

Section on Child Maltreatment Newsletter

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President's Column

Notes from Boston

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It is always nice to write this column just after the APA convention because there is always so much going on and a great deal to report to the Section's membership. We had a terrific Executive Committee meeting in Boston that was well attended. My thanks to members of the EC who took the time from their busy schedules to participate. The Section gave two awards at the APA meeting. The Early Career Practice Award was given to Dr. Carla Kmett Danielson from the Medical University of South Carolina. Carla was highly deserving of this award and represents the best of what our field has to offer in terms of blending academic and clinical contributions during the early part of her career. The Section's Dissertation Award was given to Tisha Wiley, a doctoral candidate working with Dr. Bette Bottoms at the Department of Psychology at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Congratulations to both Carla and Tisha for these wonderful achievements.

Membership Chair David Kolko provided an update at the Section's EC meeting. Although the Section continues to experience a decline in membership, this decline was quite low during this past year. The good news is that we have been able to increase the number of new student members. One creative idea raised during the EC meeting is to provide free memberships for one year to new student members with the hope that they will renew in subsequent years. Given that the Section's dues statement continues to be mailed to members separate from the regular APA dues statements, maintaining and hopefully increasing the membership in the Section will be a challenge. I hope all of you will reach out to your students and colleagues and encourage them to join us.

One piece of very positive news is that a new internship survey for the Section was completed this winter by Jane Silovsky and her practicum student Ben Sigel at the Center on Child Abuse and Neglect at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center. (Ben is also a doctoral student in clinical psychology at Oklahoma State University.) This

survey was sent to identify internship programs that have different levels of training in child maltreatment. Results from this survey are now posted on the Section's website under the link for Internship Guide. We owe a great deal of gratitude to Jane and Ben for all of their hard work and efforts in completing the survey and updating the guide.

Sandy Graham-Bermann reported to the EC regarding the joint Division 37 and Section Task Force on Corporal Punishment. As was previously reported in this column, the Task Force has been a major undertaking for Sandy and her group. There was a preliminary report in 2006 but in 2007, the Task Force was expanded to include others with expertise in the field. The goal of the Task Force has always been to provide a balanced report on corporal punishment, in the

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context of existing scientific evidence and cultural considerations. Sandy advised the Section's EC that a revised report is now nearly completed, with recommendations to be considered by the Section and Division 37. Hats off to Sandy and other members of the Task Force for their extraordinarily hard work and efforts in making this report a reality.

I also want to let membership know about ongoing discussions with the Division of Trauma Psychology (Division 56) about possible collaborations. As you all know, child maltreatment is the type of childhood trauma that affects the greatest number of children in American society. It is no surprise therefore that Division 56 and the Section would overlap in regard to their respective missions. Specifically, Division 56 has a special interest group on child trauma. As we plan for next year's convention, we are hoping that Division 56 and Division 37 (including the Section) can possibly jointly sponsor a symposium on childhood trauma/child maltreatment. My thanks to Bob Geffner and Athena Drewes from Division 56 for their efforts in trying to make this collaboration happen.

I would like to mention a new endeavor that was started at APA this year by Division 37 and organized by Diane Willis. This was called the Mentoring Hour which provided the opportunity for graduate students and others new to our field to meet with senior members of Division 37 to discuss a range of important matters, including research, policy, and clinical practice. I was very proud to be part of this Mentoring Hour and to talk with many students about the wonderful opportunities in the child maltreatment field. Diane Willis has been a great pioneer in our field and the Mentoring Hour is another in the long list of contributions that she has made.

Finally, I would like to report that the Presidential Program at the APA meeting entitled "Treating PTSD in youth: Lessons from different areas of trauma" was extremely well attended and seemed to generate a great deal of interest. I had the honor to speak on evidence-based treatment for sexually abused and multiply traumatized children. It was very gratifying to see childhood traumatization be one of the focal points of our national meeting and for child maltreatment to be a major part of this symposium. This could certainly not

Best Practices

Reducing Delinquency in Girls through Early Detection and Treatment of PTSD

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Increases in arrest rates for girls have been evident since the early 1990's, most of which have been associated with assaults, liquor and drug violations, driving under the influence, and disorderly conduct (U.S. Department of Justice [USDJ], 2006). These same violations have either decreased or remained stable for boys, emphasizing that although boys are historically more likely to come to the attention of the juvenile justice system, the gap is narrowing. In 2004 alone, more than 658,000 girls under age 18 were arrested for criminal offenses. In that same year, girls accounted for 19% of violent crimes and 30% of all "serious offenses" among juveniles (USDJ, 2006).

Multiple factors seem to account for the current increases in female juvenile delinquency. The higher rate of arrests has been attributed to shifts in policing strategies as well as to increases in gang violence among girls. Regardless of the factors that lead girls into the juvenile justice system, several

studies report a high prevalence of child maltreatment, other traumas, and trauma symptoms among girls who are in the system. In one study more than three-quarters of incarcerated girls reported that they witnessed someone being violently injured or killed and 60% reported that they had been raped or were in danger of being raped at least once before their incarceration (Cauffman, Feldman, Waterman & Steiner, 1998). These findings are consistent with international studies of female offenders (Ariga et al., 2007; Dixon, Howie & Starling, 2004). For example, female offenders in Sydney, Australia were more likely than their non-offending female counterparts to be exposed to many types of traumatic events, including car accidents, fires, witness to violence, victims of violence, physical abuse and sexual abuse (Dixon et al., 2004).

In keeping with the higher rates of trauma exposure, girls within the juvenile justice system have higher rates of trauma symptoms as compared to their non-offending female

counterparts, and as compared to both their offending and non-offending male counterparts. The girls in the Cauffman et al. (1998) study experienced high rates of lifetime posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD; 65.8% of sample) in comparison to the expected prevalence rates (<14%; American Psychiatric Association, 2000). The rates of current PTSD within the sample also significantly exceeded the rate of PTSD among incarcerated adolescent males (48.9% versus 32.3%; Cauffman et al., 1998). Dixon et al.'s (2004) and Ariga et al.'s (2007) studies of incarcerated female offenders each found current PTSD rates of more than 30%. These rates of PTSD among incarcerated girls are noteworthy, particularly when compared to the current PTSD rate of 4% among matched controls in Dixon et al.'s (2004) examination. Community samples illustrate a similar association between trauma, PTSD, and delinquent behaviors in girls (Allwood & Bell, in press). Regardless of delinquency status, girls are more likely to meet criteria for PTSD following exposure to traumatic events than are their delinquent and non-delinquent male counterparts (Breslau & Davis, 1992; Cauffman et al., 1998; Cuffe et al., 1998), and delinquent girls are more likely to meet criteria for PTSD than non-delinquent girls (Dixon et al., 2004).

Although PTSD is itself a serious maladaptive outcome, PTSD symptoms might in fact mediate the associations between trauma exposure and delinquency for girls. In a cross-sectional study of community youth, PTSD symptoms were strongly correlated with violent and delinquent behaviors for both boys and girls (Allwood & Bell, in press). However, PTSD symptoms, particularly hyperarousal and reexperiencing symptoms, were a much stronger predictor for girls, mediating the association between violence exposure

and violent behaviors (Allwood & Bell, in press). These findings suggest that the risks of maladaptive outcomes associated with PTSD symptoms might be particularly magnified for girls. Therefore, the identification and treatment of girls at risk for PTSD might be crucial in addressing the current trends in adolescent female delinquency.

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Section Activities at APA Convention

Lisa Ware

The Section on Child Maltreatment was well represented at this year's APA Convention in Boston. Several program events were included as a part of the Topical Programming on Interpersonal Violence including an invited symposium entitled, *New Data on Child Abuse Trends and the Implications for Child Well-being: Reviews, Reactions, and Recommendations*, with speakers including David Finkelhor, Lisa Jones, Janet Saul, Mark Chaffin, Patrick Tolan, and Sharon Portwood. We also heard from our Section President, Anthony Mannarino, at his presidential address on *Dissemination of Evidence-based Treatments for Children Exposed to Maltreatment*. On Friday evening, section members enjoyed a social hour reception co-sponsored by the Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, the Institute of Juvenile Research, and Division 27, Society for Community Research and Action. A mentoring event was held in conjunction with the social hour in which members from Division 37 and the Section on Child Maltreatment met informally with students. This event received rave reviews from student attendees who enjoyed having the opportunity to receive guidance and advice from active leaders of APA. Thank you to everyone who made this year's convention such a success!

Public Policy

Congress Passes Foster Care Reform Legislation, Other Issues Hold Over to 2009

Thomas L. Birch, J.D.

National Child Abuse Coalition

With only a few days left in the 2008 legislative session, Congress passed the most significant federal child welfare reform legislation in over ten years to improve protections and promote permanent placements for children in foster care. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act (H.R. 6893), which the House passed by voice vote on September 17 and the Senate approved by unanimous consent on September 22, is focused on extending support for relative caregivers, improving outcomes for older children in foster care, providing tribal access to foster care and adoption support, and increasing incentives for adoption. President Bush was expected to sign the measure into law.

The chief House sponsor of the legislation, Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support Chairman Jim McDermott (D-WA), noted that he looked forward to developing an expanded child welfare measure in the coming legislative session with a new Congress. Advocates anticipate the opportunity to develop legislation which would promote investments in prevention and treatment services by allowing states to direct funds at reducing foster care caseloads by supporting the full range of services aimed at the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

The final child welfare reform measure approved by Congress and sent to the President for enactment would:

- increase incentives to states to secure adoptive homes for children in foster care, with a special incentive for the adoption of older children and children with disabilities;
- allow adoption subsidies to all children in foster care by "de-linking" eligibility for assistance from the outdated Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income qualification standards, ensuring adoption assistance for all special needs children, not just those from a family qualifying for AFDC that no longer exists;
- provide federal assistance subsidies not available under current law for children to be cared for permanently by their own relatives;

- create New Family Connection Grants to support Family Group Decision-making meetings and other activities aimed at involving extended families in better caring for their children;
- offer opportunities for older children no longer be eligible for foster care services because of their age by allowing youth who turn 18 in foster care without permanent families to remain in care to pursue education, training, or work up to the age of 21 with continued federal support to increase their opportunities for successful transition to independent adulthood; and
- extend support for American Indian and Alaska Native children by giving tribes the same direct access to federal funding for foster care and adoption services that states currently receive.

The child welfare legislation was authored in the Senate by Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), chair of the Finance Committee, Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA), and Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV), and in the House by Rep. McDermott (D-WA) and Rep. Jerry Weller (R-IL).

CONGRESS PREPARES OMNIBUS FUNDING BILL FOR 2009 SPENDING

Eager to adjourn without doing protracted battle over appropriations issues, Congress chose to pass an omnibus continuing appropriations bill at the end of September just before the start of the new fiscal year, carrying FY09 spending at the 2008 funding levels for most federal agencies well into the 2009 calendar year. Extending the date for the continuing resolution into March 2009 allows Congress to postpone any budget negotiations until a new President takes office. Democratic leaders in the House and Senate are opposed to calling legislators back for a lame duck session after the November 4 elections.

This year, by the time legislators returned from the August recess, Congress had not cleared a single one of the 12 regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year starting October 1. Only one appropriations bill had been voted on

the House floor — the funding for military construction and veterans affairs — and none in the Senate.

The Democratic leadership on Capitol Hill was intent on avoiding a replay of last year's confrontation with the President over the budget's bottom-line spending. President Bush had made known his intention early in 2008 to veto any spending bill with total dollars above the amounts proposed in the administration's FY09 budget plan sent to Congress in February. Appropriators in the House had been set on adding \$14 billion in domestic spending for such programs as cancer research, student aid, and home heating assistance. A budget stalemate between Congress and the administration created by the insistence of legislators to set their own spending priorities, as well as a continuing debate in Congress about off-shore oil drilling tied to spending legislation, left the appropriations bills far from enactment with the new fiscal year drawing closer.

A scheduled mark-up of the Fiscal 2009 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill before the House Appropriations Committee in June was abruptly adjourned when Republicans tried to force the committee to consider a series of amendments aimed at lowering fuel prices. Since then, Republicans effectively halted the budget process through their efforts to use the appropriations bills to force politically charged votes on offshore drilling and other energy policy proposals aimed at addressing the issue of rising gasoline prices.

A continuing resolution with a lift on the ban on off-shore drilling settled the issue for the time being and let legislators go home to campaign for the November elections.

CONGRESS ENACTS MENTAL HEALTH PARITY BILL

Within days of adjournment, Congress gave final approval to legislation requiring private insurers to provide the same level of benefits for mental illness as they do for other health problems. The measure was passed by the House and the Senate using different vehicles for the legislation. It emerged as a single mental health bill attached to the financial bailout measure passed before Congress left for the year. The omnibus tax and economic package including the mental health parity bill passed the Senate on October 1. The House followed on October 3, with President Bush signing the legislation into law the same day.

The bill passed first by the House by a vote of 376 to 47 on September 23 — H.R. 6983, the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 — would require equity in the provision of mental health and substance-related disorder benefits under group health plans to ensure that benefits and treatment limitations are no more restrictive than those applied to all medical and surgical

benefits covered. Federal law now allows insurers to discriminate, and many do so, by setting higher co-payments or stricter limits on mental health benefits.

The Senate had approved similar legislation by a vote of 93 to 2. Both chambers agreed on the substance of the mental health parity legislation. The legislation enjoyed the support of mental health advocates, business groups, and insurance companies.

HOUSE VOTES TEEN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROTECTION BILL

Legislation addressing the problem of abuse and fatalities in residential treatment programs for teens, which passed the House of Representatives in June, is expected to see action again early on the legislative agenda in the new Congress next year. On June 25, the House voted 318-103 to pass H.R. 5876, the Stop Child Abuse in Residential Programs for Teens Act of 2008, authored by Rep. George Miller (D-CA), which would establish standards aimed at preventing child maltreatment in residential treatment programs. The measure was not taken up by the Senate.

The bill would set standards, with enforcement provisions, to prevent child abuse and neglect in teen residential programs, including therapeutic boarding schools, wilderness camps, boot camps, and behavior modification facilities. While such facilities may provide safe and effective services designed to help children with extreme behavioral problems, including substance abuse and mental health problems, many exist without any state monitoring or regulation.

The legislation would create new national safety standards enforced by HHS and the states, prevent deceptive marketing by residential programs, and hold programs accountable for violating the law. Through provisions added to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), states would be required to set similar standards of protection and conduct unannounced inspections of facilities at least once every two years.

Hearings held in April by the House Committee on Education and Labor, chaired by Rep. Miller, focused on the results of undercover work carried out by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) into allegations of child abuse and deceptive marketing at residential treatment facilities. Investigators examined the facts and circumstances surrounding cases where a teenager died or was abused while enrolled in a private program. The GAO report concluded that ineffective management and operating practices, in addition to untrained staff, contributed to the death and abuse of youth enrolled in the programs. The use of physical restraint figured prominently in three cases, with one or more staff members physically holding down a youth.

While states might license and monitor residential facilities, GAO's testimony revealed oversight gaps reported by state agencies that place youth in these facilities. Some types of facilities are exempt from state licensing requirements, and state agencies reported an inability to conduct yearly on-site visits to facilities because of inadequate staff. While some facilities are under federal purview, and several receive Medicaid or federal juvenile justice funding, federal oversight is ineffective, according to the GAO report, and federal agencies do not always even include these residential facilities in their oversight reviews.

The two GAO reports presented at the April hearing are available by following the links here: *Residential Programs: Selected Cases of Death, Abuse, and Deceptive Marketing*

GAO-08-713T; and *Residential Facilities: State and Federal Oversight Gaps May Increase Risk to Youth Well-Being* GAO-08-696T.

HOME VISITING BILL ACTION EXPECTED IN 2009

Action is expected early in the 2009 legislative session on the Education Begins at Home Act, legislation to provide grants to states to establish or expand voluntary, early childhood home visitation services to pregnant women and parents of young children. The bill was approved in June by voice vote of the House Education and Labor Committee but did not go to the House floor for full consideration. The measure, HR 2343, was introduced by Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL) and Rep. Todd Platts (R-PA) to authorize funding dedicated to expanding access to early childhood home visitation programs.

Case Notes

Is Death for Child Rape Effective Child Advocacy? The Supreme Court Says No

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Although still high, public support for the death penalty has declined in the last decade from its all-time high of about 80% in the mid 1990s to about 70% in 2007 (Gallup, 2008). Although primarily reserved for murder, some crimes other than murder are punishable by death in the U.S. In fact, until 2008, five states allowed the death sentence to be given to those convicted of child rape. Slowly, court decisions have begun to reflect this decline in public support for the death penalty, ruling less and less in favor of death sentences and imposing more restrictions on the types of cases eligible for death sentences. In *Atkins v. Virginia* (2002), the Supreme Court found it unconstitutional to execute mentally retarded individuals, and in *Roper v. Simmons* (2005), the court ruled that it was unconstitutional to execute children 16 years old or younger. In 2008, the Supreme Court further restricted the use of the death penalty (*Kennedy v. Louisiana*, 2008) when they ruled that it was unconstitutional to apply the death penalty in cases of child rape.

In the case of *Kennedy v. Louisiana* (2008), the defendant, Patrick Kennedy, was sentenced to death for raping his 8-year-old step-daughter. Mr. Kennedy initially called the police to report that his step-daughter had been brutally raped in his backyard by two young boys and was in need of immediate medical treatment. Although the victim stood by this story for some time, she eventually disclosed to authorities that her step-father, Patrick Kennedy, was the one who had raped her. Kennedy was convicted and sentenced to death. The state of Louisiana ruled that child rape, particularly a rape so brutal that it injured the girl to the point of emergency surgery, is second only to murder in heinousness. They argued that such heinous crimes perpetrated against the most defenseless victims – children – are deserving of death.

Kennedy appealed this ruling, arguing the death sentence was cruel and unusual punishment. In a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Kennedy, overturning laws in

the five states where child rape was punishable by death. This court decision highlighted issues that social scientists have studied for years. For instance, in this 2008 Supreme Court decision, Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that “unreliable, induced, and even imagined child testimony” might lead to executions of falsely convicted individuals. Given the inherently private nature of the child sexual abuse and the frequent lack of physical evidence, many child rape cases hinge solely on the testimony of a young child (Myers, 1998; *Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, 1987). How does empirical research inform this issue? Research partially supports Kennedy’s assertion: Some circumstances may increase the

“The state of Louisiana ruled that child rape... is second only to murder in heinousness.”

likelihood that a child will make false disclosures of abuse. For instance, false disclosures are more likely to occur when the child is very young and interviewed in a highly suggestive manner (for a review, see Ceci & Friedman, 2000). There are, in fact, some documented cases of individuals convicted for child sexual abuse on the basis of a child’s testimony alone (with no physical evidence) whose convictions were later overturned on appeal (Ceci & Bruck, 1995). On the other hand, research suggests that false disclosures of abuse are far less likely than disclosures of true abuse and that the vast majority of abuse disclosures are accurate (Lyon, 1999; Lyon, 2002).

Even if the death penalty could be enforced fairly 100% of the time, the question remains: Is death for child rape effective child advocacy? In addition to the possibility of executing innocent individuals, it is also possible that death sentences for child rape may adversely affect the protection of child victims. In the majority opinion, Justice Kennedy expressed skepticism that the death penalty for child rape would serve as an effective deterrent for future crimes. Perhaps more concerning is the possibility that the death penalty for child rape might further hinder children’s already low tendency to disclose sexual abuse. There are a number of disincentives to disclosing child sexual abuse, such as embarrassment, a non-supportive family, and fear of breaking up the family (the vast majority of child sexual abusers are close to the family or even family members) (Lyon, 2002; Lyon, 2005). These disincentives may lead many children to either delay abuse disclosure, to never disclose (Lyon, 1999; Lyon, 2002), or to recant a disclosure (i.e., deny previous disclosures) (Malloy, Lyon, & Quas, 2007). Malloy and colleagues (2007) found

that 23% of substantiated child sexual abuse allegations (i.e., cases including physical evidence such as an STD or a pregnancy) were recanted at least once. Several factors increased the likelihood for child recantation including, a close relationship of the perpetrator to the child (e.g., a parent), a lack of supportiveness from the non-offending caregiver post-disclosure, younger children, and placing a child outside of the family post-disclosure (Malloy et al., 2007). That is, children whose family lives were disrupted by being placed in foster care as a result of the perpetrator living in the home were more likely to recant their disclosures of abuse, likely because they wanted to go home. There is little evidence to support claims that recantations of sexual abuse are due to false initial allegations of abuse.

Thus, it seems that the death penalty likely serves as a further disincentive for children to disclose actual abuse. Children may be even less inclined to disclose abuse if they fear the possibility that the perpetrator (often a close family member) would face death. It appears, then, that the Supreme Court’s decision to eliminate the death penalty as a possible sentence for child rape is consistent with empirical research, and, perhaps counter-intuitively, with a child-advocacy perspective. Applying the death penalty to child rape, while perhaps satisfying a desire for retribution in such horrific crimes, is not effective child advocacy.

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Division 37 Section on Child Maltreatment
Dissertation Award Winner

The Effects of Child Maltreatment and Environmental Stability on Children's Trajectories of Aggressive Behavior

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Aggression peaks during early childhood and declines steadily over time (Bongers, Koot, van der Ende, & Verhulst, 2003). Not all children follow this general developmental pattern, however. Rather, although most children exhibit either a declining pattern of aggression or are generally non-aggressive throughout childhood, a minority (0%-18%) are persistently aggressive (e.g., Brame, Nagin, & Tremblay, 2001). What determines which children are chronically aggressive? In my dissertation, funded in part by a generous Division 37 Section on Child Maltreatment Dissertation Award, I am examining how maltreatment experiences and the stability of a child's home environment affect patterns of childhood aggression in sample of urban children.

Child maltreatment is often linked with increased aggression across the lifespan (e.g., Widom, Schuck, & White, 2006). Theoretically, this link may be explained by social learning (Patterson, Reid, & Dishion, 1992), information processing biases (Burks, Laird, Dodge, Pettit, & Bates, 1999), and deficiencies in emotion regulation capacities (Buckner, Mezzacappa, & Beardslee, 2003). Only one study to date has examined the effect of maltreatment on developmental *patterns* of aggression (vs. aggression observed a single time point, which has been extensively studied). Odgers and colleagues (2007) found that maltreated men were 6.7 to 14.5 times more likely to be chronically aggressive than to be non-aggressive across the lifespan. Implicit in theories that explain maltreatment's effects on aggression is the idea that maltreatment is often an indicator of larger patterns of chronically unstable family environments (e.g., changing primary caregivers, changing residences, financial struggles, exposure to adult deviance and aggression). Although child maltreatment and unstable home environments might often co-occur, this is not always the case. Almost no research to date has examined longitudinal *patterns* of environmental

stability, much less how those patterns interact with other risk factors (e.g., maltreatment) to influence developmental patterns of aggression. Extending our understanding of the complex, dynamic developmental effects of maltreatment requires exploring how children's environments change across childhood rather than relying on static snapshots.

My dissertation extends prior research by examining the independent and interactive effects of maltreatment and patterns of environmental stability on children's patterns of aggression over time. The data come from the Capella Project, part of the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) consortium, which followed children annually from when they were 4 years old or younger. Caregivers were interviewed annually about children's aggression and a variety of indicators of unstable environments (e.g., residential, financial, caregiver stability). I am using growth mixture modeling techniques (Muthén, 2001) to identify latent classes of aggression and environmental stability patterns from ages 4 to 12 years. Preliminary results reveal that patterns of aggression in this sample are similar to those reported in other samples; that is, there are clearly identifiable groups of children who display patterns of either decreasing aggression, non-aggression, or relatively high aggression throughout childhood. I am honored to have been selected to receive the Section's dissertation award and look forward to sharing more results soon.

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Division 37 Poster Awards 2008

We would like to Congratulate all our Winners:

Rachel Baden, B.A.
Marital and parenting behaviors, Children's
Interpersonal Schemas and Child Aggression
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Julie Cohen, B.A.
Impact of Foster Youth's Age at Entry on
Post-Emancipation Outcomes
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Sara Gould, M.A.
State Mental Health Plans: Components and
Comprehensiveness
University of Kansas, Lawrence
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Kristin M. Wieneke, M.A.
Increasing Supports and Services to Address the
Comprehensive Needs of Children
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Awardee for Section:

Colin B King, MA
Characteristics Associated with Suspected Cases
of Maltreatment Referred by Educators
Human Development & Applied Psychology, OISE/
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Honorable Mention:

Jeremy J. Davis, MA
The Relationship Between Parental Incarceration
and Outcomes in Foster Care
University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN
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Dissertation Award Winner:

Timothy D. Nelson