

Crime Scene

Psychology Behind Bars and In Front of the Bench

The Official Organ of the Criminal Justice Section of the Canadian Psychological Association

Section Executive:

David Nussbaum, Ph.D.,
President
David_Nussbaum@camh.net

Karl Hanson, Ph.D.,
Secretary/Treasurer
HansonK@sgc.gc.ca

J. Stephen Wormith, Ph.D.,
Past President
wormith@duke.usask.ca

Jeremy Mills, Ph.D.
Co-Editor Crime Scene
MillsJF@csc-scc.gc.ca

Daryl Kroner, Ph.D.
Co-Editor Crime Scene
KronerDG@csc-scc.gc.ca

As your new editors we feel that Crime Scene is only as good as the members make it. Therefore, our first task is to convince you as a member to take the time out of your busy schedule to make a contribution. We would like to see Crime Scene become more of a conduit of information exchange for academics, professionals and students in the area of Criminal Justice. To that end we will send out a "Call for Contributions" before each addition to those of you who have e-mail (mailing costs would prohibit the snail-mail of this Call). Of course, every member will receive Crime Scene via their preferred method of communication.

We are proposing 3 editions of Crime Scene this year. October 2001, January 2002, and April 2002. Of course if we are inundated with submissions we can squeeze out another edition.

We are soliciting YOUR contributions in the following areas.

Recent Research: If you have recently published a paper or one is "in press" we would like to know. Send along the reference or reference & abstract and we will publish it for you.

Research Briefs: Sometimes you may have research findings that you have presented or generally think are "way cool" but may never make it over the publication hurdle. If you do, let us be the vehicle to share that information with your colleagues. Send along a research summary and we will do our best to fit it in.

Book Reviews: If you have read a good book (or maybe not so good a book) and want to comment then consider sending in a book review article for our readers.

Members On The Move: We want to know about changes to addresses, jobs, appointments, awards and kudos that our members may experience. Let us know and we will pass the information along.

Opportunity Knocks: If you know of job postings or academic positions in the field of criminal justice let us know.

Conferences & Conventions: We will also be happy to pass along information on related conventions and conferences of interest to our membership.

The Editors View

Having a Bottom Line

Recently I (DK) had a conversation with my brother, who received his Ph.D. in econometrics, went to academia, and is now in the corporate world. We were musing why the econometric field, in general, was so far ahead of the psychometric field, especially applied psychometrics. Our conclusion was that econometrics was explicitly tied to the "bottom line." In his field, if the measure or strategy does not make money or relatively more money than other benchmarks, than there is no reimbursement (for oneself or others). In these situations, the measure or strategy is revised, or dropped. There are numerous dissimilarities between econometrics and the delivery of human services, but there is a similar goal of endorsing a best practices position. Clearly, the econometric bottom line is derived from the best practice. But for a variety of reasons, creating an econometric bottom line in the delivery of correctional human services will not occur, and at times may not be appropriate. Hopefully such impediments will not deter us from having a "correctional/forensic bottom line." This bottom line can be accomplished through the development of best practices and should be a consuming task. In Boothby and Clements (2000) *CJB* article it was disheartening to read of the number of Psychologists who still use the MMPI as the main assessment tool, regardless of the referral question.

Let's not be tied to tradition for the sake of tradition. Let's pay the price and orient ourselves to a bottom line of best correctional practices.

We hope that you enjoy the many contributions made to this edition of Crime Scene. As you can see the contributions are fairly eclectic, hopefully reflecting the diverse interests and happenings across our section. One final observation is the absence of "in press" paper abstracts that were submitted to us. In light of the too often long delays between acceptance of

a paper and publication (sometimes a year or more) we feel it is very important that we share these papers with each other ahead of the publication date. So for next time please send along those abstracts so that we can all stay on the cutting edge.

DK & JM

View from the Top

David Nussbaum, *President*

After serving as Section Head for almost 6 years, I believe that the time has come for me to vacate the position as of June 2002, so that one of my worthy colleagues can step forward and try his/her hand in heading this very distinguished section of CPA. This decision was not made because of any negative experiences that I encountered during my tenure or from a feeling that there is nothing left for the Section to accomplish. Looking back, the experience has been entirely positive and fulfilling. It has been noted that the difference between a wise man and a clever man is that the wise man avoids situations that the clever man can't get out of. Over the years, I have had the privilege of first meeting with and then working with individuals who are both wise and very fine people as well.

First, Stephen Wormith was the one who initially "recruited" me to participate in the Section executive as Editor of Crime Scene. This evolved into Secretary-Treasurer and fortunately Carson Smiley handed me an excellently documented set of financial books. The following year, I was nominated at the Annual Meeting to serve as Head, and given that no one else present wanted the job, I was unanimously elected. Steve was always available for mentoring in the early days and has continued to offer sound opinions about topics of general and specific interest to the CJS community.

Fulfillment of the Sections required activities and functions has been made easier by the

efforts of dedicated and highly competent members of the executive over the years. Karl Hanson has done yeoman's work as Secretary-Treasurer and David Simourd and Jim Muirhead have excelled as Editors of Crime Scene in the past. Under the stewardship of our recently elected co-editors, Jeremy Mills and Daryl Kroner, we can look forward to not only continued stimulation and interest, but an expansion of the scope of this information vesicle which binds the Section membership across this vast expanse of Canada. I would be remiss if I did not thank Dr. John Service for his support over the years as well as the work of the CPA staff including (alphabetically) Patricia Black, Mary Franklin, Marlene Kealey, Kathy LaChapelle-Petrin, Ivan Parisien, and Marie-Christine Pearson, who make CPA work. Their dedication, especially around convention time is exemplary. Of course the most valuable asset of the Section is its members whose efforts over the years allow us to contribute the greatest number of presentations on a per capita basis at CPA year in and year out.

Looking back, the practice of CJ psychology around the world has changed over the last number of years, to a large extent through the development and application of techniques developed by some of our Section members. Acronyms such as PCL-R, LSI, RRASOR, VRAG, SORAG, HCR-20, SARA and VPS to name a few are now common throughout the free world. (Contrary to rumor, actuarial predictors of "Political Dangerousness" are not being developed for dictatorships by Canadian researchers.) While it is not a secret that I have some definite opinions about limitations of current techniques, each of them has made a significant contribution to the field and collectively have demonstrated that practice can be enhanced by taking cognizance of empirical data. In the forensic area, researchers in Canada have pioneered systematic and structured approaches to assessing Fitness to Stand Trial (FIT, GCCST-CV, NFQ) and work on the R-CRAS, a structured approach to evaluating Criminal Responsibility, has also taken place in Canada. Measures of malingering (SIRS) have

also been developed by researchers in Canada. Similarly, a plethora of treatment approaches have been developed and implemented which have demonstrated efficacy in reducing recidivism and making Canada a safer place to live and raise families. CSC is the world leader for federal penitentiary systems developing effective parole techniques to safely re-integrate offenders into society rather than "warehouse" them. Consequently, we have a rich tradition to be proud of.

However, those who look only to the past do not necessarily have much of a future. Most of the variance in future violence and sexual recidivism remains "unpredicted" even by the best of current techniques. Is this rest of the variance "unpredictable" or is it that we researchers have focused on available statistical associates of aggression rather than try to decipher the intrinsic mechanisms of the varieties of aggression? From a personal perspective, I find the reluctance to seriously explore the neurobiological foundations of aggression and apply them to clinical/forensic/correctional practice to be the major shortcoming of research in the Criminal Justice area, and not just in Canada.

There are various plausible explanations for this state of affairs. First, our roots as researchers derive from behavioural paradigms that we have studied and come to accept over the years as general frameworks. Those schooled in behaviourism will naturally adopt the stimulus-response-reinforcement approach in formulating what elicits a behavioural pattern and what should be done to curtail unwanted behaviours. Those whose orientations are social psychological explain behaviour in terms of social learning, influence, and group dynamics. Cognitive psychologists focus on cognitions that occur leading up to behaviours occurring and attempt to alter automatic thoughts and thinking patterns to change behaviour. All of these approaches have provided utility in furthering understanding of behaviour in general as well as criminal behaviour.

Never-the-less, it can be argued that each of these traditional approaches is optimally related to different aspects of behaviour such as acquired motivation, social reinforcement and planning. Additionally, each of these is accomplished by an underlying neurobiological mechanism that may be understood in terms of itself, monitored objectively (thereby alleviating concern with veracity of self-reports), and amenable to both informational (psychotherapeutic) or specific informational (psycho-educational/psychotherapeutic) interventions, which could again be objectively monitored for effectiveness. Forensic and correctional psychologies have not as yet availed themselves of the profound and exciting developments in the behavioural neurosciences. Rather than representing a static neophrenology, a sophisticated understanding of brain-behaviour relationships involves an appreciation of "brain-environment interactions". Discoveries over the last 20 years have shown that the brain is far from a static organ, but is likely the most dynamic in the body. Every "bit" of new information captured from the environment is accomplished by changes in protein synthesis that actually changes the microstructure of the relevant network in the brain. These microstructure changes at the receptor and transmitter level then alter the signaling probabilities within the network and are expressed as observable behaviour. Far more precise delineations of behaviour become possible by considering the underlying neurobiological specifics.

As the 21st century develops, psychologists and other behavioural experts will no longer be able to exist comfortably without extensive knowledge of these mechanisms whereby new behaviour is "manufactured". Innovative ways will be developed to both monitor and induce change in the structures that allow certain information to be expressed while dictating that other information lie dormant and inactive. Will CJ psychology take up this challenge or will our current relative success result in complacency and allow other disciplines to provide answers to these fundamental questions? Perhaps some

of us will be moved from the pre-contemplation to the contemplation phase to borrow Prochaska's terminology. It is my prediction that within 30 years, we will have an extensive appreciation of behavioural neurobiology sufficient to significantly enhance our ability to affect the criminogenic tendencies of people who are currently viewed as unreachable.

In closing, I would like to thank all of you who contributed to our discipline and the Section over the last number of years and look forward to seeing old friends and making new ones at annual CPA conventions in future.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of the Criminal Justice Section

June 23, 2001 ~ Laval, Quebec

The section continues to thrive, with more members (163 full; 54 student) and more money (\$2,361.12) than ever before. Our president, Dr. Nussbaum, encouraged us not to be complacent. The major activities of the section are focussed around the convention, and there remains much else that we can do. The section contains some of the most influential criminal justice psychologists in the world, and there are untapped possibilities for research collaboration and for the development of position statements on topical issues.

The following are activities that members were invited to participate in

- 1) The National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (email: naacjott@web.net) invites the participation of section members to its annual meetings. The NAACJ membership is centered around voluntary sector organizations (e.g., John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry) providing services to

offenders. The annual meetings provide an opportunity for consultation between various levels of government and NAACJ members. In the past, Steve Wormith has attended, but typically there is a space funded for a second participant that often goes unfilled. Those interested in potentially participating should submit your names to Steve Wormith (wormith@duke.usask.ca)

- 2) We need a short article on the benefits of psychology to criminal justice issues. CPA routinely produces short promotional articles describing how psychology can contribute to the public good. The Clinical section, for example, has written a brief on the benefits of psychology for the treatment of mental health problems. Those interested in preparing a similar brief lauding the benefits of psychology for promoting safe communities should contact David Nussbaum (david.nussbaum@utoronto.ca).
- 3) The section is producing a position statement concerning CSC's policy of requiring 2 years in maximum security for all murderers. This policy run raises concerns because it appears to be motivated by retribution, not rehabilitation, and runs counter to the CCRA principle that offenders be managed by the least restrictive alternative. Steve Wormith moved, and David Day seconded that a position statement on this issue be prepared. It was carried. Members interested in contributing to this position statement should contact Steve Wormith.
- 4) We need invited speakers and symposium for next year's CPA meeting in Vancouver. This year's meeting had a strong poster session, but fewer law/criminal justice symposium than previous years. Think about what you want to present, and what you want to hear about in Vancouver. We will be doing an informal scan of potential

submissions in September prior to the official submission date so that we can fill any obvious gaps in the program.

- 5) Nominate candidates for a new distinction: Section award for significant contribution to psychology, crime and law. This award will recognize Canadian psychologists who, through their research and/or professional activities, have made enduring contributions to one or more of the following areas: the understanding, assessment, treatment, and management of offenders; understanding and intervening in the development of delinquency and antisocial behaviour; understanding the psychological contributions to laws and to the application of law in civil and criminal contexts; understanding and improving police practice; and related fields. Nominations should be received in the fall prior to the conference (approximately the same time as the abstracts are submitted), so that each year's winner can be scheduled into the convention program. The winner will be determined by the section executive.
- 6) Nominate candidates for CPA fellows and awards.

Student prize

This year's student prize was awarded for the best poster at the convention as judged by Doug Boer, Karl Hanson, Steve Wong and Steve Wormith. Leading the excellent candidates, this year's winner was Jennifer van de Ven, from Carleton University, for her study entitled "A meta-analytic examination of the relationship between child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency". For this outstanding work, she received \$100, the envy of her colleagues and the admiration of all. Well done.

Other news arising

John Service, executive director of CPA, meet with CSC officials last year to discuss the

problems with the recruitment and retention of psychologist within CSC. The problems were widely recognized, but the nature of the solutions have yet to be determined.

The American Association for Correctional Psychology invited membership applications from section members. The cost is \$45 full and \$30 student (all US \$), and come with a subscription to Criminal Justice and Behavior. The AACP wants closer links with our sections, and there was discussion of sharing our newsletter items with our American cousins.

Crimescene will be distributed electronically whenever possible. Consequently, it is important that everyone's email is up-to-date. For those without email, paper versions will still be mailed out.

Comings and goings

Andrew Welch resigned as student member and will be replaced by the dynamic team of Tanya Ruge and Jennifer van de Ven (both of Carleton University).

Craig Dowden resigned as Crime Scene editor to be replaced by the dynamic team of Jeremy Mills and Daryl Kroner. David Day has volunteered to apprentice as the Editor in Waiting.

David Nussbaum keeps the helm as President and Karl Hanson will keep counting heads and beans as Secretary-Treasurer. Until David moves on (which he expects to do next year), Steve Wormith remains a very active Past-President.

Reported by:

R. Karl Hanson, Ph.D., C.Psych.

Secretary/Treasurer

Member Kudos

Canadian Psychological Association presents the Distinguished Contributions in the Application of Psychology Award to Dr. Paul Gendreau

This year's recipient of the Canadian Psychological Association's (CPA) 'Distinguished Contributions to the Application of Psychology Award' is renowned correctional psychologist, Dr. Paul Gendreau. In making the presentation, CPA president-elect Abraham Ross noted:

Paul Gendreau is a legend in our profession. He has practiced in the area of correctional psychology for over thirty years. He has served as president of the national governing body of the profession (CPA). He has contributed as an academic, practitioner, administrator and, yes, visionary. He has cajoled, supported and influenced an entire generation of psychologists who work with both adult and young offenders. His guidance, candour, humour – and sense of the extraordinary – have influenced psychologists not only in Canada and the United States, but virtually around the world.

There is no doubt about the magnitude of Dr. Gendreau's contribution to correctional psychology in this country. He has spearheaded the development of our specialty area, both in the classroom and in the correctional agency, for more than thirty years. Those of us, including this scribe, who has worked for and with Paul particularly appreciate these sentiments and his worthiness of this award.

Congratulations go out to Dr. Paul Gendreau on behalf of the Criminal Justice Section of CPA.

Top 10 Pet Peeves and Personal Bugaboo's about Correctional Assessment

The following is an excerpt from an address by J. Stephen Wormith to the International Community Corrections Association Annual Conference. September 2000, Ottawa.

10. Assessment is often viewed as a 'Necessary Evil'.
9. The popularity and proliferation of 'Risk Assessment' as a term and a practice.
8. The demand for norms.
7. The use of few risk levels as opposed to actual/actuarial risk percentages when predicting recidivism.
6. The dichotomization of static vs. dynamic predictors.
5. The so-called 'Generations' of risk assessment.
4. Atheoretical vs. theory driven approaches to risk assessment.
3. The need for our mechanisms of assessment to be sensitive to change.
2. Responsivity assessment if conducted at all is often done intuitively.
1. The need for a 'Comprehensive, Integrated-with-Service Assessment Model'.

You can get a complete copy of Dr. Wormith's address by contacting him directly at wormith@duke.usask.ca or by reading it in the ICCA Journal July 2001 (pp 12-23).

Corrections "Down-Under" Dr. Jim Muirhead (former editor of Crime Scene) provides a snap shot of psychology in the New Zealand correctional system

Kia ora and welcome from New Zealand to all my Canadian colleagues. I'm sorry I missed all of you at CPA this past June and I hope you had a good convention. I'm pleased to see my former colleagues Dr. Kroner and Dr. Mills have undertaken the editorial duties of Crime Scene and in response to their request for input I have put together a brief review of my experiences here in New Zealand. My adventure to date, for the most part, has been quite positive, however, it has not been without its challenges. The golf courses have boiling mud pools not sand traps and on others you share the fairways with the sheep and step over the electric fences to get on the greens. But the scenery is magnificent and today it moved under my feet as the Hawkes Bay area of New Zealand shook with a major earthquake that was centered some 430 klm offshore.

Unlike Canada, New Zealand only has one level of government responsible for the administration of justice and correctional sentences. The Department of Corrections is responsible for individuals from conviction until the end of sentence whether it be a community-based sentence or a period of incarceration. Also individual held in custody on remand are the responsibility of the Department of Corrections. The department is divided into three services, the Public Prison Service (PPS), the Community Probation Service (CPS), and the Psychological Service (PS). Of the approximately 4500 full and part time department of Corrections staff PS employs less than 100. The 100 are made up of managers, program delivery officers, administrative assistants, interns and a few Psychologists (66 actually).

Psychological Service is regionalized with two main regions, the North Island and the South Island, and within each region there are a number of district offices organized primarily on main urban centers. I am currently working

in the Hastings District Office, which is situated in the heart of New Zealand's best wine producing region of Hawkes Bay, which by the way has the most sunshine hours in all of New Zealand (such a sacrifice to give up Canadian winters). Like most PS district offices, Hastings is responsible for servicing a regional prison that has units from high medium security to minimum and three CPS Offices. Psychologists with PS do not have permanent offices within the prison; they are community based and only visit institutions to provide clinical assessment and intervention services. As a result psychologist do not provide crisis intervention services to inmates. These are provided by a division of the mental health system called Forensic Services whom provide crisis intervention and major mental health interventions on a contract basis. Also PS does not provide or are involved in Critical Incident Stress Management.

Each individual psychologist role may vary, but in general they are required to prepare clinical assessments for the courts, national parole board, district prison board, PPS, and CPS. Currently, in New Zealand release decisions and conditions are the responsibility of either the National Parole Board if the sentence is over seven years and the district prison board if seven years and under. New sentencing legislation has been proposed that will see the elimination of the district prison board. As an aside the board are chaired by judges and have both lay and corrections staff sitting on the boards. This is somewhat different than in Canada and reflect a system closer to England than Canada. The assessments themselves are considerably different than those expected by the National Parole Board in Canada. New Zealand has developed its own "static factor" based prediction instruments that are calculated automatically on each inmate. If the "score" is over a cut off point than a psychological report is requested to "explain" the potential to re-offend. Thus the assessments are very much a clinical explanation of the offending behaviour and recommendations for interventions. The use of psychometrics are discouraged and if they are used they generally

are for diagnostic clarity, i.e. MCMI III or a WAIS III. They remind me of the type of report that were written in the 1970's in CSC. However, it must be reiterated that the purpose of PS in New Zealand is NOT to provide a risk prediction for decision makers. The purpose is to identify areas of intervention that if treated may reduce re-offending.

Andrews and Bonta's model of Psychology of Criminal Conduct has been adopted as the best practice for the Department of Corrections and an extensive training program is underway to use the model to identify criminogenic needs and target individuals according to risk. As in Canada a number of "core" programs have been developed to address some of the major criminogenic needs such as substance abuse and decision making skills. Also the department of corrections has instigated a number of specialized focus or treatment units within selected regional prisons. These include; Maori focus unit where inmates are immersed in the Maori culture and life values, violence prevention units and sex offender units (only for offenders with child victims) with interventions based on relapse prevention and cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), and youth units attending to the needs of young offenders aged between 14 and 20 with programs designed to their particular needs. The impact of these units appears to be positive in reducing re-offending. The official best practice for individual and other group interventions is evidence-based practices from the "what works" literature and CBT. Individual psychologists are expected to be involved in interventions designed to reduce re-offending for at least fifty percent of their time and report writing and other administrative duties taking up the rest of the forty-hour week.

As you can see the role of psychology and psychologists in the New Zealand correctional system is considerably different from that of working in the Correctional Service of Canada. It requires a significant perceptual shift to adapt to the changes as it does changing from driving on the right hand side of the road to the left. However, once you have made the adjustment the actual experience is just as

rewarding. So far it has been a wonderful experience and I am still having fun and enjoying the work. If any one would like to contact me you can do so at jim.muirhead@corrections.govt.nz CHEERS.

By James E. Muirhead, Ph.D, C.Psych

*Psychology in the Department of Corrections
New Zealand
Senior Psychologist, Hastings
Psychological Services, Dept. of Corrections*

2001 Criminal Justice Section Student Award for Research

A Meta-Analytic Examination of the Relationship between Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency

**Jennifer T. C. van de Ven,
Carleton University**

Child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency are social issues that have been the focus of concern for many decades. The ensuing controversy surrounding these two phenomena has centered on their proposed link. Specifically, interest has focused on whether child maltreatment leads to subsequent juvenile delinquency, which has led to the violence begets violence hypothesis. While no single factor in isolation is likely to account for the development of criminal behaviour, childhood maltreatment has been found to increase risk for juvenile delinquency, adult criminality, and violence. However, most of the studies conducted to examine this relationship have been retrospective and many have significant methodological problems. The use of different methodologies has resulted in contradictory findings regarding the extent of the relationship found between maltreatment and delinquency. Thus, the purpose of the present study was to conduct a meta-analysis of the existing literature on the relationship between child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency.

The sample of studies consisted of published and unpublished literature written in English. Studies that related a measure of maltreatment to a measure of delinquency were included. Moreover, studies were required to report sufficient statistical information to allow for the calculation of an effect size estimate. Sixty-six studies of a possible 1,667 were included in the meta-analysis.

The results showed that the overall mean effect size was .17. Due to significant heterogeneity, effect sizes were separated according to the type of maltreatment and type of delinquency. It was found that for both the original and adjusted effect sizes all types of maltreatment were related to general delinquency, with adjusted estimates ranging from $r = .06$ for exposure to spouse abuse to $r = .17$ for neglect. The results also showed that general maltreatment was approximately equally related to violent ($r = .06$) and non-violent delinquency ($r = .08$) after adjusting for covariates.

The adjusted effect sizes for physical abuse maintained similar magnitudes to the original effect sizes. It appears that physical abuse was most strongly related to violent delinquency ($r = .18$), followed by non-violent ($r = .12$) and status offences ($r = .10$). When more specific categorizations were examined, it was found that physical abuse was most strongly related to person-based crimes ($r = .20$) followed by prostitution ($r = .16$) and drug and alcohol related offences ($r = .13$).

For sexual abuse the original and adjusted effect sizes were similar in magnitude across all categories of delinquency. Status offences appeared to have the strongest relation to sexual abuse ($r = .11$). Non-violent and violent delinquency were also related to sexual abuse; however, these effect sizes were of lower magnitude ($r = .07$ and $r = .04$, respectively). More specific categorizations of delinquency revealed that prostitution ($r = .16$) was most strongly related to sexual abuse, followed by

person-based crimes ($r = .14$), status offences, and delinquency related to drugs and alcohol ($r = .09$). Property crimes were not related to sexual abuse ($r = .02$).

Emotional abuse was moderately related to status offending ($r = .20$) and to a lesser extent non-violent delinquency ($r = .13$). The results further showed that neglect was most strongly related to status ($r = .14$) and non-violent crimes ($r = .13$), with a weaker relationship found with violent delinquency ($r = .10$). Finally, it was found that exposure to spouse abuse was related to violent delinquency ($r = .13$).

The findings also demonstrated that variables related to study, sample, and methodological characteristics moderated the effect size magnitudes. A composite measure of overall study quality was derived by standardizing and summing the scores for the methodological variables. It was found that overall study quality was not related to effect size estimates ($r = -.02$).

In sum, the results showed small to moderate effects of maltreatment on delinquency; thus, it is apparent that delinquency is not an inevitable consequence of child maltreatment. The findings support the violent begets violence hypothesis; however, it also was demonstrated that child maltreatment was related to a variety of delinquent outcomes, not just violence. The limitations of this meta-analysis included the lack of studies examining subtypes of maltreatment and delinquency, definitions used for child maltreatment (i.e., use of predominant maltreatment type when comorbidity may exist), and the exclusion of studies that did not provide statistics amenable to effect size conversion.

The implications of the findings are that prevention and intervention programs designed to buffer children at risk for maltreatment could play a significant part in the reduction of delinquent behaviour. Thus, social policy should be directed toward this end. Future research needs to be conducted on the less frequently examined subtypes of maltreatment and delinquency, with attention to the comorbidity of maltreatment types and the developmental levels of children. Further studies on protective factors may also be useful for the development of primary prevention and intervention strategies.

For more information you can reach Jennifer van de Ven by e-mail at brian.horton@sympatico.ca

On the Lite Side "Behaviour Modification"

According to a radio report, a school in Oregon was faced with a unique problem. A number of girls were beginning to use lipstick and would put it on in the bathroom. That was fine, but after they put on their lipstick they would press their lips to the mirror leaving dozens of little lip prints as a joke. Finally the principal decided that something had to be done. She called all the girls to the bathroom and met them there with the maintenance man. She explained that all these lip prints were causing a major problem for the custodian who had to clean the mirrors every night. To demonstrate how difficult it was to clean the mirrors, she asked the maintenance guy to clean one of the mirrors. He took out a long handled squeegee, dipped it into the toilet and then cleaned the mirror. Since then there have been no lip prints on the mirror.

Addictions Research Centre: New Opportunities for Collaboration on Addictions Research

by Sara Johnson

The development of the Addictions Research Centre (ARC) was announced on November 26, 1999 and the facility was officially opened on May 18, 2001. The ARC is a new division of the Correctional Service Canada's Research Branch. This state of the art research facility is located in Montague, Prince Edward Island, and provides office space for 20 permanent research staff and up to four visiting experts as well as graduate and post-graduate research fellows. The primary role of the ARC is to advance the management of addiction

issues in criminal justice towards the goal of contributing to public protection.

One of the primary goals of the ARC is to provide correctional personnel and academics in Canada and other countries with opportunities to conduct research on addictions and related issues of concern to correctional agencies. In addition, the Centre is developing links with addiction centres, other government departments and non-governmental agencies. Furthermore, the ARC plans to work closely and collaboratively with universities, colleges and correctional training facilities throughout Canada.

Currently there are several research projects underway by the staff of the ARC. Such projects can be divided into three sections: operational research, program research and research for special groups. Included in the operational research are projects such as evaluation of the Intensive Support Units, redevelopment of substance abuse assessment instruments, assessing prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), and analysis of random drug testing results. Current research investigations are examining the impact of institutional methadone maintenance treatment on release outcome, and evaluations of high intensity substance abuse program and intensive community treatment programs. In addition, program development is underway on specialized substance abuse treatment programs for Aboriginal offenders and women offenders. These programs are being developed in collaboration with national and international experts. In addition, research will be conducted in the near future on the substance abuse treatment needs of special populations such as dually diagnosed offenders, low functioning offenders, older offenders and long-term offenders.

The Addictions Research Centre is committed to enhancing correctional policy, programming and management on substance abuse through the creation and dissemination of knowledge and expertise. The ARC is developing links with other addiction researchers in order to foster the continual development of knowledge in the field of

addictions and specifically how it relates to the criminal justice system. For more information, please contact the Director of the Addictions Research Centre, Dr. Brian Grant at 902-838-5900 or by e-mail at GrantBA@csc-scc.gc.ca.

Recent Research

Daryl G. Kroner & Jeremy F. Mills (2001).

The accuracy of five risk appraisal instruments in predicting institutional misconduct and new convictions. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 28, 471-489.

The predictive accuracy of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, Level of Service Inventory-Revised, HCR-20, Violence Risk Appraisal Guide, and the Lifestyle Criminality Screening Form were compared in a sample of male offenders. Both correlations and receiver operating characteristics measured the relationship between the instruments and the predictive outcome criteria of institutional misconduct and release failure. Although some instruments performed better across the outcome measures, there were no statistical differences in predictive accuracy among the instruments.

For more information you can reach either author by e-mail: Daryl Kroner ~ KronerDG@csc-scc.gc.ca or Jeremy Mills ~ MillsJF@csc-scc.gc.ca

Opportunity Knocks

Tenure Track Position at Carleton University

Subject to budgetary considerations, the Department of Psychology, Carleton University wishes to make a tenure-track appointment at the level of Assistant Professor, to begin July 1, 2002. Preference will be given to candidates with research and teaching interests in the area of Forensic Psychology/Psychology and Law.

The Department of Psychology has a strong undergraduate and graduate program in experimental Forensic Psychology; we are a participating department in the interdisciplinary Criminology and Criminal Justice degree program. Further information can be obtained from our website at <http://www.carleton.ca/> or by contacting Dr. Adelle Forth at the address below, by phone at (613) 520-2600, ext. 1267, or by email at adelle_forth@carleton.ca. Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, copies of representative publications, and a summary of research objectives and teaching experience to Dr. Kimberly Matheson, Chair, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6. At the same time, candidates should arrange to have three referees forward supporting letters to the same address. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications will be reviewed beginning December 1, 2001 and this process will continue until the search has been completed.

Members on the Move

The section welcomes back to Canada Franca Cortoni after two years "down-under" working in the Australian correctional system establishing a sex offender treatment program. Franca returns to her position at Kingston Penitentiary where she runs the sex offender program. Franca can be reached at CortoniFA@csc-scc.gc.ca

Coming Soon to a Crime Scene Near You

Our Student Representatives Jennifer van de Ven and Tanya Ruge have agreed to work with *the editors* in conducting an e-mail survey of student and faculty members of our Section. The question to be investigated is "What is missing in forensic psychology graduate studies?"

If you have any specific questions you would like asked please send them along.