These reference entries include sources that may be cited in class. The purpose of this bibliography is to assist students in finding a source of information if the citation is not contained in the lecture notes or presentation decks. These sources vary widely in terms of their degree of scholarly value, ranging from publications in peer-reviewed scientific and professional journals to internet blog posts describing the personal experiences of individual authors. As a general rule when writing papers, students should cite only scholarly sources and peer-reviewed research. Some reference list entries are written in APA (2010) *Publication Manual* (6th ed.) style, which provides more detail for print publications (e.g., such as location of publisher), whereas other reference list entries are written in APA (2020) *Publication Manual* (7th ed.) style, which provides more detail for digital sources (e.g., such as name of website).

   Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

   Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


Psychiatrist Chris Aiken, M.D. provides a brief discussion of a cross-sectional survey (see Jackson et al., 2019) of over 13,000 adults in which self-reported chocolate consumption was compared with self-reported depressive symptoms as measured by the Patient Health Questionnaire—9 (PHQ-9). People who ate dark chocolate in the past 24 hours were 70% less likely to report depression. The same effects were not seen with milk chocolate, suggesting that the benefits were not simply due to the pleasures of the food.
In consideration of possible confounding variables, the researchers controlled for other lifestyle factors such as total sugar and caloric intake, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, as well as age, sex, marital status, education, income, weight, and presence of chronic medical problems. In the end, the association remained. Those who consumed dark chocolate reported lower levels of depression, and those who ate the largest quantities of chocolate had the lowest rates of depression. On average, the consumers of dark chocolate ate only 12 grams a day—a little less than half an ounce. The cut-off for “dark” chocolate was ≥ 45% cocoa. In contrast, the optimal dose for physical health is 1 to 2 ounces a day of ≥ 70% cocoa. According to Aiken, keeping the percentage high and the ounces low maximizes the healthy ingredients while minimizing the calories and sugar.

Richard Allen is Professor of Law and Director, Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Criminology, The George Washington University School of Law, Washington, D.C. In this article, he compares the Brawner Rule with the Durham Rule.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
Although the majority of legal authorities refer to custody when addressing the resolution of decision-making, caretaking, and access disputes, some states have begun to favor such terms as parenting plan, parenting time or parental rights and responsibilities over the term custody.

Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

http://www.amhca.org/portability2017


In 2017, the highest U.S. age-adjusted suicide rate was among Whites (15.85) and the second highest rate was among American Indians and Alaska Natives (13.42). Much lower and roughly similar rates were found among Black or African Americans (6.61) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (6.59). The age-adjusted suicide rate in 2017 was 14.0 per 100,000 individuals. The rate of suicide is highest in middle-age white men in particular. In 2017, men died by suicide 3.54 times more often than women. On average, there are 129 suicides per day. White males accounted for 69.67% of suicide deaths in 2017. In 2017, firearms were the most common method of death by suicide, accounting for a little more than half (50.57%) of all suicide deaths. The next most common methods were suffocation (including hangings) at 27.72% and poisoning at 13.89%. In 2017, firearms accounted for 50.57% of all suicide deaths: Firearm (50.6%), Suffocation (27.7%), Poisoning (13.9), and Other (7.8%). The data are based on age-adjusted rates. According to AFSP, the data were derived from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Data & Statistics Fatal Injury Report for 2017.


The so-called Goldwater Rule refers to Section 7 of Paragraph 3: “On occasion psychiatrists are asked for an opinion about an individual who is in the light of public attention or who has disclosed information about himself/herself through public media. In such circumstances, a psychiatrist may share with the public his or her expertise about psychiatric issues in general. However, it is unethical for a psychiatrist to offer a professional opinion unless he or she has conducted an examination and has been granted proper authorization for such a statement” (APA, 2013, p. 9).


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


These guidelines, developed by the APA Joint Task Force for the Development of Telepsychology Guidelines for Psychologists, are available online: https://www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/telepsychology

The APA Ethics Committee revised Standard 3.04 in response to a request from the APA Council of Representatives to consider a revision to the Ethics Code to incorporate the prohibitions surrounding psychologist’s participation in national security interrogations as set forth in the Resolution to Amend the 2006 and 2013 Council Resolution to Clarify the Roles of Psychologists Related to Interrogations and Detainee Welfare in National Security Settings, to Further Implement the 2008 Petition Resolution, and to Safeguard Against Acts of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in All
Settings, the resolution passed by the APA Council in August 2015. This revision to the Ethics Code was passed by the APA Council of Representatives on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 2016 and will become effective on January 1, 2017.


The American Psychological Association’s social media/forum policy begins with this cautionary statement: “First and foremost, public social networks are not private. Some may be open only to invited or approved members but even then, users should not expect privacy among the members. If you choose to participate on such Forums, assume that anything you post will be seen, read, and open for comment. Anything you say, post, link to, comment on, upload, etc., can and may be used against you by your peers, colleagues, employer, potential employers, fellow members, and so on.”


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

This article provides state-specific information related to emergency orders relevant to licensed psychologists during the COVID-19 public health crisis. This resource is updated regularly for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Government and payer policies in response to the coronavirus crisis are changing rapidly, so it is recommended that psychologists check the APA Practice Information Hub frequently. It is important to note that the state-specific information below does not apply to Medicare, including information about trainees’ services. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services does not cover services provided by supervised trainees to Medicare beneficiaries. With regard to
Medicaid, Georgia Medicaid is temporarily waiving any restrictions on originating sites (where the patient is located) and distant sites (where the provider is located) during the public health emergency. Qualified providers should continue to follow all applicable licensure rules specific to their profession. Services delivered from distant sites will be billed using the provider billing address associated with the enrolled Medicaid practice or facility. Claims must be billed using the associated procedure code, GT modifier and place of service code 02 to indicate telehealth delivery. With regard to Supervised Trainee Telehealth Services – Telesupervision and Medicaid Reimbursement, Georgia Emergency Rule amending Board Rule 510-2-.05 allows for supervision of practicum students, interns or post-doctorate fellows to be conducted by telephone and/or videoconferencing for the duration of the COVID-19 state of emergency, and for a period of not more than 120 days thereafter.

Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus
Psychologists transitioning back to face-to-face services may wish to protect their practice through informed consent. This article by the Legal and Regulatory Affairs Staff of APA Services includes a downloadable form. Legal and Regulatory Affairs Staff Disclaimer: “We prepared this document to provide information to psychologists in this rapidly changing landscape. Because the law, regulations, and related information continually change, you are encouraged to monitor local, state and federal officials and update this form as necessary to stay in compliance with their guidance. Please note the date stamp on this form. Please note this document does not constitute legal advice, as APA and APA Services do not and cannot provide legal advice to our members or state associations. The information in this form should not be used as a substitute for obtaining advice from an attorney in your state” (2020, p. 1).

Key words: Bloom’s taxonomy
For original list of Bloom’s taxonomy, see Bloom (1956).

Psychiatrists have the lowest number of malpractice claims among medical specialties. Although only 2.6% of psychiatrists face a malpractice claim each year, about 16% will have a suit filed against them at some point in their careers.


Psychiatrist Paul Appelbaum, a leading expert on legal and ethical issues in medicine and psychiatry, discusses the obligation to protect potential victims of one’s patients, as first described in the California Tarasoff case. Appelbaum presents a three-part model of the Tarasoff obligation, including identification of the requirements of assessment, selection of a course of action, and implementation.


Psychiatrist Paul Appelbaum, M.D. and psychologist Alan Rosenbaum, Ph.D. discuss the concern that researchers in the mental health professions have expressed regarding their possible obligations with regard to their research subjects who may pose a danger to others.


Dominica Applegate, MA (Counseling) discusses three danger signs to consider with regard to excessive dependence on a counselor or therapist: (1) An inability to move forward. Is your therapist making important decisions for you? One goal of a therapist is to you learn tools and methods that can help you take care of your own needs. (2) An unhealthy attachment. When you have an event arise that you are not sure about in your life, do you automatically contact your therapist for advice? If you feel like you cannot live without your therapist’s involvement, you may have an unhealthy attachment. (3) Crossing of professional boundaries. Do you feel like you have developed feelings that are beyond the boundaries of a professional relationship? If so, it may be time to address them. [If your counselor cannot discuss and resolve these concerns with you, then it may be time for a new counselor].


Key words: Opt out

In the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, there is a provision that repeals the requirement of having to renew an opt-out status every two years. Physicians opting out of Medicare after June 16, 2015 need to file an affidavit to opt out of Medicare only once, and it will have permanent effect. The physician will no longer need to renew his opt-out every two years thereafter. However patients will still need to sign a private contract every two-years.

A list of Medicare carriers by state is listed at this link: [https://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareProviderSupEnroll/downloads/contact_list.pdf](https://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareProviderSupEnroll/downloads/contact_list.pdf)
A sample contract recommended by a Medicare Administrative Contractor, Noridian, is available at this link: https://med.noridianmedicare.com/documents/10525/2052366/Opt-Out/Private+Contract

See also Hart, Borders, Nance, and Paradise (1995).


Key words: Interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice

Key words: Interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice


Dr. Stanley Milgram’s (1967) classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).


David Baker, Ph.D. and Ludy Benjamin, Ph.D. discuss the professionalization of psychology after World War II with the synthesis of the Boulder Conference on Graduate Education in Clinical Psychology in 1949. The major outcome of the Boulder conference was the endorsement of the scientist-practitioner model of training in professional psychology. According to Baker and Benjamin’s (2000) review, David Shakow, Ph.D. (1901–1981) was largely responsible for the ideas and developments of the Boulder Model. On May 3, 1941, while he was chief psychologist at Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts, Shakow drafted his first training plan to educate clinical psychology graduate students during a Conference at The New York Psychiatric Institute, now referred to as Shakow’s 1941 American Association for Applied Psychology Report. As an aside, it is interesting to note that Worcester State Hospital was originally known as the Worcester Lunatic Asylum, which dated back to the 1830s. Shakow’s 1941 report outlined a 4-year education track that became the first model for training clinical psychologists: Year 1 (establish a strong foundation in psychology and other applied sciences), Year 2 (learn therapeutic principles and practices needed to treat patients), Year 3 (internship, gain supervised field experience), and Year 4 (complete research dissertation). For a review of the contemporary scientist-practitioner model (i.e., the current Boulder model), see Shapiro (2002).


Key words: Self-care, self care


Key words: Self-care, self care

Popular writer Eric Barker opens this article with this observation: “Evening news is where they begin with ‘Good evening’, and then proceed to tell you why it isn’t.”


Psychologist Jeffrey Barnett, Psy.D. made a very useful observation with respect to his review of ethics complaints: “Too often I have experienced that sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach when reviewing an ethics complaint, seeing how costly it is to the individuals involved and often how easily it could have been avoided” (p. 20).


After reviewing Barnett, Zimmerman, and Walfish’s (2014) book, *The Ethics of Private Practice*, for the *Independent Practitioner*, I later contacted Dr. Barnett to let him know how often I used his quote in my ethics classes. When I read his next article (Barnett, 2015), I noticed that he had revived and recited it: “Too often I have experienced that sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach when reviewing an ethics complaint, seeing how costly it is to the individuals involved and often how easily it could have been avoided” (p. 47).


As cited in Tjeltveit and Gottlieb (2010, p. 76), Behnke said, “There’s no one thing that has gotten more psychologists in [ethical] trouble than the desire to be helpful.”


The authors describe how the primary theoretical explanation for the weapons is that weapons activate or “prime” aggressive thoughts in memory.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Beins, B. C. (1991). Using the Barnum effect to teach ethics in research [Unpublished manuscript]. Ithaca, NY: Ithaca College. The Barnum Effect was generated to teach students about the ethics of deception in research and the feelings of subjects who are deceived. The Barnum Effect occurs when individuals are duped into believing invalid results of psychological tests. People are most accepting when given favorable feedback about themselves. They interpret evaluations as being uniquely descriptive even when the feedback is so general that it applies to virtually everybody. Twenty-eight female and 11 male students in research methods classes received feedback based on a bogus personality inventory. Subjects then rated the perceived validity of the interpretations. Students accepted the feedback, although seniors were more skeptical than were juniors or sophomores. A discussion was conducted of the ethics of deception based on students’ own reactions to the knowledge that they were deceived. Students agreed that the approach was effective in helping them learn firsthand about the costs and benefits of deception in research. Men and women reacted in the same ways. The demonstration seems useful for a wide range of students. Appendices contain the test items from the inventory and the evaluation questions. A seven-item list of references is included.

The Barnum effect was generated to teach students about the ethics of deception in research and the feelings of subjects who are lied to. Students in research methods classes received feedback based on a bogus personality inventory and rated the perceived validity of the interpretations. Students accepted the feedback, although seniors were more skeptical than were juniors or sophomores. The class discussed the ethics of deception based on their own reactions to the knowledge that they were deceived. Students agreed that the approach was effective in helping them learn firsthand about the costs and benefits of deception in research.

Associate Professor of Psychology (University of Arkansas—Fort Smith) Arlin James Benjamin, Jr., Ph.D. and colleagues performed a meta-analysis that integrates the findings of weapons effect studies conducted from 1967 to 2017 and uses the General Aggression Model (GAM) to explain the weapons effect. The study includes 151 effect-size estimates from 78 independent studies involving 7,668 participants. As predicted by the GAM, our naïve meta-analytic results indicate that the mere presence of weapons increased aggressive thoughts, hostile appraisals, and aggression, suggesting a cognitive route from weapons to aggression. Weapons did not significantly increase angry feelings. Nevertheless, a comprehensive sensitivity analysis indicated that not all naïve mean estimates were robust to the presence
of publication bias. In general, these results suggest that the published literature tends to overestimate the weapons effect for some outcomes and moderators.


This article provides a review of a decade of work by Allen E. Bergin, Ph.D. and others concerning 2 broad topics: (a) the role of values in psychotherapy and (b) the relation of religion to mental health. Trends have changed, and there is now more professional support for addressing values issues in treatment. There is also more openness to the healthy potentialities of religious involvement, and therapists themselves manifest a new level of personal interest in such matters. Cautions and guidelines for dealing with such issues are considered in both empirical and clinical terms. The multifactorial nature of religion is documented, and healthy and unhealthy ways of being religious are described. Suggestions are given for including education in values and religious issues in the training of clinicians so that the vast population of religious clientele may be better served. Also see Jensen and Bergin (1988).

James Bernard and Rodney Goodyear’s text provides a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach that makes it one of the most highly cited publication in the field. The authors also discuss some of the challenges and opportunities related to triadic supervision.

Key words: Trigger effect, Weapons effect
Leonard Berkowitz, Ph.D. is often attributed to have coined the term “weapons effect” to refer to the phenomena, observed in several experimental studies conducted in the laboratory and in the field, in which the presence of a weapon may instigate the expression of aggression even if the weapon is not actually used to express aggression. In the words of Professor Berkowitz, “Guns not only permit violence, they can stimulate it as well. The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger” (p. 22).

Key words: Trigger effect, Weapons effect

Key words: Trigger effect, Weapons effect

Leonard Berkowitz and Anthony Page conducted an experiment designed to investigate whether external stimuli could affect aggression. The study consisted of 100 Midwestern male undergraduates who participated in a task in which they were given the opportunity to aggress against a confederate by administering an electric shock. Half of the participants were angered beforehand (shocked repeatedly by the confederate) and half were not. In the experimental group, angry participants were seated at a table that had a shotgun and a revolver on it. In the control group, participants were seated at a table that had badminton racquets and shuttlecocks. In both conditions, the items able were described as part of another experiment that the researchers had supposedly forgotten to put away. The research participants were to decide what level of electric shock to deliver to a confederate, and the electric shocks were used to measure aggression. The participants were told to ignore the items on the table, but the results suggested that did not. Instead, the participants who saw the guns were more aggressive than were the participants who saw the sports items. Berkowitz and LePage concluded that “many hostile acts which supposedly stem from unconscious motivation really arise because of the operation of aggressive cues” (p. 206).


Using the results of a study involving 547 psychotherapy clients, Matt Blanchard, Ph.D. and Barry A. Farber, Ph.D. found that 93% of clients said they had consciously lied at least once to their therapist. In a second survey, 84% of clients said this dishonesty continued on a regular basis. In addition, 73% of clients reported that “the truth about their lies had never been acknowledged in therapy. Only 3.5% of clients owned up to the lies voluntarily. In only 9%” of cases had therapists uncovered the truth, which seems to suggest that therapists aren’t particularly good at detecting lies.


Key words: Bloom’s taxonomy  
For revised list of Bloom’s taxonomy, see Anderson et al. (2001).

The author, Deborah Blum, was a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley in 1969 when Tanya Tarasoff was murdered. Seven years later, an article on the front page of the Los Angeles Times reported that the California Supreme Court had made a landmark ruling that doctors or psychotherapists have a legal duty to warn intended victims of patients believed to be dangerous to them. This legal precedent had its origins from the death of Tanya Tarasoff.

https://www.cashpractice.com/can-patient-opt-insurance-even-network-network-provider/  
Key words: Opt out  
Chiropractor Miles Bodzin, DC describes how providers can allow patients to legally opt out of high deductible insurance.

The Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (ACES, Hart et al., 1995) Ethical Guidelines for Counseling Supervisors are contained in Appendix C.

DiAnne Borders, Jennifer Brown, and Lucy Purgason describe a peer supervision approach that capitalizes on these learning opportunities while addressing some of the challenges in conducting triadic supervision (e.g., helping supervisees give constructive feedback, keeping both engaged). The authors describe different supervisor roles during triadic supervision between these two groups (i.e., practicum students and interns). The book also includes structured peer review forms that can be used with practicum and internship supervisees.


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus  
Lydia Bourouiba, PhD is a researcher at the Institute for Medical Engineering and Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is a physical applied mathematician concentrating on
geophysical problems of hydrodynamic turbulence and on the mathematical modeling of population dynamics and disease transmission. She explains her research that demonstrates how peak exhalation speeds can reach up to 33 to 100 feet per second can create a cloud that can span approximately 23 to 27 feet. Protective and source control masks, as well as other protective equipment, should have the ability to repeatedly withstand the kind of high-momentum multiphase turbulent gas cloud that may be ejected during a sneeze or a cough and the exposure from them. Dr. Bourouiba points out that currently used surgical and N95 masks are not tested for these potential characteristics of respiratory emissions.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

This study explored licensing board complaints among psychologists (N = 117) involved in child custody practice. Sixty-three percent (63%) of psychologists who had done child custody evaluations have been subjected to licensing board complaints. Only a small number resulted in disciplinary action. Though participants viewed the complaint process as stressful, they maintained a very favorable view of licensing boards and professional liability insurance companies. A notable finding was that one-third of those who received complaints did not have liability insurance coverage.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

James Bow, Michael Gotlieb, Jeffrey Siegel, and Gretchen Noble studied licensing board complaints among psychologists (N = 117) involved in child custody practice. The authors found that 63% of their respondents had been subject to licensing board complaints. However, of those complaint cases described, only a small number resulted in disciplinary action. Participants in this study also identified warning signs for possible complaints as well as risk management strategies they utilized. Though respondents viewed the complaint process as stressful, they maintained very favorable views toward licensing boards and professional liability insurance companies. A noteworthy, if not actually surprising, finding was that one-third of those who received complaints lacked liability insurance coverage.


Robert Roy Britt describes the research of Francesco Zaccardi, M.D. and associates who found that brisk walkers appear to have a long life expectancy across all categories of obesity status, regardless of how obesity status is measured.


Self-Care

Robert Roy Britt provides a summary of research by Dr. I-Min Lee and colleagues, as well as an explanation of the origin of the idea of taking 10,000 steps per day as a measure of maintaining fitness and how step volume correlates with reducing mortality risks in women.


Psychologist Linda Paulk Buchanan, Ph.D. provides an alternative interpretation of clients’ apparent resistance, termed pathological ambivalence, which is rooted in early experience, biological functioning, and psychological narrative. The concept of pathological ambivalence draws from several established theoretical perspectives in explaining why some people seem to sabotage their progress in psychotherapy and how some therapists become unintentional enablers.


Weapons Effect

This article is briefly summarized in a popular form in Bushman, B. J. (2013, January 18). The “weapons effect.”


Brad Bushman, Ph.D. is a Professor of Communication and Psychology at Ohio State University and a Professor of Communication Science at the VU University Amsterdam. This blog is based on the following article: Bushman, B. J. (2013). The weapons effect. *JAMA Pediatrics, 167*(12), 1094–1095.


Brad Bushman, Ph.D. and colleagues used trained coders to identify the presence of violence in each 5-minute film segment for one-half of the top 30 films since 1950 and the presence of guns in violent segments since 1985, the first full year the PG-13 rating (age 13+) was used. The researchers found that violence in films has more than doubled since 1950, and gun violence in PG-13-rated films has more than tripled since 1985. When the PG-13 rating was introduced, these films contained about as much gun
violence as G (general audiences) and PG (parental guidance suggested for young children) films. Since 2009, PG-13-rated films have contained as much or more violence as R-rated films (age 17+) films. The authors conclude that, even if youth do not use guns, they may be exposed to increasing gun violence in top-selling films. The authors speculate that, by including guns in violent scenes, film producers may be strengthening the weapons effect and providing youth with scripts for using guns. These findings are concerning because many scientific studies have shown that violent films can increase aggression. The authors point out that violent films are easily accessible to youth (e.g., on the Internet and cable).

Bushman, B. J., Kerwin, T., Whitlock, T., & Weisenberger, J. M. (2017). The weapons effect on wheels: Motorists drive more aggressively when there is a gun in the vehicle. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 73*, 82-85. 10.1016/j.jesp.2017.06.007

Brad Bushman, Ph.D. and colleagues studied a nationally representative sample of over 2,000 U.S. drivers and found that those who had a gun in the car were significantly more likely to make obscene gestures at other motorists (23% vs. 16%), aggressively follow another vehicle too closely (14% vs. 8%), or both (6.3% vs. 2.8%), even after controlling for many other factors related to aggressive driving (e.g., age, gender, urbanization, census region, driving frequency).

Key words: Interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice
James Bradshaw, Senior Editor of the National Psychologist, describes how a program initiated by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) in 2011 is showing great promise of standardizing licensing requirements for psychologists to make it easier to practice in other jurisdictions either on a short-term basis or to relocate permanently. According to Bradshaw, states where boards now participate are: Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas. Two other boards that have agreed to the PLUS standards and will be online soon are the Utah Psychology Licensing Board and the Washington State Examining Board of Psychology. After being licensed through PLUS for five years, psychologists meeting eligibility requirements will be issued ASPPB’s Certificate of Professional Qualification in Psychology (CPQ) and the ASPPB Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC).

Sharon Braun and Jane Cox examine violations of codes of ethics and legal statutes and the consequences related to intentional misdiagnosis of mental disorders for reimbursement. Intentional misdiagnosis, otherwise known as a form of insurance fraud, can occur in two types: *Upcoding* (overpathologizing) a diagnosis ensures that the services will be covered by insurance. *Downcoding* (normalizing or minimizing) a diagnosis keeps a pejorative diagnosis out of client’s record.

The ADA National Network consists of 10 regional ADA Centers and an ADA Knowledge Translation Center. The regional ADA Centers are distributed throughout the United States to provide local assistance
and foster implementation of the ADA (https://adata.org/find-your-region). Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.


Health disciplines have increasingly required competency-based evaluations as a licensure prerequisite. Consistent with this trend, the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) has developed a second part to the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology (EPPP). The resulting 2-part examination is now referred to as the Enhanced EPPP. Part 1 of the Enhanced EPPP, which consists of the traditional knowledge-based exam, is designed to be an assessment of knowledge. Part 2 of the Enhanced EPPP has been newly developed and intended to address the need for a competency-based evaluation. To date, ASPPB has addressed some standard facets of validity for the EPPP Part 2, but not others. In addition, the EPPP Part 2 has yet to be subjected to a broader validation process, in which the suitability of the test for its intended purpose is evaluated.


A review of 56 published studies confirmed that the mere sight of weapons increases aggression in both angry and non-angry individuals.


Brandt Caudill is a defense attorney who represents psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and other mental health professionals in malpractice actions, licensing board hearings, and similar legal matters.


Key words: Interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice

This database includes a list of place of service (location) codes and descriptions. These codes are used on professional claims to specify the entity where service(s) were rendered. Check with individual payers (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, other private insurance) for reimbursement policies regarding these codes. Questions related to billing place of service codes should be directed to your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for assistance.


Anthony Centore, Ph.D., LPC provides a discussion of several factors to consider.

APA staff writer Jamie Chamberlin discusses considerations in deciding how to handle a negative public review on social media: (1) Step away from the keyboard, (2) Explain why psychologists can’t respond to reviews, (3) Do a self-analysis, (4) Tap your clinical training, (5) Keep the critique in perspective, and (6) Seek support from colleagues with expertise in ethics and social media.

Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus
Tiffany Chenneville, Ph.D. (Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg) and Rebecca Schwartz-Mette, Ph.D. (Department of Psychology, University of Maine) discuss some of the ethical implications associated with transitioning from face-to-face to online or virtual formats as necessitated by stay-at-home orders designed to enforce the social distancing required to flatten the curve of new COVID-19 cases. The authors discuss potential ethical considerations in the midst of the current crisis and its aftermath. Case vignettes are presented to exemplify the ethical dilemmas psychologists in various roles may face when responding to COVID-19.


Muayyad Chiad, Ph.D., Department of English, University of Kerbala (Karbala, Iraq) observes that mobile technology, short messaging systems (SMS) in particular, has brought along its own language and culture. The language of the SMS is asynchronous, a single-channel, text-based, technologically mediated discourse. It reflects the unpredictable, unrestricted new communication technology and it evolves at an incredible speed. This study provides an understanding of SMS English by analyzing interactions in texts as constituting another form of Computer-Mediated Discourse. The analysis addresses topics such as speech acts, humor, the dichotomy of speech, and writing in relation to SMS texts and orthography. Based on more than 164 texts messages collected from the internet and personal correspondences, Dr. Chiad found that correspondents of SMS create new language to suit the restrictions of the media. Expressive speech acts comprise the majority among other acts because personal opinions and emotional state are conveyed in text messages intended mainly to build social relations. Humor is significant in SMS texts messages used as an attempt from correspondents to achieve relational goals. SMS correspondents use established norms of writing and speaking discourse in addition to a non-standard orthography.


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

See also report of the World Health Organization (2020).


Key words: Opt out
William F. Doverspike, Ph.D., ABPP
Ethical, Legal, and Professional Standards

This website contains downloadable forms for Patient Election to Self-Pay Form and Revocation of Patient Election To Self-Lay Form, both of which are downloadable in English and Spanish as well as downloadable in a computer fillable PDF form and a blank print and fill.


Evidence indicates that many practitioners fail to obtain consultations when needed. Consultation use varies along dimensions such as the type of setting, number of years in practice, proximity to available consultants, as well as the education and training of the consultee. The authors review the literature on the use of consultation by psychologists and other health care professionals. There is discussion of the clinical, ethical, and legal implications of seeking consultations. The authors propose a practical model for the regular use of consultation.


Psychiatrist Lawrence H. Climo, M.D. describes pre-violence frustrations and credible tipping points for the perpetrators in five mass shootings including the 1995 Oklahoma City bomber, the 2012 Sandy Hook shooter, the 2016 Orlando shooter, the 2017 Las Vegas shooter, and the 2018 Marjory Stoneman Douglas shooter.


The authors discuss the practice of patient-targeted Googling (PTG). Before searching online for a patient, the authors recommend that psychiatrists should consider such factors as the intention of searching, the anticipated effect of gaining information online, and its potential value or risk for the treatment. The prime directives include acting in a way that respects the patient’s best interests and that adheres to professional ethics.


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

Rachel Conrad, MD, Harika Rayala, Rebekah Diamond, JD, Bianca Busch, MD, and Nicole Kramer, MA discuss how the use of social distancing to “flatten the curve” and prevent the spread of COVID-19 has catapulted the use of telehealth.


Key words: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias
Social psychologist K. Patricia Cross, Ph.D. conducted a survey of college professors, which revealed that 94% thought they do “above average” work—a figure that defies mathematical plausibility. In a survey of faculty at the University of Nebraska, 68% rated themselves in the top 25% for teaching ability, which is also mathematically unlike.

CuraCall. (2019). Can text messaging be HIPAA compliant? [http://www.curacall.com/?_escaped_fragment_=is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/c1mn0#is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/c1mn0](http://www.curacall.com/?_escaped_fragment_=is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/c1mn0#is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/c1mn0)


Constance Dalenberg, Ph.D., a clinical psychologist and Distinguished Professor of Psychology in the California School of Professional Psychology, provides evidence-based guidance for clinicians who manage countertransference reactions to trauma and for researchers who wish to conduct more sophisticated and clinically valid investigations of countertransference. Dr. Dalenberg integrates several sources of information (i.e., clinical data from anecdotal reports of her own work, transcript studies analyzing countertransference responses of therapists in actual clinical settings, and experimental studies conducted at the Trauma Research Institute) to establish a set of countertransference responses common across clinicians responding to various types of trauma. Chapters focus on various types of traumatic experiences including child physical, sexual, and emotional abuse; violent assault, such as rape, mugging, torture, and the Holocaust; chronic disillusionment, such as community violence and racism; and traumatic loss, such as career loss or physical injury, and debilitation. The author’s findings are useful for therapists working with people with histories of abuse, severe trauma, and dissociative disorders.


Epstein Becker Green (“EBG”) survey consists of state-specific content relating to the regulatory requirements for professional mental/behavioral practitioners and stakeholders seeking to provide telehealth-focused services. The survey provides a comprehensive review of state telehealth laws, regulations, and policies within the mental/behavioral health practice. The website provides a Telemental Health Laws App for iPhone, iPad, and Android.


APA staff writer Tori Deangelis provides a summary of 10 precedent-setting court cases in which APA filed amicus curiae (“friend of the court”) briefs that had a significant impact on societal trends. The
summary begins with *Jenkins v. United States* (1962), when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit decided that psychologists were allowed by U.S. courts to serve as expert witnesses on mental illness.


In her list of grammar errors, Christina DesMarais includes one of the most common errors seen in undergraduate term papers (#36: Overuse of “literally”) as well as the most common grammar error seen in graduate student papers (#28: Subject-pronoun disagreement).


DiLillo, D., & Gale, E. B. (2011). To Google or not to Google: Graduate students’ use of the Internet to access personal information about clients. *Training and Education in Professional Psychology, 5* (3), 160–166. [https://doi.org/10.1037/a0024441](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0024441)

A national sample of 854 psychology doctoral students was surveyed in regard to their online activities, attitudes, and frequency of searching for client information online. Results showed that Internet usage is pervasive in this group, with the majority reporting daily use of search engine or social networking sites. Most participants reported that searching for information about clients online using search engines (66.9%) or social networking websites (76.8%) was “always” or “usually” unacceptable. Nevertheless, 97.8% of participants reported searching for at least one client’s information using search engines in the past year, and 94.4% of respondents reported searching for client information on social networking websites. Overall, student therapists reported searching for 16.5% of clients seen in the past year, using either search engine or social networking sites.


Key words: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect
This user guide contains the correct citation for the HCR-20V3.


Key words: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect
This paper contains an HCR-20 annotated bibliography.

The Ethics Checklist used in ethics classes and seminars is adapted from this article.

The Ethics Inventory used in ethics classes and seminars is adapted from this article.


This original article was updated in 2019.


http://gapsychology.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=282

http://gapsychology.org/associations/3558/files/GPSpr08-4.pdf#page=15


http://www.gapsychology.org/associations/3558/files/Ethics_and_the_Internet.pdf

http://www.gapsychology.org/associations/3558/files/GP-Fall09-4.pdf#page=9

Note: The website hyperlink is embedded in the Doverspike (2020) document titled APA Style Checklist, which is listed under Student Resources.

Note: The website hyperlink is titled APA Style – Legal Sources II, listed under Student Resources.

Note: The website hyperlink is embedded in Doverspike (2020) document titled Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA Style, which is listed under Student Resources.


This deck consists of Dr. Doverspike’s lecture notes, which are contained on CD-ROM in the book.

This article is designed to be educational in nature and it contains a brief summary of information from Doverspike (2015, pp. 180-184). The article is not intended to provide legal advice nor is it intended to be or to substitute for the advice of an attorney. For a flow chart to use when consulting with your attorney, see the link below:
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_respond_to_a_subpoena.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2016, February 15). Ethics and social media. Ethics workshop presented at Richmont Graduate University, Atlanta, Georgia.

This article, which was originally uploaded in 2017 and which is updated each academic year, is required reading for ethics courses in some CACREP counseling training programs. The hyperlink contained in the Student Resources box under the Publications tab of the website is titled Ethics CACREP Article, whereas the source document is titled as follows: psi_ethics_cacrep_article.doc

This revised and updated article, which is based on the original 2007 article, contains some updated content and citations.

William F. Doverspike, Ph.D., ABPP
Ethical, Legal, and Professional Standards


This deck consists of Dr. Doverspike’s lecture notes, which are contained in the university library.


https://ecams.richmont.edu/

https://ecams.richmont.edu/

The website hyperlink is titled APA Style Checklist, listed under Student Resources. The document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) Publication Manual style, of the 2013 document.


Note: The website hyperlink is titled APA Style – Citing DSM-5, listed under Student Resources. The document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) Publication Manual style, of the 2013 document.


*e* Dusky v. United States, 362 U.S. 402 (1960)*

This U.S. Supreme Court case established the following precedent: “The evaluation must be more than a brief mental status exam, and must determine whether the accused “has sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding—and whether he has a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him.”


Key words: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias

Joyce Ehrlinger, Kerri Johnson, Matthew Banner, David Dunning, and Justin Kruger describe an interesting survey of college professors, of which more than 90% of the professors thought they do “above average” work—a figure that defies mathematical plausibility. In a survey of faculty at the University of Nebraska, 68% rated themselves in the top 25% for teaching ability (Cross, 1977).

Ehrlinger, et al. (2008) conducted a survey of college professors, which revealed that 94% thought they do “above average” work—a figure that defies mathematical plausibility


Noah Eisenkraft and Hillary Anger Elfenbein describe their research on the importance of affective presence, particularly positive affective presence, as one of the primary determinants of what makes people feel comfortable around another person.


Diana M. Elliott, Ph.D. and James D. Guy, Ph.D. examined the prevalence of childhood trauma, family dysfunction, and current psychological distress among female mental health professionals (N=340) and compared it with the prevalence among women working in other professions (N=2,623). Compared to women working in other professions, psychotherapists reported higher rates of physical abuse, sexual molestation, parental alcoholism, psychiatric hospitalization of a parent, death of a family member, and greater family dysfunction in their families of origin. As adults, psychotherapists experienced less anxiety, depression, dissociation, sleep disturbance, and impairment in interpersonal relationships than did women in professions other than mental health. See also Pope and Feldman-Summers (1992).

Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

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Emory University School of Medicine. (2020, April 20). Wellness guides [Website]. https://med.emory.edu/departments/psychiatry/covid/wellness_guides.html
These wellness guides are offered with the aim of helping people cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. Their contents reflect the consensus ideas and recommendations of Emory’s interprofessional group of mental health professionals.

Seymour Epstein, Ph.D. observed, “There is no dearth of evidence in every day life that people apprehend reality in two fundamentally different ways, one variously labeled intuitive, automatic, natural, non-verbal, narrative, and experiential, and the other analytical, deliberative, verbal, and rational (1994, p. 710).


Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four. (2012, May 7). *The Telegraph*.  
[http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/facebook/8906693/Facebook-cuts-six-degrees-of-separation-to-four.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/facebook/8906693/Facebook-cuts-six-degrees-of-separation-to-four.html)  
Dr. Stanley Milgram’s (1967) classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).

[http://members.faithtrustinstitute.org/healthy-boundaries](http://members.faithtrustinstitute.org/healthy-boundaries)


Using the results of two studies involving more than 1,000 clients, Barry A. Farber, Ph.D., Matt Blanchard, Ph.D., and Melanie Love, M.S. discuss common lies told in therapy about a wide range of issues, including sex, substance abuse, suicidal ideation, trauma, and feelings about the therapist and the progress of therapy. The authors also examine lies that therapists tell to their patients.


[https://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/04/do-you-google-your-shrink/](https://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/04/do-you-google-your-shrink/)

Craig D. Fisher, Ph.D. points that that argues that therapist self-disclosure of sexual feelings to clients is an understudied phenomenon despite the prevalence of therapist sexual attraction to clients and the frequency with which therapists use self-disclosure as an intervention. Fisher discourages therapist self-disclosure of sexual feelings, because such direct, explicit disclosures of sexual feelings runs the risk of harming clients and may therefore be unethical.

Celia B. Fisher, Ph.D. is the Marie Ward Doty professor of ethics at Fordham University in New York City, and director of its Center for Ethics Education. She is also the director of the HIV and Drug Abuse Prevention Research Ethics Training Institute.


HTML version of the article available at the link below: http://www.centerforethicalpractice.org/publications/articles-mary-alice-fisher/replacing-who-is-the-client-with-a-different-ethical-question/


Attorney Robert Fojo (Manchester, New Hampshire) provides useful considerations regarding how to respond or challenge a third-party subpoena for documents, with special consideration related to responsiveness, privilege, and confidentiality. One of Fogo’s first points is, “Consider engaging an attorney.”


Tina Fossella interviews Buddhist teacher and psychotherapist John Welwood regarding the term *spiritual bypassing*, which Welwood had introduced 30 years earlier. According to Welwood (pp. 3-4): “Being a good spiritual practitioner can become what I call a *compensatory identity* that covers up and defends against an underlying *deficient identity*, where we feel badly about ourselves, not good enough, or basically lacking. Then, although we may be practicing diligently, our spiritual practice can be used in the service of denial and defense. And when spiritual practice is used to bypass our real-life human issues, it becomes compartmentalized in a separate zone of our life, and remains unintegrated with our overall functioning. … In my psychotherapy practice, I often work with dharma students who have engaged in spiritual practice for decades. I respect how their practice has been beneficial for them. Yet despite the sincerity as practitioners, their practice is not fully penetrating their life. They seek out psychological work because they remain wounded and not fully developed on the emotional/relational/personal level, and they may be acting out their wounding in harmful ways.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Joshua Francis, Gina Oswald, and Brandé Flamez discuss how increased competency may be associated with fewer complaints for counselors providing court testimony in custody litigation. The results indicated that in the population [studied], licensed psychologists were 16–23% more competent than LPC were when providing testimony in child custody cases (p. 67). Professional counselors overall received higher frequencies of complaints; however, most licensed psychologists received more than one complaint, causing the higher ranking (p. 68). There was no interaction between education level and experience by level of ethical complaints. Participants with a doctorate degree and low levels of experience had statistically the same level of ethical complaints as participants with a doctorate degree and high levels of experience. Additionally, those who had a master’s degree and low experience level were statistically similar to participants with a master’s degree and high levels of experience (p. 68). The authors point out that the primary limitation of the study was that it was based on anonymous, online survey data for which the researchers had no confirmation of the actual person completing the online form. Abstract:
Professional counselors experience increasing levels of ethical complaints when they provide opinions in child custody cases; the complaints question their competency levels. The purpose of the study was to examine competencies and ethical considerations for 277 counselors and 66 psychologists. The study used a new, validated professional competence standards instrument through a closed-ended survey. Data analysis included a t test and found that psychologists had higher levels of competency than did counselors, a Mann–Whitney U test found that psychologists had higher levels of complaints than did counselors, and factorial analyses of variance showed a main effect between experience and ethical complaints. Recommendations for future research include studying factors influencing levels of competency among counselors when providing testimony. These findings may assist the counseling profession with a greater understanding of competency in custody matters, resulting in counselors better serving children and families embroiled in conflicted divorce and custody disagreements, and minimizing the negative impact on the mental health of all involved.


This section of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated refers to state laws that establish and govern the Georgia Composite Board of Professional Counselors, Social Workers, and Marriage and Family Therapists, sometimes referred to as the “Composite Board”.

This section of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated refers to state laws that establish and govern the Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists, often referred to as the “Psychology Board.”


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus
Connie Galietti, J.D, C. Vaile Wright, Ph.D., Shirley Ann Higuchi, J.D., and Lynn Bufka, Ph.D. discuss several factors for psychologists to consider before opening their offices: Determine whether an in-person visit is necessary, review the physical and mental health risks, establish new rules for patients attending in-person sessions, take steps to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in your office, implement policies that protect employees.

Psychiatrist Meredith Ganser, M.D. discusses the implications of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) decision in May 2019 to classify gaming disorder as a medical illness in ICD-11.

Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
Benjamin D. Garber, Ph.D. makes the following observation with regard to the pro se or self-represented litigant: “Managing the legal system without a lawyer is worse than managing a foreign country without a translator. Not only don’t you speak the language or know the customs, your emotions are super-charged.”

Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


This form is a fillable and downloadable Form 1013.

Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

COV-19 Health Advisories and updates are available at https://dph.georgia.gov/novelcoronavirus
Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus
Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) Commissioner Kathleen Toomey, M.D.M.P.H. and state officials have confirmed Georgia’s first cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) involving two residents of Fulton County who live in the same household. The following statement was listed in the fifth bullet point of the summary and highlighted in boldface at the bottom of the COVID Health Advisory
website (but not boldfaced in the summary itself): “Healthcare providers who suspect COVID-19 infection in a patient should report them immediately to DPH by calling 1-866-PUB-HLTH (1-866-782-4584) and ask for a Medical Epidemiologist” (2020, p. 1).


Psychologist Carol Gilligan, Ph.D. (Social Psychology, Harvard University), as a research assistant for psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg, offered the perspective that men and women have tendencies to view morality in different terms. Offering an alternative perspective, she argued that Lawrence Kohlberg’s stages of moral development were male-oriented, which limited their ability to be generalized to females. According to Gilligan, there are two kinds of moral voices: that of the masculine and the feminine. The masculine voice is logical and individualistic, meaning that the emphasis in moral decisions is protecting the rights of people and making sure justice is upheld. The feminine voice places more emphasis on protecting interpersonal relationships and taking care of other people. Gilligan’s voice focused on the “care perspective” and this she became known as the founder of the ethics of care (EoC) also known as compassion ethics.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


The authors describe five options for handling confidential information with multiple clients in couple, marriage, and family counseling.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

APA blogger Zara Greenbaum offers five bits of advice from clinical psychologists and ethics experts on how to navigate online dating as a mental health professional: Be cautious, weigh the risks, create a social media policy, de-identify your profile as much as possible, and be prepared to discuss your online behavior with patients.


John M. Grohol, Psy.D., Founder and Editor-in-Chief of PsychCentral, provides a useful discussion of 12 annoying bad habits of therapists. The blog as last updated July 8, 2018.


Thomas G. Gutheil, M.D. is Professor of Psychiatry and Co-Founder, Program in Psychiatry and the Law, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School. He is the first Professor of Psychiatry in the history of Harvard Medical School to be board-certified in both general and forensic psychiatry. Recipient of every major award in the forensic field, he is a former president of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law. He is author or co-author of over 250 publications in the national and international
professional literature, some of which have been translated into other languages, and many of which are used in almost every forensic training program in the country.


The authors discuss how boundary violations begin insidiously and are progressive. During the segment of the therapy session that occurs (i.e., “between the chair and the door”), patients and therapists are more vulnerable to committing boundary excursions and violations. The authors point out that boundary violations with a potential for damaging progression make their first appearance during this transition interval. The authors recommend that this part of the session be scrutinized for early warning of boundary violations.


This article by psychiatrists Thomas Gutheil, M.D. and Glen Gabbard, M.D. introduced the distinction between boundary crossings and boundary violations.


Key words: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect

This paper contains an HCR-20 V2 risk factor literature review.


Key words: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect

This paper contains an HCR-20 V3 risk factor literature review and rationale.


I am forever grateful that Leonard Haas, Ph.D. and John Malouf, Ph.D. published this edition, because I used it as my textbook when teaching my first doctoral ethics class in 1996 at the Georgia School of Professional Psychology.


Appeal of State of Georgia criminal prosecution against Warren Reid Hall related to 12/21/1983 murder of Donna Lynn Allen. Also see Allen v. Jenkins (1989) for the civil action against the licensed psychologist who supervised the therapist of Mr. Hall.

According to the American journalist Joseph Hallinan, Ph.D., the Sunday, August 5, 1962 “probable suicide” of 36-year-old Marilyn Monroe in Los Angeles was followed by a record wave of suicides that swept New York City. In all, 12 people killed themselves in New York on that next Sunday day. This was six times the city’s daily average, and set a new single-day record, breaking the previous record of eight. The wave of suicides rolled across the rest of the nation, as people elsewhere killed themselves in unusually large numbers. In the month after Marilyn Monroe’s death, suicides throughout the U.S. increased by 12%. The wave swelled across the Atlantic, with a 10% increase in suicides in England and Wales, where Monroe was popular. In the two-month period following Monroe’s death, there were 303 “excess” suicides in the U.S. and 60 in England and Wales. Overall, Marilyn Monroe’s death likely spawned deadly acts of imitation by 363 complete strangers.


The authors use J. W. Berry’s (1980, 2003) model of acculturation strategies to provide a framework for understanding ethical acculturation, a developmental process during which students can use several types of adaptation strategies. Students enter training programs with their own values and moral traditions, but they are confronted with new ethical principles and rules—some of which may be inconsistent with their ethics of origin. The authors discuss a framework that can be applied ethics courses, practicum supervision, and other areas of training.


The *Guidelines for Counseling Supervisors* were adopted by the Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (ACES) Governing Council in March of 1993. The guidelines were written by a subcommittee of the ACES Supervision Interest Group, which comprised the following members: Gordon Hart, Chair; L. DiAnne Borders; Don Nance; and Louis Paradise. The guidelines first appeared in *ACES Spectrum, Volume 53, Number 4, Summer, 1993.* See also Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (1995).


Internet blogger Kasmir Hill tells a story of a psychiatrist, an infrequent Facebook user who mostly used the network to RSVP for social events, noticed that the online network had started recommending her patients as friends. Eventually, the social network started making recommendations to her patients that they friend each other. The psychiatrist became perplexed when she realized that she had not friended any of her patients but neither had she shared her email or phone contacts with Facebook. She eventually learned that Facebook was using location from people’s smartphones to make friend recommendations.


Maelisa Hall, Psy.D., a California licensed clinical psychologist, provides her opinion on two questions: “Do I need to copy and paste all emails from clients into their file?” and “How do I document or save text messages with clients?” She provides a refreshing conclusion: “Remember, there’s no right or wrong answer here and we can all help one another by sharing.”


Key words: Interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice

Georgia House Bill (HB) 26 was a bill entitled as an Act to amend Chapter 39 of Title 43 of the O.C.G.A., relating to psychologists, so as to enter into an interstate compact known as the “Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact”; to authorize the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists to administer the compact in this state; to revise provisions relating to exceptions to licensure; to provide for related matters, to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes. On April 23rd, 2019, Georgia Governor Brian Kemp signed GA HB 26 into law, making Georgia the eighth state to enact the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT). Georgia joins seven other PSYPACT participating states including Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois. The compact, developed by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), is set to become operational as soon as it becomes effective in seven states. PSYPACT legislation in Illinois (IL HB 1853) included an effective date of January 1, 2020, and therefore, Illinois does not officially join PSYPACT until that date. As legislation in Georgia is effective upon approval by the Governor, Georgia has become the next PSYPACT participating state required to make PSYPACT operational.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
A significant finding is that child custody matters have the highest percentage of deposition and record requests of all clinical issues and client types in the counseling profession. Bow, Gittlieb, Siegel, & Gable (2010) report that 63% of psychologists who had done child custody evaluations has been subjected to licensing board complaints. In an anonymous, online survey of participants identified as 277 licensed professional counselors and 66 licensed psychologists, with a minimum of 1 year of independent clinical experience as determined through self-report, Francis, Oswald, & Flamez (2018) found that 12% of participants reported receiving an ethical complaint, with 60% of the complaints related to child custody issues.


Key words: Road rage, Trigger effect, Weapons Effect

Professor of Health Psychology at Harvard Injury Control Research Center (Harvard School of Public Health) David Hemenway, Ph.D. and colleagues were interested in studying whether motorists with guns in the car more or less likely to engage in hostile and aggressive behavior while in their vehicles. The researchers analyzed data from a 2004 national random digit dial survey of over 2,400 licensed drivers. Respondents were asked whether, in the past year, they (1) made obscene or rude gestures at another motorist, (2) aggressively followed another vehicle too closely, and (3) were victims of such hostile behaviors. Seventeen percent of the respondents admitted making obscene or rude gestures, and 9% reported that they had aggressively followed too closely. Forty-six percent reported victimization by each of these behaviors in the past year. Males, young adults, binge drinkers, those who do not believe most people can be trusted, those ever arrested for a non-traffic violation, and motorists who had been in a vehicle in which there was a gun were more likely to engage in such forms of road rage. The researchers concluded that, at least in their survey, riding with a firearm in the vehicle was a marker for aggressive and dangerous driver behavior. The authors compare their results to a similar survey in Arizona (see Miller, Azrael, Hemenway, & Solop, 2002).


According to Nicholas Hobbs, the first version of the APA ethics code was published in 1953, based primarily on the need for such a document came after psychologists were taking on more professional and
public roles post-World War II. According to Hobbs, APA developed a committee that reviewed situations submitted by psychologists in the field who felt they had encountered ethical dilemmas. The committee organized these situations into themes and included them in the first document which was 170 pages in length.


A version of this article appeared in print on February 19, 2019, on Page A8 of the New York edition of the New York Times with the headline: “A Priest With Progeny? Church Has Guidelines for That.”


Roy Huggins, LPC, NCC was an independent web developer for many years before making the transition to a therapy private practice. Since 2010, when he founded Person-Centered Tech (PCT), he has worked to stay up-to-date with the ever-evolving digital world. He teaches ethics at Portland State University, serves on the board of the Oregon Counseling Association, and serves on the Zur Institute Advisory Committee. In this online article, he provides an informative discussion with useful and practical advice: “If there is an achievable way, with reasonable costs to the practice, of maintaining emails and text messages verbatim, then we can’t reasonably argue against doing so. In other words, if it’s a reasonable burden for you to set up a method of keeping all your texts and emails verbatim, you should probably do so. If it is very difficult to maintain them verbatim, and you’ve come to this conclusion earnestly and in good faith, then it may be reasonable to address the need for documentation a little more creatively” (Huggins, 2013, Conclusions section). If you transcribe text messages into the record, be sure to retain: (1) The full original text, including errors, (2) the time and date it was received, and (3) the phone number from which it was received.


Civil lawsuit against psychologist Jack Jenkins, Ph.D. related to the 12/21/1983 murder of Donna Lynn Allen by Warren Reid Hall. Also see *Hall v. State* (1985) for the State of Georgia criminal prosecution against Warren Reid Hall.

Jackson et al. analyzed data obtained from 13,626 adults (≥20 years) who had participated in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey between 2007-08 and 2013-14. Daily chocolate consumption was derived from two 24-hour dietary recalls. Depressive symptoms were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), with scores above 10 indicating the presence of clinically relevant symptoms. Adults with diabetes were excluded and models controlled for relevant sociodemographic, lifestyle, health-related, and dietary covariates. Three consumer groups were identified (i.e., no chocolate, non-dark chocolate, dark chocolate). Overall, 11.1% of the population reported any chocolate consumption, with 1.4% reporting dark chocolate consumption. Analyses stratified by the amount of chocolate consumption showed participants reporting chocolate consumption in the highest quartile (104 to 454 grams per day) had 57% lower odds of depressive symptoms than those who reported no chocolate consumption (after adjusting for dark chocolate consumption).


The authors describe four Interpersonal Values and five Expertise values. Interpersonal values include relational connection (respect), autonomy, beneficence, and nonmaleficence. Expertise values include competence (skill), humility (limitations), professional growth, openness (diversity), and self-awareness.


Jay Jensen, Ph.D. and Allen Bergin, Ph.D. conducted a national interdisciplinary survey (N=425) of clinical psychologists, marriage and family therapists, social workers, and psychiatrists to assess values pertinent to mental health and psychotherapy. The survey revealed considerable agreement among mental health professionals about specific values domains. There was a strong relationship between their views of a value’s importance for a positive, mentally healthy life-style and its usefulness in guiding
psychotherapy. Differences in the characteristics of therapists were correlated with differences in their values. The authors also found factors related to value differences between professional groups. Also see Bergin (1991).

Jiang, M. (2020, April 22). The reason Zoom calls drain your energy. BBC.  
https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200421-why-zoom-video-chats-are-so-exhausting?fbclid=IwAR0dgtikzO7wzL8pjCzLLASCTsSkRldKJMj1SYTxsQ5oaRyH3T0tsP0NPcI  
Key words: Zoom fatigue  
Manyu Jiang offers some ideas on why video chat is more difficult and more draining than to face-to-face communication.


Media contagion effect  
Jennifer B. Johnson, Ph.D. and Andrew Joy, B.S., both from Western New Mexico University, discuss how the prevalence of these crimes has risen in relation to the mass media coverage of them and the proliferation of social media sites that tend to glorify the shooters and downplay the victims. According to Dr. Johnson, “We suggest that the media cry to cling to ‘the public’s right to know’ covers up a greedier agenda to keep eyeballs glued to screens, since they know that frightening homicides are their No. 1 ratings and advertising boosters.” The demographic profile of mass shooters is fairly consistent. Most are white, ostensibly heterosexual males, largely between the ages of 20 and 50. They tend to see themselves as “victims of injustice,” and share a belief that they have been cheated out of their rightful dominant place as white, middle class males.


Daniel Kahneman (Ph.D. Psychology, 1961, University of California, Berkeley) is an Israeli-American psychologist and economist notable for his work on the psychology of judgment and decision-making, as well as behavioral economics, for which he was awarded the 2002 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.


Kaslow, N. (2016, September 16). The ethics of supervision: Challenges and best practices. Ethics workshop sponsored by ABPP Foundation and Emory University Medical School and presented at the Steiner Auditorium, Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.

Kaste, M. (2015, July 27). The ‘shock of confinement’: The grim reality of suicide in jail. *NPR*. <https://www.npr.org/2015/07/27/426742309/the-shock-of-confinement-the-grim-reality-of-suicide-in-jail>. NPR journalist Martin Kaste cites Department of Justice data and provides an opinion on why suicide rates in jails are generally higher than those in prisons. In contrast to suicide rates in prisons (16 per 100,000) and in the general population (13 per 100,000), the higher suicide rates in jails (40 per 100,000) is attributed to “the shock of confinement” experienced by those in jail, because many of those incarcerated have never been in serious legal trouble before.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Karen Kitchener concludes that “it may be easier to require psychologists (and other trainees) to be competent than it is to define what competence means [and] competence is sometimes easier to identify in its absence than it is to specify what a proficient level of practical or scientific expertise involves (pp. 154-155).


The authors provide useful advice to consultants: “To avoid any confusion between supervision and consultation, we recommend that consultants only enter into a consulting relationship with professionals who hold a license for the independent practice of their profession” (p. 20).


Dr. James Knoll, a psychiatrist, discusses liability implications of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), as well as other clinical and legal aspects of informed consent with psychiatric patients. Among medical specialties, psychiatrists have the lowest number of malpractice claims. Although only 2.6% of psychiatrists face a malpractice claim each year, about 16% will have a suit filed against them at some point in their careers. This article includes an analysis and commentary related to the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Zinermon v. Burch* (1990). Dr. Knoll is Director of Forensic Psychiatry and Professor of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY.


Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. emphasizes that one important reason to document all contacts, including administrative messages around scheduling changes, is that a clinician cannot necessarily know whether something has clinical importance until a pattern emerges.


Psychologists Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. and Daniel Taube, Ph.D. examined the experiences of 227 mental health professionals of various disciplines and training levels about both accidental and intentional experiences of encountering client information on the Internet. One hundred and nine participants (48%) intentionally sought information about current clients in noncrisis situations, and 63 participants (28%) accidentally discovered client information on the Internet. Only about a quarter of patients who sought personal information about their psychotherapist online disclosed that fact in therapy.


Psychologists Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. and Daniel Taube, Ph.D. conducted a survey of 332 current and former psychotherapy clients. Of the respondents, almost 70% reported finding personal information about their therapists on the Internet. Most (87%) of these participants sought the information intentionally, whereas only 13% found it accidentally. The majority (78%) found the information via Google, 42% via Facebook, 17% via LinkedIn, and 10% fount it on a blog. Respondents reported various motives for searching such as “I was curious” (81.2%), “It seemed like such a one-sided relationship” (39.1%), “I was trying to find out if my therapist was married” (24.8%), “I was trying to find out if my therapist had children” (23.8%), and “I was trying to find out whether we had friends in common” (12.3%). Respondents found information about their therapist’s family members (60.8%), home address (45.7%), photos (45.3%), hobbies and interests (37.1%), and dating and relationship information about their therapists (35.1%). Other less frequent but notable information included therapist likes and dislikes, religion, overlapping friend networks, and other things. Common reactions of providers included embarrassment, outrage, and fear of loss of business.


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

Christopher C. Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), issued this statement in response to U.S. President Donald Trump’s March 16th updated Coronavirus Guidance for America. This guidance states that: “If you work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, such as healthcare services and pharmaceutical and food supply, you have a special responsibility to maintain your normal work schedule.” See also United States Department of Homeland Security (2020).


Key words: Dunning–Kruger effect, superiority bias

The Dunning–Kruger effect refers to a cognitive bias in which unskilled individuals make poor decisions and reach erroneous conclusions, but their incompetence denies them the metacognitive ability to realize their mistakes. The unskilled suffer from illusory superiority, rating their own ability as above average, much higher than it actually is, whereas the highly skilled underrate their abilities, suffering from illusory inferiority. This factor leads to less competent people to rate their own abilities higher than do more competent people. It also explains why actual competence may weaken self-confidence—because highly competent individuals falsely assume that others have an equivalent understanding. The average person, when asked, typically claims that he or she is above average—which is statistically impossible (Kruger & Dunning, 1999) See also Cross (1977), McCormick et al. (1986), and Walfish et al. (2012).


https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764217730854

Key words: Media contagion effect
Abstract: Prior research has shown that many mass shooters have explicitly admitted they want fame and have directly reached out to media organizations to get it. These fame-seeking offenders are particularly dangerous because they kill and wound significantly more victims than other active shooters, they often compete for attention by attempting to maximize victim fatalities, and they can inspire contagion and copycat effects. However, if the media changes how they cover mass shooters, they may be able to deny many offenders the attention they seek and deter some future perpetrators from attacking. We propose that media organizations should no longer publish the names or photos of mass shooters (except during ongoing searches for escaped suspects), but report everything else about these crimes in as much detail as desired. In this article, we (1) review the consequences of media coverage of mass shooters, (2) outline our proposal, (3) show that its implementation is realistic and has precedent, (4) discuss anticipated challenges, and (5) recommend future steps for consensus building and implementation. Adam Lankford, Ph.D. is an associate professor of criminology and criminal justice at The University of Alabama. Eric Madfis, Ph.D. is an associate professor of criminal justice at The University of Washington Tacoma.


A model of limited confidentiality is described in which the therapist does not make any guarantee of confidentiality and the adolescent is informed before a disclosure is made but the adolescent has no say in what is disclosed to parents. The therapist must obtain advance informed consent.


Philip Zimbardo’s 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment (SPE) is one of the most famous studies in the field of psychology. It has been criticized by many researchers over the decades since it was conducted, yet a majority of textbooks contain no discussion of these criticisms. Data collected from a thorough investigation of the SPE archives and interviews with 15 of the participants in the experiment raise additional questions about the study’s scientific merit. These new criticisms include the biased and incomplete collection of data, the extent to which the SPE drew on a prison experiment devised and conducted by students in one of Zimbardo’s classes 3 months earlier, the fact that the guards received precise instructions regarding the treatment of the prisoners, the fact that the guards were not told they were subjects, and the fact that participants were almost never completely immersed by the situation. See also Zimbardo (1972).


Summary of Findings: In this cohort study of 16,741 women with a mean age of 72 years, steps per day were measured over 7 days. Women who averaged approximately 4400 steps per day had significantly lower mortality rates during a follow-up of 4.3 years compared with the least active women who took approximately 2700 steps per day. As more steps per day were accrued, mortality rates progressively decreased before leveling at approximately 7500 steps per day. The authors conclude that, among older women, as few as approximately 4400 steps per day was significantly related to lower mortality rates compared with approximately 2700 steps per day. With more steps per day, mortality rates progressively decreased before leveling at approximately 7500 steps per day. Stepping intensity was not clearly related to lower mortality rates after accounting for total steps per day.


Attorneys Amy F. Lerman and Francesca R. Ozinal, both of the Washington, DC, law office of Epstein Becker Green, provide a discussion of general telemental and telebehavioral provisions across the 50 states. The article includes discussion of increased recognition of telehealth benefits, telehealth expansion
in the government sector (including Medicaid and the Department of Veterans Affairs), continued and persistent barriers to greater telehealth adoption, and detailed reference entries.


Jack Levin, Ph.D., a professor of sociology at Northwestern University, and James Alan Fox, Ph.D., a professor of criminal justice at Northwestern University, discuss psychological and sociological factors relevant to the chilling profiles of compulsive murders such as Ted Bundy, Charles Manson, and the Hillside Strangler.


Luona Lin, M.P.P., Peggy Christidis, Ph.D., and Karen Stamm, Ph.D. provide a view of specialty areas in psychology based on board-certification by the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP). In 2017, approximately 3,900, or 4 percent, of licensed psychologists in the United States were board certified. According to Lin, Christidis, and Stamm (2017), about one-third of those were certified in clinical psychology, and 26 percent were certified in clinical neuropsychology. Based on addresses listed as residence/office in the ABPP Directory, California (422), New York (297), Florida (277), Texas (226), and Massachusetts (176) had the most board-certified psychologists (Lin, Christidis, & Stamm, 2017).


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

German Lopez and Amanda Northrop discuss a model for estimating risk of exposure to virus.

Keywords: Military, Virtual Reality (VR), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Military Sexual Trauma

Researchers at the Emory University School of Medicine conducted an initial feasibility study that examined the use of virtual reality exposure therapy (VRE) in the treatment of military sexual trauma-related posttraumatic stress disorder (MST-related PTSD), with newly developed content tailored to MST. Participants included 15 veterans (26% male) with MST-related PTSD. Assessment of PTSD, depression, and psychophysiological indicators of distress occurred at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and 3-month follow-up. Treatment included 6-12 VRE sessions. There were significant reductions in pre- to post-treatment PTSD and depressive symptoms, which were maintained at follow-up. There also was a significant pre- to post-treatment reduction in heart rate response to a trauma cue. The percentage of participants meeting PTSD criteria continued to decline from post-treatment (53%) to follow-up (33%). Findings indicate VRE can be safely delivered and is a promising treatment for MST-related PTSD. As a parenthetical comment, it might be pointed out that the title of the article contains one of the most unusual combinations of punctuation in a scholar journal.


Key words: Trigger warnings, Activation notification
Greg Lukianoff and Jonathan discuss how the generation now coming of age has been taught three Great Untruths: their feelings are always right; they should avoid pain and discomfort; and they should look for faults in others and not themselves.


James R. Mahalik, Alice E. Van Ormer, and Nicole L. Simi discuss the ethical use of therapist self-disclosure in the practice of feminist psychotherapy. The authors discuss why it therapist self-disclosure is a particularly salient technique of feminist therapy to analyze.


Within the CDC, the consensus of the National Center for Infectious Diseases and the National Center for Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis is that a theoretic risk of transmitting infectious diseases by using a common communion cup exists, but that the risk is so small that it is undetectable. Experimental studies have shown that bacteria and viruses can contaminate a common communion cup and survive despite the alcohol content of the wine. Therefore, an ill person or asymptomatic carrier drinking from the common cup could potentially expose other members of the congregation to pathogens present in saliva. Were any diseases transmitted by this practice, they most likely would be common viral illnesses, such as the common cold. However, a recent study of 681 persons found that people who receive Communion as often as daily are not at higher risk of infection compared with persons who do not receive communion or persons who do not attend Christian church services at all. In summary, the risk for infectious disease transmission by a common communion cup is very low, and appropriate safeguards—that is, wiping the interior and exterior rim between communicants, use of care to rotate the cloth during use, and use of a clean cloth for each service—would further diminish this risk. In addition, churches may wish to consider advising their congregations that sharing the communion cup is discouraged if a person has an active respiratory infection (i.e., cold or flu) or moist or open sores on their lips (e.g., herpes).

Key words: Trigger warnings, Activation notification

Sociology professor Martin Marger, Ph.D. describes how the dominance of one group over another is an enduring fact of human life. In the U.S., this dominance takes the form of Anglo conformity. Despite pluralistic rhetoric, “the preeminence of Anglo cultural values has consistently underlain public policies in education, language, law, welfare, and religion…. From the beginning, the expectation held sway that entering groups—immigrant, conquered, or enslaved—would confirm to this core culture” (2015, p. 115).


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
David A. Martindale, Ph.D., ABPP and Jonathan W. Gould, Ph.D., ABPP make the following observation: “More professionals, at all educational levels, are performing child custody evaluations without having obtained formal training; many practitioners are performing evaluations that do not meet the needs of the courts that have appointed them; with increasing frequency, judges have expressed concern over the poor quality of the reports being submitted to them by evaluators; and problems with the custody evaluation process have become the subject of front page articles in newspapers as prestigious as *The New York Times*” (Martindale & Gould, 2008, p. 527).

John C. Maxwell, an internationally recognized leadership expert, helps leaders gain the ability and willingness to make leadership changes that will positively enhance their organizational and personal growth. Among those “leadershifts” are the Adaptive Shift from Plan A to Option A, the Production Shift from Ladder Climbing to Ladder Building, and the Influence Shift from Positional Authority to Moral Authority. Maxwell gives specific guidance to readers about how to make these shifts in their own lives. Each one requires them to change the way they think, act, and ultimately lead so they can be successful in a world that never remains the same.


Key words: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias
McCormick and colleagues surveyed 189 drivers and asked them to rate their comparative driving skills. Reflecting what has been termed as a “superiority bias,” 80% of the drivers said they were “above average. See also Walfish et al. (2012).

These guidelines are used by Prevent Child Abuse Georgia.


*McNicholes v. Subotnik*, 12 F.3d 105, 106 (8th Cir. 1993)
St. Paul Fire Marine Insurance Co. (“St. Paul”) appeals the District Court’s grant of summary judgment in favor of Peggy Ann McNicholes, the Plaintiff. McNicholes entered psychotherapy with psychologist Leo Subotnik in the fall of 1984. She sought treatment because she recently had been raped and was also a victim of childhood incest. During the course of McNicholes’s treatment, Subotnik and McNicholes
became involved in a sexual relationship, which, according to the undisputed evidence in this case, resulted from Subotnik’s mishandling of the transference-countertransference phenomenon. McNicholes filed an action against Subotnik in the District Court claiming severe psychological injuries resulting from her sexual relationship with him. Subotnik called upon his professional liability carrier, St. Paul, to defend him. St. Paul retained counsel to defend Subotnik, but denied coverage and defended Subotnik under a full reservation of rights. Subotnik agreed not to institute a declaratory judgment action against St. Paul to determine the issue of coverage. The U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, affirmed the judgment of the District Court.


Naomi M. Meara, Lyle D. Schmidt, Jeannée D. Day discuss how ethical decision-makers can be identified by four core virtues: prudence, integrity, respectfulness, and benevolence.


Dr. Stanley Milgram’s classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).


Key words: Road rage, Trigger effect, Weapons effect

Abstract: Little is known about the relationship between firearm carrying and hostile behavior on the roadway. To explore a possible association between firearm carrying by drivers and hostile driving behavior [the authors] conducted a random-digit-dial survey of 790 licensed drivers in Arizona. In addition to demographic questions, [the authors] asked whether respondents had carried a gun while
driving in the 12 months prior to the survey. Respondents were also asked if they, in anger, had personally made obscene gestures, cursed or shouted at other drivers, impeded another drivers progress with their vehicle, aggressively ‘followed another driver too closely’, or brandished a gun at another driver. [The authors] used multivariable logistic regression to explore correlates of hostile driving behavior while taking into account several demographic and behavioral characteristics. Overall 11% of drivers always (4%) or sometimes (7%) carried a gun with them in their vehicle; 34% report having made obscene gestures/cursed/shouted angrily; 28% report aggressively following or blocking other drivers with their vehicle. In both crude and multivariate adjusted analyses, self-report of engaging in hostile behavior while driving was significantly more common among men, young adults, and individuals who carried a firearm in their car. [The authors’] findings suggest that, at least among Arizona motorists, having a gun in the car is a strong marker for aggressive and illegal behavior behind the wheel.


Moffic, H. S. (2019, November 7). The Goldwater Rule: What would Freud and Frankl have done? *Psychiatric Times.* [https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/couch-crisis/goldwater-rule-what-would-freud-and-frankl-have-done?rememberme=1&elq_mid=9527&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA](https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/couch-crisis/goldwater-rule-what-would-freud-and-frankl-have-done?rememberme=1&elq_mid=9527&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA) Psychiatrist Steven Moffic, MD writes about the views of two European psychiatrists, Sigmund Freud and Viktor Frankl, in terms the rise to power of Adolf Hitler and the emerging genocidal policies that were being developed by the Nazis at that time. Dr. Moffic frames his article within the context of the Goldwater Rule, which refers to Paragraph 3 of Section 7 in the American Psychiatric Association’s (APA) Principles of Medical Ethics: “On occasion psychiatrists are asked for an opinion about an individual who is in the light of public attention or who has disclosed information about himself/herself through public media. In such circumstances, a psychiatrist may share with the public his or her expertise about psychiatric issues in general. However, it is unethical for a psychiatrist to offer a professional opinion unless he or she has conducted an examination and has been granted proper authorization for such a statement (APA, 2013, p. 9). This ethical standard originated as a consequence of events that transpired in 1964, when *Fact Magazine* published an article titled “The Unconscious of a Conservative: A Special Issue on the Mind of Barry Goldwater.” The magazine polled US psychiatrists about whether or not US Senator Barry Goldwater was fit to be president. At that time, criticism of 1964 Republican Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater ran from his being paranoid and a potential danger by that might lead to a nuclear war to his presumed homosexuality. Unfortunately, the concerns about homosexuality were something of psychiatric concern in that era of time. In response, Senator Goldwater sued *Fact Magazine* editor Ralph Ginzburg and managing editor Warren Boroson (*Goldwater v. Ginzburg*, July, 1969). Goldwater won the lawsuit and received damages totaling $75,000.00, which would be approximately $500,000.00 in today’s dollars adjusted for inflation. As a consequence, the outspoken psychiatrists were publicly shamed. To avert future embarrassment and “wild analysis” (Freud’s term for unfounded speculation), the so-called Goldwater Rule was adapted several years later as an annotation in the AMA
principles of medical ethics for psychiatrists. The rule stated that it was unethical to provide any psychiatric analysis of a public figure without personal evaluation and permission of that person. In 2019, as concerns over the current President’s mental health emerged, the rule was tightened and strengthened.


Abstract Summary: Human-like modes of communication, including mutual gaze, in dogs may have been acquired during domestication with humans. Nagasawa et al. show that gazing behavior from dogs, but not wolves, increased urinary oxytocin concentrations in owners, which consequently facilitated owners’ affiliation and increased oxytocin concentration in dogs. Further, nasally administered oxytocin increased gazing behavior in dogs, which in turn increased urinary oxytocin concentrations in owners. These findings support the existence of an interspecies oxytocin-mediated positive loop facilitated and modulated by gazing, which may have supported the coevolution of human-dog bonding by engaging common modes of communicating social attachment.


http://www.nbcc.org/Assets/Ethics/NBCCCodeofEthics.pdf

http://www.nbcc.org/AssetManagerFiles/ethics/internetCounseling.pdf


Ryan Thomas Neace is a licensed professional counselor in two states and holds two national certifications in counselor from the National Board for Certified Counselors. On 05-11-2016, he posted a blog addressing Tennessee House Bill 1840, which had been signed into law by the governor on 04-27-2016. According to Neace, HB 1840 misses that “the very core of counseling as a vocation and the mandate of our professional licensure is that we are to be ethical counselors, and that it is not enough to just make some cursory and perfunctory effort to act that way…” According to Neace, it is no secret that the HB 1840 was a deliberate attempt to give so-called “religious freedom” to therapists hoping to find a way to legally deny mental health services to LGBTQ clients based. In his indictment of this legislation, Neace states HB 1840 “is making lawful what is unethical.”

Abstract: A random sample of American Counseling Association members was asked to respond to a 77-item survey of counselor behaviors and identify whether each behavior was ethical or unethical. Results are categorized by behaviors in which 90% of counselors agreed, 75% to 90% agreed, and 25% to 50% disagreed.

Jenny Newsome discusses managing the ethical dilemmas involved in reconciling boundaries with the therapeutic alliance. This blog post is excerpted from Newsome (2002).


According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, suicide has been the leading cause of death in U.S. jails every year since 2000. In 2013, one third (34%) of jail inmate deaths were due to suicide. The suicide rate increased 14%, from 40 suicides per 100,000 jail inmates in 2012 to 46 per 100,000 in 2013.


APA staff writer Amy Novotney interviews several psychologists who provide their opinions on three common ethical missteps: (1) Working outside your scope of practice, (2) Not documenting suicidality or violence, and (3) Failing to protect patient privacy.


Written alone with co-author Alisa Bowman, this book is largely based on the work of a former FBI Supervisory Special Agent Mary Ellen O’Toole, Ph.D. (2000), who was one of the most senior profilers until her retirement in 2009.

This edition was previously published by Hudson Street Press.

[This article was published online on 29 May 2018. Errors were subsequently identified in the text of section 5.3 and 7.2. The article was corrected on 30 June 2018.]. Oscar Oviedo-Trespalacios, Md. Mazharul Haque, Mark King, and Simon Washington found that talking on a mobile device increases crash risk by 2.2 times whereas texting increases risk by 6.1 times. The authors used an innovative questionnaire, which included randomized textual and visual scenarios. The questionnaire was administered to collect data from a sample of 447 drivers in South East Queensland-Australia (66% females; n = 296).

Yvona Padian, Elizabeth Welfel, and Ronald Beebe randomly surveyed 1,000 psychologists from four different states and received 300 useable responses (30%). The authors found that the majority of psychologists (76.4%) were misinformed about their state laws, believing that they had a legal duty to warn when they did not, or assuming that warning was their only legal option when other protective actions less harmful to client privacy were allowed. Despite the inaccuracy of their knowledge, many psychologists were confident that they understood the duty to protect in their own state. Contrary to expectation, the authors found no significant association between legal knowledge and continuing education in legal and ethical issues, graduate training in ethics, or clinical experience with dangerous clients. The authors suggest that educational experiences during and after graduate school may not be meeting the needs of professionals to understand the complicated array of state laws and ethical duties regarding dangerous clients.

APA staff writer Chris Palmer provides a summary of the 10 most downloaded APA articles in 2019, a year in which more than 4,500 articles were published in APA’s 89 journals.


Parham v. J. R., 442 U.S. Supreme Ct 584,602 (1979)
“The law’s concept of the family rests on a presumption that parents possess what a child lacks in maturity, experience, and capacity for judgment required for making life’s difficult decisions.”

Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


U.S. adults generally can answer basic questions about the Bible and Christianity, but are less familiar with other world religions. See also Smith (2010).

Attorney Amanda R. Phillips observes, “Most people react in one of two ways when they receive a subpoena: they either ignore it, or they panic. Of these two responses, panicking is the better one because it at least prompts you to call your attorney.” According to Phillips, the correct response is to call your attorney, who can help prepare a proper response to the subpoena in a way that complies with the law.

Professor David P. Phillips, Ph.D. (Department of Sociology at the University of California in San Diego, California) coined the term “media contagion” (Phillips, 1980, 1986), which was an extension of cultural contagion and behavioral contagion theories. Phillips groundbreaking research published in 1974 revealed how highly publicized stories of deviant and dangerous behavior influences so-called copycat incidents. He showed how suicide rates spike in the week following an inappropriately-publicized celebrity suicide, in contrast to the trend of no increase in suicides in the week following a media strike that unintentionally suppresses such coverage. Of historical interest, the Werther Effect was named after the protagonist in Goethe’s novel, *The Sorrows of Young Werther,* in which the hero kills himself. Because of a rash of suicides by young men who had read it, the novel was banned in some European countries after its publication nearly 200 years ago. Some had even dressed like Werther or had left the book open to the passage detailing his death when they killed themselves.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601(08)60215-4

Robert T. M. Phillips, M.D., Ph.D. is an adjunct professor of law at the University of Maryland School of Law in Baltimore and the 2011 Yochelson Distinguished Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut. In this article, he argues for “competent and reliable comprehensive clinical psychiatric risk assessment that is rooted in evidence-based practice standards for medical evaluation and that considers all relevant clinical and historical information including data from standardized risk assessment tools” (p. 476).

Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

This article, formerly titled “Beyond Jeffrey Epstein’s Death,” dated August 13, 2019, has since been updated by the author, psychiatrist Ronald W. Pies, M.D., who discusses the scandal of incarcerating those with serious mental illness. Citing Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dr. Pies points out that suicide has been the leading cause of death in U.S. jails every year since 2000.


In a study of 148 licensed mental health professionals and 250 undergraduate students, Andrew Pomerantz and James Grice found that performed a factor analysis of 82 specific therapist behaviors, which yielded three factors: nonsexual dual relationships, assertive or discomforting therapist actions, and sexual dual relationships. A comparison of factor composite scores indicate that undergraduates, in contrast to mental health professionals, rated nonsexual dual relationships as more ethical whereas assertive or discomforting actions were viewed as less ethical. Issues related to confidentiality and informal consultation were the “only categories” in which undergraduates’ beliefs are less ethically accepting than the beliefs of mental health professionals. The authors speculate that, although these effects may diminish with age, the results nonetheless suggest that mental-health professionals may hold ethical beliefs that are inconsistent with those who seek their services.

Although he did not know, it was at this workshop that I informally adopted Kenneth Pope, Ph.D. as one of my ethics instructor role models, to which I aspired and have always fallen short. During an ethics group exercise, I gained insight into the “three-step” decision making model that we used when discussing hypothetical case scenarios. Whenever I have referred to Dr. Pope’s model, I remember these group exercises. Dr. Pope continues to serve others by providing articles, research and resources on his website (https://kspope.com/index.php).


A national survey of 250 female and 250 male clinical and counseling psychologists (return rate was 58%) showed that over two thirds (69.93%) of the women and one third (32.85%) of the men had experienced some form of physical or sexual abuse. Participants rated themselves as being moderately competent to provide services related to victims of abuse, although women perceived themselves to be more competent than men. See also Elliot and Guy (1993).


Among other topics addressed in their book, Pope and Vasquez (2016) provide a list of 26 logical fallacies that can slide into the background of psychotherapy and blend in with a therapist’s best reasoning. Of particular interests to diagnosticians is the “Nominal Fallacy” (i.e., the mistake of assuming that because we have given a name to something, therefore we have explained it). For a review of “Common Logical Fallacies in Psychology: 26 Types and Examples,” see this link: https://kspope.com/fallacies/fallacies.php


Kenneth S. Pope, Ph.D., ABPP provides links to almost the ethics codes of almost 200 professional associations and related ethics resources. Dr. Pope served as chair of the Ethics Committees of the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) and the American Psychological Association (APA). A renowned and respected ethicist, Dr. Pope resigned from APA in 2008 he respectfully disagreed with
the decisive changes that APA had made in its ethical stance after 9-11. In his view, “those changes moved APA far from its ethical foundation, historic traditions, and basic values, and beyond what I could in good conscience support with my membership.” His decision to resign from APA reflected his effort to judge what was right for him, and he expressed respect for those who saw things differently, held other beliefs, or took other paths.

The link to this article was removed in 2018.

These guidelines are taken from Naeshia McDowell’s (2019) “DFCS Lack of Supervision Guidelines.”


Karen Pryor, who is one of the early proponents of clicker training and the use of operant principles to train dolphins, provides an insightful and practical discussion of operant techniques and schedules of reinforcement that are used by professional dog trainers as well as by psychologists treating behavioral problems.


Deborah A. Reid, Jacqueline Seitz, Sally Friedman, Anita R. Marton, Christine Khaikin, Gabrielle de la Guéronnière provide an explanation of how federal confidentiality law and regulations protect the privacy of substance use disorder (SUD) patient records by prohibiting unauthorized disclosures of patient records
except in limited circumstances. There is also discussion of differences between 42 CFR Part 2 and HIPAA.


Richmont Graduate University. (2019). *CED 6123: Ethical, legal, and professional standards in professional counseling and marriage and family therapy* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: William F. Doverspike. [https://ecams.richmont.edu/](https://ecams.richmont.edu/)


Francis P. Robinson, an American education philosopher, introduced the SQRRR or SQ3R method. It is a reading comprehension method named for its five steps: survey, question, read, recite, and review. It offers an active and efficient approach to studying textbook material. Although it was originally created for college students, it is also useful for younger students.


In his cross-cultural research on initiation rites, Fr. Richard Rohr, OFM, has observed five consistent lessons communicated to the initiate. These lessons are meant to separate initiates from their thoughts about themselves and reattach them to who they really are. These messages are essential for a man to know experientially if he is to be rightly aligned with reality (and perhaps also for a woman, though in some cases women need to be taught the reverse first). (1) Life is hard, (2) You are not that important, (3) Your life is not about you, (4) You are not in control, and (5) You are going to die.


Howard Rosenthal’s book has stood the test of time as a valuable resource for those preparing for the National Counselor Examination.


Keywords: Virtual Reality (VR), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Barbara Rothbaum, Ph.D., who at the time of her early research was affiliated with the College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology, is sometimes cited as the researcher who first demonstrated the use of virtual reality to treat a psychological condition (fear of heights). She and her colleagues studied the efficacy of computer-generated (virtual reality) graded exposure in the treatment of acrophobia (fear of heights). In this landmark study, 20 college students with acrophobia were randomly assigned to virtual reality graded exposure treatment (N = 12) or to a waiting-list comparison group (N = 8). Seventeen students completed the study. Sessions were conducted individually over 8 weeks. Outcome was assessed by using measures of anxiety, avoidance, attitudes, and distress associated with exposure to heights before and after treatment. Significant differences between the students who completed the virtual reality treatment (N = 10) and those on the waiting list (N = 7) were found on all measures. The treatment group was described as significantly improved after 8 weeks, but the comparison group was unchanged.


Keywords: Military, Virtual Reality (VR), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Trauma
The authors examined the effectiveness of virtual reality exposure augmented with D-cycloserine or alprazolam, compared with placebo, in reducing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to military trauma. After an
introductory session, five sessions of virtual reality exposure were augmented with D-cycloserine (50 mg) or alprazolam (0.25 mg) in a double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial for 156 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans with PTSD. The authors found that PTSD symptoms significantly improved from pre- to posttreatment across all conditions and were maintained at 3, 6, and 12 months. There were no overall differences in symptoms between D-cycloserine and placebo at any time. Alprazolam and placebo differed significantly on the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale score at posttreatment and PTSD diagnosis at 3 months posttreatment; the alprazolam group showed a higher rate of PTSD (82.8%) than the placebo group (47.8%). Between-session extinction learning was a treatment-specific enhancer of outcome for the D-cycloserine group only. At posttreatment, the D-cycloserine group had the lowest cortisol reactivity and smallest startle response during virtual reality scenes.


Key words: Self-care, self care

The author, Vinnie Rotondaro, was Editor at Large for Narratively. This article was edited by Brendan Spiegel and illustrated by Kevin Huizenga.


Key words: Trigger warnings, Activation notification

Students are requesting and professors are issuing trigger warnings which are warnings cautioning that some content of college course material may cause distress to students. Trigger warnings are meant to alleviate distress of students who may otherwise experience. However, multiple lines of research suggest trigger warnings could either increase or decrease symptoms of distress. Mevagh Sanson, Deryn Strange, and Garry Maryanne designed a study to assess whether or not trigger warnings are useful in reducing distress. Across six experiments, the authors gave some college students and Internet users a trigger warning but not others, exposed everyone to one of a variety of negative materials, and then measured symptoms of distress. To better estimate trigger warnings’ effects, the authors conducted mini meta-analyses on the data, revealing trigger warnings had trivial effects. People reported similar levels of negative affect, intrusions, and avoidance regardless of whether they had received a trigger warning.
These patterns were similar among people with a history of trauma. The authors conclude that these results suggest a trigger warning is neither meaningfully helpful nor harmful.


In discussing the scenario in which a threat is made by a client during a session in which intended victim is present, Schoeder provides some useful advice for psychologists: (1) Draw the intended victim’s attention to the threat in case he or she missed it. (2) Indicate that you consider the threat to be serious, and encourage the intended victim to take it seriously. (3) Encourage the intended victim to take whatever precautions seem in order. (4) Document clearly in your notes that you carried on this discussion.


YAVIS is an acronym introduced by University of Minnesota professor William Schofield, Ph.D., who claimed to have demonstrated that mental health professionals often have a positive bias towards clients exhibiting these traits. In other words, individuals with these characteristics are assumed to represent a psychotherapist’s “ideal patient.” Schofield explained that such a bias may, in turn, predispose the psychotherapist to work harder to help these clients. Such an inclination, although presumed to be mostly unconscious, was thought to be driven by an expectation that clients with such traits would be motivated to work harder in psychotherapy, thereby increasing the therapist’s hope that the treatment would be effective. Furthermore, this process would work to enhance the therapist’s experience of himself or herself as competent, which may help explain why YAVIS clients are unconsciously seen as more desirable.


Joe Scroppo, Ph.D., J.D. and Dan Taube, J.D., Ph.D. discuss these five considerations for practitioners considering contracting with companies providing web-based mental health services: (1) Am I competent to provide online services generally? (2) Does the service allow direct contact between the client and the therapist (i.e., contact not controlled by the service)? (3) How is informed consent to online psychotherapy obtained — and who obtains it? (4) Does the contract with the provider adequately address record keeping and confidentiality matters? (5) Are prospective patients adequately screened prior to being connected with a provider?


Keywords: Informed consent

Accepted author version posted online: 22 Mar 2017. Published online: 19 Apr 2017

Rebecca Schwartz-Mette, Ph.D. and David S. Shen-Miller, Ph.D. replicated Kenneth Pope’s 1987 study by asking 453 practicing psychologists the same 83 questions posed to practitioners 30 years earlier.


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

Rebecca Schwartz-Mette, PhD, Kathleen S. Brown, PhD, Lindsay Childress-Beatty, JD, PhD, and Jared L. Skillings, PhD, ABPP discuss how to balance practical and ethical considerations in resuming in-person services. The authors focus on several sections of the APA (2017) Ethics Code.


Kabir Sehgal provides a discussion of two key points including writing emails that include subjects with keywords and the use of Bottom Line Up Front (BLUF) style that succinctly specifies the purpose of the email and action required. BLUF should answer the five W’s: who, what, where, when, and why.


Key words: Self-care, self care

This popular book provides some inspiring stories of Positive Psychology in action, including how the U.S. Army is now trained in emotional resilience; how innovative schools can educate for fulfillment in life and not just for workplace success; and how corporations can improve performance at the same time as they raise employee well-being. With interactive exercises to help readers explore their own attitudes and aims. Here is an example of a typical positive psychology exercise that has been around for many years: “Every night for the next week, set aside ten minutes before you go to sleep. *Write down three things that went well today and why they went well*” (Seligman, 2011, p. 33).


In response to Smith and Okech’s (2016) article, James Sells, Ph.D. (Regent University) and W. Bryce Hagedorn, Ph.D. (University of Central Florida) raise two basic questions (p. 265): (1) Are there ethical issues raised by the accreditation of counseling programs within institutions that ascribe to religious policies and/or codes of conduct that disallow sexual behavior outside of traditional marriage? (2) How does the CACREP simultaneously honor both religious diversity and sexual orientation diversity in its accrediting practices? Sells and Hagedorn reason that protections for sexual minorities can thrive with protections for religious liberties. Sells and Hagedorn (a) acknowledge that the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs’ (CACREP) accreditation process is designed to ensure that counseling programs of religious or secular institutions meet established standards to prepare counselors to work with all client groups, (b) describe the Ethical Acculturation Model (Handelsman, Gottlieb, & Knapp, 2005), and (c) provide an example of a theological perspective for educators to help students integrate their professional and religious identities.


Key words: Self-care, self care


[This periodical is published by with The British Psychological Society, and is not meant to be confused with the *American Psychologist*, which is published by the American Psychological Association].

David S. Shapiro, Ph.D. reviews the core tenets of the contemporary scientist-practitioner model (i.e., the current Boulder model): (1) giving psychological assessment, testing, and intervention in accordance with scientifically based protocols, (2) accessing and integrating scientific findings to make informed healthcare decisions for patients, (3) questioning and testing hypotheses that are relevant to current healthcare, (4), building and maintaining effective cross-disciplinary relationships with professionals in other fields, (5), research-based training and support to other health professions in the process of providing psychological care, and (6) contributing to practice-based research and development to improve the quality of health care. For a review of the origin of the scientist-practitioner model (i.e., the Boulder model), see Baker and Benjamin (2000).


The public’s perception that the insanity defense is used in 37% of all felony cases is a gross overestimate, because the actual figure is 1%. Prior to the Hinckley case (1982), the insanity defense had been used in less than 2% of all felony cases in the U.S. and was unsuccessful in almost 75% of those tried.

  
Gregory Smith, an associate director of research at Pew Research Center, summarizes a 2019 Pew Research Center survey that finds that most self-described Catholics don’t believe this core teaching of transubstantiation. In fact, nearly seven-in-ten Catholics (69%) say they personally believe that during Catholic Mass, the bread and wine used in Communion “are symbols of the body and blood of Jesus Christ.” Just one-third of U.S. Catholics (31%) say they believe that “during Catholic Mass, the bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Jesus.”  
Transubstantiation, referring to the idea that during Mass, the bread and wine used for Communion become the body and blood of Jesus Christ, is central to the Catholic faith. In fact, the Catholic Church teaches that “the Eucharist is ‘the source and summit of the Christian life.’” According to Smith, about six-in-ten (63%) of the most observant Catholics (i.e., those who attend Mass at least once a week) accept the Church’s teaching about transubstantiation. However, even among this most observant group of Catholics, roughly one-third (37%) don’t believe that the Communion bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Christ (including 23% who don’t know the church’s teaching and 14% who know the church’s teaching but don’t believe it). Among Catholics who do not attend Mass weekly, large majorities say they believe the bread and wine are symbolic and do not actually become the body and blood of Jesus. See also Pew Research Center (2010).


According to Lance C. Smith, Ph.D. (University of Vermont) and Jane E. Atieno Okech, Ph.D. (University of Vermont), the field of counseling is expatiating (i.e., speaking or writing at length about) on counselors’ religious values that conflict with the affirmation of diverse sexual orientations. There is also a germane systemic issue: the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs’ practice of providing accreditation to counseling programs housed within religious institutions that disaffirm or disallow individuals with sexual minority identities. This article examines the complexities of this practice given the field’s ethical mandate to affirm both religious and sexual orientation diversity.

Lance C. Smith, Ph.D. and Jane E. Atieno Okech, Ph.D. write a rejoinder to Sells and Hagedorn’s (2016) article, “CACREP Accreditation, Ethics, and the Affirmation of Both Religious and Sexual Identities: A Response to Smith and Okech,” which supports Smith and Okech’s (2016) assertion that a dialogue examining the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs’ accreditation practices pertaining to counseling programs in institutions that disaffirm/disallow diverse sexual orientation is germane. Smith and Okech articulate the common ground they share with Sells and Hagedorn while also highlighting areas of dissension.


Twenty-five years after the Lorena Bobbitt trial, psychiatrists Renés Sorrentino, MD, Meghan Musselman, and Lauren Broderick, MD provide an analysis of the Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity defense. The authors discuss the distinctions between the concept of an impulse not resisted and the legal concept of an *irresistible impulse*.


Faculty members of Johnson University in Knoxville, Tennessee, have developed the following dispositions for student assessment specific to the Johnson University CACREP-accredited Clinical Mental Health Counseling (CMHC) program: (1) Resilient, (2) Teachable, (3), Aware of Self and Others, (4), Integrity, and (5) Compassion.


*St. John’s Holdings, LLC v. Two Electronics, LLC*, Misc. 16-000090 (MA, Trial Court, Land Court Dept., April 14, 2016).

In a ground-breaking ruling to a motion to dismiss in a trial court lawsuit, Massachusetts Land Court Justice Robert Foster ruled that text messages may form a binding contract in real estate negotiations—even where a formal offer has not been signed by the seller. After the ruling was announced in 2016, some attorneys have advised their clients to use the following disclaimer: “Emails sent or received shall neither constitute acceptance of conducting transactions via electronic means nor shall create a binding contract in the absence of a fully signed written agreement.” Because text messages are so short, it is not practical to use such a legal disclaimer.

*St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Love*, 459 N.W.2d 698 (Minn.1990)
This case asks whether sexual conduct between a licensed psychologist (Defendant Ronald W. Love, Ph.D.) and his patient (Plaintiff Mary Anderson et al.), under circumstances where transference has occurred, may give rise to a claim by the patient that is covered under the therapist’s professional liability policy. The issue was whether a claim for damages arising out of a patient’s sexual relationship with her treating psychologist can ever be a claim for damages resulting from professional services provided or which should have been provided. The trial court ruled there was no coverage for the claims of Mary and her husband and granted plaintiff St. Paul Fire & Marine summary judgment. The court of appeals reversed (St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Love, 447 N.W.2d 5 [Minn.App. 1989]). The Supreme Court of Minnesota affirmed the Court of Appeals and thus granted the petition of St. Paul Fire & Marine for further review.


*State v. Warren Reid Hall* (1984)


Biologist Ethan Bier, Ph.D., University of California, San Diego, had a graduate student, Valentino Gantz, who found a way to get brown fruit flies to produce blond-looking offspring most of the time. Gantz demonstrated a new technique that could create this effect, known as *gene drive*, almost every time. *Gene drive* refers to a sequence of DNA that can cause a mutation to be inherited by the offspring of an organism with nearly 100 percent efficiency, regardless of whether it’s beneficial for that organism’s survival. By combining it with new genetic editing techniques such as CRISPR, scientists are able to drive changes they make quickly through an entire species. In other words, this technology makes the organisms that carry the gene have the specified characteristic, and it also causes them to have all their offspring have the same characteristic.


Using CRISPR technology to engineer mosquitoes with a *gene drive*, entomologist Ruth Müeller, Dr. rer. nat., and a team of researchers have launched a major new phase in the testing of a controversial genetically modified organism: a mosquito designed to quickly spread a genetic mutation lethal to its own species. The hope is that the technology will help eliminate or reduce the *Anopheles gambiae*, the main species of mosquito that spreads malaria, an infectious disease that affects probably two-thirds of the world’s population. Critics and environmentalists warn that gene-drive organisms could spread uncontrollably and cause unintended consequences, such as having a negative effect on crops (e.g., by
eliminating important pollinators) or causing a species’ population crash, i.e., which could also lead to other mosquitoes coming with other diseases.


Former APA President (2003) Robert Sternberg, Ph.D describes how smart people may be particularly susceptible to certain fallacies in thinking because they have been so rewarded for their intelligence that they lose sight of their humanity. According to Sternberg, smart people who are foolish tend to show one or more fallacies in thinking: Egocentrism (In planning their actions, they take into account their own interests—but no one else’s interests), Omniscience (Smart people who are foolish may know a lot about something, but they become foolish when they start to think that they know a lot about everything), Omnipotence (Smart people who are foolish think they are all powerful, and they think they can do whatever they want), Invulnerability (Smart people who are foolish think they can get away with whatever they do. They think they will not get caught and, if they do get caught, they think they will be able to get themselves out of it).


The authors used a database from the late 1970s that contained data on physical abuse and sexual abuse by various perpetrator types as well as on symptoms of depression, anxiety, and religiosity in a college population sample. The authors found that students alleging sexual abuse by religious authorities were as symptomatic (depressed and anxious) as students abused by parents and were more symptomatic than controls. Further, students who had been abused by religious authorities showed greater variance in religiosity and a greater likelihood of breaking ties with their religious communities. Students self-labeling as physically abused by parents were found to be more at risk for sexual abuse by religious authorities. One conclusion of the authors was that the intensity of the trauma from abuse by religious authorities may make it more difficult to study, treat, and recover from sexual abuse.


Dan Taube, J.D., Ph.D., Joe Scroppo, Ph.D., J.D., Amanda D. Zelechoski, J.D., Ph.D. review nine situations that have emerged from their experience as The Trust risk management consultants who have listened to and assisted many practitioners in addressing the challenges they face on a day-to-day basis.
The lessons include a focus on obtaining consent, setting boundaries, flexibility, attention to clinician affect, differentiating the clinician’s own values and needs from those of the client, awareness of the limits of competence, maintaining adequate legal knowledge, keeping good records, and routine consultation.

Thomas, B. (2019, August 5). Rethinking deadline and late penalty policies…again. *Faculty Focus*. https://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/effective-classroom-management/rethinking-deadline-and-late-penalty-policies-again/
Brenda Thomas, an online instructor in the humanities who writes on topics related to online higher education, provides one of her solutions to handling another one of the recurring topics related to handling excuses, extension requests, and late work submissions by students.


Tjeltveit and Gottlieb (2012, p. 68) make the statement, “As Behnke (2008) observed, ‘There’s no one thing that has gotten more psychologists in [ethical] trouble than the desire to be helpful.’” Tjeltveit and Gottlieb’s article in the APA Monitor on Psychology is based on their 2010 article titled “Avoiding the Road to Ethical Disaster: Overcoming Vulnerabilities and Developing Resilience,” from the APA journal *Psychotherapy Theory, Research, Practice, Training* (Vol. 41, No. 1).


John Torous, M.D., Digital Editor of *Psychiatric Times*, discusses some trends in digital care. Among the more interesting trends discussed in his article, one is a graph showing that, in most real world cases, most mental health apps are rarely opened for no more than a few days after they are installed.

According to the a statistical analysis by the authors, the rate of mass shootings in the U.S. has escalated to an average of one every 12.5 days, and one school shooting on average every 31.6 days, compared to a pre-2000 level of about three events per year.

Natasha Tracy describes some of the behavioral signs that a child may be a victim of neglect: frequent absences from school; begging or stealing food or money; lacking needed medical care (including immunizations), dental care, or glasses; consistently dirty and has severe body odor; lacking sufficient clothing for the weather; abuse of alcohol or other drugs; states that there is no one at home to provide care. Child neglect may also be suspected when parents show the following behavioral signs: indifference to their child, apathy or depression, strange or irrational actions or behaviors, and abuse of alcohol or other drugs. More detailed lists are provided in her blog post.


The Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA) is a national non-profit membership organization, established by The Trust to support psychology, mental health, and allied health professions by promoting education, risk management, and practice management. The mission of TrustPARMA is to help TrustPARMA members reduce their risk and enhance their practice services. This website provides free state law specific Electronic Health Record (EHR) templates for each jurisdiction. The EHR templates meet the letter of the law and ethical standards. The EHR Task Force identified the key aspects of good psychological EHRs that MDs and other health care professionals would expect for integrated healthcare records from their psychology partners. The EHR templates focus psychologists on meeting the legal requirements of each State’s law while limiting unnecessary detail that psychologists often include in their records.


Keywords: HIPAA, Breach Notification Rule

Unofficial reports of breaches of private healthcare, financial, and business information have reached over 11.5 billion records in the past 14 years (Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, 2019). One response to these breaches in the healthcare arena has been the addition of the Breach Notification Rule (BNR; DHHS, 2013; HITECH Act, 2009) as a component of HIPAA (2003, 2013). The BNR is structured in such a way as to strongly encourage healthcare professionals to use encryption. Though these regulations do not require such use, it exempts protected healthcare information that is encrypted, at a sufficient level, from its requirements for notification of breaches. Put another way, if professionals adequately encrypt their protected health information on digital devices, and those devices get lost, stolen, or hacked, professionals are not required under the BNR to notify clients or report to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The reason is that encryption, when used correctly, can offer a fairly high level of protection for protected health information.


The Mandatory Underwriting Questions for a group liability insurance policy consist of the following four questions, which must be answered and then signed and dated by the insured: (1) Have you or anyone in
your group reported any Claims during the past 12 months or are you or anyone in your group aware of any circumstances that may result in a Claim arising out of professional services against you or anyone in your group? (2) Have you or anyone in your group been sanctioned or are you or anyone in your group currently under review by any professional ethics body, university disciplinary committee, state licensing board or other regulatory body or ever had a license revoked or suspended? (3) Are you or anyone in your group aware of any HIPAA Privacy Rule or Medicare or Medicaid payment violations that may result in an investigation or proceeding before the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or its designee, or any state? (4) Have you or anyone in your group applied for prescriptive privileges from any State Licensure Board(s) or is anyone currently licensed to prescribe? If a group member answers answer “yes” to any question, a written explanation and supporting documentation must be submitted.


University of Iowa graduate student Mary Tudor conducted the experiment under the supervision of Professor Wendell Johnson, Ph.D. The research subjects were 22 orphan children in Davenport, Iowa. Half of the children received positive speech therapy, praising the fluency of their speech, and the other half, negative speech therapy, belittling the children for speech imperfections. Many of the normal speaking orphan children who received negative therapy in the experiment suffered negative psychological effects, and some retained speech problems for the rest of their lives. Because some of Johnson’s peers were horrified that he would experiment on orphan children to confirm a hypothesis, the study later became known as the “Monster Study.” The experiment was kept hidden for fear Johnson’s reputation would be tarnished in the wake of human experiments conducted by the Nazis during World War II. Because the results of the study were never published in any peer-reviewed journal, Tudor’s thesis is the only official record of the details of the experiment.


Zeynep Tufekci, Ph.D., a fellow at the Center for Information Technology Policy at Princeton University and an assistant professor at the School of Information and Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, discusses the media contagion effect. She offers four initial recommendations for stopping this contributor to mass shootings: (1) Law enforcement should not release details of the methods and manner of the killings, and those who learn those details should not share them. (2) If and when social media accounts of the killers are located, law enforcement should work with the platforms to immediately pull them. (3) The name of the killer should not be revealed immediately. (4) The intense push to interview survivors and loved ones in their most vulnerable moments should be stopped.
Dr. Stanley Milgram’s (1967) classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).


Between 2005 and 2012, the average homicide rate in the U.S. was 4.9 per 100,000 inhabitants compared to the average rate globally, which was 6.2. However, the U.S. had much higher murder rates compared to other countries identified in the report as “developed,” which all had average homicide rates of 0.8 per 100,000. For example, in 2004, there were 5.5 homicides in the U.S. for every 100,000 persons, which was almost three times higher as Canada (1.9) and six times as high as Germany and Italy (0.9).


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus

As the Nation comes together to slow the spread of COVID-19, on March 16th, the President issued updated Coronavirus Guidance for America. This guidance states that: “If you work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, such as healthcare services and pharmaceutical and food supply, you have a special responsibility to maintain your normal work schedule.” Under Healthcare/Public Health, the following are listed on page 3: “Caregivers (e.g., physicians, dentists, psychologists, mid-level practitioners, nurses and assistants, infection control and quality assurance personnel, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists and assistants, social
workers, speech pathologists and diagnostic and therapeutic technicians and technologists).” See also Krebs (2020).


Based on preliminary analysis of data for 2018, murder rates for a few U.S. cities are as follows (listed in ascending order): Boston (26), Atlanta (42), New Orleans (90), Baltimore (135), Los Angeles (133), New York (148), Chicago (253). For comparison purposes, urban areas generally have higher rates that rural and suburban areas in the U.S. The overall U.S. homicide rate appears to fluctuate between 4.7 and 5.3 per 100,000 people over the past 10 years or so.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

An item that “stands out like a sore thumb” is more likely to be remembered (see Benjamin et al., 1984).


Key words: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias

Steven Walfish, Ph.D. and colleagues conducted a survey of 129 mental health professionals. None of the participants rated their skills below average, whereas 25% rated their skills at the 90th percentile level or above. The modal rating was at the 75th percentile, supporting the idea of a “superiority bias” in which mental health professionals tend to overestimate their competencies and skills—just like everyone else. See also McCormick et al. (1986).


Warren Reid Hall’s appeal of trial court verdict of guilty of murder of Donna Lynn Allen by Warren Reid Hall. Also see Allen v. Jenkins (1984).


Kirsten Weir, APA staff writer, discusses research that shows how smartphones are affecting their users’ health and well-being.


Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus
See also report of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2020).


Yarhouse, M. A. (2017, October 20). Counseling gender diverse populations. Workshop presented at Richmont Graduate University 2017 Annual Alumni Reunion, DoubleTree Atlanta-Marietta. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6iTgIo9K8E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6iTgIo9K8E)


Francesco Zaccardi, M.D. and associates investigated the extent to which two measures of physical fitness (walking pace and handgrip strength) were associated with life expectancy across different levels of adiposity. Brisk walkers were found to have longer life expectancies, which was constant across different levels and indices of adiposity. These findings could help clarify the relative importance of physical fitness and adiposity on mortality.


David Zahl is the founder and director of Mockingbird Ministries and editor-in-chief of the popular Mockingbird website (www.mbird.com). He is as a Licensed Lay Minister who is College and Young Adult Minister at Christ Episcopal Church in Charlottesville, Virginia. Based on Amazon’s review, Zahl describes in our times a universal yearning of people not to be happy or respected so much as to be enough—what religions call “righteous.” To fill the void left by religion the absence of religion in our lives, Zahl’s thesis is that we look to all sorts of everyday activities—from eating and parenting to dating and voting—for the identity, purpose, and meaning once provided on Sunday morning. In our striving, argues Zahl, we are chasing a sense of enoughness, which remains ever out of reach while the resulting effort and anxiety are burning us out. While taking a thoughtful look at American “performancism,” Zahl unmasks the competing pieties around which so much of our lives revolve. He concludes with a fresh appreciation for the grace of God in all its countercultural wonder.


Amanda D. Zelechoski, JD, PhD, ABPP was originally scheduled to present The Trist workshop at the Classic Center in Athens, Georgia, but the event was moved to a live (synchronous) workshop Zoom platform because of the pandemic of COVID-19.


In a survey of engineers at one company, Todd Zanger, Ph.D. found that 42% of the engineers thought their work ranked in the top 5% among their peers—a fact that could easily impede their motivation to improve. See also Dunning-Kruger effect.


Key words: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

**Zinermon v. Burch, 494 US 113, 110, 975 (1990).**

The U.S. Supreme Court addressed the issue of informed consent when it held that a psychiatric patient’s constitutional rights were violated when he was allowed to sign into the hospital voluntarily—yet he was incompetent to give informed consent to do so.

**Zipkin v. Freeman, 436 S.W.2d 753 (Mo. 1968)**

According to court records, Mrs. Ada Margaret Zipkin was referred to Robert F. Freeman, M.D., a psychiatrist, for treatment of headaches and diarrhea. After a few months, the symptoms were gone but Mrs. Zipkin agreed to continue treatment in order to determine the underlying causes of her symptoms. Dr. Freeman convinced Mrs. Zipkin that, if she left his treatment, the symptoms would return. Mrs. Zipkin paid $17.50 per hour, two treatments a week, to Dr. Freeman in 1959-1960. Dr. Freeman told his patient that he earned $50,000.00 per year. As she continued treatment, Mrs. Zipkin began to feel affectionate and came to believe that she had fallen in love with Dr. Freeman. According to her testimony, Mrs. Zipkin claimed that when she told Dr. Freeman that she was in love with him, he said the feeling was mutual. Dr. Freeman advised Mrs. Zipkin to leave her husband and live in a room above Dr. Freeman’s office. Mrs. Zipkin divorced her husband and even took some of his suits for Dr. Freeman. Mrs. Zipkin eventually moved to, invested in, and performed manual labor on a farm in which the Dr. Freeman had invested. Mrs. Zipkin recounted that they engaged in sex and traveled outside the state together. She recalled having attended “group therapy” that involved nude swimming with the psychiatrist. On the basis of these and other allegations, the psychiatrist was successfully sued for malpractice. A trial jury awarded $17,000.00 to plaintiff (May, 1962). The Supreme Court of Missouri found that Clause E of the liability insurance policy was clearly worded that appellant’s liability shall not exceed $5,000.00 in any one claim or suit. Respondent is a single claimant with only one claim for the damages which the insured, Dr. Freeman, inflicted upon her. Appellant is liable to respondent for only $5,000.00 plus interest from the date of her judgment against Dr. Freeman. The case was remanded with directions that a new judgment be entered for respondent against appellant for $5,000.00 plus interest from the date of the original judgment for respondent against Dr. Robert F. Freeman. In all other respects the judgment is affirmed.


The rise of partisan animosity, ideological polarization, and political dogmatism has reignited important questions about the relationship between psychological rigidity and political partisanship. Two competing hypotheses have been proposed: One hypothesis argues that mental rigidity is related to a conservative
political orientation, whereas the other hypothesis suggests that mental rigidity reflects partisan extremity across the political spectrum. In a sample of 743 U.S. citizens, partisan extremity was related to lower levels of cognitive flexibility, regardless of political orientation, across three independent assessments of cognitive flexibility. Zmigrod et al. found that participants who were extremely attached to either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party displayed greater mental rigidity on the cognitive tests than those who were moderately or weakly attached to a political party. The research team also found that self-described Independents displayed greater cognitive flexibility than extremely attached Democrats and Republicans. The authors suggest that the rigidity with which individuals process and respond to nonpolitical information may be related to the extremity of their partisan identities.


History of the APA Ethics Code

As a point of historical reference, the American Psychological Association has previously published its Ethics Code as follows:

This first version made no reference to legal standards.

The 1959 version contained a change to Principle 3: Moral and Legal Standards).

The 1963 version contained no change in language.

The 1968 version contained no change in language.

The 1977 version contained a change to Principle 3: Moral and Legal Standards).

The 1979 version contained no change in language.

The 1981 version contained a change to Principle 3: Moral and Legal Standards).

American Psychologist, 45, 390-395.
The 1990 version contained no change in language.

The 1992 version contained significant changes including a change to the Introduction to the 1992 Ethics Code (paragraph 5), which was aspirational, and a change to Ethical Standard 1.02 (Relationship of Ethics and Law), which was enforceable.

The 2002 version contained a change to Introduction and Applicability (paragraph 7), which was aspirational, and a change to Standard 1.02 (Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority, which was enforceable.
The APA was implicated in assisting the Central Intelligence Agency in continuing “enhanced interrogation techniques” of detainees under the Bush administration. This presented an obvious violation of the APA code of ethics and was been addressed by the APA in the form of reports, responses to media outlets, amendments to policies, and rejections of the allegations. Partly as a result of this controversy, the 2010 version contained some changes in language in the Introduction and Applicability section, as well as additions and changes in the wording of Standard 1.02 (Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority) and Standard 1.03 (Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands). Standard 1.02 contained the additional ending statement (i.e., “Under no circumstances may this standard be used to justify or defend violating human rights”). Standard 1.03 contained the additional ending statement (i.e., “Under no circumstances may this standard be used to justify or defend violating human rights”).

The APA Ethics Committee revised Standard 3.04 in response to a request from the APA Council of Representatives to consider a revision to the Ethics Code to incorporate the prohibitions surrounding psychologist’s participation in national security interrogations as set forth in the Resolution to Amend the 2006 and 2013 Council Resolution to Clarify the Roles of Psychologists Related to Interrogations and Detainee Welfare in National Security Settings, to Further Implement the 2008 Petition Resolution, and to Safeguard Against Acts of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in All Settings, the resolution passed by the APA Council in August 2015. This revision to the Ethics Code was passed by the APA Council of Representatives on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 2016 and became effective on January 1, 2017. The 2017 version added this paragraph to Standard 3.04 (Avoiding Harm):

“(b) Psychologists do not participate in, facilitate, assist, or otherwise engage in torture, defined as any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person, or in any other cruel, inhuman, or degrading behavior that violates 3.04(a).”

**Organizations That Provide Can Ethics Consultations**

These organizations may be able to provide ethics consultations to their members or insureds.

**State and National Professional Associations**

- Georgia Psychological Association (GPA) Ethics Committee 404-634-6272
- American Psychological Association (APA) Ethics Office 202-336-5930
- American Counseling Association (ACA) Ethics Department 800-347-6647
- Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCA) of Georgia 770-449-4547

**Liability Insurance Companies**

- The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS) 800-477-1200
- American Professional Agency 800-897-0033
- Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO) 800-982-9491
- CPH & Associates 800-875-1911

The American Professional Agency (APA) and The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS) are the two largest providers of professional liability insurance for psychologists.

HPSO is a registered name of Affinity Insurance Services, Inc, endorsed by the American Counseling Association (ACA).

CPH & Associates is owned by Charles Philip Hodson, licensed insurer in 50 states.

**Organizations That Provide Can Legal Consultations**

These organizations may be able to provide legal consultations to their members or insureds.

**State and National Professional Associations**

- Georgia Psychological Association (GPA) Legal Services Plan 404-634-6272
- Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCA) of Georgia 770-449-4547

**Liability Insurance Companies**

- The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS) 800-477-1200
- American Professional Agency 800-897-0033

The American Professional Agency (APA) and The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS) are the two largest providers of professional liability insurance for psychologists.

The GPA Legal Service Plan is a paid service that is offered to members of the Georgia Psychological Association.
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**American Psychological Association**


**Chicago Manual of Style / Kate Turabian**


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**Modern Language Association**


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