COLUMN: KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER, By Joseph Camilleri, Ph.D., Director-at-Large, Web Coordinator

The dark side of forgiveness: The tendency to forgive predicts continued psychological and physical aggression in marriage (McNulty, 2011). This study uses an impressive four-year longitudinal design to demonstrate that spouses who tend to forgive more often also experienced more physical and psychological aggression. McNulty (2011) discusses the implications these findings have on programs that promote forgiveness in relationships.

Understanding impulsive aggression: Angry rumination and reduced self-control capacity are mechanisms underlying the provocation-aggression relationship (Denson, Pederson, Friese, Hahm, & Roberts, 2011). In four studies, the authors found corresponding evidence for the influence of rumination and self-control on aggressive behaviour. Interestingly, they also showed that ingesting a glucose beverage improved inhibitory control, giving some indication that altering a mechanism associated with aggression is possible. They also comment on other possible manipulations that might affect these mechanisms.

Pathways to women’s crime: Differences among women convicted of drug, violence and fraud offenses (Shechory, Perry, & Addad, 2011). Interesting comparisons were made between these types of offenders on demographic and antisocial characteristics. For example, unlike violent and fraud groups, the drug group appeared to be characterized by chronic delinquency.

Psychopathic traits from the perspective of self and informant reports: Is there evidence for a lack of insight? (Miller, Jones, & Lynam, 2011). This study provides some validation that people are capable of rating themselves on psychopathic traits.

The rejection-rage contingency in borderline personality disorder (Berenson, Downey, Rafaeli, Colfman, & Paquin, 2011). Appears to be the first test of the hypothesis that borderline personality rage occurs in response to perceived rejection. They found initial support for this hypothesis.

Premotor functional connectivity predicts impulsivity in juvenile offenders (Shannon et al., 2011). Using both forensic and nonforensic controls, Shannon and colleagues used fMRI to confirm the strong relationship between impulsivity and antisocial behaviour. Their findings have implications on understanding the etiology of juvenile delinquency.

References


