy-Watkins, Roslyn M. Caldwell, Gabriel Holguin, and Siji John,

At the AP-LS conference in Vancouver, MAC held a successful luncheon for the recipients of MAC student awards (i.e., Diversity in Psychology and Law Research Award and Diversity Travel

Award). All of the award winners who were at the conference (N = 10) attended. In addition to recognizing their achievements, the students were given an opportunity to receive informal mentoring and networking with 18 prominent scholars and clinicians in their areas of specialization, who were invited to the luncheon by MAC. MAC plans to continue to host a luncheon to recognize the students have received Diversity in Psychology and Law mini-grants, Diversity Travel Awards, or are part of the APPLE program. MAC will continue the strategy of asking each award winner to generate a short list (2-3) of influential researchers or clinicians attending the conference that he or she would benefit from meeting (or having more extended contact with). MAC will invite these individuals to attend the luncheon to facilitate informal mentoring and networking.

MAC also held an evening reception for conference attendees interested in diversity issues in psychology and law. Unlike previous years, the event was poorly attended. The committee believes that reasons for the low attendance include a confusing location (i.e., a room in an area of the hotel marked for a different conference), competing receptions, and lack of awareness among conference attendees that the reception was open to everyone. MAC will try to address these issues for future conferences.

MAC released a call for applications for its new undergraduate research program, Access Path to Psychology and Law Experience (APPLE) with a deadline of August 1. Review of applications will occur quickly to allow students to begin the fall 2010 semester. The APPLE program provides funding for minority undergraduate students to engage in paid research experiences at their current institutions. The students work with a faculty member to develop a proposal for a meaningful research experience that will increase the student's competitiveness for graduate school. The students also receive money to attend the AP-LS conference, and they are asked to take part in GRE preparation programs offered by their colleges (e.g., through the McNair program). Each student participating in the program receives up to \$2400 in stipend money (\$8/hour X 10 hours/week), \$500 to attend the AP-LS conference, and \$100 for research expenses; (\$3000 total

for students doing a full academic year). The student stipend is essential part of the program, enabling the participation of students who otherwise would need to work part-time.

As discussed in the March 2010 EC meeting, MAC did not engage in Ambassadors outreach visits to HBCUs and HSIs this year as the committee worked on plans for assessing their effectiveness. The committee plans to restart the program this year with two visits to Historically Black Colleges (i.e., Morehouse, Spellman, and Clark Atlanta), Hispanic Serving Institutions (i.e., UTEP), and/or Tribal Colleges throughout the United States. In these visits, scholars with expertise in both the experimental and clinical aspects of psychology and law will promote the field in order to attract a greater number of minority students. In order to ensure that interested students have opportunities to participate research following the visit, the committee will focus on colleges and universities in which either 1) a faculty member and/or clinician who works within psychology and law and/or forensic psychology or 2) at least one faculty member and/or clinician who is willing to work with students from other campuses within a reasonable distance (preferably driving distance).

MAC will continue its grants-in-aid program to support student research. This program funds research on issues related to diversity in psycholegal domains conducted by students from any background, as well as other research conducted by students from underrepresented groups. MAC plans to provide three awards in the amount of \$1000.00 each with the option of to split the third place award into two awards of \$500.00 each.

MAC plans to continue to provide travel awards to provide financial assistance to undergraduate and graduate students from underrepresented groups who attend the AP-LS conference. The committee plans to provide five travel awards in the amount of \$300.00 each. To be eligible for the award, students must be first authors on a presentation at the conference.

M. Teaching, Training, and Careers (TCC) Committee: Report of committee submitted by committee chair Mark Constanzo. The committee consists of the



following members: Garrett Berman (incoming chair), Matt Huss, Alvin Malesky, Monica Miller, Beth Schwartz, Gina Vincent, and Rich Wiener. Because several members of the committee will be finishing their terms in the next two years, the committee is recruiting new members, possibly someone from a large research university, a community college, or a law school. Please contact the current committee chair (Constanzo) if you would like to suggest someone.

The TTC committee is engaged in several ongoing activities. The committee again plans to conduct a symposium at the AP-LS Convention. The committee continues to recruit and publish articles for the "Teaching Techniques" feature in the AP-LS Newsletter. Mark Costanzo, Jen Groscup, Allison Redlich, and Beth Schwartz serve as co-editors. Seven articles have been published so far, yet it is still difficult to obtain authors. The committee would like to develop a quick link on the AP-LS website to the collection of Teaching Techniques article.

The committee continues to receive excellent nominations for the Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award. Garrett Berman will serve as chair of the 2011 Award Committee. Nomination information and deadlines are posted on the AP-LS Website. In 2011 the award will go to a faculty member at a doctorate granting university or a law school.

The committee continues to collect syllabi to post on the AP-LS website. Matt Huss is taking the lead on soliciting new syllabi for the collection. We need more submissions and would like to use the AP-LS e-mail list to solicit new syllabi.

The Graduate School Guide developed by Terese Hall and Garrett Berman is now available on the AP-LS website. Links to program websites are provided. Each program is described using the same categories (program facts, admission criteria, opportunities for research or practica, and funding availability) so that prospective students can make informed choices about graduate training in psychology and law. Information about clinical-forensic internships is now posted on the AP-LS website. This Directory of Postdoctoral Internships in Clinical / Forensic Psychology was created by

Alvin Malesky who surveyed directors of clinical internships with a focus on forensic psychology.

N. Undergraduate Paper Committee: Dan Krauss, chair, submitted a report for the committee. The committee has eight committee members including the chair: Naomi Goldstein, Marc Patry, Steven Clark, Brooke Butler, Twila Wingrove, Tara Mitchell, and Veronica Stinson. The Undergraduate Paper Award Committee received 14 submissions in 2010. This was an increase over both 2009 (10 submissions), and over other previous years (2006-2008 2-5 submissions). Each paper, with identifying information removed, was evaluated on 5 criteria (independence, originality, design and analyses, contribution, and quality of writing) by at least 2 members of the committee. The committee plans to have the winners present their results as posters at AP-LS in Miami. Krauss will confer with the conference chairs about this issue. Overall, this award appears to have gained traction with substantially increased submissions over the past two years.

Adam Blanchard from Simon Fraser University and advised by Kevin Douglas was awarded 1st place this year. Second place was award to Darcy Burgers from the University of Virginia, advised by Dickon Reppucci. Jennifer Newman, advised by Kim Roberts from Wilfrid Laurier University was awarded 3rd place

The committee requested a budget for the first time in order to provide monetary awards for the winners. Discussion was had about the early inception of the undergraduate paper award and the intent of not providing monetary awards; however, the EC felt providing such support would be beneficial in encouraging more submissions and higher-standard papers. Brank motioned that this new budget item be permitted, Meissner seconded. Unanimous approval.

VIII. Publication and Communication Reports

A. Website: Kevin O'Neil submitted a report for the website. As noted in March's report, a new program called ppsd2 by ascadnetworks.com was purchased in October, 2009 to manage the membership database that is associated with the Web

site (which remains separate from Kathy Gaskey's membership database). The program has gone through a series of updates. Also, the AP-LS server host (site5.com) has recently began more forcefully enforcing their rules about email volume that we may have been violating (like sending emails at a rate slower than 1000/hour). O'Neil reported that as a result he has recently switched the email list over to another program, and in August and September will be looking at implementing other programs to manage the Web site's membership database and email list. He plans to use a content management system (like Drupal or Joomla) for this, and those are free on our server host, but additional components and plug-ins will not be. This new content management system will also enable the much new AP-LS Blog. The number of members on our email list (combining students & non-students) is just under 1400, and when this exceeds 1500 our current server host may require us to run the list through a dedicated server. The website budget request accounts for the purchase of another membership software program, the continuing costs from ppsd2, and annual server hosting costs.

B. Law and Human Behavior (LHB): Cutler, editor-in-chief, reported that from January 1 and June 30, 2010, LHB received 87 new submissions, a decrease as compared to the same time period in 2009 (96). With few exceptions, authors received editorial decisions within 45-60 days of submission thanks to the timely work of reviewers, the editorial board, and the editorial team. As of this date, there are 41 manuscripts published in online first, 7 additional manuscripts accepted for publication, and 22 manuscripts in revision status. Journal operations are running smoothly, and the quality of manuscripts accepted for publication is excellent. LHB's 2009 ISI Journal Impact Factor is 2.63 — its highest value in eight years. A call for a new LHB Editor was published in the Summer 2010 AP-LS newsletter. The Publications and Communications Committee will begin reviewing nominations on November 1, 2010. All qualified candidates will be brought to the EC meeting in March with the hope that a new editor will be named at the March 2011 conference. Given that our contract with Springer for publishing LHB expires December 31, 2011, the AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2010

Publication and Communication Committee will distribute a RFP for publishing LHB to Springer and other potential publishers in early 2011. Publishers will likely make presentations to the EC at the next APA meeting.

C. Newsletter: Groscup, editor, recognized the hard work of the Newsletter's column editors. All of the column editors will continue serving this year, but the newsletter is still in need of a Research Briefs Column to supervise the clinically oriented research briefs. The best candidate would have access to a team of graduate students to assist with the briefs. Please contact either Jennifer Groscup (jgroscup@scrippscollege.edu) or Maria Hartwig (mhartwig@jjay.cuny.edu) if you are interested or know someone who may be interested. The newsletter has been successful in getting more news about the excellent work of AP-LS committees into the Newsletter this past year, much to the credit of the committees and the committee Chairs (e.g., ECP, Mentoring, and Corrections). Any committee is welcome to provide a report in column format (i.e., beyond committee announcements that address substantive issues related to the committee's purpose) for publication in the newsletter.

Groscup is still trying to move the newsletter to a friendlier online format. Columns are being formatted from the recent past so they can be linked to the webpage. Please send your suggestions for this endeavor to the Editor.

The Newsletter will be published in October 2010, February 2011, and June 2011. The deadlines for submissions for these issues will be September 1, January 1, and May 1, respectively. Please note these deadlines in your schedule if you are planning to submit something to the Newsletter. The Newsletter cannot be published timely on this schedule if submissions are not made on time.

Groscup's term as Newsletter Editor ends in August, 2011. The EC will need to appoint a new Editor before the August EC meeting that year. Groscup will put together a call for nominations. If you know anyone who may be interested in the position, please have them contact Groscup (jgroscup@scrippscollege.edu) if they have questions and encourage them *AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2010*

to nominate themselves. Cutler noted that the Publications and Communications Committee will review the applicants and present them in March to the EC.

D. Book Series: Zapf, series editor, reported that the current editorial board consists of the following members: Gail S. Goodman, Thomas Grisso, Craig Haney, Kirk Heilbrun, Margaret Kovera, John Monahan, Marlene Moretti, Edward P. Mulvey, Dickon Reppucci, Ronald Roesch, Gary L. Wells, and Larry S. Wrightsman.

The contract negotiations are complete with Oxford University Press. The main area of revision in this contract is with respect to the royalties: the royalties that formerly went to the Editor of the Book Series will now go to the Division. With the division providing a budget to the editor for office and travel expenses incurred in the operation and promotion of the book series. Otherwise, changes were made with respect to the language of the contract but no other substantive changes were made. A copy of the contract is available from Zapf or from Kathy Gaskey for those interested.

Four proposals were received and reviewed over the past year: two of which are currently being revised for resubmission; one was passed on by OUP; and a final is in contract with OUP for publication in the series. This book is entitled, *Juveniles at risk: A plea for preventive justice* by Chris Slobogin and Mark Fondacaro. The most recently published book in the series is entitled, *The Miranda ruling: Its past, present, and future* by Larry Wrightsman and Mary Pitman. Congratulations to these authors on great additions to this series!

The following is an updated list on the status of the books that are still pending under the previous editor, Ron Roesch.

Arrigo, B. (in preparation). *Ethics, culture, and mental health*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Dvoskin, J., Skeem, J., Novaco, R., & Douglas, K. S. (in preparation). *Applying social science to reduce violent offending*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Mechanic, M. B. (in preparation). *Criminal cases involving battered women defendants and witnesses: Expert evidence on intimate partner battering and its effects*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Perlin, M. L. (in preparation). "The chimes of freedom flashing": Exploring the intersection between international human rights and mental disability law. NY: Oxford University Press.

Wrightsmann, L. S. (in preparation). *What's the matter with Miranda? How America's best-known right went wrong*. NY: Oxford University Press.

E. Psychology, Public Policy, and the Law: Roesch, editor, reported that APA has recently started using ONLINE first and papers in PPPL will be available there first. An editor call will go out soon for new PPP&L editor. Also to note, the journal is still under the page limit allocated by APA, but rejection rate has stayed the same.

Research Briefs

Editor: Maria Hartwig, Ph.D

Alvarez, K. M., Donohue, B., Carpenter, A., Romero, V., Allen, D. N., & Cross, C. (2010). **Development and preliminary evaluation of a training method to assist professionals in reporting suspected child maltreatment.** *Child Maltreatment, 15*, 211-218. doi:10.1177/1077559510365535. Authors examined the results of two workshops concerning the reporting of suspected child maltreatment and learning to be sensitive to ethnicity among a sample of 55 professional and student mental health practitioners. Results revealed those who participated in the workshop concerning reporting child maltreatment demonstrated significant improvement in knowledge of child maltreatment reporting laws, accuracy in recognizing child maltreatment, and expertise in reporting.

Collica, K. (2010). **Surviving incarceration: Two prison-based peer programs build communities of support for female offenders.** *Deviant Behavior, 31*, 314-347. doi:10.1080/01639620903004812. The author examined two HIV prison-based peer programs and their ability to help cope with incarceration among a sample of 49 female offenders. Results revealed 53% considered separation from family the most difficult experience of incarceration. The ACE/CARE programs allowed female offenders to form emotional close relationships and became their extended families while incarcerated. Peers had a low rate of recidivism in comparison to national rates.

Constantine, R., Andel, R., Petrila, J., Becker, M., Robst, J., Teague, G., et al. (2010).

The AP-LS newsletter research briefs are written by students in the Forensic Psychology Ph.D. Program at John Jay College: Nicole Doering, Eugenia Garcia-Dubus, Sarah Jordan, Jason Mandelbaum, Blair Mesa, Anthony Perillo, Ashley Spada, and Brian Wallace.

If you are interested in Co-Editing the AP-LS Research Briefs by taking over the clinically oriented article summaries, please contact Maria Hartwig (mhartwig@jjay.cuny.edu) or Jennifer Groscup (jgroscup@scrippscollege.edu). It is helpful to have a team of dedicated students to work with you!

Characteristics and experiences of adults with a serious mental illness who were involved in the criminal justice system. *Psychiatric Services, 61*, 451-457. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.61.5.451. Investigated four-year mental health histories of inmates detained in one Florida county jail over a one-year period. Serious mental illness issues were evidenced in 3,769 inmates, constituting 10.1 percent of inmates over that period of time. Predictors of lengthier incarceration among the sample included being male, homeless, and without outpatient mental health services.

Draine, J., Wilson, A. B., Metraux, S., Hadley, T., & Evans, A. C. (2010). **The impact of mental illness status on the length of jail detention and the legal mechanism of jail release.** *Psychiatric Services, 61*, 458-462. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.61.5.458. Examined mental health and jail records of persons admitted into the Philadelphia jail system over a one-year period. The slight majority of inmates were released within 30 days, and having a severe mental illness was not a predictor of longer

detainment. Half of inmates with a severe mental illness were released in an abrupt manner that may have impeded on abilities to develop a proper discharge plan.

Gilmer, T. P. & Manning, W. G. (2010). **Effect of full-service partnerships on homelessness, use and costs of mental health services, and quality of life among adults with serious mental illness.** *Archives of General Psychiatry, 67*, 645-652. doi:10.1001/archgenpsychiatry.2010.56. Investigated recovery outcomes, costs, and quality of life as a result of full-service partnerships (FSPs). Results revealed a decline in number of days spent homeless per year and the probability of receiving inpatient, emergency, and justice system services among FSP participants, as well as an increase in outpatient mental health visits. Outpatient costs and housing costs increased, while inpatient, emergency services, and jail mental health services costs decreased. Quality of life was greater among FSP clients than homeless clients in outpatient programs.

Hiday, V. A., & Ray, B. (2010). **Arrests two years after exiting a well-established mental health court.** *Psychiatric Services, 61*, 463-468. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.61.5.463. Comparisons were made in the arrest records of 99 defendants two years pre- and two years post-mental health court. Overall arrest records decreased following entry into mental health court. Those who successfully completed the program to which they were referred were less likely to be rearrested and had longer duration between arrests than those who did not complete treatment. Mental health court appeared to contribute to reduced recidivism.

Jasperson, R. A. (2010). **Animal-assisted therapy with female inmates with mental illness: A case example from a pilot program.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 417-433. doi:10.1080/10509674.2010.499056. Describes a pilot animal-assisted therapy (AAT) program implemented among female inmates with mental illnesses at Utah State prison. Participants, facilitators, and clinicians reported positive outcomes. All but one group member reported decreased anxiety and depressive symptoms. Mental health professionals observed decreased social isolation and increased prosocial behavior. AAT may be an effective way of providing healthy coping skills to inmates.

Jones, R., Van den Bree, M., Ferriter, M., & Taylor, P. (2010). **Childhood risk factors for offending before first psychiatric admission for people with schizophrenia: a case-control study of high security hospital admissions.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 28*, 351-365. doi:10.1002/bsl.885. Tested for differences in prevalence of childhood risk factors

for offending between serious offenders with schizophrenia who had started offending before their first ever psychiatric admission ($n = 853$) and those who had started after it ($n = 741$). Factors associated with pre-admission offending were paternal convictions, larger family size, younger age at first drug use, on first smoking cigarettes, and at maternal separation. Pre-admission offenders were younger at first court appearance, post-admission offenders were younger at first psychiatric admission.

Kleinpeter, C. B., Brocato, J., & Koob, J. J. (2010). **Does drug testing deter drug court participants from using drugs or alcohol?** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 434-444. doi:10.1080/10509674.2010.499057. Investigated the use of three drug-testing strategies among drug courts in Orange County, California. Results revealed the sweat patch did not result in significantly higher retention or graduation rates, and its deterrent effect was equal urine analysis. Results suggest that the scheduled administration of testing and immediacy of rewards and punishment, rather than the type of testing, increase the effectiveness of testing as a deterrent.

Kwon, O., Camp, S., Daggett, D. M., & Klein-Saffran, J., (2010). **Reasons for faith-based correctional program participation: An examination of motive types.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 377-397. Doi: 10.1080/10509674.2010.499053. Investigated the motives for participation in the Federal Bureau of Prison's faith-based correctional program, as well as prison behavior, among a sample of 83 participants. Offenders with motives congruent with the goals of the program were less likely to commit misconduct

before and after program participation. Results suggest that offenders' program participation motives may be associated with prison adjustment.

Lindsay, W. R., O'Brien, G., Carson, D., Holland, A. J., Taylor, J. L., Wheeler, J. R., et al. (2010). **Pathways into services for offenders with intellectual disabilities: Childhood experiences, diagnostic information, and offense variables.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 37*, 678-694. doi: 10.1177/0093854810363725. Analyzed case files of 477 individuals with intellectual disabilities who were referred to various types of treatment settings (low, medium, or high security; generic or specialized forensic services) in the UK. Behaviors resulting in referrals included physical and verbal violence. Maximum security settings contained larger proportions of sex offenders and younger offenders than did other settings. ADHD or conduct disorder was the most frequent diagnosis in the sample.

Lowenkamp, C. T., Makarios, M. D., Latessa, E. J., Lemke, R., & Smith, P. (2010). **Community corrections facilities for juvenile offenders in Ohio: An examination of treatment integrity and recidivism.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 37*, 695-708. doi: 10.1177/0093854810363721. The CPAI, an actuarial assessment of program quality, was used to evaluate nine community corrections facilities for juveniles in Ohio. Individual programs' effect sizes varied, and were modest at best. Facilities with higher scores on treatment integrity were more effective at reducing recidivism, as were facilities that served high-risk clients, employed qualified and well-trained staff, and targeted dynamic risk factors for reoffense using cognitive behavioral treatment techniques.

Montoya, L. A., Giardino, A. P., & Leventhal, J. M. (2010). **Mental health referral and services for maltreated children and child protection evaluations of children with special needs: A national survey of hospital- and community-based medically oriented teams.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 34*, 593-601. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2010.01.009. Examined the capability of medically oriented child maltreatment teams in the U.S. to provide mental health referrals and services and evaluate children with special health care needs. Results revealed that medically oriented child maltreatment teams were generally able to arrange for mental health services for children and felt capable of serving children with special health care needs.

Morgan, R. D., Fisher, William H., Duan, N., Mandracchia, J. T. & Murray, D. (2010). **Prevalence of criminal thinking among state prison inmates with serious mental illness.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 324-336. doi: 10.1007/s10979-009-9182-z. Incarcerated male ($n = 265$) and female ($n = 149$) offenders completed measures of psychiatric functioning and criminal thinking. Results indicated 92% of the participants were diagnosed with a serious mental illness, and mentally disordered offenders produced criminal thinking scores on the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) and Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M) similar to that of non-mentally ill offenders.

Nunes, K., L., Cortoni, F., & Serin, R. C. (2010). **Screening offenders for risk of drop-out and expulsion from correctional programmes.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 341-356. doi: 10.1348/

135532508X401887. Non-Aboriginal male offenders ($n = 5,247$) were randomly divided into a development ($n = 2,617$) and validation sample ($n = 2,630$). In the development sample, individual predictors were identified and combined into a composite measure called the drop-out risk screen (DRS). The DRS consisted of five items, including static and dynamic risk factors for recidivism as well as motivation for intervention and significantly predicted drop-out/expulsion in the development sample and performed similarly in the validation sample.

Pandiani, J. A. Ochs, W. R., & Pomerantz, A. S. (2010). **Criminal justice involvement of armed forces veterans in two systems of care.** *Psychiatric Services, 61*, 835-837. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.61.8.835. Examined databases pertaining to the Veterans Health Administration, Department of Mental Health, and state criminal records. Veterans who received either VHA or DMH services evidenced reduced rates of criminal charges, but the effect was significantly greater for those who received DMH services. Veterans receiving DMH services had a 43% reduced rate of criminal charges when compared to veterans not receiving DMH or VHA services.

Petrila, J., An del, R. Constantine, R., & Robst, J. (2010). **Public expenditures related to the criminal justice system and to services for arrestees with a serious mental illness.** *Psychiatric Services, 61*, 516-519. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.61.5.516. Examined the expenditures pertaining to health, mental health, social welfare, and detainment for 3,769 persons with severe mental illness who were arrested during a one-year period. The profile of an indi-



vidual with the highest public expenditures was a person over age 40, diagnosed with a psychotic disorder, had an involuntary psychiatric examination, had multiple arrests, and had frequent contact with mental health services.

Rose, C., Reschenberg, K., & Richards, S. (2010). **The inviting convicts to college program.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 293-308. doi:10.1080/10509671003716092. Described and assessed the Inviting Convicts to College Program, which provides instruction of college level courses by undergraduate student-teachers, supervised by professors, within prisons. After four semesters, taught at a medium-security state prison, results revealed that program goals were met, and the courses were viewed as a valuable experience for both convicts and student teachers.

Spidel, A., Lecomte, T., Greaves, C., Sahlstrom, K., & Yuille, J. C. (2010). **Early psychosis and aggression: Predictors and prevalence of violent behavior amongst individuals with early onset psychosis.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 33*, 171-176. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.03.007. Authors interviewed 118 individuals with a psychosis diagnosis to evaluate them on the presence of variables associated with predicting violent behavior. History of child abuse and higher scores on a psychopathy measure were found to be related to violence history. Additionally, sixty-one percent of the sample reported problems with substance abuse.

Van Der Horst, R., Snijders, T., Volker, B., & Spreen, Marinus (2010). **Social interaction related to the functioning of forensic psychiatric inpatients.**

Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 10, 339-359. doi:10.1080/15228932.2010.481238. Authors examined data from 60 forensic psychiatric inpatients from a Netherlands hospital to determine how their relations are associated with problem awareness, impulse control, and skills. Results revealed all three domains were associated with social relations, with impulse control and skills being most strongly associated. More positive relations were maintained with patients who had better life, social, and coping skills.

Walters, S. T., Vader, A. M., Nguyen, N., Harris, T. R., & Eells, J. (2010). **Motivational interviewing as a supervision strategy in probation: A randomized effectiveness trial.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 309-323. doi:10.1080/10509674.2010.489455. Investigated the effect of a motivational interviewing training program on probation officer interviewing skill and probationer outcome. The training program improved officer skill; however, probationer outcomes did not significantly vary between the trained and control groups. Additionally, officer's motivational interviewing did not predict probationer outcomes.

Wood, J., Williams, G. R., & James, M. (2010). Incapacitation and imprisonment: **Prisoners' involvement in community-based crime.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law, 16*, 601-615. doi: 10.1080/10683160902971071. Male ($n = 279$) and female ($n = 81$) prisoners were interviewed about their and other prisoners' involvement in community-based crime. Participants' level of 'prisonization' was assessed. Overall 25% reported 'self' involvement and 63% reported 'other' involvement. Higher levels of prisonization and being male were associated with reports of 'self' involvement.

Wormer, K. V. & Persson, L. E. (2010). **Drug treatment within the U.S. Federal Prison System: Are treatment needs being met?** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 363-375. doi:10.1080/10509674.2010.489472. Examined inmate reports at a federal prison in the Midwest to determine whether substance abuse treatment needs are being met. Results revealed programs may attract those who do not need treatment and discourage those who need treatment most. The authors suggest treatment begin immediately upon entering prison, and followed by long-term intensive treatment. They also suggest treatments be provided within the community.

DELIQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

de Haan, A. D., Prinzie, P., & Dekovic, M. (2010). **How and why children change in aggression and delinquency from childhood to adolescence: Moderation of overreactive parenting by child personality.** *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 51*, 725-733. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2009.02192.x. Reported observations by parents and teachers for 586 children below age 10 pertained to child aggression and delinquency, child personality, and parental reactions to problem behavior. Follow-up information was gathered when the child was an adolescent. Aggressive children were generally described as less extraverted, less caring, and more imaginative. Parents who strongly reacted to children through yelling or criticizing were more likely to have children with aggression problems.

Higgins, G., Jennings, W., & Mahoney, M. (2010). **Developmental trajectories of maternal and paternal attachment**

and delinquency in adolescence. *Deviant Behavior, 31*, 655-677. doi: 10.1080/01639620903415851. Study sought to answer two questions: (1) Are there distinct trajectories of maternal and paternal attachment among adolescents, and (2), If so, how do such attachment trajectories relate to the delinquent paths of adolescents between the ages of 12-16? Using semi-parametric group-based modeling on a subsample ($n = 383$) from the Gang Resistance Education and Training data, numerous trajectories based on either maternal or paternal attachment were found. Results indicated that as maternal and paternal attachment increased, the likelihood for delinquency decreased.

Holt, T. J., & Copes, H. (2010). **Transferring subcultural knowledge on-line: Practices and beliefs of persistent digital pirates.** *Deviant Behavior, 31*, 625-654. doi: 10.1080/01639620903231548. Examined how a criminal subculture develops through virtual interactions by conducting a non-participant ethnography involving 34 digital pirates. To analyze criminal learning, the authors conducted a series of semi-structured on-line interviews with the pirates and observed an on-line forum devoted to piracy. Results evidenced that while pirates learn the norms, values, risks, precautions, and justifications for piracy through such interactions, they do not identify themselves as members of such a subculture.

Fontaine, R. G., Tanha, M., Yang, C., Dodge, K. A., Bates, J. E., & Petit, G. S. (2010). **Does a response evaluation and decision (RED) mediate the relation between hostile attributional style and antisocial behavior in adolescence?** *Journal of Abnormal Child*

Psychology, 38, 615-626. doi:10.1007/s10802-010-9397-y. Researchers examined data on 585 youths, revealing that response evaluation and decision mediates the relation between hostile attribution style and later antisocial conduct. The results suggest that the relation between HAS and RED changes after childhood.

Forsyth, C. J., Asmus, G., Stokes, B. R., & Forsyth, Y. A. (2010). **Comparing performance test scores of juvenile delinquents with the general population of students.** *Deviant Behavior*, 31, 303-313. doi: 10.1080/01639620902855008. Researchers compared performance test scores of 4,961 juvenile delinquents to the scores of other youths. Results showed that delinquents scored much lower than the general student population and that juvenile delinquency is highly associated with poor academic performance. Possible reasons for this association are discussed.

Foster, H., Nagin, D. S., Hagan, J., Angold, A., & Costello, E. J. (2010). **Specifying criminogenic strains: Stress dynamics and conduct disorder trajectories.** *Deviant Behavior*, 31, 440-475. doi: 10.1080/01639620903231340. Authors investigated family stress dynamics and conduct disorder trajectories among a sample of 1,319 adolescents. Results revealed four trajectories of conduct disorder. Persistent poverty, chronic stressors, family strains, family instability were found to be associated with conduct disorder. Having always lived in a single-parent family did not elevate the odds of belonging to the conduct disorder risk group.

Li, J. J. & Lee, S. S. (2010). Latent class analysis of antisocial behavior: **Interaction of**

serotonin transporter genotype and maltreatment. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 38, 789-801. doi:10.1007/s10802-010-9409-y. Researchers examined the effects of the serotonin transporter gene 5-HTTLPR and maltreatment on antisocial behavior among 2,488 boys and girls. Results revealed that for boys, neither 5-HTTLPR nor maltreatment was significantly related to antisocial behavior. For girls, maltreatment was significantly associated with antisocial behavior.

Neumann, A., Barker, E. D., Koot, H. M., Maughan, B. (2010). **The role of contextual risk, impulsivity, and parental knowledge in the development of adolescent antisocial behavior.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 119, 534-545. doi:10.1037/a0019860. Focused on adolescent self-reports of their environment, family dynamics, and behavior at various points during adolescence. Environmental factors were evaluated by analyzing census data on neighborhoods. Overall, poor neighborhood economic conditions, impulsivity, and single-parent family structure were associated with adolescent antisocial behavior. The impact of impulsivity and environmental factors appeared to be moderated by parental knowledge of adolescents' daily lives.

Passamonti, L., Goodyer, I. M., & Hagan, C. C. (2010). **Neural abnormalities in early-onset and adolescence-onset conduct disorder.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 67, 729-738. doi:10.1001/archgenpsychiatry.2010.75. Examined neurophysiological responses to emotional and neutral faces in regions of the brain associated with antisocial behavior to determine whether there are significant differences in the neurophysiological profiles of individuals with

early-onset conduct disorder (EO-CD) and adolescent-onset conduct disorder (AO-CD). Results revealed a reduced amygdala response to sadness in EO-CD individuals as compared to AO-CD individuals.

Poythress, N. G., Edens, J. F., Skeem, J. L., Lilienfeld, S. O., Douglas, K. S., Frick, P. J., Patrick, C. J., et al. (2010). **Identifying subtypes among offenders with Antisocial Personality Disorder: A cluster-analytic study.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 119, 389-400. doi:10.1037/a0018611. Evaluated 651 offenders who met diagnostic criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder for the presence of traits indicative of psychopathy. Cluster analysis resulted in multiple subgroups of offenders with significant antisocial behavior issues, including those with observed primary or second psychopathy, psychopathic traits with additional fearful temperament, and insufficient evidence of psychopathy. The findings support the notion of non-uniformity between psychopathy and antisociality.

Salekin, R. T., Lee, Z., Schrum Dillard, C. L., & Kubak, F. A. (2010). **Child psychopathy and protective factors: IQ and motivation to change.** *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*, 16, 158-176. doi: 10.1037/a0019233. Participants were 140 children/adolescents who were assessed using the KBIT, Childhood Psychopathy Scale, and a Motivation to Change scale. Results obtained over the three-year follow-up period showed that motivation to change was a protective factor against both general and violent re-offending, while IQ score was neither a risk nor protective factor with regard to either type of future offending.

Scholte, E. M., Stoutjesdijk, R., Van Oudheusden, M. A. G.,

Lodewijks, H., & Van der Ploeg, J. D. (2010). **Screening of egocentric and unemotional characteristics in incarcerated and community children.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 33, 164-170. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.03.006. Authors asked teachers to rate a sample of Dutch children on non-behavioral psychopathic characteristics, to examine the validity of a recently developed scale. Results confirmed the items of the rating scale items clustered into two factors, the narcissistic-egocentric and callous-unemotional dimensions, and that the ratings were reliable across age and gender groups. The scale shows potential as a useful screening instrument.

Sibley, M. H., Pelham, W. E., Molina, B. S. G., Waschbusch, D. A., Gnagy, E. M., Babinksi, D. E., & Biswas, Aparajita. (2010). **Inconsistent self-report of delinquency by adolescents and young adults with ADHD.** *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 38, 645-656. doi:10.1007/s10802-010-9404-3. Examined the ability of adolescents and young adults to reliably report their delinquency behavior by comparing self-report to parent reports and self-reports one year later. Adolescents and young adults with ADHD were more likely than control participants to both not report delinquent behaviors that their parents reported and to retract statements about delinquent acts they admitted to 1 year earlier.

Sourander, A., Lindroos, J., & Ristkari, T. (2010). **Psychosocial risk factors associated with cyber-bullying among adolescents: A population-based study.** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 67, 720-728. doi: 10.1001/archgenpsychiatry.2010.79. The authors' examinations of



psychosocial risk factors revealed living with someone other than two biological parents, emotional and peer problems, headaches, abdominal pain, sleep difficulties, and not feeling safe at school were associated with cyber-victims. Hyperactivity, conduct problems, low prosocial behavior, smoking and drinking, headaches, and not feeling safe at school were associated with cyber-bullies. Importantly, cyber-bully/victim status was associated with all risk factors.

Stambaugh, L., Southerland, D., Mustillo, S., & Burns, B. (2010). **Service system involvement and delinquent offending at system of care entry.** *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research, 37*, 307-321. doi: 10.1007/s11414-009-9179-x. Examined correlates of offending among 2,554 youths presenting to community-based treatment. Variables in five domains (demographics, family risk, clinical risk, school, and service system involvement) were examined in relation to offending severity at treatment entry for early versus late adolescents. Significant correlates of severity were identified in all domains except family risk for the early group and demographics and clinical risk for the late group. Service system involvement was a unique correlate of delinquency in the younger group.

Vazsonyi, A. T., & Chen, P. (2010). **Entry risk into the juvenile justice system: African American, American Indian, Asian American, European American, and Hispanic children and adolescents.** *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 51*, 668-678. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2010.02231.x. An ethnically diverse sample of 2,754 children was analyzed for aggression as observed in school and subsequent involvement within the juvenile

justice system. Evidence of physical aggression was associated with future legal involvement for juveniles of all ethnic backgrounds. Only Hispanic children were observed to have an increased risk for juvenile justice involvement.

Vitulano, M. L., Fite, P. J., & Rathert, J. L. (2010). **Delinquent peer influence on childhood delinquency: The moderating effect of impulsivity.** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 32*, 315-322. doi:10.1007/s10862-009-9160-2. Examined the extent that personality features impact associations between delinquency and having delinquent peers. Parents rated their children on impulsive traits and reported delinquent behavior of their peers, and children reported their own delinquent behavior. No association between peer and individual delinquency was found for highly impulsive children, but peer delinquency was highly associated with child delinquency for those described as not impulsive.

Weizmann-Henelius, G., Putkonen, H., Gronroos, M., Lindberg, N., Eronen, M., & Hakkanen-Nyholm, H. (2010). **Examination of psychopathy in female homicide offenders - Confirmatory factor analysis of the PCL-R.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 33*, 177-183. doi:10.1016/j.jljp.2010.03.008. Authors applied the two-factor Hare (2003) model and the three-factor Cooke and Michie (2001) models to data from 97 female homicide offenders to examine psychopathy in women. Results showed the three-factor model of psychopathy was the best fit. Prevalence of psychopathy among female offenders was lower than has been found in other studies. Results suggest psychopathy may present differently in women than in men.

FORENSIC ASSESSMENT

Arbisi, P.A., Erbes, C. R., Polusny, M. A., Nelson, N. W. (2010). **The concurrent and incremental validity of the Trauma Symptom Inventory in women reporting histories of sexual maltreatment.** *Assessment, 17*, 406-418. doi:10.1177/1073191110376163. The TSI, MMPI-2, and Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS) were administered to 71 women who reported histories of sexual maltreatment and 25 women who did not report such history. The TSI validity scales were not effective in identifying MMPI-2 defined invalid responding. TSI clinical scales displayed good convergent validity with conceptually related scales on the MMPI-2 and PDS. TSI added incrementally to the MMPI-2 in prediction of PDS defined PTSD.

Archer, R. P., Simonds-Bisbee, E. C., Spiegel, D. R., Handel, R. W., & Elkins, D. E. (2010). **Validity of the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2 (MAYSI-2) scales in juvenile justice settings.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 92*, 337-348. doi:10.1080/00223891.2010.482009. Assessed the validity of the MAYSI-2 in identifying mental health needs among 1,192 adolescents in juvenile justice settings in Virginia. Results revealed higher scale scores for girls than for boys and scale intercorrelations similar to those in the MAYSI-2 manuals. Results revealed strong convergent validity for several of the MAYSI-2 scales.

Beggs, S. M., & Grace, R. C. (2010). **Assessment of dynamic risk factors: An independent validation of the Violence Risk Scale: Sexual Offender Version.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 22*, 234-251. doi: 10.1177/1079063210369014. A sample of 218 adult male child molesters

receiving treatment in New Zealand prisons were evaluated using the VRS: SO, which consists of seven static and 17 dynamic risk items. Analyses indicated good interrater reliability and concurrent validity, and good predictive validity in regard to sexual reoffending, with the Dynamic scale adding significantly to the evaluation after controlling for static risk factors.

Cooke, D. & Michie, C. (2010). **Limitations of diagnostic precision and predictive utility in the individual case: A challenge for forensic practice.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 259-274. doi: 10.1007/s10979-009-9176. Applied Monte Carlo methods to examine diagnostic agreement with different levels of inter-rater agreement given the distributional characteristics of PCL-R scores. Diagnostic agreement and score agreement were substantially less than expected. On the basis of empirical findings, statistical theory, and logic, it is concluded that predictions of future offending cannot be achieved in the individual case with any degree of confidence.

Detrick, P., Chibnall, J. T., & Call, C. (2010). **Demand effects on positive response distortion by police officer applicants on the revised NEO Personality Inventory.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 92*, 410-415. doi:10.1080/00223891.2010.497401. Examined response distortion on the NEO-PI-R among police officer applicants under high and low demand conditions. Results revealed more positive response distortion in the high-demand context of personnel selection, and it manifested through minimization of neuroticism and emphasis on agreeableness and conscientiousness. Validity of the positive presentation management scale was weakly supported with regards to the neuroticism domain.

Jonason, P., & Webster, G. (2010). **The dirty dozen: A concise measure of the dark triad.** *Psychological Assessment, 22*, 420-432. doi:10.1037/a0019265. Developed and validated a 12-item measure of the Dark Triad: narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism. In 4 studies ($n = 1,085$), authors examined structural reliability, convergent and discriminant validity (Studies 1, 2, and 4), and test-retest reliability (Study 3). The measure retained flexibility needed to measure these 3 independent-yet-related constructs while improving its efficiency by reducing its item count by 87%. The measure retained its core of disagreeableness, short-term mating, and aggressiveness.

Labree, W., Nijman, H., van Marle, H., & Rassin, E. (2010). **Backgrounds and characteristics of arsonists.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 33*, 149-153. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.03.004. Compared the psychiatric, psychological, personal, and criminal backgrounds of 25 arsonists and 50 non-arsonists, sentenced to forced treatment in a maximum security forensic hospital. Arsonists received more psychiatric treatment, had higher levels of alcohol abuse, and were less likely to have a diagnosed psychotic disorder than the non-arsonist controls. Delusions, revenge, and excitement were the most common motives of arsonists.

Lawson, D. M., Brossart, D. F., & Shefferman, L. W. (2010). **Assessing gender role of partner-violent men using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2): Comparing abuser types.** *Professional Psychology: Research & Practice, 41*, 260-266. doi: 10.1037/a0019589. Compared subgroups of 121 men on probation for intimate-

partner or non-partner violence in terms of their endorsement of traditional masculine and/or feminine gender roles, using a subscale of the MMPI-2. The borderline group of IPV offenders reported the most feminine gender role orientation, while the antisocial IPV group was most masculine. The IPV group with psychotic features reported masculine and feminine characteristics.

Levi, M. D., Nussbaum, D. S., & Rich, J. B. (2010). **Neuropsychological and personality characteristics of predatory, irritable, and nonviolent offenders: Support for a typology of criminal human aggression.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 37*, 633-655. doi: 10.1177/0093854810362342. Classified 89 male inmates in terms of the type of aggression displayed in their criminal histories: predatory, irritable (due to frustration or perceived slights/insults), and nonviolent. All groups were assessed using a battery of neuropsychological, personality, and intelligence tests. The two aggressive groups could be distinguished from the nonviolent offenders based on their performance on these measures, suggesting that different brain processes may be involved in the use of aggression.

Lloyd, C. D., Clark, H. J., & Forth, A. E. (2010). **Psychopathy, expert testimony, and indeterminate sentences: Exploring the relationship between Psychopathy Checklist-Revised testimony and trial outcome in Canada.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 323-329. doi:10.1348/135532509X468432. Examined whether PCL-R testimony is associated with outcomes in actual court cases. Canadian judges' written or oral judgments were gathered. Dangerous offender hearings ($N=136$) were examined to determine

how factors within expert witness testimony were related to sentences. Results show a trend for PCL-R scores to be related to trial outcome. Psychopathy diagnoses were correlated with experts' ratings of treatment amenability, which in were turn related to trial outcome. Authors suggest using caution when using PCL-R testimony in an adversarial court.

Poythress, N. G., Lilienfeld, S. O., Skeem, J. L., Douglas, K. S., Edens, J. F., Epstein, M., Patrick, C. J. (2010) **Using the PCL-R to help estimate the validity of two self-report measures of psychopathy with offenders.** *Assessment, 17*, 206-219. doi:10.1177/1073191109351715. Two self-report measures of psychopathy, Levenson's Primary and Secondary Psychopathy scales (LPSP) and the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI), were administered to a sample of 1,603 offenders. Compared with the LPSP, the PPI displayed higher zero-order correlations with the PCL-R, better convergent and discriminant validity, and more consistent incremental utility in predicting PCL-R scores. Results provide stronger support for the validity of the PPI than the LPSP in offender populations.

Robinson, R. & Acklin, M. W. (2010). **Fitness in paradise: Quality of forensic reports submitted to the Hawaii judiciary.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 33*, 131-137. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.03.001. Reviewed 150 forensic evaluation reports from 50 felony case files from the First Circuit Court in Honolulu, Hawaii, written by psychiatrists and psychologists. Results showed the quality of forensic reports in Hawaii to be comparable to those in other states, but that much can be improved. Commonly missed report items included notice of limit of confidentiality and historical and opinion elements.

Rogers, R., & Rogstad, J. E. (2010). **Psychopathy and APD in non-forensic patients: Improved predictions or disparities in cut scores?** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 32*, 353-362. doi:10.1007/s10862-009-9175-8. Examined the use of psychopathy measures and Antisocial Personality Disorder diagnosis in predicting future aggression among non-forensic psychiatric adults. Different cut-off scores for the Psychopathy Checklist- Screening Version (PCL:SV) were used to evaluate its utility in predicting aggression. Psychopathy and APD measures were similarly limited in predicting aggression with a non-forensic, psychiatric sample.

Sinclair, S. J., Antonius, D., Shiva, A., Siefert, C. J., Kehl-Fie, K., Lama, S., et al. (2010). **The psychometric properties of the Personality Assessment Inventory-Short Form (PAI-SF) in inpatient forensic and civil samples.** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 32*, 406-415. doi:10.1007/s10862-009-9165-x. Administration of a shortened version of the PAI (from 344 items to 160 items) with 178 forensic patients and 320 civilly committed psychiatric patients resulted in overall support for the internal consistency, item-scale convergence, and item-scale divergence of the PAI-SF with both samples. Patterns of psychometric properties were similar to those of the PAI, making the PAI-SF a potentially attractive option for personality assessment.

Sollman, M., Ranssen, J., & Berry, D. (2010). **Detection of feigned ADHD in college students.** *Psychological Assessment, 22*, 325-335. doi:10.1037/a0018857. Evaluated the utility of ADHD and malingering measures. The performance of



31 undergraduates financially motivated and coached about ADHD was compared to that of 29 ADHD undergraduates following medication washout and 14 students not endorsing symptomatology. Results indicated malingerers produced ADHD-consistent profiles. Checklists were susceptible to faking. Promising results were seen with cognitive SVTs. All SVTs demonstrated high specificity for ADHD and moderate sensitivity to faking.

Steffan, J. S., Morgan, R. D., Lee, J. Sellbom, M. (2010). **A comparative analysis of MMPI-2 malingering detection models among inmates.** *Assessment*, 17, 185-196. doi:10.1177/1073191109359382. Compared models of malingering detection on the MMPI-2. Inmate simulators were contrasted with inmates who were hospitalized for psychiatric treatment. Results from classification and logistic regression analyses supported the sequential use of F and Fp in malingering detection.

Uzieblo, K., Verschuere, B., Van den Bussche, E., Crombez, G. (2010). **The validity of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised in a community sample.** *Assessment*, 17, 334-346. doi:10.1177/1073191109356544. Examined the validity of PPI-R factors in a community sample ($n = 675$). Confirmatory factor analyses did not support the two-factor structure. PPI-R factors showed good convergent and discriminant validity with two other self-report measures of psychopathy. PPI-R factors exhibited good external validity in relation to various theoretically relevant correlates.

Viljoen, J. L., McLachlan, K., Vincent, G. M. (2010). **Assessing violence risk and psychopathy in juvenile and adult offenders: A survey of clinical practices.** *Assessment*, 17, 377-395.

doi:10.1177/1073191109359587. Surveyed 199 forensic clinicians about practices in juvenile and adult violence risk assessment. Although clinicians reported more routine use of psychopathy measures in adult risk assessments, 79% reported using psychopathy measures once in a while with juveniles. Very few clinicians believe that juveniles should be labeled as psychopaths. Juvenile risk reports were more likely than adult reports to discuss treatment and protective factors, and recommend reevaluating risk.

Vinkers, D. J., de Beurs, E., Barendregt, M., Rinne, T., & Hoek, H. W. (2010). **Pre-trial psychiatric evaluations and ethnicity in the Netherlands.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 33, 192-196. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.03.010. Investigated the relationship between accountability for a crime, treatment recommendations, and ethnicity among individuals accused of a crime and thought to have a mental disorder, by reviewing 21,857 pre-trial psychiatric reports. Results revealed black and minority ethnic group and white individuals from other countries were more likely to be considered undiminished and more likely to be involuntarily admitted to a psychiatric hospital than Dutch individuals.

Walters, G. D., Heilbrun, K. (2010). **Violence risk assessment and facet 4 of the Psychopathy Checklist: Predicting institutional and community aggression in two forensic samples.** *Assessment*, 17, 259-268. doi:10.1177/1073191109356685. Results showed that Facet 4 (Antisocial) of the PCL/PCL-R or one of its parcels consistently achieved incremental validity relative to the other facets, whereas the first three facets failed to achieve incremental validity relative to Facet 4. Parcel G (General Acting Out),

was the only PCL-R measure to consistently achieve success in classifying individual cases using the receiver operating characteristic approach.

Wood, J., Lilienfeld, S., Nezworski, M., Garb, H., Allen, K., & Wildermuth, J. (2010). **Validity of Rorschach Inkblot scores for discriminating psychopaths from nonpsychopaths in forensic populations: A meta-analysis.** *Psychological Assessment*, 22, 336-349. doi:10.1037/a0018998. The association of psychopathy with 37 Rorschach variables was analyzed in a meta-analytic review of 173 validity coefficients derived from 22 studies. Mean validity coefficients of Rorschach variables ranged from ".113 to .239 (median=.070; mean=.062). Psychopathy displayed a significant and medium-sized association with number of Aggressive Potential responses and small but significant associations with Sum of Texture responses, Cooperative Movement = 0, number of Personal responses, the Egocentricity Index.

Zukauskiene, R., Laurinavicius, A., & Cesniene, I. (2010). **Testing factorial structure and validity of the PCL:SV in Lithuanian prison population.** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment*, 32, 363-372. doi:10.1007/s10862-009-9176-7. Evaluated the use of the PCL:SV in Lithuania. When the PCL:SV was administered to a Lithuanian forensic sample, reliability and validity coefficients were comparable to those found with North American and other samples. Factor analysis revealed strongest support for a four-factor model of psychopathy. Results complemented previous findings, supporting cross-cultural generalizability of the PCL:SV and the construct of psychopathy.

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CONFESSIONS, & DECEPTION

Bennell, C., Bloomfield, S., Snook, B., Taylor, P., & Barnes, C. (2010). **Linkage analysis in cases of serial burglary: Comparing the performance of university students, police professionals, and a logistic regression model.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 16, 507-524. doi:10.1080/10683160902971030. Police ($n = 31$) and student ($n = 40$) participants were provided with information about pairs of burglaries and assessed the likelihood that they were linked. Half the participants in both groups received training on linking based on distance between crime scenes. A logistic regression model's accuracy was also conducted and was found to have the highest accuracy. Trained participants had higher accuracy than untrained, and students performed with higher accuracy than police.

Eastwood, J., & Snook, B. (2010). **Comprehending Canadian police cautions: Are the rights to silence and legal counsel understandable?** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 28, 366-377. doi:10.1002/bsl.898. Each caution was presented verbally in its entirety, followed by its written sentence-by-sentence presentation. When delivered verbally, 4 and 7% of participants ($n = 56$) fully understood the right to silence and legal counsel, respectively. However, 48 and 32% fully understood the right to silence and legal counsel cautions, respectively, when delivered in written format. Comprehension was not influenced by gender, experience with the caution, or whether the caution was interpreted by a police recruit or regular student.

Goodwill, A., Alison, L., Lehmann, R., Francis, A., & Eyre, M. (2010). **The impact of outcome knowledge, role, and quality of information on the perceived legitimacy of lethal force decisions in counter-terrorism operations.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 28, 337-350. doi:10.1002/bsl.897. Participants ($n = 480$) completed a questionnaire that manipulated role and outcome knowledge. Results indicated that outcome knowledge affected the perception of threat and decision quality but not the blameworthiness of the senior police officer. Results also indicated that people are strongly influenced by the quality of information and by the role in which they are receiving the information.

Hansen, I., Smeets, & T., Jelicic, M. (2010). **Further data on interrogative suggestibility and compliance scores following instructed malingering.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 15, 221-228. doi: 10.1348/135532509X447796. Examined whether people can feign high levels of interrogative suggestibility and compliance as measured by the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale. Participants ($n = 90$) were allocated to one of three groups instructed to: (1) give into leading questions in order to look vulnerable to suggestions, (2) be compliant with the examiner, or (3) the standard GSS/GCS instructions. Results indicated that only one of the two malingering instructions led to slightly elevated scores of total suggestibility, while subscales remained unaffected. However, both malingering groups obtained highly elevated compliance scores.

Kebbell, M., Alison, L., Hurren, E., & Mazerolle, P. (2010). **How do sex offenders think police**

should elicit confessions from sex offenders?. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 16, 567-584. doi: 10.1080/10683160902971055. Convicted sex offenders ($n = 43$) completed measures regarding how police should ideally elicit confessions from sex offenders. Analyses compared the measures to ratings of their police interviews, between participants who had confessed vs. denied, and to the same measures taken from a group of violent offenders ($n = 20$). Results indicated that interviews with humanity, understanding of sex offenders' cognitive distortions, and evidence based traits will be associated with confessions, while dominance will be associated with denials.

Lippert, T., Cross, T. P., Jones, L., & Walsh, W. (2010). **Suspect confession of child sexual abuse to investigators.** *Child Maltreatment*, 15, 161-170. doi:10.1177/1077559509360251 Examined the confession rates and predictors of confession of child sexual abuse during criminal investigations. Results revealed that 30% of suspects confessed fully or partially to the crime, and that confessions were more likely when suspects were younger and when more evidence of abuse was available, specifically, child disclosure and corroborating evidence.

Memon, A., Fraser, J., Colwell, K., Odnot, G., & Mastoberardino, S. (2010). **Distinguishing truthful from invented accounts using reality monitoring criteria.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 15, 177-194. doi: / 10.1348/135532508X401382. Examined the efficacy of reality monitoring (RM) in distinguishing between true and invented accounts using two different coding schemes. A sample of 92 college students ($n = 60$ truthful, $n = 32$ invented) either invented or

reported honestly about an event. Results indicated that overall there was a distinction between external memories and internal memories. However, subtle differences in item criteria were found according to the different coding schemes.

Parker, G. F. (2010). **Application of a firearm seizure law aimed at dangerous persons: Outcomes from the first two years.** *Psychiatric Services*, 61, 478-482. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.61.5.478. Indiana recently passed a law authorizing firearm seizures without a warrant when police deem a person dangerous due to mental illness or violent, unstable conduct. Seizures during the first two years of enactment mainly occurred when the person was deemed suicidal. Only ten percent of seizures involved someone who was psychotic. From year 1 to year 2, the rate of police's surrendering the weapon to the courts decreased substantially.

Porter, S., ten Brinke, L., & Gustaw, C. (2010). **Dangerous decisions: The impact of first impressions of trustworthiness on the evaluation of legal evidence and defendant culpability.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 16, 477-491. doi: 10.1080/10683160902926141. Participants ($n = 80$) were provided with photos of suspects that were either trustworthy or untrustworthy in appearance and read crime vignettes, which were manipulated to be severe or petty. Participants then read the evidence of the cases. For severe crimes, untrustworthy suspects were more likely to be found guilty based on less overall evidence and less incriminating evidence.

Roach, J. (2010). **Home is where the heart lies? A study of false address giving to**

police. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 15, 209-220. doi. 10.1348/135532509X466344. Students ($n = 142$) were asked to generate a fictitious address and then analyze how random they felt address was. Participants generally claimed that the false address they provided contained enough elements of truth that it could be used track down their real domicile. The author concluded that people typically rely on pre-existing address knowledge as opposed to generating a truly random address as the latter requires more cognitive effort.

Tonkin, M., Woodhams, J., Bond, J., & Loe, T. (2010). **A theoretical and practical test of geographical profiling with serial vehicle theft in a U.K. context.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 28, 442-460. doi:10.1002/bsl.916. Presents a preliminary test of the potential for geographical profiling with a sample of 145 serial vehicle thieves from the U.K. The behavioral assumptions underlying geographical profiling (distance decay and domocentricity) are tested. There is evidence for distance decay but not domocentricity in the data. Some success was achieved when applying the spatial mean on a case-by-case basis. Level of success varied, and neither series length in days nor number of crimes could account for the variation.

Warner, T. C. & Pickel, K. L. (2010). **Camera perspective and trivial details interact to influence jurors' evaluations of a retracted confession.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 16, 493-506. doi: 10.1080/10683160902926158. Participants ($n = 221$) viewed simulated confessions filmed through defendant, interrogator,



or both camera perspective. Level of confession detail was manipulated to be low or high, where the added details were nonprobative. Level of detail interacted with camera perspective, with defendant camera perspective leading to more guilty verdicts when detail level was high. The other camera perspectives were not affected by level of detail.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Allison, M., & Brimacombe, C. (2010). Alibi believability: **The effect of prior convictions and judicial instructions.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 40*, 1054-1084. doi:10.1111/j.1559-1816.2010.00610.x. In order to study the impact of the strength of alibi evidence, a defendant's prior convictions, judicial instructions regarding prior convictions and need for cognition (NFC) on alibi believability and guilt ratings, undergraduate participants ($n = 339$) listened to a simulated police interview. Prior convictions for the same crime increased guilt ratings more than for a different crime. Strong alibis were more believable and led to lower guilt ratings than weak alibis. NFC was less influential than hypothesized, but did affect participants' understanding and recall of judicial instructions.

Bucolo, D., & Cohn, E. (2010). **Playing the race card: Making race salient in defence opening and closing statements.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 293-303. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1348/135532508X400824>. Examined whether making race salient reduces White jurors' racial bias against a Black defendant. Racial attitudes were obtained from $n = 151$ White students who had participated in an experiment

where defendant race (Black, White) and race salience (not salient, salient) had been manipulated. An explicit attempt by a defense attorney to 'play the race card' was a beneficial trial strategy to reduce White jurors' bias towards Black defendants. However, this may not hold true for all White jurors.

Cass, S., Levett, L., & Kovera, M. (2010). **The effects of harassment severity and organizational behavior on damage awards in a hostile work environment sexual harassment case.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 28*, 303-321. doi:10.1002/bsl.886.

Community members ($n = 128$) read a trial summary where harassment severity and the organization's sexual harassment policy were manipulated. Jurors who read the severe harassment scenario were more likely to agree that the plaintiff had suffered, should be compensated and that the organization should be punished. When the organization had and enforced a sexual harassment policy, jurors believed that the plaintiff had suffered little and the organization should not be punished. Harassment severity influenced jurors' compensatory awards, organizational behavior influenced jurors' punitive awards.

Cooper, A., Wallin, A. R., Quas, J. A., Lyon, T. D. (2010). **Maltreated and nonmaltreated children's knowledge of the juvenile dependency court system.** *Child Maltreatment, 15*, 255-260. doi:10.1177/1077559510364056. Investigated age differences in maltreated and nonmaltreated children's knowledge of juvenile dependency court terminology and proceedings among a sample of 167 children aged 4-14. Results revealed age-related increases in children's legal understanding and that children with more direct experi-

ence with the dependency system were more knowledgeable than children with no such experience. Children and adolescents require assistance to understand some aspects of the dependency process.

Crocker, C. B., & Kovera, M. B. (2009). **The effects of rehabilitative voir dire on juror bias and decision making.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 212-226. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9193-9. Two studies (total $n = 293$) found that juror rehabilitation in an insanity case reduced verdict-confidence scores for both biased and unbiased mock jurors, and that observers of the rehabilitation did not feel that the judge, giving rehabilitation instructions, personally was in favor of a not guilty verdict.

Finkelstein, R., & Bastounis, M. (2010). **The effect of the deliberation process and jurors' prior legal knowledge on the sentence: The role of psychological expertise and crime scene photo.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 28*, 426-441. doi:10.1002/bsl.914. Participants ($n = 198$) were either students or future professional magistrates. Authors manipulated the presence of a non-diagnostic observation of the defendant by a psychology expert and a realistic crime scene photograph. After controlling for participants' gender and age, results show the future magistrate group was less sensitive to manipulated variables and more severe in their sentence. Aggressive responses during psychological observation operated as exculpatory rather than accusatory evidence.

Freiburger, T. (2010). **The effects of gender, family status, and race on sentencing decisions.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 28*, 378-395. doi:10.1002/bsl.901. Factorial surveys were sent to 360 Court

of Common Plea judges who presided over criminal court cases in the state (51% response rate). Findings indicate that defendants who were depicted as performing caretaker roles had a decreased likelihood of incarceration. This reduction was larger for males than for females. Familial responsibility, resulted in a significantly greater decrease in likelihood of incarceration for black than for white men, but not for women.

Ragatz, L. L., & Russell, B. (2010). **Sex, sexual orientation, and sexism: What influence do these factors have on verdicts in a crime-of-passion case?** *The Journal of Social Psychology, 150*, 341-360. doi:10.1080/00224540903366677. In a crime-of-passion case, mock jurors ($n = 458$) were more likely to opt for murder vs. voluntary manslaughter if the participant was male. Female heterosexual defendants were seen as less guilty, and received shorter sentences as compared to heterosexual males and homosexual defendants of either sex.

Rendell, J., Huss, M., & Jensen, M. (2010). **Expert testimony and the effects of a biological approach, psychopathy, and juror attitudes in cases of insanity.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 28*, 411-425. doi:10.1002/bsl.913. This study assessed the effects of PCL-R and biological evidence on outcomes in an insanity defense case. Participants ($n = 428$) read the transcript of an insanity defense murder case. Rebuttal illness (no mental illness, personality disorder, or psychopathy), evidentiary basis (biological or psychological), and evidentiary strength (moderately strong or moderately weak) were manipulated. Biological evidence was more persuasive than psychological evidence, and rebuttal was

more successful when the prosecution labeled the defendant as a “psychopath” than when they described him as “not mentally ill.”

Rose, M. R., Diamond, S. S., & Baker, K. M. (2010). **Goffman on the jury: Real jurors’ attention to the “offstage” of trials.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 310-323. doi: 10.1007/s10979-009-9195-7. Examined jurors “offstage observation” of information not formally presented on the stand. Analyzing a unique data source of 50 actual jury deliberations in civil trials, it was found that jurors do look to the offstage in evaluating the claims of the parties. However, in contrast to predictions, these observations played a surprisingly minor role in the jury deliberation process.

RISKASSESSMENT/ COMMUNICATION

Pomp, L., Spreen, M., Bogaerts, S., & Volker, B. (2010). **The role of personal social networks in risk assessment and management of forensic psychiatric patients.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 10*, 267-284. doi:10.1080/15228932.2010.481232. The authors introduced Forensic Social Network Analysis (FSNA) to chart forensic patients’ relationships and personal networks in order to manage future risk, as the FSNA helps clinicians gather insight into interactions between patients’ environment and behaviors. Results of a case study demonstrated the potential effectiveness of the FSNA, as the patients’ friendships with criminals and users were important to him at the time of his crime.

van den Brink, R., Hooijschuur, A., van Os, T., Savenije, W., & Wiersma, D.

(2010). **Routine violence risk assessment in community forensic mental healthcare.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 28*, 396-410. doi:10.1002/bsl.904. The feasibility and predictive validity of a method for periodic monitoring of violence risk were tested. Participants ($n = 83$) received forensic psychiatric home treatment. Violent and risk enhancing behavior could be predicted to a reasonable extent ($AUC = .77$, 95% CI = .70–.85; respectively .76, .70–.82). Dynamic risk factors ($OR = 4.30$, 1.72–10.73) and case managers’ judgment ($OR = 2.16$, 1.40–3.33) had an incremental predictive value over static factors. Client’s unmet needs for care were associated with a reduced risk for violence ($OR = .80$, 0.69–0.93, and 0.84, 0.72–0.97).

SEX OFFENDERS

Chu, C. M., & Thomas, S. D. M. (2010). **Adolescent sex offenders: The relationship between typology and recidivism.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 22*, 218-233. doi: 10.1177/1079063210369011. Examined whether the type of offender (generalist or specialist) was related to offense characteristics or recidivism in a group of 156 adolescent male sex offenders referred for psychological evaluations in Singapore. Analyses showed distinctions between the groups in terms of offense characteristics (i.e., familial victim), and generalists were more likely than specialists to re-offend violently. There was no difference between groups in the rate of sexual reoffense.

Hanson, R., Helmus, L., & Thornton, D. (2010). **Predicting recidivism amongst sexual offenders: A multi-site study of Static-2002.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 198-211. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9180-

1. The predictive accuracy of Static-2002 was examined in eight samples of sexual offenders ($n = 3,034$). Static-2002 showed moderate ability to rank order the risk for sexual, violent and general (any) recidivism (AUCs of .68, .71, and .70, respectively), and was more accurate than Static-99. These findings support the use of Static-2002 in applied assessments. There were substantial differences across samples in the observed sexual recidivism rates.

Kenny, M. C. & Wurtele, S. K. (2010). **Children’s abilities to recognize a “good” person as a potential perpetrator of childhood sexual abuse.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 34*, 490-495. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.11.007. Investigated the ability of children to recognize “good” people as potential perpetrators before and after completing a personal safety program. Results revealed young children struggled to recognize the appropriateness of a request when made by a “good” person, yet children as young as 3 years of age are able to learn appropriateness. The 3-year olds had more difficulty recognizing inappropriate-touch requests than the 4- and 5-year old children.

Kingston, D. A., Seto, M. C., Firestone, P., & Bradford, J. M. (2010). **Comparing indicators of sexual sadism as predictors of recidivism among adult male sexual offenders.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 78*, 574-584. doi:10.1037/a0019734. Male sex offenders were assessed during incarceration and followed for twenty years post-release. No association between a psychiatric diagnosis of sexual sadism and future recidivism was found; however, phallometric assessment results were associated with violent and sexually violent

recidivism when controlling for risk assessment scores. The findings support a conceptualization of sexual sadism from a behavioral perspective rather than a psychiatric perspective.

Langevin, R. & Curnoe, S. (2010). **A comparison of psychopathy, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and brain dysfunction among sex offenders.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 10*, 177-200. doi:10.1080/15228930903550624. Investigated the relationship between PCL-R scores, ADHD diagnoses, and brain dysfunction among a sample of 1,695 adult male sexual, violent, and non-violent offenders. Results revealed ADHD and brain dysfunction were more common among psychopaths than non-psychopaths, and that psychopaths showed more neurological disorders and early problems with learning disorders. Results emphasize the importance of early treatment to prevent adult criminal behavior.

Lawing, K., Frick, P., & Cruise, K. (2010). **Differences in offending patterns between adolescent sex offenders high or low in callous—unemotional traits.** *Psychological Assessment, 22*, 298-305. doi:10.1037/a0018707. Investigated whether callous and unemotional (CU) traits designated a distinct group of adolescent sex offender. Participants ($n = 150$; detained adolescents with current sexual offense disposition) completed a self-report measure of CU traits and assessments of their sexual offending behaviors using self-report interviews and file review. After controlling for the severity of history of impulsive/antisocial behaviors, high CU offenders had a greater number of sexual victims, used more violence, and engaged in more planning.



Lee, C., Chao, S., Chen, S., Chou, F. H., Su, C., & Ho, W. (2010). **The characteristics of and risk factors associated with incarcerated sex offenders in Taiwan.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 33, 144-148. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2010.03.003. Examined characteristics of 503 sex offenders in a prison in Taiwan from 1999 to 2004, to determine factors distinguishing recidivists from nonrecidivists. Semi-structured interviews with offenders revealed poor relationships with employers, long histories of criminal convictions, male victims, familiarity with victims, poor verbal control, and use of a weapon were associated with recidivism.

Niveau, G. (2010). **Cyberpedocriminality: Characteristics of a sample of internet child pornography offenders.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 34, 570-575. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2010.01.011. Authors investigated characteristics of internet child pornography use among 36 individuals arraigned as a result of using child pornography on the internet. Results revealed characteristics like having a diagnosed cluster C personality disorder, addictive sexual tendencies, belonging to a sexual minority, and being without a partner were associated with internet child pornography use. Additionally, very few offenders were ever arrested for a pedophile act involving physical contact.

Schaefer, G. A., Mundt, I. A., Feelgood, S., Hupp, E., Neutze, J., Ahlers, C. J., Goecker, D., & Beier, K. M. (2010). **Potential and Dunkelfeld offenders: Two neglected target groups for prevention of child sexual abuse.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 33, 154-163. doi:10.1016/

j.ijlp.2010.03.005. Examined characteristics of a non-forensic sample of 160 self-identified potential and Dunkelfeld (undetected) sexual offenders, using a telephone interview screening. Results revealed Dunkelfeld offenders were more likely to have children, perceive themselves at high risk, and seek professional help, and they reported more sexual fantasies involving pubescents. Potential and Dunkelfeld offenders are middle-aged, better-educated, and have a higher socioeconomic status than detected sexual offenders.

Scott, S., Gilchrist, B., Thurston, N., & Huss, M. (2010). **Risk communication in sexually violent predator hearings.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 28, 322-336. doi:10.1002/bsl.903. Few studies have examined how jurors decide SVP cases. A pilot study and three experimental studies were conducted, in which victim type, risk communication, and juror education were manipulated to assess juror response. Results illustrated that victim type was the most salient manipulation across studies; manner of risk communication and juror education had little impact on jurors.

Sim, D., & Proeve, M. (2010). **Crossover and stability of victim type in child molesters.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 15, 401-413. doi:10.1348/135532509X473869. Examined the degree to which multiple victim child sex offenders demonstrated crossover in victim choice, as defined by age, gender, and relationship to the offender. Using a sample of 128 male offenders, it was found that more than half of the sample (63.3%, $n = 81$) demonstrated crossover in victim type across at least one domain. Crossover offending was associated with

number of victims but unrelated to frequency of offending or to recidivism risk.

Stalans, L. J., Hacker, R., & Talbot, M. E. (2010). **Comparing nonviolent, other-violent, and domestic batterer sex offenders: Predictive accuracy of risk assessments on sexual recidivism.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 37, 613-628. doi:10.1177/0093854810363794. Compared three groups of sex offenders ($n = 846$) on standard or specialized probation in Illinois using the RRASOR, SACJ-Min, and Static-99. Those who committed domestic violence had a higher rate of sexual recidivism than the other groups. Those with non-sexual violent crimes tended to have more extensive criminal histories than the other groups. Implications for risk assessment and classification of sex offenders are discussed.

Wijkman, M., Bijleveld, C., & Hendriks, J. (2010). **Women don't do such things! Characteristics of female sex offenders and offender types.** *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 22, 135-156. doi:10.1177/1079063210363826. All known adult female sex offenders in the Netherlands from 1994 to 2005 ($n = 111$) were studied with regard to offense, offender, and victim characteristics. Most women (77%) abused children and the majority (63%) had a male co-offender. The histories of many of these women included mental disorders (59%) and sexual abuse (31%). Four subtypes of female offenders are identified and described.

WITNESS ISSUES

Brewer, N., Keast, A., & Sauer, J. D. (2010). **Children's eyewitness identification performance: Effects of a Not Sure response option and**

accuracy motivation. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 15, 261-277. doi:10.1348/135532509X474822. Examined the effectiveness of manipulations designed to reduce the tendency of child eyewitnesses to erroneously choose from lineups. Children ($n = 432$) were assigned to control, Not Sure, or accuracy motivation conditions to examine target-absent and -present identification test performance. Results indicated that the Not Sure option did not affect false alarms or hit rates, but the combination of accuracy motivating conditions and the Not Sure option reduced guessing.

Charman, S. D., Carlucci, M., Vallano, J., & Gregory, A. H. (2010). **The selective cue integration framework: A theory of postidentification witness confidence assessment.** *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 16, 204-218. doi:10.1037/a0019495. A theory for eyewitness confidence self-assessment is proposed, and tested in three experiments (total $n = 582$). Results across all studies supported the theoretical framework for witness confidence assessment, suggest a new means of eliminating the feedback effect, and unite postidentification feedback and cowitness phenomena under a common theoretical umbrella.

Dietze, P. M., Powell, M. B., & Thomson, D. M. (2010). **Mental reinstatement of context with child witnesses: Does it matter whether context is reinstated 'out loud'?** *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 16, 439-448. doi:10.1080/10683160902905871. Twelve and six year-old children ($n = 48$) were assigned to a standard recall, mental reinstatement, or mental

reinstatement and giving an 'out loud' account of reinstatement. For cued recall, both mental reinstatement conditions had more accurate recall compared to standard. No effects were found on the outcome of free recall. No effect was found for the 'out loud' component.

Douglass, A. B., Brewer, N., & Semmler, C. (2010). **Moderators of post-identification feedback effects on eyewitnesses' memory reports.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 279-292. doi: 10.1348/135532509X446337. Post-identification feedback can distort witnesses' memory report, and this effect is more pronounced for subjective than for objective judgments. Study investigated whether response format and question verifiability could explain this effect. Response format was manipulated by varying whether participants ($n = 160$) answered objective questions using fill-in-the-blank options or Likert scales. Question verifiability was manipulated by including objective questions for which the answers either could or could not be known by the experimenter. Objective measures produced non-significant feedback effects, whereas most subjective measures produced large feedback effects.

Douglass, A. B., Neuschatz, J. S., Imrich, J., & Wilkinson, M. (2009). **Does post-identification feedback affect evaluations of eyewitness testimony and identification procedures?** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 282-294. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9189-5. Evaluators of mock eyewitnesses (total $n = 317$) in two studies found witnesses who had received confirming post-identification feedback to be more accurate, even when they viewed the procedure (and feedback) and were instructed to disregard it.

Feltis, B. B., Powell, M. B., Snow, P. C., & Hughes-Scholes, C. H. (2010). **An examination of the association between interviewer question type and story-grammar detail in child witness interviews about abuse.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 34*, 407-413. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.09.019. Examined the effects of open-ended versus specific questions on elicitation of story-grammar detail in child abuse interviews. Open-ended questions were more effective at eliciting story grammar than specific questions. Open-ended questions encouraging broad responses elicited more story-grammar detail than those that requested clarification of concepts or activities, suggesting children provide details best when prompted less by interviewer.

Godfrey, R. D., & Clark, S. E. (2009). **Repeated eyewitness identification procedures: Memory, decision making, and probative value.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 241-258. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9187-7. Mock eyewitnesses in two studies (total $n = 432$), when shown a show-up before a subsequent lineup, identified the suspect (whether guilty or innocent) more often than if they did not first see the show-up. The probative value of the lineup decision was unaffected by prior show-up exposure.

Jones, C. R. & Fazio, R. H. (2010). **Personal categorization and automatic racial stereotyping effects on weapons identification.** *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 36*, 1073-1085. doi: 10.1177/0146157210375817. Researchers examined potential moderators—age categorization (Study 1, $n = 41$), stimulus complexity (Study 2, $n = 78$), and level of racial distinctiveness (Study 3, $n = 204$)—on the weapon bias effect. Manipulations leading to classification based on race

lead to racial stereotype errors in a weapon identification task.

Otgaar, H., Candel, I., Memon, A., & Almerigogna, J. (2010). **Differentiating between children's true and false memories using reality monitoring criteria.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law, 16*, 555-566. doi: 10.1080/10683160902926166. Transcripts ($n = 190$) of true and false memory reports taken at either an initial or second interview with a child were coded using reality monitoring (RM) criteria. There was a main effect for time of interview, where the second interview reports had more RM criteria than the first interviews. True and false memories were only distinguishable based on the RM criteria of visual details.

Otgaar, H., Candel, I., Smeets, T., & Merckelbach, H. (2010). **'You didn't take Lucy's skirt off': The effect of misleading information on omissions and commissions in children's memory reports.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 229-241. doi: 10.1348/135532509X471951. Examined how misleading information affects children's omissions and commissions over time. Fifty-nine younger and fifty-nine older children were told to remove three pieces of clothing from a puppet. Half were given false evidence that they had removed only two items, while the other half were given false evidence that they had removed a fourth piece of clothing. Three neutral interviews were conducted where children had to report which pieces of clothing they had removed. Omissions and commission errors decreased over time. Younger and older children were as likely to make omission errors, whereas commission errors were more typical for younger than for older children.

Powell, M. B., Cavezza, C., Hughes-Scholes, C., & Stooze, M. (2010). **Examination of the consistency of interviewer performance across three distinct interview contexts.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law, 16*, 585-600. doi: 10.1080/10683160902971063. Researchers examined the consistency and appropriateness of questioning in interviewers ($n = 31$). Participants interviewed an adult actor portraying an abused child, a child reporting on an innocuous event, and a field interview with a child. The field interview and interview of the adult were more similar to each other than to the innocuous event interview. Overall performance was consistently poor to moderate over the three interviews.

Quinlivan, D. S., Wells, G. L., & Neuschatz, J. S. (2009). **Is manipulative intent necessary to mitigate the eyewitness post-identification feedback effect?** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 186-197. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9179-7. Mock eyewitnesses ($n = 241$) viewed a lineup, and afterward some received confirming post-identification feedback. When the accuracy of the feedback was later questioned, the influence of the feedback was reduced, regardless of whether the feedback provider was deliberately lying or simply mistaken.

Sauer, J., Brewer, N., Zweek, T., & Weber, N. (2009). **The effect of retention interval on the confidence-accuracy relationship for eyewitness identification.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 337-347. doi: 10.1007/s10979-009-9192-x. Mock eyewitnesses ($n = 1063$) had confidence assessed immediately after identification. Choosers showed a strong confidence-accuracy relation-



ship regardless of event-lineup interval length, though a 4-week delay condition produced generally overconfident witnesses.

van Bergen, S., Brands, I., Jelicic, M., & Merckelbach, H. (2010). **Assessing trait memory distrust: Psychometric properties of the Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 373-384. doi: 10.1348/135532509X471960. Assessed The Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire (SSMQ) as a measure of trait memory distrust. Five samples (n 's = 70-819) of individuals were asked to complete the SSMQ and several other tests. Results indicated that the SSMQ had a one-dimensional structure referring to subjective memory evaluation and had adequate reliability and good construct validity. Test also appears to correlate in a theoretically meaningful way with age and cognitive failures.

Wise, R., & Safer, M. (2010). **A comparison of what U.S. judges and students know and believe about eyewitness testimony.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 40*, 1400-1422. doi:10.1111/j.1559-1816.2010.00623.x. The authors compared what U.S. judges ($n = 160$), law students ($n = 57$) and undergraduates ($n = 121$) know and believe about factors impacting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony. There were no differences in what judges and undergraduates know, and both groups were less knowledgeable than law students. All groups underestimated what potential jurors know about eyewitness testimony, and for all groups, increased knowledge of eyewitness factors was associated with beliefs that may reduce wrongful convictions.

Wright, D. B., Hanoteau, F., Parkinson, C., & Tatham, A. (2010). **Perceptions about memory reliability and honesty for children of 3 to 18 years old.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 195-207. doi: 10.1348/135532508X400347. Assessed perceptions about children's and adolescents' memories. Participants ($n = 612$) were randomly assigned to an 11 x 2 x 2 between-subjects design. While the results were non-linear, overall participants believed that memory reliability increases with age. Differences also emerged between male and female participants regarding memory reliability in children and adolescents. Further, effects involving type of event, age of participant and gender of the eyewitness were observed.

OTHER

Beck, C. J. A., Walsh, M. E., Mechanic, M. B., & Taylor, C. S. (2009). **Mediator assessment, documentation, and disposition of child custody cases involving intimate partner abuse: A naturalistic evaluation of one county's practices.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 227-240. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9181-0. In records of divorcing couples enrolled in a child custody mediation program ($n = 2030$), parents reported intimate partner abuse in 90% of cases. Mediators rarely (in 7% of cases) screened cases out of mediation due to intimate partner abuse.

Cohn, E. S., Bucolo, D., Rebellon, C. J., & Gundy, K. (2009). **An integrated model of legal and moral reasoning and rule-violating behavior: The role of legal attitudes.** *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 295-309. doi:10.1007/s10979-009-9185-9. Middle and high school students (total $n = 671$) were tested longitudinally; both moral and le-

gal reasoning were found to be predictors of participants' self-reported rule-violating behaviors. High schoolers' rule-violating behavior was influenced by legal reasoning more than middle schoolers.

Currie, J. & Spatz Widom, C. (2010). **Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect on adult economic well-being.** *Child Maltreatment, 15*, 111-120. doi:10.1177/1077559509355316. Used a prospective cohort design to examine the adult economic outcomes of child abuse and neglect. Results revealed that adults who experienced abuse and/or neglect during childhood had lower levels of education, employment, earnings, and fewer assets as adults, when compared to a sample of control participants. Larger effects were found for women than in men.

Damashek, A. & Bonner, B. L. (2010). **Factors related to sibling removal after a child maltreatment fatality.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 34*, 563-569. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.12.006. Authors examined Oklahoma child death review and child welfare data for 250 families to examine characteristics related to sibling removal from the home following a child abuse/neglect fatality. Results revealed younger siblings, younger father-figures, children of mother and father-figures who were not married, those from families with more reports to Child Protective Services, and those whose sibling died from abuse rather than neglect were more likely to be removed.

Kauppi, A., Kumpulainen, K., Karkola, K., Vanamo, T., & Merikanto, J. (2010). **Maternal and paternal filicides: A retrospective review of filicides in Finland.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, 38*, 229-238. Investigated differences be-

tween maternal and paternal filicides among 200 filicides in Finland. The majority (59%) of filicides were perpetrated by mothers, and the remaining by fathers and stepfathers. Maternal perpetrators killed mostly infants and reported lack of support and resources, while paternal perpetrators had personality disorders, abused alcohol, and were violent.

Klenowski, P. M., Bell, K. J., & Dodson, K. D. (2010). **An empirical evaluation of juvenile awareness programs in the United States: Can juveniles be "scared straight"?** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 49*, 254-272. doi:10.1080/10509671003716068. Analyzed studies that have examined juvenile awareness programs in order to determine whether these programs are effective at preventing criminal behavior in juveniles. Results revealed that juvenile awareness programs using confrontational techniques are not effective, but nonconfrontational counterparts may be effective in preventing criminal behavior.

Liettu, A., Mikkola, L., Saavala, H., Rasanen, P., Joukamaa, M., & Hakko, H. (2010). **Mortality rates of males who commit parricide or other violent offense against a parent.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, 38*, 212-220. Examined the rates and causes of dying among parricidal offenders. Results showed 20 to 30% of the parricidal offenders died within the 3-24 year follow up, one third of deaths among parricidal offenders were due to suicide, and matricidal males who died of suicide had a significantly shorter survival time than did the patricidal and control offenders who died of suicide.

Miron, A. M., Branscombe, N. R., & Biernat, M. (2010). **Motivated shifting of justice** *AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2010*

standards. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 36, 768-779. doi: 10.1177/0146167210370031. Ingroup identification for white Americans was measured (Study 1, $n = 96$) and manipulated (Study 2, $n = 53$) to exam the effects on evaluating injustice in regards to American slavery. Participants with a higher ingroup identification had a higher threshold for considering that harm occurred and the ingroup to be unjust. Study 3 ($n = 168$) manipulated self-affirmation at the group level. Participants with the opportunity for self-affirmation had a lower threshold for injustice.

Schlesinger, L. B., Kassen, M., Mesa, V. B., & Pinizzotto, A. J. (2010). **Ritual and signature in serial sexual homicide.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law*, 38, 239-246. Examined ritualistic and signature behavior among a sample of 38 male offenders. Results suggested that serial sexual murders may not always engage in the same rituals or leave unique signatures at every scene, but rather, their conduct is complex and often varies.

Stankov, L., Higgins, D., Saucier, G., & Knežević, G. (2010). **Contemporary militant extremism: A linguistic approach to scale development.** *Psychological Assessment*, 22, 246-258. doi:10.1037/a0017372. Linguistic analysis of texts produced by known terrorist organizations and analyses of the structural properties of scales based on 132 statements were performed to develop a scale of militant extremist mindset. Factor analysis of statements with participants ($n = 452$) from Australia, Serbia, and USA produced 3 dimensions: justification and advocacy of violence, violence in the name of God, and blaming Western AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2010

nations for the problems in the world. Distributions of scores for subscales, differences among samples, and correlations with a dogmatism measure are reported.

Tursz, A., Crost, M., Gerbouin-Rerolle, P., & Cook, J. M. (2010). **Underascertainment of child abuse fatalities in France: Retrospective analysis of judicial data to assess underreporting of infant homicides in mortality statistics.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 34, 534-544. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.12.005. Investigated underestimation of infant homicides in France by examining 247 cases and comparing data recorded in the courts with mortality statistics. Results confirmed an underestimation of infant homicides in official national statistics. Homicide rates found from the study were 2-3.6 times higher than those in mortality statistics. Underascertainment may be due to inadequate investigations and a lack of communication of final medical and forensic results to the mortality statistics department.

Vitale, M. A., Squires, J., Zuckerbraun, N. S., & Berger, R. P. (2010). **Evaluation of the siblings of physically abused children: A comparison of child protective services caseworkers and child abuse physicians.** *Child Maltreatment*, 15, 144-151. doi:10.1177/1077559509360250. Compared child protective services caseworkers' and child abuse physicians' recommendations for medical evaluation of the siblings of physically abused children (contact children). Results showed that in all cases, the caseworkers and physicians disagreed on which children required a medical evaluation and that visible injury to the contact child and severity of the injury to the index child were some of the most important factors.

Description of Law and Human Behavior

Law and Human Behavior, the official journal of the American Psychology-Law Society/Division 41 of the American Psychological Association, is a multidisciplinary forum for the publication of articles and discussions of issues arising out of the relationships between human behavior and the law, our legal system, and the legal process. This journal publishes original research, reviews of past research, and theoretical studies from professionals in criminal justice, law, psychology, sociology, psychiatry, political science, education, communication, and other areas germane to the field.

AP-LS/Division 41 members receive Law and Human Behavior as part of their membership. To join the American Psychology-Law Society and receive Law and Human Behavior, please visit www.ap-ls.org.

AP-LS Teaching Techniques Column: Articles Welcome

The Teaching Techniques column, sponsored by the AP-LS Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee, offers useful ideas for those of us who teach (or who plan to teach) courses in Psychology and Law, Forensic Psychology, or more specialized areas of legal psychology. We hope that the Teaching Techniques column of the Newsletter will become the best place to find activities, simulations, and demonstrations that engage students in the learning process and help professors to teach important content in psychology and law.

Editors welcome your comments, ideas, suggestions, or submissions. We are especially interested in articles describing techniques that promote active learning in psychology and law. Please send submissions, questions, or ideas for articles to any of the four editors listed below.

Chief Editor: Mark Costanzo, Claremont McKenna College, mark.costanzo@claremontmckenna.edu

Co-editor: Allison Redlich, University of Albany, aredlich@albany.edu

Co-editor: Beth Schwartz, Randolph College, bschwartz@randolphcollege.edu

Co-editor: Jennifer Groscup, Scripps College, jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu



Division News and Information

APLS 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 latest book in the series, by Larry Wrightsman, is entitled *Oral arguments before the Supreme Court: An empirical approach*. Larry traces the history of oral arguments from John Jay and the beginning of the Supreme Court to the present day Roberts Court. Challenging the notion that oral arguments play an insignificant role in decisions, Wrightsman provides a careful and detailed analysis of the transcripts of oral arguments and shows that oral arguments are central to the decision making process.

Forthcoming are books by:

Brian Cutler (*Eyewitness Identification*)
Brian Bornstein and Monica Miller (*God in the Courtroom*).

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).

Four proposals were received and reviewed over the past year: two of which are currently being revised for resubmission; one was passed on by Oxford; and a final is in contract with Oxford for publication in the series. This book is entitled, *Juveniles at risk: A plea for preventive justice* by Chris Slobogin and Mark Fondacaro. The most recently published book in the series is entitled, *The Miranda ruling: Its past, present, and future* by Larry Wrightsman and Mary Pitman. Congratulations to these authors on great additions to this series!

The following is an updated list on the status of the books that are still pending under the previous editor, Ron Roesch.

Arrigo, B. (in preparation). *Ethics, culture, and mental health*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Dvoskin, J., Skeem, J., Novaco, R., & Douglas, K. S. (in preparation). *Applying social science to reduce violent offending*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Mechanic, M. B. (in preparation). *Criminal cases involving battered women defendants and witnesses: Expert evidence on intimate partner battering and its effects*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Perlin, M. L. (in preparation). "The chimes of freedom flashing": Exploring the intersection between international human rights and mental disability law. NY: Oxford University Press.

Wrightsman, L. S. (in preparation). *What's the matter with Miranda? How America's best-known right went wrong*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Now Updated: Resource Directory of Forensic Psychology Pre-Doctoral Internship Training Programs

The APLS Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee is pleased to announce that the newly updated "Resource Directory of Forensic Psychology Pre-Doctoral Internship Training Programs" is now available on-line at the APLS website www.ap-ls.org. This directory includes a listing of U.S and Canadian pre-doctoral internships with forensic rotations including: setting, population, type of forensic assessment and treatment experiences, as well as time spent at each training experience. Email and website addresses have been included to facilitate contact with internship programs. This directory is a must-have for students interested in forensic psychology.

The TCC is indebted to Professor Alvin Malesky and Allison Croysdale for all their efforts spent in updating this directory.

Call for Psychology and Law Syllabi

The AP-LS Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee (TTC) 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 (<http://ap-ls.org/academics/downloadIndex.html>). 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 Matthew Huss (mhuss@creighton.edu). Soft copies may be submitted as e-mail attachments (Word Perfect, Word, or ASCII files are preferred).

Handbook of Teaching Materials

The recently-revised "**Handbook of Teaching Materials for Undergraduate Legal Psychology Courses**" (by Edie Greene and Erica Drew) is available on the AP-LS website (www.ap-ls.org) under the Academics link. The handbook provides models for integrating psychology and law into the undergraduate curriculum, course descriptions, relevant textbooks, sources for lecture material, suggested writing assignments and active learning exercises, and video and on-line resources.

New Online! Directory of Post Doctoral Forensic Training Sites

The TCC brings you a new directory of post doc forensic training sites. The directory can be found on the AP-LS website at the following link: <http://www.ap-ls.org/education/PostDoc.php>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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• Newsletter Editor	Jennifer Groscup	jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu
• Book Series Editor	Patricia Zapf	pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu
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• Liaison to APA CAPP	Bruce Frumkin	BFumkin@aol.com
• Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee	Mark Costanzo	Mark.Costanzo@claremontmckenna.edu
• Dissertation Awards	David DeMatteo	dsd25@drexel.edu
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• Grants-in-Aid	Frank DiCataldo	fdicataldo@rwu.edu
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• 2011 APLS Conference Chairs	Patricia Zapf	pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu

AP-LS Web Site

If you have information you would like to be posted to the AP-LS website, please email the Web Site Editor, Dr. Kevin

O'Neil at koneil@fgcu.edu. Content that should be added to, or corrected on, the Web site is especially desired.



Division News and Information

APA Council of Representatives Meeting Summary

August 11 and 15, 2010

Submitted by Randy Otto & Bill Foote, Division 41 Council Representatives

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 AM, and was followed by the President's Report-offered by Dr. Carol Goodheart. She highlighted sessions focused on caregivers and marriage equality, as well as speakers at the opening session of APA including Dr. Dan Gilbert and Roslyn Carter. She also noted that the APA Board of Directors had voted to submit amicus briefs in CA and MA cases involving same sex marriage issues.

Dr. Norman Anderson presented the CEO's report and focused on APA strategic planning, health care reform, ongoing refinements to the website, and convention registration data. Strategic planning activities include a comprehensive review of all association activities, maximizing organizational effectiveness, and developing and administering a member satisfaction survey. He referenced a number of efforts APA has engaged in related to healthcare reform including ensuring that psychology as a discipline and behavioral health issues are given adequate attention, and that reimbursement for treatment of behavioral health problems remains appropriate. He reported that the new website has received considerable attention and was nominated for and received some web industry awards. He reported that, as of August 6, there were 11,242 registrants. This is in line with-or a little better than-recent meetings. (As of Sunday, August 15, the registrant count was over 13,000, making this one of the most successful APA conventions ever.)

The slate of new fellows were recommended and approved by Council.

In light of recent political developments, Council voted to re-affirm APA's resolution on same sex marriage-which had been passed by Council in the recent past.

Council passed a motion directing that it would meet at the next August meeting all day Wednesday and Friday morning, rather than all day Wednesday and Sunday morning-as is currently the case. This motion was introduced by representatives who were concerned about the costs-both financial and personal-born by representatives who are required to attend two meetings that were 4 days apart. It was also noted that council representatives from smaller state psychological associations did not attend the August meeting because of financial issues.

Council voted to receive the report of the Presidential Task Force on the Future of Psychology as a STEM Discipline.

Council voted to continue diversity training for APA Council of Representatives and various boards and committees, and to examine its effectiveness and impact.

Council voted to make clear that council representatives bear responsibility for making known to their constituents (i.e., division

members, state or provincial association members) new business items that may impact constituents, or for which constituents may have expertise, and it will be the responsibility of the body the council representative represents to make contact with those who introduced the new business item (via contact with the assigned APA staff person) in order to provide input or expertise regarding the item.

Treasurer Dr. Paul Craig introduced the APA Chief Financial Officer Archie Turner, who discussed the 2010 and 2011 budgets. He projected a \$4,000,000 budget surplus for 2010-despite less than projected income in terms of dues and publications. The budget surplus is primarily attributable to staff salary savings (i.e., unfilled positions). The Council of Representatives approved a preliminary 2011 budget with revenue predicted to be \$103,193,200 with expenses of \$103,311,800-for a predicted deficit of \$118,600. These were portrayed as numbers to start from in order to adopt a formal budget for 2011 (to be voted on by Council in February 2011).

Dr. Geoffrey Reed provided to Council an update of development of WHO's ICD-11, and organized psychology's involvement in the section on mental and neurological disorders.

Council voted to discontinue the practice that allows for automatic membership dues increases (annually) tied to inflation and the Consumer Price Index.

APA President Dr. Goodheart presented a presidential citation to Dr. Dorothy Cantor for her contributions to psychology, and to Dr. Lee Guyer for his philanthropy through the American Psychological Foundation.

Dr. Gary VandenBos provided a report regarding APA Publications and Databases-for which he is Executive Director. APA earns about \$30 million per year on its publications and databases (on gross revenues of about \$80 million with costs/expenses of \$50 million). Since adoption of the Online First program this year manuscripts will be published within 30 days of final receipt and acceptance. He acknowledged that APA must continue to keep pace with new publication and database technologies. APA books are now available via Kindle and iPad.

The Council of Representatives gave the Raymond D. Fowler Award to Dr. Matilda Cantor for her lifetime contributions to APA and psychology more generally.

The Council of Representatives passed a motion recommending a bylaw change which insures that all APA divisions and all member state, provincial, and territorial psychological associations are guaranteed at least one seat on the APA Council of Representatives. A motion to reject a pro-con statement was introduced. Two-thirds majority was necessary to reject the pro-con state-

Division News and Information

Council Representatives Report, Continued from p.36

ment. It is commonly observed that a pro-con statement in relation to any Bylaws amendment will result in the APA membership rejecting the amendment. The vote to reject the pro-con statement was less than two-thirds, so there will be a pro-con statement published with the bylaws amendment.

A motion was passed to increase in the annual international affiliate membership fee to \$50, to be phased in over a three year period for developing countries. For developed countries, the increase will go into effect immediately if the increase did not result in a decrease in participation by developed countries. Motion carried. Upon questioning, it does appear that there are well-accepted lists of developing and developed countries.

A vote on a motion focused on how decisions about the APA Annual Convention should take into account social issues (e.g., policies of host hotels) was postponed.

A motion was passed to continue, for three years, to provide travel reimbursement to allow for representatives from the ethnic minority psychological associations to attend APA Council Meetings in February and August.

An update annual report on environmental issues was submitted which recommended that APA institute "green" policies and procedures in their DC office. A motion was passed directing that APA conduct a greenhouse gas inventory in relation to its DC headquarters. The cost is minimal.

APA Council passed a resolution on homelessness and appropriate societal responses.

APA President Dr. Carol Goodheart entertained a motion to adjourn, which was unanimously accepted.

AP-LS Members Needed: Investment Advisory Committee

Investment Advisory Committee: In August 2010, the Executive Committee voted to pursue a more aggressive investment strategy and is moving its reserve funds from an Institutional Money Market Fund (IMMF) to a combined stock and bond portfolio that will be managed by HighTower Advisors, LLC. Consistent with other APA divisions, we would like to form an Investment Advisory Committee to oversee this process and seek volunteers to serve on this important committee. Interested parties must be current members of Div. 41, not members of Div. 41's Executive Committee, and have relevant experience/background in financial planning and investment. To be considered, please contact President Patty Griffin (pgriffin@navpoint.com) or Treasurer Brad McAuliff (bradley.mcauliff@csun.edu) **no later than November 1.**

Division 42:

Advancing the Needs of Forensic Practitioners!

I am the chair of the Division 42 (Psychologists in Independent Practice) Forensic Psychology Task Force. I want to tell you about an exciting, new opportunity for forensic psychologists who have independent practices. Our task force mission is two-fold: 1) to increase member benefits in the area of forensic psychology for those who are already members of Division 42, and 2) to encourage forensic psychologists who are not currently members to join Division 42. In addition to all the other member benefits of the division, including virtual happy hours, ethical tips for the independent practitioner, marketing tips, business topics to help build and maintain a private practice to just name a few, we are planning a number of initiatives that will specifically focus on forensic issues, including:

- exploring the possibility of another division ListServe oriented more to the business of practice issues facing the forensic psychologist in independent practice,
- facilitating mobility in forensic practice across state lines
- helping modify state licensing laws regarding the practice of psychology that takes into better account the nature of forensic practice (such as record keeping requirements, consent forms, release of data, etc.)
- addressing the prevention of ethics/licensing complaints and civil suits against forensic practitioners
- CE programs and forensically-oriented practitioner symposia at the APA annual convention
- education and training of multi-cultural forensic assessment with a possible listing or clearinghouse of information related to multi-cultural forensic assessment
- educating judges and lawyers regarding the practice of forensic psychology and how it differs from other non-psychologist forensic practitioners (for example, if a circuit has a higher payment rate for forensic psychiatrists than forensic psychologists)
- publishing articles in the Division 42's newsletter, which have a forensic focus
- establish a forensic consultation and/or mentoring program

If you are not already a member of Division 42, do not delay! It is easy to join. Just go to the division's website at www.division42.org for an application or contact the Division 42 Administrative Officer, Ms. Jeannie Beeaff, for an application. She can be reached at div42apa@cox.net.

If you are already a member, please let us know what areas of forensic practice would be of most interest to you. You can call or email me with any suggestions or questions, or if you would like to volunteer to be a member of the Forensic Psychology Task Force. I can be reached at Bfrumkin@aol.com or 305-666-0068.

I. Bruce Frumkin, Ph.D., ABFP



Division News and Information

AP-LS Mentorship Committee

Top 5 Tips for Success in Psychology and Law

The Mentorship Committee's session topic for AP-LS 2010 was "Top 5 Tips." This session was set up differently than our previous sessions, with mentors providing their top 5 tips for success in various areas of psychology to attendees. The attendees spent approximately 20 minutes with mentors of interest, allowing them to hear from at least 3 mentors during the session.

We had mentors provide their top 5 tips on finding a non-academic job (especially focused on the federal government), becoming engaged in psychology and law, getting published, integrating research into clinical consultation, obtaining a clinical internship with a forensic focus, obtaining forensic psychology consulting work, balancing academic work and clinical practice, setting up a private practice, thinking outside of the box for careers, and delivering a good academic job talk. We also had a table for undergraduate attendees to discuss working with an undergraduate advisor, graduate school applications, and graduate school interviews.

The Mentorship Committee would like to thank all of the people who responded to our email requesting both topics and mentors. Feedback from the attendees shows that this was one of the most favorable received sessions and this is due in large part to the help we receive every session from our mentors. We would specifically like to thank Deanna Caputo, Maureen O'Connor, Candice Odgers, Daniel Krauss, Phoebe Ellsworth, Stan Brodsky, Tess Neal, Tracy Fass, Deborah Moira, Dan Murrie, Luis Rosell, Brooke Butler, and N. Dickon Reppucci for their willingness to provide us with tips and serve as mentors.

The next few columns for the AP-LS Mentorship Committee will focus on the tips provided by mentors. This column will provide the tips offered by mentor for those people who were unable to attend the session. Future columns will discuss some of these tips in more detail.

Topic: Finding a Non-Academic Job (federal government) from Deanna Caputo, Ph.D

1. Resumes don't need to be only one page if you have good information.
2. Understand your transferable skills and how to articulate them beyond your academic work.
3. Network with everyone you know even if they do something completely different from what you want to do.
4. Don't undervalue your PHD and your research experience during grad work. It IS work experience and you need to frame it as such to be properly paid in the non academic world.
5. A post doc will not help you get a non-academic job, get out there and work.

Topic: Thinking Outside the Box – Psychology/Law Niches from Brooke Butler, Ph.D.

1. Litigation consulting
2. Mitigation psychology
3. Forensic coordination (i.e., diversion programs)
4. Getting started: Public service-related internships
5. Moving from academic jobs to "niche" jobs

Topic: Delivering a Good Academic Job Talk from N. Dickon Reppucci, Ph.D.

1. Practice. Several times.
2. Find out all you can about the audience beforehand.
3. Check out the room beforehand.
4. Plan what you will do about hostile or incomprehensible questions.
5. Get to the data soon.

Topic: Integrating Research into Clinical Consultation from Stan Brodsky, Ph.D. and Tess Neal, M.A.

1. Seek to apply research knowledge to clinical-forensic assessments.
2. Look for opportunities to shadow, observe, or participate in forensic assessments.
3. Consider clinical experiences as research idea sources.
4. The specific sources of such research ideas are times of uncertainty, puzzlement, and difficulty in the assessment.
5. Every clinical-forensic consultation should be followed by a list of at least 3 topics on which the literature should be reviewed.

Topic: Obtaining a Clinical Internship with a Focus or Rotation in Forensic Psychology from Tracy Fass, J.D., Ph.D.

1. Look for internships that will fill gaps in your previous training and help you hone your clinical skills
2. Make sure you do not sacrifice well-roundedness for the sake of specialization
3. Do not limit yourself to internships that specifically focus on forensic psychology
4. Do not limit yourself geographically
5. Consult with individuals who have knowledge of the sites you are considering

Topic: Obtaining consultation work in forensic psychology from Deborah Moira, Ph.D.

1. Get to know attorneys and others who need your sage guidance
2. Give talks to attorneys in areas of interest
3. Develop relationships with other mental health professionals who do not specialize in forensics or your particular specialty area(s)
4. Do an excellent job on your cases (referral generating source)
5. Obtain supervision/consultation with specialists when needed.

Topic: Balancing Academic Work & Clinical/Forensic Practice from Dan Murrie, Ph.D.

1. Narrow your focus to a specialized topic or two.
2. Cross fertilize the clinical and academic so each complements the other.
3. Double dip to maximize every task by making it applicable to both areas.
4. Choose your workplace carefully.
5. Accept that a balanced career involves limits.

Topic: Setting Up a Private Practice from Luis Rosell, Psy.D.

1. Depends on where you live and the competition
2. Go to rural areas with very few forensic psychologists
3. Be willing to travel.
4. If you are going to work in several states, find out about licensure.
5. Obtain a CPQ.

Division News and Information

Nominations for Editor of the AP-LS News

The Publications and Communications Committee of AP-LS is seeking nominations for AP-LS News Editor. The AP-LS Newsletter is one of the association's four major publications. It is disseminated to all AP-LS members and made available to anyone who peruses the AP-LS web page. AP-LS News Editor is an outstanding opportunity for a person in the discipline of Psychology and Law to disseminate the latest information on the field to the members of AP-LS and to the greater community by taking leadership of its newsletter.

The Editor's responsibilities include: guiding the newsletter's content; overseeing and editing the current recurring columns; developing new recurring columns; soliciting feature articles, book reviews, and other items for publication; routine correspondence with column editors, authors, and AP-LS committee chairs; determining the contents of newsletter issues; appointing associate editors and determining their responsibilities; developing or amending newsletter publication policy, when needed, consistent with policies set by AP-LS; submitting semi-annual reports on the newsletter's status to the AP-LS Executive Committee; supervising the assistant to the editor; and managing the newsletter's administrative budget. The AP-LS News Editor is an ex-officio member of the AP-LS Executive Committee and a member of AP-LS's Publications and Communications Committee. The Editor is required to attend the Executive Committee meetings at the annual AP-LS conferences and the APA conventions.

Among the desired characteristics of the Editor are experience reviewing and editing manuscripts; knowledge of and appreciation for the breadth of scholarship and practice in Psychology and Law; strong communication skills; and excellent organizational skills.

Self-nominations are welcome. Nominations of others are welcome only with the nominees' consent! Nominations should include a current CV and a statement summarizing the nominee's qualifications for the position and his or her vision for the newsletter. The Publications and Communications Committee will review nominations and forward qualified candidates to the AP-LS Executive Committee for review, discussion, and decision-making at the March, 2011 AP-LS conference. The Editor-elect will be appointed at the March, 2011 AP-LS conference. The Editor's term will officially begin in August, 2011 after the AP-LS Business Meeting at APA, and the Editor-elect will work with the current Editor in the period between appointment and the beginning of the term to facilitate a smooth editorial transition. The Publications and Communications Committee will begin reviewing nominations on **December 15, 2010**.

Please send nominations and inquires to Jennifer Groscup at jgroscup@scrippscollege.edu.

American Academy of Forensic Psychology Continuing Education Workshops 2010-2011

November 3-7, 2010
Hyatt Regency, Miami, FL

Neuropsychological Evaluation of the Violent Offender, Advanced Topics in Criminal Forensic Evaluation, Introduction to the MMPI-2-RF, Ethical Issues for the Forensic Psychologist, Cultural Competence in Forensic Evaluation, Criminal Competencies from A to Z, Violence Risk Assessment, Evaluating Criminal Responsibility, Expert Testimony and Report Writing.

December 8-12, 2010
Hyatt Regency at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia, PA

Child Custody Evaluation, Preparing for Board Certification in Forensic Psychology, Malpractice Liability and Suicide Risk Assessment, Developments in Violence Risk and Sexual Violence Risk Assessment, Ethics in Forensic Practice, Assessing Civil Competencies, Case Law Update, Forensic Report Writing, Personal Injury Evaluations.

January 19-23, 2011
Omni Hotel, San Diego, CA

Evaluations of Criminal Responsibility, Preparing for Board Certification in Forensic Psychology, Psychological Examinations in Disability Matters, Introduction to Forensic Psychology, Malpractice Liability and Suicide Risk Assessment, Violence Risk Assessment, Forensic Applications of the MMPI-2, Evidence for Forensic Psychologists, Personal Injury Evaluations, Classification Tests in Forensic Assessment.

Additional 2011 Dates & Locations

March in **Albuquerque**, April in **Chicago**, September in **Boston**, October in **Scottsdale**, October in **Palm Springs**, November in **Dallas**

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology is approved by the American Psychological Association to sponsor continuing education for psychologists. AAFP maintains responsibility for programs and their contents. Participants receive letters documenting seven hours of continuing education for each workshop attended in its entirety.

(go to www.aafp.ws for more details and information)



Division News and Information

Statement by APA Presidential Candidate to Division 41

by Donald N. Bersoff, Ph.D, J.D.

Division 41 does not endorse candidates for the APA presidency, but it has allowed me to inform you that I have been nominated for that office a second time and to briefly tell you why I have agreed to run. For those of you who do not know me a few facts—I have been a member of the American Psychology-Law Society since the 1970s, served as treasurer and subsequently president of APLS (1980), and represented Division 41 for three terms on the Council of Representatives. From 1979-1990 I served as APA's first general counsel, submitting 50 amicus briefs to the US Supreme Court and lower courts during my tenure. I now direct the JD/PhD Program in Law and Psychology at Drexel University. I am the author of *Ethical Conflicts in Psychology*, now in its 4th edition, published by APA. In 2002, Division 41 honored me with its Lifetime Contribution Award. But I do not want to dwell on my bio (but see, May 2010 *Monitor* or www.donbersoff.com). What follows is what I really want to stress.

When I ran last year it was on a platform that promised to restore ethical, moral and scientific integrity. Apparently, that promise resonated with many members. I was pleased to have come in a strong third place against the most formidable group of nominees. But, I continue to believe that APA's reputation as the world's leading psychological organization is suffering because its reputation and integrity have been compromised for too long a time. Here are some examples.

It may have been said to have begun with the furor over a meta-analysis by Rind et al of the effects of child abuse published in *Psychological Bulletin* in 1998. Rather than respect the integrity of the editorial process, APA bared its throats to Congress and caved into political pressure. When an article critical of APA's conduct in response to the Rind study was accepted for publication, the decision to publish was overridden by higher authority. It was only after subsequent protests that the critical article was finally published along with companion pieces in a special issue of *AP*.

Then, of course, there is the spectacular misjudgment with regard to psychologists' involvement in coerced interrogations. It began with the PENS report where it turned out that 6 of the 9 voting members of the task force that drafted it had Department of Defense ties or were actually involved in Guantanamo interrogations.

It took until recently for the APA Board of Directors to finally state that psychologists' involvement in coerced interrogations of detainees, some of which involved torture and cruel and inhuman treatment, to be reprehensible conduct. But the Board also endorsed a resolution that puts many of our public institutional colleagues at risk. Recall that the 2008 resolution passed by APA members prohibits psychologists from working in settings where "persons are held outside of, or, in violation of either International Law or the US Constitution." The Board endorsed this policy without recognizing its unintended consequences. There are prisons and psychiatric and residential facilities for persons with mental retardation that courts have held to have unconstitutional con-

ditions. Under the policy then, as Joel Dvoskin and others have pointed out, psychologists who work in such facilities may be charged with unethical conduct. In an attempt to solve one problem, APA may have gone overboard with an overbroad resolution. The amendments to the Standards 1.02 and 1.03 of the Ethics Code, that absolutely forbid violation of human rights, suffer from the same vagueness and ambiguity that permeate the rest of the Code.

Those of you who know me, know that I love the APA and have worked hard on its behalf. But in the recent past we have elevated political expediency over principled policies. As a result, we are losing members and endangering our financial security. We are in danger of becoming like the AMA, which now represents only 19% of practicing physicians.

As APA president, I pledge to you that I will work to ensure that APA supports empirically-supported policies and practices, that it acts with integrity, and only in accord with basic principles of promoting human welfare that have sustained us for almost 125 years. I ask Division 41 members to join me in this endeavor. To accomplish this goal, I need your first place vote.

The American Psychology-Law Society does not endorse candidates for APA President and publication of this statement should not be construed as endorsement of this candidate. All APA Presidential candidates who requested space in the Newsletter were granted space.

Membership in EAPL

Join the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW and receive a subscription to *Psychology, Crime and Law* for about \$50 (45 Euros). Information about EAPL can be obtained at the Association website: www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/eapl/. Information about *Psychology, Crime and Law* can be found at www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html. Membership is available to psychologists and attorneys, as well as criminologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and educational scientists. Information on how to join EAPL is also available through the Association website. In addition to a scholarly journal (*Psychology, Crime, and Law*), EAPL holds an annual meeting, including a joint conference with APLS every fourth year (most recently in Edinburgh, Scotland in July, 2003). This year's conference will be a joint conference held July 3-8, 2007, in Adelaide, Australia. Further details are available through the Association website.

Nominations, Awards, and Announcements

AP-LS Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law

The American Psychology-Law Society confers an award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law to recognize teaching excellence in a variety of contexts. The winner of the award will be announced at the annual APLS Conference. In even-numbered years (e.g., 2010, 2012), the award will be given to a teacher/mentor from a program/department that is undergraduate-only or MA-terminus (category 1). In odd-numbered years (e.g., 2011, 2013), the award will be given to a teacher/mentor from a program/department that is doctoral-granting, including law schools (category 2).

Eligibility: For both award categories, nominees should be persons who have made substantial contributions to student training in the field of psychology and law. To be eligible, an individual must have had a doctoral degree (OR a law degree, whichever comes first, if both have been earned) for at least 7 years, and must have been teaching and/or mentoring students in psychology and law for at least 5 years.

Nominations/Applications: The nomination package should be e-mailed directly to the Chair of the Award committee (listed below). The nomination package must be no more than 15 total pages and should include the following:

- Nominee's statement (1-2 pages) of teaching/mentoring philosophy, goals, and accomplishments, especially as related to the field of psychology and law.
- Abbreviated curriculum vitae (3 pages maximum)
- Summarized student evaluation data
- At least one, but no more than three, supporting letters from peer reviewers or students
- Other relevant documentation such as descriptions of current and past student achievements; mentoring in one-on-one teaching contexts (e.g., advising, clinical supervision); teaching in the community (e.g., workshops that bring psychology and law to applied audiences); teaching-related committee work or scholarship; development of new curricula, courses, course materials, or instructional methods.

Self nominations are encouraged.

Deadlines and Contact Information: The submission deadline for the 2011 award (category 2) is **January 1, 2011**. Nomination packets should be e-mailed to:

Garrett Berman, Chair, Teaching and Mentoring Award Committee for 2011
e-mail: gberman@rwu.edu
phone: 401-254-3341

To be Awarded: Annually (alternating between two award categories) at the AP-LS Annual Conference. The recipient will receive \$500 and a plaque.

AP-LS Professional Development of Women Committee Online Survey: Reminder to Respond!

The Professional Development of Women Committee needs your help with our survey! The survey is designed to assess issues important to women in psychology and law, such as gender-related gaps in pay and promotion, differences in academic and professional climates, and difficulties in balancing work with family. We know little about how these issues affect our membership, and believe that the results of this survey will be invaluable to APLS, enabling the organization to identify and target any barriers to professional advancement. We hope for a good response rate so that results can be representative, and therefore useful. Nobody else's response can substitute for YOURS, so please take 15 minutes to participate. The results are confidential.

If you haven't already done so, please visit <http://aplsurvey.questionpro.com> to complete our survey. The first 400 respondents will receive a \$5 Starbucks gift card!

AP-LS Dissertation Award Program

The American Psychology-Law Society confers Dissertation Awards for scientific research and scholarship relevant to the promotion of the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. Students who complete dissertations involving basic or applied research in psychology and law, including its application to public policy, are encouraged to apply for these awards. To be eligible for these awards, you must be a member of AP-LS and defend your dissertation in 2010. First-, second-, and third-place awards will be conferred, and the winners will be invited to present their research at the 2011 International Conference sponsored by AP-LS, the European Association of Psychology and Law, and the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychology, Psychiatry and Law, which is being held in Miami, Florida.

To apply for the Dissertation Awards, please attach the following items in an e-mail to aplsdissertations@gmail.com **by December 31, 2010:** (1) the dissertation as it was submitted to the student's university (in Word or pdf); (2) the dissertation with all author, advisor, and school identifying information removed (in Word or pdf); and (3) a letter of support from the dissertation advisor. For more information, please contact Dave DeMatteo (dsd25@drexel.edu), Chair of the Dissertation Awards Committee.



Nominations, Awards, and Announcements

Fellow Status in the American Psychological Association

Becoming a Fellow recognizes outstanding contributions to psychology and is an honor valued by many members. Fellow nominations are made by a Division to which the Member belongs.

The minimum standards for Fellow Status are:

Doctoral degree based in part upon a psychological dissertation, or from a program primarily psychological in nature and conferred by a regionally accredited graduate or professional school.

- Prior status as an APA Member for at least one year.
- Active engagement at the time of nomination in the advancement of psychology in any of its aspects.
- Five years of acceptable professional experience subsequent to the granting of the doctoral degree.
- Evidence of unusual and outstanding contribution or performance in the field of psychology.

Members nominated for Fellow Status through AP-LS must provide evidence of unusual and outstanding contributions in the area of psychology and law. Please send all supporting materials in paper form (via post/express delivery) to Kathy Gaskey, APLS Administrative Officer, P.O. Box 11488, Southport, NC 28461-3936. The deadline for receipt of all application materials (nominee's materials and endorsers' materials) is December 15, 2010. For application materials, please go to <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx>. For further information about the application process, please contact Margaret Bull Kovera (mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu), Chair of the Fellows Committee.

Saleem Shah Earely Career Award

The Saleem Shah Award is co-sponsored by the American Psychology-Law Society (APA Division 41) and the American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP). The award recognizes early career excellence and contributions to the field of psychology and law. The focus on the nominee's contributions may be in any area of forensic practice, research, or public policy.

Eligibility: Eligible individuals must have received the doctoral degree (or the law degree, whichever comes later, if both have been earned) within the last 6 years.

Nominations/Applications: Anyone wishing to nominate a candidate should send a letter detailing the nominee's contributions to psychology and law and a copy of the nominee's vita. Self-nominations will not be considered. Send nominations by email to: Philip H. Witt, Ph.D., President, AAFP at phwitt@optonline.net

Nomination Deadline: January 1, 2010

To be Awarded: Annually, AP-LS Annual Conference. Recipient receives \$1,000 from AP-LS and \$1,000 from AAFP and a plaque. The Recipient gives a Saleem Shah Address at the AP-LS Annual Conference

Law and Society Association Article Prize

The Law and Society Association seeks nominations for its Article Prize, awarded annually (alternate years until 1999) to recognize exceptional scholarship in socio-legal studies for a journal article or chapter in an edited book published within the previous two years.

The competition is open to all forms of law and society scholarship, to authors at any stage of their careers, and to authors from any country of origin, although copies of the work submitted to the committee must be in English. Articles may be published in any scholarly journal, including socio-legal journals, journals in other disciplines, law reviews, or edited books.

The award will be announced at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association, to be held June 2-5 in San Francisco, California, USA. The prize committee welcomes submission of articles published in 2009 and 2010 (date of publication). An article may be nominated by sending a copy by email attachment (with full bibliographic citation) to the submission address listed below. Self-nominations are welcome.

The 2011 Prize Committee will be chaired by Susan Sterett (University of Denver). Other members are Bernadette Atuahene (Chicago-Kent College of Law), Dorothy Chunn (Simon Fraser University), Simon Cole (University of California, Irvine), Kathy Daly (Griffith University), Keith Hawkins (Oxford University). Articles must be submitted as an attachment in Word.doc or PDF .pdf format by **February 1, 2011** to this address: article_prize_nom@lawandsociety.org.

The 2011 LSA Annual Meeting will be held June 2-5 at the Westin St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, USA



Book and Test Reviews

Written (or read) a new book you want reviewed? A psychological test that you want readers to know about? Recommendations for books, tests, or other media that you would like to see reviewed in the APLS News should be forwarded to Jennifer Groscup, (jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu). Offers to review the work of others, or recommendations as to who an appropriate review might be for your own work are always appreciated.

Fellowships and Positions

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (www.unl.edu/psypage) seeks to fill a tenure-track, Assistant to Associate Professor position beginning August, 2011. The position is designed for a scholar in any area who specializes in Latino/a issues. Responsibilities include maintaining an active research program with a track record of publications and grants; teaching graduate and undergraduate courses. Qualifications include Ph.D. in psychology or equivalent, record of achievement in scholarship and teaching, expertise in Latinos/as with preference in health issues, such as mental and behavioral pathology, risk and resilience, substance use, aggression, social competence, academic adjustment, acculturative stress, and/or coping. Review of applications will begin November 1, 2010 and continue until position is filled. Send letter of application, vita, reprints, and three letters of recommendation to: Brian Wilcox, Chair, Latino Scholar Search Committee, Department of Psychology, 238 Burnett Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, 68588-0308. To be considered for the position the online application form at <http://employment.unl.edu>, requisition #100464 must also be completed. The University of Nebraska has an active National Science Foundation ADVANCE gender equity program, and is committed to a pluralistic campus community through affirmative action, equal opportunity, work-life balance and dual careers. Contact Claudia Price-Decker at (402) 472-3721 for assistance.

The University of California, Irvine

The University of California, Irvine invites applications for a position in Psychology and Law at the level of Assistant Professor. The successful candidate will join the Department of Criminology, Law & Society and/or the Department of Psychology & Social Behavior. These departments have a vibrant Center for Psychology and Law (see: <http://socialecology.uci.edu/research/psychlaw/>). Applicants must have a strong record of successful research in an area that links psychology and law. The particular area of specialization is open, but preference will be shown to candidates who conduct rigorous, theory-based research with direct application to legal problems. Successful candidates must have an active program of research and demonstrated excellence in teaching and mentoring. Evidence of potential to secure extramural funding is desired.

Review of applications begins on **December 1, 2010**, and will continue until an appropriate candidate is found. Please direct questions about this position to Mona Lynch (lynchm@uci.edu) or Jennifer Skeem (skeem@uci.edu). Application materials must be submitted electronically. Please refer to the Application Process for instructions on how to apply (see <http://socialecology.uci.edu/pages/employment-application-process-psychology-law>). Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae, a statement of research and teaching interests, representative publications, and arrange to have three letters of recommendation uploaded electronically.

The University of California, Irvine is an equal opportunity employer committed to excellence through diversity and encourages applications from qualified applicants, including women, minorities, and other underrepresented groups. UCI is responsive to the needs of dual career couples, is dedicated to work-life balance through an array of family-friendly policies, and is the recipient of an NSF Advance Award for gender equity.

University of Albany

The School of Criminal Justice invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track faculty position, at the Assistant or Associate level, to begin Fall 2011. Area of specialization is open. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related discipline is required, and candidates must have a demonstrated potential for excellence in teaching and research. The School of Criminal Justice has an internationally renowned doctoral program, offers a small MA program, and provides a select group of undergraduates the opportunity to earn the BA in criminal justice. The University at Albany is one of the four University Centers of the State University of New York. Its approximately 17,000 students include some 5000 graduate students, and its full-time faculty numbers about 700. Albany, the capital of New York, is in a metropolitan area with a population of approximately 800,000. Located in beautiful upstate New York, it is in close proximity to the Berkshires, the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and the Hudson River Valley and is also convenient to Boston, Montreal, and New York City. Applicants should send a letter of application, statement of research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, and the names and contact information of three references to Professor Colin Loftin, Chair, Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, SUNY, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. Review of applications will begin September 15 and will continue until the position is filled. Position is contingent upon funding availability.

Pacific Graduate School of Psychology

Tenure Track Child/Adolescent Forensic Psychology, Rank: Open - Pacific Graduate School of Psychology (PGSP) at Palo Alto University is recruiting new tenure-track faculty positions for our APA-accredited PhD and PsyD programs, including one specifically in Forensic Psychology (broadly defined) with an emphasis on children and/or adolescents. PGSP is celebrating 10 years of forensic psychology education this year with our current offerings including a Joint JD-PhD Program in Psychology and Law, a Forensic Emphasis Program within the PhD program, and additional Master's and professional certificate programs. Successful applicants may participate in any/all of these programs. Applicants must have a doctoral degree from an APA-accredited program, an APA-accredited internship, and be eligible for licensure in California. Applicants should demonstrate commitment to training in evidence-based clinical psychology, and active research engagement and productivity. Submit a letter describing research and teaching experience, CV, three letters of recommendation, and copies of recent publications by mail to: PGSP Faculty Search Committee, Palo Alto University, 1791 Arastradero Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94304. Email inquiries about this specific position can be made to cweaver@paloalto.edu, while inquiries about the broader search can be made to rrussell@paloalto.edu. Applications will be considered until the position is filled. PGSP at Palo Alto University offers a collegial and productive work environment in the San Francisco Bay Area, competitive salary and an attractive benefits package. Women and ethnic minority applicants are strongly encouraged to apply. Palo Alto University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



Calls for Conferences and Papers

IAFMHS Conference
Barcelona, Spain
The Fira Palace Hotel
June 29 – July 1, 2011

The IAFMHS Board of Directors and the 2011 Local Organizing Committee (LOC) is pleased to invite you participate in the 11th annual IAFMHS conference. Proposals for papers, symposia and poster presentations will be accepted online at www.iafmhs.org. Abstracts must be submitted using the online submission form, please follow the instructions provided on the website. Presenters are responsible for their own registration, transportation and accommodations costs. Presenters must register in advance to be included in the program.

Key Program Content Areas:

Risk/need assessment and management
Treatment/intervention
Juveniles
Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence

Key Themes Collaboration between systems and services:

Dynamic & need (changeable) factors
Effective treatment and interventions
Ethics: Human rights
Genetics & neurobiology
Innovation through technology
Intervention/treatment evaluation
Implementation strategies
Legal practice and policy
Supervision
Prevention
Program evaluation
Protective factors; strengths
Suicide/Self harm

IMPORTANT DATES:

Submission deadline: December 1, 2010

Author notification: February 15, 2011
Registration opens: February 1, 2011
Presenter registration deadline: March 15, 2011
Early registration deadline: May 15, 2011
Fun run*: June 30, 2011
Conference banquet*: June 30, 2011
Conference: June 29—July 1, 2011
Workshops*: June 28, 2011
*additional fees apply

CALL FOR WORKSHOPS - Coming Soon!

Funding Opportunities

American Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Grants in Applied Law & Psychology

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) has made available up to \$5000 (maximum award is \$1,500 per applicant) for grants to graduate students conducting dissertations in applied areas of law and psychology, with preference shown for dissertations addressing clinical-forensic issues. Awards can be used to cover dissertation costs such as photocopying and mailing expenses, participant compensation, travel reimbursement, etc. Awards may not be used to cover tuition or related academic fees. Requests submitted in prior years are ineligible.

Applications will be reviewed by a committee of AAFP fellows and grants will be awarded based on the following criteria:

- potential contribution of the dissertation to applied law-psychology
- methodological soundness/experimental design
- budgetary needs
- review of applicant's personal statement

Students in the process of developing a dissertation proposal and those collecting dissertation data as of January 15, 2011 are eligible. To apply, students must submit the following no later than January 15, 2011 (incomplete applications will not be considered):

1) A letter from the applicant detailing:

- his/her interest and career goals in the area of law and psychology
- a summary of the proposed dissertation and its time line (no more than 5 pages, double spaced)
- the dissertation budget, the award amount requested, and how the award will be used

2) A current CV

3) A letter (no longer than one page) from the applicant's dissertation chair/supervisor offering his/her support of the applicant, noting that the dissertation proposal has been or is expected to be approved, and will be conducted as detailed in the applicant's letter

Submit the materials electronically (**no later than January 15, 2011**) to: mzaitchik@rwu.edu OR submit four copies of the above (**postmarked no later than January 15, 2011**) to:

Matt C. Zaitchik, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Roger Williams University
One Old Ferry Road
Bristol, RI 02809

Questions or inquiries regarding the award competition can be directed to Matt Zaitchik at the above address or via Email at mzaitchik@rwu.edu.

Funding Opportunities

AP-LS Early Career Professional Grants-in-Aid

The AP-LS Committee on Early Career Psychologists (ECPs) was formed about a year ago to initiate programs geared toward issues commonly faced by ECPs. The purpose of this award is to support AP-LS members who are ECPs in conducting research related to psychology and law. It is the committee's desire that these awards are not limited only to members who are psychologists, but instead open to AP-LS members from all backgrounds who want to conduct research related to psychology-law issues.

Award Amounts: Funding up to \$5,000 per award for expenses associated with conducting the research (e.g., equipment, participant payments, software, data transcription, research assistants, and expenses incurred at sites away from the home institution while collecting data) is available for each award. Travel to conferences and salary expenses are not eligible costs. Only direct costs are available for funding; no indirect costs will be paid. APLS requests that universities match the funding request. Thus, proposals should be accompanied by an appropriate official university agreement to match the amount requested.

Eligibility: To receive an award, the applicant must be an Early Career Professional, defined by APA as those within 7 years of receiving their last degree. Applicants must be classified as ECPs upon the application deadline for that year. Applicants may only submit one award proposal per deadline. In addition, to maximize the impact of the program, a strong preference will be given to those applicants who have not ever received an AP-LS ECP Grant-in-aid. Under exceptional circumstances, the committee may consider a second award. The possibility of a second award will be a rare occurrence, and the previous award must be completed prior to submitting a second proposal. Proposals that represent 'seed money' for larger projects and proposals that are complete projects will be accepted.

Applications should include:

1. A cover sheet including all contact information (e.g., address, phone number, e-mail address) for the primary investigator(s) and the title of the proposal. In addition, the cover letter should include the status of the human subjects review for the project. This process must be completed prior to disbursement of the award.
2. An abstract of 150 words or less describing the proposed research.
3. A five-page maximum project description including the following:
 - a. Statement of the problem. A clear statement of the research problem and the significance of the problem to psychology and law.
 - b. Relation of the problem to the state of the field. A concise overview of the relevant empirical literature, theoretical background, and/or law related to the project.
 - c. Project method. A detailed description of the methodology and analytical strategy to be employed, including an outline for expected completion of the project.
 - d. Anticipated contribution. A statement of the significance of the project within the field of psychology and law.

4. A proposed budget with budget justifications.

5. A curriculum vitae.

6. A list of at least 5 suggested outside reviewers for the project with expertise in the area of the proposal. External reviewer suggestions must exclude those with a potential conflict of interest (e.g., former advisors, collaborators).

Evaluation Criteria and Review Process: Applications will first be reviewed by at least two outside reviewers, and proposals will be subject to blind review. After receiving outside reviews, the ECP Committee will meet to evaluate the proposals and to make funding decisions. Both the external reviews and a panel summary will be provided to the applicant, regardless of award decision.

In evaluating each proposal, outside reviewers and the panel will evaluate and provide feedback about the intellectual merit of the project using the following criteria:

1. What is the quality of the proposed project? Is it methodologically rigorous? Is the method thorough and complete?
2. What is the potential contribution of the proposal to the field of psychology and law? Does it have potential to contribute to advancing knowledge in the field?
3. Does the proposal present an original idea in psychology and law? Does the proposal use new or creative methods or viewpoints to address old problems?

Application Deadline, Notification of Award, and Ending the Award:

Applications will be accepted annually on **December 15**. Applications need to be electronically submitted to the ECP Committee Chair, Lora Levett, at llevett@ufl.edu. Late applications will be held until the next award date. Awardees will be notified each year by February 15, and will be announced at the AP-LS Conference. In addition, awardees will be required to submit yearly progress reports on February 15 of each year until the project is complete. Upon completion of the project, awardees must submit an end-of-project report (to be displayed on our website) and must present the results of their research at either a subsequent AP-LS conference or in the division's APA program (applicant's choice).

We are looking forward to reviewing your application! If you have questions about the grant-in-aid, please contact Lora Levett at llevett@ufl.edu.

For more information on funding opportunities in psychology and law, see Grant Planner on page 48!



Funding Opportunities

Call for Applications: 2010-2011 Diversity in Psychology and Law Research Awards Sponsored by the Minority Affairs Committee

Description of the Award:

The purpose of the Diversity in Psychology and Law Research Awards is to promote diversity within the American Psychology-Law Society by supporting student research on psycholegal issues related to diversity as well as research by students from underrepresented groups. Projects are eligible for consideration for this award if 1) they investigate topics related to psychology, law, diversity, and/or multiculturalism (i.e., research pertaining to psycholegal issues on race, gender, culture, sexual orientation, etc.) or 2) if the principal investigator is a member of an underrepresented group, including racial and ethnic minorities, first-generation college students, LGBT individuals, and physically disabled students. Consistent with the mission of the Minority Affairs Committee (MAC), these awards are intended to facilitate the research of individuals from groups that are underrepresented in AP-LS, as well as research about issues of potential interest and importance to such groups.

Award Amounts

Three mini-grants in the amount of \$1000.00 will be given, with an option to divide the third award into two \$500.00 mini-grants.

Eligibility for Awards

Students who are current student members of AP-LS may apply. Both graduate and undergraduate students are eligible, and students from underrepresented groups are strongly encouraged to apply. Underrepresented groups include but are not limited to racial and ethnic minorities, first-generation college students, LGBT individuals, and physically disabled students. The proposed research must primarily be the original work of the student applicant. In their proposal, students should describe any relationship between the proposed project and their advisors' research, as well as any other funding for the project (students' or advisors'). Applicants should request funding only for expenses not covered by their own or advisors' existing funding.

Applications

Applications will be awarded on a competitive basis and selected based on the quality of the proposed research, the impact of the project for promoting diversity and multiculturalism in psychology and law, and the ability for the project to be completed within one year of the project start date. All proposals will be reviewed by members of the Minority Affairs Committee.

Award applications should contain the following:

1. A cover letter on letterhead which provides all contact information and specifies how the project is eligibility for this award.

2. A 5-page minimum and 10-page maximum (double-spaced; not including references) project description. Project descriptions should *not* include any identifying information. They need to contain the following information:

- **Specific Aims:** A clear, concise statement of the research problem and the relevance of the project to the goals of the award. Applicants should describe the specific objectives to be accomplished during the award period.
- **Background and Significance:** An overview of relevant empirical literature related to the project. Applicants should discuss the project's likely impact on the field of psychology and law broadly, as well as with respect to understanding and promoting diversity and/or multiculturalism. They also should address how receiving this award will benefit the research, including its potential to generate ongoing future research.
- **Project Design:** A detailed description of the expected course of the project including detailed information related to methodology (e.g., participants, procedures, measures) and analytic strategy.
- **Budget:** A detailed project budget with expected dollar amounts for expenses, and justification of those expenses.
- **Curriculum Vitae** of applicant.

3. A letter of support from the applicant's research advisor discussing the applicant's ability to complete the project and his or her willing to supervise the research. If the applicant's proposal is related to the advisor's research, the letter should discuss how the project reflects the student's original work.

Applicant Responsibilities

Award recipients will need to maintain financial receipts for all project expenses. They also are required to submit a project summary to the MAC Chair within one month of the project completion date.

Submission Instructions and Deadline

Proposals for this award must be submitted electronically in either Microsoft Word or PDF format to Jenn Hunt, MAC Chair, by email, huntjs@buffalostate.edu. Please send the cover letter and project description as two separate attachments. Letters of support should be sent as separate attachments, either by the student or directly by the advisor. The deadline for submitting proposals is December 15, 2010.

Inquiries

Please direct all inquiries about the Diversity in Psychology and Law Research Award and/or specific projects to Jenn Hunt, MAC Chair, huntjs@buffalostate.edu.

Funding Opportunities

Call for Applications:

2010 Access Path to Psychology and Law Experience (APPLE) Program Sponsored by the Minority Affairs Committee

Do you know a promising student from an underrepresented group who is interested in psychology and law, but not currently involved in research? Recruit him or her into AP-LS's new APPLE program!

Description of the APPLE Program:

The purpose of the Access Path to Psychology and Law Experience (APPLE) program is to increase diversity within psychology and law by increasing the pipeline of competitive graduate school applicants from groups that currently are underrepresented in the field, including racial and ethnic minorities, first-generation college students, LGBT individuals, and physically disabled students. APPLE is designed to encourage faculty members to recruit students from underrepresented groups into their research labs. It provides financial support for the students to obtain meaningful research experience and attend the AP-LS conference as well as other opportunities for mentoring and development. It is the intention of the Minority Affairs Committee (MAC) that many of the students in the APPLE program will apply for graduate training related to psychology and law and ultimately become professionals in the field.

Program Eligibility

Faculty are encouraged to identify promising undergraduate students from underrepresented groups who are interested in psychology and law and have the potential to become competitive graduate applicants. Underrepresented groups include but are not limited to racial and ethnic minorities, first-generation college students, LGBT individuals, and physically disabled students. Because the APPLE program is intended to expand the pipeline of qualified students from underrepresented groups, students *should not be working with the faculty member in the proposed capacity prior to initiating the application process*. Student in the APPLE program must be primarily supervised by a faculty member, not graduate students or other lab members.

Program Requirements

Students in the APPLE program are required to:

- Work on research for approximately 10 hours per week for the duration of their research experience
- Participate in GRE classes and/or other development opportunities
- Attend an AP-LS conference
- Submit a proposal to present their research at an AP-LS conference or in the Division 41 program of an APA conference
- Submit a summary of their research experience to the MAC Chair within one month of its completion
- Correspond with a secondary mentor from the MAC
- Participate in the ongoing assessment of the APPLE program

Faculty mentors in the APPLE program are required to

- Closely supervise their students to ensure that they have a meaningful research experience that will make them more competitive for graduate school
- Help identify and facilitate opportunities for their students to participate in GRE classes and/or other development programs offered on their campuses (e.g., through the McNair program)
- Assist their students in making a conference presentation about their research
- Participate in the ongoing assessment of the APPLE program

Award Amounts

The APPLE program will award up to \$3000 per student, depending on the length of the research experience. Recipients will be given a stipend of \$1500 per semester or \$800 per quarter or summer for up to one year. In addition, they will receive \$100 for research expenses and up to \$500 to attend the AP-LS conference. Five awards of \$3000 (i.e., for year-long experiences) or a larger number of smaller awards (i.e., for part-year experiences) will be given.

Applications

Applications will be awarded on a competitive basis and selected based on the quality of the proposed research and mentoring experience as well as the potential for the student to become a successful graduate applicant. All proposals will be reviewed by members of the Minority Affairs Committee (MAC).

Award applications should contain the following:

1. A cover letter which provides contact information for both the student and the mentor.
2. A 3-5 page statement written by the student that addresses the following issues:
 - The student's interest in the field of psychology and law, either in general or with respect to a particular issue in the field.
 - The student's anticipated educational and career goals.
 - An assessment of the student's current qualifications and experiences for achieving those goals. All students should provide their current overall and psychology-specific GPAs. In addition, they should discuss coursework, research experiences, volunteer experiences, internships, and other experiences would help them to be admitted to and succeed in graduate school. Students also may discuss any personal characteristics or life experiences that are relevant to this issue.
 - Description of the proposed research experience. Students should discuss the research activities they will engage in with their mentors. Please describe the topic of the proposed research, providing as much detail about specific hypoth-



Funding Opportunities

eses and methods as currently known. In addition, please discuss the specific research tasks in which the student will engage. It is not necessary for students to complete an independent project, but they need to obtain meaningful experience that will help them be competitive for graduate school.

3. A letter of support from the faculty member discussing the applicant's potential for graduate work, interest in psychology and law, and ability to complete the proposed research experience. In addition, the faculty member should discuss his or her anticipated strategy for mentoring the student (e.g., amount of contact, training methods, plans for monitoring progress).

Submission Instructions and Deadline

Proposals for this award must be submitted electronically in either Microsoft Word or PDF format to Jenn Hunt, MAC Chair, by email, huntjs@buffalostate.edu. Please send the cover letter, student statement, and letter of support as three separate attachments. **The deadline for submitting proposals for this funding cycle is August 1, 2010.**

Inquiries

Please direct all inquiries about the APPLE program and/or specific proposals to Jenn Hunt, MAC Chair, huntjs@buffalostate.edu.

AP-LS/Division 41

Stipends for Graduate Research

The Division 41 Grants-in-Aid Committee is accepting proposals for small stipends (maximum of \$750) to support empirical graduate research that addresses psycholegal issues (the award is limited to graduate students who are student affiliate members of AP-LS). Note: AP-LS does not pay indirect costs to the institution or the University.

Interested individuals should submit a short proposal (a maximum of 1500 words excluding references) in electronic format (preferably Word or PDF) that includes: (a) a cover sheet indicating the title of the project, name, address, phone number, and e-mail address of the investigator; (b) an abstract of 100 words or less summarizing the project; (c) purpose, theoretical rationale, and significance of the project; (d) procedures to be employed; and, (e) specific amount requested, including a detailed budget and (f) references. Applicants should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget is for more than \$750, indicate source of remaining funds). Note that a prior recipient of an AP-LS Grant-in-Aid is only eligible for future funding if the previously funded research has been completed.

Applicants should submit proof that IRB approval has been obtained for the project and the appropriate tax form W-9 for US citizens and W-8BEN for international students. Dr. Robert Cochrane (committee chair): RCochrane@bop.gov. Tax forms and IRB approval can be FAXed to Dr. Robert Cochrane (committee chair): 919-575-4866. Please include a cover sheet with your FAX.

There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.

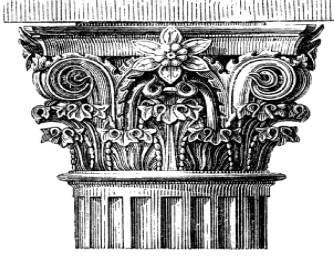
AP-LS Interdisciplinary Research Grant: Future and Past

Would you like to start a new project with people across disciplines but need some money to begin? AP-LS offers seed money to facilitate such collaborations. The Interdisciplinary Grant Committee can award up to \$5000 for two grant proposals. Please note that the proposals must be interdisciplinary — not just psychology and law but connecting psych/law to some other area. We are looking for novel ideas and, we hope, to bring new researchers into the psych/law domain. **Applications are due October 15 (and are very short).** For more information see: <http://www.apls.org/grantsfunding/InterdisciplinaryGrant.php>

The winners of last years award, Drs. Gina Vincent and Jean King from the University of Massachusetts Medical School, will present their research at the 2011 AP-LS meeting. Their proposal was: fMRI Study of Adolescents with CU-CD and Co-Morbid Drug Abuse. People working on the grant include experts in forensic assessment (Vincent), neuroscience (King and two others) and addictions research. (The proposal was more fully described in a previous newsletter. For those of us not fluent in clinical-ese, "CU-CD" is callous-unemotional and conduct disorder traits.)

Fellowship and Position listings are included in the APLS News at no charge as a service to members and affiliates. All listings should be forwarded, in MS Word or WordPerfect, with minimal formatting included to Jennifer Groscup (jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu). Deadlines are January 1, May 1, and September 1, with each issue placed online approximately six weeks later. Any requests for Fellowship and Position listings should include details regarding which issues of the newsletter the listing should be included (i.e., a one-time listing, for a specified number of issues or period of time, or a listing that should appear on a regular schedule).

Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS

Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Sarah Manchak
smanchak@uci.edu

Past Chair, Gianni Pirelli
GPirelli@gc.cuny.edu

Chair Elect, Ryan Montes
rmontes@nova.edu

Secretary/Treasurer, Tess Neal
tmneal@crimson.ua.edu

Web Editor, Shannon Maney
webmaster@aplsstudentsection.com

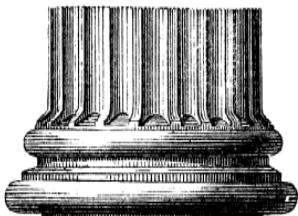
Member-at-Large/Liasons (Clinical)
Kim Reeves
kreeves@sfu.ca
Holly Tabernik
het002@shsu.edu

Member-at-Large/Liasons (Experimental)
Sarah Vidal
sjv6@georgetown.edu
Leah Skovran
lskovran@gmail.com

Member-at-Large/Liason (Law)
Ryan Montes
juliejaneway.lv@gmail.com

AP-LS Student Homepage
www.aplsstudentsection.com/

AP-LS Student E-mail
aplsstudents@gmail.com



Dear Fellow Students:

The AP-LS Student Section would like to welcome you to an exciting year. For the past four years the Student Officers have worked to make the Student Section accessible to all members. It is our aspiration for the 2010-2011 year to continue to work toward accessibility and engagement, and to enhance the resources for our fellow student members.

We are currently working on several projects that strive to integrate the use of technology and mass communication, providing a more interactive Student Section. Building upon the work of past Student Officers, we are working to update the Student Section website: particular plans include integrating new questions and video presentation of current interviews with established professionals. Moreover, we hope to expand our list of interviewees to not only professionals currently in the field, but also early career professionals.

One of our most significant goals for the year is to increase engagement by all student members. The institution of the Student Representative program has been a great success providing greater accessibility to student resources. Towards this goal we have strived to form connections with other student sections to increase collaboration. For example, we have worked on several projects with the European Association of Psychology and Law and hope to continue our relationship. It is our goal to not only collaborate with student sections within psychology, but within related fields.

In an effort to increase accessibility and development of the Student Section we encourage all students to contact us with any concerns or points of interests. If your program does not have a Student Representative, please contact us at aplsstudents@gmail.com.

For those who are applying to internship and/or are working on their dissertation, we wish you the best. For those who are beginning their study in forensic psychology, we are all excited for the contribution to the field that you will bring. Moreover, we look forward to helping you each step of the way.

Warm Regards,

Ryan J. Montes
Chair- Student Section

Lauren Kois
Chair-Elect- Student Section



