



The Addictions Newsletter

The American Psychological Association, Division 50

www.addictionpsychology.org

FALL 2016

President's Column

Katie Witkiewitz, Ph.D.
Division 50 President

Thanks very much to all of the Society of Addiction Psychology (SoAP; APA Division 50) members who supported my candidacy to serve as President of SoAP, which has been my professional home since graduate school. I especially want to acknowledge my formal and informal mentors throughout the years, many of whom are former leaders of SoAP. First, my academic mentor, Alan Marlatt, who was instrumental in encouraging me to finish my PhD in his lab at the University of Washington and who was incredibly supportive of me in pursuing a career as an addiction psychologist. I also want to especially thank Sara Jo Nixon, Jalie Tucker, Marsha Bates, Jennifer Buckman, Linda Sobell, Mary Larimer, Kathy Carroll, Sherry McKee, Barbara McCrady, and Jane Ellen Smith who have all been incredibly supportive of my career and who have each inspired me to pursue a leadership position as a woman in academia.

In this issue of TAN I am excited to share with the membership the numerous ongoing initiatives of the society, as well as describe some upcoming initiatives and my goals for the future of the organization. I am very excited to report the new election results with Bruce Liese as the President-



Katie Witkiewitz

elect, Paul Stasiewicz as the newest Member-at-Large for Practice, and Tessa Frohe as our new Student Representative. David Eddie has stepped up as the newest Chair of the Membership Committee and has great ideas to increase our membership (more details to come). I am also thrilled to welcome the new Editor of TAN, Dr. Matthew 'Mateo' Pearson. Dr. Pearson has also agreed to start the process of self-publishing TAN, which is quite an undertaking. This first issue represents months of work by Dr. Pearson and I am very thankful for his efforts!

As a member-based and volunteer-driven organization we have accomplished a lot in our 23 years as a Division of the American Psychological Association (APA) and we have very much grown into a relatively independent organization. By the end of 2016, we will be completely independent from APA with respect to our website, newsletter publication, and midyear meeting (Collaborative Perspectives on

Addiction) planning. We are also looking into ways of making it easier to maintain your membership in SoAP.

Student and Early Career Grant Award Programs

In the past year we have also started ways of giving back to our student and early career members. We have awarded our first round of student grant awards – congratulations to Victoria Ameal (Clark University), Emily Wilhite (University of Texas at Austin), and Min-Jeong Yang (Rutgers University) for receiving the first round of awards. I would also like to thank and congratulate Noah Emery (Past Student Representative), Megan Kirouac (Student Representative), and our Student Grant reviewers for working tirelessly to get this new program off the ground – excellent work!

In the coming year we are looking into the possibility of starting an Early Career Grant Award program, however we need to manage this with ongoing budget crunches of declining membership in APA, which has impacted the membership of SoAP. We are very hopeful that the continued success of the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction midyear meeting (more on this next) will provide sustaining support of the society so that we can begin to offer the Early Career Grant Award program. If you are interested in supporting students and early

career members, then please support the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction meeting or donate to the society in support of students and early career psychologists!

Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction

The 2017 Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction (CPA) meeting, in Albuquerque, NM on March 24-25, will be the fifth year of our annual midyear meeting. The CPA meeting, started by the vision of SoAP past-President Sara Jo Nixon, has grown into an amazing success in a short period of time and is now one of the primary sources of income for

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the society. It is also a major event for training, continuing education, networking, and presenting the latest research findings by leaders in our society. In fact, the CPA meeting has now surpassed the SoAP programming allotment at the annual APA convention with respect to the quantity of presentations and I am hopeful that the CPA meeting will become the primary meeting for all SoAP members. We anticipate 150-200 people will attend the 2017 CPA meeting and I personally look forward to welcoming all of you to sunny Albuquerque in March!! See page 8 of this newsletter or [go here](#) for more details.

Certificate of Proficiency and ABPP Subspecialty

The other major tasks on our to-do list for 2016-2017 are the Certificate of Proficiency and our plan to apply for an American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) Subspecialty in Addiction Psychology. The Certificate of Proficiency renewal has been a multi-year process that was led by Dr. Alan Budney and has been continued by Ray Hanbury, Bruce Liese, Nancy Piotrowski, and Mark Schenker with support from Sherry McKee and Division 28 members Bill Stoops, Cecile Marczyński, and Dustin Stairs. We are nearing the finish line of resubmitting our renewal application and we are hopeful that the application

will be accepted for renewal in 2017. We are also starting the process of applying for status as an ABPP Subspecialty in Addiction Psychology. More details on this to follow in the next issue of TAN. If you are interested in helping with the Subspecialty application or if you have any ideas for Addiction Psychology as a ABPP Subspecialty then I welcome your feedback! Please email me your thoughts and ideas at katie@unm.edu.

Goals for 2016-2017

As SoAP President, my primary goals for my presidential year are to increase membership involvement in Division initiatives and increase collaboration

with other Divisions and professional societies. I also plan to expand the funding for the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction meeting to provide a forum for interaction among SoAP students, researchers, educators, clinicians, and policy-makers. We plan to continue and expand our two monthly conference calls for clinicians (led by Mark Schenker) and students/ECPs (led by Bruce Liese) and we hope to develop an avenue for providing continuing education credit for the clinical conference calls. More updates to follow in future editions of TAN. Thank you so much to Bruce and Mark for continuing to organize these thought-provoking and engaging conference calls.

Editor's Corner

Matthew R. Pearson, Ph.D. TAN Editor

Greetings Division 50!

I am happy to serve as the incoming editor of *The Addictions Newsletter*. I am a Research Assistant Professor at the Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, & Addictions at the University of New Mexico. Division 50 of APA has supported me since early in graduate school with travel awards, and I feel it is now my time to give back to the Division.

It is also my great pleasure to introduce the associate editor of TAN, Adam Wilson. Adam is a doctoral student at the University of New Mexico with a varied background and I look forward to working with him closely as we produce TAN.

Together, we hope to bring you the familiar columns, announcements, and other information that you have come to expect in TAN, but we also hope to introduce some new recurring columns that we hope you will come to look forward to and expect in future editions of TAN.



Matthew 'Mateo' Pearson

In our first issue, we would like to introduce TAN readers to two new columns: *Devil's Advocate* and *Finding Success in Failure*.

Devil's Advocate will feature an esteemed researcher in the field going head-to-head with a contrarian, yours truly. In this issue, Clayton Neighbors articulates the importance of social norms models to understanding alcohol use.

Finding Success in Failure will feature a highly respected person in the addictions field who is brave enough to honestly discuss what they have learned and how they have grown from their failures. In this issue, Carl Lejuez discusses some of his own experiences of failure and his overall approach to dealing with failure.



Adam Wilson

For subsequent issues, we request your contributions to four other columns or short articles: *Back to the Future*, *Hot Off the Press*, *Positively Nothing!*, and *Debate for the Decades*.

In *Back to the Future*, we invite senior investigators to provide suggestions for future research, suggestions for the training that current students should be seeking to prepare for the future, or bold predictions regarding where the future of work in the addictions will take us.

In *Hot Off the Press*, researchers provide their most intriguing preliminary findings. We see this as an opportunity to briefly inform others of particularly exciting or surprising findings prior to entering the long process of publishing in a peer reviewed journal.

In *Positively Nothing!*, we invite researchers to present their null findings, and describe what they have learned from null results.

In *Debates for the Decades*, we hope to address controversial issues in the addictions field with individuals or groups of individuals willing to have an intellectually honest debate on pressing issues.

I would like to do my own shout out regarding the upcoming *Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction* to be held in Albuquerque, NM. In my opinion, it is the most well-run conference that I attend (and I attend many). When I came to Albuquerque as a post-doc, I knew only that this was where Walter White cooked blue meth, and where Bugs Bunny took a wrong turn. I have since fallen in love with the area and look forward to sharing Albuquerque with so many members of Division 50.

If you have suggestions for how we can improve TAN for you, [please provide them here](#).

Hope you enjoy!

Advocate's Alcove

Nancy A. Piotrowski, Ph.D.
Division 50 Federal Advocacy
Coordinator

Washington is abuzz with activity related to the election. There also is some time remaining for Congress to work on the passage of legislation. Bills related to mental health access, records management, and training of practitioners potentially are in the mix. So, I encourage you to keep your eyes and ears open for opportunities to help make change happen.

An example of a recent exciting opportunity occurred on September 22, 2016 where the American Psychological Association Practice Organization (APAPO) set up a Twitter Town Hall (TTH) for graduate students in psychology. This was a rare opportunity for graduate students to ask questions of a United States Senator, Chris Murphy (D-CT), questions about mental health legislation. Specifically the discussion centered around the mental health reform bill in the Senate, S. 2680, the "Mental Health Reform Act of 2016." Senator Murphy is one of the



Nancy Piotrowski

lead sponsors alongside Senator Bill Cassidy of Louisiana. In advance of the call, several Federal Advocacy Coordinators like me invited graduate students interested in psychology advocacy to participate in the chat.

Along with the invitation, we sent information on the legislation, found below. Similarly, we provided a recent article by the APAPO government relations staff on the provisions of the bill, found below, along with a biography on the senator. And of course, not knowing if all knew how to use Twitter, we sent some directions on that and

some examples of the types of questions they might like to ask. [\[By the way, if you want to learn, instructions for setting up an account can be found here.\]](#)

The TTH functions just like other question and answer sessions, except we conducted it using Twitter

(www.twitter.com). Senator Murphy responded to the questions on Twitter for the chat using the hashtag #APAPOChat.

Again, events like this are good opportunities to participate in the process of learning about legislation and advocacy, while also helping to ask legislators the questions we have for them about items affecting our clients, our work, and our field. I anticipate more opportunities like this in the future and will keep you posted. As always, if reading legislation is new to you or you are not familiar with the current bills under consideration, you may read more by visiting Practice Central <http://www.apapracticecentral.org/advocacy/index.aspx>.

Finally, the Committee of State Leaders, of which I am a member, continues to organize a variety of mentoring opportuni-

ties for graduate students related to advocacy. So as information becomes available, I will let you know through TAN and the listserv. If, however, you have an idea for an advocacy project related to addictions or something broader, let me know via napiotrowski@yahoo.com.

Resource Information

American Psychological Association Practice Central - Legislative Priorities <http://www.apapracticecentral.org/advocacy/index.aspx>

Mental Health Reform Act of 2016 moves forward in US Senate <http://www.apapracticecentral.org/update/2016/03-24/mental-health-reform.aspx>

Signing Up With Twitter <https://support.twitter.com/articles/100990#>

The Mental Health Reform Act of 2016 <http://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/MENTALHEALTHREFOR->

Finance & Budget

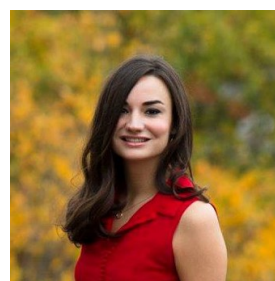
Marsha E. Bates, Ph.D.
Division 50 Finance & Budget
Chair

The Finance Committee would like to thank David Eddie, our outgoing student representative, for his outstanding service over the past five years. David was an incredibly strong voice and active proponent of early career interests. His generosity of time, creative ideas, and perpetual energy will be missed in this committee, although, as many of you know, this was but one of his ongoing contributions to the Division. We wish David the best of luck in his rising addiction career in clinical science and look forward to working with him



Marsha Bates

in other SoAP activities. We also are pleased to welcome our incoming student representative, Laura Banu, who provided a brief introduction:



Laura Banu

I am a second year clinical psychology graduate student at Rutgers University, and I work with Dr. Marsha Bates at the Center of Alcohol Studies. My research interests broadly include the etiology and treatment of alcoholism and other sub-

stance use disorders and how these relate to neurocardiac functioning and autonomic regulation. More specifically, I am interested in examining how bottom-up treatment methods, like biofeedback, can bolster existing cognitive behavioral therapies to help reduce relapse rates. I look forward to my continued involvement in Division 50, most recently as the graduate student representative to the finance committee!

New Member Spotlight: Kasey Claborn, Ph.D.

Jennifer E. Merrill, Ph.D.
Division 50 Early Career Representative

Please welcome to SoAP a new member, Kasey Claborn! Dr. Claborn is currently an Assistant Professor (Research) in the Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry & Human Behavior at the Alpert Medical School of Brown University and Rhode Island Hospital. She received her Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from Oklahoma State University, after completing her clinical internship at the University of Florida Health Sciences Center. Subsequently, she completed her postdoctoral fellowship at the Center for Alcohol & Addiction Studies/Alcohol Research Center on HIV at Brown University.

What are your research interests?

My research interests focus on understanding the syndemics of HIV disease and addiction. Specifically, in my research I seek to improve clinical outcomes of high-risk

patients through improving care coordination and communication at the systems-level, and promoting health behavior change at the patient-level. I am the Principal Investigator on a K23 career development award from NIDA with the goal to tailor an antiretroviral adherence intervention for HIV-infected illicit drug users. I also received an R34 from NIDA to develop and test a mobile application and training intervention designed to improve care coordination and referral systems between HIV clinical services and substance abuse treatment centers. After developing and piloting the program with HIV and substance use providers, we will examine initial implementation and organizational-level outcomes.

How did you get interested in addictive behaviors?

I worked in a behavioral pharmacology lab during undergrad and became interested in smoking cessation and alcohol use among college



Kasey Claborn

students. As I progressed through my training, I became interested in more high-risk behaviors which led to my current interests in opioid treatment and illicit drug use.

What are your clinical interests?

Broadly, I am interested in behavioral medicine with specializations in smoking cessation, motivational interviewing, and anxiety disorders with comorbid chronic illness. Currently, I am leading smoking cessation groups for clinical

trials among people who have diabetes and/or body image and weight management concerns.

How did you hear about the Society on Addiction Psychology (Division 50) and what motivated you to join?

I heard about SoAP through several other faculty here at Brown University, and I joined in hopes of receiving more networking opportunities and/or early career mentoring.

What do you like to do outside of work?

I enjoy exploring New England, including the beaches during the summer and snowshoeing during the winter months. I play basketball and volleyball throughout the year, and enjoy sitting outside listening to live music with my friends and family.

Thank you and welcome to our Division, Kasey!

Join us in the nation's capitol for the 2017 APA Annual Convention!

Christian Hendershot (christian.hendershot@utoronto.ca) and David Eddie (deddie@mgh.harvard.edu)
Division 50 Program Chairs

The 125th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association will be held August 3-6, 2017 in Washington, D.C. The APA Call for Proposals is now available at: <http://www.apa.org/convention/proposals.aspx>

This year's Division program theme is "Translating Addiction Science into Practice." Topics of interest include (but are not limited to): implementing and evaluating evidence-based interventions in clinical settings, clinical research studies of addiction neurobiology and genetics that may directly inform clinical practice, and approaches for identifying new targets for treatment and prevention ([see page 8 for the full program call](#)). Although all addictions-related proposals will be considered, those related to this year's theme will be prioritized. We will again be collaborating closely with Division 28 (Psychopharmacology & Substance Abuse) to bring you collaborative and addictions-focused programming. You can read more about the division programming and convention- and career-related awards on the SoAP website (<http://www.division50.org>). More information will also be communicated via the SoAP listserv over the next several months.



Student & Trainee Perspectives

Megan Kirouac

Tessa Frohe

Division 50 Student Representatives

With the change in editor of *The Addiction Newsletter* also come some changes to the student section. This section will henceforth focus on student-related news and announcements. For this edition, there are two main announcements. First, please add the Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction to your calendars (March 24-25 in Albuquerque, NM). This conference emphasizes student development and there are opportunities to win travel awards. Such opportunities are proof of the dedication of Division 50 to advancing the careers of students, which is why we are happy to have won the APA's Outstanding Division for student involvement and development. I hope to see you there for networking, learning, and enjoying the Albuquerque sunshine!

Our second announcement is that we have a newly elected Student Representative to the Executive Committee: Tessa Frohe. We are happy to welcome Tessa to our team.



Megan Kirouac

From Tessa Frohe:

I am excited to be the newly elected non-voting Student Representative to the Executive Committee of SoAP! I completed my bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of New Mexico (UNM) in 2014, and obtained a concentration certificate for the basics of addictions counseling. Additionally, I worked on many interesting research projects in collaboration with Dr. Katie Witkiewitz, as well as other investigators at UNM. These projects not only piqued my interest in mindfulness and harm reduction for beneficial clinical treatments but also showed me the weight empirical research has to inform these techniques. Upon graduation from UNM, I worked with people in recovery



Tessa Frohe

ery from alcohol and other drugs who were living in transitional housing facilities around New Mexico.

I am currently in my second year at the University of Florida (UF) for my doctorate in Health and Human Performance with a concentration in addictions research through the department of Health Education and Behavior. Here, I am working with Dr. Robert Leeman in his Ethanol, Drugs, Gambling Experiments (EDGE) Lab. We are broadly interested in individual differences, personality characteristics, and novel technology based tools to help minimize adverse outcomes. Through this work, we hope to further understand young adults' drinking behaviors and whether new devices we are testing may help to improve motives for drinking more responsibly.

My most recent APA/SoAP presentation was at the Research Society on Alcoholism in New Orleans where I presented a poster entitled *Substance-Related Exclusions and Information from Randomized Controlled Trials of Treatments for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)*. Currently, I am preparing to work with the UF Veterans Affairs Office to examine veterans' treatment outcomes of a mindfulness-based relapse prevention group to help their recovery from substance use disorders. I hope to narrow my focus by exploring the burden of pain conditions and correlations to substance use, specifically opioids and alcohol. I am passionate about focusing on the current opioid epidemic along with potential interventions, such as mindfulness based relapse prevention, to offer either harm reduction or abstinence-based strategies to individuals who are facing negative consequences from their substance use.

I have been a SoAP member since 2014 and am thrilled to have the opportunity to help build the community that has been influential in helping me begin my career. I am honored to be the Student Representative for SoAP and I look forward to serving my term!

EARLY CAREER TRAVEL AWARD FOR 2017 APA CONVENTION

One benefit of submitting an APA Convention proposal to SoAP is the chance to receive a travel award. Division 50, in collaboration with Division 28, is once again offering travel awards for presenters within seven years of their terminal degree, including current students, post-docs, and junior faculty. These awards are made possible through funding from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (R13AA022858, PI: Hoepfner). To be eligible, proposals must focus on alcohol use or related problems. Additional travel awards for submissions related to drug use other than alcohol will be made available through the National Institute on Drug Abuse (R13DA038955 (PI: Obasi). Selected presentations will be showcased at an Early Career Investigators Poster Session and Social Hour sponsored by SoAP along with Division 28, NIAAA, and NIDA. Please submit proposals via APA's online submission portal to Division 50 (deadline: December 1, 2016). Student members are asked to indicate their student status using the APA submission form. Following submission, you may be contacted about your interest in being considered for a travel award. For more information, email us at societyofaddictionpsychology@gmail.com.

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Devil's advocate:

a person who expresses a contentious opinion in order to provoke debate or test the strength of the opposing arguments.

In this column, TAN's Devil's Advocate interrogates Clayton Neighbors. Clayton Neighbors is a Professor of Social Psychology and Director of the Social Influences and Health Behaviors Lab at the University of Houston. Given his expertise, Dr. Neighbors is asked a variety of questions concerning social norms theory and the application of social norms to prevention and brief intervention.

DA: How do you define social norms?

Neighbors: We define them in multiple ways. At the broadest level, I would define them as rules that can be either formal or informal, (unwritten), that define what is normal behavior. For example, picking your nose in a room full of people...it's not against the law, but against the social norm.

DA: In the alcohol field these are further distinguished, could you just distinguish between descriptive and injunctive norms?

Neighbors: So, this comes from [Cialdini](#) who distinguished these terms. It's not just the distinction between descriptive and injunctive norms; there's actually a distinction between perceived and actual descriptive norms, as well as perceived and actual injunctive norms. So the difference between perceived and actual descriptive is probably a perceived descriptive norm is going to be an estimate of a prevalence rate: how many people do this, how much does the average person do this, or how often do they do this? And an actual drinking norm will be an actual base rate based on data. The same thing goes with injunctive norms, it's perceived approv-



Devil's Advocate (DA)

- Mateo Pearson
- TAN Editor



Innocent bystander

- Clayton Neighbors
- Social norms expert

al of some specific behavior vs. actual approval by some group of people.

DA: I would argue norms are the most frequent target in college student interventions. If norms are so important, why haven't these interventions caught on in other populations?

Neighbors: So they have, they just don't get as much play for a couple of reasons. In fact, they had norms in [Project MATCH](#). MET (motivational enhancement therapy) interventions have almost always had norms in them. If you go look at the [MET manual](#) in Project MATCH, you'll see them right in there. You just hear about norms more in college students because in college, it's the environment and climate where people are a lot more salient, college students are all sort of similar to each other, they're wanting to be around each other, and it's a pro-alcohol environment. So I think that's where you see more of it. I think norms probably have more of an effect among younger folks. When you get older, it's not that they don't affect you anymore, but you have lots of other individuals that you care about. Your spouse and your kids have more influence on your drinking behavior than your typical peer.

DA: Do you think there's a point where norms are no longer important, or is there some kind of magic threshold where you turn a certain age or you cross a certain life event that norms start to play less and less of a role?

Neighbors: Yes and no. I think whenever you're 80, you don't care. Most importantly, your reference groups change over time. So you're going to care what your co-workers think. It's going to be a different group of people, probably

more specific over time. I would suspect that we could do norms interventions with coworkers as reference groups and we would find plenty of support in older populations. It may not be around alcohol because that may not be a salient issue. If you're the only person that wants to vote for [Donald Trump](#), and every other person that you work with is slamming him all day long and talking about how great Hillary is, I bet you don't talk a lot about Donald Trump. That's an extreme example, but that would be a social norms effect.

DA: Descriptive norms are typically measured exactly the same way that drinking is measured. For example, the [Daily Drinking Questionnaire](#) measures the number of standard drinks consumed during a typical drinking week, and then we ask students to estimate the number of standard drinks consumed by others including typical students, best friends, or whatever referent group. The standard interpretation is that norms are influencing drinking behavior. Isn't the alternative explanation equally as likely, that is, people estimate what others drink based on adjusting upwards or downwards from their own drinking?

Neighbors: I think that happens. So we did a study back in [2006](#) and Melissa Lewis recently did another [one](#), to see what came first, chicken or egg, and what you find is both directions are there. There's support for both directions. Actually, there's [another paper](#) that looks at injunctive norms that shows how much

confidence you have in your estimate moderates the association between your perceptions of other's approval and how much you drink. So, if you're just guessing and you say, "I really don't know", it has less association with your drinking.

DA: I assume that for most participants, the first time that they actively tried to estimate how much their peers drink is the first time they are completing a survey asking such information. In this context, could norms really influence their behavior if they never given it any thought?

Neighbors: They probably haven't estimated how much the typical college student drinks per week, but they definitely notice that there is some degree of drinking. I remember being a [freshman in college](#), and this guy sitting next to me was in a fraternity, and he was inviting me to this party, and he was saying, "AND THERE'S FREE BEER!" He said it like it's the best thing that there ever could be. I remember thinking, "This guy is really into alcohol." I remember thinking, "Wow, alcohol is really something that people here think about."

DA: Norms-based interventionists seem content to stop by showing that perceived norms mediate the effect of the interventions, so 'norms' gets touted as a mechanism of behavior change, but what is the mechanism through which norms actually influence or change behavior? Without a process to explain this association, couldn't these results just be spurious?

Neighbors: That is something we're digging into. We've been involved in a couple of applications trying to look at this. [Amber Anthenien](#) is resubmitting her F31 that looks at cognitive dissonance as the underlying mechanism. It's a discrepancy, a specific kind of discrepancy. It's the

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same reason that people feel uncomfortable if they show up at a wedding and they're the only person not wearing a suit. It's a basic, fundamental, human phenomenon. If you don't care what other people think at all, then you're probably in prison. People adjust their behavior based on what they think other people approve or disapprove of, and when they find that they are discrepant from that in a bad way, they're going to feel uncomfortable and they're going to try to resolve that in some way. If you're the only person to get an F on a test, you might study a lot harder next time.

DA: Couldn't being told what the norm is just change people's self-reported drinking behavior in the absence of any real behavior change — just due to social desirability biases?

Neighbors: That's a good question. This is a question that came up when [Melissa Lewis](#) proposed her dissertation. One of the people on the committee, [Michael Robinson](#), said, "Well, how do you know they're not just going to say what you tell them? Maybe you should figure out some way to check for that." This was a time at North Dakota State University when there was a lot of controversy regarding whether tailgating drinking should be allowed. So, a couple of weeks after she had completed data collection, she contacted a subset of her sample to do a tailgating survey and asked them what they thought about tailgating, how much they drank, and what was their typical drinking. She compared what they said in that survey, which ostensibly had nothing to do with the study they

had been in, and their answers were not different from the data collected at their final follow-up. That's the only data that I know that has looked at it directly. Another thing is that not only do people not drop their drinking to whatever you tell them the norm is, but they don't even drop their norm to whatever you tell them the norm is. If they think the norm is 15, and you tell them it's 5. When you ask them later their answer will be higher than 5 but less than 15. If it was just social desirability, you would expect them to give you the right answers, but they don't.

DA: Do you think they are not adjusting because it highlights a discrepancy that they want to avoid?

Yes, exactly. That's another way to deal with the discrepancy.

DA: If you look at self-reported reasons for drinking, [conformity motives](#), or drinking to fit in, are by far endorsed lower than all other motives including enhancing emotions, coping with negative emotions, and socializing. Wouldn't a norms-based researcher expect conformity motives to be much higher?

Neighbors: I would have thought so before I knew more about motives. First of all, conformity motives is drinking in order to not be rejected whereas social motives is drinking to facilitate social interactions. Not only are they low-endorsed, but if you put all four motives in the same regression equation, conformity motives are almost always negatively associated with drinking. Imagine the person who *only* drinks because they don't want

to be rejected. That person doesn't drink at all because that person is a geek, never gets invited to any parties, is very socially awkward, lives with their parents, and plays [dungeons and dragons](#). Nobody drinks for just conformity motives, but social motives is definitely associated with susceptibility to social norms. In [one of our studies](#), social motives moderated the effects of norms on drinking outcomes. It worked better for those high in social motives, but not higher in conformity motives.

DA: Norms-based intervention assume that people overestimate the drinking of their peers. What if someone underestimates the drinking of the peers, wouldn't this intervention INCREASE their drinking? (wouldn't there be a boomerang effect?)

Neighbors: Hardly anybody does that. Very few people underestimate the norm, a small percentage. Even abstainers a lot of times, they're closer to be accurate, and they may underestimate a little, but there's not a lot of people who underestimate. If they underestimate, and you tell them the norm is higher, would it affect their drinking? I think potentially to the extent that there is underestimation. If you ask them how much the average UH student drinks, and they say, "I think it's maybe 1.5 drinks per week," and I say, "No, it's actually 3.5 drinks per week," might they drink 3.5 drinks? Maybe, but that's still not that much because you don't have that much to go. The norm average for drinks per week across the county is only 5, so how far can you underesti-

mate?

DA: If there is no so-called boomerang effect, why not? Isn't this evidence against social norms models?

Neighbors: There's been at least two studies that have looked into this. One by [Mark Prince](#), and one we published in [2011](#) looking at social norms interventions for abstainers and light drinking students. Mark's paper most directly tested this. The thing is, abstainers and light drinkers, especially abstainers, they already know that other people drink more than them. It's not a surprise to them. Telling them that other people drink more isn't going to affect people who are already not drinking for whatever reason. They already resist the norms, and very light drinkers are probably that same way. I think you could probably find a place where you do find some boomerang effect, but it's got to be a narrow range because they have to drink below the mean and it can't be so low that they're extremely aware that they're already different, because then they're not susceptible anyway. I would think if they're drinking between 2 and 5 drinks per week, and you give them norms that are 6, you might see some movement.

DA: I want to sincerely thank Clayton Neighbors for having this conversation about social norms, and allowing this conversation to be published in TAN. If you have suggestions for upcoming issues, please provide us [your feedback here](#)



Don't forget to vote!

This Fall you will receive an apportionment ballot from APA. The vote this ballot represents will determine division and state representation on the APA Council of Representatives. You have 10 votes to allocate and you may be a member of several divisions and state associations.

We are imploring you to vote all 10 votes for Division 50 (or as many as you can) to help ensure that we maintain our two seats on Council. Doing so will give us a strong voice in important APA matters. This seat on Council is the main mechanism for us to speak to APA about issues that concern our membership.

Join us for the 2017 Society of Addiction Psychology Meeting

COLLABORATIVE PERSPECTIVES on ADDICTION



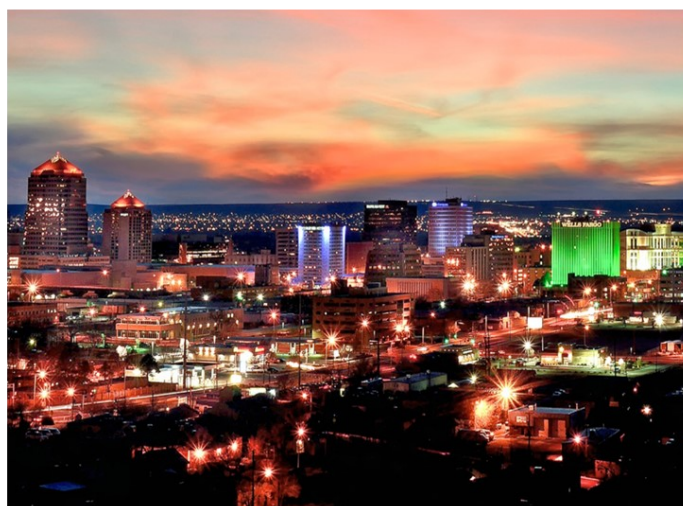
March 24th – 25th 2017
Albuquerque, NM

Addiction at the Crossroads of
Mental and Physical Health

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Symposia Proposals Due September 30, 2016

Poster Proposals Due November 1 2016



Submit proposals to societyofaddictionpsychology@gmail.com

SoAP Call for 2017 APA Convention Submissions

Translating Addiction Science into Practice

The gap between addiction research and clinical practice is a significant and frequently voiced problem. Implementation of research-based findings into clinical practice can take several years, if it happens at all. In addition, clinicians' first-hand experiences and treatment concerns often fail to shift the course of research. To help reach the goal of translating addiction science into practice, it is crucial to highlight how research findings from basic science and clinical research can help shape the treatment of addiction in clinical practice. It is also critical for clinicians and clinical researchers to have a strong voice in characterizing the different addiction subtypes seen in clinical practice, which may ultimately help to inform basic research questions and identify more effective treatments. The Society of Addiction Psychology (Division 50) is soliciting proposals that showcase translational addiction science with direct application to prevention and treatment. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: addiction phenotypes seen in the clinic, clinical research studies of addiction neurobiology and genetics that may directly inform clinical practice, approaches for implementing and evaluating evidence-based treatments in naturalistic settings, expanding access to evidence-based treatments, and identifying new behavioral or biological targets for treatment and prevention. We especially encourage submissions that enhance dialogue between researchers and clinicians, integrate across APA divisions, and demonstrate a commitment to diversity. Proposals for symposia, poster presentations, discussion sessions, conversation hours, and skill-building sessions will be considered (please note that individual paper presentations will *not* be considered). Those submitting proposals for symposia are encouraged to apply for Continuing Education (CE) review at the time of submission.

This year's submission deadline is Thursday, December 1st, 2016 at 5pm EST.

The division offers numerous merit-based travel awards for early career psychologists. For more information, contact us at societyofaddictionpsychology@gmail.com

Nominations & Elections

Mark Myers, Ph.D. Division 50 Nominations & Elections Chair

We had a relatively quiet election this year with only two (very important) positions up for voting. 177 SoAP members (about 20%) voted in the election. So if your candidate didn't win and you didn't vote, you know what to do next year! All full members, fellows, and associate members in good standing for at least 5 years are eligible to vote.

Our President-Elect for this coming year is **Bruce Liese, PhD**. Bruce is a Professor at the University of Kansas Medical School and has for years been an important force in Division 50. Most recently Bruce invested his considerable energy and enthusiasm in his role as Division 50 Membership Committee Chair, initiating a monthly conference call for trainees with excellent guest speakers discussing issues related to research and career

development. Bruce's commitment to training is evidenced by his receipt last year of the APA Division 50 Award for *Distinguished Career Contributions to Education and Training*.



Bruce Liese

Our new Member at Large (Practice) is **Paul Stasiewicz, PhD**. Paul is a Senior Research Scientist and Director of the Clinical Research Center at the Research Institute on Addictions (RIA) in Buffalo, NY. He is currently PI on two NIAAA funded projects evaluating novel treatment approaches for

Alcohol Use Disorder. Paul views this as an opportunity to foster communication with other divisions to enhance awareness of addictive disorders and their treatment and to represent those interests within APA's governance structure.



Paul Stasiewicz

We want to thank Lori Eickelberry for volunteering to run for office. We appreciate her willingness to commit time and energy to support and advo-

cate for the rest of us.

Thank you to Sherry McKee for her work as President this past year. Sherry now serves as Past President, advising our new President, Katie Witkiewicz, and the Board.

Running for office is one way to give back to the field and increase your visibility at the national level. We will be looking for a President-Elect, Member at Large (Public Interest) and an APA Council Representative this year. We are also looking for volunteers to join the Nominations and Election Committee for the upcoming election cycle. In addition to telling your colleagues that you are interested in being nominated next year, please also inform a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee (email addresses: mjmyers@ucsd.edu, samanta.domingo@gmail.com, russmmarks@gmail.com).

Fellows & Awards

Kim Fromme, Ph.D. Division 50 Fellows & Awards Chair

It was a pleasure to serve my first year as Chair of the Fellows and Awards Committee for SoAP / Division 50. I want to thank Sandy Brown who previously chaired this committee.

Fellows

As Chair of the Fellows and Awards Committee for SoAP Division 50, I worked alongside committee members Gerard Connors, Ph.D., Thomas Brandon, Ph.D., and Tamara Wall, PhD to review numerous applications for initial and existing fellow status. We recommended three candidates for initial fellow status to the APA Fellows Com-

mittee in February, 2015. These applications were reviewed and forwarded by the APA Fellows Committee to the APA Council of Representatives for final consideration and confirmation at the August 2016 convention in Denver, CO. Additionally, four existing APA Fellows were recommended to APA.

Initial Fellows – Confirmed

Elizabeth D'Amico, Ph.D.

Senior Scientist
RAND Corporation

Thomas Horvath, Ph.D.

Owner and President, Practical Recovery, Inc.
Director, Practical Recovery Psychology Group (La Jolla, CA; San Diego, CA; and Yuma, AZ)

James Murphy, Ph.D.

Professor
University of Memphis

Current Fellows – Appointed to SoAP / Division 50

Arthur Blume, Ph.D.

Professor
Washington State University

John Corrigan, Ph.D.

Professor Emeritus
The Ohio State University

Adam Leventhal, Ph.D.

Associate Professor
University of Southern California

William W. Stoops, Ph.D.

Associate Professor
University of Kentucky

Awards

As reported in the Spring 2016 TAN, three American Psychological Association SoAP Division 50 Awards were conferred at the SoAP Business Meeting at the annual conference this year:

Linda Carter Sobell, Ph.D. for Distinguish Scientific Contributions to the Application of Psychology

Joseph William Ditre, Ph.D. for Distinguished Scientific Early Career Contributions

Cora Lee Wetherington, Ph.D. for the Outstanding Contributions to Advancing the Understanding of Addictions

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL AWARD WINNERS!

Finding Success in Failure

Matthew R. Pearson, Ph.D.
TAN Editor

In this column, it was my great pleasure to speak with Dr. Carl Lejuez, a Professor of Psychology and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences at the University of Kansas (KU). Among his many contributions, Dr. Lejuez may be most well known as the creator of the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART), which he talks about briefly in the interview below. In keeping with the theme of this column, I will spare you the pages that it would take to discuss all of Dr. Lejuez's successes, and let us get right to the point. I invited Dr. Lejuez to talk about how one learns from their failures, and I hope his responses inspire you as much as they do me.

Lejuez: It's interesting, I had a similar idea a few years ago to put together an edited book based on taking people who were really successful people in our field, and asking them to talk about one of their regrets or failures. I intentionally tried to identify really successful people because I felt like they would be the ones who'd be most comfortable with talking about that. I've asked people to do all kinds of things and they most always say "yes," from writing chapters to being on editorial boards, things that come with very little compensation, and people have said "yes." Here was a chance to write about something that most people would acknowledge is really important, and a great chance to show students and early career faculty that some failure is inevitable. No one really said "no," but almost no one really said "yes." I just eventually had to scrap the book idea because I couldn't really get even really one person to be willing to do it without serious reservations.

That's actually when I started thinking about in my talks mentioning the failures that I had. One time I was thinking about



Carl Lejuez

the book when they were announcing me, and I think it had been maybe a particularly bad day too where we had had a grant unscored and a paper rejected, and it just didn't feel right to have that be the only face that was out there. So after I was introduced with all of my successes cherry picked from my record and the failures scrubbed out, I started my talk mentioning how great it felt to be introduced that way but at the same time how hypocritical it also made me feel. I then went through the litany of failures that were also a part of my record and experiences (the anonymous Journal review that said I was actually moving science backwards got a great laugh). I do it every time now and almost every time someone comes up to me at the end and thanks me for doing it.

The other thing, I was the DCT (director of clinical training) at Maryland for the past few years, and in that time, I had more of a chance to talk with students to really understand, particularly for graduate students, how intimidating it can be the first time you get a rejection or the first time you have a failure, and how much for them, it's not about, "Okay, well, that didn't work out, what can I learn from it, what can I do better?" It's "I'm not good enough!"

I guess I'm lucky. That never crossed my mind. Failure never bothered me. Maybe because I feel like I failed most of my life,

and had to kind of try harder. It took me three years to get into graduate school. When I got my job at Maryland, there were tons of jobs that year, I think I put out over 50 applications, and those were the only two interviews that I got. I just had one rejection after another.

I guess it never dawned on me that that wouldn't happen and every failure just seems like a part of a journey I didn't know the route for, but for so many graduate students that have been so successful their whole life, when they get to graduate school and the first time this happens, and if we're not honest and we don't talk about these failures and these mistakes, then it's very easy for them to internalize it. We already have a problem in our field with the average age of one getting an RO1 is getting higher and higher, all of these challenges with budget cuts at universities, there may be fewer jobs, and it may be getting harder for people early in their career to feel like they may be successful. So, I thought that was important, and it also came at a time where the search I was doing wasn't coming out the way I had hoped.

I had been really lucky with the Balloon Analogue Risk Task. It was something that I don't think anyone when I was doing it thought would be very successful, and it's actually done really well and a lot of people use it. But we're also realizing that a lot of the ways that we've used it are probably wrong. I had this hope that it would be this great assessment measure that will allow you to predict really accurately who was going to take risks in the future. Based on our data, we're pretty sure that it doesn't do that. So, one choice is to pretend you don't notice that and just blindly push on with your own work, or the other option is to be honest and from my perspective, if I knew there was a problem, I wanted to be the one to say it before somebody else did. I think pretty quickly I

started talking very honestly about what I thought wasn't working with the task.

I think the world is changing now, but even ten years ago, you never published null findings and things that didn't work out. It's not that you didn't want to, it's just it was difficult to do. So my talks became the chance to do that. I know that out of that honestly, the task is much better at being a proxy of risk behavior, if you want to see how some type of environmental event or some type of prime will impact someone's risk behavior, we have some pretty good data to show that the task is really good for that. I was only able to start to see that when I was willing to kind of acknowledge that this thing that was a big part of my career, what I really had hoped and really thought was going to be its impact probably wasn't going to be.

Mateo: I wonder in your experience, the unwillingness of your colleagues to write chapters, the unwillingness for people to share in their rejection, whether there is an underlying shame that people feel that they don't want to share it. Why do you think most people seem very uncomfortable with sharing their rejection?

Lejuez: When it's students, I think I can understand because they're still developing their career. I'm a first year Dean, I just moved, I was at Maryland for 15 years, and part of the reason I wanted to be a Dean is I started feeling a little complacent in what I was doing.

I started feeling like I understood the system in what I was doing and felt I had gotten into this routine, and I wasn't able to get myself out of it. Being dean, I'm back in the situation all over again where I have days where I feel totally incompetent, and days where I feel I have no idea

[*continues on next page...*](#)

Finding Success in Failure (continued)

what I'm doing, and I'm learning the hard way. I think for me, a mistake is an opportunity to get better, and an opportunity to not make it again. I think you can only do that if you're honest about it.

Here I am the head of a college with 700 faculty and 16,000 students and 57 units. One of my first public addresses, I talked about why it was hard, the challenges, and the days that you feel that you question yourself. I had so many people come up to me after and say that that was brave and that they really appreciated that. If you can't admit your faults and your failures when you're in a position of power like that, then when are you going to be able to do that? So it just struck me as not being brave at all, it was just being honest and oddly therapeutic. I think it's honesty that allows you to get better, and what's unfortunate for people who are not willing to accept that rejection or accept that failure is they don't get better. They don't think about it. They don't learn from it. Being able to admit you made a mistake, and then not making it again is probably the best thing you can do. If you're not admitting it, then you probably don't have a good chance of not making it again. I think those things are all pretty important in terms of where you are in your field. Maybe it's because my early experiences. I remember the first two years that I didn't get into graduate school. I came pretty close to not being in psychology. The place I ended up going to graduate school, I had gotten rejected there the previous two

years. It just didn't dawn on me not to keep trying. That part has been really helpful and successful. I see a lot of people who are really, really talented, but because they're not as open to accepting this, they are not able to improve and not make those mistakes again.

The one other thing that I wanted to say is that it is important to think about also why. Everyone says it's good to admit your failure and be open to it, but I think what we don't realize is that even the people who give that message, when someone actually does fail, we can be pretty cruel and critical in a way we don't realize the impact.

When I got the job as Dean, I think I had 12 interviews that I did not get past the first round. By the end, I was really good because I had made lots of mistakes, I learned from it. There was one place that was willing to give you feedback but you had to sign up for it and then you had to call in for it. The search consultant told me that I was the only person out of seven people who didn't make it to the next round that had actually called for the feedback.

The same people who'd say, "yeah, you should go for it, don't be afraid to fail," when I would tell them that I had gone to a few interviews and I wasn't getting past the first round, they would start to look at me like, "oh, maybe you're doing the wrong thing, maybe you shouldn't do this." My failure was even affecting them. After a while, I got to the point

where I just didn't want to tell people, not because I was ashamed of it, but I almost felt like they were ashamed of it. If we're going to tell people to take chances and be willing to fail, we have to be careful about how we respond to when it does happen.

Mateo: You mentioned that about 5 years ago you had this idea for this edited book. Overall, there was a lack of enthusiasm. Would you ever consider doing something like that again.

Lejuez: I guess. I just don't know that people really want to do it. I'm not trying to make it sound like I'm so special that I'm willing to do this, there are definitely other people that are, I just couldn't find them. I think people would love it. I think graduate students would be so, I don't know, not comforted because I don't think they would be happy about it, but it would give them a context to think about their career.

Mateo: What about the balance between persisting and maybe blindly meandering down a failed path?

Lejuez: This is an outstanding point. You don't want to be sloppy. You might get a lot of papers rejected because you're not refining them enough or you haven't thought the methodology through enough. You can just keep doing and doing, but it's always going to keep happening. I think the trick is that each time

you do it, it's go to be better. I say this in our office, "each time, better!" It's just very simple, but every time we do something, we have to learn something from it, and we have to do something different. So if you're getting a paper rejected and you're turning it around and sending it out to another journal without thinking about the reviews or thinking about what it means, that's probably not a good thing. It's really important to take a few steps back, talk to other people, and try to figure out where you've gone wrong. If you can't identify several things that you've done wrong and how you're going to do it better or differently, then you're not doing yourself a favor. On the other hand, if you're always setting goals for yourself that are really high, then you are going to fail at times. But when you have that failure, it then teaches you. On the other hand, if you're always setting goals for yourself that are about perfection, then you will spend your career stuck. A friend of mine is a film maker (some films I'm sure you've seen) and he says you never finish a movie you abandon it. That hit me really hard because while you need to make sure what you submit is work you are proud of, in the end you almost always have to let go of something at some point. If you are a perfectionist, it will never feel like the right time. The extent to which you can learn the right point, and trust yourself when you do, maybe that is the most important skill in the end.

SoAP MEMBER SERVICES

Join SoAP: Join at www.apa.org/divapp. Membership is for January-December. If you apply during August-December, your membership will be for the following January-December.

Renew SoAP: Renewal notices begin going out in September. Members, Associates, and Fellows may renew along with their APA membership at www.apa.org/membership/renew.aspx. Professional Affiliates (professionals with no membership in APA) and Student Affiliates may renew at www.apa.org/divapp.

Call for Nominations of Fellows & Awards for 2017

The SoAP Fellows and Awards Committee (F&A) invites nominations of Division members for potential election to Fellow status in the American Psychological Association. Descriptions for the criteria to become a fellow may be found by clicking on the following link: <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/division-50.pdf>

DEADLINE for receipt of New Fellows nominations, (including all nominees' materials and endorsers' letters) is **January 8, 2017**

Late applications will not be considered in the current review cycle

Nominations may be made by any member or Fellow of the Division

Self-nominations are acceptable

Initial fellows

Those seeking to become APA fellows through Division 50 must submit via the online portal <http://apps.apa.org/Fellows/default.aspx>.

The portal is currently open for submissions

Existing APA fellows – those who are currently fellows in one or more divisions of APA

Existing APA fellows seeking to become Division 50 fellows must submit via email

Nominations are sent to the Fellows and Awards Committee through the Division 50 F&A Committee Chair, Kim Fromme at Fromme@utexas.edu

Deadline for submission is **January 8, 2017**

Subject line must include

APA Fellow Application – First and Last Name of Applicant

SoAP (Addictions) seeks nominations for its 2016 awards, which will be announced in the spring TAN and awarded at APA's 2016 Annual Convention. Awards for 2016 include:

G. Alan Marlatt Distinguished Scientific Early Career Contributions, Distinguished Scientific Contributions, Distinguished Career Contributions to Education and Training, Presidential Citation for Distinguished Service to SoAP, and Outstanding Contributions to Advancing the Understanding of Addictions (for a non-SoAP member).

DEADLINE for receipt of Awards nominations, (including all nominees' materials and endorsers' letters) is **January 10, 2017**. Please note this is an earlier deadline than in the past (so that awardees can be announced in the spring TAN).

Information on award qualifications and nominations can be found on SoAP's web site at

http://www.apa.org/divisions/div50/awards_descriptions.html

Nominations must be submitted via email

Nominations are sent to the Fellows and Awards Committee (F&A) through the Division 50 F&A Chair, Kim Fromme at Fromme@utexas.edu

Subject line must include APA Award Nomination - First and Last Name of Applicant

APA's Council Takes Further Action on Independent Review

During APA's 2016 Annual Convention in Denver, Aug. 4-7, the association's Council of Representatives approved revisions to the APA Ethics Code that prohibit psychologists from participating in torture and define the term as "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person." The revisions to Standard 3.04 of the Ethics Code (Avoiding Harm) also focus on the behavior of the psychologist rather than on the setting in which the behavior occurs.

The revision will become effective on Jan.1, 2017 and will be printed in the December issue of *American Psychologist*.

The action was in response to last year's Independent Review, which found that APA guidelines related to psychologist participation in national security interrogations were no more restrictive than those of the Department of Defense. The council voted last August to prohibit psychologists' involvement in such interrogations.

This year, the council also considered a measure that would have allowed psychologists to provide mental health services to detainees at sites where detainees are denied protections under the U.S. Constitution. Due to the complexity of the issue, the council decided to postpone its consideration until its February meeting.

In other action, the council:

☐ **Heard a report on the Commission on Ethics Processes** from its co-chairs, Paul Wolpe, PhD, and Melba Vasquez, PhD. Formed in response to the IR, the commission is charged with evaluating and recommending changes to the APA ethics processes. The committee has established subcommittees to delve into four areas: ethics adjudication and education; ethics policies and procedures; APA institutional and organizational culture; and benchmarking. The commission plans to present its final report and recommendations to the council at its February meeting.

☐ **Approved a proposal for a new membership category.** The council approved asking members to vote for a bylaw amendment that would establish a new affiliate membership category for "Friends of Psychology." The category would be open to people interested in supporting APA's mission who are not eligible for other membership types. Each year, more than 100,000 students graduate with a bachelor's degree in psychology, and there is an even broader population of people interested in applying psychological principles to their work and personal lives. This new category would create a way for those interested in psychology to become more engaged with APA and the field. The proposed bylaw change will be sent to the membership for a vote in November.

To read the minutes of the entire council meeting, go to www.apa.org/about/governance/council/index.aspx.

Become a Fellow of Division 50: Society of Addiction Psychology (SoAP)

There are Two Paths to Fellow Status in All Divisions

"New Fellow" applications

Members of Division 50 who are APA members but are not yet a Fellow in any other division of APA may apply for Fellow status in Division 50. These are known as "New Fellow" applications, and applicants must meet both APA criteria and Division 50 criteria for fellow status. **Self-nominations are welcome and encouraged.**

"Current Fellows" applications

Any member of Division 50 who is already a Fellow in another Division of APA may apply to become a Fellow of Division 50. These applicants are known as "Current Fellows". Self-nominations are welcome and encouraged.

Current fellows are APA members who are already fellows in other divisions, and may also become fellows in another division without approval from the APA Fellows Committee. Once an APA member has been approved by the Fellows Committee, Board of Directors and Council of Representatives for fellow status in one division, they do not need further approval from APA to become a fellow in additional divisions. It is the responsibility of each division to determine the eligibility of current fellows and to notify APA of their election. **Applications from current fellows are only evaluated by the Division 50 Fellows Committee.**

APA Fellow Criteria include (details available at <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx>)

- Five (5) years of acceptable professional experience beyond receipt of the doctoral degree
- Membership in APA for at least one year
- Unusual and outstanding contributions that have had a **national** or **international** impact

Division 50 Fellow Criteria include: (details available at <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/division-50.pdf>):

- The nominated individual must have made a distinctive and significant contribution that advances basic or applied addictions research, and/or the treatment of addictive behaviors. Addictive behaviors include the following areas: (a) alcohol and alcoholism, (b) other drug use and abuse, (c) eating disorders, (d) smoking and nicotine addiction, and (e) other compulsive and habitual behaviors that create significant trouble for the individual, or for those in contact with them (e.g., gambling).
- The contribution must clearly go well beyond the competent performance of one's job, whether that be as researcher, clinician, educator, or administrator of an addictions-related agency. In the research domain, such contributions typically would be documented by publication of influential empirical and theoretical articles. Qualifying individuals would typically have produced numerous papers on addictions over a period of years, rather than making isolated contributions to the literature. Potential Fellows' clinical contributions to the treatment of addictive behaviors must extend beyond their own clinical practice. Qualifying Fellows may have developed novel approaches that have had demonstrated impact on the treatment of addictive behaviors. Such contributions will typically be reflected in influential clinical publications or in wide recognition as the originator of a therapeutic innovation. Although such activities have significant impact upon the field, contribution through participation in APA or other institutional governance activities will rarely, in and of themselves, be adequate to support a nomination for Fellow status.
- The contribution must have been disseminated in a public fashion. It must be available and accessible to public and professional evaluation. In almost all instances, this criterion requires that the contribution appear in written form. The criteria for significant contributions will be decided on an individual basis, but will generally be defined as having made a clearly recognizable impact on the sub-specialty of the psychology of addictive behaviors.
- A sufficient period of time must have elapsed to establish that the contribution is not ephemeral and fleeting.

Process for New Fellows:

Applications to be a new APA Fellow are submitted online through the APA Fellows Online Application Platform. This system will allow nominees, endorsers, and Division Fellows Chairs to submit all required documents online. Applications will not be considered unless they are submitted through this system. Applications for New Fellow status require letters of endorsement from three current Division 50 Fellows in addition to a detailed statement indicating how, specifically, the applicant meets both the APA and Division 50 Fellow criteria and completion of other information as required in the application platform. **Please visit the APA Fellows webpage for more information and to the online system: <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx>.** All materials, including letters of reference, must be submitted through the online platform by **January 8, 2017.**

Please note: Applicants will have to enter the names and contact information of their endorsers in advance of that date so that endorsers can submit their letters of recommendation by this date. All nominees should make sure their applications are complete and that their letter writers have sent in the letters for them. Incomplete nominations will not be considered beyond these deadlines. The candidates' applications are reviewed by the Division 50 Fellows and Awards Committee. Those receiving a positive recommendation will be forwarded to the APA Fellows Committee for their review. Fellow status is granted by the APA Fellows Committee. Please remember that there can only be one nominating division.

Process for Current Fellows:

Current Fellows of other divisions in APA may apply for Division 50 Fellow status by sending a current CV and a letter detailing the ways in which the applicant meets the criteria for fellow status in Division 50. Current Fellows applications are evaluated only by the Division 50 Fellows Committee.

These materials must be emailed to Kim Fromme fromme@utexas.edu

The due date for Current Fellows applications is January 8, 2017.

Fellows Committee Members: Kim Fromme, Ph.D. (Chair), Gerard Connors, Thomas Brandon, and Tamara Wall

ELECTED OFFICERS



President

[Katie Witkiewitz](#)

Psychology, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, & Addictions, University of New Mexico



President-Elect

[Bruce S. Liese](#)

Family Medicine, Psychiatry, and Psychology, University of Kansas



Past President

[Sherry McKee](#)

Psychiatry Yale University School of Medicine



Secretary

[Brandon G. Bergman](#)

MGH/Harvard Center for Addiction Medicine



Treasurer

[Ty Schepis](#)

Department of Psychology, Texas State University



Members-at-Large

[Joel W. Grube](#)

Prevention Research Center PIRE



Members-at-Large

[Paul Stasiewicz](#)

Clinical Research Center, Research Institute on Addictions (RIA)



Members-at-Large

[Jennifer P. Read](#)

Department of Psychology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York Buffalo



Council Representative

[James H. Bray](#)

Department of Family & Community Medicine
Baylor College of Medicine



Council Representative

[Linda Sobell](#)

ABPP Center for Psychological Studies Nova Southeastern University

